

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI – 110002

**PROFORMA FOR SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION AT THE TIME OF SENDING
THE FINAL REPORT OF THE WORK DONE ON THE PROJECT**

1. **TITLE OF THE PROJECT:** - “A Comparative Study of Educational Development and Geographical Variation in Akole Tahsil of Ahmednagar District (MS)”
2. **NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:-** Mr. Anil Ashok Landge, Department of Geography, Arts, Science and Commerce College, Kolhar, Tal- Rahata, Dist- Ahmednagar, Maharashtra
3. **NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE INSTITUTION:** - Arts, Science and Commerce College, Kolhar, Tal- Rahata, Dist- Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, 413710
4. **UGC APPROVAL LETTER NO. AND DATE:** - F. No.23-782/13 (WRO), Dated 17 October, 2014
5. **DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION:** 17- October-2014
6. **TENURE OF THE PROJECT:** - October 2016
7. **TOTAL GRANT ALLOCATED:** - Rs. 1,57,000/-
8. **TOTAL GRANT RECEIVED:** - Rs. 1,16,000/-
9. **FINAL EXPENDITURE:** - Rs.1, 50,609/-
10. **TITLE OF THE PROJECT:** - “A Comparative Study of Educational Development and Geographical Variation in Akole Tahsil of Ahmednagar District (MS)”
11. **OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT:-**
 - To discuss the level of educational development at National, State, district and study region.
 - To study the geographical profile of the study region.
 - To calculate the village wise level of education in the study area.
 - To calculate village wise infrastructural facilities and compute the village wise EDI.
 - To analyze the distribution of EDI with the geographical suitability of the region.
12. **WHETHER OBJECTIVES WERE ACHIEVED:** Yes
 - ❖ In Educational development Index (EDI) India at 105th rank among 128 countries in 2011. India was behind in 2007 not only developed countries like Norway, Japan and Germany etc that figure was high, but also several South American, African and Asian developing countries, which are economically more backward than India, such as Zambia, Kenya Ghana, Bhutan, Maldives and Cambodia

- ❖ The Maharashtra state have 1/10 population of India were as 23rd to 25th rank in primary, upper primary as well as elementary stage education. In case of literacy Maharashtra is a one of the developing states (12th rank) in India. According to census 2011 the literacy rate in Maharashtra is 82.91 which are more than census 2001 (76.88 %) percentage as well as India (64.32 %).
- ❖ The Akole tahsil is well known tribal tahsil in Ahmednagar district, which is located extreme western margin of Ahmednagar. It is extending between the 19°15'12" N to 19°45'06" North latitudes and 73°37'00" E to 74°07'21" East longitudes. The western part of the tahsil is surrounded by Thane district, southern part covered by Pune district and Northern part delimited by Nasik district.
- ❖ The Akole tahsil has a part of Deccan trap, which was formed since the end of the Cretaceous and the beginning of Eocene era. The tahsil has geological complexities and it's resulted into the geomorphologic diversities. The vast area of the Deccan plateau is covered by the astounding volcanic eruption.
- ❖ Physical features and social infrastructure impacting on educational facilities and development, therefore topography of Akole tahsil has studied at this point. As per topographical characteristics Akole tahsil divided in to the three different part that are Hill topography, plateau region and Riveraine plain belt.
- ❖ The drainage system of the region is most important in creating a civilization in that region. From ancient period water availability is considered to be the most important factor for cultural development. The Akole tahsil is enriched in drainage system, because Pravara and Mula two rivers originates in the tahsil and develop their basins. In addition to this Adhala and Mhalungi are the tributaries of Pravara also found in the region.
- ❖ Soil types and texture is the dominant factor of economic activity like agriculture, agro-based industries, and other. The soil of Akole tahsil can be broadly classified into the three categories that are black soil, laterite soil and alluvial soil.
- ❖ The rainfall distribution in the Akole tahsil is very diverse with respect to the locations. The monsoon season beginning in June and prolong till late September. There are five rain gauge stations in the Akole tahsil these are namely Akole, Ratanwadi, Ghatghar, Washere and Panjare. The amount of precipitation in the region divided into the two zones, namely the transition zone (receiving 700-1250 mm rainfall) and Hilly Zone (receiving 1250-3250 mm rainfall).
- ❖ Level of education index or academic development index has been considered indicators

like literacy, enrollment ratio, pupil teacher ratio, level of education and gender priority index.

