



PATTERNS OF LITERACY IN KURNOOL DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

S. Jayakrishna

Research Scholar, Dept of Geography, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh.

A. Krishnakumari

Professor, Dept of Geography, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh.

ABSTRACT

Literacy is regarded as a fairly dependable parameter for measuring socio- cultural and economic advancement of any nation. It is considered as an essential variable for eradicating poverty. According to population commission of United Nations, a literate is defined as the person's ability to read and write a simple message with understanding in any of the languages. The Indian census also adopted the same definition for literacy. With increasing awareness of the importance of collecting detailed information on literacy, and for comparisons of international and national patterns, all the countries started publishing data on literacy and its analysis became an everlasting topic for the researchers worldwide. In the present study, an attempt is made to bring out the patterns of literacy in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh between 2001 and 2011 census periods with reference to general literacy, literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

KEYWORDS : General Literacy, Male Literacy, Female Literacy, Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes

INTRODUCTION:

In the transformation of largely illiterate society to a literate society, India is in the midst of this transition with moderate literacy. According to 2011 census, the overall literacy rate is recorded as 74.04% with a male literacy of 82.14% and female literacy of 65.46%. In Andhra Pradesh it is little lesser than the country's average literacy accounting for 67.7% only. The male literacy is reported as 75.6% and female literacy as 59.7%, where both are below the National average. The gender gap also appeared to be very significant, with males having higher literacy rate than females. The variations in literacy rates are largely determined by a variety of historical, social, economic and political factors (Chandna, R.C). The spatial and temporal patterns of literacy provide information about the level of development of a region. As a part of comprehension, general literacy, literacy of SC and ST population in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh have been taken up for the study.

Study Area:

Kurnool District lies between 14°54' to 16°18' N latitudes and 76°58' to 79°34' E longitudes with a total area of 7.98 lakh hectares. The altitude of the district varies from 100 ft and above, from mean sea level. The district is bounded by Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers as well as Mahaboobnagar district of Telangana state in the North, Anantapur district on the south, Bellary district of Karnataka state on the west and Nandyal district on south east and east. Administratively, the district is having 25 mandals (including Kurnool urban and rural). The major soils are red and black cotton soils. The normal annual rainfall is 614.7 mm. The principal rivers flowing in the district are Krishna, Tungabhadra, Handri and kunderu. The total geographical area of the district possesses enormous deposits of limestone, suitable for cement manufacturing. According to 2011 census, the total population of the district accounts to 22, 71,686 among which 50.23% are males and the remaining 49.74% are females.

Objectives:

The main aim of the present study is to study the general literacy, literacy among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population between 2001 & 2011 in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh.

Data And Methodology:

To achieve the set objective, population data and literacy data has been collected for the study area taking mandal as a unit for 2001 & 2011 census periods from District hand books. The above said data is acquired for general population, scheduled caste population and scheduled tribe population. Simple statistical techniques such as percentages, averages are used to analyse the data and tabulated the same. Changes between the intercensus periods have also been tabulated for general literacy, SC literacy and ST literacy of Kurnool district. As 2021 Census enumeration was not conducted due to covid, the study is confined to only 2001 & 2011 census periods.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:**General Literacy- 2001:**

In Kurnool district, the total number of literates are accounted as 8,20,560 persons with 42.30% to the total population. Maximum number of literates are found in Kurnool mandal with 2, 07,312 persons, followed by Adoni (1,05,139), Kallur (71,017), Yemmiganur (54,384), and so on. Whereas the minimum number of literates are observed in Peddakadabur (11,304) mandal followed by Kosigi (12,445), C.Belgal (13,335), Krishnagiri (13,488) etc. Regarding to actual literacy rates, the highest rate is reported in Kurnool mandal with 58.76%. The other mandals in the order are Kallur (55.57%), Maddikera (47.49%), Chippagiri (45.19%), Orvakal (44.62%), Kodumur (44.51%), Adoni (43.22%) etc. And the lowest literacy rates are noticed in Kosigi mandal where it is only 21.34%. The other mandals with lowest literacy rates are Peddakadabur (23.56%), C.Belgal (27.70%), Nandavaram (29.72%) and so on (Table- 1).

General Male Literacy- 2001:

About 5,19,916 male literates were reported in Kurnool district to a total of 9,86,258 male population with a percentage of 52.72. More number of male literates were seen obviously in Kurnool mandal being head quarters of the district (1,19,046) followed by Adoni (65,281), Kallur (42,273) and so on. Whereas the least number of male literates were appeared in Peddakadabur (8,077), Kosigi (8,805), Chippigiri (9,369), Krishnagiri (9,563), C.Belgal (9,604), Holagunda (9,816) etc. with regard to literacy rate of males, highest rate is reported in Kurnool mandal (66.05%) followed by Kallur (64.74%), Maddikera (60.51%), Chippagiri (58.51%), Kodumur (56.73%), Orvakal (56.12%) etc. The lowest male literacy is recorded in Kosigi (29.83%), Peddakadabur (33.57%), C.Belgal (38.58%) and so on (Table- 1).

