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Sex-wise Literacy Rate in Maharashtra State (2011)	Dr. Tembare U.S.	Geography	Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal Latur AIIRJ	2017-18	2349-638X	www.aiirjournal.com		Yes
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Composition Highlights Of The Population Growth and Problems

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Abstract

Population was one of the most important contributory factors in the Economic Development of Western countries. Growing advances in technology with each coming time has affected humanity in numerous ways. One of these has been the capability to save lives and produce a better medical treatment for all. A direct result of this has been the increased lifetime and the growth of the population. Increasing population provided additional hands to work and additional pockets to buy the newly produced goods. However, beyond a point, the additional population becomes a drain on our economy's limited resources, more so particularly in the case of underdeveloped countries. India is the second largest country in the world in terms of the size of population. Rapidly increasing population of India is a result of prevailing high birth rates and a large decline in the death rate in our country. This article highlights the population problem in India and analysis of factors which account for high birth rate and decline in the death rate is done.

KEYWORDS: - Population, Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate

Introduction: -

In the history fifty years or so, the growth of the population has boomed and has turned into overpopulation. In the history of our species, the birth and death rates have always been suitable to balance each other and maintain a population growth rate that's sustainable.

Population of a country is a crucial factor in the development of its economy. Population was one of the most important contributory factors in the Economic development of Western countries. Increasing population provided additional hands to work and additional pockets to buy the newly produced

goods. However, beyond a point, the additional population becomes a drain on our economy's limited resources, more so particularly in the case of underdeveloped countries.

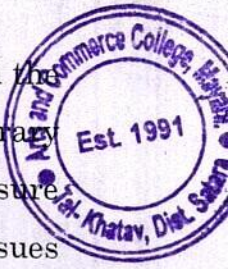
It further depresses the existing low levels of living, leaves no scope for capital formation and adds to ever-growing stream of the unemployed. Hence, the rate of population growth has to be kept under check to achieve any meaningful progress in the overpopulated underdeveloped countries.

Demographic Trends in India: -

India is the second largest country in the world in terms of the size of population. It is next to China. India's population constitutes nearly 15 percent of the total world population while her geographical area is only 2.4 percent of the world area. India's national income which is barely two percent of the total global income clearly shows the tremendous strain of population on her economy.

LITERATURE REVIEW: -

1. **Kulkarni Suyog Prakash (2012)**, In his paper, "Spatio- Temporal evaluation of decadal population boom fee of Ahmednagar district (Maharashtra state)" Geographical find out about of populace boom of a place is of quintessential significance for perception its dynamism as properly as for planning at the nearby and regional level. An expand or reduce in populace may also deliver about a versatile exchange in the major land ratio, distribution of pattern, and composition of population. Therefore, a grasp of the method of populace boom is crucial for college students of populace and agreement geography.
2. **Cholke S.P., Chaudhari C.B. (2011)**, The thought of populace increase or alternate refers to alternate to the increase of the human populace in a specific place for the duration of a particular length of time it offers us a common notion of the improvement of the area and socio- monetary traits of the region. Therefore, the find out about of populace boom is most essential and requisite component in populace Geography.
3. **Vilcea Ionan Cristiana (2011)** In his paper "The traits of the evolution concerning the populace boom in the land of severin". The traits of the evolution concerning the populace increase in the land of severin. Although it is essential to have an perception on the tendencies of populace boom or decline in the past,



which must be correlated with the political, historic and social activities from the respective periods, we need to take into consideration mainly the contemporary developments that can assist us problem a forecast over the improvement of sure settlements, to assume the threat of their disappearing and socioeconomic issues generated by means of getting old of the populace or by using the amplification of the migration phenomenon to greater eye-catching areas.

4. Kothare (1999) pointed out that India has end up one of the world's quickest developing economies, specifically due to the upward push in populace increase exercising a wonderful impact on its long-term financial growth. India is now ranked as one of the pinnacle producers of agricultural merchandise and is a main country in phrases of GDP amongst growing countries. He says that a range of elements have contributed to the boom of India's economy. These can be described briefly. Due to the rising populace a giant labour pressure used to be created. In maintaining with its fiscal policies, India spent cash on training to coach adolescence and adults, which helped them to play a productive position in India's economy. Due to the higher schooling supplied to the job-seekers, India was once capable to generate and harness higher skilled employment force. The ensuing excessive fees of fruitful employment intended that India's financial sectors, typically agriculture and industry, started growing their productivity.

Objective: -

1. To study composition highlights of the population growth and problems from 1991 to 2001.


The Population Census 2011: -

According to the 2011 Census Report, the total population of India was around 1027.2 million in 2011.

Table No.1

Population Growth in India 1921-2001

Year	Population of Indian Union (in million)	Increase or Decrease Over Previous Decade (in million)	Change
1921	251.3	0.3	0
1931	279.1	27.8	11.1
1941	318.7	39.6	14.2



1951	361.1	42.4	13.3
1961	439.2	78.1	21.5
1971	548.2	109	24.8
1981	683.3	135.1	24.7
1991	884.9	201.6	23.84
2001	1027.2	242.3	21.34

(Sources: - Population census)

Table No.1 indicates the population growth during the eighty years, viz., 1921 and 2001. India's population has increased by 1027.2 million persons. The decade 1991-2001 alone recorded the growth in population of about 242.3 million people giving a growth rate of 23.84 percent during this decade as against the previous growth rate of 21.34 percent recorded during 1981-2001.

Period of Small and Irregular Increase (1921-2001): From the above Table-1 we find that the rate of growth of population was moderate and irregular till 1921. Between 1921 and 2001 India's Population grew by less than 16 million persons giving a growth rate of less than 0.2 percent for the entire period of two decades. The main reason for this small and irregular rise was famines and frequent epidemics took of human lives.

Period of Rapid Growth (1921 onwards): From the year 1921, raptly described by the Census Commission for 1951 as the rate of growth became upsetting. The net increase of population during the 80 years from 1921 to 2001 was of the order of 242 million. During the next four decades, i.e., 1951-91, another 485 million people were added to India's population. This abnormal increase of population in India since 1921 was mainly due to a decline in abnormal deaths from epidemics and famines and the overall decline in the death rate.

Table No. 2, Crude Death and birth Rate in India (Per 1000 people)

Year	Per 1000 people	
	Crude Death	Crude Birth
1921	27.64	43.95
1931	24.96	43.06
1941	22.18	41.99
1951	19.59	40.59
1961	17.19	39.11
1971	14.99	37.53
1981	13.29	36.17
1991	12.12	34.42
2001	8.07	24.09

(Sources: - Population census)

