

## CHAPTER V

### V.1 GENERAL INFORMATION AND PLANNING OF ADULT EDUCATION BACKGROUND OF THE DISTRICT AND SATARA TALUKA

The Satara District is situated partly in the Krishna river basin and partly in the Bhima river basin. The Tahshilas of Khandala Faltan and Man are situated in the Bhima river basin, while the rest of the Tahshilas are situated in the upper Krishna basin. The district has an area of 10,492 sq. Kilometers. The district lies between  $17^{\circ}5'$  and  $18^{\circ}11'$  north latitude and  $73^{\circ}42'$  and  $75^{\circ}40'$  east longitude.

#### BOUNDRIES

The district Satara is situated on the west Deccan plateau, and the district is surrounded by the Pune district on the north, by the Solapur district on the east, by the Sangli and Kolhapur district on the south, by the districts of Ratanagiri and Kolaba on the west. The Satara Taluka is surrounded by Wai Taluka on the north and by Koregaon Taluka on the east by the Karad and Patan Taluka on the south and by the Jawali Taluka on the west.

#### TOPOGRAPHY

These are two main systems of hills in the Satara district viz. The Sahyadri range and its off shoots, and the Mahadeo range and its off shoots. The main range of Sahyadri is at the west of the Satara Taluka.

#### RAINFALL

The rainfall is not uniform all over the district, as well as taluka. It is very heavy in the western region and it goes receding towards eastern part. In Satara Taluka has normal rainfall of 1,025 mm.

#### FORESTS

An area of 1,544 Sq. Kilometers or 14.7 per cent of the total geographical area of the district is under forest. It is scattered over the district.

#### AREA

The Satara district has an area of 10,942 Sq. Kilometers out of which the area of 10,109 Sq. Kilometers is located in rural and 38,204 Sq. Kilometer in Urban area.

#### RIVERS

There are two rivers in the district the Krishna and the Koyana. The Krishna river flows by the east side of Satara Taluka. The river Uramodi flows by the west and south of the Satara Taluka. There is a Kanher Dam at the north west of the Satara Taluka.

#### POPULATION

According to the Census 1981, the district population was 20,46,472 peoples.

### NATURAL REGIONS

The Satara Taluka is divided into two natural regions.

1. The hill area where there is heavy rainfall and people live hard life.
2. The area of Krishna river basin which has black soil and the people in this region live a comfortable life.

National high way intersects the Taluka in two parts.

### EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

In Maratha period there were Pathashalas at the capital place Satara and other places like Wai, Karad and Aundha etc. During the last decade of the British rule the late Karmveer Bhaurao Patil established an educational institution named Rayat Shikshan Sanstha at Satara. He took education to the far remote and poor people's door at the cheap rate. He opened many primary and secondary schools and colleges too in and out side the district of Satara.

TABLE II  
LITERACY IN SATARA DISTRICT

Sr.No.	Sex	Satara District	Maharashtra State
1	Male	52.38	51.04
2	Female	24.77	26.43
3	Total Persons	34.42	39.42

The literacy percentage of Satara district was less than the state average.

NATIONAL ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN SATARA DISTRICT  
AND TALUKA

There is a separate Government office at district place established for implementation of The National Adult Education Programme in 1978-79.

The scheme was applied to the illiterates of age group 15 to 35 years.

The three main aspects

1. Literacy
2. Functionality
3. Social awareness

are implemented by the department of Adult Education in 1989-90 there were 1,080 Adult Education Centres.

ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME AND SATARA TALUKA

The programme is implemented in Satara taluka from 1979.

TABLE III

## IMPLEMENTATION OF N. A. E. P. IN SATARA TALUKA

Sr.No.	Year	Implemented Programmes	Total No. of	
			Centres	learners
1	1979-80 to 1984-85	State Adult Education Programme	30	1,000
2	1985-to 1986 to 1987-to 1988	State Adult Education programme and Rural functional Literacy scheme	90	2,500
3	1988-89	Rural Functional Literacy Scheme	120	3,500
4	1989-90	Rural Functional Literacy Scheme	60	1,800

A humble beginning was made by starting thirty Adult Education centres in Satara Taluka during the year 1979-80. i.e. First year of the implementation of the National Adult Education Programme. In the year 1985-86 the number of these centres trebled and their number was again quadrupled in 1988-89. But surprisingly the number of the centres dwindled down to 60 in 1989-90 on further inquiry it was told by the Adult Education Officer, Satara that the under the revised policy the course of Adult Education centre was extended from four months to 12 months. The centres which were not able to run throughout the year were closed down in the year under reference. This led to decrease the number of the centres.