General Female Literacy- 2001:

In the study area, the total number of female literates are accounted as 3,00,644 to the total female population of 9,53,531 in 2001 census with a literacy rate of only 31.53%. Maximum number of female literates are reported in Kurnool mandal (88,266) followed by Adoni (39,858), Kallur (28,744), Yemmiganur (19,467), Kodumur (10,613) etc. On the other end, minimum number of female literates is found in Peddakadabur mandal (3,227) followed by Kosigi (3,640), C.Belgal (3,731), Krishnagiri (3,925) and so on. Regarding to literacy rate, Kurnool and Kallur mandals are having relatively higher rates of 51.14% and 45.99% respectively. Whereas Maddikera mandal topped 3rd largest with 33.79% and Adoni (33.22%) in the fourth place. When it comes to lowest literacy rates, six mandals are having less than 20% rate, such as Kosigi (12.64%), Peddakadabur (13.49%), C.Belgal (16.05%), Nandavaram (17.79%), Kowthalam (19.07%), Krishnagiri (19.31%) etc. (Table- 1). The analysis revealed that, nearly 64 percent of the mandals in Kurnool district are having less than 20% female literacy.

General Literacy- 2011:

The total number of literates in Kurnool district are reported as 11,23,998 persons with 49.48% to the total population. Highest number of literates have been noticed in Kurnool mandal with

2,66,044 persons followed by Adoni (1,39,276), Kallur (1,21,913), Yemmiganur (78,289) etc. The lowest number of literates are seen in Chippagiri mandal (16,599), followed by Holagunda (17,879), Peddakadubur (18,378), Halaharvi (18,659), Kosigi (19,672), Maddikera (19,680) and so on. With regard to literacy rates, maximum rate is noticed in Kurnool mandal with 65.40%. The other mandals in the order are Kallur (62.12%), Orvakal (54.94%), Maddikera (53.43%), Alur (52.05%), Adoni (51.72%) etc. Whereas the lowest literacy rates are found in Kosigi mandal where it is reported as 28.39%. The other mandals with lowest literacy rates are Peddakadubur (32.26%), Holagunda (35.34%), Kowthalam (35.63%) and so on (Table-2).

General Male Literacy- 2011:

In Kurnool district the total number of male literates in the census year 2011 are estimated as 6,61,821 persons with the percentage of 57.96. Maximum number of male literates are noticed in Kurnool mandal with 1,43,703 persons, followed by Adoni (80,558), Kallur (68,353), etc. Minimum number of male literates were reported in Chippagiri mandal (10,168), followed by Holagunda (11,190), Halaharvi (11,603), Peddakadubur (11,797), Maddikera (12,026), Krishnagiri (12,520), Kosigi (12,780), Gudur (12,872) and so on. Regarding to literacy rates, highest rate is noticed in Kurnool mandal with 70.71% followed by Kallur (69.37%), Maddikera (64.47%), Orvakal (64.28%), Alur (62.48%) and so on. Whereas the lowest male literacy in the study area during 2011 is recorded in Peddakadubur with only 30.65%. The other mandals with lowest male literacy rates are Kosigi (36.76%), Holagunda (43.83%), Kowthalam (44.61%) etc (Table-2).

General Female Literacy- 2011:

During 2011 census, the total number of female literates are estimated as 4,62,177, with a percentage of 40.90% to the total female population. More number of female literates are seen in Kurnool mandal (1,22,341) as usually, which is followed by Adoni (58,718), Kallur (53,560), Yemmiganur (32,038) etc. Lesser number of female literates are found in Chippagiri mandal (6431), Peddakadubur (6581), Holagunda (6689), Kosigi (6892) and so on. In terms of actual literacy rates, higher rates are appeared in Kurnool mandal (60.10%) followed by Kallur (54.80%), Orvakal (45.29%), Adoni (43.50%), Maddikera (42.10%), Alur (41.13%) etc. Relatively lower rates are recorded in Kosigi mandal (19.97%) followed by Krishnagiri (22.18%), Peddakadubur (23%), Kowthalam (23.91%) and others (Table- 2).

Literacy of SC Population- 2001:

In Kurnool district, of the total 3,32,783 SC population, literates are estimated as 1,20,720 with 36.27%. Maximum number of SC literates are noticed in Kurnool mandal (31,953) followed by Adoni (12,989), Kallur (6,407), Yammiganur (6,180) and others. Minimum number of SC literates are observed in Kosigi mandal (1,447), Holagunda (1,543), Krishnagiri (1,566), Chippagiri (1,616), Peddakadubur (1,751) and Maddikera (1,769). Regarding to the literacy rates, highest of 49.41% is reported in Kurnool mandal. The other mandals in sequence are Kallur (45.88%), Maddikera (45.31%), Kodumur (41.82%), Alur (41.68%) and Pattikonda (40.03%). The lowest rates are found in Kosigi mandal (14.75%), Kowthalam (21.80%), Holagunda (22.75%), Krishnagiri (23.21%) and so on (Table- 3).

