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Higher Education Literacy Rate Among the Educationally Backward Villages of One Educationally Backward District

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ABSTRACT

In the age of privatization education field is also included. Many self finance colleges started. In this way expansion of higher education is increased. But higher education is limited up to upper socioeconomic groups. It is essential to increase higher education in educationally backward areas. The aim of this paper is to focus on this issue. For this research one educationally backward district was selected as a sample. One village of each taluka of that district was selected as a sample. People were asked about their higher education. The rate of higher education was found very poor. It is reported in this paper.

KEYWORDS:

Introduction:
The rate of higher education literacy is very poor in the educationally backward villages of India. This Survey is to acquire the higher education literacy rate among the educationally backward villages. In this way it is to say that the trend of higher education towards self-finance bases will be proved as a harmful trends for higher education.

Title: Higher Education Literacy Rate Among The Educationally Backward Villages Of One Educationally Backward District.

Objectives:
1. To find out the rate of higher education of educationally backward area.
2. To find out the rate of post graduate education of educationally backward area.
3. To find out the any other observation in educationally backward areas about centralization of higher education if any.

Population:
One district out of educationally backward districts of Gujarat state.

Sample:
One Educationally backward village of each taluka of Surendranagar district was selected as a sample in this way ten village were selected as a sample. Total 15388 people of all the villages selected in the sample were included in sample.

Data collection: Each house of the villages was visited and asked about the literacy of all the members of family.

Table
Number of Graduates in the sample villages

Taluka	Cho tila	Muli	chuda	Than.	Limbdi	Lakhatar	Sayla	Halvad	Wadh wan	Patdi	Total
Sample village	Ankodia	Dud hai	Gokh arva	kuda	Kate chi	Sakar	San gui	Bhava ni	Vag hela	Zezri	
Arts	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	3	7	3	18
Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
Com.	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	1	14
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	04
Total	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	3	21	4	36
Total Popul.	458	1347	1794	1948	3935	1754	874	1428	1245	605	15388

Observations:
1. Only 36 people out of 15388 people were graduate. It is 0.4% of the sample.
2. Out of the graduates not a single person is science graduate.
3. Out of total graduates 50% belongs to Arts graduate and rest of 50% are graduate of other faculties.
4. Only 21 people found P.G. out of sample. It is 0.1% of the sample.
5. One other observation: Out of 36 graduates, 21 graduate (58.93%) are found in the village Vaghela (Taluka- Wadhwan) in which taluka most of the college of the district were situated.

Conclusions:
1. The higher Education literacy rate found very poor. It is 0.4% of the sample.
2. Science graduate found nil in the sample.
3. Out of graduates 50% are arts graduate.
4. Only 0.1% of the sample found post graduate.
5. Out of all the graduates 58.33% graduates are form one taluka wadhwan where most of the colleges of the district were situated.

Implications:
1. Government should carry on the policy of grant in aid for higher education.
2. The special provision of college should done for educationally backward areas of the country.

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