During the first year of the implementation of the N.A.E.P. programme in Satara taluka the number of adult learners in 30 centres were 1,000 that gives average of 33 per cent.

#### V.2 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN SATARA DISTRICT AND TALUKA

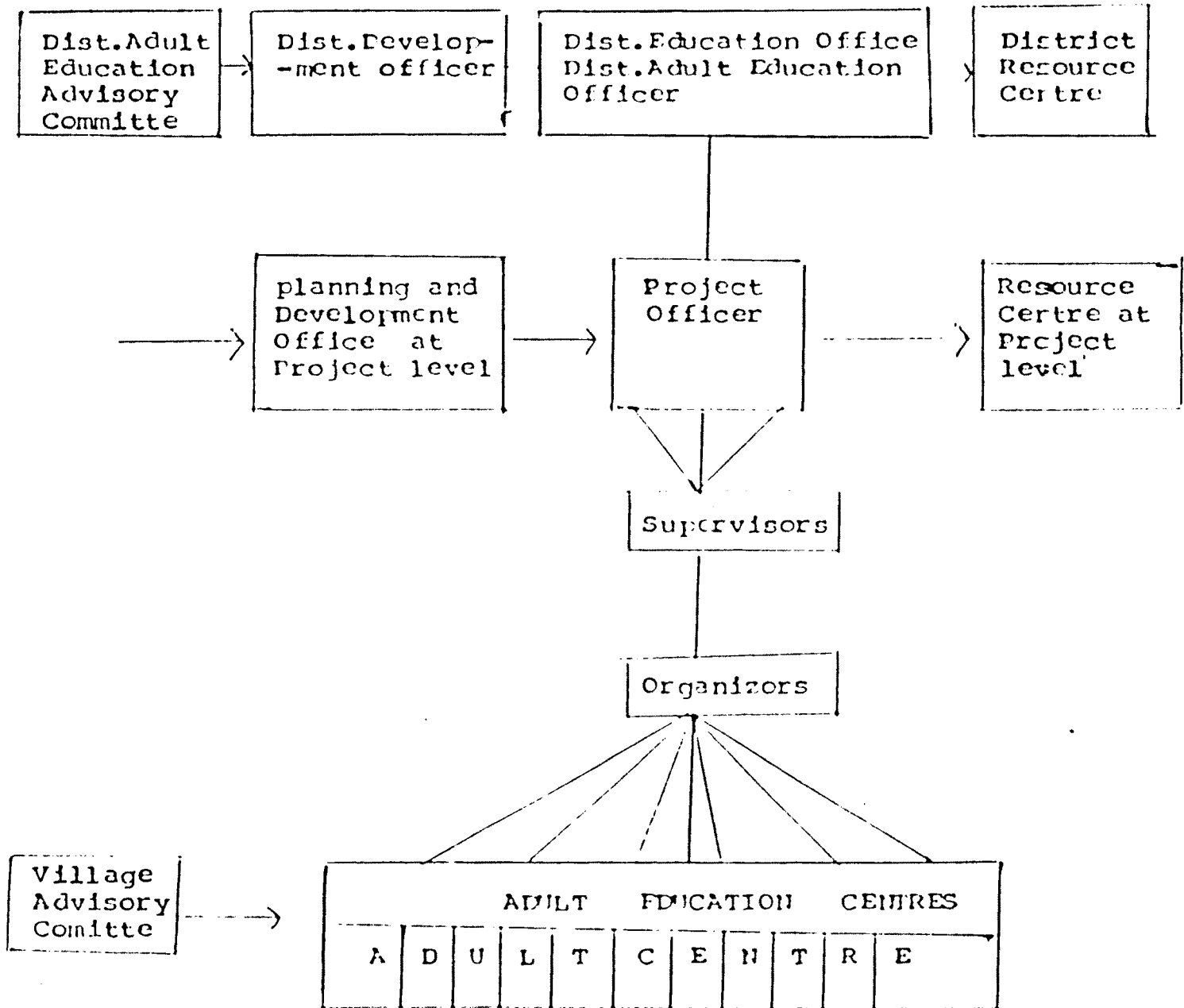
The National Adult Education Programme was launched by Government of India on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1978. Under this programme Satara district has planned to establish Adult Education Centres at various places. For that, the administrative pattern on the line of the National Adult Education Programme was prepared. The post of Adult Education Officer was created. Under him were two project Officers who were assisted by a number of supervisors and below them were a number of organizers, who were working under the guidance of the village Adult Education Advisory Committees. At the district and tahshil level there were also the Advisory Committees to assist the Adult Education Officer and the Project Officers. The administrative pattern is shown in the Chart No. I.

