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| Paper Title | A STUDY OF LIFE OF ILLITERATE  PEOPLE THROUGH ECONOMIC VIEW  SPECIALLY OF AMRAVATI DISTRICT |
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**Summery Table:**

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| **Title** | **Description** |
| Goals |  |
| Findings |  |
| Major Achievements |  |
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**Summery Paragraph:**

In this paper the author is discussing the literacy status of the current going state of India. The writer gives an overview of the time of independence when India was having a very big problem of illiteracy in every department and almost everywhere people remained illiterate and uneducated due to many reasons. Along with many other contributions, that time prime minister of India Mr. Gandhi took many positive steps to overcome the problems of that time. The writer tells us about the going importance of education and the blocking and stunting effects of the illiteracy in modern world.

Then later on it is been discussed that this study is only concerning the statistics of different Tehsils of Indian Amravati District, and then comparing the results of different Tehsils of the district based on the literacy rates of both male and female separately. The writer also compares the results of rural and urban areas as well and then study their life style as well in order to get the reasons of still not being literate. We have observed the following hypothesis: 1) Sources of income of the illiterate people are limited. 2) Poverty and lack of educational atmosphere in the house. These are also the causes of illiteracy. 3) Living standard of literate people is better than illiterate people. The researcher has selected the entire Amravati District for the study of this subject. There are 14 Tehsils in Amravati District. The researcher has selected 5 Tehsils by the method of i) Primary method ii) Secondary method for collections data & information for his study subject.

1) Primary method:- As a primary source of collecting data, the researcher will personally go to the selected Tehsils of the Amravati District and visit illiterate people and ask questions to the illiterates people, take personal interviews of the these people. The researcher will study & interpret the collected data & information.

2) Secondary Method: - As a source of secondary method the researcher will collect magazines, books, publication, Newspapers referring to this subject. In addition to this the researcher will visit the concerned