Graph No.2

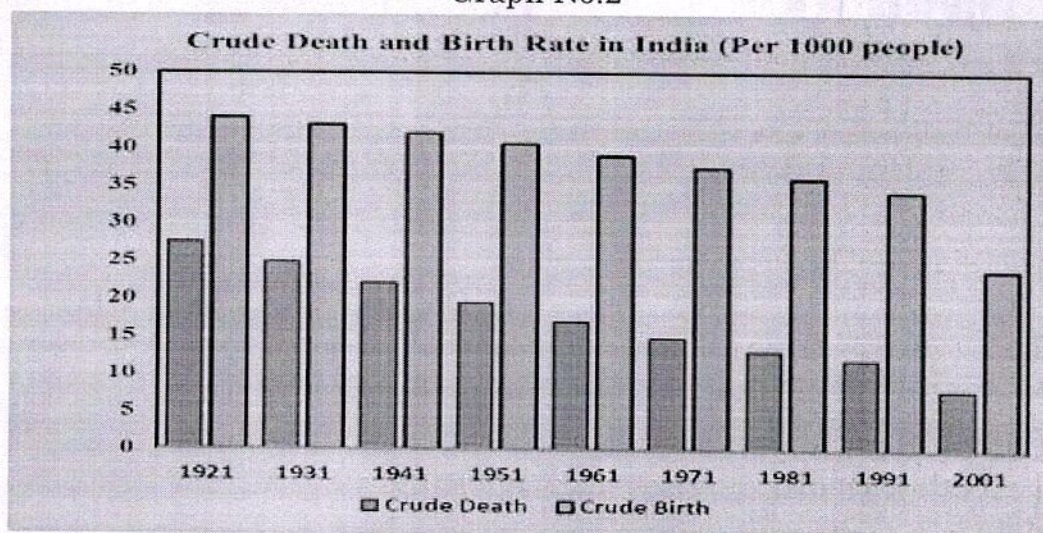


Table No. 2 and Graph No.1 indicates that the annual birth and death rate in India during 1921 was 43.95 and 27.64 per thousand resulting in a natural increase of per thousand of population. During 1961, the birth rate remained low at 39.11 per thousand while the death rate declined to 19.59 per thousand, giving natural decrease of 17.19 persons per thousand of population. Similarly, the decade 2001 saw a further decline in birth rate and death rate. This resulted in a relatively small increase in the growth rate of population; the national population growth rate being 14.99 per thousand as against 17.19 per thousand in the previous decade. The addition to India's population during the decade 2001 was around 8.07 to 24.09 per thousand persons. Reducing the birth rate however, is a much more complex matter involving radical social adjustment which has hitherto been resistant to change.

Rapidly increasing population of India is a result of prevailing high birth rates and a large decline in the death rate in our country. Thus, analysis of factors which account for high birth rate and the factors that have contributed to a large decline in the death rate is to be done.

Birth Rate High: -

- Poverty of the masses in poor villagers is another reason.
- India's tropical climate making for earlier puberty, her joint family system, the institution of polygamy is also responsible for rapid growth of population.
- Lack of conscious family planning had also kept birth rate in India very high.
- The age and sex composition of the population and the fertility of women during the child-bearing age in India are most helpful for rapid growth of population.

Decline in Death Rate:

Widespread and Improved medical and health facilities, controlled spread of famines in India due to development of the means of transport and communications, control on dreaded diseases like malaria and TB and diseases like small pox, chicken pox etc. have been completely eradicated, improvements in hygiene in both rural and urban areas and supply of pure drinking water,

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improvements in overall economic conditions of the masses have contributed to the sharp fall in the death rate, it is clear from the above discussion that India is presently passing through a period of Population growth due to her continuing high birth rate and a sharp decline in the death rate, this model of Demographic Transition explains the effect of economic development on the size and growth rate of population of a country. The theory refers to the rate of population growth at various stages of economic development.

According to this theory, there are three distinct stages of population growth with the advancement of an economy which are caused by the changes in the birth rate and death rate according to the changing socio-economic condition are;

1. High birth rate and an equally high death rate that causes slow growth of population.
2. High birth rate and steeply falling death rate which causes population explosion.
3. Birth rate also falls to match the low death rate that slow down population growth rate.
4. Low birth rate and Low death rate, Consequently, the population remains.
5. Birth rate is now lower than death rate, Hence the population begins to decline

Population Growth: -

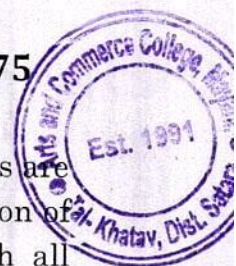
India today is grossly overpopulated. The Census of Population 2011 shows that we are now having over one billion people in India. This means that the country has to support over 16 percent of world population on just about 2.4 percent of total world area. And as country is short of capital and technology to fully exploit its resources, it means that most of the Indians live in poverty, face unemployment and suffer from ill health. No wonder that in spite of half a century of development, over a fourth of India's population lives below poverty line.

In the underdeveloped countries of today, increasing population is more of a hindrance to the development of the economy. It is now universally agreed that an effective control of population growth is necessary if our development efforts is to yield any result.

Highlights of The Population Growth and Problems in India: -

Increasing population has eaten up much of the additional income that has been generated in the economy during the period of the Five-Year Plans. Population explosion in India has resulted in a serious food shortage in the country. In spite of the fact that more than seventy percent of the working people are engaged in agriculture, Indian people still do not get even the minimum necessary amount of food. Increasing population with the growing number of children adds more to the unproductive population of the country. The present estimate of unemployment in India by many economists is nearly 80 to 90 million persons. Increase in population reduces per capita income and lowers the standard of living of the masses; it makes the people less efficient. Rural

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areas have become the worst sufferers. The problems faced by the rural areas are lower per capita, availability of land; increased subdivision and fragmentation of land holdings, disguised unemployment, increase in ineptness etc., which all contribute to reduced efficiency and poverty in rural areas.

Conclusions: -

In India rapid population growth has thus hampered economic growth and this prevented any substantial reduction in poverty of the masses. To conclude, population explosion aggravates the poverty, worsens the unemployment situation, reduces per capita income and increases proportion of un-productive people, hampers capital formation and makes the people inefficient.

Therefore, an all-out effort has to be made to reduce birth rate through a comprehensive programme of family planning so that sufficient resources are released for the economic development of the country. It is found that in India Poverty itself is also the main cause of rapid population growth. Poverty prevents better education and better living standard. Thus, population explosion is both a cause and an effect of poverty.

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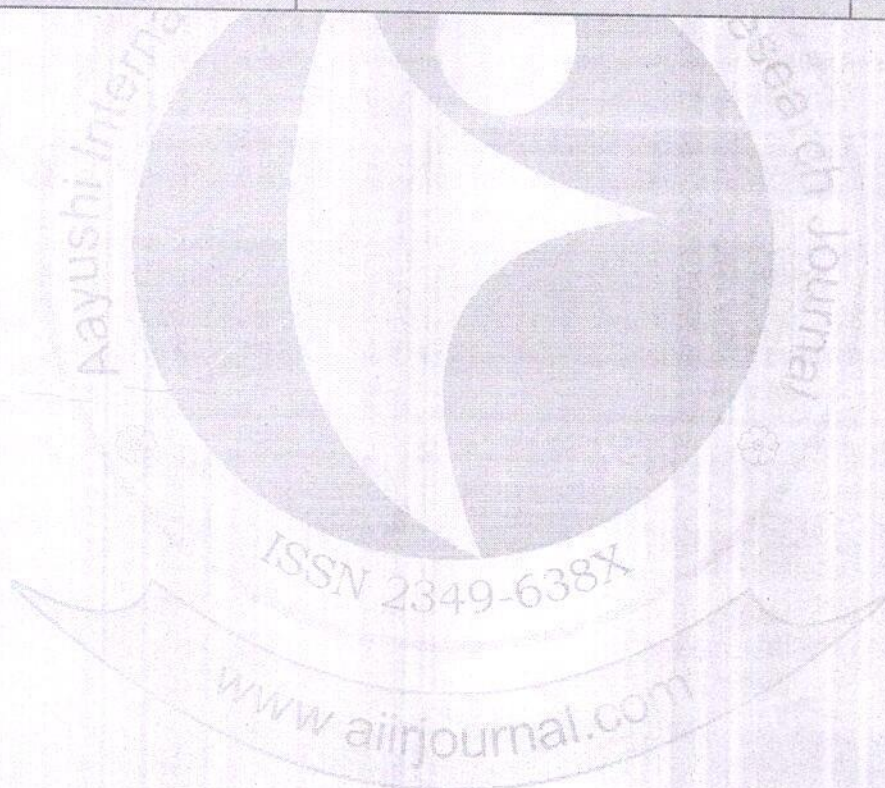
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Sex-wise Literacy Rate in Maharashtra State (2011)

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Abstract

In this paper the present study reveals the sex-wise literacy rate in Maharashtra State census of 2011. Maharashtra is the third largest State regarding the geographical area and second largest State in respect of population in India. It has studied on the base tale of 2011. sex-wise literacy plays an important part to develop any society. sex-wise literacy is defined as the capability to read and write with understanding if any language as per the tale of India. The sex-wise literacy rate rank one is 94.28 per cent in Mumbai Suburban quarter. The last rank sex-wise literacy rate is registered in 71.98 per cent in Nandurbar quarter during the time 2011. Sex-wise literacy rate increased from 64.87 per cent in 1991 and 71.98 per cent in 2011. The pattern of sex-wise literacy with spatio-temporal variation in the environment of Maharashtra is anatomized to loftiest the relationship of different society, profitable factors, with the help of the tale data (2011). In this paper bandied the sex-wise literacy rate show the graphs, charts and tables were interpreted in the light of sex-wise literacy rate in Maharashtra.

Keyword: - Literacy, spatio-temporal literacy, sex-wise literacy

Introduction: -

Mainly, improvement of a nation or district generally relies upon its instructive status and instructive turn of events. India is one of the greatest vote-based nations with the absolute populace of around 1.2 billion (Census 2011). Education is the foundation of our general public, it helps in all over advancement of people, empowering them to accomplish major mindfulness, better origination of their economic, social, political and social air and furthermore works with the improvement of their financial circumstances (Das.P,2013-2014).

Sex-wise literacy is one of the important pointers of social development. Sex-wise literacy is linked with sex-wise literacy and a formal education. sex-wise literacy is one of the important requirements of life as well as unborn development mortal beings of the particular region. sex-wise literacy, youths and grown-ups are still an ever-moving target. In recent times thing of the universal sex-wise literacy is more effective sweats but also renewed political will and for doing effects else at all situations locally, public and internationally. Sex-wise literacy is mortal right a tool commission and means for social and mortal development. Sex-wise literacy is the heart of introductory education for all and essential for eradicating, poverty reducing child, mortality, bridling population growth, achieving gender equivalency and icing sustainable development peace and republic. Intranational sex-wise literacy Day was celebrated by UNESCO on November 1965. The significance of the sex-wise literacy to individualities, communities and societies of International Day each time the loftiest sex-wise literacy in the world.

Maharashtra State is the largely concentrated citified, industrialized, areas, and areas of high agrarian productivity. As per the tale data there is 94.28 per cent population which is sex-wise literacy able in 2011. The manly sex-wise literacy rate increased from 85.97 per cent to 89.82 per cent and sex-wise literacy rate increased 94.28 per cent during the period 2001- 2011. Mumbai suburban with loftiest sex-wise literacy rate of 94.28 per cent followed by Nagpur 93.76 per cent in tale 2011. Nandurbar quarter having below 71.98 per cent registered in 2011.

Study Area: -

The State of Maharashtra extends from 15° 45' North to 20° 6' North latitude and 70° 36' East to 80° 54' East longitude with geographical area of 3,07,713 sq. km. is undertaken for the pre-sent study of growth of population change in Maharashtra. It is bounded by Arabian Sea in the west, the State of Gujarat in the

northwest. Madhya Pradesh in the north, Chhattisgarh in the east, Andhra Pradesh in the southwest, Karnataka in the south and Goa in the southwest.

Review of Related Studies: -

1. **Bowman's (1992)** study on external benefits of education and women, says that education enables a woman to: a) acquire the ability to manage her household in a better way within the given budget constraint; b) ensure that the good nutritional standard and hygiene are maintained; c) regulate the fertility behavior in a planned way and d) contribute to the quality learning in succeeding generations.
2. **Joshi (1993)** have addressed educational structure of women in his paper titled Educational Infrastructure for Women. He has discussed that though general educational facilities have increased but quality of education has deteriorated. Country is still facing acute problem of massive illiteracy, failure to universalize elementary education, slow progress in education and unemployment among the educated persons. The literacy rates of female had improved but still female literacy is lagging behind in comparison to male counterpart. He has pointed out the regional variation, imbalances and disparities in all the sectors of education. His study focuses on Intra-sectored Resource Allocation to Education in the five-year plan.
3. **McClamroch (1996)** studied total fertility rate, women's education and women's labours force participation using cross national data of 71 countries. His modeling suggested that the percentage of women in the labours force is directly related to total fertility rate whereas the average number of years of education for women is indirectly related to total fertility rate.
4. **Rani (2010)** highlights 1) Factor responsible for low literacy rates among women 2) CEDAW-1979, UNICEF, Report in 1992 conference on Education for All Girls, Beijing Conference, The World Conference on Education for all sponsored by UNESCO, UNICEF, the International and National initiatives to promote women's education in India. It focuses the National Development Council's aim and Objective which primarily says increase literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or more to 85%. An attempt is also made to show current scenario in male-female literacy differential, Percentage of Girls enrolment to total enrolment by stages and expenditure by level of education in India.
5. **Nathwani (2012)** has concluded in his study titled Education for Women Empowerment that in reality no country has managed to eliminate the gender gap. Rights, responsibilities and opportunities of individuals will not be determined by fact of being born male or female but stage where both men and women should realize their full potential.

Objectives: -

- 1) To study the computation sex-wise literacy rate of population in study region 2011.

Spatio-Temporal Variation in Population sex-wise literacy Rate in Maharashtra:

Table No.1 below shows that the manly and sex-wise literacy rate in this Maharashtra State is 94.28 per cent in the State during the time 2011. According to the sanctioned instructions in India, a person is to be considered sex-wise literacy able if she or he can both read and write with understanding in any language, while the enhancement of sex-wise literacy in Maharashtra the decade 2011 has been nominated as the sex-wise literacy Decade. The smallest sex-wise literacy rate in Nandurbar 71.98 per cent. The pre-reform period was a phase of low-income situations and slow