In October 1979 the scheme was implemented, in the district. The project officers and supervisors have taken educational surveys at village levels to plan Adult Education Centres. Some educated persons willing to work as organizers were given short term training in teaching and conducting Adult Education Centres. The Maharashtra State resource Centre helped in giving training to the officials who further gave training to the organizers. The Adult Education Officer

CHART NO. I

ADMINISTRATIVE PATTERN FOR ADULT EDUCATION

AT DISTRICT AND TALUKA LEVEL



decided the places where to start the new Adult Education Centres, in consultation with the various committees at various levels and the development officers. Thus the whole administrative machinery was utilized in the spade-work of the Adult Education Programme.

The Adult Education Officers appealed to voluntary agencies in the district and social workers to open new adult education centres. The scheme of Government assistance for the adult education centres was brought to the notice of the schools, colleges, social workers, with a view to giving motivation to the prospective social workers voluntary organisations for starting adult education centres. Initially the Government has begun with this work right earnest, and year after year, more and more Adult Education Centres were opened in rural part of the district. The following table gives information about the number of centres, the number of adults etc, during the period from 1981-82 to 1988-89.



**TABLE IV**  
**YEARWISE DEVELOPMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION CENTRES IN SATARA DISTRICT**

Sr.No.	Yearly	Sanctioned Centres	Centres Started	Learners			Learners who Completed Course		
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	1981-82	480	462	2838	11,027	13,865	1703	7616	8319
2	1982-83	480	475	3151	11,279	14,430	1891	6767	8658
3	1983-84	480	480	2697	11,713	14,310	1619	6967	8586
4	1984-85	1110	1070	5893	26,207	32,100	3536	15,724	19,260
5	1985-86	1080	1071	9738	22,592	32,300	5843	13,555	19,398
6	1986-87	1122	1122	6305	27,781	34,086	3783	16,669	20,452
7	1987-88	1233	1233	8465	29,817	38,282	5078	17,990	22,960
8	1988-89	1178	1178	8098	27,242	35,390	4545	16,245	20,750
9	1989-90	-	1080	7004	25,698	32,702	-	-	-

( Source : Compiled from the survey report 1989 )

During the period from 1981-82 to 1989-90 the district has opened and conducted 8,201 adult education centres, majority of them were working in the rural areas of the district. The total number of learners attended the centres was 5,37,445. Of these 54,189 were male and the corresponding number of the female was 1,93,256. This means the Adult Education Programme gave more stress of female adult education as the number of females joining the adult education centres was almost double that of the males. During this period the number of male learners increased from 2,838 to 7,004. The corresponding rise of the female learners was from 11,027 to 25,698.

During the same period the number of learners completing the course was 1,28,431 of these the number of males and females were 27,998 and 1,00,433 respectively. This means the number of female learners completing the course exceeded the male learners by 72,435 from the above table it can be deduced very interesting statistical information about the drop-outs and stagnation among the male and female learners. Of the total learners ( 47,185 ) the number of male completed the course was 27,998. Thus the number of stagnation and or drop-outs was 19,187. The corresponding number of drop-outs or stagnation in female during the same period was 67,125.