- ❖ As per the score calculated in the table no. 4.1 only five villages (2.62%) have good academic development, six villages (3.14%) having an average index value, three villages(1.57%) have below the average and remaining 177 villages (92.67%) having poor quality in the academic development index score.
- ❖ For composing infrastructure facility index total thirteen components or indicators take into consideration, in which student classroom ratio, toilet facilities for male and female, kitchen shed, drinking water, electricity, playground, furniture for teacher and students, boundary wall and handrails in the school are considered.
- ❖ As per the calculated score of the physical infrastructure index about 32 villages (16.75 %) having good category according to the methodology. Twenty four villages (12.57 %) having an average score for the physical infrastructure index. About 46 villages (24.08 %) recorded less than an average index score and majority villages that are 89 villages (46.60 %) recorded poor index score in the physical infrastructure and facility of the study area.
- ❖ Table number 5.1 shows the distribution of overall educational development index score in the Akole tahsil. It is observed that about 40 villages (20.94 %) recorded a good category score for EDI. About 21 villages (10.99 %) having average score, were 44 villages (23.04 %) categorized into the less than average score. The most important part is about 45.03 per cent (86 villages) recorded a poor score of EDI.

13. ACHIEVEMENTS FROM THE PROJECT:

The project achievement will be shared with the Education Department of Panchayat Samiti Akole so that the finding and suggestion could be applied by the administrators and educationalist in their future action plans.

Three articles were published in international journals. The details area following:

1. An Article: "Human Resource Development and Sustainable Development" published in a National seminar proceeding 'Natural Resource Management and Sustainable, ISBN: 978-81-926129-8-0.
2. An Article: "The Educational Development Index is a Fundamental Indicator in Human Development Index" Published in an International referred UGC listed Journal Review of Research, ISSN: 2249-89X, with impact factor 5.23, volume-7, Issue-1, October, 2017.
3. An Article: "Educational Development Index – A Case Study of AkoleTahsil of Ahmednagar District (MS)" Published in an International referred UGC Care list Journal Studies in Indian Place Names ISSN: 2394-3114, Volume-40, Issue-50, March, 2020.

14. SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS:

- First of all, people need to be reminded that, under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009, education for children for 6 to 14 years of age or up to Class 8 has been made free by the government.
- The Right to Education act has called for sufficient infrastructure in schools with the help of it, we should make available the infrastructure facilities in these schools.
- The importance of education needs to be emphasized to the tribal people living in remote areas.
- At the government level, there should be separate regulations for schools in the region and its effective implementation.
- At the government level, it is necessary to increase the transport and communication facilities in the region.
- Various government schemes should be implemented for sustainable employment of tribal people.
- If tourism is developed by promoting the natural beauty of the region through the media, employment opportunities will increase. The alternative would be to develop a local economy
- At the current age of globalization, it is necessary to develop an independent mechanism to provide world class high quality education in such remote areas with the help of technological tools.
- Most importantly, the people of this region need to be made aware of their rights. It is necessary to change their mindset and get rid of depression about education.

15. CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIETY:

It was noticed that people in tribal or remote region got aware of the right to education act and facilities provided by the government during the process of primary survey. Once the copy this project will submit to Panchayat Samiti than the findings and suggestions derived out of the future plan of educational development in the particular region. The principle investigator is deciding to discussion with educationalist, social workers, experts and related agencies to get solution and develop the educational facilities in the particular area.

16. **HETHER ANY PH.D. ENROLLED/PRODUCED OUT OF THE PROJECT:** NO

17. **NO. OF PUBLICATIONS OUT OF THE PROJECT:** - Three

Dr. S. N. Shingote
PRINCIPAL

Mr. Anil Landge
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR