

Literacy Rates

IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF JOGULAMBA GADWAL DISTRICT

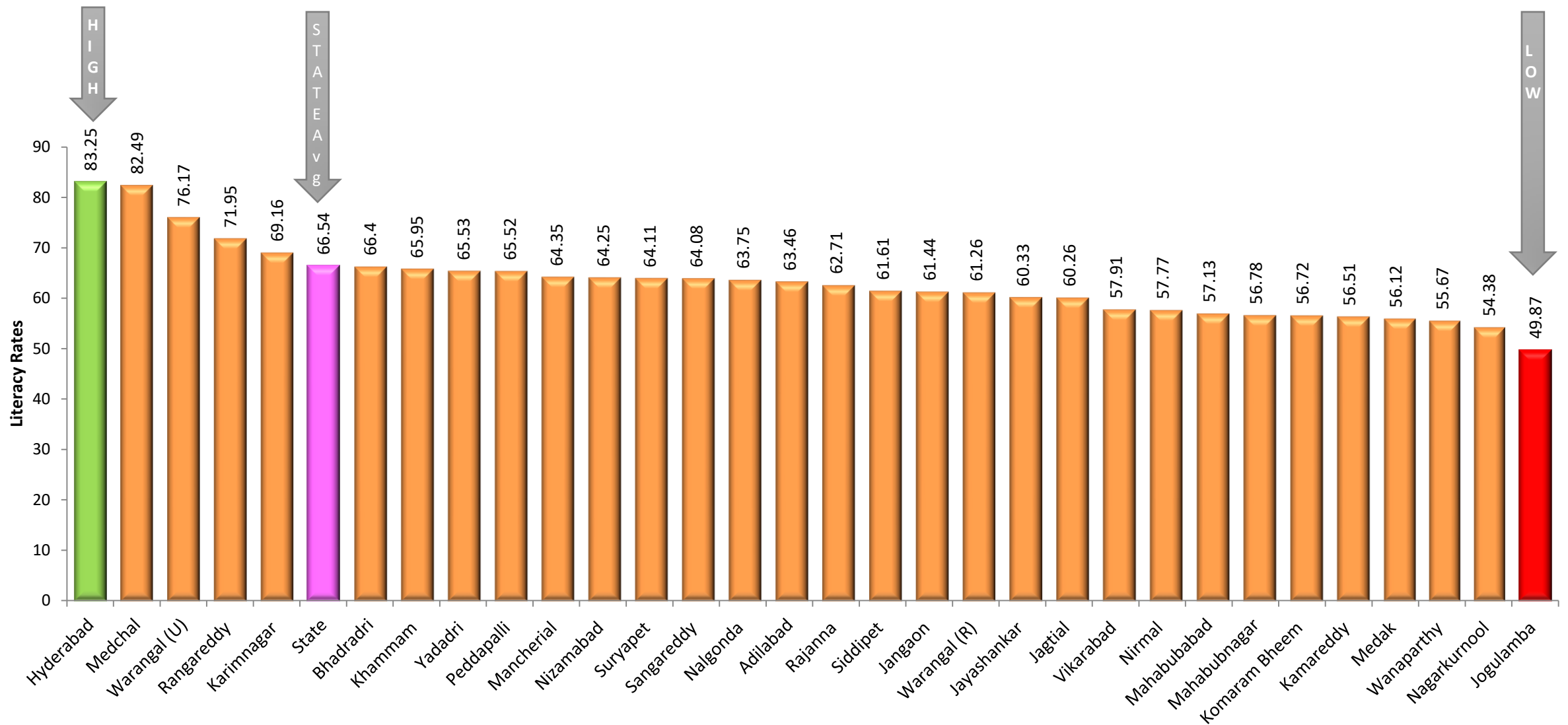
Ravi Siriki, Planning Department

Source: District Census Handbook for Mahabubnagar – Census 2011 (2807 PART-A DCHB MAHABUBNAGAR)

Purpose of the Analysis

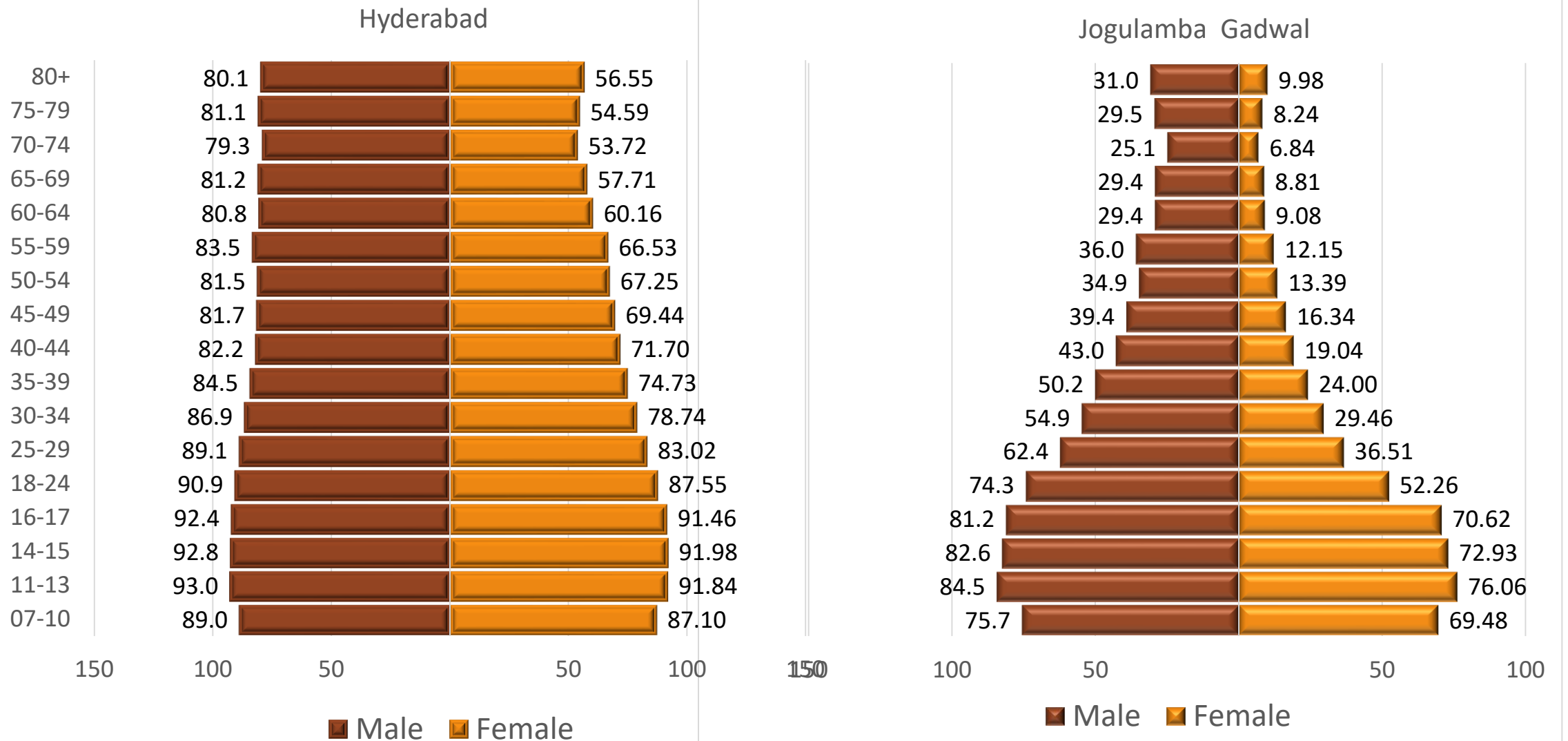
- ❑ District wise analysis revealed that the literacy rate is below state average in 26 out of 31 districts.
- ❑ Jogulamba Gadwal is the lowest performing district with 49.87 literacy rate.
- ❑ In-depth analysis of the district is required to understand actual location of the low literacy rate at the desegregated levels of mandal and village.
- ❑ Therefore an in-depth analysis has been taken up at mandal and village levels based on the Census 2011 data available.
- ❑ Also laid out certain insights / observations / recommendations and proposed a study to identify the 'why-factor' i.e., reasons for the low literacy rates in the district.
- ❑ Lastly, factors to be taken into consideration for the proposed study is also described.