Male SC literacy- 2001:

Among total SC male population of 1,67,998, only 79,445 persons are literates in the district with a literacy rate of 47.29%. Maximum of male literates are in Kurnool mandal (19,075) followed by Adoni (8,476), Kallur (6,407) and Yammiganur (4,021) etc. Minimum number of male literates are recorded in Kosigi (1,038), Holagunda (1089), Chippagiri (1112), Maddikera (1177), Krishnagiri (1197) and so on. According to literacy rates, highest male literacy is noticed in Maddikera mandal (58.79%) where it is little higher than Kurnool mandal (58.53%). The other mandals of higher male literacy rates are found in Kallur (56.20%), Alur (55.84%), Chippagiri (53.35%), Kodumur (52.49%) and Pattikonda (52.20%). The mandals of least literacy is noticed in Kosigi (30.61%), Kowthalam (30.86%), Holagunda (31.73%) etc (Table- 3).

Female SC Literacy- 2001:

During the census year 2001, the total SC female literates are estimated as 41,275 out of 1,64,785 total SC female population in the district with a literacy rate of only 25.05%. Relatively, more number of female SC literates are observed in Kurnool mandal with 12878, followed by Adoni (4513), Kallur (3826) and Yammiganur (2159). In contrast to

this, the lowest numbers are appeared in Krishnagiri mandal with only (369) literates followed by Kosigi (409), Holagunda (454), Peddakadubur (493) etc. In terms of literacy percentage rates, maximum female literacy rate is seen in Kurnool mandal, where it is (40.15%) and it is followed by Kallur (35.09%), Maddikera (31.12%) and Kodumur (30.85%). Whereas the minimum rates are reported in Kosigi mandal with only 6.37%. The second lowest literacy rate is recorded in Krishnagiri (11.24%) followed by C.Belagal (12.13%), Kowthalam (12.58%), Holagunda (13.56%) and so on. (Table- 3).

Literacy of SC population- 2011:

Of the total SC population of 3,98,154, the number of literates are accounted as 2, 19,957 with a rate of 55.21% in the study area during 2011 census. More number of literates are appeared in Kurnool mandal (79,504) followed by Adoni (20,863), Kallur (19,120) and Yemmiganur. Whereas the lesser number of SC literates are found in Chippagiri mandal (2093) followed by Holagunda (2309), Halaharvi (2335), Maddikera (2410) and so on. Regarding to SC literacy rates, interestingly maximum rate is appeared in Kallur mandal with 57.54% followed by Alur (54.75%), Maddikera (54.75%) and Kurnool (54.07%). Though Kurnool is having more number of literates, in the literacy percentage rate it is occupying only 4th place inspite of being the head quarters of the district. Whereas the minimum SC literacy rates are recorded in Holagunda (29.68%), Kowthalam (30.87%), Mantralayam (31.55%) etc. Mantralayam emerged as 3rd lowest SC literacy rate mandal in the census year 2011 leaving Kosigi (33.02%) and Peddakadubur (33.82%) into 4th and 5th lowest SC literacy mandals (Table- 4).

Male SC Literacy- 2011:

In the study area, out of 199671 SC male population, there are about 135536 SC male literates during the 2011 census, accounting for 67.88% literacy rate. As usual, Kurnool mandal is having more number of SC male literates with 49356, followed by Adoni (12364), Kallur (10958), Yemmiganur (5972) etc. Whereas the lesser number of SC male literates are noticed in Chippagiri mandal (1337) closely followed by Maddikera (1486), Halaharvi (1488), Holagunda (1514) and so on. According to the estimated SC male literacy rates of the district, relatively higher rates are seen in the following mandals. Alur with 66.70% of SC male literacy, followed by Maddikera (65.93%), Kallur (65.79%), Orvakal (58.28%), Chippagiri (58.13%) and others. Kurnool mandal does not appear in the top five places of SC male literacy. On the other hand, the lower rates are observed in Holagunda (38.47%), Kowthalam (38.94%), Mantralayam (40.04%) and so on (Table- 4).

Female SC literacy- 2011:

The study area is having a total of 84421 female SC literates out of 198483 SC female population in 2011 census. It accounts to 42.53% to the total SC females. Among all the mandals, Kurnool has more number of female SC literates with 30148. It is followed by Adoni (8499), Kallur (8162), Yemmiganur (4278) and others. On the other end, the lesser number of female SC literates are noticed in Chippagiri mandal (756), Holagunda (795), Halaharvi (847), Maddikera (924) and so on. Regarding to the rate of literacy, highest female SC literacy is observed in Kurnool mandal (51.76%) followed by Kallur (49.24%), Maddikera (43.02%), Alur (42.26%), Pattikonda (41.93%) etc. The lowest rates are reported in Holagunda mandal (20.68%), Kosigi (23.17%), Mantralayam (23.39%), Peddakadubur (23.83%), Kowthalam (23.85%) and others (Table- 4).

Literacy of ST Population- 2001:

Of the total 23,948 Scheduled Tribe population in Kurnool district, only 9537 persons are literates, with only 39.82% during 2001 census. Maximum number of ST literates are seen in Tuggali mandal (1630) followed by Kurnool (1613) and Pattikonda (1385). Where as the minimum number of ST literates are appeared in Yemmiganur (23), Peddakadubur (27), Kosigi (38), Chippagiri (40) and so on. With regard to literacy rates, highest ST literacy rates are reported in Kurnool mandal (60.19%) followed by Chippagiri (59.70%), Kallur (47.47%), Pattikonda (41.21%) etc. The lowest rates are observed in Peddakadubur (18.88%), Kowthalam (19.79%), Nandavaram (22.77%), Yemmiganur (23.34%), Gonegundla (23.80%) etc (Table-5).

