

*Publication No. 452*

*Evaluation study No. 94*

GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA



Evaluation Study  
OF  
Adult Education Programme  
IN

Harvana

NIEPA DC



D07039

*Issued by :*

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ORGANISATION  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT, HARYANA  
CHANDIGARH

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1775 North Lincoln Street  
New York, NY 10016  
DOC. No. 7039  
Date 29-5-92

## PREFACE

The Adult Education Programme was launched in 1978-79 as a national programme for the education of adult illiterates in the age group of 15-35 years, to enable them to become useful members of society and contribute to the social and economic development of the country. The programme was meant mainly for the benefit of women and persons belonging to the vulnerable sections of society particularly in rural areas. An evaluation study of the Adult Education Programme in Haryana was undertaken by the Economic & Statistical Organisation, with a view to review its functioning, assess its benefits and weaknesses and suggest remedial measures to make the programme more effective.

The study revealed that the programme had been generally well received and had proved useful in raising the literacy level of illiterate adults. However, its implementation suffered from certain snags including inadequate supervision and absence of universal coverage of villages. It is hoped that the findings of the study, alongwith the suggestions made there-in would in some measure help in improving the overall functioning and creating a greater impact of the programme in the State.

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# EVALUATION STUDY OF ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN HARYANA

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### **Introduction :**

The progress of a nation largely depends on the quality of its human capital. Education plays a vital role in the development of manpower resources. In India, the role of education in nation building has been recognised, and the Constitution of India enjoins on the State to provide free and compulsory education to all children of school going age. For the illiterate adults, the National Adult Education Programme was launched in 1978 throughout the country as a national programme. Subsequently, the adult education programme was taken up by the States and by some voluntary organisations. The objective of the programme was to improve the socio-economic status of the rural poor by educating the adult illiterates in the age group of 15—35 years. More specifically, the programme sought to provide basic literacy skills; upgrade vocational skills and to raise the level of awareness among the illiterate adults.

The programme was meant mainly for rural areas with a special emphasis on coverage of women and persons belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward sections of society. The National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) envisaged to cover all the adult illiterates (110 million approximately) in the age group of 15—35 years by the year 1990. In view of its crucial significance in social transformation, the NAEP was included in the 20—Point Economic Programme of Government of India as also in the Minimum Needs Programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

#### **1.2 Extent of illiteracy in Haryana :**

According to 1981 census, literacy rate in Haryana (36.14%) was marginally below the national level (36.23%). It was 48.20 percent for males and 22.27 percent for females in Haryana as against the corresponding National literacy rate of 46.89 percent and 24.82 percent, respectively. Haryana has been included in

the list of backward States in terms of female literacy in India, alongwith six other States. Within the State, six districts namely Jind, Hisar, Sirsa, Bhiwani, Gurgaon and Kurukshetra are very backward from the point of view of literacy (District-wise literacy rate in Haryana is shown at Annexure-I).

There were 18.87 lakh adult illiterates in the age-group of 15—35 years in Haryana according to 1981 census. Of these, 9.20 lakh adult illiterates had been covered under the NAEP by the end of 1986-87. 6100 adult education centres had been sanctioned in the State (3600 under Central Sector and 2500 under State Sector). It was proposed to cover 7.96 lakh more adult illiterates in the 6100 existing and 1200 new centres proposed to be opened during 1987-90. Moreover, two lakh illiterate adults were proposed to be covered by Universities, colleges and private voluntary Organisations in Haryana during Seventh Plan period i.e. 1985-90.

### 1.3 Objectives of the Study :

An evaluation study of the Adult Education Programme was taken up by the Economic & Statistical Organisation at the instance of the State Government with the following objectives :—

- (a) to assess the over-all working of Adult Education Centres being run in Haryana and the quality of education imparted ;
- (b) to assess the impact and usefulness of the programme in removing illiteracy among adult masses; and
- (c) to find out the snags in the functioning of the programme, if any, and suggest remedial measures.

A multistage systematic random sampling technique was adopted for undertaking the study with district constituting the first stage, adult education centres and instructors the second stage and learners the third stage in the sampling design.

Four districts, namely, Karnal, Gurgaon, Bhiwani and Mahendragarh were selected for the study on the basis of spatial coverage of the State. The study covered three blocks in each district. Thus, a total number of 12 Blocks including seven blocks under Central Sector and five under State Sector were covered by the Evaluation Study. From each selected block, three female and

one male adult education centres were selected at random. One selected centre could not be surveyed as it had been closed down. From each centre, 5 learners attending the centre were selected at random for personal interview. Field survey was conducted in January-March, 1987. In all, 47 adult education centres, 47 instructors and 235 adult learners were covered under the survey.

#### **1.4 Methodology of Study :**

The study was based on the analysis of primary and secondary data. Secondary data was obtained from official sources and primary data was collected through field survey. Discussions were also held with the functionaries of the programme at the headquarters as also in the field to supplement the findings of the sample survey.

#### **1.5 Tools of Study :**

Keeping in view the objectives of the study, three sets of schedules were designed for collecting the requisite primary information. Schedule 'A' (Project Schedule) was used for collecting relevant information regarding the project as a whole from the office of concerned District Adult Education Officers. Schedule 'B' and 'C' were canvassed from the selected Instructors and Learners respectively. A copy of each of these schedules has been appended at the end of the report.

#### **1.6 Format of the Report :**

The first chapter of the report is introductory and gives a brief account of the scheme, objectives of the study and methodology adopted. The second chapter provides the background, salient features and the working of the programme. The third chapter describes the implementation of the programme in the sampled districts. The next chapter contains the socio-economic profile and views of the implementing functionaries and adult learners regarding the programme. Chapter-V highlights the major conclusions and suggestions for overall improvement of the programme. A summary of the report has been given in Chapter-VI.

#### **1.7 Limitations of Study :**

Although, cooperation was provided by the Education Department in conducting the study, yet the quality of data supplied left much to be desired and great difficulty was faced in reconciling the data provided. The department would do well to update their technique for collection, storage and retrieval of statistical data.

## CHAPTER II

### SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROGRAMME

#### **Background of the Programme :**

The National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) was started in Haryana as a mass movement on 2nd October, 1978. At the time of the survey, there were three facets of the programme viz. the Rural Functional Literacy Programme (funded by Government of India under NAEP), State Adult Education Programme (funded by the State Government under SAEP) and Adult Education Programme through voluntary Organisations (financially assisted by the State Government, Central Government and UCC). Under the National Adult Education Programme, 3600 adult education centres had been sanctioned, out of which 3547 were functioning in the State upto 31-3-87. Simultaneously, 2452 centres were actually functioning out of 2500 sanctioned centres under State Adult Education Programme (SAEP). Further, eight voluntary agencies were also engaged in eradication of adult illiteracy in the State whose names may be seen at Annexure-II. Annexure III provides the names of the blocks covering adult education centres under the Central and State sector.

Spatial coverage under NAEP was not complete. Although the adult education programme covered all the twelve districts in the State by the end of 1986-87 but in each district only three blocks were covered. Additional blocks were being covered under the State sector in a phased manner. The total number of blocks covered under the Central and State sectors had risen to 61 out of 100 blocks in the State. Further, all villages in the selected blocks were also not covered. Each block had 100 centres, located in both rural and urban areas. Adult Education Centres are run for males and females separately.

2.2 The norms of expenditure incurred for running an Adult Education Centre during 1986-87, is indicated below :



S.No.	Item	Provision
1.	Remuneration to Instructor	Rs. 100/- p.m.
2.	Reading and writing materials (primer, work-book, supplementary books, slate, slatie, pencils and exercise books).	Rs. 15/- p.a. for each learner
3.	Instructor's material (Instructor's Manual, Charts, etc.)	Rs. 50/- p.m. for each centre
4.	Kerosene oil/electricity charges	Rs.. 25/- p.m. for each night centre
5.	Training of Instructors	Rs. 175/per Instructor
6.	Office expenses & other contingency expenses	Rs. 100/- for each centre

According to the above financial pattern, the average cost of running an adult education centre was Rs. 2390/- per annum in 1986-87.

### 2.3 Administrative Arrangement :

At the state level, the A.E. programme is being implemented and supervised by Joint Director alongwith a Deputy Director and two Assistant Directors with supporting staff, who are working under the overall guidance of Director, School Education in Haryana. At the district level, the programme is looked after by a District Adult Education Officer, assisted by Project Officer and an Assistant Project Officer. Field supervision of the Adult Education Centres is done by the Supervisors. Each Supervisor is allotted 30 centres and is required to visit each centre at least once a month. The supervisors are also responsible for the disbursement of remuneration and other reading/writing material at the centres. Each centre has a part-time Instructor. The minimum qualification for a male Instructor is Matriculation, while

for a female Instructor, it is Middle Pass. These posts are filled on adhoc basis through the local employment exchanges. Instructors are paid an honorarium at the rate of Rs 100/- per month and Supervisors at the rate of Rs 500/- plus Rs. 150/- p.m. as fixed T.A. Recently, as per direction of the Supreme Court, the Supervisors having qualification of B.A.B.Ed. have been granted the pay scale of Rs. 1400-2600 and the Instructors have been placed in the pay scale of Rs. 1200-2040.

*State Resource Centre* : A State Resource Centre (SRC) has been set up at the headquarter. It is a technical wing of the adult education section of the Directorate of School Education, Haryana. This institution includes a body of experts in the area of adult education and provides technical support in developing syllabus, course material, training to Instructors/ Supervisors, re-orientation camps, etc. and also maintain necessary co-ordination/collaboration with different departments of the State Government, Director, Adult Education Programme, Government of India and NCERT, etc.

The State Resource Centre provide the necessary reorientation training to the Supervisors and Project/Assistant Project Officers. The Supervisors are given training for 15 days in three stages. Similarly, Project/ Assistant Project Officers are imparted training for 21 days in 3 stages. The Instructors are imparted training by the District Adult Education Officers for 21 days in three stages.

#### **2.4 Working Hours :**

Adult Education Centres function for 1½ hours daily. The actual timings of the centres are fixed by the concerned District Adult Education Officers in consultation with the Project Officer, depending upon the convenience of the adult learners. The female A.E. Centres normally function in the morning and male centres in the evening.

#### **2.5 Criteria for opening of Centres :**

Priority is given to areas having low literacy rate for opening A.E. Centres. The selection of a particular block in a district is done at the Directorate level. Selection of specific villages depends upon the demand of the villagers, availability of Instructors and accommodation and other facilities. In urban areas, centres are mostly located in slum areas.

The programme does not forbid the opening of more than one centre in a village. There is no provision under the programme to construct or to hire any building for an A.E. centre. As such, these centres are being run in buildings such as the panchayat ghar, place of worship, school or in the house of the Instructor.

## **2.6 Incentives :**

Adult learners are provided books and stationery free of cost. Procurement of different articles is made from approved sources at controlled rates. Articles like pencils, slates, chalks, roll-up boards, sewing machines, etc. are arranged through the Controller of Stores, Haryana.

## **2.7 Assessment of the Adult Learners :**

The duration of a course is one year i.e. from April-March, with two months break. At the end of the course, the Project Officer with the help of the concerned Instructor and Supervisor conducts a test of the adult learners to assess the knowledge/skill acquired by him/her. Successful learners are awarded certificates.

## **2.8 Implementation of Programme :**

The working of programme during the last three years in the selected districts of Gurgaon, Karnal, Bhiwani and Mahendragarh was reviewed. The programme was started in three district namely Bhiwani, Karnal, Mahendragarh in October, 1978 and in Gurgaon in October, 1979.

The Adult Education Programme initially covered three blocks in each of the above four selected districts under the National Adult Education Programme. On re-demarcation of the blocks in the State, the number of blocks increased to four each in the districts of Bhiwani and Karnal. Subsequently, more blocks were covered under the programme with State funds. As such, by 1986-87 the adult education programme covered 21 blocks (14 under the Central Sector and 7 under the State Sector) in the four selected districts. In Bhiwani district, all eight blocks were covered, in Mahendragarh district six out of eight blocks were covered, while four out of ten in Karnal and three out of nine blocks were covered in Gurgaon District.