District Level Literacy Rates In Telangana State

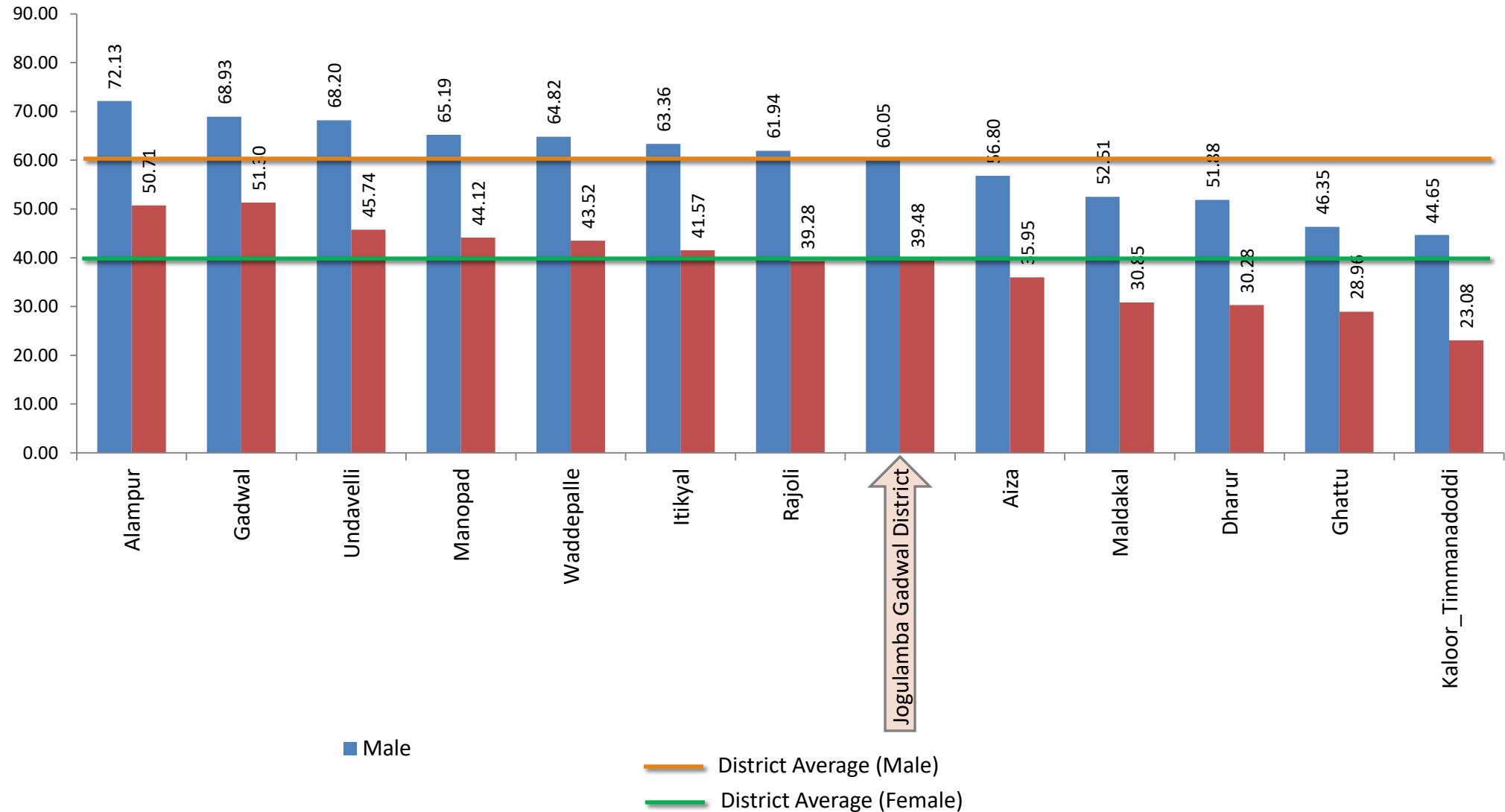


Patterns of Literacy rates by Age / Gender in TS

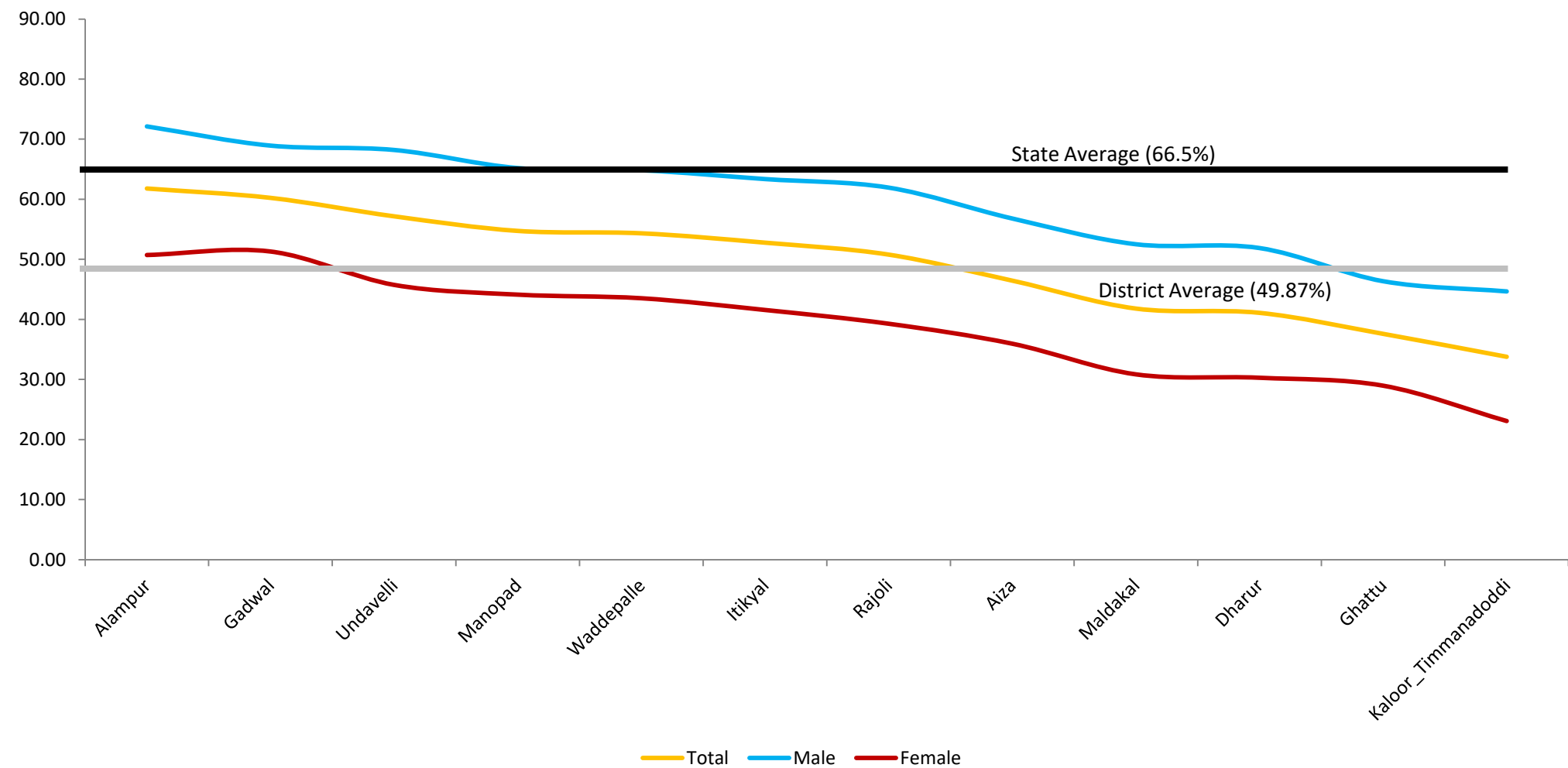
Well performing and not so well Performing Districts...



