



A

Project Report on

SAMPOORNA SAKSHARTA ANDOLAN

in

Bellary District, Karnataka State

1994

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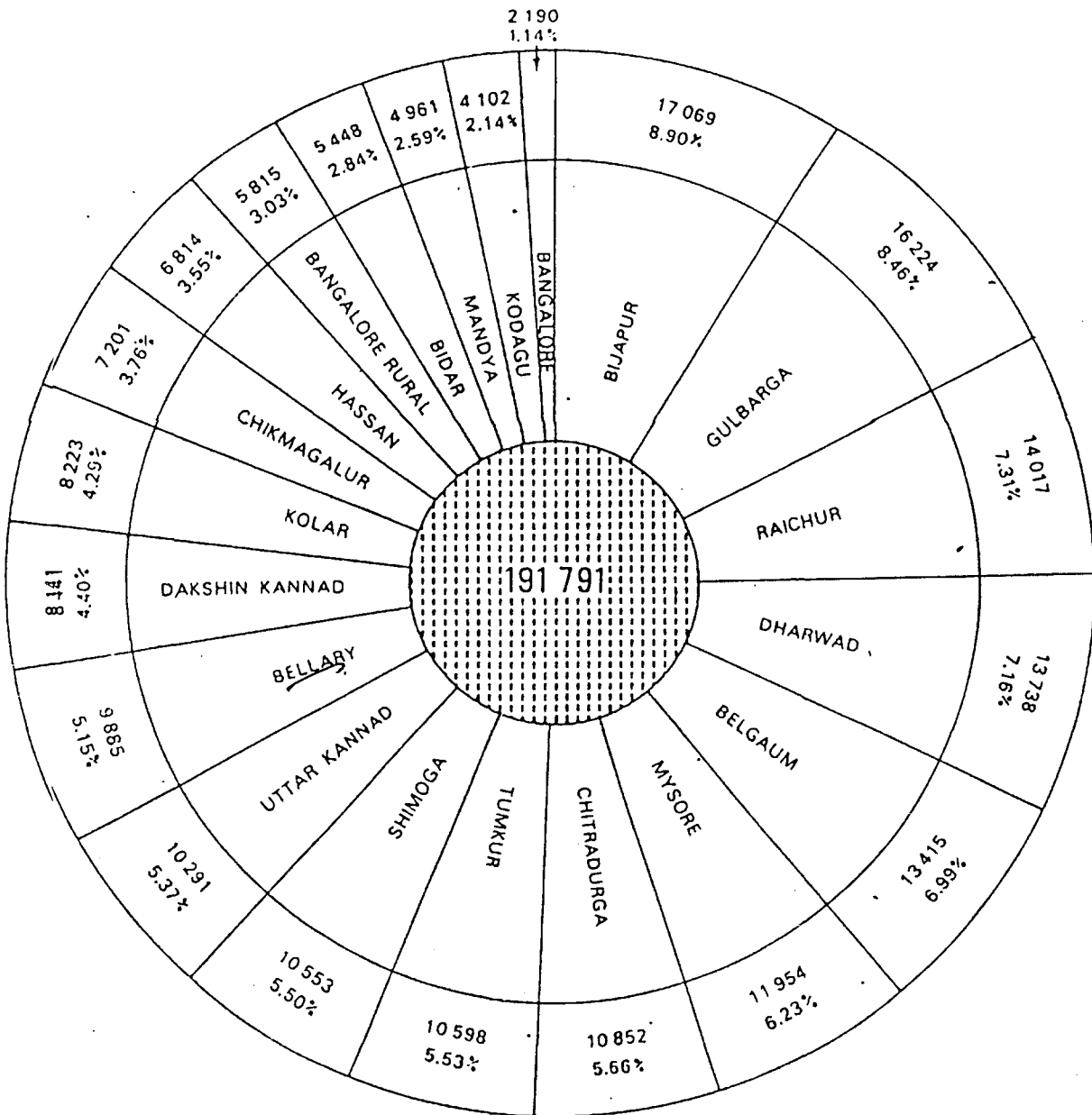
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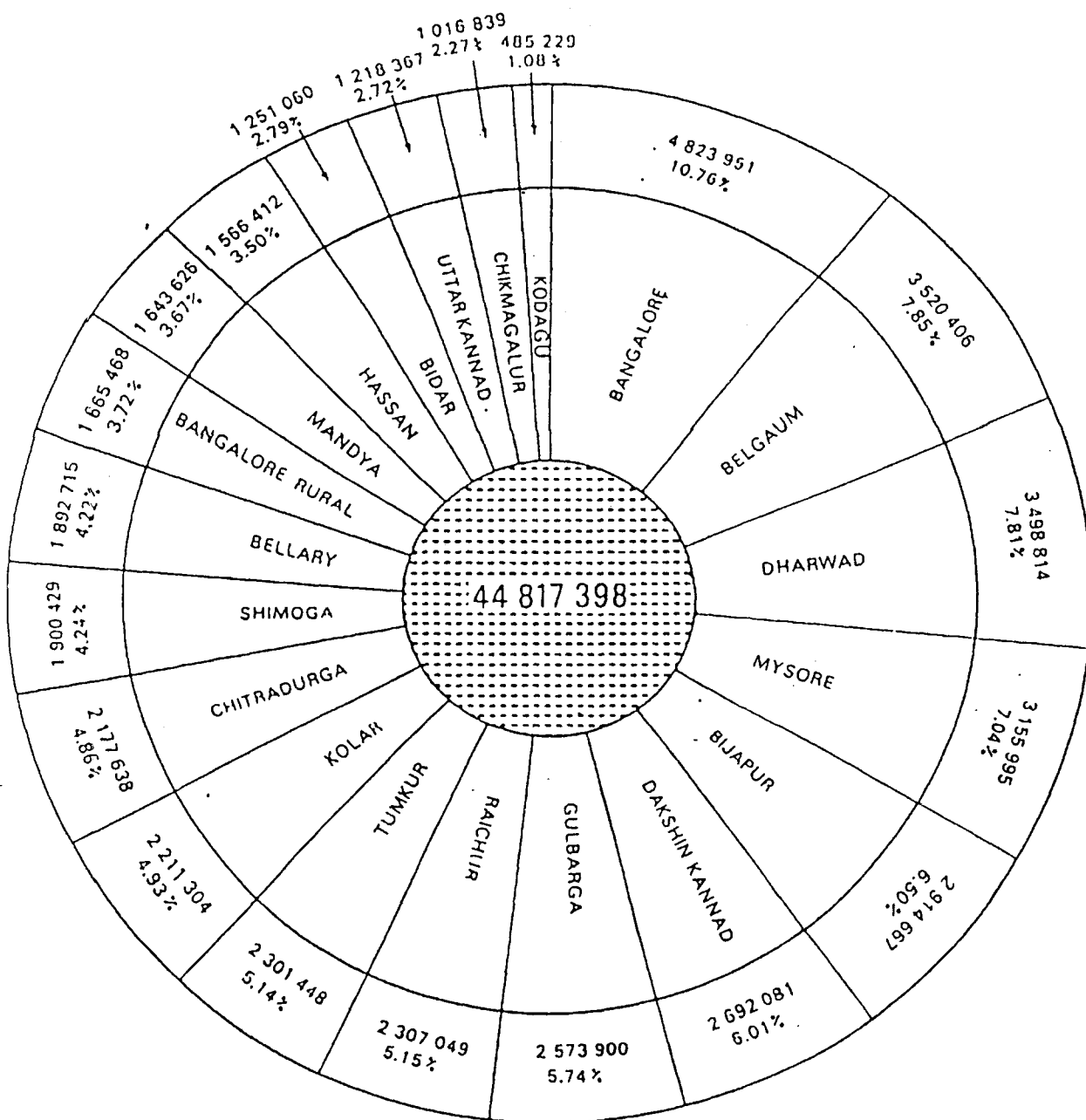
COMPARATIVE AREA SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS 1991

AREA IN Km²



KARNATAKA

COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS 1991



DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

1. Geographical Area

9,56,20 Hect.,

2. Latitude and Longitude

140' 3" 15' 5"

75' 40" 77' 11"

3. Population

a) Total	18,92,715	
b) Male	9,67,215	51.10 %
c) Female	9,25,500	48.89 %
d) S.C	3,65,154	
e) S.T	1,66,693	

4. Sex ratio (Male : Female)

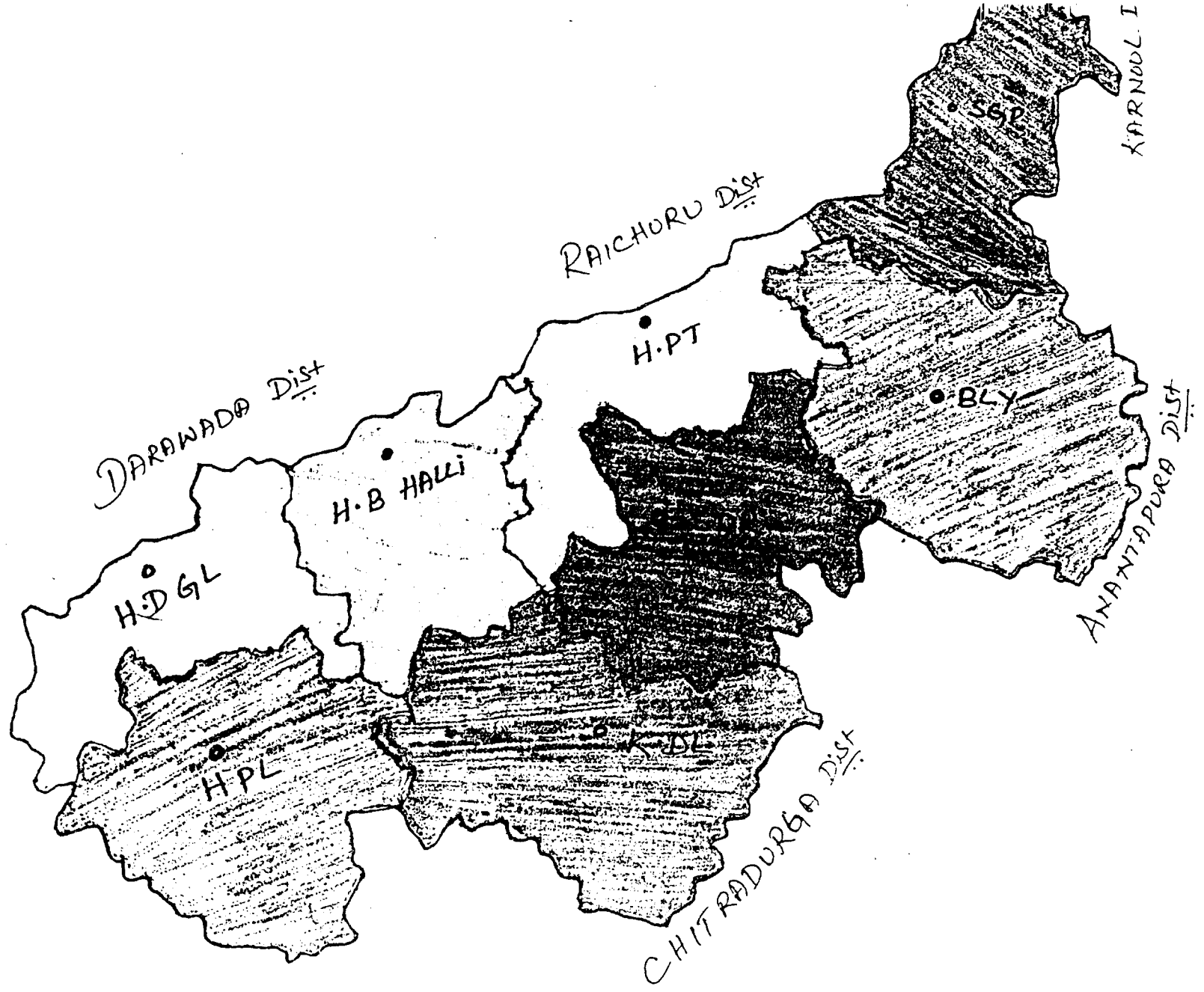
a) Rural	1.026: 1
b) Urban	1.089: 1

5. Illiterates

a) Total	11,91,977	
b) Male	5,09,115	42.71 %
c) Female	6,82,862	57.29 %

6. Agricultural Crops Grown

Paddy, Cotton Jowar Maize



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Bellary is best known for being the centre of Vijayanagara kingdom which flourished during 16th century A.D. The famed ruins of city of Hampi, Capital of Vijayanagara empire, founded by Krishna Devaraya are found here.