Male ST Literacy- 2001:

In the study area, there are about 6518 male ST literates to the total 13835 male ST population accounting to the literacy rate of 47.11%. More male ST literates are found in Tuggali mandal with 1139 persons, Kurnool (1027) and Pattikonda (951). Lesser number of male ST literates are reported in Nandavaram (15) followed by Peddakadubur

(19), Kosigi (23), Gudur (29) etc. In terms of literacy rate, maximum is recorded in Chippagiri with 83.33% and the other mandals in order are Kurnool (68.28%), Kallur (57.06%), Maddikera (53.2%), Pattikonda (52.85%) and others. Whereas the minimum ST male literacy rate is observed in Peddakadubur (26.76%), Gonegandla (30.19%), Kowthalam (30.21%), Yemmiganur (31.38%), Kosigi (32.39%) and others (Table-5).

Female ST Literacy- 2001:

The total ST females in the study area are estimated as 10113 during 2011 census. Of this only 3019 are literates accounting for only 29.85%. More female ST literates are appeared in Kurnool mandal (586) followed by Tuggali (491), Pattikonda (434), Kallur (333) etc. whereas lesser number of literates are found in Chippagiri mandal, where there are only five female ST literates followed by Peddakadubur & Nandavaram each with 8 females, C.Belagal (11), Halaharvi (14) etc. According to estimated literacy rates, highest is noticed in Kurnool mandal (43.21%) followed by Kallur (38.01%), Pattikonda (27.80%) and others. The lowest literacy rate is reported in Kowthalam mandal (9.24%), Peddakadubur (11.11%), C.Belgal (12.5%), Holagunda (12.51%) and so on (Table- 5).

Literacy of ST Population- 2011:

During 2011 census, a total number of 30047 STs were recorded in the district. Of which 13975 persons are literates with a literacy rate of 46.51%. The mandals with more number of ST literates are Kurnool (2351), Tuggali (2312), Kallur (1563), Pattikonda (1427), Adoni (1064) and so on. On the other hand, the mandals with lesser number of ST literates are Nandavaram (37), Peddakadubur (40), Gudur (59) etc. As per the estimated literacy rates of ST population, Chippagiri mandal topped the list with a highest ST literacy rate of 60.83%. It is followed by Kallur (54.35%), C.Belgal (53.90%), Orvakal (52.58%), Alur (51.94%) and so on. Whereas the lowest ST literacy rate is seen in Kurnool mandal (23.73%), Nandavaram (32.46%), Holagunda (33.57%) etc (Table- 6).

Male ST Literacy- 2011:

Table-1: General Literacy – Kurnool District – 2001

S. No	Mandals	Population			Literates			Literacy Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	C.Belgal	48,139	24893	23246	13335	9604	3731	27.70	38.58	16.05
2	Gudur	41,228	20955	20273	16440	10692	5748	39.87	51.02	28.35
3	Kallur	1,27,801	65300	62501	71017	42273	28744	55.57	64.74	45.99
4	Kurnool (Rural & urban)	3,52,832	180228	172604	207312	119046	88266	58.76	66.05	51.14
5	Orvakal	50,199	25756	24443	22397	14454	7943	44.62	56.12	32.50
6	Kodumur	68,395	34956	33439	30443	19830	10613	44.51	56.73	31.74
7	Veldurthi	55,649	28594	27055	23927	15737	8190	43.00	55.04	30.27
8	Mantralayam	51,620	25821	25799	17093	11442	5651	33.11	44.31	21.90
9	Kosigi	58,316	29513	28803	12445	8805	3640	21.34	29.83	12.64
10	Kowthalam	67,808	33765	34043	19927	13434	6493	29.39	39.79	19.07
11	Pedda Kadubur	47,984	24059	23925	11304	8077	3227	23.56	33.57	13.49
12	Yemmiganur	1,42,119	71433	70686	54384	34917	19467	38.27	48.88	27.54
13	Nandavaram	51,767	26064	25703	15385	10813	4572	29.72	41.49	17.79
14	Gonegandla	63,584	32196	31388	20032	13876	6156	31.50	43.10	19.61
15	Adoni	2,43,247	123252	119995	105139	65281	39858	43.22	52.96	33.22
16	Holagunda	46,359	23476	22883	14460	9816	4644	31.19	41.81	20.29
17	Halaharvi	37,024	18873	18151	15300	10366	4934	41.32	54.92	27.18
18	Alur	49,066	25082	23984	20457	13607	6850	41.69	54.25	28.56
19	Aspari	55,115	28027	27088	18775	13225	5550	34.06	47.19	20.48
20	Devanakonda	61,923	31505	30418	20574	14317	6257	33.22	45.44	20.57
21	Krishnagiri	41,666	21338	20328	13488	9563	3925	32.37	44.82	19.31
22	Pattikonda	60,951	31060	29891	26313	17189	9124	43.17	55.34	30.52
23	Chippagiri	31,465	16012	15453	14218	9369	4849	45.19	58.51	31.38
24	Maddikera	33,601	17224	16377	15956	10422	5534	47.49	60.51	33.79
25	Tuggali	51,931	26876	25055	20439	13761	6678	39.36	51.20	26.65
	Total	19,39,789	986258	953531	820560	519916	300644	42.30	52.72	31.53

Table-2: SC Population, Literates and Literacy Rate- 2001

S. no	Mandals	SC Population			SC Literates			Sc Literacy Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	C.Belgal	12011	6437	5574	3129	2453	676	26.05	38.11	12.13
2	Gudur	9768	4962	4806	3788	2451	1337	38.78	49.39	27.82
3	Kallur	22304	11401	10903	10233	6407	3826	45.88	56.20	35.09
4	Kurnool (Rural & urban)	64666	32589	32077	31953	19075	12878	49.41	58.53	40.15
5	Orvakal	10663	5558	5105	3935	2684	1251	36.90	48.29	24.50

In Kurnool district, of the total 15,261 ST males, about 8461 are literates with a literacy rate of 55.44%. The mandals namely, Maddikera, Kurnool, Kallur and Pattikonda have more number of male ST literates with 1469, 1280, 943 and 854 respectively. Whereas the lesser number of male ST literates are observed in Peddakadubur (20), Nandavaram (20), Chippagiri (33), Gudur (39) and others. Regarding to literacy rates, maximum of male ST literacy is found in Kurnool mandal (75.16%), C.Belagal (68.53%), Kallur (64.28%), Orvakal (63.90%), Chippagiri (62.26%), Alur (61.34%) and so on. The minimum ST male literacy rates are noticed in Nandavaram (40.82%), Holagunda (44.61%), Mantralayam (44.73%), Aspari (44.86%), Kowthalam (44.94%) and Others (Table- 6).

Female ST literacy- 2011:

Of the total 14,786 ST female population, about 5514 are literates accounting with a literacy rate of 37.29%. Relatively higher number of female ST literates are found in Kurnool mandal (1071) followed by Tuggali (843), Kallur (620), Pattikonda (573) etc. The lesser number of female ST literates are reported in Nandavaram (17), Peddakadubur (20), Gudur (20), C.Belgal (22) etc. According to the estimated literacy rates of ST women, maximum rates are seen in Chippagiri (59.70%), Kurnool (59.43%) and Kallur (44%) mandals. Whereas the minimum rates are noticed in Holagunda (21.26%) followed by Kowthalam (24.32%), Gudur (25%), Mantralayam (25.43%) and so on (Table-6).

CONCLUSION:

The analysis revealed that, the overall literacy of Kurnool district has been increased in all the sections of population with varied percentages during intercensus period i.e., between 2001 & 2011 (Table-7). General literacy is increased by 7.18%, SC literacy by 18.94% and ST literacy 6.69%. With regard to general male literacy, there is a positive change of 5.24%, SC male literacy enhanced by 20.59% and ST male literacy by 8.33% between 2001 and 2011. Same increasing trend is observed in the female literacy also. General female literacy is increased by 9.37%, SC female literacy by 17.48% and ST female literacy is enhanced by 7.44% during 10 years period in Kurnool district.

6	Kodumur	10430	5292	5138	4362	2778	1584	41.82	52.49	30.83
7	Veldurthi	10682	5556	5126	4001	2712	1289	37.45	48.81	25.15
8	Mantralayam	8516	4303	4213	2336	1652	684	27.43	38.39	16.23
9	Kosigi	9812	3391	6421	1447	1038	409	14.75	30.61	6.37
10	Kowthalam	11507	5807	5700	2509	1792	717	21.80	30.86	12.58
11	Pedda Kadubur	6977	3530	3447	1751	1258	493	25.10	35.64	14.30
12	Yemmiganur	18744	9422	9322	6180	4021	2159	32.97	42.68	23.16
13	Nandavaram	10330	5332	4998	2968	2149	819	28.73	40.30	16.39
14	Gonegandla	13354	6819	6535	3778	2638	1140	28.29	38.69	17.44
15	Adoni	38704	19405	19299	12989	8476	4513	33.56	43.68	23.38
16	Holagunda	6781	3432	3349	1543	1089	454	22.75	31.73	13.56
17	Halaharvi	5354	2689	2665	1886	1313	573	35.22	48.83	21.50
18	Alur	9827	5204	4623	4096	2906	1190	41.68	55.84	25.74
19	Aspari	10758	5446	5312	3429	2458	971	31.87	45.13	18.28
20	Devanakonda	10726	5456	5270	3312	2353	959	30.87	43.13	18.20
21	Krishnagiri	6748	3466	3282	1566	1197	369	23.21	34.53	11.24
22	Pattikonda	8166	4201	3965	3269	2193	1076	40.03	52.20	27.14
23	Chippagiri	4128	2085	2043	1616	1112	504	39.15	53.33	24.67
24	Maddikera	3904	2002	1902	1769	1177	592	45.31	58.79	31.12
25	Tuggali	7923	4213	3710	2875	2063	812	36.29	48.97	21.89
	Total	332783	167998	164785	120720	79445	41275	36.27	47.29	25.05

Table-3: ST Population, Literacy and Literacy Rate- 2001

S. No.	Mandals	ST Population			ST Literates			ST Literacy rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	C.Belgal	202	114	88	61	50	11	30.20	43.86	12.5
2	Gudur	159	77	82	47	29	18	29.56	37.66	21.95
3	Kallur	1740	864	876	826	493	333	47.47	57.06	38.013
4	Kurnool (Rural & urban)	2680	1504	1356	1613	1027	586	60.19	68.28	43.21
5	Orvakal	1102	577	525	450	318	132	40.83	55.11	25.14
6	Kodumur	544	279	265	185	118	67	34.01	42.29	25.28
7	Veldurthi	527	271	256	141	98	43	26.75	36.16	16.80
8	Mantralayam	1172	588	584	410	276	134	34.98	46.94	22.94
9	Kosigi	148	71	77	38	23	15	25.67	32.39	19.48
10	Kowthalam	849	427	422	168	129	39	19.79	30.21	9.24
11	Pedda Kadubur	143	71	72	27	19	8	18.88	26.76	11.11
12	Yemmiganur	1191	615	576	278	193	85	23.34	31.38	14.76
13	Nandavaram	101	41	60	23	15	08	22.77	36.58	13.33
14	Gonegandla	416	212	204	99	64	35	23.80	30.19	17.16
15	Adoni	2291	1169	1122	608	420	188	26.54	35.93	16.75
16	Holagunda	1580	797	783	394	296	98	24.94	37.14	12.51
17	Halaharvi	207	118	89	71	57	14	34.30	48.30	15.73
18	Alur	1025	557	468	366	278	88	35.71	49.91	18.80
19	Aspari	276	142	134	82	52	30	29.71	36.62	22.39
20	Devanakonda	647	347	300	201	148	53	31.07	42.65	17.67
21	Krishnagiri	648	368	280	206	157	49	31.80	42.66	17.5
22	Pattikonda	3361	1800	1561	1385	951	434	41.21	52.83	27.80
23	Chippagiri	67	42	25	40	35	05	59.70	83.33	20
24	Maddikera	477	250	227	188	133	55	39.41	53.2	24.23
25	Tuggali	4789	2534	2255	1630	1139	491	34.04	44.95	21.77
	Total	23,948	13,835	10,113	9,537	6,518	3,019	39.82	47.11	29.85

Table-4: General Literacy – Kurnool District – 2011

S. No	Mandals	Population			Literates			Literacy Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	C.Belgal	57167	29342	27825	21191	13717	7474	37.07	46.75	26.86
2	Gudur	46266	23494	22772	21035	12872	8163	45.46	54.79	35.85
3	Kallur	196268	98535	97733	121913	68353	53560	62.12	69.37	54.80
4	Kurnool (Rural & urban)	406797	203227	203570	266044	143703	122341	65.40	70.71	60.10
5	Orvakal	58437	29689	28748	32103	19083	13020	54.94	64.28	45.29
6	Kodumur	74594	37891	36703	35649	22043	13606	47.80	58.17	37.07
7	Veldurthi	63120	31929	31191	30143	18313	11830	47.76	57.35	37.93
8	Mantralayam	61294	30466	30828	23092	14337	8755	37.67	47.06	28.40
9	Kosigi	69275	34768	34507	19672	12780	6892	28.39	36.76	19.97
10	Kowthalam	78149	38489	39660	27845	17172	10673	35.63	44.61	23.91
11	Pedda Kadubur	56966	28350	28616	18378	11797	6581	32.26	30.65	23.00
12	Yemmiganur	169344	84390	84954	78289	46251	32038	46.23	54.81	37.71
13	Nandavaram	61215	30940	30275	23575	15065	8510	38.51	48.69	28.11
14	Gonegandla	73873	37236	36637	29658	18823	10835	40.15	60.84	35.79
15	Adoni	269286	134306	134980	139276	80558	58718	51.72	60.00	43.50
16	Holagunda	50592	25533	25059	17879	11190	6689	35.34	43.83	26.69
17	Halaharvi	61294	30466	30828	18659	11603	7056	45.37	55.49	34.91

18	Alur	69275	34768	34507	29064	17849	11215	52.05	62.48	41.13
19	Aspari	41123	20910	20213	26089	16900	9189	40.08	51.16	28.67
20	Devanakonda	55834	28568	27266	27871	18104	9767	39.12	49.77	28.01
21	Krishnagiri	65088	33035	32053	20252	12520	7732	43.00	52.75	22.18
22	Pattikonda	71237	36374	34863	33357	19793	13564	48.37	57.24	39.45
23	Chippagiri	47103	23733	23370	16599	10168	6431	49.70	60.25	38.92
24	Maddikera	68962	34579	34383	19680	12026	7654	53.43	64.47	42.10
25	Tuggali	33400	16875	16525	26685	16801	9884	44.88	55.15	34.09
	Total	2271686	1141778	1129908	1123998	661821	462177	49.48	57.96	40.90

Table-5: SC Population, Literates and Literacy Rate- 2011

S. No	Mandals	SC Population			SC Literates			Sc Literacy Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	C.Belgal	15087	8032	7055	5665	3851	1814	37.55	47.94	25.71
2	Gudur	11644	5890	5754	5639	3356	2283	48.43	56.98	39.68
3	Kallur	33229	16655	16574	19120	10958	8162	57.54	65.79	49.24
4	Kurnool (Rural & urban)	75345	36809	38536	79504	49356	30148	54.07	55.95	51.76
5	Orvakal	12028	6141	5887	5901	3579	2322	49.06	58.28	39.44
6	Kodumur	11655	5968	5687	5216	3330	1886	44.75	55.80	33.16
7	Veldurthi	13304	6668	6636	5468	3355	2113	41.10	50.31	31.84
8	Mantralayam	9730	4770	4960	3070	1910	1160	31.55	40.04	23.39
9	Kosigi	8906	4470	4436	2941	1913	1028	33.02	42.80	23.17
10	Kowthalam	14376	7068	7308	4438	2752	1686	30.87	38.94	23.85
11	Pedda Kadubur	8814	4483	4331	2981	1949	1032	33.82	43.47	23.83
12	Yemmiganur	23726	11723	12003	10250	5972	4278	43.20	50.94	35.64
13	Nandavaram	12928	6648	6280	5018	3234	1784	38.81	48.65	28.41
14	Gonegandla	16370	8325	8045	6882	4412	2470	42.04	53.00	30.70
15	Adoni	45319	22427	22892	20863	12364	8499	46.03	55.13	37.13
16	Holagunda	7779	3935	3844	2309	1514	795	29.68	38.47	20.68
17	Halaharvi	5313	2697	2616	2335	1488	847	43.95	55.17	32.38
18	Alur	11502	6109	5393	6354	4075	2279	55.24	66.70	42.26
19	Aspari	13223	6715	6508	5225	3409	1816	39.51	50.77	27.90
20	Devanakonda	12584	6444	6140	4853	3140	1713	38.56	48.73	27.90
21	Krishnagiri	8333	4126	4207	3327	1968	1359	39.92	47.70	32.30
22	Pattikonda	8815	4248	4567	4193	2278	1915	47.57	53.62	41.93
23	Chippagiri	4554	2300	2254	2093	1337	756	45.96	58.13	33.54
24	Maddikera	4402	2254	2148	2410	1486	924	54.75	65.93	43.02
25	Tuggali	9188	4766	4422	3902	2550	1352	42.47	53.50	30.57
	Total	398154	199671	198483	219957	135536	84421	55.21	67.88	42.53

Table-6: ST Population, Literacy and Literacy Rate- 2011

S. No	Mandals	ST Population			ST Literates			ST Literacy rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	C.Belgal	154	89	65	83	61	22	53.90	68.53	33.85
2	Gudur	151	71	80	59	39	20	39.07	54.93	25.00
3	Kallur	2876	1467	1409	1563	943	620	54.35	64.28	44.00
4	Kurnool (Rural & urban)	3505	1703	1802	2351	1280	1071	23.73	75.16	59.43
5	Orvakal	1261	662	599	663	423	240	52.58	63.90	40.07
6	Kodumur	622	313	309	242	158	84	38.91	50.48	27.18
7	Veldurthi	599	305	294	262	156	106	43.74	51.15	36.05
8	Mantralayam	1406	702	704	493	314	179	35.06	44.73	25.43
9	Kosigi	235	119	116	97	64	33	41.28	53.78	28.45
10	Kowthalam	669	336	333	232	151	81	34.68	44.94	24.32
11	Pedda Kadubur	90	42	48	40	20	20	44.44	47.62	41.67
12	Yemmiganur	1414	666	748	600	326	274	42.43	48.95	36.63
13	Nandavaram	114	49	65	37	20	17	32.46	40.82	26.15
14	Gonegandla	266	132	134	109	60	49	41.00	45.45	36.57
15	Adoni	2577	1296	1281	1064	623	441	41.29	48.07	34.43
16	Holagunda	1951	1029	922	655	459	196	33.57	44.61	21.26
17	Halaharvi	180	96	84	74	47	27	41.11	48.96	32.14
18	Alur	1130	595	535	587	365	222	51.94	61.34	41.49
19	Aspari	213	107	106	76	48	28	35.68	44.86	26.41
20	Devanakonda	684	358	326	262	173	89	38.30	48.32	27.30
21	Krishnagiri	720	369	351	340	205	135	47.22	55.55	38.46
22	Pattikonda	2968	1516	1452	1427	854	573	48.08	56.33	39.46
23	Chippagiri	120	53	67	73	33	40	60.83	62.26	59.70
24	Maddikera	674	345	329	274	170	104	40.65	49.27	31.61
25	Tuggali	5468	2841	2627	2312	1469	843	42.28	51.70	32.09
	Total	30047	15261	14786	13975	8461	5514	46.51	55.44	37.29