Mandal wise literacy rates by Gender - Jogulamba

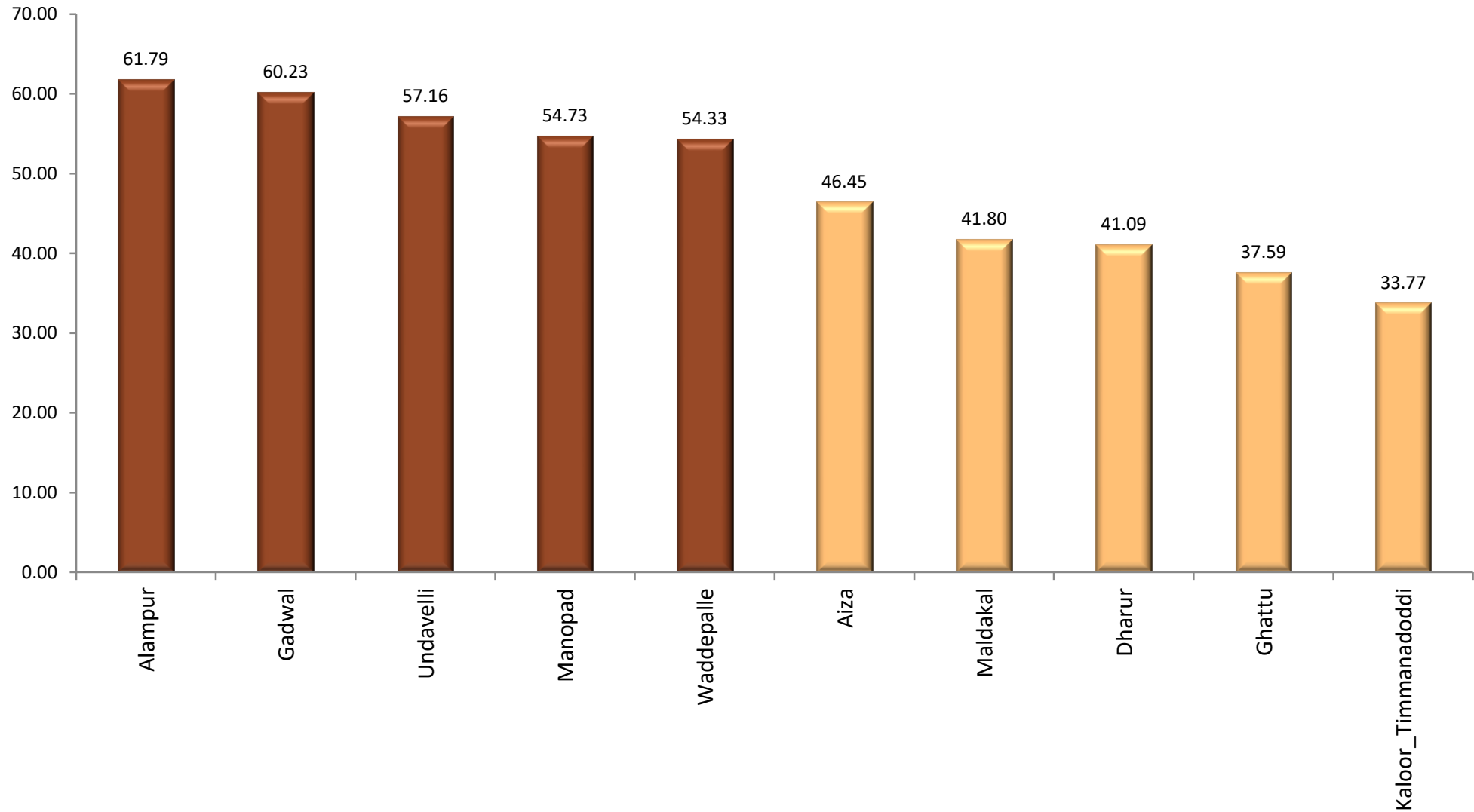


Mandal Wise Literacy Rates by Gender - Jogulamba

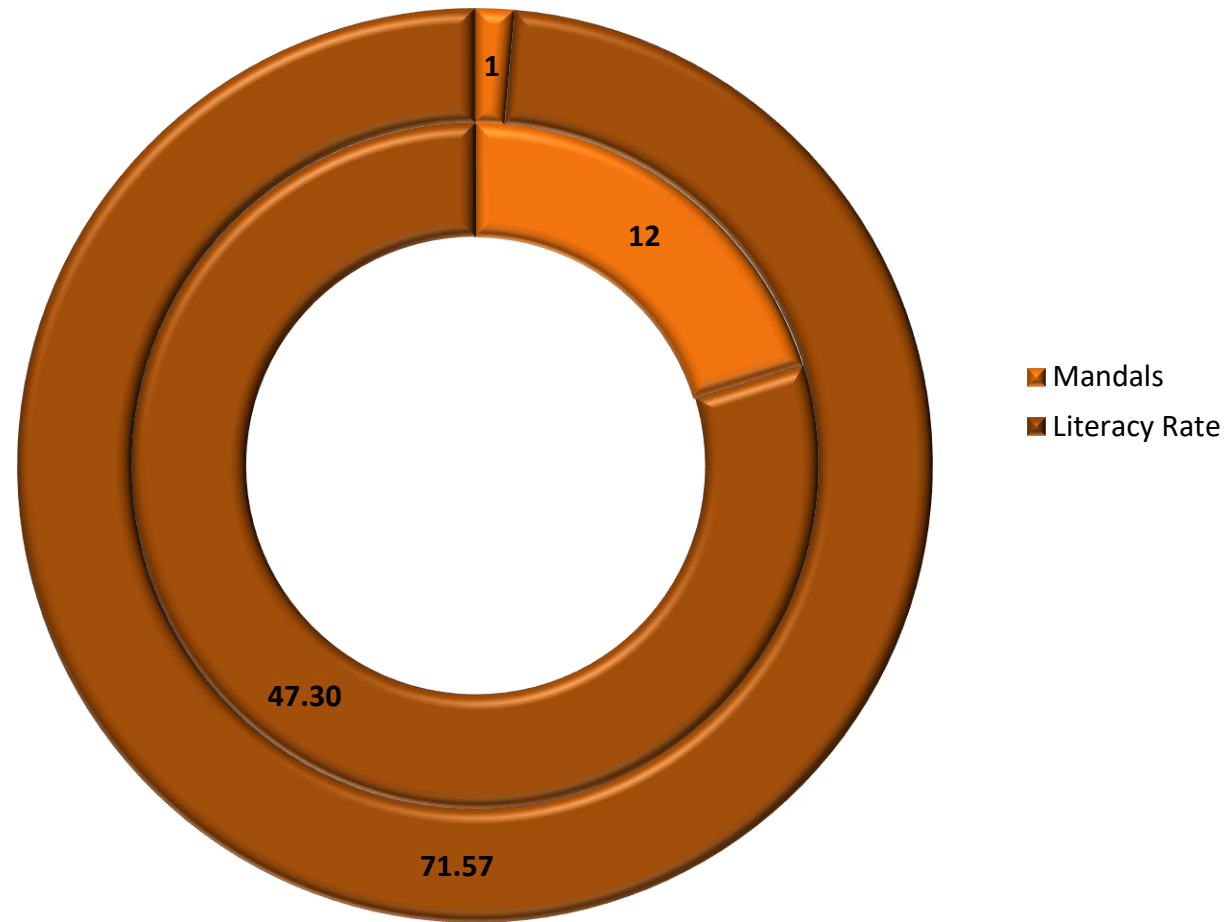


Note: Only few mandals showing literacy rates above State and District averages with respect to 'Total' and 'Male'; it is further less in 'Female' literacy rate.

Literacy Rates in **Top** & **Bottom** Five Mandals - Jogulamba



Urban Rural Parity in Literacy Rates - Jogulamba



- The average literacy rate in Rural area (from all 12 mandals) is only 47.30
- The average literacy rate in Urban area (only from 1 mandals) is 71.57

Insights

- ❑ Total Mandals - 12
- ❑ Urban Mandals - 1 (8.3%)
- ❑ District Average Literacy Rate (>6 age group) - 49.87
- ❑ Mandals Above District Average - 7 (58%)
- ❑ Mandals Below District Average - 5 (42%)
- ❑ 1 urban mandal is above district average. (Gadwal).
- ❑ 6 rural mandals are above district average.

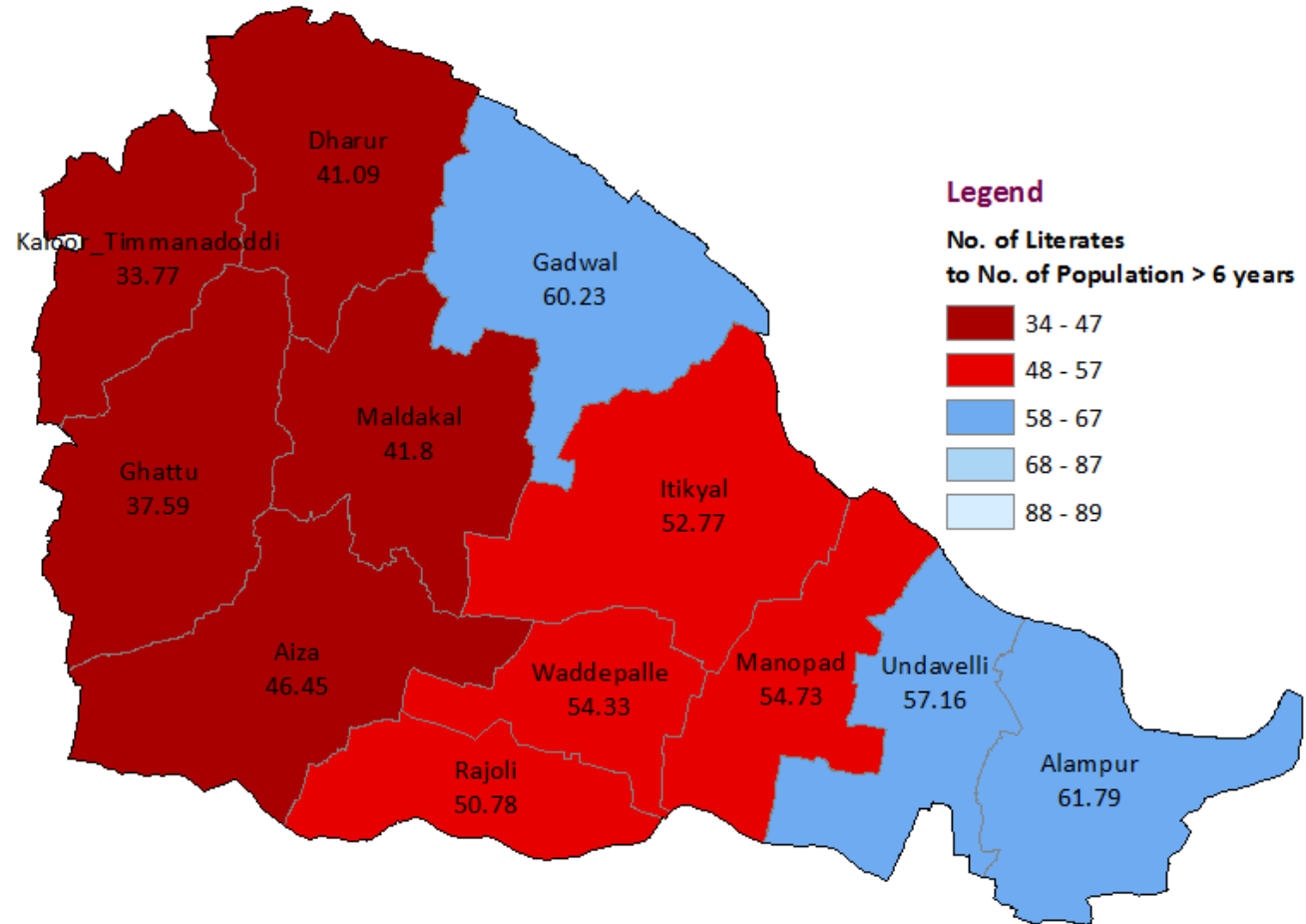
Insights...

- ❑ The proportion of literates to total population (excluding the age group of 0-6) for the district total is 49.87, Rural 47.30 and urban 71.57 percentages respectively.
- ❑ The literacy rate of males 60.05% in the district is higher than the females 39.48%. Gadwal mandal reported the highest literacy rate of 71.57% for total and also reported the highest literacy rate of 71.57% for urban and Alampur mandal reported the highest literacy rate with 61.79% for rural.
- ❑ Gadwal mandal shows the highest male and female literacy rate for total and urban with 79.67% and 63.30%.
- ❑ Kaloor - Timmanadoddi mandal reported the lowest literacy rates for total with 33.77%, males with 44.65% and females with 23.08% in the district.
- ❑ The average gap between male and female literacy rate in the district is 20.57% and for rural it is 21.07% but in urban area the gap is 16.37%.

