

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

BAHADUR SHAHA ZAFAR MARG

NEW DELHI-110002Final Report of the work done on the Minor Research Project.**(Report to be submitted within 6 weeks after completion of each year)**

1. Project Report No. 1/2/3/**final** : Final Report
2. UGC Reference No. : File No. F-23-2133/10 (WRO) dated 11th Oct. 2010.
3. Period of Report from : From 14th Feb. 2013 to 13th Feb. 2014
4. Title of the Research Project : ***"Iron Status of Women in association with the iron concentration of potable water in the Chandrapur district of Maharashtra"***
 - a) Name of the Principal Investigator : Rahul Krishna Kamble
 - b) Deptt. and University/College where work has progressed : Sardar Patel Mahavidyalaya , Chandrapur, R.T.M Nagpur University (Presently Affiliated to Gondwana University, Gadchiroli)
5. Effective date of starting of the Project : 25th Nov. 2010 to 30th July 2012
6. Grant approved and expenditure incurred during the period of the report : Approve Grant Rs. 1,36,267=00
7. a) Total amount approved : **Rs. 1,40,000=00**
(Rs. One Lakh Fourty Thousand only)
- b) Total expenditure : **Rs. 136,267/-**
- c) Report of the work done : Work of this entire project has been completed within the prescribed time-limit and three copies of the Final project work along with necessary documents are submitted to UGC Western Regional Office for evaluation.

:Brief Report :

Introduction of the Minor Research Project :

Abstract :

In the medieval period the district Chandrapur was considered as important as historical as well as ecclesiastical, because it was reig by the Gond sovereignty. Thus majority people aware about Gond dialect and so on Before some year ago this district was divided, so most of the tribal community was indolge into the forest region of the Gadchiroli, which is another section of the Chandrapur district. But some of the element of the tribal could be found at the tahasil such as Rajura, Korpana and the remote areas of the Chandrapur district. Rajura and Korpana is having dense forest and hilly region because of this reason is being as a backward region thus their tribal community as well as other civilization is not developed. But in the age of the industrialization their civilization being aware about literacy and developing their lifestyle, so we considered that their literacy pattern being changed..

Into the rural area language being changes after the 20 km. and its influence is getting on the literacy changes. In the tribal region we can found the dialect of gondi usually used by the concerned people, but it is very different than Mrathi language and the education resources are available in Marathi language, so the people of this region unable to get the basic education and it is affected towards the literacy changes. Into the rural ara people are not taking enough education because of the various reasons and it is created effect on the literacy ratio in that region.

In the developed countries we can found the developed lifestyle, mainly due to the literacy. In the age of globalization we need to understand the importance of the education also we need to provide suitable education resources into the remote areas. For the development of the literacy ratio government has been started various educational facilities such as Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, it is mainly worked in to the rural area, blackboard mohim, mid-day meal and so on. For increasing the ratio of the literacy ratio of the literacy and creation of the healthy environment we need to study hard that provided facilities is either suitable or not.

Objectices :

- ❖ To study and mark the environmental zone in the Chandrapur district.
- ❖ To study and know the regional variations in the change in the study region.
- ❖ To study the role of geographical environmental factors on variations in literacy level in study region.
- ❖ To study the problems of regional unbalance literacy in the region.
- ❖ To prepare master plan and educational planning for the study region.
- ❖ To understand the literacy changes in terms of castes, rural, urban and total differential in literacy.

- ❖ To study level of education and spatial as well as temporal pattern of literacy changes.

Hypothesis :

- ❖ The district Chandrapur is considered as an industrially important, and the factors such as education, health, living standard, market, migration influences to the literacy positively.
- ❖ In the Chandrapur district the community among the schedule cast and the schedule tribes are comparatively more, and especially among them female ratio is more but the literacy ratio of them are comparatively very less.
- ❖ The settlement of this region is physically affected and get the impacts on the literacy ratio specially into the remote as well as forest region.

By considering such as hypothesis this minor research project tries to study the environment and Literacy changes in Chandrapur district.

Research Methodology :

To complete this minor research project an investigator will use descriptive and experimental research methods. This research work is basic as well as applied in nature. To complete this project investigator will collect the information from secondary data from the various sources. In this research role of environment on literacy level can be studied by investigator. For this aspect limited secondary data is available. So almost all the research is based on primary data collected during the fieldwork.