In spite of large number of educational institutions, the literacy level in Bellary district is extremely low, with only 37.02% literates which is lower than the state level average of 59.98%. Despite being economically well endowed, compared to other districts, the literacy level have historically tended to be low. Infrastructure wise also the district is backward. This has invariably resulted in social indicators like health, primary education, infant mortality rate, family planning coverage etc. being abysmally low. It has been conclusively proved that literacy levels have positive correlations with the social indicators. Hence, there is a dire need to eradicate illiteracy specially amongst the rural women to prepare a favourable climate for success of social welfare schemes. Since the number of illiterates are high and well spread out throughout the district, this warrants launching of the programme "total literacy campaign", on war footing basis.

If the productive target group of 9 to 35 years is made literate the following will result :

- 1] There will be a qualitative change for better in life of people.
- 2] There will be a discernible improvement in social indicators of the district.
- 3] There will be a better utilisation of health and educational facilities.
- 4] There will be a better receptivity of government programme amongst target groups.
- 5] There will be involvement and utilisation of the developmental programmes by the real beneficiaries.

- 6] The people will be able to demand better services from the government machinery.
- 7] The empowerment of the masses through democratic decentralisation through Panchayat Raj will be more effective.
- 8] There will be improvement in enrolment.in primary schools, improvement in attendance and reduction in drop out rate.

CHAPTER II

DISTRICT PROFILE

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES :

Bellary District is situated in the heart of Deccan peninsula. It lies approximately in the middle of Karnataka state on the north-south axis. The total geographical area is 9898 sq.kms. It lies between 14 35' and 15 50' North latitudes and 75 40' and 77 11' East longitudes. Tungabhadra river on its north-easterly course forms the natural boundary of the district on the west and the North. Beyond Tungabhadra on the north, lies Raichur district. The district on the west is bounded by Dharward, on the south lies Chitradurga district and on the east lies mainly Ananthapur and Kurnool districts of Andhra Pradesh State. Except for some rocky hills the total area of district consists of black and red soil.

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION:

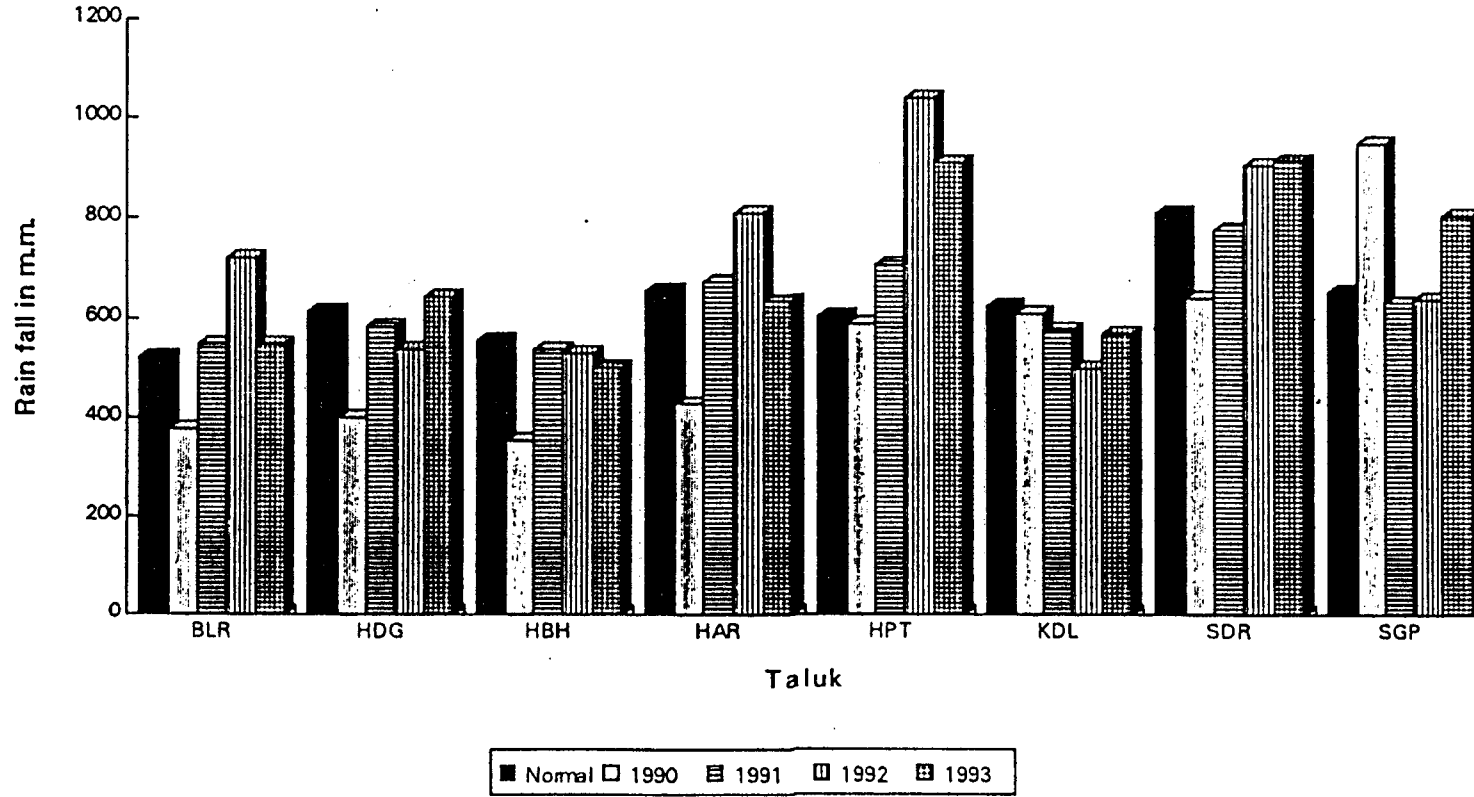
Bellary district is situated in an arid zone, and has a scanty rainfall of about 615 mm. per annum which precipitate in about 39 rainy days distributed mainly over a period of 6 months. Except for irrigated areas, the agriculture in rainfed conditions is not very reliable. Areas which lack irrigation are susceptible to frequent droughts. The district is noted for its hot summer and its dry weather for major part of the year. Jowar, Cotton, Ground nut and Paddy are the major crops of the district and minor crops are Sajje, Bajra and Toor dal etc. The two major cropping seasons are Hingaru (September - January) and Mungaru (February-April).

Out of the total geographical extent of 9,56,220 hectares, Forest account for 1,19,247 Hectares which is about 8% of total area. The crops are sown in 6,11,051 hectares of land of which 1,60,411 hectares is irrigated. In the irrigated areas mainly paddy, cotton and sugarcane are grown.

Table-1 Statement showing the rainfall of Bellary district from 1990 to 1993.

Taluka Name	Normal	Total
BELLARY	Normal	522.10
	1990	376.10
	1991	547.00
	1992	721.00
	1993	547.00
HADAGALLI	Normal	615.50
	1990	400.00
	1991	583.50
	1992	538.00
	1993	644.00
H.B.HALLI	Normal	554.50
	1990	354.10
	1991	537.80
	1992	529.30
	1993	501.10
HARAPANAHALLI	Normal	656.70
	1990	427.60
	1991	673.70
	1992	811.20
	1993	634.40
HOSPET	Normal	604.10
	1990	588.50
	1991	707.70
	1992	1042.10
	1993	911.20
KUDLIGI	Normal	626.30
	1990	609.30
	1991	576.80
	1992	499.30
	1993	568.90
SANDUR	Normal	811.80
	1990	641.00
	1991	777.50
	1992	906.00
	1993	916.00
SIRUGUPPA	Normal	654.60
	1990	951.40
	1991	631.80
	1992	637.20
	1993	805.30
DIST.AVERAGE.	Normal	616.20
	1990	543.50
	1991	629.48
	1992	710.51
	1993	805.30

Graph 1
Bellary Dist.
Rainfall Chart Showing Normal Rainfall, Rainfall from 1990 to 1993



Tabel 2

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL POPULATION SCHEDULED CASTE & SCHEDULED
TRIBE POPULATION OF BELLARY DISTRICT (as per 1991 census).

Sl. No.	Taluk.	Total population			Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
		Male	Female	Total		
1.	Bellary	2,58,603	2,38,655	4,97,258	82,286	11,253
2.	Hadagali	74,172	72,606	1,46,778	34,288	994
3.	Hagari Bommana Halli	67,546	66,915	1,34,461	25,028	1,210
4.	Harapana Halli	1,19,228	1,14,177	2,33,405	53,902	18,824
5.	Hospet	1,61,495	1,55,543	3,17,038	62,441	40,525
6.	Kudligi.	1,11,441	1,07,441	2,19,037	44,049	53,969
7.	Sandur	79,940	76,248	1,56,188	27,576	27,223
8.	Siruguppa	94,790	93,760	1,88,550	35,585	12,695
Total:		9,67,215	9,25,500	18,92,715	3,65,154	1,66,693

MINES:

Bellary district is endowed with 3 major economic resources, agricultural land, Tungabhadra river and abundance of mineral deposits. Bellary district has large resources of Iron and Manganese ores. There are about 70 mines in operation in Bellary district. Most of the mining activity is restricted to Bellary, Hospet and Sandur Taluks.

INDUSTRIES:

The district is industrially backward. A few small and medium scale units have been set up for manufacture of oil, sugar etc. There are two mini steel plants and a large integrated steel plant (V.S.P) is proposed to be set up.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL BACK GROUNDS:

Vijayanagara Empire which was founded in 1336, was in power till 1565, contributed a lot to the cultural and literary activities of the District. The noted mastreos and composers like Purandharadasa and Kanakadasa lived in the days of Srikrishna Devaraya the famous ruler of Vijayanagara Empire. Dasasahitya composed by them are noted all over Karnataka. The noted Poets of Kannada literature namely Raghavanka and Harihara lived in Hampi.

The famous humorous writer Bichi, Gamaka Kalanidhi Joladharasi Doddana Gouda, famous writer Mudenur Sanganna, famous artist Belagal Veeranna, Smt.Mansur Sudha Eubhadramma and Sanskrit Vyakarana Pandit Chandrasekhara Sastry belong to Bellary District. Late Bellary Raghavachar a renowned lawyer and stage artist of Shakspherean plays belong to Bellary.

There are noted voluntary organisations with the real zeal of spreading education such V.V.Sangha, Siddeswara Vidya Samste, SJVSSG Vidya Peeta, TME Society, Karnataka Education Society Action Aid, Christian Missionary Schools etc., which have contributed a lot to the educational development of the district.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS :

There are 8 taluks viz. 1) Bellary 2) Siruguppa 3) Sandur 4) Harapanahalli 5) Hagaribonmana Halli 6) Hospet 7) Kudligi 8) Hadagali.

These taluks are in turn sub-grouped into two revenue Sub-divisions namely Bellary and Hospet. Bellary Sub-division consists of Bellary, Siruguppa and Sandur taluks and the remaining 5 taluks are under Hospet sub-division.

There are 12 towns and 638 villages in the district. Apart from these there are 352 hamlets, 110 tandas and 55 Andhra camps.

There are 31 Hoblies in the district. After the recent amendment of Panchayati Raj act, Zilla panchayat has come into existence and the district has been divided into 220 Grama Panchayats.

COMMUNICATION :

The district is served by network of road and rail system. There are 471 kms. of state high ways and 85 kms. of national high ways and 331 kms. of rail network. All the taluks are connected by state high ways.

All the taluk head quarters and important towns are connected by telephone link. The District head quarters is linked by STD/ISD and through NICNET to Delhi, State Capitals and other District Head Quarters.

POPULATION :

The population of the district according to 1991 census is 18,92,715 and Bellary district is ranked 10th in the State. The male population is 9,67,215 and the female population is 9,25,500. The sex ratio works out to be 955 females for every 1000 males. The distribution of the population per sq.km. is 191. The rural population is 13,25,692 and the urban population is 5,64,400.