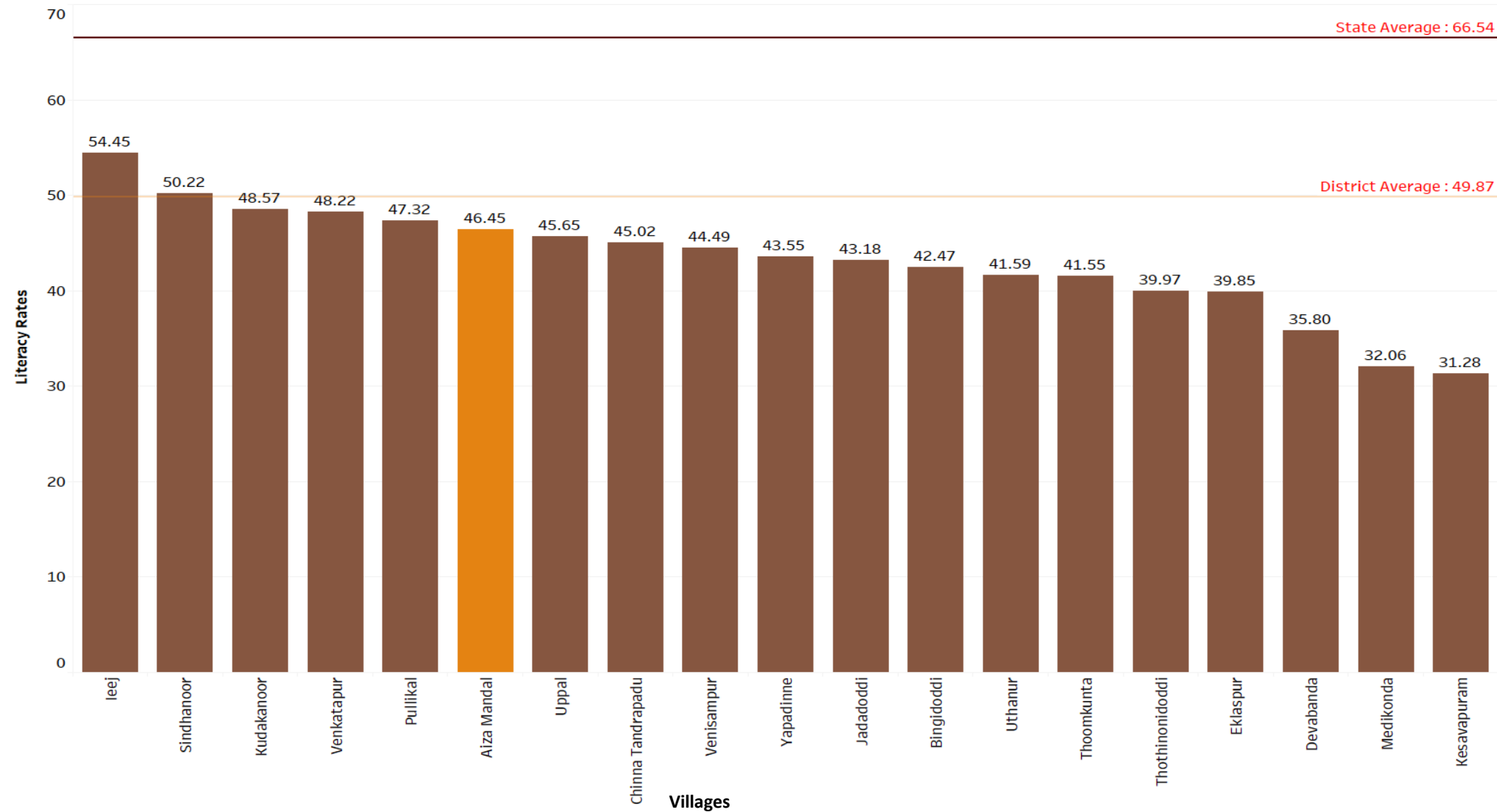
Mandal Wise Village Level Literacy Rates

Mandal Wise Literacy Rates [Click on Mandal Name to open Village Rates]

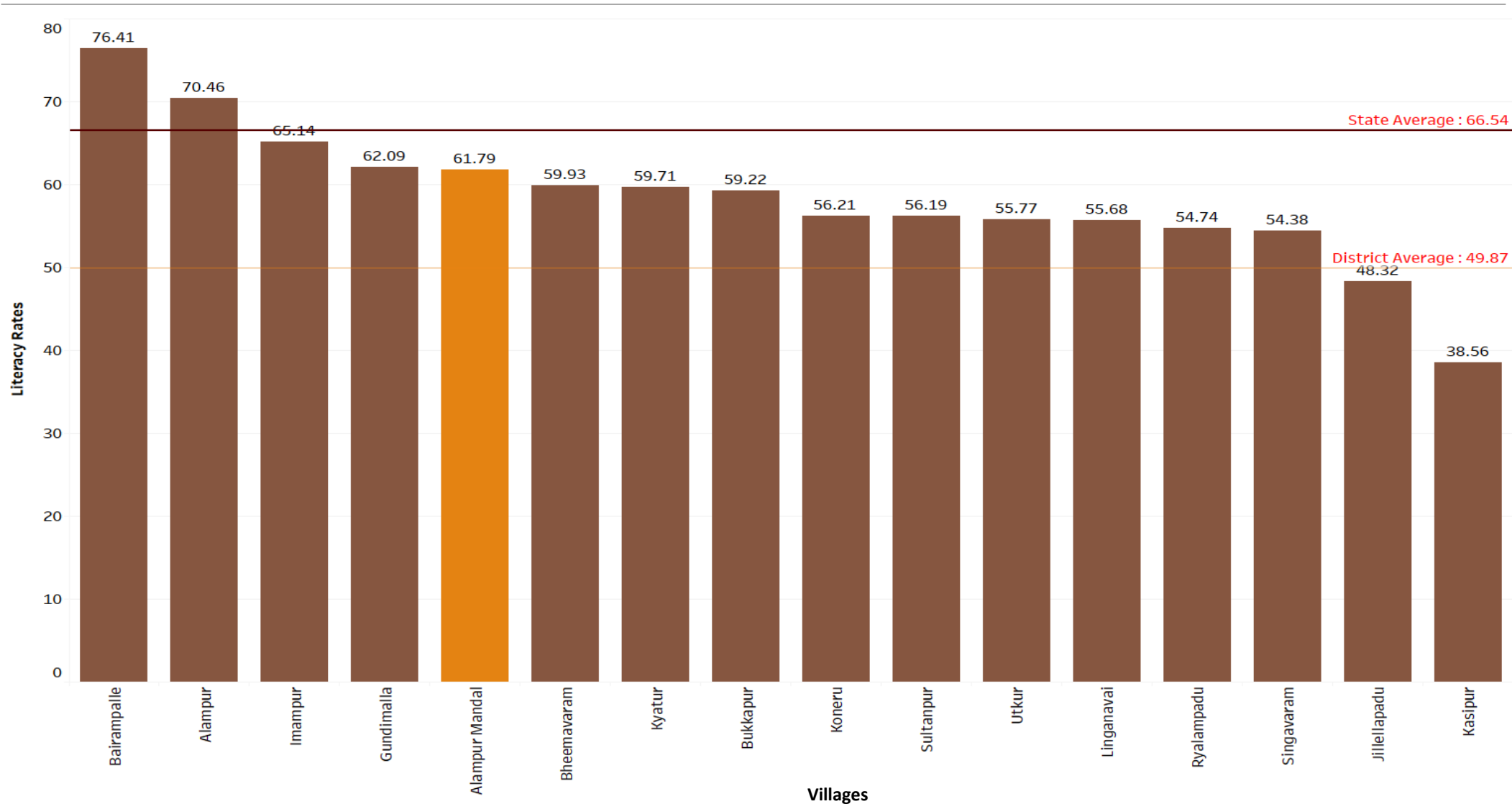
S.No	Mandal Name	Total	Male	Female
1	Alampur	61.79	72.13	50.71
2	Gadwal	60.23	68.93	51.30
3	Undavelli	57.16	68.20	45.74
4	Manopad	54.73	65.19	44.12
5	Waddepalle	54.33	64.82	43.52
6	Itikyal	52.77	63.36	41.57
7	Rajoli	50.78	61.94	39.28
	Jogulamba Gadwal District	49.87	60.05	39.48
8	Aiza	46.45	56.80	35.95
9	Maldakal	41.80	52.51	30.85
10	Dharur	41.09	51.88	30.28
11	Ghattu	37.59	46.35	28.96
12	Kaloor -Timmanadoddi	33.77	44.65	23.08