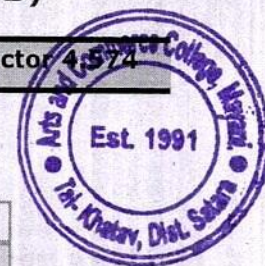


Table No.1

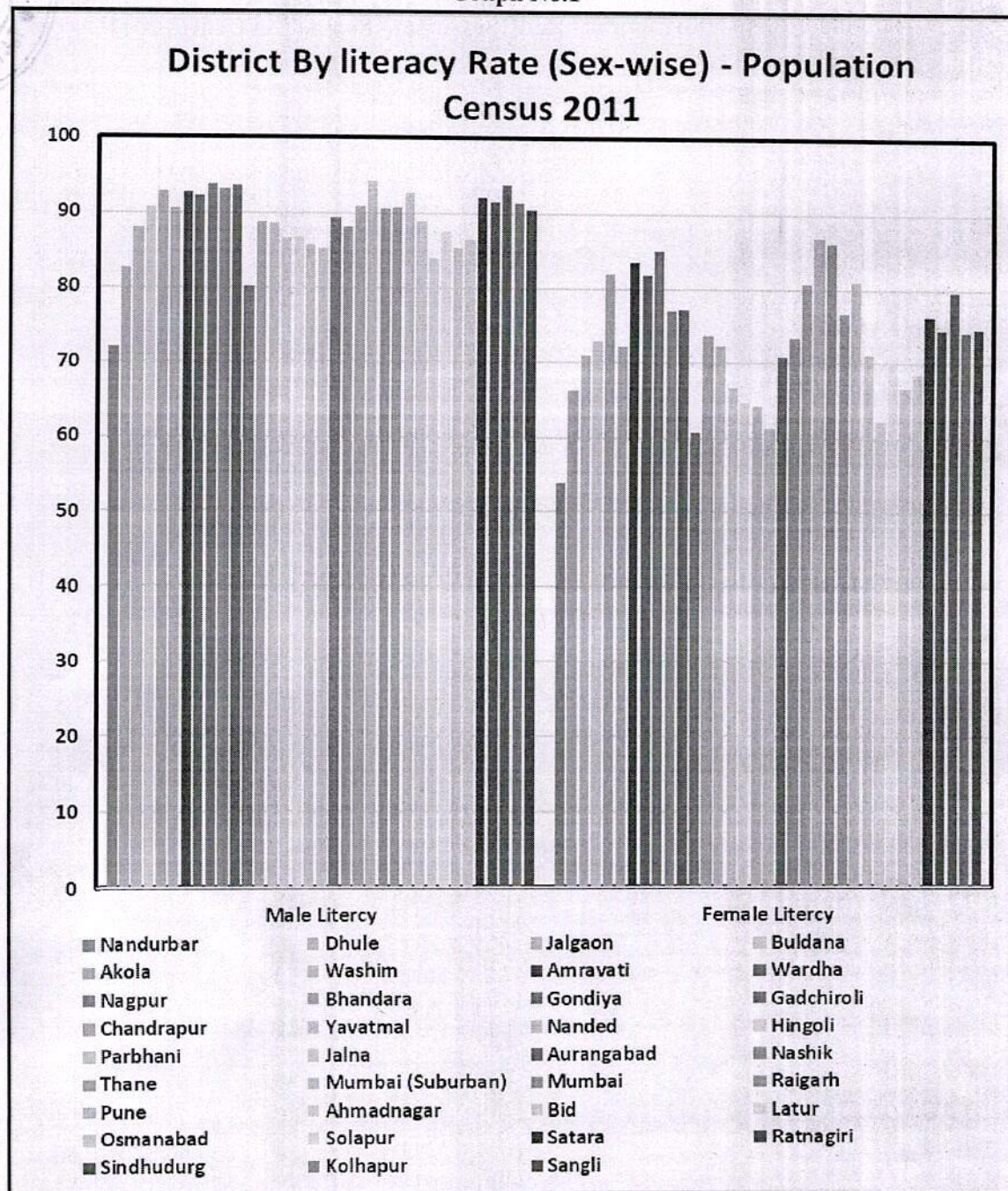
Ranking of District By literacy Rate (Sex-wise) - Population Census 2011

Males				Females			
Sr. No.	District Name	Rank	Literacy Rate	Sr. No.	District Name	Rank	Literacy Rate
1	Nandurbar	35	71.98	1	Nandurbar	35	53.9
2	Dhule	33	82.59	2	Dhule	29	66.21
3	Jalgaon	24	87.97	3	Jalgaon	23	70.92
4	Buldana	14	90.69	4	Buldana	19	72.95
5	Akola	6	92.89	5	Akola	5	81.91
6	Washim	17	90.54	6	Washim	21	72.26
7	Amravati	8	92.7	7	Amravati	4	83.52
8	Wardha	9	92.27	8	Wardha	6	81.89
9	Nagpur	2	93.76	9	Nagpur	3	85.07
10	Bhandara	5	93.17	10	Bhandara	11	77.02
11	Gondiya	4	93.54	11	Gondiya	10	77.3
12	Gadchiroli	34	80.21	12	Gadchiroli	34	60.66
13	Chandrapur	21	88.73	13	Chandrapur	17	73.65
14	Yavatmal	22	88.58	14	Yavatmal	20	72.41
15	Nanded	27	86.62	15	Nanded	27	66.68
16	Hingoli	26	86.73	16	Hingoli	30	64.73
17	Parbhani	29	85.66	17	Parbhani	31	64.27
18	Jalna	31	85.25	18	Jalna	33	61.28
19	Aurangabad	19	89.31	19	Aurangabad	24	70.81
20	Nashik	23	88.03	20	Nashik	18	73.43
21	Thane	13	90.9	21	Thane	8	80.78
22	Mumbai (Suburban)	1	94.28	22	Mumbai (Suburban)	1	86.93
23	Mumbai	16	90.54	23	Mumbai	2	86.03
24	Raigarh	15	90.68	24	Raigarh	12	76.79
25	Pune	7	92.72	25	Pune	7	81.13
26	Ahmadnagar	20	88.81	26	Ahmadnagar	22	71.15
27	Bid	32	83.99	27	Bid	32	62.29
28	Latur	25	87.42	28	Latur	25	70.02
29	Osmanabad	30	85.31	29	Osmanabad	28	66.67
30	Solapur	28	86.35	30	Solapur	26	68.55
31	Satara	10	92.09	31	Satara	13	76.29
32	Ratnagiri	11	91.43	32	Ratnagiri	15	74.55
33	Sindhudurg	3	93.68	33	Sindhudurg	9	79.73
34	Kolhapur	12	91.33	34	Kolhapur	16	74.18
35	Sangli	18	90.4	35	Sangli	14	74.66

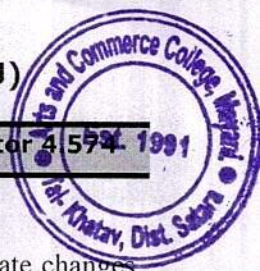
(Sources: -Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India)

profitable growth and the metamorphosis of educational situations during the period was less. In 1981 educational enhancement, and there has been success isolated academy and public academy installations especially in the growing pastoral areas sex-wise literacy rate was increased 57.24 per cent. The achievement of the sex-wise literacy rate has increased in Maharashtra.

Graph No.1



The profitable growths have led to numerous social achievements of major significance including massive reduction in poverty. In education health and related fields still, it's likely that indeed further could have been achieved had rapid-fire profitable growth. Although these numbers reveal the continuity of a substantial gender gap, they also indicate that Maharashtra was fleetly moving, at that time, towards universal sex-wise literacy in the youngish age group. This point of the Maharashtra experience sprucely contrasts with the educational situation in the quarter wise, where the eradication of sex-wise literacy remains a fugitive thing to this day, indeed for the youngish age group. Indeed, the more educationally progressive slates of Maharashtra, similar as Nandurbar quarter are the smallest sex-wise literacy rate.

**Conclusion: -**

The sex-wise literacy rate of Maharashtra is drastically changing. The sex-wise literacy rate changes represent in Maharashtra ameliorate the profitable development, development of educational installations, agrarian development, artificial development, and the standard of living during the study period. It's clear that changes in sex-wise literacy rate will be decreasingly affecting our society. In these paper top sections are Mumbai (Sub-urban) 1 rank, Nagpur 2 rank, Sindhudurg and 3 rank the sex-wise literacy rate during the 2011 and Nandurbar and Gadchiroli sections are 35 and 34 rank change the sex-wise literacy rate. This paper attempts the one decade changes the sex-wise literacy rate.

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Exploitation of Child Labour in 'Collie' By Mulk Raj Anand

Hemangini Mane
Assistant Professor
Arts, Commerce College, Mayani

Abstract:-

Mulk Raj Anand is a socially committed novelist. He has firsthand experience of pre and post independent India. He presents a real picture of a society. He looked deep into the human consciousness. He explored the lives of the poor sensitive mind of child labour and inhuman treatment given by society to these innocents. His most famous novel 'Coolie' depicts very sensitive issue in the society. Child labour is the worst kind of social abuse. Mulk Raj Anand depicts crisis of these innocents in a very sensitive way. The present article focuses on crises faced by child labour.