## 2.9 Staff in Position :

The district level staff implementing the Adult Education Programme comprised of the District Adult Education Officer, Project Officer, Assistant Project Officer, apart from Supervisors and Instructors. Annexure IV indicates the number of sanctioned posts in each project of the selected districts and the staff in position as on 31-3-87. It was reported that 43 out of 1200 sanctioned posts of Instructors remained vacant for various lengths of time during 1986-87.

## 2.10 Type and Location of Centre :

Separate Adult Education Centres were being run for male and females. Out of the 1200 centres in the selected four districts, 917 (76%) were exclusively for females and the remaining 283 (24%) exclusively for males. 74 centres (6.0%) were located in urban areas and the remaining 1126 (94.0%) in rural areas as indicated in the table below :—

TABLE 2.1

No. of centres by sex and location during 1986-87  
in the selected districts.

S. No.	District	No. of Rural Centres			No. of urban Centres		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1.	Bhiwani	76 (25.76)	219 (74.24)	295 (100.00)	— (100.00)	5 (100.00)	5 (100.00)
2.	Gurgaon	97 (33.92)	189 (66.08)	286 (100.00)	2 (14.29)	12 (85.71)	14 (100.00)
3.	Karnal	55 (21.07)	206 (78.93)	261 (100.00)	2 (5.13)	37 (94.87)	39 (100.00)
4.	Mahendragarh	50 (17.61)	234 (82.39)	284 (100.00)	1 (6.25)	15 (93.75)	16 (100.00)
Total		278 (24.69)	848 (75.31)	1126 (100.00)	5 (6.76)	69 (93.24)	74 (100.00)

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total)

Data in the above table indicates that Karnal had the highest number of 39 urban centres and Bhiwani the lowest number of only 5 urban centres. The number of rural and urban adult education centres run separately for males and females in different districts during 1979-80, 1984-85 to 1986-87 are indicated in Annexure—V.

### 2.11 No. of Learners :

The total number of learners in the sampled 4 districts was 37612 in 1984-85, 37013 in 1985-86 and 36472 in 1986-87. The average number of learners, males and females per centre, was 31 in 1984-85 and 1985-86 and 30 in 1986-87 as against an intake capacity of 30 adult learners per centre. The following table gives the relevant district-wise data :—

**TABLE 2.2**

**Average number of learners per centre.**

Sr. No.	District	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.	Bhiwani	31	31	31
2.	Gurgaon	32	31	30
3.	Karnal	32	31	29
4.	Mahendragarh	29	30	30
Total		31	31	30

From the above table, it will be observed that there was full utilisation of intake capacity during 1984-85 to 1986-87 in all the selected districts.

### 2.12 Drop-Outs :

As per information supplied by the Director, School Education, Haryana, the drop-out rate had been very high in the adult education centres during the last five years, as

indicated in the table below :—

**TABLE 2.3**  
**Drop-outs during 1981-82 to 1987-88**

Year	Enrolled	Drop-outs	%age of Drop-outs
1981-82	77802	35128	45.2
1982-83	117162	47382	40.4
1983-84	121310	44470	36.7
1984-85	154381	55837	36.2
1985-86	183427	71758	39.1
1986-87	Not available		
1987-88	Not available		

Drop-out rate varied between 45.2% and 36.2%. A steady decline was discernible from 1981-82 to 1984-85. An upward spurt was, however, discernible in 1985-86 when it again rose to 39.1%.

### 2.13 Pass Percentage :

As mentioned earlier, the performance of each adult learner was assessed at the end of the term. The pass percentage was 73.62% during 1984-85, 74.58% during 1985-86 and 70.01% during 1986-87 in the sampled districts as indicated in the table below :—

**TABLE 2.4**

**Pass percentage of learners in the selected districts during 1984-85 to 1986-87**

District	Pass percentage of learners during		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1. Bhiwani	55.50	59.00	65.20
2. Gurgaon	95.77	99.05	84.10
3. Karnal	85.47	77.14	79.53
4. Mahendragarh	49.87	61.36	47.50
Total	73.62	74.58	70.01

Amongst the selected districts, the pass percentage was highest in Gurgaon and lowest in Mahendragarh during 1984-85 to 1986-87.

#### 2.14 Scheduled Caste Learners :

The percentage of scheduled caste learners to total learners at the Adult Education Centres ranged between 20.91 percent to 23.52 percent during 1984-85 to 1986-87. It was highest in Karnal and lowest in Gurgaon district during 1986-87 as indicated in the table below :—

**TABLE 2.5**

**Percentage of Scheduled Caste learners to total learners**

Sr. No.	District	Percentage of scheduled caste learners to total learners		
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.	Bhiwani	18.41	27.94	23.25
2.	Gurgaon	16.55	16.18	16.17
3.	Karnal	27.65	26.56	27.25
3.	Mahendragarh	20.96	23.25	20.38
Total		20.91	23.52	21.75

The percentage of scheduled caste learners in the A.E. centres was higher than the percentage of total scheduled caste population in the State (i.e. 19.07 percent as per 1981 census). It has been further observed that percentage of scheduled caste learners to total learners was lowest in Gurgaon i.e. between 16 to 17 and highest in Karnal i.e. between 27—28 during 1984-85 to 1986-87.

#### 2.15 Free supply of stationery articles :

Stationery articles were supplied free of cost to adult learners. However, during 1986-87, the supply of these articles was not timely, regular or sufficient in all the sampled district. Books were not supplied at all in Bhiwani district and their supply was not regular and timely in the other districts.

## 2.16 Inspection of Centres :

The district level officers viz D.A.E.O., P.O. and APOs and Supervisors are required to inspect the Adult Education Centres in their respective jurisdiction in order to over see their functioning. Supervisors are required to inspect all the Adult Education Centres in his/her cluster at least once a month. Each Project Officer/Assistant Project Officer/District Adult Education Officer is required to inspect 50 centres in a month. Supervisors visit the centres by using their own conveyance whereas Project Officers/Assistant Project Officers/District Adult Education Officers use Government vehicles provided to them. The number of inspections actually carried out by the District Adult Education Officers of four selected districts during December, 1986, January, 1987 and February, 1987 were 112, 128 and 131 respectively. The inspection performed by Project Officers and Assistant Project Officers was 49, 71 and 88 and 57, 151 and 113 respectively during this period. The following table shows the number of centres inspected by different officers during December, 1986 to February, 1987 in the sample districts.

**TABLE 2.6**

**Number of Inspections by Distt. Adult Education Officers/Project Officers/Asstt. Project Officers in the selected distts. from Dec. 86 to Feb., 87.**

Sr. District No.	DAEO			P.O.			A.P.O.		
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Dec	Jan.	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	86	87	87	86	87	87	86	87	87
1. Bhiwani	15	33	27	17	28	15	23	63	30
2. Gurgaon	1	19	25	7	17	29	1	20	32
3. Karnal	41	42	48	15	19	21	15	38	36
4. Mahendragarh	55	34	31	10	7	23	18	30	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>113</b>



It was observed that the number of inspections by the supervisory officers were below the norms. Also that inspection of some centres was done by more than one officer during this period whereas some centres were not inspected at all by any officer.

### 2.17 Financial Outlay and Expenditure :

It has been observed that a sum of Rs. 67.48 lakh was incurred on the Adult Education Programme in Haryana during 1980-81. Since then, the expenditure have been increasing year after year and rose to Rs. 199.37 lakh during 1986-87 as is given in the table below: -

TABLE 2.7

Financial Outlay and Actual Expenditure under Adult Education Programme in Haryana from 1980-81 to 1986-87.

(Lakh Rs.)

Year	Central Sector		State Sector		Total (Central + State)		%age to total sanctioned amount
	Amount sanctioned	Actual Expenditure	Amount sanctioned	Actual Expenditure	Amount sanctioned	Actual Expenditure	
1980-81	51.35	42.85	24.62	24.63	75.97	67.48	88.82
1981-82	46.75	46.87	25.07	24.90	71.82	71.77	99.93
1982-83	50.97	56.62	27.30	28.94	78.27	85.56	109.31
1983-84	57.37	58.90	28.98	32.52	86.35	91.42	105.87
1984-85	88.62	77.27	34.99	47.28	123.61	124.55	100.76
1985-86	110.75	109.44	71.70	62.41	182.45	171.85	94.19
1986-87	121.42	124.15	74.55	75.22	195.97	199.37	101.73

The main reasons for increase in expenditure were

due to upward revision of honorarium of Instructors from Rs. 50/- per month to Rs. 100/- per month during 1985-86 and subsequently granting of regular scale to the Supervisors during 1987-88 on the basis of Supreme Court's verdict. The entire expenditure on running of the centrally sponsored adult education centres in Haryana is borne by the Government of India and by the State Government on running of Centres under State Sector.

## CHAPTER III

### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME— ITS STRENGTH AND WEAKNESSES

In this chapter, various aspects of the functioning of the sampled adult education centres have been analysed on the basis of primary data collected during the survey.

#### 3.2 Year of Establishment of Centres :

Fifteen out of the sampled 47 Adult Education centres were established during 1979-80 when the programme was originally started in the State. The number of centres increased subsequently and 12 Adult Education Centres came into existence during 1981-83. 20 sampled centres were established comparatively recently i.e. 1984-87 and eleven alone in Bhiwani district.

TABLE 3.1

Year of establishment of sample centres

Year of start	No. of centres started functioning				
	Bhi-wani	Gur-gaon	Kar-nal	Mahen-dragarh	Total
Between 1979-80	—	3	4	8	15
Between 1981-83	—	6	4	2	12
Between 1984-87	11	3	4	2	20
Total	11	12	12	12	47

#### 3.3 Places of functioning of Adult Education Centres :

A majority of the centres (31 out of 47) were being run at the residences of the Instructors. The village chopals/panchayat buildings were being used in the case of running of seven Adult Education Centres. Two Adult Education Centres were being run in buildings taken on rent. Rent was being paid by the Instructors. One centre was functioning in the open. Location of functioning of sampled centres is

indicated in the table below.

**TABLE 3.2**  
**Location of Adult Education Centres**

Sr. No.	Location	Bhi-wani	Gur-gaon	Kar-nal	Mahen-dragarh	Total
1.	Village Chopal/ Panchayat Building	—	1	1	5	7
2.	Jain Temple/Gurudwara	—	1	1	—	2
3.	Instructor's resi- dence/other building	9	8	8	6	31
4.	Rented/not rented but free	2	1	2	—	5
5.	Hospital building	—	—	—	1	1
6.	Open space	—	1	—	—	1

### 3.4 Size of Class Rooms :

The adult education programme suffers from acute shortage of accommodation as indicated in the table below :

**TABLE 3.3**  
**Size of the rooms of the sampled Adult Education Centres**

Area of class room (Sq. Ft.)	No. of Adult Education Centres				
	Bhiwani	Gurgaon	Karnal	Mahendra- garh	Total
Upto 50	—	—	—	—	—
50—100	1 (9.1)	—	7 (58.3)	—	8 (17.2)
100—150	4 (36.4)	3 (25.0)	2 (16.7)	4 (33.3)	13 (27.6)
150—200	6 (54.5)	3 (25.0)	3 (25.0)	8 (66.7)	20 (42.5)
200 and above	—	6 (50.0)	—	—	6 (12.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b> (100.00)	<b>12</b> (100.00)	<b>12</b> (100.00)	<b>12</b> (100.00)	<b>47</b> (100.00)

Note:— Figures in brackets are percentages to total

The programme envisages a strength of 30 students in each Adult Education Centre. Adequate space for seating the adult learners was, however, not available in most of the centres. The areas of the class rooms housing 21 Adult Education Centres was not more than 100 sq. ft. Six centres were having an area of more than 200 sq. ft. In case of 8 Centres, area was between 50—100 sq. ft.