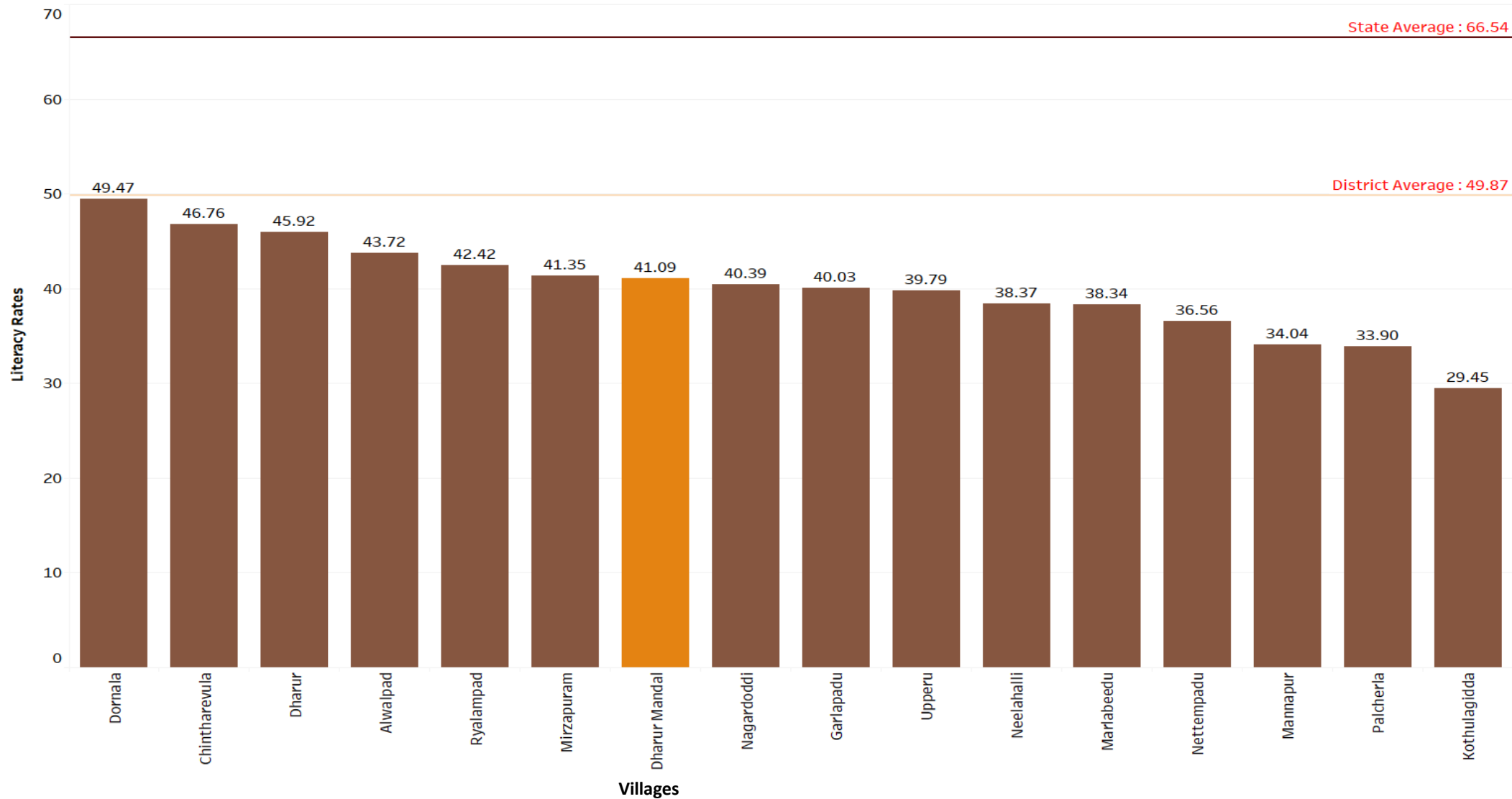
Aiza



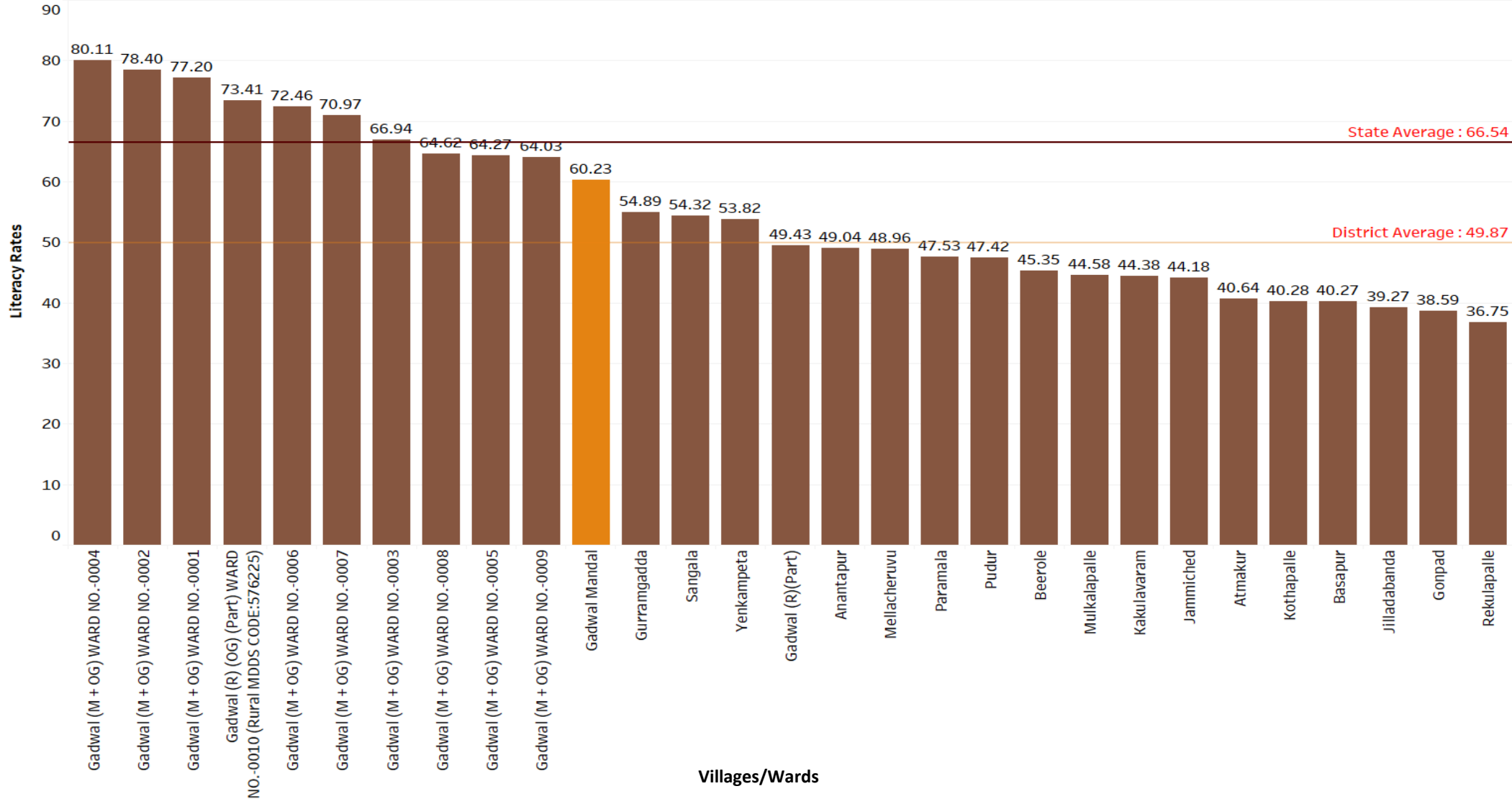
Alampur



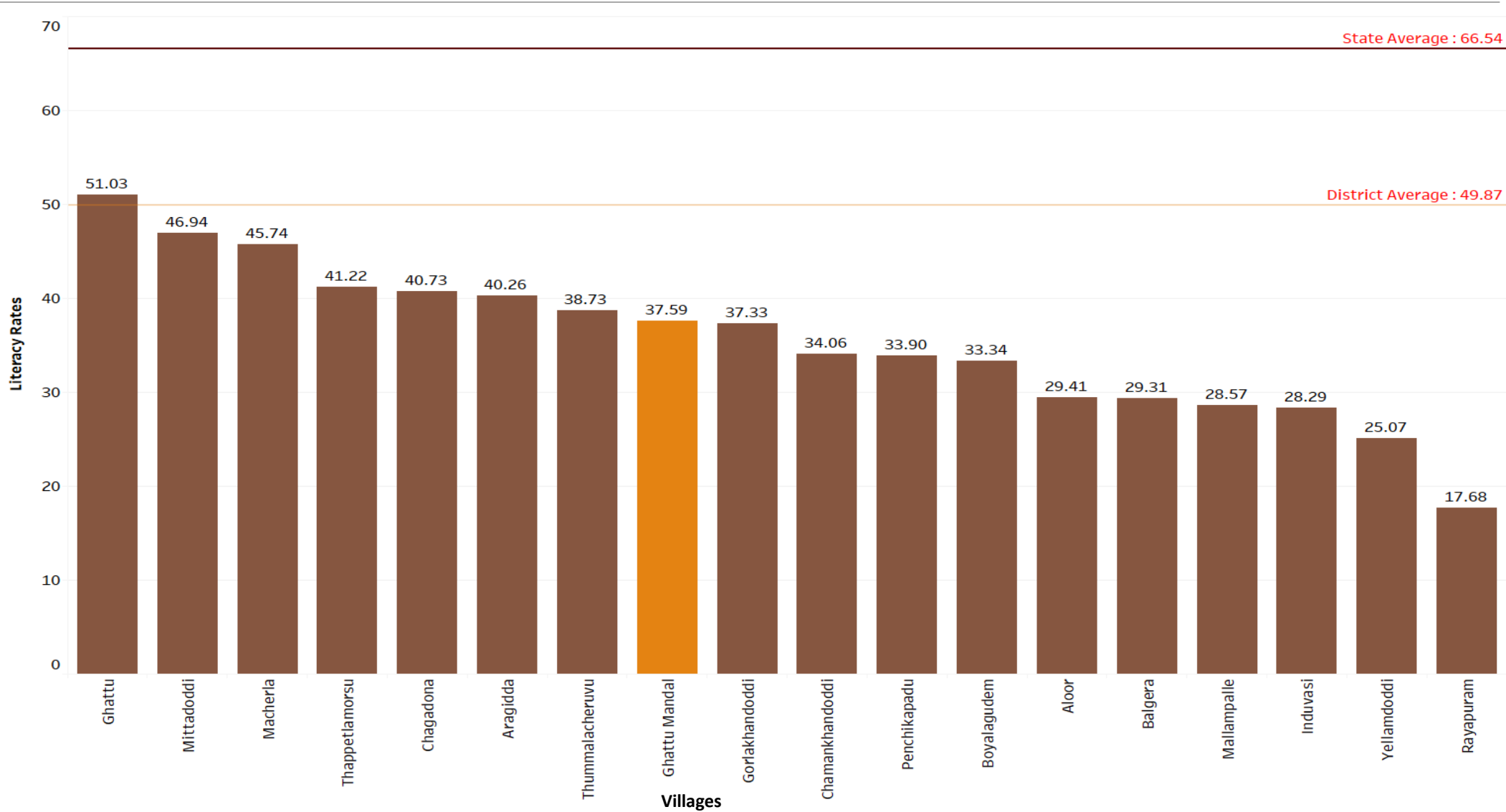
Dharur



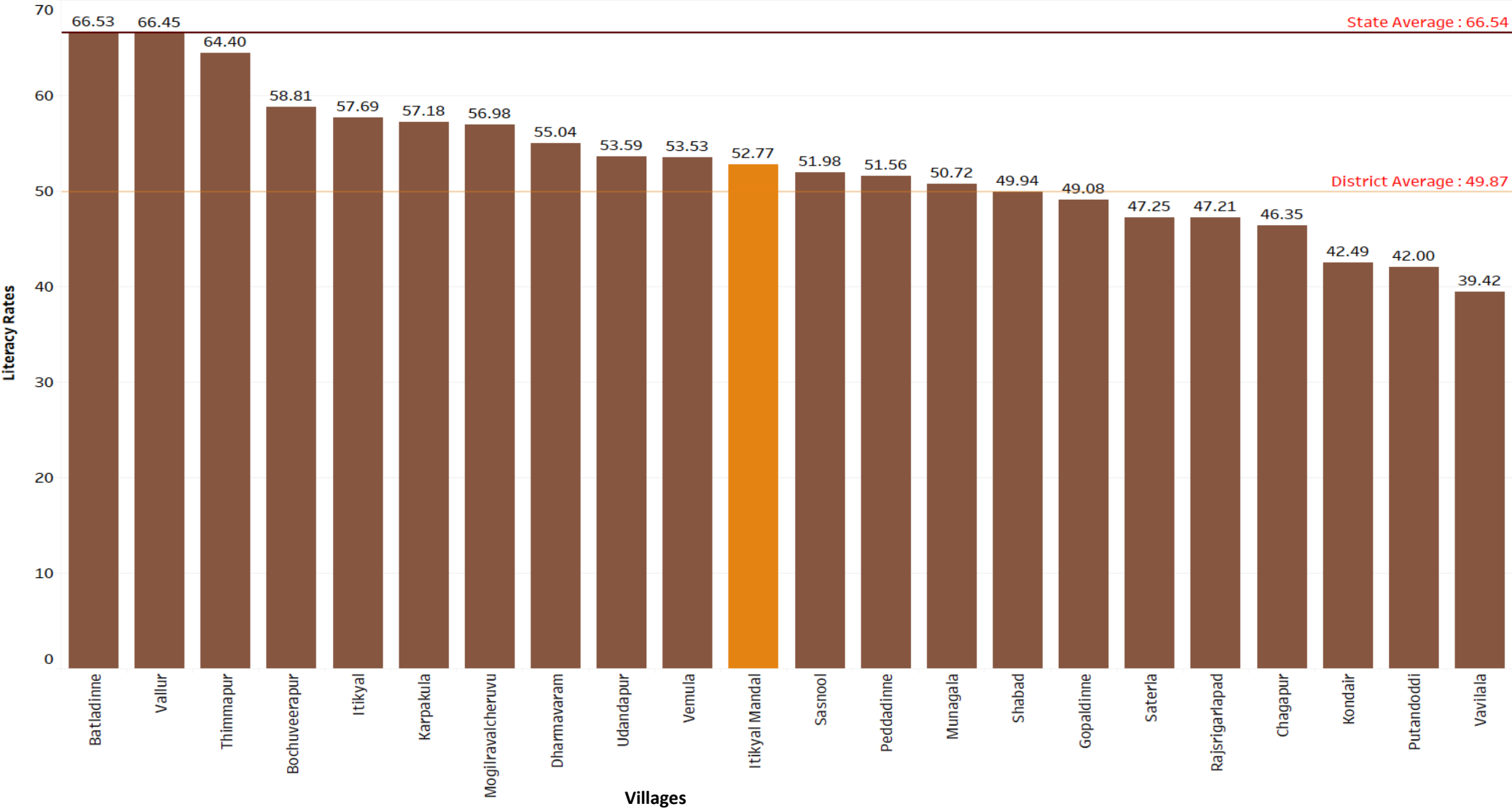
Gadwal



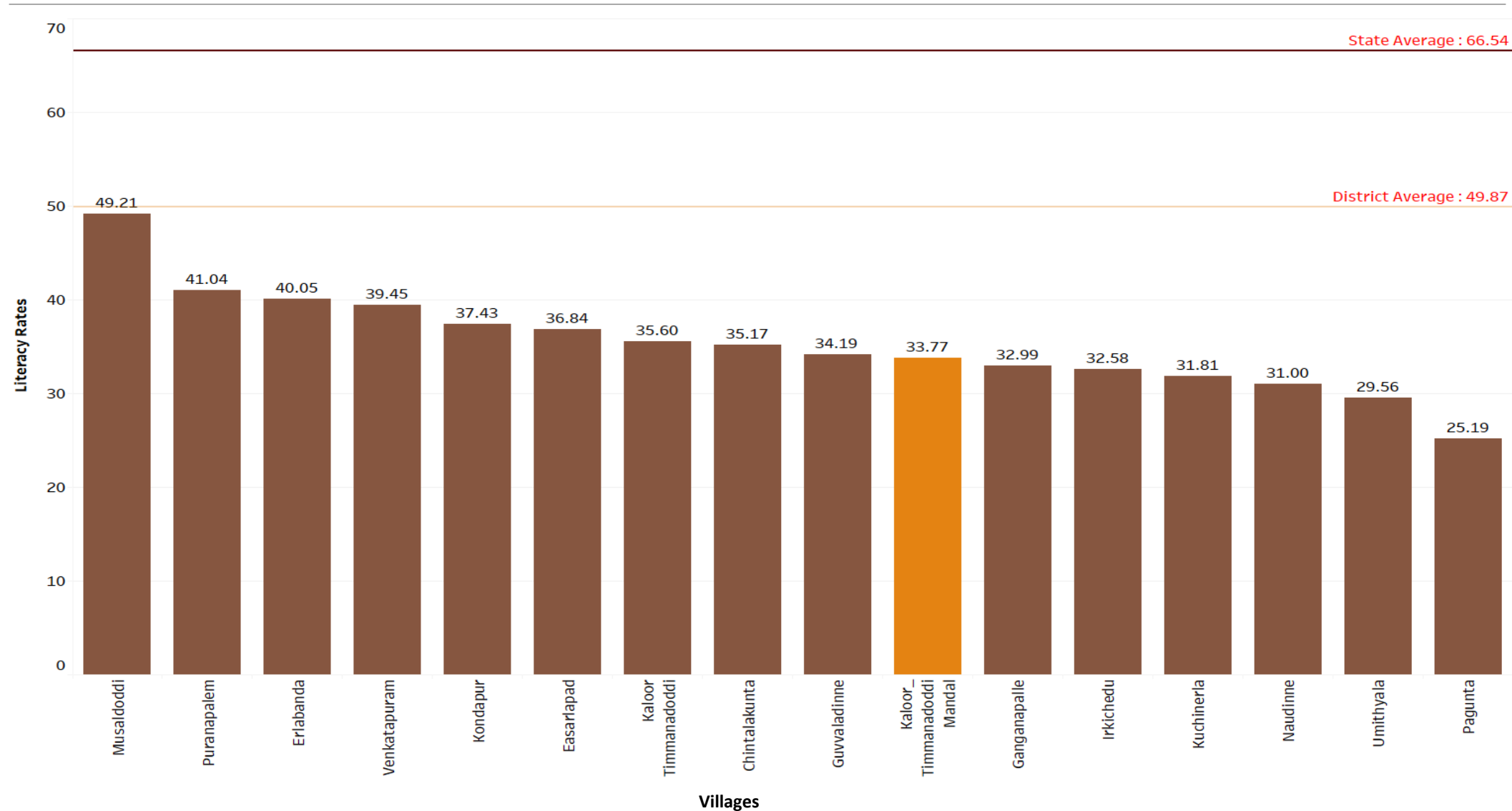
Ghattu



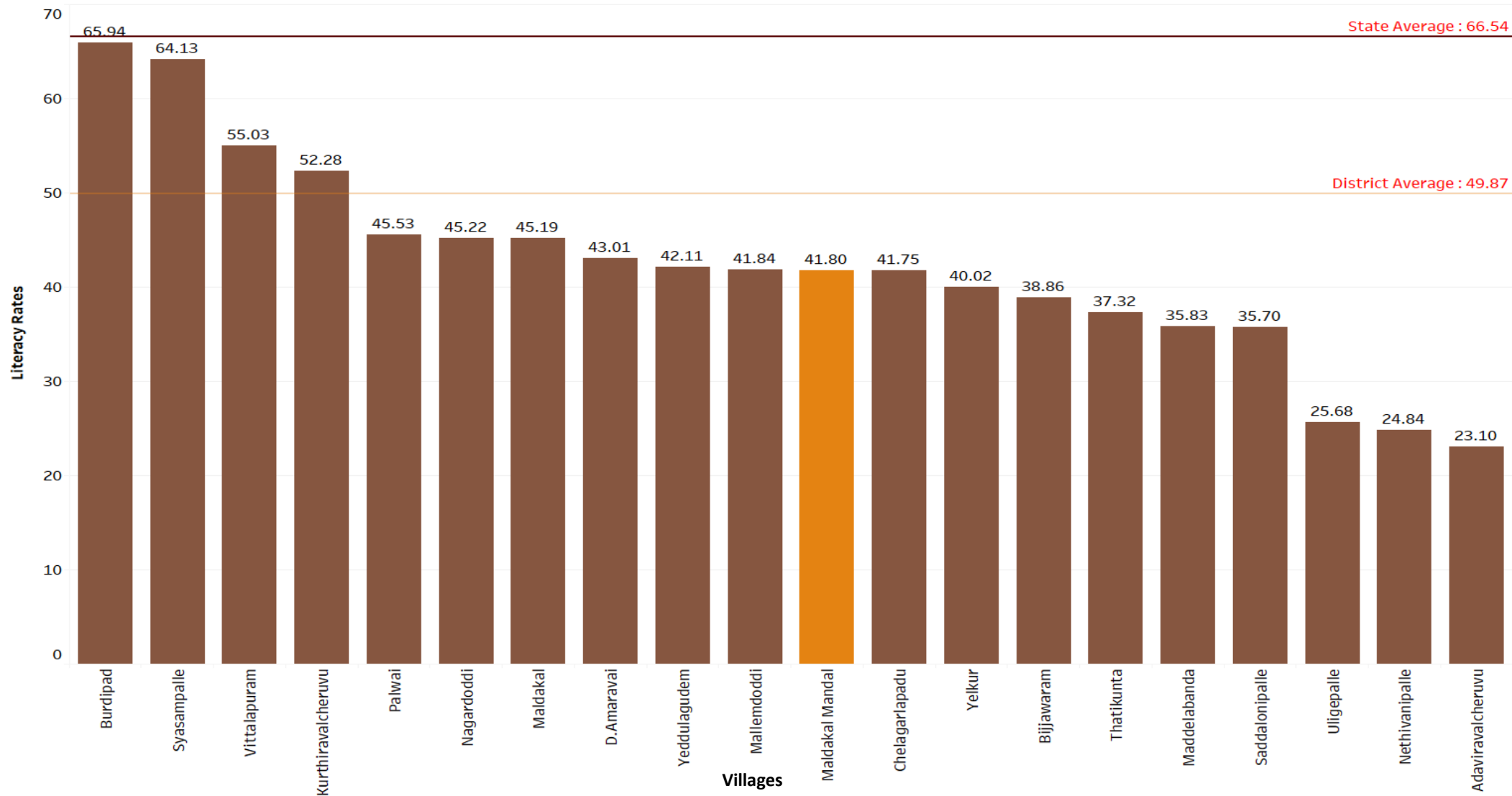
Itikyal



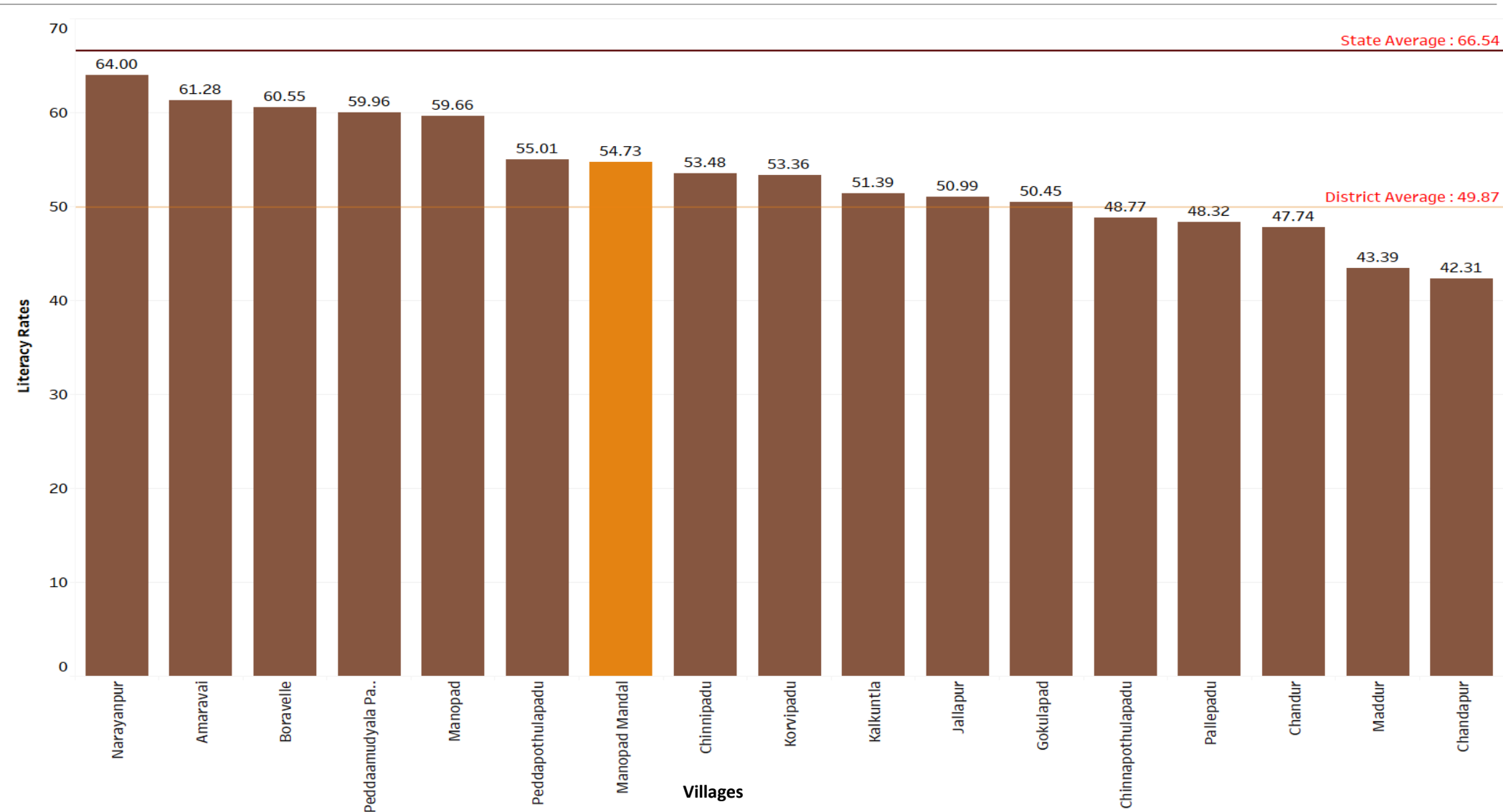
Kaloor - Timmanadodi



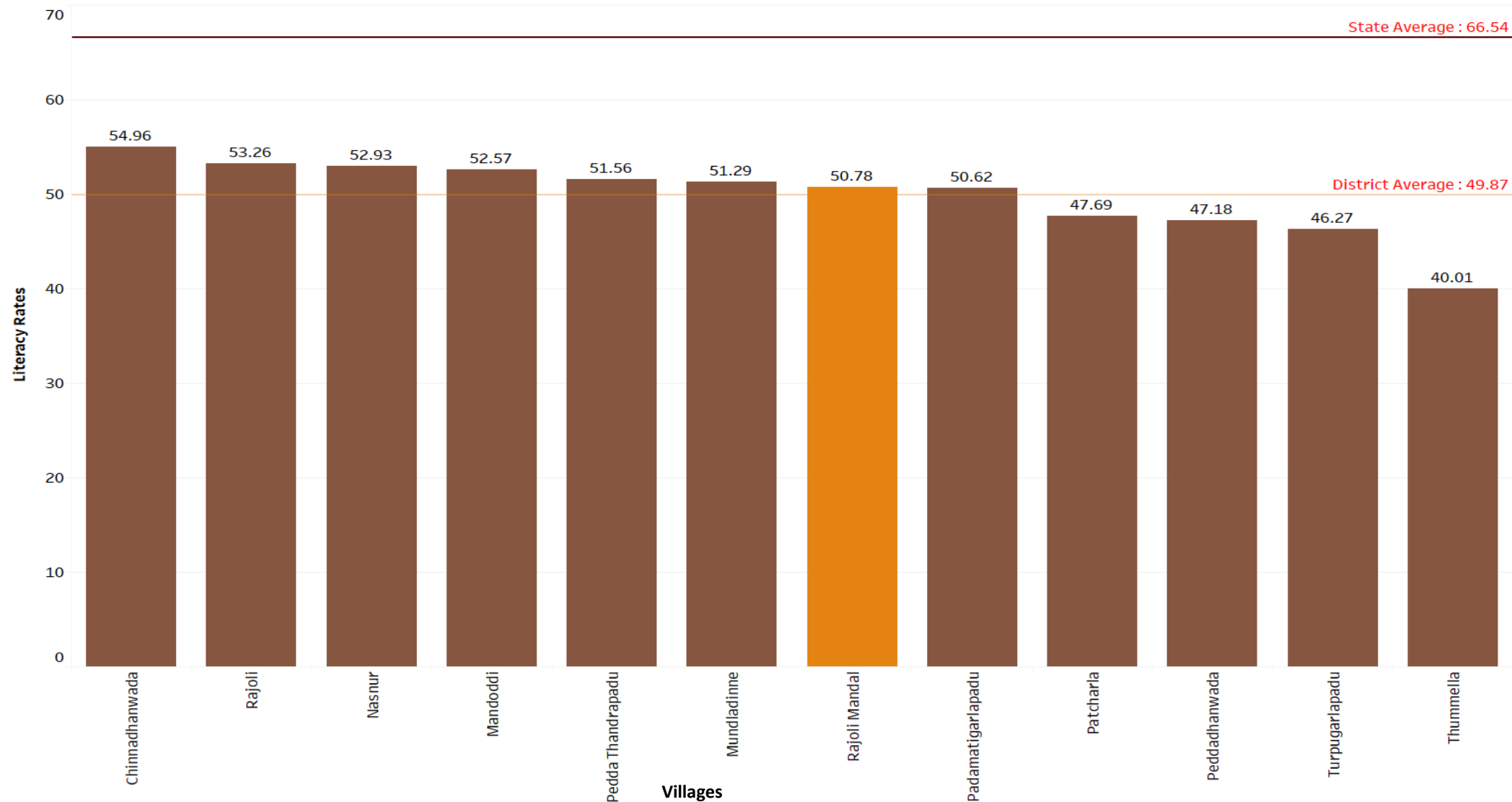
Maldakal



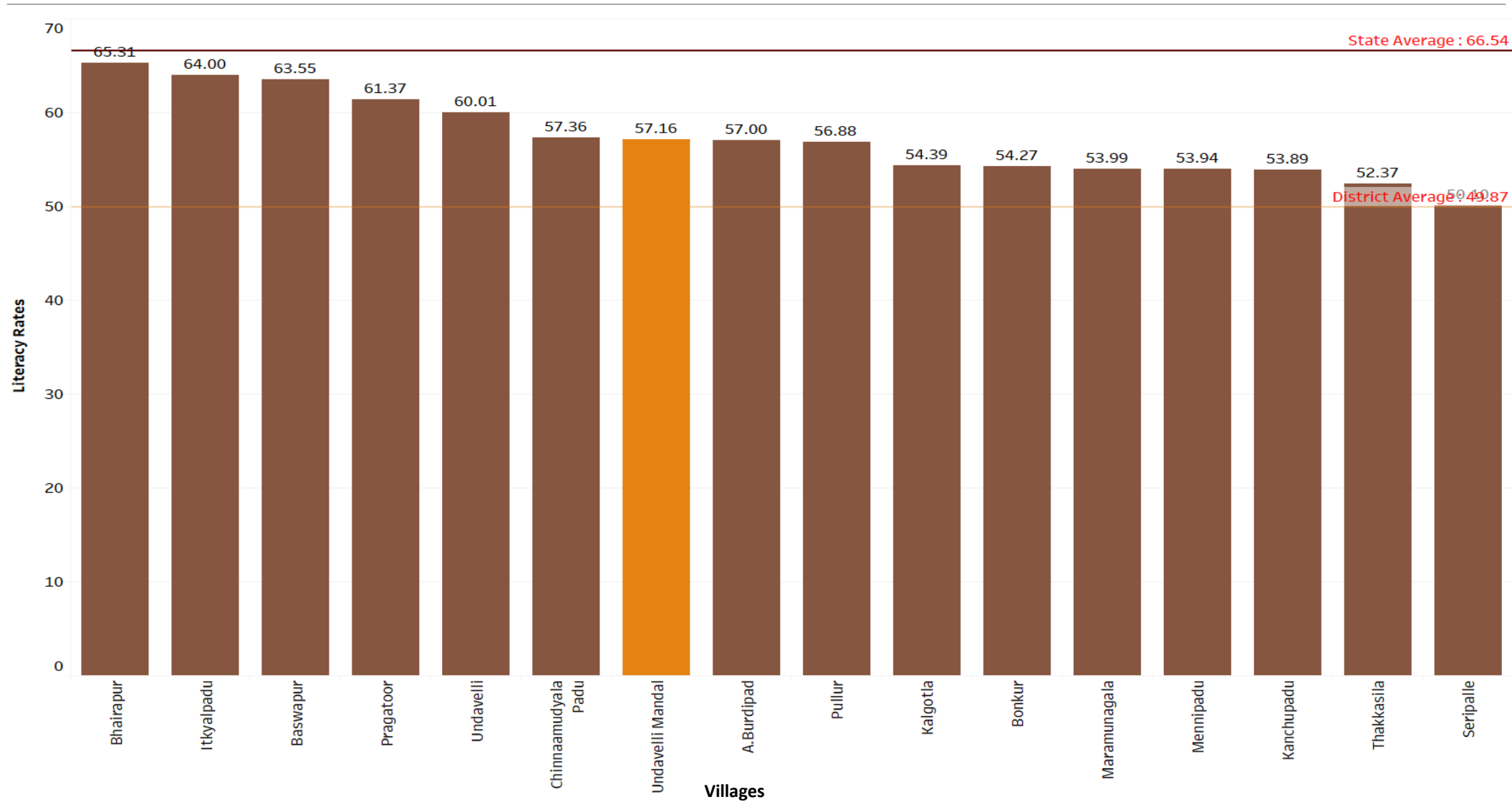
Manopad



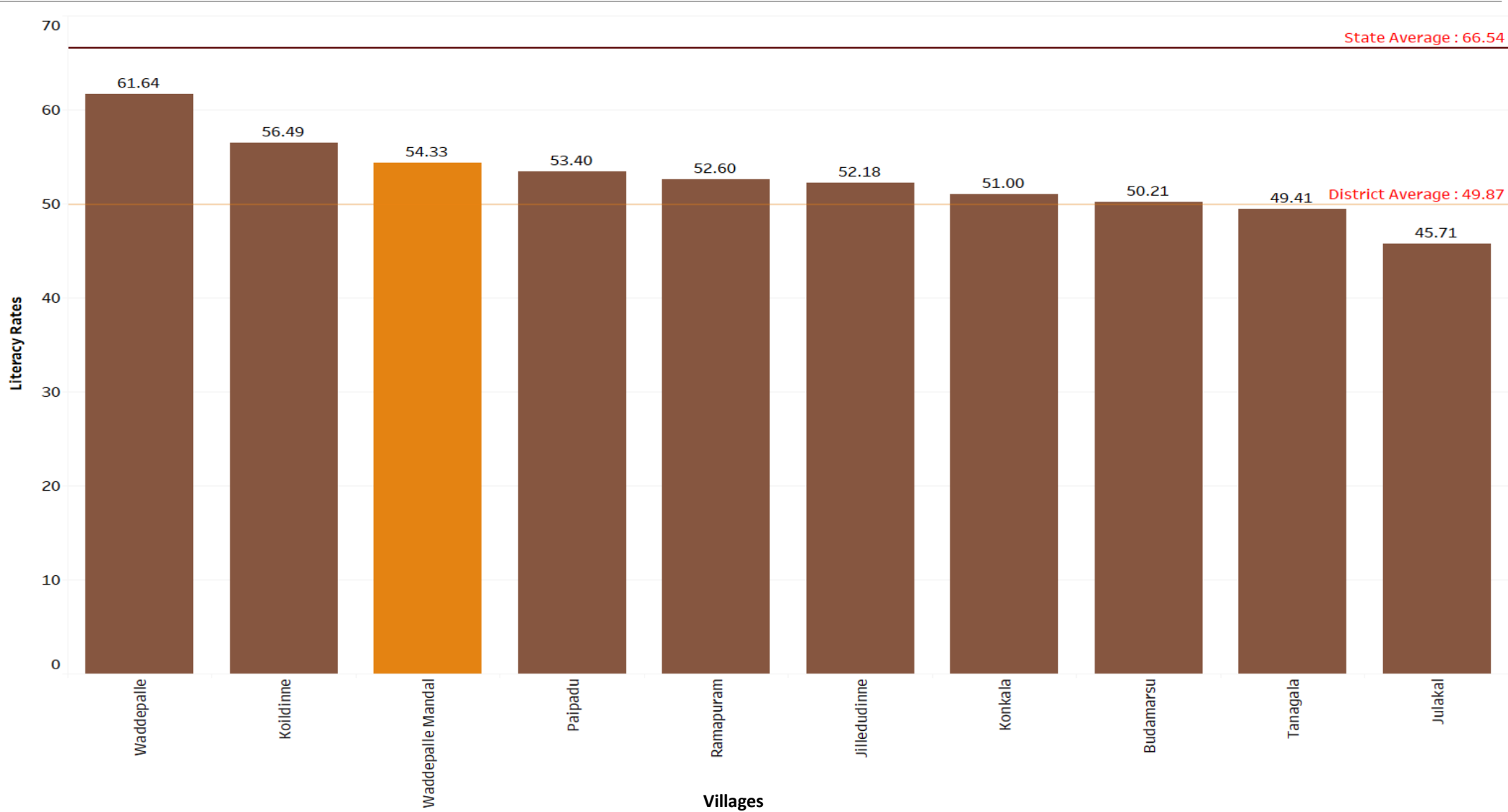
Rajoli



Undavelli



Waddepalle



DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
0	0	0.00	0	0.00
1-10	0	0.00	0	0.00
11-20	1	0.5	2146	0.4
21-30	11	5.5	23569	3.9
31-40	35	17.6	102893	16.9
41-50	66	33.2	197454	32.4
51-60	58	29.1	166934	27.4
61-70	20	10.1	60728	10.0
71-80	7	3.5	53082	8.7
81-90	1	0.5	3184	0.5
91-99	0	0.00	0	0.00
100	0	0.00	0	0.00
	199	100.0	609990	100.0

- 66 villages are recorded in the range of 41-50 literacy rate with 32.4% of the total district population.
- 58 villages are recorded in the range of 51-60 literacy rate with a population of 27.4%;
- 11 villages are shown in range of 21-30 literacy rate with a population of 3.9%.
- 1 village is there in the range of 11-20 and 81-90 literacy rate.
- No villages report above 90% literacy rate and there are no villages without literacy.

Recommendations

- ❑ The district authorities may take remedial measures to improve the literacy rate in the mandals / villages where the literacy rates are below district / state average.
- ❑ The district authorities have to identify the reasons for the low literacy rates in rural areas and initiate necessary action to improve the literacy rate.
- ❑ Female literacy to be given top priority as there is huge gap of about 21% between male and female literacy rates.
- ❑ Focus to be given in two mandals viz., Kaloor_Timmanadoddi and Ghattu where literacy rates are below district average despite urban area.
- ❑ Best practices, success stories of the best performing mandals to be shared with the low performing mandals.
- ❑ Training needs of teachers to be assessed and organize trainings / orientation programmes
- ❑ Community mobilization programmes to be organized for enhanced enrolment of the out of the school children into schools.
- ❑ Student-Teacher (S/T) ratio is to be improved
- ❑ Necessary initiatives to be taken to improve infrastructure in remote areas of the district.
- ❑ It may be desirable to have a study to assess the reasons contributing for less literacy in low performing mandals / villages.

Factors to be taken into consideration for the study suggested

- ❑ Poverty
- ❑ Institutional support systems
 - SSA
 - Residential Schools
 - Bridge Schools
- ❑ Infrastructure
- ❑ Migratory issues
- ❑ Imbalances in the social structure
- ❑ Teachers Vs Vidya Volunteers
- ❑ Variation of literacy rates in different age groups at mandal & Village level