The novel *Coolie* (1933) was published after his first novel *Untouchable* (1935). The novel was widely praised by the readers and critics also. Thus novel has been translated into thirty eight languages. The novel is about child labour. Munoo is the representative of the children who become earning members at the very innocent stage of life and whose childhood is crushed because of poverty. The novel is not about any caste or religion. It is cash that makes them poor class.

Munoo is the protagonist of the novel. He is an orphan and hardly about fourteen years old. His father died because of feudal exploitation and mother died of poverty and hunger. He lives with his uncle and aunt, but they do not support him, instead, he has to earn for them and for his own living. His aunt always tortures him. His uncle is a 'Chaparasi' in the bank which is situated in the town. Munoo is sent to work as a house servant in a well to do family. But he is very ill-treated, and exploited by this family. He is treated as a dumb-driven cattle. This family uses him as an instrument of entertainment and frequently compels him to do monkey show.

One day, while acting the role of a monkey, he suddenly and unintentionally bites the daughter of his master. His master Nathoo Ram beats him in a very cruel manner because he thinks it in a very wrong way, as if it is a sexual assault on his daughter. This incident hurts Munoo and he decides to leave the house.

Further Munoo gets acquainted with Prabha Dayal who is the owner of the pickle factory in the neighbouring town. He is kind-hearted, and feels sympathy for this parentless child and thus takes him to his home. His wife also treats him in a very good way. But Prabha Dayal's partner Ganpat treats him mercilessly. Even he betrays his partner Prabha Dayal and spends money lavishly in gambling, drinking and whoring. Prabha Dayal is ruined by him. Now Munoo becomes coolie. He works hard to get his livelihood and with his meagre income he helps his master Prabha Dayal also.

One day Prabha Dayal returns back to his native place. Munoo is left alone. Now Munoo decides to search any job and thus while wandering he gets acquainted with an elephant driver. He goes with him to Bombay. Here he meets one mill worker. He helps him to get job in the mill and thus he get shelter also. At that time Munoo is only Fourteen years old. He has to work for eleven hours a day but he is not paid proper wages of his work. Here also he become victim of the exploitation by the head foreman called Jimmie. Ratan his co-worker tries to protect him but Jimmie terminated his service in the factory. So all the workers go on strike but the management gives them the notice of reducing working hours. Even to control the strike they spread rumor of kidnapping a

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Hindu Child by the Muslim. All the workers get injured in it. Next morning he meets with an accident. A car knocks him down. The owner of the car takes him to Simla.

Soon Munoo recovers. Now he starts working as a domestic servant and Riksha-puller for Mr. Mainwaring. Due to such exhausting work at an early stage of life he becomes seriously ill. He suffers from tuberculosis. One day he dies on the lap of his friend.

Munoo a small boy, parentless, lives with his uncle and aunt. Instead of sending him to school, they send to do domestic work. His mistress frequently shows anger at him. The central theme of the novel is exploitation of child labour and how society is indifferent towards the suffering of child labour. Munoo is the only central character in the novel and other minor characters are placed around him. The root cause of Munoo's tragedy is poverty. He becomes parentless because his father and other became victim of poverty. They died of hunger and left their child as orphan in this cruel world, where nobody feels sympathy for this innocent. Even his nearest relatives uncle and aunt also cannot serve food for him. He has to earn his livelihood by working for more than eleven hours as a labour *coolie* and *Riksha Puller*. Munoo represents all the children who are victim of social class system for no fault in their own. As S.A.Khan explain pitiful condition of the poor especially coolies in India. It is quoted by S.K.Rawat in his book *Mulk Raj Anand: A critical Study*:

He is one among the millions of coolies tested and formulated by myriad forces of class distortion exploitation and dehumanization.... The story of Munoo is quintessentially the story of every exploited individual in India and the pattern of his life is intended to show the pitilessness that lies imbedded in the lives of millions of people who are condemned to lead a life of an unending saga of social depredation".

(Rawat S.K. 2013 : 45)

Munoo is a child labour and child's voice is silent, nobody can hear his sound, nobody can see his agony. Mulk Raj Anand does not make him his protagonist who is child labour to rebel against the capitalist exploitation but he makes him victim of a social system. He is so innocent that, he cannot understand the nature of his exploitation. He works in the factory and works for more than eleven hours a day but never speaks against his exploitation. The negative effect on child labour is submissiveness. Munoo accepts the situation; he accepts that he is labour, servant. He is unaware of his rights as a human being, a child who has birth right to get good food, caring, and good education. He thinks of himself, a servant. He asks himself "What am I-Munoo?---- I am Munoo Babu Nathuram's servant. He never raises voice against his miserable condition but accepts his identity as a labour.

Innocent childhood dreams of beautiful things, delicious food, and toys. Munoo also dreams of delicious food to eat, toys to play and beautiful clothes which he never gets throughout his very limited life span. At the very early stage that is in the innocent childhood days Munoo is made aware of social discrimination. Mulk Raj. Anand shows, how child labour has to suffer from mental and physical torture. Munoo works hard but he working at the very early stage brings more suffering in his life, he becomes victim of tuberculosis.

Childhood is very important period in human life. Every child needs love, affection, good caring and good education. Unfortunate children who lose their parents, those who are born in a very poor family and those who are victim of hopeless exploitation by this society, such children need sympathy and love and mental support but they get very cruel treatment by the society. Munoo expects sympathy from his uncle and aunt but they send him to earn his livelihood when he meets Prabha Dayal, and he shows sympathy and affection. Munoo works for him. Munoo is emotionally starved child who is always in search of affection. Prabha Dayal also leaves him alone. At the end Munoo meets Mrs. Mainwaring, who feels guilty for injuring Munoo by her car. She takes him to Simla with her. Munoo again starts working for Mr.and Mrs. Mainwaring. He works hard even he



become rickshaw puller for Mr. Mainwaring. All this strenuous work spoils his health. He dies of tuberculosis. He loves this family so intensely, because they gave him support, showed sympathy, but it was for their benefits, Munoo never thinks rationally because of his innocent age and because he needs affection and support and for this, he sacrifices himself.

Society is always ruthless, emotionless towards any child labour. Otherwise child labour would not have been existed in the society. In this sense every adult citizens should be held responsible, because child labour are found everywhere in the hotels, on the streets, in the industries and every human being definitely sees miserable plight of child labour, very few people are fighting against this abuse. Actually every adult should be sensitive towards this abuse. Working condition as well as the owners are always ruthless and cruel towards child labour.

Mulk Raj Anand writes about cruelty of the owners or the employers. Munoo always lives under pressure or fear of his masters in his every phase of life. At the beginning when he is living with his uncle and aunt his life becomes miserable. In the second phase, he works as a domestic Servant. His master's wife makes his life similar to hell, further when he is working in the factory his masters partner tortures him. In Mumbai also his life becomes miserable and at the end his master Mrs. Mainwaring's exploitation makes him die. Munoo is an example of spiritual and physical death of any child labour. Childhood is like a bud which is crushed before it blooms in the air. Childhood period is full of spirit and energy and zest for life. Child labours potentialities go waste before its fulfillment. Munoo lost all his dreams and energy when he started working at the very early stage but before he begins this wretched journey of life ends.