Table-7: Changes In Literacy Of Kurnool District Between 2001 & 2011

S. No	Mandals	Increase or Decrease in General Literacy between 2001 & 2011			Increase or Decrease in SC Literacy between 2001 & 2011			Increase or Decrease in ST Literacy between 2001 & 2011		
		Total Literacy	Male Literacy	Female Literacy	Total SC Literacy	Male SC Literacy	Female SC Literacy	Total ST Literacy	Male ST Literacy	Female ST Literacy
1	C.Belgal	+9.37	+8.17	+10.81	+11.5	+9.83	+13.58	+23.7	+24.67	+21.35
2	Gudur	+5.59	+3.77	+7.5	+9.65	+7.59	+11.86	+9.51	+17.27	+3.05
3	Kallur	+6.55	+4.63	+8.81	+11.66	+9.59	+14.15	+6.88	+7.22	+5.99
4	Kurnool (Rural & urban)	+6.64	+4.66	+8.96	+4.66	-2.58	+11.61	-36.46	+6.88	+16.22
5	Orvakal	+10.32	+8.16	+12.79	+12.16	+9.99	+14.94	+11.75	+8.79	+14.93
6	Kodumur	+3.29	+1.44	+5.33	+2.93	+3.31	+2.33	+4.9	+8.19	+1.9
7	Veldurthi	+4.76	+2.31	+7.66	+3.65	+1.5	+6.69	+16.99	+14.99	+19.25
8	Mantralayam	+4.56	+2.75	+6.5	+4.12	+1.65	+7.16	+0.08	-2.21	+2.49
9	Kosigi	+7.05	+6.93	+7.33	+18.27	+12.19	+16.8	+15.61	+21.39	+8.97
10	Kowthalam	+6.24	+4.82	+4.84	+9.07	+8.08	+11.27	+14.89	+14.73	+15.08
11	Pedda Kadubur	+8.7	-2.92	+9.51	+8.72	+7.83	+9.53	+25.56	+20.86	+30.56
12	Yemmiganur	+7.96	+5.93	+10.17	+10.23	+8.26	+12.48	+19.09	+17.57	+21.87
13	Nandavaram	+8.79	+7.2	+10.32	+10.08	+8.35	+12.02	+9.69	+4.24	+12.82
14	Gonegandla	+8.65	+17.74	+16.18	+13.75	+14.31	+13.26	+17.2	+15.26	+19.41
15	Adoni	+8.5	+7.04	+10.28	+12.47	+11.45	+13.75	+14.75	+12.14	+17.68
16	Holagunda	+4.15	+2.02	+6.4	+6.93	+6.74	+7.12	+8.63	+7.47	+8.75
17	Halaharvi	+4.05	+0.57	+7.73	+8.73	+6.34	+10.88	+6.81	+0.66	+16.41
18	Alur	+10.36	+8.23	+12.57	+13.56	+10.86	+16.52	+16.23	+11.43	+22.69
19	Aspari	+6.02	+3.97	+8.19	+7.64	+5.64	+9.62	+5.97	+8.24	+4.02
20	Devanakonda	+5.9	+4.33	+7.44	+7.69	+5.6	+9.7	+7.23	+5.67	+9.63
21	Krishnagiri	+10.63	+7.93	+2.87	+16.71	+13.17	+21.06	+15.42	+12.89	+20.96
22	Pattikonda	+5.2	+1.9	+8.93	+7.54	+1.42	+14.79	+6.87	+3.5	+11.66
23	Chippagiri	+4.51	+1.74	+7.54	+6.81	+4.8	+8.87	+1.13	-21.07	+39.7
24	Maddikera	+5.94	+3.96	+8.31	+9.44	+7.14	+11.9	+1.24	-3.93	+7.38
25	Tuggali	+5.52	+3.95	+7.44	+6.18	+4.53	+8.68	+8.24	+6.75	+10.32
	Total	+7.18	+5.24	+9.37	+18.94	+20.59	+17.48	+6.69	+8.33	+7.44

REFERENCES:

1. Fazal Hussain, M.A Qasim (2005), Inequality in the literacy levels in Pakistan existence and changes overtime, South Asia. Economic Journal 6(2), Pp 251-264.
2. Islam, M.M & M.Mustaquim (2015), Gender Gap in literacy: A study of Indian Scenario in a book " Life and Living through Newer spectrum of Geography, Pp 188.
3. Jones, R (2021) Emerging patterns of Literacy Taylor & Francis.
4. Jowett, A.J (1989), Patterns of Literacy in the Peoples Republic of China, GeoJournal, Vol 18 Pp 417-427, Springer.
5. Pathania, R (2020), Literacy in India: Progress and inequality, Bangladesh, C-Journal of Sociology, 17(1), Pp 57-64.
6. Roy, D & A.Mondal (2015), Rural Urban disparity of Literacy in Murshidabad District, West Bengal, India, International Research Journal of Social sciences, 4(7), Pp 19-23.
7. Safikul Islam, Lubna Siddiqui (2020), A geographical analysis of gender inequality in literacy among muslims of West Bengal, India (2001-2011), GeoJournal 85(5), Pp-1325-1354.
8. Shiv Prakesh Katiyar (2016), Gender disparity in literacy in India, Social change 46(1), Pp 46-69, 2016.
9. Salim Reja & S.Shabnam (2017), A Comparative study of literacy status between EAG and non EAG states of India with special reference to EAG states (2001-2011), Journal of Rural Development, Pp 477-500.
10. Suvasree Dutta, Lakshmi Sivaramakrishna (2013), Disparity in the literacy level among the scheduled and non scheduled Population: Indian scenario in the 21st century, Transactions 35(2), Pp 185-200.
11. Tilak, J.B.G (1978), Regional inequality in literacy in India, Indian Journal of Adult Education 39(1), Pp 14-22.