❖ Demarcation of environmental zones :

To study the relationship between environment and literacy level in the study region. it is essential to consider various geographical environmental factors like geology, physiographic, soils, climate, vegetation, transport and communication, occupation structure, with the help of secondary data and primary data collected during the field work about the environmental aspect environmental zones can be demarcate. Demarcation of zones with various aspect of Chandrapur district.

❖ **Intensive Field work :**

To complete this project limited secondary data is available so most of the work is depend upon primary data collected during the intensive fieldwork. The information about various environmental aspects, literacy rate, literacy level in various part of the study region it is essential to do intensive field work. Field survey, field observation, expert interviews, sampling techniques case studies etc. tools are used for field work to gain authentic information. In the field investigator will prepare questionnaire for various levels like door to door survey, questionnaire for government officer. The intensive survey will be conducted at various levels, for this survey 10% stratified samples will be consider. The second phase of fieldwork is field observation. In the field observation will be done to collect useful information. The third phase of data collection is interview of expert. The government officers, social workers, sarpanch, individuals, will be interviewed by the investigator. The data collected from all these tools is a useful for the research.

❖ **Data processing :**

The primary and secondary data collected during the fieldwork is huge in nature. Environmental aspects data, literacy rate data will be intensively used in this project. Data collected during the field work in new data, tabulation of data, data analysis, data processing, mapping, prepare figures and charts, all these work will be done with the help of various statistical techniques, computer software, GIS package.

❖ **Co-relational Study :**

The main objective of this research work is to study the relationship between environment and literacy change in the study region, with the help of process data, charts, maps and diagrams co-relation and differential index also study will be completed.

Inferences & Remedies :

❖ **Remedies :**

- In the district Chandrapur, the study of the literacy of the decade 1981 shows that the only the highest literacy ratio is from the Chandrapur taukas, because it has affected by the industrialization & urbanization thus it get the various amenities of an education and its awareness. And the lowest literacy ratio among people of the schedule tribes, because they still influenced by their traditional facts and so on.
- According to census of 2001 we found that the Chandrapur taluka has highest literacy ratio since 1981, because this region has primitively develop and the various sources such as industrialization, urbanization, educational amenities, communication and transport network were developed, but the Saoli taluka of this district is not having satisfactory literacy ratio, because it lack earlier mentioned amenities which can be responsible to the growth of the literacy ratio.

- If we brood on literacy decade wise, since the year 1901 we can found that till the 1961 the literacy ratio was to low but after the 1971 the literacy rate are increased and into the decade of the 2001 the literacy ratio is double comparatively 1971.
- The difference between the male and female literacy ratio, it is very high difference in the year 1901 to 1931, also this literacy gap is also increased in the year 1961 to 1991, but in the year 2001 it is decreased.
- Generally found that comparatively schedule cast the literacy rate is low of the schedule tribes, due to their engagement in menial jobs, agricultural labor, strong taboos against their admission in school, social isolation, habitation in forest and poor living conditions.
- Social environmental study of the sampling villages shows that social environment affected to the literacy ration of the rural villages. But in the year of 2001 the developed villages among the sampling village shows that upcoming generation is aware about the literacy.
- The naxlite region of this district is comparatively the decade of 1981 got change into the literacy and the social environment.
- Study of the sampling village shows that the male literacy ratio is higher than the female literacy ratio.
- The ratio of the illiteracy is decreased in the decade of the 2001 comparatively 1981 year.
- In the decade of the 1981 and 2001 shwos that the villages are high comparatively low literacy ratio of the Schedule caste and the Schedule tribes.

❖ **Inferences :**

- Enhanced the educational standard in the rural region.
- Encourage to the secondary and tertiary kind of the occupations in the rural region, it will help to increase the literacy rate.
- Increase the awareness about the literacy and the educational amenities and about the social environment which affected to the literacy ratio in the concern region.
- To develop the education literacy we have to crate the occupational opportunities to the people related to their qualification of the rural region.
- Authorized person should take care of the utilities of the educational policies and the amenities, which implemented into the remote areas.

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