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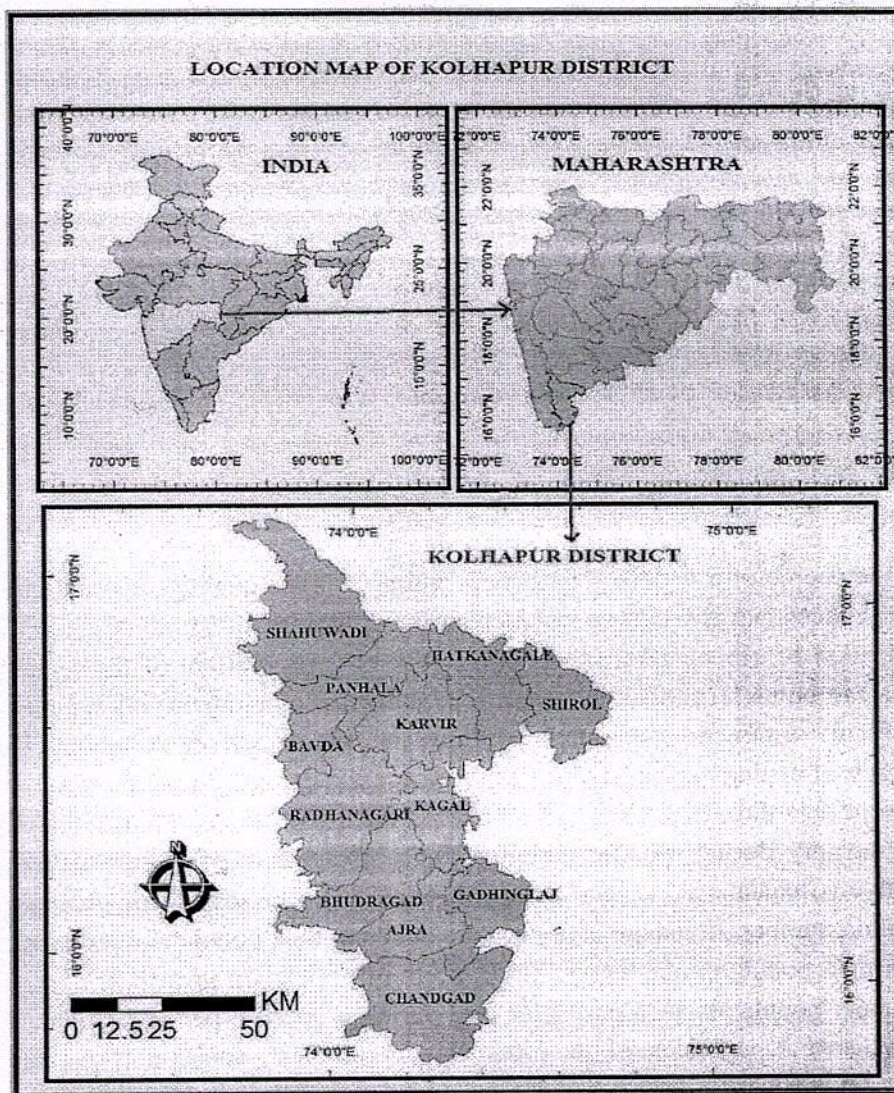
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social benefit of literacy attainment is also higher, besides its economic return. Literacy alters perceptions attitudes and behavior. It generates awareness and builds personality in such a way as to promote development and welfare of a nation and its people (Sengupta and Guha, 2002).

Therefore, an attempt is made to analyze literacy in study region, the study of literacy growth is most important and need full aspect in population geography.

The Study Region:

Kolhapur district is situated in the Southern part of Maharashtra. It is located in between 150 42' 30" to 170 11' 25" North latitude and 730 43' 10" to 740 43' 45" East longitude. Kolhapur district is surrounded by Sangli district to the North, Karnataka State to the East and South, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts to the West. The Sahyadri ranges to the West and Varna River to the North form the natural boundaries. For the administrative purpose, the district is divided into 12 tahsils i.e. Shahuwadi, Panhala, Hatkanangale, Shirol, Karvir, Bavda, Radhanagari, Kagal, Bhudargad, Ajra, Gadhinglaj and Chandgad. The total population of the district is 38, 76,001 persons, as per 2011 census, it constitutes 3.45 percent population to the state total. The geographical area of district is 7746.40 square kilometer, which constitutes 2.52 percent of state. The average literacy of Kolhapur district is 81.50 percent. The Kolhapur city is a district headquarters with a population of 549236 persons, as per 2011 Census.



Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Growth of Literacy Rate in Kolhapur District**Dr Tembare Uttam Sadashiv**

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Abstract:

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been taken as literate by the Indian census. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have received passed any minimum educational standard (Census of India, 1991). In international usage, literacy is defined as the ability to read and write at least a simple message in any language. Literacy plays a very crucial role in the social and economic development in a country. A low level of literacy in a population retards the progress along the path of social and economic development and political power. Illiteracy, particularly among adults in society, results in stagnation of technology, social cultural lags, weakens national security, and overall stagnation of the economic progress. (M.I. Hassan 2005) Chandana and Sidhu (1980) stated that literacy is that qualitative attribute of population which is a fairly reliable index of the socio-economic development of an area and the lack of this keeps the population economically poor and mentally isolated. Literacy and education are also the indices of human resource development (Chandana, R.C. and Sidhu, M.S., 1980). During the period of investigation, the study reveals that there is great influence of educational, socio-economic factors on growth of literacy in study region. The high change of literacy rate is found in Bavda and Chandagad because availability of educational facility, which leads high growth rate of literacy in these tahsil. The moderate change of literacy rate is recorded in Radhanagari, Ajara, Gadhinglaj, Shahuwadi and Panahala tahsil. The low change of literacy rate is recorded in Hatkanangale, Shirol, Karvir, Kagal and Bhudargad tahsil because these tahsil have already literate population in previous year census.

Key words: Literacy, Growth, Change, Population etc.

Introduction:

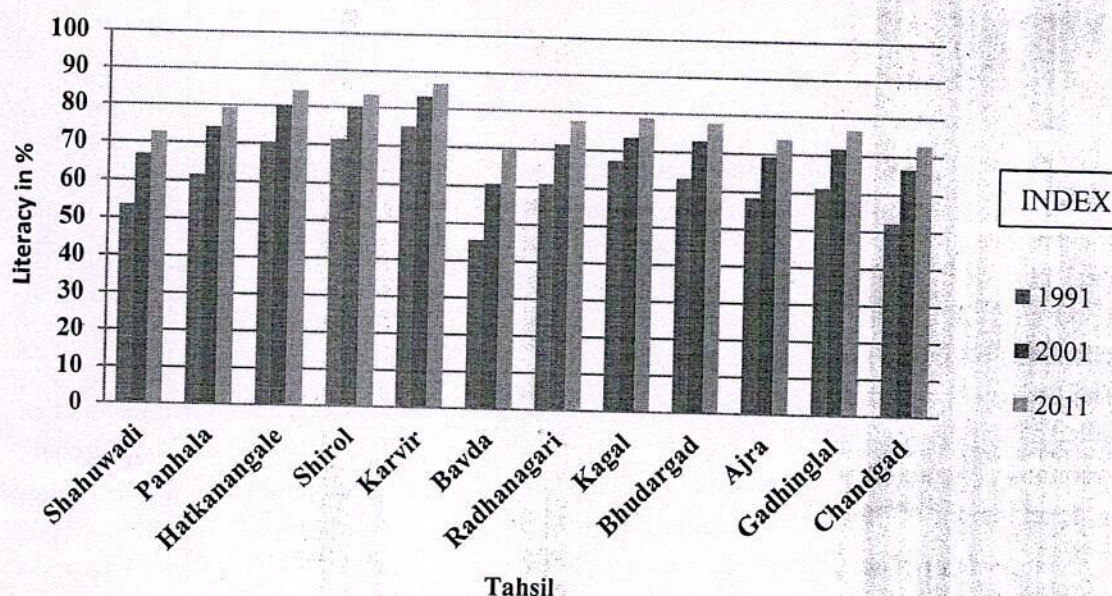
Literacy has been considered as one of the prime factors and an indicator for the socio-economic development of the people of a region. It influences and determines qualitatively and quantitatively not only the human resources, but also other population attributes like fertility, mortality, age of marriage and economic participation of a population ultimately, aiming towards welfare of the society (Sawant and Lewis, 2004). The minimum level of skills varies from ability to communicate orally, to make a check of a variety of difficult arithmetic computations. However, the length of schooling has often been considered as a basis of distinguishing between a literate and illiterate (Trewartha, 1969).