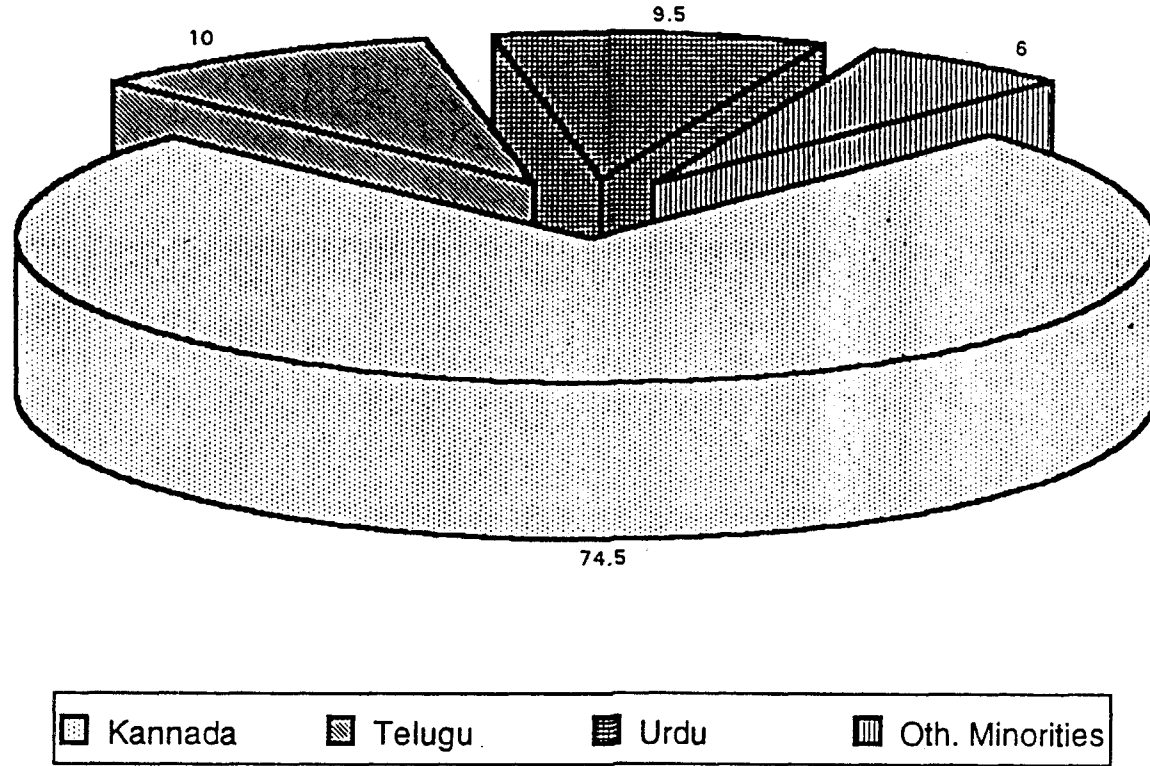
Sizeable population of the District belong to B.C, S.C and S.T people. The population of S.C as per 1991 census is 3,65,154 and S.T 1,66,693. The major S.Cs are Madiga chaluvadi, Holey, Lambani and Vaddaru etc. The major S.Ts are Valmiki people.

LANGUAGE :

Kannada is the mother tongue of the majority of the population of the district. The other major languages of Bellary district are Telugu (in border taluks) and Urdu. Small section of the population also speak few other languages like Tamil, Marathi, Banzari etc. The percentage of population and language spoken is as follows:-

Kannada	:	75%
Telugu	:	10%
Urdu	:	9%
Other languages	:	6%

Graph 2
Bellary District
Pie Chart Showing the Percentage of Population Speaking different Languages



CHAPTER III

LITERACY SCENARIO OF THE DISTRICT

The total population of the District as per 1991 census is 18,92,715 of which 9,67,251 are males and 9,25,500 are females. The literacy level of the district being 37.02% is below the State average of 55.98%. The Women literacy rate is about 26.21% and that of men is 47.31%. The literate population of the district is 7,00,818 of which 4,58,180 are males and 2,42,638 are females. The percentage of the literacy of S.Cs and S.Ts is about 19% and 20%. In rural areas, the percentage of literacy is as low as 18 to 20%. The total number of illiterate are estimated to be 11,89,274 of which 5,03,809 are males and 6,85,465 are females. Approximately 42% of these illiterates fall under the target age group of 9 - 35 years. The figure is nearly 4,99,000 or 5,00,000 out of which 2,11,600 are males and 2,88,400 are females.

The literacy level is highest in Bellary taluk and lowest in the Siruguppa taluk. This can be accounted for the fact, that Bellary taluk is comparatively highly urbanised. Literacy levels in the urban areas are generally higher to that of rural areas. It is felt that achieving full literacy in the target group 9 - 35 years age group approximating 5,00,000 people will lead to an enormous social change through out the district. At present there are 111 Jana Shikshana Nilayas in Bellary district, highest in Kudligi taluk and least in Siruguppa taluk. These Janashikshana Nilayas fairly spread through out the district.

PRESENT INFRASTRUCTURE :

At present there are 1340 Primary schools, 174 high schools, 10 first grade colleges, 2 B.Ed colleges, 3 Teachers Training centres, 2 Nursery Training schools, 5 Polytechnics, 2 ITIs, 1 Medical college and 1 Engineering college, 2 Pharmacy colleges, 2 Indian system of medicine colleges, 2 P.G.Centres of Gulbarga University and other various institutions promoting the education in the District.

Table 3

DETAILED EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Sl. No.	Type of institution	Nos.	STAFF			STUDENTS		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Pre.primary schools.	66	-	66	66	1918	1618	3536
2.	Lr.primary schools.	695	1118	197	1315	40563	32168	72731
3.	Hr.primary schools.	682	2835	1175	4010	150124	110739	260863
4.	High schools.	170	1103	166	1269	17670	10774	28444
5.	Composite Jr.colleges.	33	362	93	455	19319	7579	26898
6.	Degree colleges.	17	15037					
7.	Engineering colleges	1	1507					
8.	Polytechnic & ITI.	6	3012					
9.	Medical colleges.	2	746					
10.	Teacher training college	3						
11.	BED college.	2						
12.	Anganwadis.	1408	1408	1408				

ON GOING ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN BELLARY DISTRICT:

The Adult education programme commenced from 1978 onwards, subsequently the Adult Education Council programme, Rural functional programme and Mass literacy programme were started. Although all the programmes were implemented, not much could be achieved.

NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS :

There are a number of voluntary organisations Non Governmental organisations and social service organisations in the district serving the society. Main objectives are eradication of poverty, ignorance of superstitions and illiteracy. They have also undertaken the task of providing better health, education, afforestation, functional literacy etc. along with the Zilla Panchayats. They are also conducting camps, jathas in order to awaken the public and involve them in social and cultural programmes.

Important voluntary organisations working in the field of providing functional literacy are SMIORE and Karnataka Yuvaka Sangha, Action aid and LORDS.

Table 4

STATEMENT SHOWING TALUK WISE PLOPULATION LITERATES AND ILLITERATES OF ALL AGE GROUP

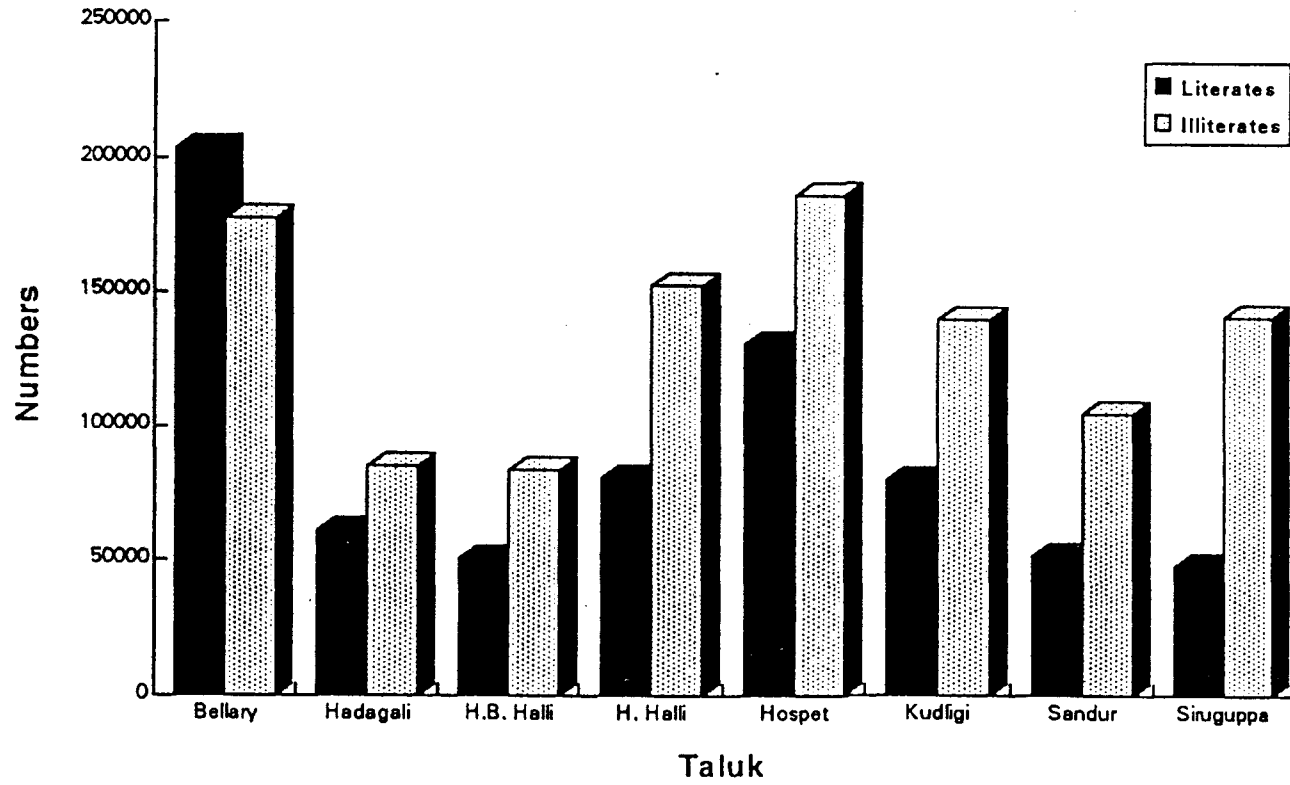
Sl. No.	Taluk		Population		Literates		Illiterates	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1.	Bellary	T	242109	255149	63822	139817	178287	115332
		M	122425	136178	46548	83413	75877	52765
		F	119684	118971	17274	56404	102410	62567
2.	Hadagali	T	128065	18713	47018	8549	81047	10164
		M	64609	9563	31252	5161	33357	4402
		F	63456	9150	15766	3388	47690	5762
3.	H.B.Halli	T	134461	-	50515	-	83946	-
		M	67546	-	33326	-	34220	-
		F	66915	-	17189	-	49726	-
4.	H.Halli	T	199266	34139	66097	14712	133169	19427
		M	101513	17715	44663	8994	56850	8721
		F	97753	16424	21434	5718	76319	10706
5.	Hospet.	T	143442	173596	43510	87257	99932	86339
		M	72969	88526	29333	53142	43636	35384
		F	70473	85070	14177	34115	56296	50955
6.	Kudligi	T	199930	19107	68012	11835	131918	7272
		M	101482	9959	46108	7100	55374	2859
		F	98448	9148	21904	4735	76544	4413
7.	Sandur	T	146414	9774	45134	6456	101280	3318
		M	74898	5042	31352	3756	43546	1286
		F	71516	4732	13782	2700	57734	2032
8.	Siruguppa	T	138434	50116	31342	16662	107092	33454
		M	69456	25334	22848	11104	46608	14230
		F	68978	24782	8494	5558	60484	19224
Total:		T	1332121	560594	415450	285288	916671	275306
		M	674898	292317	285430	172670	389468	119647
		F	657223	268277	130020	112618	527203	155659

Table 5

**TOTAL NUMBER OF ILLITERATES IN BELLARY DISTRICT IN THE AGE GROUP OF
9 TO 35 YEARS AS PER CENSUS OF 1991.**

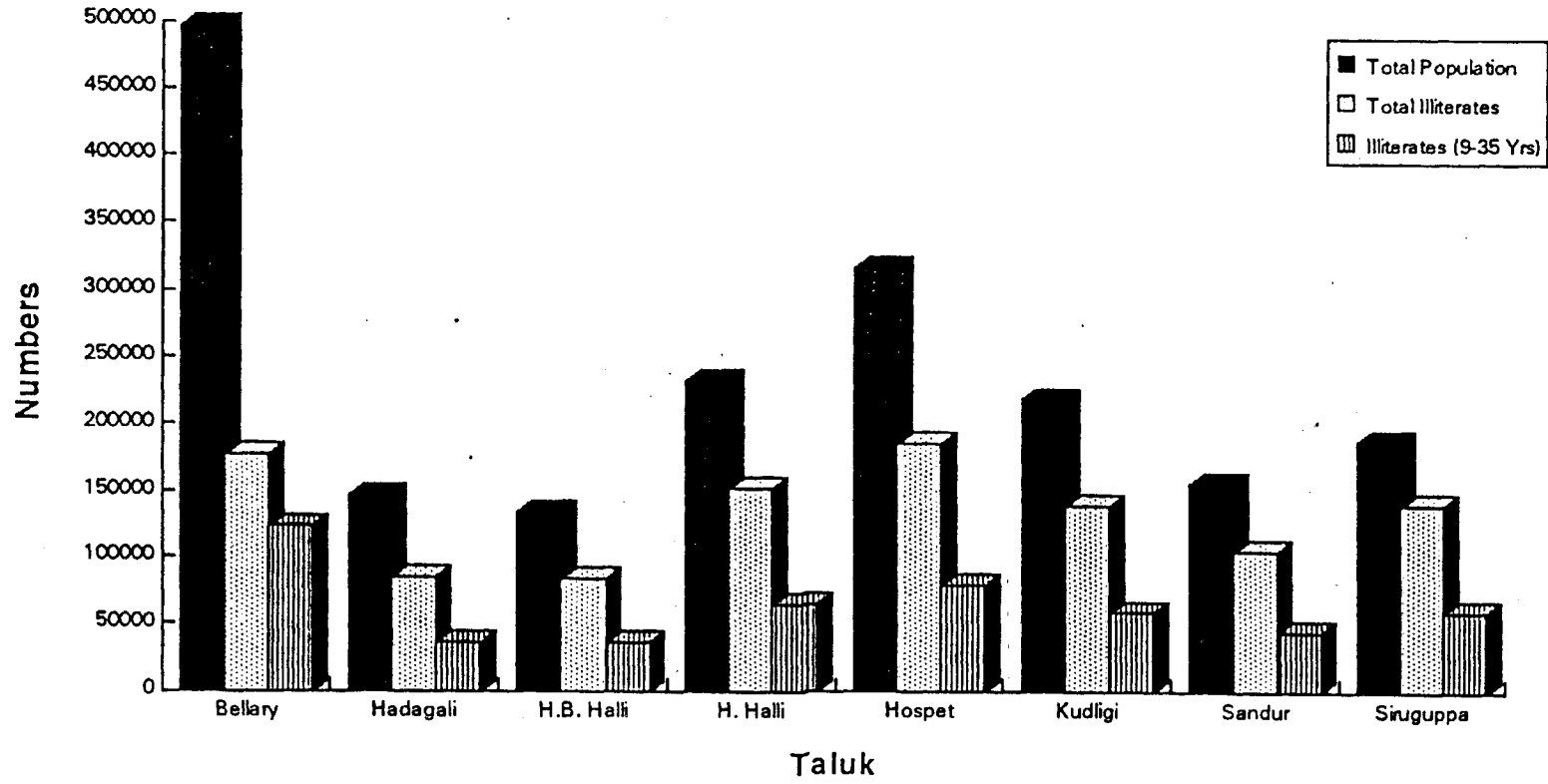
Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk.	Total population of the district.			Literates			Total illiterates			Illiterates in the age group of 9 to 35 years.
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total.	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Bellary.	258603	238655	497258	130041	73678	203719	12852	164977	293539	123786
2.	Hadagali	74172	72608	146778	40246	21484	61730	33926	51122	85048	35720
3.	H.B.Halli	67546	66915	134461	33326	17189	50515	34220	49726	83946	35750
4.	H.Halli	119228	114177	233405	53657	27152	80809	65571	87025	152596	64590
5.	Hospet	161495	155543	317038	82475	48292	130767	79020	107251	186271	78734
6.	Kudligi	111441	107596	219037	53208	26639	79847	58233	80957	139190	58460
7.	Sandur	79940	76248	156188	35108	16482	51590	44832	59766	104598	43931
8.	Siruguppa	94790	39760	188550	33952	14052	48004	60838	79708	140546	59029
Total:		967215	925500	1892715	462013	244968	706931	505302	680532	1185734	500000

Graph 3
Bellary District
Bar Graph Showing Total Number of Literates & Illiterates



Graph 4
Bellary District

Graph Showing Total Population, Total Illiterates & No. of Illiterates to be covered under Saksharta Andolana



CHAPTER IV

OBJECTIVES AND GOALS

The Sampurna Saksharta Andolana i.e. Total literacy campaign of Bellary district is finally aimed at achieving the following objectives:-

1. TO impart functional literacy to all the adults within the targetted age group of 9 - 35 years following the area based approach. Age group 9-14 years will be given Non Formal Education and other will be treated as adults.
2. To create general awareness in the public about importance of literacy and make the people to realise that education is social programme and also an instrument of development.
3. To create environment conducive to voluntary participation of learners and teachers in the learning process.
4. To promote awareness of universal primary education to all the children between 6 to 8 years.
5. To reduce the drop out rates and ensure that all the enrolled children continue the education.
6. To undertake all the programmes of health, small family norm, women welfare, afforestation, national integration, conservation of natural resources, economic water management along with the literacy programmes.
7. To ensure the substainability of campaign after the withdrawal of the programme through continued voluntary participation of the people. The literacy campaign programme will be converted into mass movement thorough involvement of all sections of the society.

8. To promote close coordination and cooperation among the bureaucracy and neo literates, to promote literacy through proper environment building and using media, cultural jathas, street plays and folk melas.
9. To initiate active participation of people in the national developmental programmes and to impart vocational training schemes to the neo literates by providing vocational training during post literacy period.
10. To initiate continuing education programme for neo literates in the second phase of the programme.
11. To motivate the people to take active participation in the national and developmental programmes of the Government.
12. To improve the economic status of the neo literates by vocational training during the post literacy period.
13. To improve the absorption of ideas of primary health, hygiene etc., among the rural people, specially woman, by combining these message with literacy training.
14. To initiate continuing education programmes for neo literates in the IInd phase of the campaign.

CHAPTER V

STRATEGY OF THE CAMPAIGN

It is estimated that there are 5 lakh illiterates in the age group of 9 to 35 years in the district. Majority of them belong to schedule castes, scheduled tribe, backward classes, women specially in the rural areas. They are the poorest of the poor, but engaged in the productive activities of the nation. Therefore, it requires some amount of literacy to expose them to the world of development and better living. To provide the functional literacy to such a big mass of 5 lakh illiterates, on the war footing, the following strategies are proposed to be adopted in the total literacy campaign of Bellary district.

- 1) The functional literacy will be imparted to the illiterates in the age group of 9 to 14 years and 15 to 35 years separately. The 9 to 14 year age group will be exposed to non formal education and others to adult education. Separate primers will be developed and supplied, volunteers will be trained to teach these groups separately.
- 2) The learning materials, which have already been developed by the State resource centre would be adopted for the adult learners in the age group of 15 to 35 and the materials developed by the DSERT or Raichur and Shimoga total literacy campaign will be used for the learners in the age group of 9 to 14 years.
- 3) The mass mobilisation and involvement in the total literacy campaign will be done by the multi media campaigns, kala jathas and publicity through the press, radio television etc.
- 4) A good organisational setup will be established to look after the promotion of literacy campaign. The village level literacy committees will be formed for the effective implementation of the campaign. All the campaign activities

will be carried out by the committees at different levels.

- 5) Mini campaigns will be organised in order to raise the level of thinking among the learners.
- 6) Leaders of all the religions, caste and creeds will be requested for the active support to the total literacy campaign.
- 7) Total literacy campaign would be made people's movement by involving the voluntary organisations and social service organisations, already mentioned earlier.
- 8) Special attention would be given to the socially and economically under privileged classes like SC, ST and Backward communities.
- 9) Special steps will be taken to encourage women, weaker and rural sections, to assume the leadership in the campaign.
- 10) Services of committed, sincere and active persons of the government and voluntary organisations will be utilised in the implementation of total literacy campaign.
- 11) Female volunteers from Mahila Mandals, Yuvathi Mandals and the Samasthas will be motivated for the cause of women literacy.
- 12) Volunteers from the Dalitha Sangharsha Samithi, schedule caste and schedule tribes will be identified and motivated to participate in the campaign for the cause of the weaker section.
- 13) Trainings, workshops, orientation, conventions and seminars would be conducted to train large number of resource persons, volunteers, full time workers, people's representatives, Government officials, voluntary organisations etc. for the effective implementation of literacy campaign.

- 14) About 6 thousand peoples representatives will be elected in the month of December 1993 in accordance with the Panchayath Raj Act, would be involved in the campaign.
- 15) Separate literacy programmes will be formulated for the rural, urban and slum areas and also for the tribal and women population.
- 16) Apart from teaching 3 r's the mini campaign will be undertaken to tackle the problems of over population, pollution, poverty, unemployment ration cards, house sites, health, suffering of women, had habits like taking intoxicated drinks, tobacco, drugs gambling etc. Attitude of the public indulging in these bad habits will be attempted to be changed and they will be initiated in the income generating vocations.
- 17) Four special themes have been taken up, to be integrated in the over all literacy programme, which are as follows:-

1) LITERACY, HYGIENE AND PRIMARY HEALTH :

Many areas of Bellary district are prone to diseases like Gastro Enteritis and Japanese Encephalitis year after year. Every year these diseases take their toll. Apart from this the primary health indicators like infant mortality rate, institutional delivery, family planning coverage etc. of the district are abysmally low. Hence, special emphasis need to be given towards promotion of hygienic habits and adopting elementary preventive health measures, specially in the rural areas. Concerted efforts will be made to take these ideas along with the literacy message.

As part of the literacy campaign, health camps will be organised and messages sent through media and cultural jathas and street plays. The importance of the hygiene and preventive health measures will be emphasized. Already a few villages in the district have been selected for providing integrated drinking water and sewage system under the aegis of the World Bank. Rural areas will be identified for special attention for using these facilities.

2) ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF WATER :

Water is a scarce commodity in the district. Lifeline of the district is Tungabhadra river and canal system from the Tungabhadra dam. There is severe shortage of water in the summer months, specially when canals are closed. However, it has been observed that a lot of water is wasted by inefficient farming practices specially in paddy and cotton growing areas. Also many of the drinking water schemes are under utilised or mal functioning. There is also a drastic reduction in the ground water level because of over exploitation.

Efforts will be made to combine the message of literacy along with the practices of efficient water management in the paddy growing areas. Also rural folk will be sensitised through means of literacy campaign about the benefits of drinking clean and purified water and conserving water.

3) AFFORESTATION AND ENVIRONMENT :

Large tracts of the district are either barren or land of degraded quality. Apart from this due to over use of water in paddy fields many fields have become acidic rendering them useless for cultivation. In Bellary, Sandur and Siruguppa taluks approximately 70 mines are in operation. These mines are in the reserved forest areas. This has led to large amounts of de-forestation and environmental degradation. Apart from this Bellary also falls under the Arid zone. Only 8% of the landmarks is under forests, which is very low compared to the state average.

As a part of the literacy programme the semiemployed rural youths will be involved in the literacy campaigning. It is proposed that they will also :

- a) train the educated village youth in preparing man made village resource map of the village.
- b) to prepare simple programme of prevention of soil erosion and siltation of tanks and water sources in the village.
- c) to take up afforestation in suitable areas near the village and
- d) to train the educated village youth to set up simple water harvesting structures.

4) LITERACY, WOMEN AND EQUALITY :

Bellary is a district where the primary sector of economy specially agriculture and mining is dominant. Women are employed as labourers in both the sectors but their wages are half that of men and they are exploited. They constitute a large chunk of marginal labourers.

The abhorrent Devadasi tradition still has vestiges in the district. The status of woman in the rural is low and they are generally treated as inferior. The sex ratio is unfavorable (965/1000). The literacy rate of women is 26% compared to 47% of men.

Literacy mission will be used as a medium to reach these women and bring a change in their socio economic status to improve the accessibility of targetted group and to increase the acceptability of mission, it's proposed that as far as possible all the members of various committes, volunteers etc. will have at least 50% females.

LITERACY FOR REMOTE HABITATS :

Bellary district has about 638 villages and 352 hamlets. Apart from this there are some other inhabited areas near the villages. These habitations though not populous are significantly large in number. Special strategy will have to be devolved to take care of these special geographical entities. These are mainly of three types.

a) ANDHRA CAMPS :-

There are certain settlements located near the main revenue villages, in the irrigated areas. These are generally inhabited by people of Andhra origin, who have come to Karnataka and taken up cultivation in the irrigated areas. They are almost permanent in nature and are largely populated by the people of Andhra origin. These are mainly found in the taluks bordering Andhra Pradesh i.e Bellary and Siruguppa taluks. There are 55 Andhra camps in Bellary district. 36 in Bellary taluk, 13 in Siruguppa taluk, 1 in Hospet taluk, 5 in H.B.halli taluk.

These Andhra camps have many peculiar features as explained above. Apart from that all the population of these camps generally know agriculture only. Special attention shall be made to find volunteers from amongst the Andhra camps only.

b) MINING CAMPS :-

There are about 80 mines in Bellary district. These are mainly involved in Iron and Manganese ore extraction. These mines are 43 in Sandur taluk, 20 in Hospet taluk, 7 in Bellary taluk. These mines are located in remote areas. They have the labour camps located in the mining areas only. The Mine Owners Association of Bellary have been approached in this regard, and they have agreed to cooperate by placing volunteers in each mining camp.

c) LAMBANI TANDAS :-

Lambanis are not ethnic to the district and have migrated from North. They are nomadic in culture. They have set up tandas, which are near the villages. They are classified as SCs and have very low literacy levels, resulting in very poor vocational skills. They are economically backward, generally work as labourers only. There are 110 tandas in Bellary District. The break-up is as follows:-

Harapanahalli	46
Bellary	2
Siruguppa	2
Sandur	3
Hospet	8
Kudligi	10
Hadagali	29
H.B. Halli	10

It will be our endeavour to formulate special strategies to reach these thandas. Efforts will be made to combine the literacy campaign activity along with vocational skills viz., weaving, wood painting, embroidery etc. Literacy camps will also be used to eradicate social evils like economic backwardness from amongst the Lambanis.

CHAPTER VI

ACTION PLAN

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE :

For the implementation of total literacy programme in the district, various committees have been formed. They are as follows:-

1. GENERAL BODY OF THE SOCIETY :-

A preliminary meeting of all voluntary organisations, educational Institutions, Government departmental heads and social leaders of the district was held and Zilla Saksharta Samithi (ZSS) formed.

A society has been registered called Saksharta Vijaya under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat as Co-Chairman.

2. EXECUTIVE BODY (ZILLA SAKSHARTA SAMITHI) :-

The Executive Body of Zilla Saksharta Samithi consists of 20 members. Of them 50% are from the voluntary organisations and 50% from the Government departments. The Deputy Commissioner acts as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat as Co-Chairman. The Superintendent of Police is the Vice-Chairman.

3. ADVISORY COMMITTEE (ZILLA SAKSHARTA SALAHA SAMITHI) :-

For the proper and effective implementation of the total literacy programme in the District, an advisory committee i.e. Zilla Saksharta Salaha Samithi is formed to advise the Zilla Saksharta Samithi. This ZSSS is formed under the Chairmanship of District Minister consisting of

30-40 persons drawn from the public, who have rich experiences in one or the other spheres. They include M.Ps, M.L.As, MLCs, men of letters, artists and educationalists. This committee shall meet once in two months to discuss and give necessary guidance. Similar advisory committees have been formed at the Taluk Level (Taluk Saksharta Salaha Samithi) headed by local MLA and at Grama Panchayat Level (Gram Panchyat Saksharta salaha Samithi) headed by Gram Panchyat Pradhan. Similar committee have been formed at City/town levels headed by Municipality Presidents.

SUB COMMITTEES :

There are 4 sub-committees at District level to assist the executive committee in the implementation of the programmes.

1) FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE :-

This committee consists of the office bearers of the Executive body and the persons known for administration and management. This committee will look after the Administrative and financial aspects of the programme.

2) PUBLICITY, ENVIRONMENT BUILDING AND MATERIAL PRODUCTION COMMITTEE :-

It consists of well known folklore and drama artists, media men and writers. This committee undertakes building the educational environment. It also oversees publicity projects, apart from this, it will look after the preparation and adoption of literacy kits and other allied teaching learning materials through help of eminent educationists and teachers.

3) SURVEY AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE :-

It comprises of the eminent persons from the academic and training side. It plans and executes the training programme at various levels. It prepares formats for conducting the survey of the illiterates and supervises the training work after identifying required man power.

4) MONITORING AND EVALUATION COMMITTEE :-

This committee comprises of Executive Officers, Administrators, Academicians and voluntary organisations. It will manage the entire literacy programme from the beginning. There are two sub-committees to assist the monitoring and evaluation work. They are :

(a) Sub-committee for co-ordination of voluntary organisations :-

It consists of office bearers of voluntary organisations and social servicing organisations. It mobilises the voluntary organisations, youth mandals, mahila mandals, students associations etc. for the literacy programme.

(b) Sub-committee for prevention of dropouts :-

It will mobilise the students to involve as volunteers in the teaching and evaluation programme. Identification and enrolment of children in the age group of 6 to 18 years in the formal schools will be the main function of this committee.

5) SUB-COMMITTEE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIAL THEMES :-

This sub-committee is headed by the Deputy Commissioner and is comprised of senior most officials and social workers. It co-ordinates the work of the four sub-committees to promote the sustainability of the total literacy campaign. It also oversees the implementation of special themes along with the literacy programmes. These four themes are

- a) Economic management of water resources
- b) Hygiene and primary Health committee
- c) Afforestation and environmental management
- d) Woman and equality

TALUK LEVEL COMMITTEES

1) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (TALUK SAKSHARTA SAMITHI) :-

The Executive committee at the taluk level Saksharta Samithi consists of 15 to 20 members. Tahsildar of the Taluk is the Chairman and the Block Development officer of the Taluk Panchayat will be the Co-Chairman. It executes the literacy programme in the taluk under the guidance of the Zilla Saksharta Samithi. The taluka level executive committee also has 3 sub-committee on the line of Zilla Saksharta Samithi. These sub-committees are

- a) Training.
- b) Publicity and environment building
- c) Review of implementation of special themes

2) ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TALUK SAKSHARTA SALAHA SAMITHI) :-

This committee is constituted in each taluk under the Chairmanship of M.L.A . It comprises of peoples representatives and eminent persons of the taluk. It gives guidance to the executive committee.

SUB PROJECT LEVEL COMMITTEE :

Each of the 22 sub projects will have the committee for the implementation of literacy programme. It consist of government officials and volunteers. A full time co-ordinator will be the convener of the committee. It will meet often and take decisions. It will be incharge of all the activities of the literacy campaign in the sub-project area. It will be headed by a Taluk level officer.

GRAMA PANCHAYAT LEVEL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (GRAMA PANCHAYAT SAKSHARTA SAMITHI) :

At Grama Panchayat level Saksharta Samithi is formed under the Chairmanship of the

Executive Officer, Grama Panchayat. It consists of 15 members representing the villages, voluntary organisation, and peoples representatives.

GRAM PANCHAYAT SALAHA SAMITHI :

It will be headed by Grama Panchyat Pradhan and consists of Govt. officials and eminent persons of Panchayat.

CITY/TOWN COMMITTEES :

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (CMC/TMC SAKSHARTA SAMITHI) :

At each town or city, the City/Town Saksharta committees will be formed under the Chairmanship of the Commissioners/Chief Officers of a Town/City Municipality. It consists of 15 members representing the people of various walks of life.

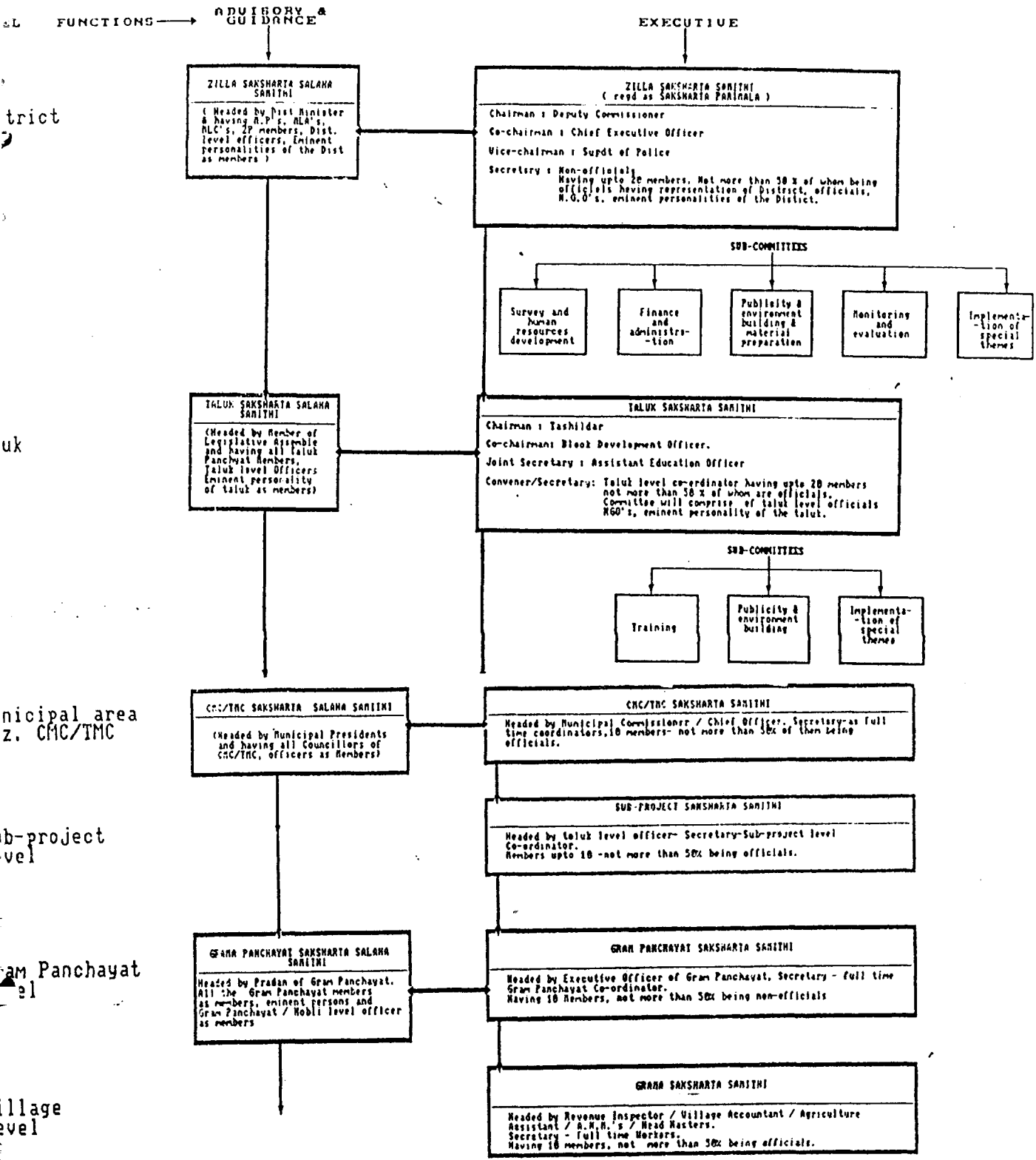
ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CMC/TMC SAKSHARTA SALAHA SAMITHI) :

It will be headed by respective CMC/TMC President and comprise of Govt. officials and eminent persons of CMC/TMC.

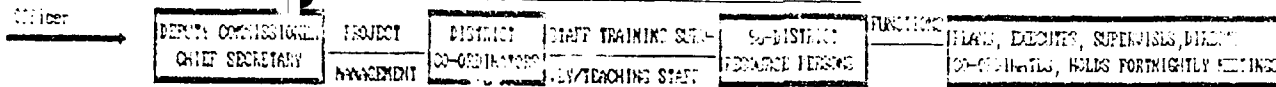
VILLAGE LEVEL COMMITTEES (GRAMA SAKSHARTA SAMITHI) :

At village level Grama Saksharta Samithi will be formed consisting of village elders, school teachers, volunteers, Angangawadi workers, Yuvaka / Yuvathi / Mahila Mandalies and other interested persons. The Head Master/ Revenue Inspector/Village Accountant/Agriculture Assistants of the village will act as a Chairman of the committee. The committee plays a vital role in carrying the objectives of literacy campaign directly to the people. It meets atleast once or twice in a week and take speedy steps. This committee will identify and select suitable and committed volunteers. The matching and batching of learners and volunteers will be done by this committee. It makes arrangements for teaching and learning process and to organise campaign activities. It will also attend all the problems relating to learning centres, replacement of incompetent volunteers etc.,

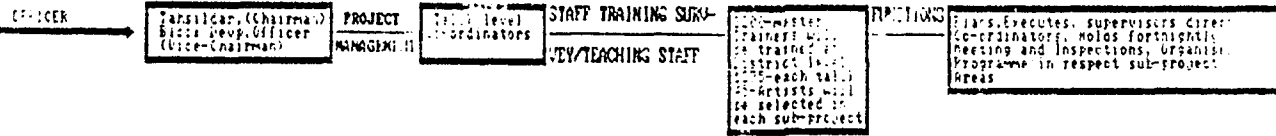
**ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF SAKSHARTA ANDOLAN
BELLARY DISTRICT**



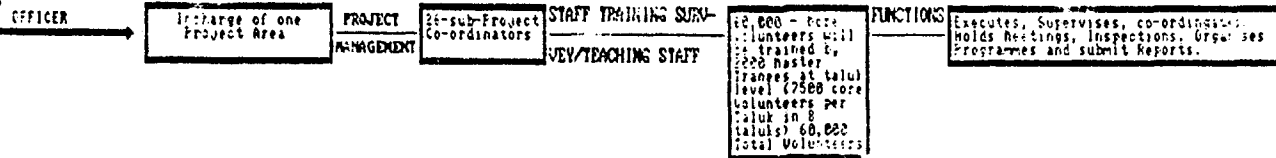
Zilla Saksharta samithi (Regd. Saksharta Parimala)



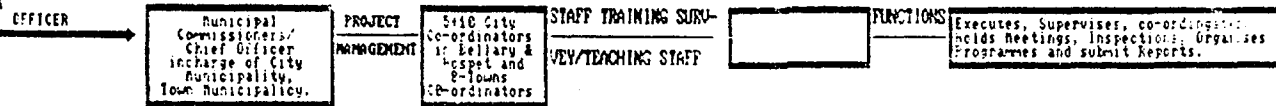
Taluk Saksharta Samithi



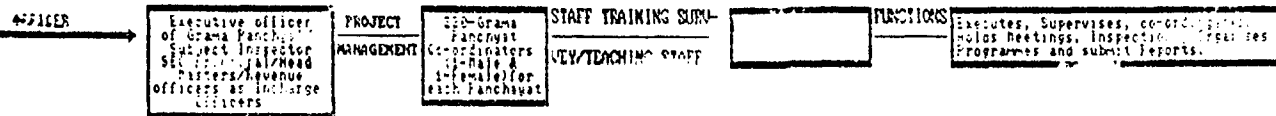
Sub-Project Area



9-Towns and
2-Cities



Grama Pan-
chayat
Level



Village
Level



FULL TIME WORKERS - (CO-ORDINATORS) :-

To look after the whole net work of the literacy campaign requires full time workers at various levels. At district level 18 full time workers will be selected from among the government officials, voluntary organisations and interested individuals having knowledge of literacy programme. At taluk level/town level 2 full time workers and at village Panchayath level one full time worker will be selected. They form neat cadre of workers and form a link between District level administration and field level administration. The detail of full time workers is shown as below:-

1. District level co-ordinators	:	18	
2. Taluk Level co-ordinators	:	16	(8x2)
3. Sub project co-ordinators	:	22	(22x1)
4. Grama Panchayath co-ordinators	:	220	(220x1)
5. C.M.C/T.M.C.	:	85	(20x1 + 8x5)
<hr/>			
TOTAL	:	631	

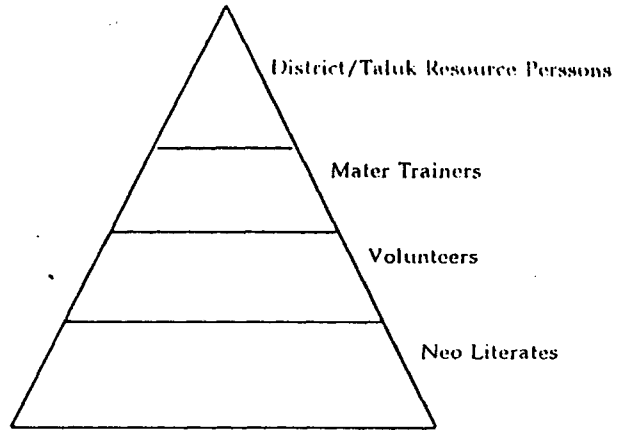
SELECTION OF VOLUNTARY FORCE :-

The total literacy campaign is mainly based on voluntarism. To literate 5.0 lakh illiterates require a large number of volunteers of different kind. The selection of the voluntary force will be made on the basis of their qualifications, calibre and experience. The important criteria for their selection will be:-

- 1) The amount of knowledge they possess.
- 2) The belief they have in the literacy programme.
- 3) The amount of commitment towards the programme.
- 4) The amount of leadership quality and the influence in the society.
- 5) They must be capable of communicating.

The identification of voluntary force is the most crucial part of the programme, since the success of actual teaching and learning process depends on them. Care will be taken to ensure easy availability of sufficient number of volunteers as below.

1. District resource persons.
2. Taluk level key resource persons.
3. Master trainers.
4. Full time workers.
5. Volunteers.



1) Persons who work at district level sub-committees:-

The most experienced and knowledgeable persons will be selected among the Principals, academicians, administrators etc. to work at district level committees.

2) District resource persons :-

Resource persons will be selected from the college lecturers and training institutions.

3) Taluk resource persons :-

The taluk resource persons will be selected from the lecturers and High schools teachers.

4) Master Trainers :-

Master trainers will be selected from the high school and primary school teachers and voluntary agencies.

5) Village/Ward Level co-ordinators :-

They will be selected to form a sub-committee in consultation with village committee. These co-ordinators must be committed and influential in the locality to take decision on urgent issues of the programme. The school teachers, Yuvaka-Yuvathi Mandali office bearers will be selected to work as village co-ordinators.

6) Volunteers :-

The campaign requires as many as 60,000 volunteers in the district. They will be selected by the village level committee on the basis of their commitment and sincerity.

NODAL OFFICERS :

To manage the free flow of information from District level and review the literacy programme at each stage. Nodal Officers will be nominated at different level as follows:-

1) TALUK NODAL OFFICERS :-

District level executive officer will be assigned as a Nodal Officer of Taluk literacy programme.

2) SUB-PROJECT NODAL OFFICER :-

Taluk level Officer will be nominated as a Nodal Officer of sub-project literacy programme and also to head the Sub project Saksharta Samithi.

3) GRAMA PANCHAYATH NODAL OFFICER :-

Grama Panchayath level officer and village Head Master will be given the work of village Nodal Officer and also to head Gram Panchayat Saksharta Samithi.

CARETAKER :—

In order to complete the literacy campaign on war footing, the learning centres must be running continuously, with full enthusiasm throughout the campaign. Therefore it is planned to have another category of volunteers who take care of 5 learning centres each. School teachers, Village Accountants, Anganawadi workers, NSS students, Office bearer of youth clubs will be entrusted the work of caretaker.

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CHAPTER VII

SURVEY OF ILLITERATES

One day survey will be conducted to identify the illiterates in the age group of 9-35 years and to identify the local volunteers to teach them. A separate voluntary force will be developed to conduct the survey with the help of Government officials, voluntary organisations, teachers, Yuvak-Yuvathi mandals and NSS students. There are 3,91,118 house holders in Bellary district. Squads will be formed for visiting the houses. Each squad consisting of 3 persons is expected to visit 20 houses. The required formats will be supplied along with training. On the next day of the survey the village literacy meeting will be held wherein the list of illiterates and local volunteers will be prepared. Thereafter the matching batching list will be completed in consultation with learners and volunteers. One day survey programme for identification of illiterates will be conducted effectively in a festive atmosphere for establishing learning environment.

The survey work will be carried out and co-ordinated by the committees linked as follows:-

- 1) District survey committee .
- 2) Taluk survey committee.
- 3) Sub-project survey committee.
- 4) Gram Panchayat survey committee.
- 5) Village survey committee and
- 6) Squad

The following survey formats will be used :-

- 1) Household survey formats.
- 2) Squad consolidation formats.
- 3) Village consolidation formats.
- 4) Gram Panchayat consolidation formats.
- 5) Sub project consolidation formats.
- 6) Taluk consolidation formats.
- 7) District consolidation formats.

The schedule of the survey is as follows :-

- 1) 7 to 12 noon conducting of the survey.
- 2) 12 to 1 p.m squad level consolidation.
- 3) 1 to 2 p.m Village/Ward level consolidation.
- 4) 2 to 3 p.m Gram Panchayat level consolidation.
- 5) 3 to 4.30 p.m Taluk level consolidation.
- 6) 4.30 to 6 p.m District level consolidation.

The total number of illiterates identified in the district will be announced at 7.30 p.m on the same day by organising a function and through A.I.R.

CHAPTER VIII

MOTIVATION AND MOBILISATION

Motivation and mobilisation play a very vital role in making the total literacy campaign a people's movement. Special attention has to be paid to these two aspects to make the programme a great success.

MOBILISATION OF PUBLIC OPINION TO ENABLE THE COMMUNITY TO PARTICIPATE VOLUNTARILY

An intensive publicity drive will be organised throughout the campaign period to keep the enthusiasm alive. The following activities will be taken up.

Bharat Gnana Vignana Jatha was conducted in the district from 2nd of October 1990 to 14th November 1990 by Bharatha Gnana Vignana Samithi. It had created an excellent environment for literacy campaign. The response of the people was extremely encouraging. The street theatres, songs, folk songs like Kolata, Bhajana are proposed to be used to enthuse the public to participate in the programme effectively and voluntarily.

CYCLE JATHA :

In the beginning cycle jathas will be organised in every mandal for one day. This jatha will be conducted before the survey of illiterates is conducted. There will be 10 volunteers in the Jatha Group. They will move in all the villages of the Mandal concerned. They will have literacy message boards tied to their cycles and will shout slogans wherever they go and request the public to co-operate in the campaign. They will convey the message of literacy to the common man in the villages. Mostly these volunteers would be trained, drawn from the schools and colleges of the Mandals which would motivate them to take up this Jatha.

CINEMAS AND SLIDES :

In both touring as well as permanent theatres of the district, cinema slides pertaining to Literacy Campaign would be exhibited to convey the message of Total Literacy Campaign to the audience.

WALL WRITING :

All the public buildings and schools walls would be covered with writings on Total Literacy Campaign which are expected to have a major effect on the publicity of the Total Literacy Campaign throughout the district.

COMPETITIONS IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES :

The students will work in two ways i.e. they will motivate their parents and neighbourers as well as they will prepare themselves to work as volunteers. Unless they co-operate and get involved, the campaign will achieve little success. So competitions in debate, essays, literacy songs, dramas will be arranged among the students. By this way they will be made to talk and think about literacy again and again. They will make up their minds to work as volunteers and at the same time carry the message of literacy to their parents and neighbourers and will persuade them to learn. If the students force their parents to become literate, the parents will not refuse their request. This will be a very effective approach.

T.V.RADIO AND PRESS COVERAGE :

Arrangements would be made to give the news bulletin to the Radio (particularly Hospet F.M.Station) for covering extensively. Lectures would be organised which would be broadcast through the Radio.

The local and state level papers will be requested to provide wide publicity through their esteemed papers covering the news of Total Literacy campaign in the district every day. It is also proposed to bring out a weekly Saksharta newsletter detailing the activities undertaken.

KALAJATHA :

The Kalajatha which were conducted by Bharath Gnana Vignana Samithi during the last year had given boost and confidence for using Kala Jathas as the main media to create environment. BCVS Kalajatha artists will be identified and training work shops will be conducted for them at district level. Troups will be formed to enact street plays, sing literacy songs, conduct dramas, Bayalatas, Puppet shows, Kolata etc. Every group will consist of 15 to 20 artists and these troupes will tour throughout the district attracting mass and conveying the message of literacy to them. These Kalajathas will be active throughout the campaign period.

Veeragase Kunita, Bhajana, Hagaluveshagararu, Keelya Kyatara Tanda, Dollu Kunita, Nandikolu, Tasivadya, Togalu gombeyata and Gouri Makkala Hadugalu, being the special features of the district will also be arranged with the help of local public.

COOKING AND RANGOLI COMPETITION AND BABY SHOWS :

The major strategy in the total Literacy Campaign of Bellary district is to make a distinct approach for women exclusively. The main intention is to involve women on a very large scale who do not readily come out of their houses. Therefore under the auspices of Mahilamandals, Yuvathi Mandals and other active women organisations, it is proposed to organise rangoli and cooking competitions to ensure large scale participation of women. It is also proposed to organise Baby shows to capture motherly affection of women towards the children spontaneously. It is also proposed to conduct folk songs competitions and preparation of handicraft materials competitions among the SC/ST women.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE BY THE SC/ST COMMUNITIES OF THE DISTRICT

It is often found that some of the Harijan/ST communities have special traditional folk arts which is distinct to each community. Since the programme has taken a herculean task of achieving 100 percent literacy with reference to SC/ST, it is proposed to involve them by enabling them to perform not only in their villages but outside their mandals itself, which is expected to generate lot of enthusiasm.

DISPLAY OF SIGN BOARDS AT PROMINENT PLACES :

It is proposed to display the attractive boards describing the aims and objectives of the Mass Literacy Campaign with pictures of learning process at Bus-stations in the district and taluk head quarters for public vision.

PUBLICITY ON VEHICLES :

The R.T.O Bellary will be requested to instruct all the owners of the four wheeled vehicle to write slogans on total literacy campaign on their vehicles. Similarly KSRTC authorities would also be requested to write the slogans on buses

AKSHARA SHILAS :

In prominent Villages, Towns and Cities etc., the Kannada alphabets will be engraved on granite slabs and fixed . Neo literates can familiarise themselves with alphabets by writing with chalk on the engravings.

CHAPTER IX

TRAINING

Training is an important programme in the literacy campaign. A systematic planning as to content and methodology required for the literacy programme will be chalked out in consultation with SRC and Department of mass Education. Training will be given in phases like pre learning, learning period and pre evaluation as to get the feedback. Locally available persons will be identified as resource persons, master trainers and volunteers on the basis of their calibre, qualification, profession, interest and ability to communicate materials. The experts from SRC, DME and total literacy declared districts will be drafted to give training to resource persons. The district resource persons will impart training to the master trainers. The master trainers will in turn give training to locally selected volunteers.

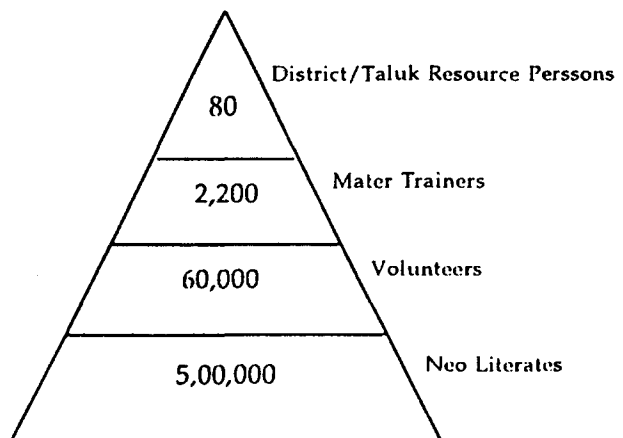
The number of persons required at each level may be calculated as follows:-

- 1) One volunteer for every 10 learners.
- 2) One master trainer for 25 to 30 volunteers
- 3) One resource person for 25 to 30 master trainers.

Ten percent extra will be trained and kept as reserve to fill the the drop out vacancy.

The total number of voluntary force required for the campaign is as follows:-

- a) District level resource persons 16
- b) Key resource persons at taluk level 64
- c) Master trainers 2200
- d) Volunteers 60,000



The literacy training will also be given to district and Mandal level officials, voluntary organisation, members of sub-committees, various level co-ordinators and whomsoever involved in the literacy campaign. Training will be conducted in four phases i.e. as below.

- I Phase:- Initial training for four days about literacy programme and first primer.
- II Phase:- Two days training regarding feedback and about the second primer.
- III Phase:- Two days training about the feedback and third primer.
- IV Phase:- One day training about evaluation and total outcome of the programme.

The residential training will be arranged and at the time of the training all the campaign material samples will be supplied. The trainees will be made familiar with monitoring and evaluation.

THE TRAINING STRATEGY WILL BE AS BELOW.

Sl. No.	Category	No. of stages	Duration of the period	Total No. of days
1)	District level Officers.	1	1	1 day
2)	Taluk level Officers.	1	1	1 day
3)	Voluntary organisations.	1	1	1 day
4)	Full time workers	5	(10+2+2+2+1)	17 days
5)	Sub committee members	4	(4+2+2+1)	9 days
6)	Resource persons.	4	(4+2+2+1)	9 days
7)	Master trainers.	4	(4+2+2+1)	9 days
8)	Volunteers.	4	(4+2+2+1)	9 days
9)	Kala Jathas	1	1	15 days
10)	Nodal Officers.	1	1	2 days
11)	Care takers.	1	1	1 day
12)	Village/Ward co-ordinators.	1	1	1 day
13)	Workshop for primer preparation.	1	1	15 days

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERACY KITS :-

Literacy kits will be distributed to the volunteers during the first phase of training so as to enable them to start the teaching process in time.

CHAPTER X

PREPARATION OF TEACHING LEARNING MATERIALS

The academic committee consisting of experts will be formed to prepare teaching and learning materials. It is planned to use separate primers for both the age groups of 9 to 14 and 15 to 35. The experts will screen the primers adopted by the total literacy campaign of Raichur district or Shimoga or Tumkur and with necessary revision to suit local culture and environment to prepare the material. SRC may also be consulted while finalising the primers for the age group of 9 to 14 according to the norms of minimum level learning.

THE LITERACY KIT CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:-

3 primers ,exercise book,pencil,work book,initial report,final report and evaluation sheet. The volunteers guide and additional information book will be prepared for the help of volunteers.The academic committee will also design the other allied teaching learning materials concerned with motivation and survey like formats, banners, flags, stickers, badges, playcards, posters, audio video cassettes, literacy songs, brochures and slides.

LEARNING PROCESS :-

The period of teaching and learning process is 200 hours i.e.about 5 months. The methodology of the teaching will be as prescribed by the N L M and through I P C L primers I, II and III. Each volunteer will teach 10 illiterates. During the campaign and survey work the volunteers and learners will be identified and linked up. The core volunteers and caretakers will monitor and guide the volunteers in teaching and learning process and also provide assistance whenever necessary. The teaching-learning process will be a participatory method.

During the learning period a series of activities will be organised in order to maintain the tempo of the campaign and also to sustain the interest of both the volunteers and the learners.

These activities may be as follows.

1. Competition in their occupation.
2. Literacy Competition.
3. Sports competition.
4. Cultural competition.
5. Learners competition.

CHAPTER XI

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The monitoring of teaching-learning will be a continuous process in the campaign. The executive committee will meet once in a week preferably on 1st day of the week. The district team will meet on the following day. The office bearer of Taluk co-ordinators will meet on the following day of the district team meeting. One of the district members will attend taluk co-ordinators meeting. The mandal level meeting will be held on the following day of the taluk level meeting. The mandal level co-ordinators, who attend the taluk level meeting will brief the meeting. They will also discuss problems and find out the solutions. The village level meeting will be operating through out the campaign. This will help the committees to ensure an effective management of the campaign.

MONITORING/WEEKLY MEETING.

(FLOW CHART)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE : MONDAY
 DISTRICT CORE MEETING : TUESDAY
 TALUK LEVEL MEETING : WEDNESDAY
 SUB-PROJECT LEVEL : THURSDAY
 GRAMA PANCHYAT/TOWN LEVEL : FRIDAY
 VILLAGE LEVEL : SATURDAY

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SERVICE :-

A Network of management information service will be set up. It will be four tiered system.

The information regarding literacy programme will be flowed from top to bottom and vice versa.

The details of the management information service is as below.

Table- 8 MANAGEMENT INFORMATION STRUCTURE.

	Advisory Body	Executive Body	Volunteers	Resource Persons/ Caretakers	Nodal Officers
1.	Dist.level headed by the Dist. Minister.	20 members team under chairmanship of D.C.	18	16 Resource Person	subcommittee
2.	Tq.level headed by the MLA	15 members team under the chairmanship of the Tahsildar.	27	64 Resource Persons	08
3.	Grama or ward level headed by the Administrator or Adyaksha.	15 Members team.	360 Trainers	2200 Master	242
4.	Village / street level headed by Head mas- ters / VA / RI	10 members team.	60000 volunteers required as per No. of Illi- terates.	10,000 Caretakers	

It is planned to record the entire total literacy programme with the help of the National informatics centre, using their computer system and other computer centres, available in the district.

EVALUTION :-

Evaluation will be done after the learning process. It will be done by preparing separate evaluating module. Both internal and external evaluation will be conducted so as to know the realistic achievement in the learning process. In respect of internal evaluation, it will be inbuilt as the text book will have evaluation of the learners at the end of each primer. The learners evaluation forms will also be prepared and used according to the learning level decided by the NLM. All the campaign personnel will be made familiar with such evaluation procedure and formats at the time of training. The evaluation will be done by the campaign personnel. The evaluation will be conducted in a festive atmosphere by involving the whole society. For conducting of the external evaluation, outside agencies like Indian Institute of Management, Department of social work, Kuvempu University, Shimoga, Kannada University, Hampi will be requested.

CHAPTER XII

SUB PROJECTS

The Bellary district has been divided into 22 sub-projects for the effective management of the whole campaign. The criteria adopted for the creation of the sub projects are as follows:-

- 1) Geographical area :- Each sub-project will cover 15 to 20 Grama Panchayats.
- 2) Population of illiterates :- Each sub-project will cover about 20,000 to 25,000 illiterates.
- 3) The volunteers ratio required is 1:10 plus 10% extra.

Table 9 DETAILS OF THE SUB PROJECTS

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Urban	Rural	Total	Name of the sub-project Head-quarters
1.	Bellary	2	3	5	USP-BELLARY USP-BELLARY RSP-KURGODU RSP-KUDITHINI RSP-CHELLAGURKI
2.	Siruguppa	-	2	2	RSP-HACHOLLI RSP-SRIGERI
3.	Sandur	-	2	2	RSP-SANDUR RSP-BANDRI
4.	Hospet	1	2	3	USP-HOSPET RSP-KAMPLI RSP-M.M.HALLI
5.	Harapanahalli	-	3	3	RSP-H.HALLI RSP-CHIGETERI RSP-TELIGI
6.	Kudligi	-	3	3	RSP-KOTTUR RSP-GUDEKOTA RSP-KUDLIGI
7.	Hadagali	-	2	2	RSP-HADAGALI RSP-HERIHADAGALLI
8.	H.B.Halli	-	2	2	RSP-H.B.HALLI RSP-THAMBRALLI
Total:		3	19	22	

SUB PROJECT WISE INFORMATION.

Table 10 The number of illiterates in the age group of 9 to 35 years.

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Sub Project	No.of illiterates in the age group of 9 to 35 years.	No.of volunteers required.
1.	Bellary	URBAN-SP 1	25000	2700
		URBAN -SP 2	24280	2700
		RURAL -SP 3	24835	3100
		RURAL -SP 4	24835	3100
		RURAL -SP 5	24836	3100
2.	Siruguppa	RURAL -SP 6	22136	2656
		RURAL -SP 7	22136	2657
3.	Sandur	RURAL -SP 8	21965	2636
		RURAL -SP 9	21964	2635
4.	Hospet	URBAN -SP 10	27786	2900
		RURAL -SP 11	25474	3057
		RURAL -SP 12	25474	3057
5.	Harapanahalli	RURAL -SP 13	21530	2600
		RURAL -SP 14	21530	2600
		RURAL -SP 15	21530	2600
6.	Kudligi	RURAL -SP 16	19496	2340
		RURAL -SP 17	19496	2340
		RURAL -SP 18	19496	2339
7.	Hadagali	RURAL -SP 19	17860	2200
		RURAL -SP 20	17868	2200
8.	H.B.Halli	RURAL -SP 21	17875	2200
		RURAL -SP 22	17875	2200

The Taluk level Sakasharta Samithi activities of each sub-project will be looked after by Sub-project Sakasharata Samithi consisting of 15 members who will be Govt. officials and eminent persons of the area and will be headed by a taluk level officer who shall also be the Nodal Officer. The Convener / Secretary will be the full time worker or Co-ordinator.

CHAPTER XIII

CALENDER OF EVENTS

PREPARATION :

December 93 :-

1. Distribution of information brochures about campaign to villages.
2. Setting up of Offices in District level and sub-project level.
3. Second level-Seminars & workshops.
4. Review of primers.
5. Identification of Resource persons.
6. Identification of Master trainers.
7. Training full time staff.
8. Identification of cultural troupes.

January 94 :-

- Mandal level/village level meetings.
- Preparation of motivational materials-1st stage.
- Meeting of various sub committees.
- Training of cultural troupes.

February 94 :-

- Printing of motivational materials-1st stage.
- Survey preparation.
- Printing of survey schedules.
- Preparation of Training Module.
- Training of Master trainers.

March 94 :-

Printing of learning materials.

Wall writing.

Survey preparation.

Survey schedule distribution.

Identification of core volunteers.

Identification of Survey volunteers.

Pre survey jatha.

April 94 :-

Survey.

Preparation of illiterate lists.

Training of core volunteers.

Identification of volunteers and introducing them to illiterates.

Pre learning jatha.

May 94 :-

Training of volunteers.

Pre learning jatha.

Distribution of literacy kits.

June 94 :-

Launching of teaching-learning process.

—— June 1, 1994

Mini campaign family.

Welfare learning jatha.

July '94 :-

Teaching learning process.

Mini campaign about submissions.

2nd level training to master trainers.

Core volunteers - volunteers.

Mass media campaign.

Competition in the various activities.

August 94 :-

- Teaching learning process.
- Mini campaign.
- Competition regarding writing skills.
- 3rd level training.
- Learning jatha.
- Learning competition.
- Cultural competition.

September 94 :-

- Teaching-learning process.
- Mini campaign.
- Sports competition.
- 4th level training evaluation.
- Learning jatha.
- Learning competition.
- Concurrent evaluation.

October 94 :-

- Teaching learning process.
- Preparation of Neo-literates list.
- Concurrent evaluation.

November 94:-

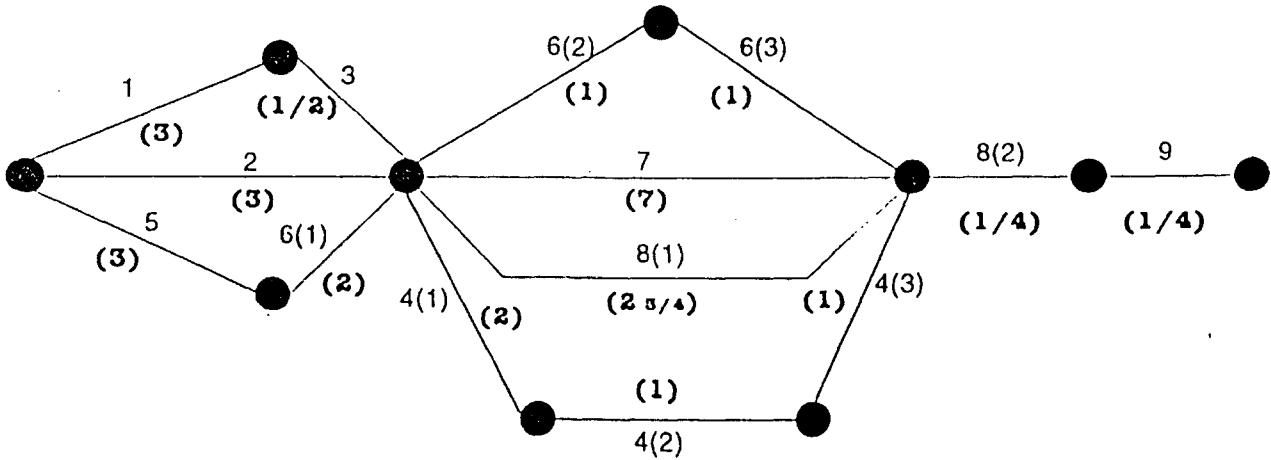
- Teaching - Learning process
- Felicitation of Volunteers/Masters/Core
- Volunteers and Neo-literates.
- Concurrent evaluation.
- Final evaluation.

December 94:-

DECLARATION OF TOTAL LITERACY DISTRICT.

Graph 5

PERT/CPM Chart for TLM, Bellary District 1994



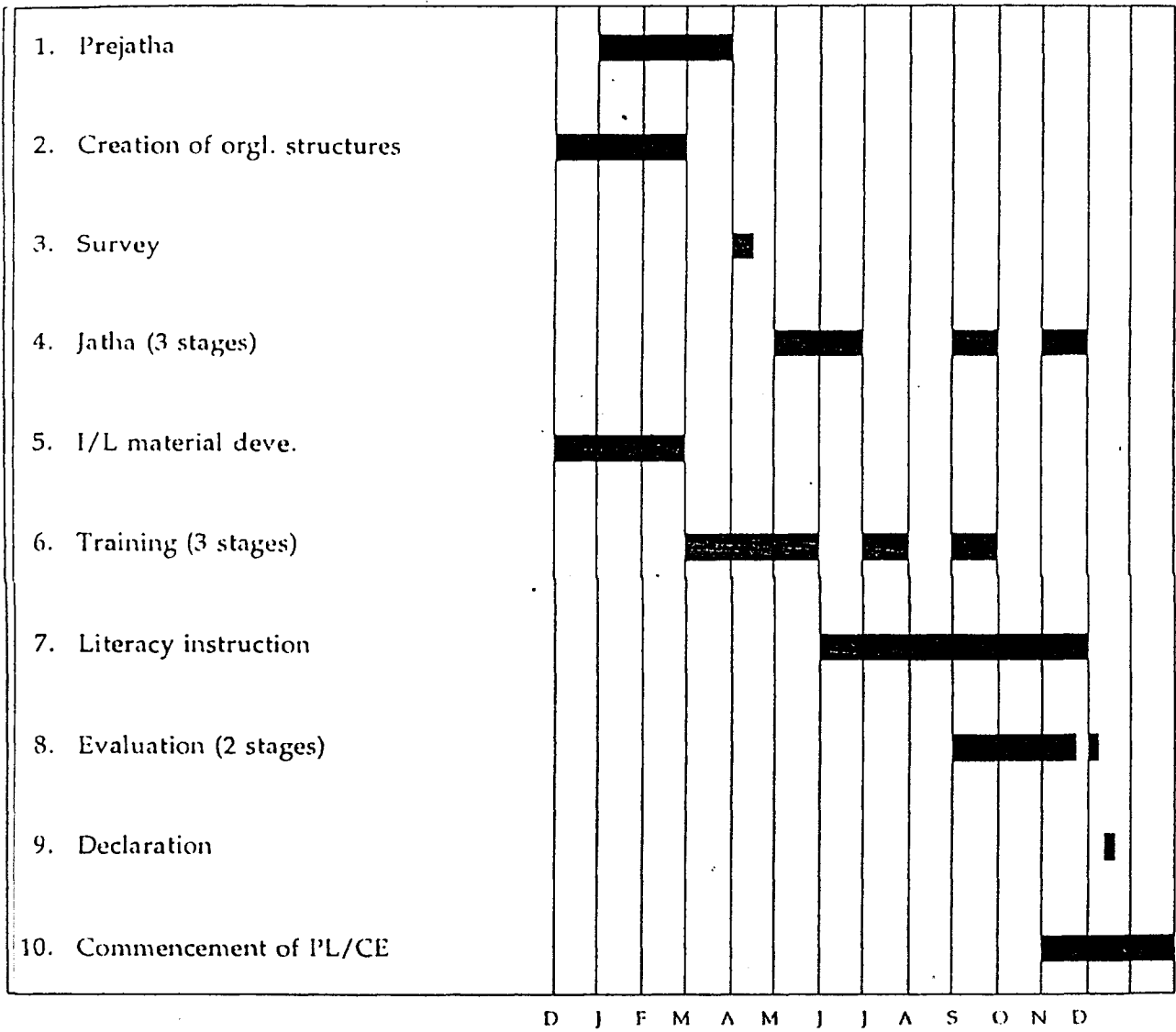
Sl. No.	Activity	Duration (in Months)
1.	Prejatha	3
2.	Creation of orgl. structures	3
3.	Survey	1/2
4.	Jatha (3 stages)	4
5.	I/L material deve.	3
6.	Training (3 stages)	4
7.	Literacy instruction	7
8.	Evaluation (2 stages)	3
9.	Declaration	1/4
10.	Commencement of PL/CE	

Critical Path :

5 - 6(1) - 7 - 8(2) - 9 = 12 1/2 months

Graph 6.

Time Schedule for TLC, Bellary.
Bellary Dist. Bellary.

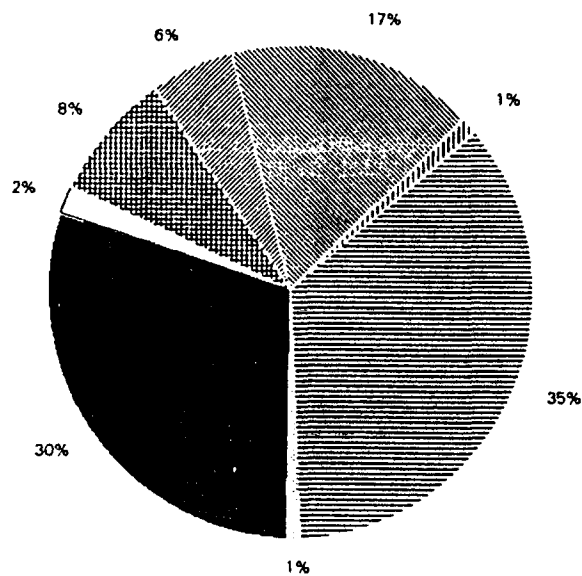


CHAPTER XIV

FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS

ABSTRACT

I	SURVEY	500000
II	LEARNERS & VOLUNTEERS KITS	14300000
III	TRAINING	11880450
IV	CONVENTIONS	754000
V	ENVIRONMENT BUILDING	3337250
VI	MONITORING & EVALUATION	2210000
VII	MANAGEMENT	6638000
VIII	SPECIAL STRATEGY	300000
TOTAL		39919700



Survey	= Kit	Special Strategy	■ Training
□ Conventions	■ Env. Bldg.	⊘ Monitoring & Evaluation	⊘ Management

DETAILS OF BUDGET

ITEM					TOTAL AMOUNT
I	SURVEY	500000 x	1 x	1	500000
TOTAL					500000
II					
	a) Learning Kits	500000 x	25 x	1	12500000
	b) Teachers/volunteers Kits including Volunteers diary/ guides	60000 x	30 x	1	1800000
TOTAL					14300000
III	Training at Various level				
	a) Resource persons at level	80 x	9 x	25	18000
	b) Master Training at Taluk level	2200 x	9 x	25	495000
	c) Teachers/Volunteers	60000 x	9 x	20	10800000
	d) Full time Workers at different levels	360 x	17 x	20	122400
	e) Nodal Officers at various level	1815 x	2 x	20	72600
	f) Kala Jatha Training Programme	23 x	15 x	300	103500
	g) One day orientation to Office bearers of Voluntary agencies and organisations	200 x	1 x	15	3000
	h) One day orientation to District Level Officers	200 x	1 x	15	3000
	i) One day orientation to Taluk level Officers	9 x	70 x	15	9450
	j) Dist.Executive/	300 x	3 x	30	27000

Sub-Committee					
k)	One day Orientation training to care taker of learning Centre	10000 x	1 x	15	150000
l)	Village/Ward Co-ordinators	300 x	9 x	20	54000
m)	Artists Directors Writers workshop	50 x	15 x	30	22500

TOTAL

11890449

IV CONVENTIONS :

a)	District level	200 x	3 x	20	12000
b)	People Representatives	10000 x	2 x	15	300000
c)	Taluk level Officers	150 x	24 x	25	90000
d)	Mandal level	100 x	300 x	10	300000
e)	Professionals like Teachers & Anganawadi Workers	300 x	8 x	20	48000
f)	Journalist	100 x	2 x	20	4000

TOTAL

754000

V ENVIRONMENTAL BUILDING :-

a)	Flags	9000 x	15 x	1	135000
b)	Banners	8000 x	40 x	1	320000
c)	Badges	250000 x	0.5 x	1	125000
d)	Plastic badges for Volunteers	70000 x	2 x	1	140000
e)	Pamphlets and other Materials	100000 x	1 x	1	100000
f)	Posters	100000 x	3 x	1	300000
g)	Street play material	10000 x	1 x	1	10000
h)	Printing of literacy songs book	25000 x	1 x	1	25000
i)	To display literacy boards near Bus Stand Railway Stations	100 x	300 x	1	30000

j)	Cinema Thetres etc Cinema slides	250 x	60 x	1	15000
k)	Wall writing stencils and colours and paintings	500 x	200 x	1	100000
l)	Stickers to vehicles	25000 x	4 x	1	100000
m)	Ordinary stickers	400000 x	0.25 x	1	100000
n)	Cassettes Audio	2000 x	25 x	1	50000
o)	Cycle Jathas	270 x	15 x	30	121500
p)	Kala Jathas Expenditures	23 x	15 x	1350	465750
q)	Video Cassetts & Film Show Arrangements	300000 x	1 x	1	300000
r)	Uniform to the Kalajatha troops	1000 x	100 x	1	100000
s)	Supportive competition for learning	2000 x	200 x	1	400000
t)	Akshara shilpa	100 x	2000 x	1	200000
u)	Saksharata Diaries	100000 x	2 x	1	200000

TOTAL

3337250

VI MONITORING AND EVALUATION

a)	Monotoring formatts data base	500000 x	1 x	1	500000
b)	External Evaluation	400000 x	1 x	1	400000
c)	Internal concurrent Evaluation	450000 x	1 x	1	450000
d)	Total learning outcome of learnes	600000 x	1 x	1	600000
f)	Photo documentation	100000 x	1 x	1	100000
g)	Neo-literates felicitation	8 x	20000 x	1	160000

TOTAL

2210000

NIEPA DC



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