### 3.5 Learners on roll :

A survey of the sampled Adult Education Centres revealed that the average number of adult learners in the selected centres was 22 during 1984-85 and 1985-86 and 27 during 1986-87. The following table gives the district-wise data :—

**TABLE 3.4**

**Total number of learners on roll in the selected centres during 1984-85 to 1986-87**

District	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		
	No. of selected centre	Total learners	Average No. of learners per centre	Total learners	Average No. of learners per centre	Total learners	Average learners per centre
1. Bhiwani	11	—	—	180	16	300	27
2. Gurgaon	12	343	28	346	29	337	28
3. Karnal	12	201	17	244	20	296	25
4. M. garh	12	264	22	268	22	325	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1038</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1258</b>	<b>27</b>

It will be seen that average strength per centre was higher in Gurgaon and comparatively less in Karnal. However, the average strength improved in 1986-87 as compared to 1984-85.

### 3.6. Attendance :

Average daily attendance during November, 1986, December, 1986 and January, 1987 was verified in the sampled centres and it was found that only 40 to 45 percent learners, on an average, daily attended the centres during this period. The following table gives the month-wise attendance of the learners.

**TABLE 3.5**

**Average daily attendance during November, 1986, December, 1986 and January, 1987.**

District	Number of Learners								
	November, 1986			December, 1986			January, 1987		
	On rolls	Marked present	%age attendance	On rolls	Marked present	%age attendance	On rolls	Marked present	%age attendance
1. Bhiwani	332	135	40.66	330	138	41.82	331	125	37.76
2. Gurgaon	357	168	47.06	357	187	52.38	357	186	52.10
3. Karnal	350	122	34.86	348	159	45.69	346	153	44.22
4. M. Garh	356	153	42.98	356	154	43.26	356	146	41.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>1395</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>41.43</b>	<b>1391</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>45.87</b>	<b>1390</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>43.88</b>

Poor attendance can be attributed primarily to lack of interest on behalf of the adult learners due to their pre-occupation with professional and house-hold chores.

### 3.7. Pass Percentage :

The pass percentage of learners in the sampled centres was 69.96, 67.72 and 66.12 percent (out of the learners who appeared for the final test) during 1983-84, 1984-85 and

1985-86 respectively. The following table shows the relevant data :—

TABLE 3.6

Pass percentage in the sampled A.E. Centres

District	1983-84			1984-85			1985-86		
	App- eared	Pas- sed	Pass %age	App- eared	Pas- sed	Pass %age	App- eared	Pas- sed	Pass %age
1. Bhiwani	—	—	—	99	38	38.38	138	91	65.94
2. Gurgaon	266	233	87.59	302	253	83.77	356	266	74.71
3. Karnal	201	154	76.62	234	178	76.07	296	204	68.92
4. M. Garh	232	102	43.97	248	129	52.02	305	163	53.44
Total	699	489	69.96	883	598	67.72	1095	724	66.12

3.8. Provision of Vocational Training :

Vocational training was being provided in a large number of female adult education centres, as indicated below :—

- (i) 33 centres out of 36 female centres surveyed were imparting vocational training to learners in one or more skills namely cutting and sewing, knitting, doll and toy making, chalk making, etc. Most of these centres were, however, handicapped because of inadequate materials for imparting vocational training.
- (ii) 33 Centres were imparting training in cutting and sewing. Sewing machines were available in 27 centres. 12 centres had more than one sewing machines with them.
- (iii) 32 centres were imparting training in knitting on machines but only 16 centres had knitting machines. Three centres had more than one knitting machine.

- (iv) 21 centres were giving training in doll/toy making but only 10 possessed all the facilities needed to impart it.
- (v) Out of 15 centres imparting training in chalk-making, only five centres possessed all the facilities needed for such a training.
- (vi) Training in durry-making and basket making was being given at only one centre in Bhiwani and that too with inadequate facilities.
- (vii) At seven sampled Adult Education Female Centres, music (including group singing, dholak, folk dances and songs, kirtan etc.) was taught. It was observed that more indoor games and cultural programmes need to be introduced in the Adult Education Centres to make adult education more interesting.

### 3.9. Post Literacy follow-up work :

The Adult Education Programme postulates provision of follow up learning material to adult learners to sustain interest. However, in none of the sampled centres, post literacy facilities were actually provided. Libraries facilities at the Adult Education Centres were almost non-existent.

### 3.10. Impact assessment :

Simple checks/tests were conducted by the survey teams on the learners to ascertain the level of acquired skills in terms of comprehension and three R's. Views of the current learners about the utility of the instructions received were also ascertained. These tests were conducted in March, 1987, when the Adult Education Centres were about to complete their current session.

The results of simple tests administered to current learners were as under :—

#### (i) Literacy :

- (i) 92% learners were able to read and write the alphabets in Hindi;
- (ii) 80% learners were able to read and write simple words;



- (iii) 92% learners could write their names;
- (iv) 83% learners were able to count and write upto 100;
- (v) 68% learners could do single digit addition and 53% double digit addition; and
- (vi) 33% learners were able to do multiplication of single digit and 30% could do simple division.

It may, thus, be concluded that the programme had appreciably helped the adult learners in reading, writing and simple arithmetic.

(ii) *Awareness :*

In the sphere of creating awareness, the second major objective of NAEP, the programme does not seem to have made any appreciable impact. Most of the adult learners were not conversant with such basic facilities as provided by post and telegraphs department, banking institutions, insurance companies, Dowry Act etc.

(iii) *Functionality :*

Regarding functionality, the learners did not appear to have been much benefitted. No specific instructions had been imparted to improve the functionality of the adult learners in their occupations/professions.

Female Adult Education Centres were required to impart special skills such as tailoring, knitting, embroidery, toy and doll making, chalk-making, soap making, plastic/willow basket making, pickle making etc. These centres were also expected to create a favourable climate for the family welfare programme through education of learners. It was reported by almost all the learners that only very little knowledge of personal hygiene, environmental sanitation, family planning, etc. was provided to them at the Adult Education Centres. The female Adult Education Centres had, however, imparted craft skills to the learners as may be observed from the

following table :—

**TABLE 3.7**

**Skills imparted to adult female learners**

S. No.	Nature of skill	No. of learners being taught at female centres				
		Bhi-wani	Gur-gaon	Kar-nal	M. garh	Total
1.	Cutting and Sewing	38 (84.44)	49 (98.00)	44 (97.78)	40 (100.00)	171 (95.00)
2.	Knitting	37 (82.22)	41 (82.00)	42 (93.33)	40 (100.00)	160 (88.89)
3.	Embroidery	2 (4.44)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (1.11)
4.	Toy making	18 (40.00)	30 (60.00)	6 (13.33)	40 (100.00)	94 (52.22)
5.	Doll making	17 (37.78)	33 (66.00)	3 (6.67)	40 (100.00)	93 (51.67)
6.	Plastic willow basket making	1 (2.22)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (0.56)
7.	Chalk making	—	—	—	15 (37.50)	15 (8.33)
8.	Soap making	—	—	—	5 (12.50)	5 (2.78)
Total No. of adult female learners		45	50	45	40	180

*Note* : Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total learners.

The skills in which training was most commonly imparted were cutting and sewing (95%) and knitting (89%) followed by toy making (52%) and doll making (52%). Other skills in which training was being given were chalk making, soap making and embroidery.

## CHAPTER IV

### VIEWS OF THE PROJECT OFFICERS, INSTRUCTORS AND ADULT LEARNERS

Although the District Adult Education Officer was overall incharge of the Adult Education Programme in a district but the Project Officer was directly involved in the day to day functioning of adult education centres. As such, views of the Project Officers were sought regarding the working of the programme as also suggestions for bringing about improvements. Views/suggestions were also sought from the Instructors and adult learners.

#### 4.2: Views of Project Officers :

The Project Officers in the four sampled districts were contacted to ascertain their views regarding functioning of the adult education centres. Their educational/experience profile and views about the implementation of the programme have been enumerated below :

- (a) The Supervisory staff of the Adult Education Programme at the district level was well qualified and experienced. All four Project Officers were females in the age group of 46-56 years. Three Project Officers were M.A. B.Ed. and one was B.A. B.Ed. All had more than 25 years experience in their profession.
- (b) The Project Officers at Bhiwani, Gurgaon and Asstt. Project Officers at Gurgaon and Mahendergarh were transferred within a period of 1 to 2 years. Quick transfers of these officers adversely affected the programme.
- (c) Three Project Officers were of the view that the prescribed age limit of 15-35 years for admission of learners to Adult Education Centres was suitable, whereas one Project Officer desired that it should be raised to 45 years.

- (d) Two Project Officers desired that certain gainful activities should be created at the A.E. Centres so that some monetary benefits accrue to the male learners for their economic upliftment and better living. This would enhance the interest of the adult learners in the programme.
- (e) Two Project Officers have felt that greater emphasis should be laid on the functionality aspect at the Adult Education Centres than hitherto.
- (f) All the four Project Officers were dissatisfied with the follow-up aspect of the programme. It was reported that post-literacy follow-up work had not even been started in Bhiwani district.
- (g) All the four project officers faced great difficulty in arranging suitable accommodation for the centres. Village panchayats were lukewarm in extending help and cooperation in establishing and running these centres. They had suggested that Director, Panchayats Department, Haryana, should be requested to issue a general directive to all panchayats to assist in setting up and smooth functioning of centres.
- (h) The Project Officers felt that the honorarium of Rs. 100 per month paid to the Instructors was very low and should be suitably raised.
- (i) The Project Officers felt that the Adult Education Programme needs the back up of audio-visual programme to create greater awareness and interest among the adult illiterates.
- (j) The Project Officers felt that there was lack of commitment and involvement in the programme, on the part of senior officers, especially, in the case of deputationists whose posting under the programme was for a limited period only.

#### 4.3. Views of Instructors :

The adult education centres are run by the Instructors. The success of the programme greatly depends upon the

quality of the Instructors and it was felt that their observations/suggestions could go a long way in improving the programme. All the Instructors in the sample Adult Education Centres were contacted and their views ascertained. The education/experience profile of the Instructors and their observations and suggestions on the programme have been enumerated below :—

(a) Out of 47 Instructors contacted, 11 were males and 36 females. The males were teaching in male education centres and the female in the female education centres. All male Instructors were in 25 to 40 years age group, but female Instructors ranged between 20-50 years in age. The following table shows the age groups of the sampled Instructors :—

**TABLE 4.1**

**Age distribution of Instructors in the Sampled Adult Education Centres**

Age group (Years)	Number of Instructors					
	Male	%age	Female	%age	Total	%age
Upto 20	—	—	2	5.55	2	4.26
20-25	—	—	17	47.22	17	36.17
25-30	4	36.36	9	25.00	13	27.66
30-40	7	63.64	6	16.67	13	27.65
40-50	—	—	2	5.56	2	4.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(b) The male Instructors were better educationally qualified than female Instructors. This was probably due to lower literacy rate among women. 9.09% of the male Instructors were below Matric and 90.91% Matric and above. Correspondingly, 38.89% female Instructors were below Matric and 61.11% Matric and above. Following table provides the

relevant data :—

TABLE 4.2

**Educational qualifications of the Instructors**

Educational Qualification	Males Instructors	%age	Females Instructors	%age	Total	%age
1. Below Middle	—	—	2	5.56	2	4.00
2. Middle Pass	1	9.09	12	33.33	13	28.00
3. Matric Pass	7	63.64	20	55.55	27	57.00
4. B.A.	3	27.27	2	5.56	5	11.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(c) 29 out of 47 Instructors (61.70%) had teaching experience of three years and above whereas 10 Instructors (21.28%) between one and three years and 8 (17.02%) less than one year. The work experience of male Instructors was higher than female Instructors as indicated in the table below :—

TABLE 4.3

**Teaching experience of Instructors**

Teaching Experience (Year)	Male Instructors	%age	Female Instructors	%age	Total Instructors	%age
1. Upto one year	—	—	8	22.22	8	17.02
2. 1-3	1	9.09	9	25.00	10	21.28
3. 3-5	2	18.18	10	27.78	12	25.53
4. 5 years and above	8	72.73	9	25.00	17	36.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.00</b>

It was also further observed that about 50% of the selected Instructors were teaching in their present centres of posting for the past three years or more. 18% had less than one year stay at the Adult Education Centres.

(d) 31 Instructors, including 20 females, were concurrently pursuing other gainful occupations besides teaching at the Adult Education Centres. 16 were engaged in agriculture, nine in tailoring, two as teachers, two as grocers/shopkeepers, one as weaver and one as a mechanic. The remaining 16, all female, were not engaged in any other gainful activity.

(e) 40 (85%) Instructors were residing within the village of their posting. The remaining seven, all females were living outside the village. They were daily commuting between the village of residence and Adult Education Centres, which were located at a distance of 2-6 Kms.

(f) As stated earlier, the Instructor in-charge of the Adult Education Centre is a part time worker and is paid an honorarium of Rs. 100 per month. The Instructors of all the sampled centres were not happy with the inadequate honorarium paid to them.

(g) The views of the Instructors were sought about the facilities available at the Adult Education Centres. These were summarised as under :—

(i) 43 out of 47 Instructors reported that black boards/roll-ups were available in their centres. They were not available in the remaining 4 centres.

(ii) Durries for spreading on the floor were not available in 9 out of 47 centres.

(iii) 29 centres had iron boxes for keeping books and stationery whereas 18 had no such facility.

(iv) Safe drinking water was available in 37 out of 47 centres.

(v) Location of two centres was reported to be unsuitable due to dirty and unhygienic surroundings.

(h) 40 Instructors out of 47 felt learners show adequate keenness and desire to learn. They felt that the female

learners were, however, more serious, punctual and regular as compared to male learners.

(i) The village panchayats/leaders were not actively involved in the programme. Only 14 out of 47 Adult Education Centres were provided some material help in the shape of accomodation, chairs, tables, etc. by the local panchayats. The remaining 33 did not show any interest in the adult education centres being run in their villages.

(j) 40 Instructors were satisfied with the system of distribution of free incentives at the centres and did not want any change in it.

(k) All the Instructors had received training for running the A.E. Centres. They reported satisfaction with the contents, nature and quantum of training imparted to them by the State Resource Centre (SRC), Haryana.

#### 4.4. Observations/Suggestions for improvement of AECs :

Instructors of the sampled Adult Education Centres made a few observations for improving the overall functioning of the centres. These are as follows :—

- (a) The Adult Education Centres may be equipped with additional sewing and knitting machines wherever they are not available.
- (b) Adequate raw materials for imparting special skills should be provided at the centres.
- (c) More recreational/educational materials should be supplied to the Adult Education Centres so that the general atmosphere is more like a 'hobby club' rather than a school class-room.
- (d) Learners may be taken for one or two outside visits to a health centre, model farm, dairy, veterinary centre, block development office, etc. These visits are likely to help the learners in their day to day functions in society.
- (e) Talks by various experts for the benefit of the learners at the AECs, especially, on matters related



to functionality and social awareness may be arranged. The experts may include doctors/nurses/health personnel, social workers, Sarpanch/Panchayat member, MLA/MP, agricultural/animal husbandry personnel, education officers, BDOs/bank personnel, etc.

- (f) Adult learners who perform well in the final evaluation may be awarded some prizes so as to create interest and a spirit of competition among them.

#### 4.5. Socio-economic Profile and views of adult learners :

The 235 learners attending the sampled Adult Education Centres were contacted to ascertain their views about the usefulness of the Adult Education Programme, the facilities provided and elicit suggestions to make the scheme more purposeful. The following paragraphs contain the conclusions emerging from this sample study. Five learners from each of the 47 selected sample adult education centres were contacted at random.

4.6. The adult education programme was intended to serve the illiterate adult rural poor population. The socio-economic characteristics of the current learners in the selected AEC's was as under :

##### (i) *Composition of learners by age, sex and marital status :*

Ninety six percent of selected learners were within the age-group of 15—35 years. Nine females were below 15 years of age. 53% of the adult learners were married and 66% of the married learners had one or more children. About 23% selected learners belonged to the scheduled castes. The socio-economic characteristics of beneficiary learners are given at Annexure VII to IX.

##### (ii) *Occupation :*

48% of the adult learners were agriculturists, 22% agricultural and general labourers, 23% were engaged in service and the remaining 7% were pursuing other miscellaneous occupations such as shop keeping, masonry, cattle rearing, hair cutting etc.

**(iii) Educational status of learner households :**

The utility of the A.E. Programme was better appreciated by those house-holds in which at least one member was literate. 86% adult-learners belonged to such house-holds in which at least one member was educated.

**(iv) Previous schooling of learners :**

73.19% of the current adult learners had no previous schooling and 26.81% had attended school for various lengths of time. 4.26% current learners had attended school upto 1 year. 7.23% between 1—2 years, 10.64% between 2—5 years and 4.68% for 5 years or more.

**4.7 Source of motivation :**

Awareness and motivation for joining the A.E. Centres in the case of 70% learners came from Instructors; 13% from other adult learners, 15% from family members and 2% from other sources.

**4.8 Time of joining the Centre :**

The session at the A.E. Centres starts in April every year. However, admissions continued throughout the year. During 1986-87, 153 i.e. 65% sampled learners joined the Centres in April, 1986. Admissions of the remaining 82 learners (35%) continued subsequently upto December, 1986. This indicates the informal functioning of the A.E. Centres.

**4.9 Attendance :**

Absenteeism among the adult learners was very high as

is evident from the table given below :

**TABLE 4.4**

**No. of learners attending the centres by days during November, 1986—February, 1987.**

Month	No. of learners attending					
	0—5 days	6—10 days	11—15 days	16—20 days	All days	Total learners
Nov., 1986	29 (12.34)	83 (35.32)	61 (25.96)	42 (17.87)	20 (8.51)	235 (100.00)
Dec., 1986	14 (5.96)	47 (20.00)	74 (31.49)	53 (22.55)	47 (20.00)	235 (100.00)
Jan., 1987	13 (5.53)	43 (18.30)	78 (33.19)	54 (22.98)	47 (20.00)	235 (100.00)
Feb., 1987	25 (10.64)	88 (37.45)	88 (37.45)	23 (9.78)	11 (4.68)	235 (100.00)
Average during month	21 (8.9)	65 (27.7)	75 (31.9)	43 (18.3)	31 (13.2)	235 (100.00)

*Note* : Figures in brackets are percentages to total.

District-wise classification of centres according to attendance of learners during November, 1986 to February, 1987 is given in Annexure XI.

It was observed that learners were more regular at Karnal and Gurgaon as compared with Bhiwani and Mahendergarh. Very few learners attended the A.E. Centres for all the working days of a month at Bhiwani and Mahendergarh. In February, 1987, only four learners out of 55 attended the centres for more than 15 days at Bhiwani and only 2 out of 60 learners at Mahendergarh attended the selected centres for more than 15 days.

#### 4.10 Facilities at the Centres :

Opinions of the learners were sought regarding the facilities available at the centres. The views expressed by them have been consolidated as under :

- (a) All adult learners expressed satisfaction with the location of the centres, availability of natural light, durries for sitting, drinking water, black boards, chalks, etc. at the centres.
- (b) 230 (95%) learners were satisfied with the duration of course and working hours of the centres.
- (c) All the learners confirmed the regular functioning of the centres. They were also satisfied with the competence of the Instructors and syllabus being taught.
- (d) Receipt of free books and stationery was adequate.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

An assessment of the adult education programme in Haryana reveals its wide spread acceptability and far reaching impact on illiterate adults in raising their literacy level, general awareness and functionality. Although much is being done, the programme still suffers from certain shortcomings which need to be plugged to make the programme more effective.

#### 5.2 Coverage :

The AEP in Haryana continued its penetration into areas which were backward in literacy and also amongst the special target group of women and scheduled castes. More than 75% of the adult education centres were exclusively for females since literacy is lower among them. More than one-fourth of the adult learners were scheduled castes.

In addition to the 36 blocks covered under the programme in the Central Sector, 25 blocks had been covered under the State Sector by 1986-87. The programme needs to be extended to all the blocks for total coverage. All the villages in the 61 covered blocks did not have AECs whereas some villages have 5 to 6 centres. Some restriction needs to be imposed on the number of AE centres which may be opened in a village for a more equitable distribution of centres.

#### 5.3 Drop-outs and Irregular attendance :

Irregular attendance and drop-outs were major problems hampering the programme. Economic and domestic factors and lack of sustained interest on the part of learners were stated to be the main reasons for irregular attendance and large number of drop-outs. In order to improve the attendance, dedicated workers need to be recruited as Instructors. Facilities like drinking water, electricity, proper buildings, cultural and sports activities, folk programmes, more books and library facilities, monetary incentives to the learners, prizes to the outstanding learners and instructors, etc. should be provided to make the programme more attractive.

#### 5.4 Honorarium to Instructors :

The Instructor is the pivot in this programme. He plays a vital role in the successful implementation of the Adult Education Programme. But the amount of honorarium of Rs. 100/- p.m. paid to him was very inadequate. The Instructors were not provided any security of service and work purely on adhoc and part-time basis. Recently, the supreme court has directed the Haryana Government to fix the salary of Instructors as given to teachers working in Social Education Schemes.

The minimum qualifications for an Instructor should be matriculation. The training imparted to the Instructors is not adequate. There is an urgent need for intensive pre-service and in-service training.

#### 5.5 Supervision of Centres :

Supervision of adult education centres needs to be strengthened. There should be frequent surprise inspections by supervisory officers. This would go a long way towards better timely functioning of the centres. It was observed that in a large number of the centres, stock registers showing the receipt and distribution of books and stationery had not been properly maintained. Frequent inspections of the centres by senior officers, also from the head office would help to improve their functioning. Centres located in far flung areas should also be inspected regularly.

#### 5.6 Recommendations :

(i) A sustained publicity/motivation drive should be undertaken to popularise adult education and thereby ensure fruitful utilisation of intake capacity of the adult education centres throughout the session. The village panchayat/local bodies should be actually involved in popularising the programme.

(ii) Adult education centres running in open places should not be allowed to proliferate. A permanent policy regarding location of AECs should be devised. At the time of sanctioning an AEC, information about the availability of physical facilities should be collected and carefully scrutinised.

(iii) Organisational weaknesses should be remedied. A little more concerted effort on the part of the implementing authority can help in correcting some of the known organisational

deficiencies like the supply of teaching/reading materials, inspection by supervisors, payment of honorarium and the scheduling of training curriculum can go a long way in making the programme more beneficial.

(iv) Selection procedures for Instructors should be streamlined and only qualified, experienced and socially motivated persons should be selected for the post. It would also be necessary to raise the honorarium of the Instructor.

(v) Participants in the A.E. Programme are mainly the rural poor. The male learners attending the AE centres emphasised the need for monetary incentives, scholarships, stipends etc. to motivate them to join the programme. In view of this, the mode and nature of incentives in a programme needs to be reviewed.

(vi) Retired persons, ex-servicemen and serving teachers living in the village should be considered for appointment as Instructors.

#### 5.7 Comments of the Department

The Education Department has broadly agreed with the findings/observations of the study report. A few amendments have also been made in the report accordingly.

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## CHAPTER VI

### Summary of the Report

The Adult Education Programme was launched on October 2, 1978 as a national movement for the adult illiterates between the 15—35 years age-group. The immediate aim of the programme was to educate as many illiterate adults as possible to become useful members of society and contribute to the social and economic transformation of the society. The programme is meant mainly for rural areas with special emphasis on coverage of women and persons belonging to vulnerable section of society. The programme had set its goal for universal literacy in the country by 1990.

Haryana lags behind the country in the sphere of literacy. The literacy rate was 48.20 for males and 22.27 for females in Haryana as against national male and female literacy rates of 46.89 and 24.82 respectively in 1981.

The programme of adult education was introduced in Haryana in three contiguous blocks in each district during 1978-79. There were 6100 adult education centres functioning in the State by the end of 1986-87. The scheme was being run both under the Central as well as State sectors. Some voluntary Organisations have also opened adult education centres in the State with grants-in-aid from the Government of India.

#### 6.2 Evaluation :

An evaluation study of the Adult Education Programme was conducted to review the functioning of the programme in the State, to assess its strength and weaknesses and suggest measures to make the programme more effective.

#### 6.3 Methodology :

The study was confined to four districts, namely Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Mahendragarh and Karnal and was based on the primary as well as the secondary data. Secondary data was obtained from official records, while primary data was collected through a



sample survey of 47 Adult Education Centres/Instructors and 235 adult learners selected on systematic random sample basis.

#### 6.4 The main findings of the survey were as under

1. The coverage of the programme is not universal. One project, covering three blocks, was initially started in each district under the Central Sector. Remaining blocks in each district were gradually being covered under the State Sector in a phased manner. 6100 Adult Education Centres in 61 blocks had been opened in the State by 31st March, 1987. All villages under the covered blocks had not essentially been provided an Adult Education Centre. 86% villages in the sampled districts had one or more Centres during 1980-81 whereas the remaining 14% villages were without such an Adult Education Centre. It is suggested that all villages in a covered block should have at least one Adult Education Centre before additional centres are sanctioned. Similarly, efforts should be sustained to cover all blocks in the State under the programme.

2. Out of 1200 Adult Education Centres functioning in the selected four districts, 991 (70.42%) were for females and 283 (23.58%) for males. Only 74 centres (6.17%) were in urban areas, while 1126 centres (93.83%) were in rural areas. As such the programme was targetted primarily at illiterate female adults living in rural areas.

3. The ratio of male and female learners at the Adult Education Centres in the selected districts was 147:53 during 1979-80. It has drastically tilted in favour of female in the later years due to change of Government policy. It stood at 29:71 in 1984-85, 22:78 in 1985-86 and 21:79 in 1986-87.

4. The total number of learners at the Adult Education Centres in the selected districts has gradually gone up. The enrolment of learners at the 1200 Adult Education Centres was 23,787 in 1979-80 which rose to 36,472 in 1986-87 in the selected four districts. Thus, it was observed that there was full capacity utilisation of the seats during the last three years in the sampled four districts.

5. There has been full seating capacity utilisation of Adult Education Centres. The average number of learners enrolled per centre in the sampled districts was 30.4 as against the sanctioned strength of 30 learners for such Adult Education Centres.

during 1986-87. The average strength per centre has increased from year to year over a period of time in Haryana. It was 19.8 in 1979-80 and it rose to 31.3 in 1984-85, 30.8 in 1985-86 and 30.4 in 1986-87.

6. The percentage of scheduled caste learners in the Adult Education Centres was 20.91% in 1984-85, 23.52% in 1985-86, 21.75% in 1986-87 which was higher than the percentage of over all scheduled caste population in the State i.e. 19.07% as per 1981 census.

7. The pass percentage of learners who attended the Adult Education Centres in the selected districts ranged between 70 and 75 percent during 1984-85 to 1986-87.

8. The distribution of free books and stationery in the adult education centres was not timely, regular and sufficient.

9. All the Adult Education Centres in the selected districts had been provided facilities like trunks, roll-up black boards, durries, sewing machines etc. during 1986-87.

10. The number of inspections of the Adult Education Centre carried out by District Adult Education Officers, Project Officers and Assistant Project Officers was much below the prescribed norms during December, 1986 to February, 1987 in the selected four districts.

11. Total expenditure incurred on implementation of the National Adult Education Programme gradually increased from Rs. 42.85 lakhs during 1980-81 to Rs. 146.23 lakhs during 1987-88 under central sector in the Haryana State. The percentage of actual expenditure to total outlay for the programme ranged between 83 to 126 during 1981-82 to 1987-88.

12. The sample survey of 47 centres in the fourteen blocks of four districts namely Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Karnal and Mahendragarh reveals that 31 (out of 47) centres were functioning at the residences of Instructors. Two centres were being run in buildings taken on rent, which was paid by the Instructors. One centre functioned in an open space.

13. There was an average number of 22, 22 and 27 learners per centre in the sampled centres out of which 5, 6 and 7 belonged

to scheduled castes during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. However, there was an improvement in the average strength in 1986-87. The improvement in the average strength per centre was higher in Gurgaon and comparatively less in Karnal.

14. Seventy percent (33 out of 47 centres) centres had changed their original premises and shifted to new sites. The frequency of such changes ranged between one to four changes. The reported important reasons for change of premises were unsuitable location, leaving of service by the instructors etc.

15. The average attendance per day in the sampled centres during November to January, 1987 was found to be between 40 to 45 per cent. Chronic absenteeism was found to be universal problem by majority of the Instructors at the sampled centres. Around 25% learners were very irregular (who attended the centres for less than a week in a month) at the sampled centres.

16. In approximately 2/3rd of the sampled centres, one half of the enrolled adult learners were absent during November to January, 1987.

17. The pass percentage of learners who appeared in the final test in the sample centre was 70, 68 and 66 during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively.

18. It was observed that 80% failed learners continued their studies at the Adult Education Centres in the subsequent years during 1983-84 to 1985-86. However, no learner was reported to have joined any formal school after the completion of courses at Adult Education Centres.

19. Provision of free incentives namely text books, supplementary text books and work books was reported to be in time and adequate in case of majority (39 centres) of sampled centres. Its supply was, however, reported to be late in 8 sampled centres during 1985-86. Similarly, the supply of stationery articles, viz. exercise books, slates, pencils was irregular, inadequate and untimely to about 25% sampled centres.

20. The facilities for vocational training were available at the female adult education centres whereas such facilities were non-existent in the male adult education centres.

21. The post literacy follow-up work under the Adult Education Programme has not been taken up at the Adult Education Centres so far seriously. Rural libraries at the centres were almost non-functioning.

22. The intensity of inspections by the Headquarters Officers, District Adult Education Officers and Project Officers was very low and not done in accordance with the prescribed norms for each of them. The supervision in the sense of nursing and sustaining the Adult Education Centres was conspicuous by its absence.

23. A sample survey of sampled learners reveals that ninety two percent of them were within the eligible age-group of 15-35 years, whereas 4% were below 15 years and 4% were above 35% years. 53% of them were married and two-thirds of them had children. 32% of married had three or more children.

24. Of the sampled 235 learners, 48% were agriculturists, 22% agricultural and general labourers, 23% service people and the remaining were pursuing other miscellaneous occupations such as shop-keeping, masonry, cattle rearing, hair cutting etc.

25. Seventy three per cent of current learners, had no previous schooling whereas the remaining 27% had attended formal schools for a period ranging between 1 to 10 years.

26. In case of seventy per cent of current learners, major source of motivation was the Instructor. Parents/relatives accounted for 15% and fellow learners 13% as the motivation agency to join the Adult Education Centres.

27. Nine per cent of current learners attended the centres upto 5 days in a month, 28% between 6-10 days, 32% between 11-15 days, 18% between 16-20 days and 13% attended the centres on all the days. It was observed that the attendance during the months of February and November was lowest at the Adult Education Centres due to extra pressure of agricultural activities with the adult people in the villages.

28. Simple checks/tests were conducted on the current learners to find out their ability in terms of elementary literacy and three R's. The result of such exercises reveal that 92%

learners were able to read and write the alphabet in Hindi, 80% were able to read and write simple words, 92% could write their names, 83% could count and write upto 100, 68% could add and 33% were able to multiply simple digits and 30% could do simple division.

29. The programme does not seem to have made any viable contribution in the sphere of creating awareness amongst learners. Most of the learners were not even fully conversant with basic facilities provided by post offices, banks, insurance companies, telegraph offices etc.

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**APPENDIX—A**  
**STATISTICAL TABLES**

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ANNEXURE—I

District-wise Literacy Position in Haryana

1981

Sr. No.	District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Population			Number of Literates			Percentage of Literacy		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Ambala	Total	1409463	753308	656155	628948	399467	229481	44.62	53.03	34.97
		Rural	945886	507049	438637	338690	232091	106599	35.81	45.77	24.30
		Urban	463777	246259	217518	290258	167376	122882	62.59	67.97	56.49
2.	Kurukshetra	Total	1130026	606571	523455	366084	253220	112864	32.40	41.75	21.56
		Rural	943974	506484	437490	262401	190068	72333	27.80	37.53	16.53
		Urban	186052	100087	85965	103683	63152	40531	55.73	63.10	47.15
3.	Karnal	Total	1322826	713478	609348	486427	337228	149199	36.77	47.27	24.49
		Rural	976534	528129	448405	290414	219742	70672	29.74	41.61	15.76
		Urban	346292	185349	160943	196013	117486	78527	56.60	63.39	48.79
4.	Jind	Total	938074	505937	432137	245562	192678	52884	26.18	38.08	12.24
		Rural	808618	436259	372359	181329	151417	29912	22.42	34.71	8.03
		Urban	129456	69678	59778	64233	41261	22972	49.62	59.22	38.43
5.	Sonapat	Total	846765	453873	392892	345919	246347	99572	40.85	54.28	25.34
		Rural	694719	371712	323007	255387	190501	64886	36.76	51.25	20.09
		Urban	152046	82161	69885	90532	55846	34686	59.54	67.97	49.63
6.	Rohtak	Total	1341953	712769	629184	570983	402255	168728	42.55	56.44	26.82
		Rural	1075859	570753	505106	412263	304798	107465	38.32	53.40	21.28
		Urban	266094	142016	124078	158720	97457	61263	59.65	68.62	49.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7. Farida- bad	Total	1000859	552163	448696	392275	289405	102870	39.19	52.41	22.93	
	Rural	592265	320228	27037	163747	138690	25057	27.65	43.31	9.21	
	Urban	408594	231935	176659	228528	150715	77813	55.93	64.98	44.05	
8. Gurgaon	Total	849598	451861	397737	299279	219640	79639	35.23	48.61	20.02	
	Rural	680409	361530	318879	198575	157531	41044	29.18	43.57	12.87	
	Urban	169189	90331	78858	100704	62109	38595	59.52	68.76	48.94	
9. Mahen- dra garh	Total	959400	496903	462497	370433	275890	94543	38.61	55.52	20.44	
	Rural	834025	430321	403704	300480	230909	69571	36.03	53.66	17.29	
	Urban	125375	66582	58793	69953	44981	24972	55.80	67.56	42.47	
10. Bhiwani	Total	920052	484702	435350	304261	233298	70963	33.07	48.13	16.30	
	Rural	772683	405001	367682	228304	183643	44661	29.55	45.34	12.15	
	Urban	147369	79701	67668	75957	49655	26302	51.54	62.30	38.87	
11. Hisar	Total	1496534	801771	694763	448491	332398	116093	29.97	41.46	16.71	
	Rural	1207887	645370	562517	293766	235954	57812	24.32	36.56	10.28	
	Urban	288647	156401	132246	154725	96444	58281	53.60	61.66	44.07	
12. Sirsa	Total	707068	376602	330466	211236	148832	62404	29.87	39.52	18.88	
	Rural	562572	298130	264442	136799	102313	34486	24.32	34.32	13.04	
	Urban	144496	78472	66024	74437	46519	27918	51.51	59.28	42.28	
Total Haryana	Total	12922618	6909938	6012680	4669898	3330658	1339240	36.14	48.20	22.27	
	Rural	10095231	5380966	4714265	3062155	2337657	724498	30.33	43.44	15.37	
	Urban	2827387	1528972	1298415	1607743	993001	614742	56.86	64.95	47.35	

**ANNEXURE—II**

**Names of the voluntary agencies running Adult Education Centres in the Haryana State as on 31-3-1988**

Sr. No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Block covered	No. of Centres being run
1	2	3	4
1.	Haryana Rajkiya Adhiapak Bhawan Trust, 108-E, School Area, Nilokheri District Karnal	1. Nilokheri 2. Indri	160
2.	Janta Kalyan Samiti opposite Bus Stand, Rewari, District Mahendergarh	1. Rewari	300
3.	PHD Rural Development Foundation, PSD House, Opposite Asian Games village, New Delhi.	1. Sohna 2. Gurgaon	30
4.	Prem Sewa Samiti, 172-4, Model Town, Rohtak	1. Kalanaur 2. Lakhan	30
5.	Shiksh Samiti. DAV Training College, Cycle Market, Near Mission Road, Sonipat.	1. Kathura	30
6.	Cent Pals Education and Social Trust, 111, Model Town, Ambala City	1. Bilaspur	100
7.	Shiva Education Society, Shiva Dewine School, Shazadpur (Ambala)	1. Raipur Rani 2. Kaika	60
8.	Vidya Maha Sabha Kanya Gurukul Maha Vidialay, Kharkheda District Sonipat	1. Kharkheda 2. Bahlgarh	100 60
		Total	870

**ANNEXURE—III**

**Name of the Central & State Projects being run under Adult Education Programme in the Haryana State as on 31st March, 1987**

District		Central Sector			State Sector		
1	2	Name of the Project	No. of centres	Blocks covered	Name of the Project	No. of centres	Blocks covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ambala	Ambala	300	1. Ambala, 2. Barara 3. Naraingarh	—	—	—
2.	Karnal	Karnal	300	1. Nissing, 2. Karnal 3. Gharaunda	—	—	—
3.	Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra	300	1. Pehowa (partially) 2. Cheeka, 3. Kaithal 4. Pundri	Kurukshetra	300	1. Thanesar, 2. Ladwa 3. Shahbad, 4. Pehowa
4.	Sonipat	Gohana	300	1. Kharkhoda 2. Mund- lana. 3. Gohana	Sonipat	300	1. Sonipat, 2. Gannaur 3. Rai
5.	Rohtak	Rohtak	300	1. Jhajjar, 2. Beri. 3. Sahlawas	—	—	—
6.	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	300	1. Nuh, 2. Sohna, 3. Punhana	—	—	—
7.	Faridabad	Faridabad	300	1. Faridabad, 2. Ballab- garh	Palwal	300	1. Palwal, 2. Hodel, 3. Hathin
8.	Sirsa	Sirsa	300	1. Barragudha, 2. Rania 3. Dabwali	Sirsa-II	100	1. Sirsa

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	300	1. Badhra, 2. Loharu, 3. Tosham, 4. Siwani	Tosham	300	1. Bawani Khera, 2. Bhiwani, 3. Dadri-I 4. Dadri-II
10.	Hisar	Hisar	300	1. Hisar, 2. Fatehabad, 3. Bhuna	Barwala	300	1. Hisar,-I, 2. Barwala 3. Ratia
11.	Jind	Narwana	300	1. Kalayat, 2. Uchana, 3. Narwana, 4. Rajaund	Jind	600*	1. Jind, 2. Julana, 3. Pilu Khera 4. Safidon 5. Rajaund, 6. Kalayat
12.	Mahendragarh	Kanina	300	1. Kanina, 2. Jatusana, 3. M. garh	Narnaul	300*	1. Narnaul, 2. Nangal Chaudhry, 3. Ateli.
Total			3600			2500	

\* Out of it, 29 centres each are working under Social Education Mahila Squad.

**ANNEXURE—IV**

**No. of Sanctioned posts and staff in position in each selected project as on 31-3-87**

Name of the Project		Distt. Adult Education Officer		Project Officer		Asstt. Project Officer		Assistants		Clerk		Supervisor		Instructor	
		S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Bhiwani	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	300	300
2.	Gurgaon	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	10	10	300	300
3.	Karnal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	300	300
4.	M/garh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	10	10	300	300
Total		4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	40	40	1200	1200

S—Sanctioned

P—In position

**ANNEXURE—V**

**No. of Rural/Urban, male/female adult education centres in the selected districts during 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1986-87**

District	No. of Rural centres								No. of Urban centres							
	1979-80		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1979-80		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bhiwani	133	178	102	192	78	216	76	219	1	8	—	6	—	6	—	5
Gurgaon	123	129	97	189	97	189	97	189	7	5	2	12	2	12	2	12
Karnal	2	193	55	206	55	206	55	206	—	—	2	37	2	37	2	37
M. garh	87	164	62	227	51	232	50	234	3	26	1	10	1	14	1	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>69</b>

## ANNEXURE—

## Number of learners in the sampled

Sr. No.	Name of District/Project	No. of learners		
		1984-85		
		Total learners		
		M	F	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bhiwani	2912 (31.19)	6425 (68.81)	9337 (100.00)
2.	Gurgaon	3991 (41.32)	5668 (58.68)	9659 (100.00)
3.	Karnal	2171 (22.51)	7475 (77.49)	9646 (100.00)
4.	M. garh	1887 (21.04)	7083 (78.96)	8970 (100.00)
Total		10961 (29.14)	26651 (70.86)	37612 (100.00)



## VI

## districts by sex and caste

in the centres		
1984-85		
Scheduled Caste learners		
M	F	Total
6	7	8
1614 (93.89)	105 (6.11)	1719 (100.00)
669 (41.84)	930 (58.16)	1599 (100.00)
700 (26.25)	1967 (73.75)	2667 (100.00)
416 (22.13)	1464 (77.87)	1880 (100.00)
3399 (43.22)	4466 (56.78)	7865 (100.00)

## ANNEXURE—

## Number of learners in the sampled

Name of District/ Project		No. of learners					
		1985-86					
		Total learners			Scheduled Castes		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Bhiwani	1760 (18.50)	7752 (81.50)	9512 (100.00)	694 (26.11)	1964 (73.89)	2658 (100.00)
2.	Gurgaon	3018 (32.52)	6262 (67.48)	9280 (100.00)	525 (34.95)	977 (65.05)	1502 (100.00)
3.	Karnal	1786 (19.22)	7507 (80.78)	9293 (100.00)	448 (18.15)	2020 (81.85)	2468 (100.00)
4.	M. garh	1623 (18.18)	7305 (81.82)	8928 (100.00)	483 (23.27)	1593 (76.73)	2076 (100.00)
Total.		8187 (22.12)	28826 (77.88)	37013 (100.00)	2150 (24.70)	6554 (75.30)	8704 (100.00)

M—Males

F—Females

Note : Figures in brackets are percentages to total.

## VI—concl'd.

## districts by sex and caste

in the Centre					
1986-87					
Total learners			Scheduled Castes		
M	F	Total	M	F	Total
15	16	17	18	19	20
1697 (18.14)	7656 (81.86)	9353 (100.00)	572 (26.30)	1603 (73.70)	2175 (100.00)
2615 (28.95)	6419 (71.05)	9034 (100.00)	936 (64.07)	525 (35.93)	1461 (100.00)
1670 (18.81)	7210 (81.19)	8880 (100.00)	820 (33.88)	1600 (66.12)	2420 (100.00)
1575 (17.11)	7630 (82.89)	9205 (100.00)	408 (21.75)	1468 (78.25)	1876 (100.00)
7557 (20.72)	28915 (79.28)	36472 (100.00)	2736 (34.49)	5196 (65.51)	7932 (100.00)

## ANNEXURE—

## Classification of selected

Sr. No.	District	Below 15 years			15-25 years		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bhiwani	—	—	—	9 (22.50)	31 (77.50)	40 (100.00)
2.	Gurgaon	—	—	—	6 (12.24)	43 (87.76)	49 (100.00)
3.	Karnal	—	8 (100.00)	8 (100.00)	11 (25.58)	32 (74.42)	43 (100.00)
4.	Mahendragarh	—	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	11 (28.21)	28 (71.79)	39 (100.00)
Total		—	9 (100.00)	9 (100.00)	37 (21.64)	134 (78.36)	171 (100.00)

## VII

## learners by age and sex

25-35 years			Above 35 years			Total		
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 (9.10)	10 (90.90)	11 (100.00)	—	4 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	10 (18.18)	45 (81.82)	55 (100.00)
4 (50.00)	4 (50.00)	8 (100.00)	—	3 (100.00)	3 (100.00)	10 (16.67)	50 (83.33)	60 (100.00)
3 (37.50)	5 (62.50)	8 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	—	1 (100.00)	15 (25.00)	45 (75.00)	60 (100.00)
8 (42.11)	11 (57.89)	19 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	—	1 (100.00)	20 (33.33)	40 (66.67)	60 (100.00)
16 (34.78)	30 (65.22)	46 (100.00)	2 (22.22)	7 (77.78)	9 (100.00)	55 (23.40)	180 (76.60)	235 (100.00)

**ANNEXURE**  
**Distribution of Selected**

Sr. No.	District	Below 15 years			15-25 years		
		Married	Un-married	Total	Married	Un-married	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bhiwani	—	—	—	20 (50.00)	20 (50.00)	40 (100.00)
2.	Gurgaon	—	—	—	19 (38.78)	30 (61.22)	49 (100.00)
3.	Karnal	—	8 (100.00)	8 (100.00)	8 (18.60)	35 (81.40)	43 (100.00)
4.	Mahendragarh	—	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	23 (58.97)	16 (41.03)	39 (100.00)
Total		—	9 (100.00)	9 (100.00)	70 (40.94)	101 (59.06)	171 (100.00)

## VIII

## learners by marital status

25-35 years			Above 35 years			Total		
Married	Un-married	Total	Married	Un-married	Total	Married	Un-married	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11 (100.00)	—	11 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	—	4 (100.00)	35 (63.64)	20 (36.36)	55 (100.00)
8 (100.00)	—	8 (100.00)	3 (100.00)	—	3 (100.00)	30 (50.00)	30 (50.00)	60 (100.00)
8 (100.00)	—	8 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	—	1 (100.00)	17 (28.33)	43 (71.67)	60 (100.00)
18 (94.74)	1 (5.26)	19 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	—	1 (100.00)	42 (70.00)	18 (30.00)	60 (100.00)
45 (97.83)	1 (2.17)	46 (100.00)	9 (100.00)	—	9 (100.00)	124 (52.77)	111 (47.23)	235 (100.00)

**ANNEXURE—IX**

**Classification of sampled learners in the selected A.E.Gs. by caste and sex**

District	Scheduled Caste			Non-Scheduled Caste			Grand Total		
	No. of learners			No. of learners			No. of learners		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bhiwani	4 (30.77)	9 (69.23)	13 (100.00)	6 (14.29)	36 (85.71)	42 (100.00)	10 (18.18)	45 (81.82)	55 (100.00)
Gurgaon	1 (7.15)	13 (92.85)	14 (100.00)	9 (19.57)	37 (80.43)	46 (100.00)	10 (16.67)	50 (83.33)	60 (100.00)
Karnal	2 (25.00)	6 (75.00)	8 (100.00)	13 (25.00)	39 (75.00)	52 (100.00)	15 (25.00)	45 (75.00)	60 (100.00)
M/garh	10 (55.56)	8 (44.44)	18 (100.00)	10 (23.81)	32 (76.19)	42 (100.00)	20 (33.33)	40 (66.67)	60 (100.00)
<b>Total</b>	17 (32.08)	36 (67.92)	53 (100.00)	38 (20.88)	144 (79.12)	182 (100.00)	55 (23.40)	180 (76.60)	235 (100.00)



**ANNEXURE—X**

**Classification of learner households by educational qualification of one of their members**

Sr. No.	District	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric	B.A.	M.A.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Bhiwani	5 (9.09)	11 (20.00)	13 (23.64)	22 (40.00)	3 (5.45)	1 (1.82)	55 (100.00)
2.	Gurgaon	13 (21.67)	11 (18.33)	13 (21.67)	15 (25.00)	8 (13.33)	— (—)	60 (100.00)
3.	Karnal	5 (8.33)	19 (31.67)	14 (23.33)	18 (30.00)	3 (5.00)	1 (1.67)	60 (100.00)
4.	Mahendragarh	10 (16.67)	13 (21.67)	11 (18.33)	24 (40.00)	2 (3.33)	— (—)	60 (100.00)
<b>Total</b>		<b>33</b> <b>(14.04)</b>	<b>54</b> <b>(22.98)</b>	<b>51</b> <b>(21.70)</b>	<b>79</b> <b>(33.62)</b>	<b>16</b> <b>(6.81)</b>	<b>2</b> <b>(0.85)</b>	<b>235</b> <b>(100.00)</b>

## ANNEXURE—

Classification of sampled learners by their attendance during November,

Sr. No.	District	No. of learners					
		November, 1986					
		0-5 days	5-10	10-15	15-20	All days	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bhiwani	9 (16.36)	19 (34.55)	13 (23.64)	8 (14.55)	6 (10.90)	55 (100.00)
2.	Gurgaon	2 (3.33)	13 (21.67)	15 (25.00)	16 (26.67)	14 (23.33)	60 (100.00)
3.	Karnal	7 (11.67)	24 (40.00)	14 (23.33)	15 (25.00)	—	60 (100.00)
4.	Mahendragarh	11 (18.33)	27 (45.00)	19 (31.67)	3 (5.00)	—	60 (100.00)
Total		29 (12.34)	83 (35.32)	61 (25.96)	42 (17.87)	20 (8.51)	235 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets are percentages to total.

**XI****December, 1986 and January and February, 1987**

attended during					
December, 1986					
0-5 days	5-10	10-15	15-20	All days	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14
6 (10.91)	19 (34.55)	11 (20.00)	14 (25.45)	5 (9.09)	55 (100.00)
—	4 (6.67)	17 (28.33)	17 (28.33)	22 (36.67)	60 (100.00)
—	11 (18.33)	21 (35.00)	10 (16.67)	18 (30.00)	60 (100.00)
8 (13.33)	13 (21.67)	25 (41.67)	12 (20.00)	2 (3.33)	60 (100.00)
14 (5.96)	47 (20.00)	74 (31.49)	53 (22.55)	47 (20.00)	235 (100.00)

## ANNEXURE—

## Classification of learners by their attendance during November, December,

Sr. No.	District	No. of learners					
		January, 1987					
		0-5 days	5-10	10-15	15-20	All days	Total
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Bhiwani	5 (9.09)	15 (27.27)	18 (32.73)	8 (14.55)	9 (16.36)	55 (100.00)
2.	Gurgaon	—	3 (5.00)	19 (31.67)	18 (30.00)	20 (33.33)	60 (100.00)
3.	Karnal	1 (1.67)	9 (15.00)	14 (23.33)	19 (31.67)	17 (28.33)	60 (100.00)
4.	Mahendragarh	7 (11.66)	16 (26.67)	27 (45.00)	9 (15.00)	1 (1.67)	60 (100.00)
Total		13 (5.53)	43 (18.30)	78 (33.19)	54 (22.98)	47 (20.00)	235 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets are percentages to total.

## XI (concl.)

1986 and January and February, 1987

attended during						
February, 1987						
0-5 days	5-10	10-15	15-20	All days	Total	
21	22	23	24	25	26	
8 (14.55)	27 (49.09)	16 (29.09)	—	4 (7.27)	55 (100.00)	
—	14 (23.33)	25 (41.67)	15 (25.00)	6 (10.00)	60 (100.00)	
6 (10.00)	23 (38.33)	24 (40.00)	6 (10.00)	1 (1.67)	60 (100.00)	
11 (18.34)	24 (40.00)	23 (38.33)	2 (3.33)	—	60 (100.00)	
25 (10.64)	88 (37.45)	88 (37.45)	23 (9.78)	11 (4.68)	235 (100.00)	



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**APPENDIX—B**  
**FACSIMILE OF THE SCHEDULES**

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**ECONOMIC & STATISTICAL ORGANISATION, HARYANA  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

**EVALUATION STUDY OF ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN  
HARYANA**

**Schedule 'A' : Project Schedule**

1. Name of the Project/district
2. Year in which project was started
3. Whether Centrally sponsored or State sponsored
4. Name of block covered  
No. of villages covered

Year	No. of blocks	Total No. of villages	No. of villages covered
1979-80			
1984-85			
1985-86			
1986-87			

5. No. of centres sanctioned and functioning

Year	No. of centres				
	Sanctioned	Opened	Closed	Shifted	Functioned
1979-80					
1984-85					
1985-86					
1986-87					

6. No. of male/female centre

Year	No. of Rural centres			No. of Urban centres		
	Male	Female	Co-ed.	Male	Female	Co-ed.
1979-80						
1984-85						
1985-86						
1986-87						

7. No. of learners sanctioned per centre under the programme

8. No. of learners in the centre

Year	Total no. of learners		No. of scheduled castes learners	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1979-80				
1984-85				
1985-86				
1986-87				

9. No. of learners dropped out

Year	Total no. dropped out		No. of Scheduled Castes dropped out	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1984-85				
1985-86				
1986-87				

10. No. of learners passed/failed

Year	Total no. of learners		No. of Scheduled Castes learners	
	Passed	failed	Passed	failed
1984-85				
1985-86				
1986-87				

11. No. of learners admitted to formal schools

Year	Class in which admitted	No. of learners
1984-85		
1985-86		
1986-87		

## 12. Inventory of incentives provided to learners during 1986—87

Sr. No.	Item	Prescribed norm per	Number/Month of quantity/ receipt received	Month of distribution amongst

## 13. Facilities available at the centre

Sr. No.	Facility	No. of centres provided with
1.	Chair	
2.	Table	
3.	Almairah	
4.	Trunk	
5.	Roller Black Board	
6.	Tats/Durries	
7.	Sewing machine	
8.	Books for follow-up	
9.		
10.		
11.		

## 14. Staff position of the project (as on 1-4-1986)

Sr. No.	Designation	No. of Posts sanctioned	No. of Posts vacant	Additional requirement, if any	Whether on deputation from Education Deptt.
1.	Distt. Adult Edu. Officer				
2.	Project Officer				
3.	Asstt. Project Officer				
4.	Assistant				
5.	Clerk				
6.	Steno-typist				
7.	Supervisor				
8.	Instructor				
9.					

## 15. Posts of Instructors/Supervisors remaining vacant during 1986-87

Remained Vacant for	No. of posts of	
	Instructors	Supervisors
Two Weeks		
Four Weeks		
Eight Weeks		
Twelve Weeks		
More than 12 Weeks		

## 16. Average stay of Project Officer (in years) at this Project since start

## 17. Inspection of centres

Officer	Prescribed monthly norm	No. of centres actually inspected during		
		Dec. 86	Jan. 87	Feb. 87
DAEO				
P O				
APO				
SUPERVISOR				

## 18. Budget allotment and expenditure

Year	Allotment	Expenditure
1979-80		
1984-85		
1985-86		
1986-87		

## 19. Break-up of expenditure under different heads

Sr. No.	Head	Amount of expenditure during		
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86

## 20. Details of other agencies involved in running the programme in the district

Name of agency	Since When engaged	No. of centres established	Names of blocks	Financial contribution of Govt. during 1985-86

**ECONOMIC & STATISTICAL ORGANISATION, HARYANA  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

**EVALUATION STUDY OF ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME  
IN HARYANA**

**Schedule B: Questionnaire for Project Officer**

**I. Identification particulars :**

- 1.1 Name of Project Officer
- 1.2 Age/Sex
- 1.3 Marital Status
- 1.4 Whether scheduled caste
- 1.5 Education standard
- 1.6 District to which belongs
- 1.7 Total experience (years)
- 1.8 Since when working at present place
- 1.9 Since when working as P. O. Under Adult Education Programme
- 1.10 Whether any award in recognition of service received ? If yes, give details
- 1.11 Average stay (years) at this project since its start of
  - (a) DAEO
  - (b) PO
  - (c) APO

**II. Views of Project Officer :**

- 2.1 What are your views about contents of Adult Education Programme with particular reference to
  - (a) prescribed age-group for learners
  - (b) syllabus and level of education
  - (c) provision of incentives
  - (d) working hours
  - (e) functionably aspect
  - (f) follow-up provision

- 2.2 What are your suggestions to improve the contents of the programme ?
- 2.3 What shortcomings do you find in various provisions of the programme ? Give details
- 2.4 What are the minimum qualifications prescribed for
- (a) instructor
  - (b) supervisor
- 2.5 What difficulties do you experience in regard to
- (a) arrangement of building for centres
  - (b) recruitment of instructors
  - (c) recruitment of supervisors
  - (d) procurement of incentives
  - (e) distribution of incentives
  - (f) securing involvement of local Panchayats
  - (g) inspection of centres by various officers
  - (h) securing co-ordination with other offices
- 2.6 What are your suggestions to overcome the above difficulties ?
- 2.7 What are your views about Instructors/ Supervisors in regard to
- |                       | Instructor | Supervisor |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| (a) pay and allowance |            |            |
| (b) competency        |            |            |
| (c) performance       |            |            |
| (d) involvement       |            |            |
- 2.8 What difficulties do you experience at your headquarter in regard to
- (a) building
  - (b) staff

(c) vehicles

(d) telephone

(e) other (to be specified)

- 2.9 What do you think has been the impact of the programme uptill now ?
- 2.10 Do you advocate its extension to other areas of the district ?
- 2.11 What in your view are merits and demerits in involving voluntary organisations in running the programme ?
- 2.12 Highlight any other difficulty/suggestion not made above in improving the overall implementation and impact of the programme ?



**GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA****PLAN EVALUATION WING, ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL  
ORGANISATION PLANNING DEPARTMENT, HARYANA****EVALUATION STUDY OF ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME  
IN HARYANA****Schedule : Schedule for Instructor of the Centre****L. Identification particulars :**

- 1.1 Village/Block/District
- 1.2 Name of Instructor
- 1.3 Age and Sex
- 1.4 Educational qualification
- 1.5 Total teaching experience
- 1.6 Since when teaching at this centre
- 1.7 Other occupation, if any
- 1.8 Place of residence and its distance from the centre.

**II. Facilities in the Centre :**

- 2.1 Male/Female Centre
- 2.2 In which building centre is located ?
- 2.3 Area of the room where class is held
- 2.4 Whether the premises is rented ? If yes, what is the monthly rent and who pays it ?
- 2.5 Is the Centre located at proper place ?  
If no, indicate shortcoming
- 2.6 Is the centre properly lighted ?
- 2.7 Is the Centre electrified ?
- 2.8 Is the Centre integrated with non-formal Centre ?
- 2.9 Working hours observed during
  - (a) summer
  - (b) winter

- 2.10 Does the Centre possess
- black board
  - tats
  - chair/table
  - almirah/iron box
  - drinking water facility
- 2.11 Month/Year in which Centre Started functioning in the village
- 2.12 No. of times the premises of the Centre changed since its establishment
- 2.13 What had been the broad reasons for changing the premises ?

### III. Learners :

- 3.1 No. of learners on roll of this centre and the number dropped out during the last three years

Year	No. of learners on roll		No. of learners dropped out	
	Total	Scheduled Caste	Total	Schedule Caste
1983-84				
1984-85				
1985-86				

- 3.2 Average attendance during the last three months

Month	Total No. of learners on roll	Average No. of learners present per day	No. of learners very irregular
Nov. 86			
Dec. 86			
Jan. 87			

3.3. No. of learners passed out and failed during the last three years

Year	No. of learners passed	No. of learners failed
1983-84		
1984-85		
1985-86		

3.4 No. of failed learners continuing attending the centre in the subsequent year

No. of learners failed during	No. of failed learners continued during
1982-83	1983-84
1983-84	1984-85
1984-85	1985-86

3.5 No. of learners put into regular stream of education during the last three years

Year	No. of learners put into regular stream	
	Class	No.
1983-84		
1984-85		
1985-86		

IV. Incentives to Learners :

4.1 Give details of incentives provided to learners during 1985-86

Sr. No.	Incentive	Month during provided	Was it sufficient or not
1.	Books		
2.	Exercise book		
3.	Slate		
4.	Sleti		
5.	Pencil		
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

- 4.2 How do you procure the incentives for distribution ?
- 4.3 Has it ever happened that incentives were not provided to learners in a year ? If yes, indicate the year/years when these were not supplied.
- 4.4 Do you also provide training to learners about
- (a) cutting/sewing
  - (b) knitting
  - (c) doll/toy making
  - (d) music
  - (e) chalk making
  - (f)
  - (g)
- 4.5 Do you possess all the facilities for pursuing activities mentioned against item 4.4 ? If no, state the shortcomings.
- 4.6 No. of sewing machines available at the centre.
- 4.7 List out the follow-up steps taken for up-keeping the knowledge of past learners ?
- (a)
  - (b)
  - (c)
- 4.8 Are adequate facilities available for follow-up action as indicated against item 4.7 ? If no, state the shortcomings.

#### V. Training & Inspection :

- 5.1 Give details of training received by you during 1986-87

Frequency of training	Duration	Place	Organiser
Monthly			
Quarterly			
Yearly			

## 5.2 Incentives received for attending the training

- (a) T. A.
- (b) D.A.  
(mention amount)
- (c) boarding
- (d) lodging

## 5.3 Details of inspection of centre during 1986-87

Officer	Normal frequency of inspection	No. of times actually inspe- cted during 1986-87
Supervisor		
APO		
PO		
DAEO		
Directorate		

## VI. General opinion :

## 6.1 Do the learners generally

- (a) attend the centre regularly ?
- (b) take interest in learning
- (c) respond to follow-up measures.

## 6.2 Do you get your honorarium regularly ?

6.3 Do you have to incur any expenditure in collecting your honorarium ?  
If yes, give details .

## 6.4 Is your honorarium adequate ? If no, what should be the minimum amount ?

## 6.5 Are you satisfied with the

- (a) training imparted to you
- (b) facilities available for running the centre
- (c) manner of provision of incentives for distribution amongst learners

In case of no, give details

- 6.6 Are you willing to continue to teach in the centre ? If no, state reason.
- 6.7 How the local Panchayat has been helpful to you in running the centre ?
- 6.8 Do you think this programme of adult education is helpful to illiterates ?
- 6.9 Indicate difficulties , if any, in running the centre and suggestions to overcome these .
- 6.10 Suggest measures to make the centre more attractive for learners.
- 6.11 Observation of Investigator.

Date :

Signature of Investigator

## GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA

PLAN EVALUATION WING ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL  
ORGANISATION/PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

EVALUATION STUDY OF ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN  
HARYANA

## Schedule C : Learner's Schedule

1. Village/block/district.
2. Name of learner
3. Age
4. Marital Status
5. If married, No. of children
6. Whether Scheduled Caste (Yes/No)
7. Occupation of learner's household
8. Educational status of learner's household
9. What had prompted and motivated you to join the adult-education centre ?
10. Had you attended any school earlier ?  
If yes, state
  - (a) how long did you study there
  - (b) class in which studied
  - (c) reason for leaving
11. When did you join the centre ?
12. Have you been coming to the centre willingly ?  
No. of days you attended centre during :-  
(to be copied from roll call register)
 

Nov.	1986
Dec.	1986
Jan.	1987
Feb.	1987
13. Have you been coming to the centre regularly ? If no, why ?

## 14. List of items received during 1986-87 from the centre

Sr. Item No.	No./Quantity
1. Books	
2. Exercise book	
3. Slate	
4. Sleti	
5. Pencil	
6.	
7.	
8.	

## 15. Whether the centre is located in Proper building

If no, what are the shortcomings ?

16. Is the centre located at proper place ?  
If no, state the reason.17. Are working hours all right ?  
If no, what these should be ?

## 18. Does the centre function every day ?

19. Are your teacher competent to teach you ?  
If no, point out the draw-back

## 20. Are you following what the teacher teaches you ? If no, State difficulty

## 21. Are you also taught at the centre about

(a) sewing/cutting

(b) knitting

(c) toy making

(d) doll making

(e)

(f)

## 22. What additional activity you want to learn at the centre ?



23. Can you now attempt the following exercises :-

- (a) read alphabet
- (b) write alphabet
- (c) read words
- (d) write words
- (e) write your name
- (f) count upto 100
- (g) add single digit numbers
- (h) add double digit numbers
- (i) do simple multiplication
- (j) do simple division

Date :

Signature of Investigator

## STAFF ASSOCIATED WITH THE STUDY

1. Shri Pawan Kumar Gupta	Research Officer	} Then ARO
2. Shri Gajraj Singh	Research Officer	
3. Shri Balwan Singh	Research Officer	
4. Shri R. L. Puthaila	Assistant Research Officer	
5. Shri Prithi Singh	Assistant Research Officer	
6. Smt. Kanchan Kaushal	Field Assistant	
7. Kumari Shakuntla	Junior Field Investigator	

**List of studies completed by the Evaluation Unit**

1. Evaluation study of Applied Nutrition Programme in the State.
2. Report on the survey relating to the extent of availability of Education, Drinking Water and Health facilities.
3. Enquiry into the extent of utilisation of irrigation facilities and potentials.
4. Report on the utilisation of loans for Minor Irrigation works in the State.
5. Evaluation study into the working of Junior Technical Schools in Haryana.
6. Evaluation study into the working of Industrial Areas/Estates, Industrial Development Colonies, Focal Point and Quality Marketing Centres in State.
7. Evaluation study of the working of Town and Country Planning Department.
8. Evaluation study into the working of Government Seed Farms in Haryana.
9. Evaluation of the Farm Credit Pilot Project of Nanansu Village, district Patiala, Punjab State.
10. Assessment of Forest Potentials in Haryana.
11. Report of the working of Government Tube-wells in Haryana.
12. Evaluation study of the scheme of Progeny Testing of Bulls for systematic improvement of Cattle.
13. Evaluation study relating to strengthening of Engineering and Boring Section of Agriculture Department.
14. Evaluation report on Gurgaon Canal Project.
15. Evaluation study into the working of Rural Godowns in Haryana.
16. Evaluation study into the working of the Stone Crushers Departmentally run by PWD (B&R).
17. Evaluation study into the working of Television Sets installed by the Public Relations Department in Rohtak and Gurgaon Districts.
18. Evaluation study into the working of Government staff vehicles used for touring purposes.
19. Sample study of the link roads constructed in the remote areas of Haryana during 1970-71.
20. Evaluation study of the working of Wool Grading-cum-Marketing Centre, Loharu, district Hisar.
21. Evaluation study of the working of Common Facility work-shops in Haryana.
22. Evaluation study of the working of "Rural Water Supply Schemes" in Haryana.

23. Evaluation study of the working of Agro-Industries Corporation in Haryana.
24. Evaluation study of the working of Demonstration Centres in Haryana.
25. Evaluation study of the working of Haryana Intensive Cattle Development Scheme.
26. Evaluation study of the Rural Industrial Development Centres in Haryana.
27. Evaluation study of YMCA Institute of Engineering Faridabad.
28. Evaluation study of the Primary Health Centres in Haryana.
29. Evaluation study of River Protection Works in Eastern Yamuna Canal Tract.
30. Evaluation study of the loans advanced for the development of Small Scale Industries in Haryana.
31. Evaluation study of construction of Rural Godowns in Haryana.
32. Evaluation study of the Scheme of soil Conservation and Water Management in agricultural lands in Haryana.
33. Evaluation study of the working of Fish Seed Farms in Haryana.
34. Evaluation report on the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes in Haryana.
35. Evaluation study of Farmers Training and Education Centres in Haryana.
36. Evaluation study of Plant Protection Programmes in Haryana (Cotton Crop).
37. Evaluation study of the working of Foot Wear Institute, Rewari.
38. Evaluation study of Surface Drains in Yamuna Tract.
39. Evaluation study of the working of Government Poultry Farms and Poultry Service Centres in Haryana.
40. Evaluation study of Jersey Cross-breeding Station, Jagadhri.
41. Evaluation report of the working of Hide Flaying and Carcass Utilisation Centre in Haryana.
42. Evaluation report of the working of Augmentation Tube-wells installed along the Augmentation Canal.
43. Evaluation study of Sheep and Wool Extension Centres in Haryana.
44. Evaluation study of State Seed Multiplication Farms in Haryana.
45. Industrial Development of Backward Area in Haryana (an evaluation study).
46. Evaluation report on the working of Industrial Training Institute in Haryana.

47. Evaluation report on Drinking Water Wells Scheme for Scheduled Castes in Haryana.
48. Evaluation study of distribution of certified seeds in Radaur Block (Kurukshetra District).
49. Evaluation study of the Milk Plant, Jind.
50. Evaluation report on the functioning of Command Area Development Agencies in Haryana.
51. Evaluation report on the working of SFDA Ambala.
52. Evaluation report on the working of Polytechnics in Haryana.
53. Evaluation study of the Applied Nutrition Programme in Haryana.
54. Evaluation report on the effect of Augmentation Tube-wells on private tube-wells in district Karnal.
55. Area Potential Survey (Naraingarh Tehsil).
56. Survey of Educated Unemployed Persons in 61 villages of Panipat Tehsil.
57. Assessment of the benefits accrued to Scheduled Castes from various Schemes and Programmes in Haryana.
58. Survey of house-holds below Poverty Line in a cluster of 15 villages of Sohna Block (A Pilot Study).
59. Evaluation study in Intensive Cotton District Programme in Haryana.
60. Evaluation study of Malaria Eradication Programme in Haryana.
61. Area Potential-cum-Poverty Line Survey of Sohna Block (Gurgaon District).
62. Evaluation study of Community Health Workers Scheme in Haryana.
63. Evaluation study of Food for Work Programme in Haryana.
64. Evaluation study of the Drought Prone Area Programme.
65. Working of State Tube-wells in Haryana.
66. Remodelling of Western Jamuna Canal.
67. Evaluation Study of the World Bank Agricultural Extension Scheme (T&V) in Haryana.
68. Evaluation study of the scheme of Supply of Uniforms to Scheduled Castes girl students.
69. Evaluation study of effect of giving Incentives to Harijan Children for attending Schools in Haryana.
70. Effect of lining of water courses in Haryana.

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- 71 Evaluation study of Siwani Lift Irrigation Project.
  - 72 Evaluation study of the working of Industrial Training Institute in Haryana.
  - 73 Evaluation study of Bapora Water Supply Scheme in Haryana.
  - 74 Evaluation study of Advanced Vocational Training System in Haryana.
  - 75 Evaluation study of Distribution of raw materials by Haryana Small Scale Industries and Export Corporation.
  - 76 Evaluation study of Multipurpose Health Workers Scheme.
  - 77 Evaluation study of Flat Rate Tariff on agricultural tube-wells in Haryana.
  - 78 Evaluation study of Farm Forestry Scheme in Haryana.
  - 79 Evaluation study of Non-Formal Education Programme in Haryana.
  - 80 Evaluation study of Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development Project, Narnaul.
  - 81 Evaluation study of Labour Housing Scheme in Haryana.
  - 82 Evaluation study of Impact of Loans advanced by Co-operative Societies (Mini-banks) and Land Development Bank in Haryana.
  - 83 Evaluation study of Special Nutrition Programme in Haryana.
  - 84 Evaluation study of Rural Housing Scheme in Haryana.
  - 85 Evaluation study of the Fish Farmers Development Agencies, Karnal, Rohtak and Sonapat.
  - 86 Evaluation study of Command Area Development Programme in Jui Canal Command Area.
  - 87 Evaluation study of the Impact of Seed Production and Distribution of Food-grains.
  - 88 Evaluation study of quality of Science Education in High Schools in Haryana.
  - 89 Evaluation study of Integrated Rural Development Programme in Haryana.
  - 90 Evaluation study of Co Processing Societies in Haryana.
  - 91 Evaluation study of I Breeding Project, Hisar.
  - 92 Evaluation study of I oil Conservation Scheme.
  - 93 Evaluation study of Training & Visit (T&V) Scheme in Haryana.
  - 94 Evaluation study of Adult Education Programme in Haryana.