The concept regarding Growth of population is often used to denote the change in number of inhabitants of a territory during specific period of time, irrespective of facts whether the change is positive or negative (Chandana R. C. and Sidhu M. S., 1980). The growth of population means any change in population number, if change is in negative direction then population decreases, when it is in positive direction then population increases. The concept of population growth or change refers to the growth of the human population in a particular area during a specific period of time. The growth of population in any area is an index of its economic development, social awaking and many other characters Population is powerful resource of any nation but it is literate is important. Literacy rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literates in the age group seven years and above. For different age groups the percentage of literates in that age group gives the literacy rate (Census of India, 2001). The

7	Radhanagari	60.88	71.33	77.59	21.54
8	Kagal	67.36	73.58	78.65	14.35
9	Bhudargad	63.13	72.92	77.71	18.76
10	Ajra	58.49	69.37	73.93	20.88
11	Gadhinglaj	61.29	71.81	76.62	20.01
12	Chandgad	52.24	66.67	72.94	28.38
	District	66.94	76.93	81.50	17.87

Source: Compiled by Researcher on basis of District Census Handbook of Kolhapur District, 1991 to 2011.

Change of Literacy Rate in Kolhapur District 1991 to 2011



Literacy 2001:

The table 1 indicates that the study region as a whole has 76.93 percent literacy during 2001 of the census year, but spatial distribution varies from tahsil to tahsil. The high literacy (above 75.68 %) is recorded in Hatkanangale, Shirol and Karvir tahsil because the development of educational facilities. The moderate literacy (68.21 to 75.68 %) is recorded in Panahala, Radhanagari, Kagal, Bhudargad, Ajara and Gadhinglaj tahsils. The low growth (below 68.21 %) of literacy is recorded in Shahuwadi, Bavda and Chandgad tahsil because these tahsil have lower development of educational facility.

Literacy 2011

The table 1 indicates that the study region as a whole has 81.50 percent literacy during 2011 of the census year, but spatial distribution varies from tahsil to tahsil. The high literacy (above 81.08 %) is recorded in Hatkanangale, Shirol and Karvir tahsil because the development of educational facilities. The moderate literacy (75.54 to 81.08 %) is recorded in Panahala, Radhanagari, Kagal, Bhudargad, and Gadhinglaj tahsils. The low growth (below 75.54 %) of literacy is recorded in Ajara Shahuwadi, Bavda and Chandgad tahsil because these tahsil have lower development of educational facility.

Tahsil wise changing literacy growth rate from 1991 to 2011 in study region:

The table 1 indicates that the region as a whole has +17.87 percent change of literacy rate during the period of investigation. But spatial distribution varies from tahsil to tahsil. The high change of literacy (above 27.61 %) rate is found in Bavda and Chandgad because availability of educational

Objectives:

The main objective of the present study is to study the growth of literacy rate in Kolhapur district.

Data Collection and Methodology:

The present study is based on secondary data source. To fulfill the objective data regarding literacy rate collected from district census handbook of Kolhapur district for the period of 1991, 2001 and 2011.

The growth of literacy may be approached just taking into consideration the next growth of literacy over the basic year may approach the growth of literacy. The following formula is used to calculate the growth rate of literacy.

$$R = \frac{P_n - P_o}{P_o} \times 100$$

Where:

R = Growth rate of literate population.

P_n = Current year of literate population.

P_o = Base year of literate population.

The growth of literacy is one of the significant factors associated with man's life. Growth of literacy mainly depends upon different factors viz. educational facility, socio economic condition. Such a growth or change can be measured both in terms of absolute numbers and in terms of percentage. It gives us a general idea of the development of the region and socio-economic characteristics of the region. Therefore, the study of growth of literacy is most important and need full aspect in population geography.

Literacy depends on following some factors:

The literacy is depends on some of the socio-economic factors. However, among the factors that may be called as important determinants of literacy Cost of education, Political/ideological background, Type of economy, Standard of Living, Degree of urbanizations, Stage of technological advancement, Degree of development of means of urbanization, Religious background, Medium of instruction, Status of women in the society, Prejudices against the females mobility and education, Availability of education institutions, General value system and Public policies (Chandna, 2009).

Pattern of Literacy:**Literacy 1991:**

The table 1 indicates that the study region as a whole has 66.94 percent literacy during 1991 of the census year, but spatial distribution varies from tahsil to tahsil. The high literacy (above 65.52 %) is found in Hatkanangale, Shirol, Karvir and Kagal tahsil because the development of educational facilities. The moderate literacy (55.61 to 65.52 %) is recorded in Panahala, Radhanagari, Bhudargad, Ajara and Gadhinglaj. The low growth (below 55.61 %) of literacy is recorded in Shahuwadi, Bavda and Chandagad tahsil because these tahsil have lower development of educational facility

Table No. 1 Change of Literacy rate in Kolhapur District 1991 to 2011

Sr. No	Tahsils	Change of Literacy in between 1991-2011			
		1991	2001	2011	Change in % (1991 to 2011)
1	Shahuwadi	53.54	66.93	72.68	26.33
2	Panhala	61.66	74.16	79.27	22.22
3	Hatkanangale	70.33	80.25	84.37	16.64
4	Shirol	71.49	80.15	83.44	14.32
5	Karvir	75.23	83.16	86.64	13.17
6	Bavda	45.50	60.74	70.00	35.00



facility, which leads high growth rate of literacy in these tahsil. The moderate (20.44 to 27.61 %) change of literacy rate is recorded in Radhanagari, Ajara, Gadhinglaj, Shahuwadi and Panahala, tahsil. The low change of literacy rate (below 20.44 %) is recorded in Hatkanangale, Shirol, Karvir, Kagal and Bhudargad tahsil because these tahsil have already literate population in previous year census.

Conclusions:

During the period of investigation, the study reveals that there is great influence of educational, socio-economic factors on growth of literacy in study region. The high literacy is recorded in Hatkanangale, Shirol and Karvir tahsil because the development of educational facilities. The moderate literacy is recorded in Panahala, Radhanagari, Kagal, Bhudargad, and Gadhinglaj tahsils. The low growth of literacy is recorded in Ajara Shahuwadi, Bavda and Chandagad tahsil because these tahsil have lower development of educational facility. The high change of literacy rate is found in Bavda and Chandagad because availability of educational facility, which leads high growth rate of literacy in these tahsil. The moderate change of literacy rate is recorded in Radhanagari, Ajara, Gadhinglaj, Shahuwadi and Panahala, tahsil. The low change of literacy rate is recorded in Hatkanangale, Shirol, Karvir, Kagal and Bhudargad tahsil because these tahsil have already literate population in previous year census.

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Exploitation of Child Labour in 'Coolie' By Mulk Raj Anand

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Abstract:-

Mulk Raj Anand is a socially committed novelist. He has firsthand experience of pre and post independent India. He presents a real picture of a society. He looked deep into the human consciousness. He explored the lives of the poor sensitive mind of child labour and inhuman treatment given by society to these innocents. His most famous novel 'Coolie' depicts very sensitive issue in the society. Child labour is the worst kind of social abuse. Mulk Raj Anand depicts crisis of these innocents in a very sensitive way. The present article focuses on crises faced by child labour.

The novel *Coolie* (1935) was published after his first novel *Untouchable* (1935). The novel was widely praised by the readers and critics also. Thus novel has been translated into thirty eight languages. The novel is about child labour. Munoo is the representative of the children who become earning members at the very innocent stage of life and whose childhood is crushed because of poverty. The novel is not about any caste or religion. It is cash that makes them poor class.

Munoo is the protagonist of the novel. He is an orphan and hardly about fourteen years old. His father died because of feudal exploitation and mother died of poverty and hunger. He lives with his uncle and aunt, but they do not support him, instead, he has to earn for them and for his own living. His aunt always tortures him. His uncle is a 'Chaparasi' in the bank which is situated in the town. Munoo is sent to work as a house servant in a well to do family. But he is very ill-treated, and exploited by this family. He is treated as a dumb-driven cattle. This family uses him as an instrument of entertainment and frequently compels him to do monkey show.

One day, while acting the role of a monkey, he suddenly and unintentionally bites the daughter of his master. His master Nathoo Ram beats him in a very cruel manner because he thinks it in a very wrong way, as if it is a sexual assault on his daughter. This incident hurts Munoo and he decides to leave the house.

Further Munoo gets acquainted with Prabha Dayal who is the owner of the pickle factory in the neighbouring town. He is kind-hearted, and feels sympathy for this parentless child and thus takes him to his home. His wife also treats him in a very good way. But Prabha Dayal's partner Ganpat treats him mercilessly. Even he betrays his partner Prabha Dayal and spends money lavishly in gambling, drinking and whoring. Prabha Dayal is ruined by him. Now Munoo becomes coolie. He works hard to get his livelihood and with his meagre income he helps his master Prabha Dayal also.

One day Prabha Dayal returns back to his native place. Munoo is left alone. Now Munoo decides to search any job and thus while wandering he gets acquainted with an elephant driver. He goes with him to Bombay. Here he meets one mill worker. He helps him to get job in the mill and thus he get shelter also. At that time Munoo is only Fourteen years old. He has to work for eleven hours a day but he is not paid proper wages of his work. Here also he become victim of the exploitation by the head foreman called Jimmie. Ratan his co-worker tries to protect him but Jimmie terminated his service in the factory. So all the workers go on strike but the management gives them the notice of reducing working hours. Even to control the strike they spread rumor of kidnapping a

Hindu Child by the Muslim. All the workers get injured in it. Next morning he meets with an accident. A car knocks him down. The owner of the car takes him to Simla.

Soon Munoo recovers. Now he starts working as a domestic servant and Riksha-puller for Mr. Mainwaring. Due to such exhausting work at an early stage of life he becomes seriously ill. He suffers from tuberculosis. One day he dies on the lap of his friend.

Munoo a small boy, parentless, lives with his uncle and aunt. Instead of sending him to school, they send to do domestic work. His mistress frequently shows anger at him. The central theme of the novel is exploitation of child labour and how society is indifferent towards the suffering of child labour. Munoo is the only central character in the novel and other minor characters are placed around him. The root cause of Munoo's tragedy is poverty. He becomes parentless because his father and other became victim of poverty. They died of hunger and left their child as orphan in this cruel world, where nobody feels sympathy for this innocent. Even his nearest relatives uncle and aunt also cannot serve food for him. He has to earn his livelihood by working for more than eleven hours as a labour *coolie* and *Riksha Puller*. Munoo represents all the children who are victim of social class system for no fault in their own. As S.A.Khan explain pitiful condition of the poor especially coolies in India. It is quoted by S.K.Rawat in his book **Mulk Raj Anand: A critical Study**:

He is one among the millions of coolies tested and formulated by myriad forces of class distortion exploitation and dehumanization.... The story of Munoo is quintessentially the story of every exploited individual in India and the pattern of his life is intended to show the pitilessness that lies imbedded in the lives of millions of people who are condemned to lead a life of an unending saga of social depredation".

(Rawat S.K. 2013 : 45)

Munoo is a child labour and child's voice is silent, nobody can hear his sound, nobody can see his agony. Mulk Raj Anand does not make him his protagonist who is child labour to rebel against the capitalist exploitation but he makes him victim of a social system. He is so innocent that, he cannot understand the nature of his exploitation. He works in the factory and works for more than eleven hours a day but never speaks against his exploitation. The negative effect on child labour is submissiveness. Munoo accepts the situation; he accepts that he is labour, servant. He is unaware of his rights as a human being, a child who has birth right to get good food, caring, and good education. He thinks of himself, a servant. He asks himself "What am I-Munoo?--- I am Munoo Babu Nathuram's servant. He never raises voice against his miserable condition but accepts his identity as a labour.

Innocent childhood dreams of beautiful things, delicious food, and toys. Munoo also dreams of delicious food to eat, toys to play and beautiful clothes which he never gets throughout his very limited life span. At the very early stage that is in the innocent childhood days Munoo is made aware of social discrimination. Mulk Raj Anand shows, how child labour has to suffer from mental and physical torture. Munoo works hard but he working at the very early stage brings more suffering in his life, he becomes victim of tuberculosis.

Childhood is very important period in human life. Every child needs love, affection, good caring and good education. Unfortunate children who lose their parents, those who are born in a very poor family and those who are victim of hopeless exploitation by this society, such children need sympathy and love and mental support but they get very cruel treatment by the society. Munoo expects sympathy from his uncle and aunt but they send him to earn his livelihood when he meets Prabha Dayal, and he shows sympathy and affection. Munoo works for him. Munoo is emotionally starved child who is always in search of affection. Prabha Dayal also leaves him alone. At the end Munoo meets Mrs. Mainwaring, who feels guilty for injuring Munoo by her car. She takes him to Simla with her. Munoo again starts working for Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring. He works hard even he

become rickshaw puller for Mr. Mainwaring. All this strenuous work spoils his health. He dies of tuberculosis. He loves this family so intensely, because they gave him support, showed sympathy, but it was for their benefits, Munoo never thinks rationally because of his innocent age and because he needs affection and support and for this, he sacrifices himself.

Society is always ruthless, emotionless towards any child labour. Otherwise child labour would not have been existed in the society. In this sense every adult citizens should be held responsible, because child labour are found everywhere in the hotels, on the streets, in the industries and every human being definitely sees miserable plight of child labour, very few people are fighting against this abuse. Actually every adult should be sensitive towards this abuse. Working condition as well as the owners are always ruthless and cruel towards child labour.

Mulk Raj Anand writes about cruelty of the owners or the employers. Munoo always lives under pressure or fear of his masters in his every phase of life. At the beginning when he is living with his uncle and aunt his life becomes miserable. In the second phase, he works as a domestic Servant. His master's wife makes his life similar to hell, further when he is working in the factory his masters partner tortures him. In Mumbai also his life becomes miserable and at the end his master Mrs. Mainwaring's exploitation makes him die. Munoo is an example of spiritual and physical death of any child labour. Childhood is like a bud which is crushed before it blooms in the air. Childhood period is full of spirit and energy and zest for life. Child labours potentialities go waste before its fulfillment. Munoo lost all his dreams and energy when he started working at the very early stage but before he begins this wretched journey of life ends.

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