



ADULT EDUCATION In ACTION

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DIRECTORATE OF NON-FORMAL
AND ADULT EDUCATION
TAMILNADU - INDIA

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Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
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**DIRECTORATE OF NON-FORMAL AND ADULT EDUCATION
TAMILNADU**

Compiled and Presented by

Thiru J. A. RYAN

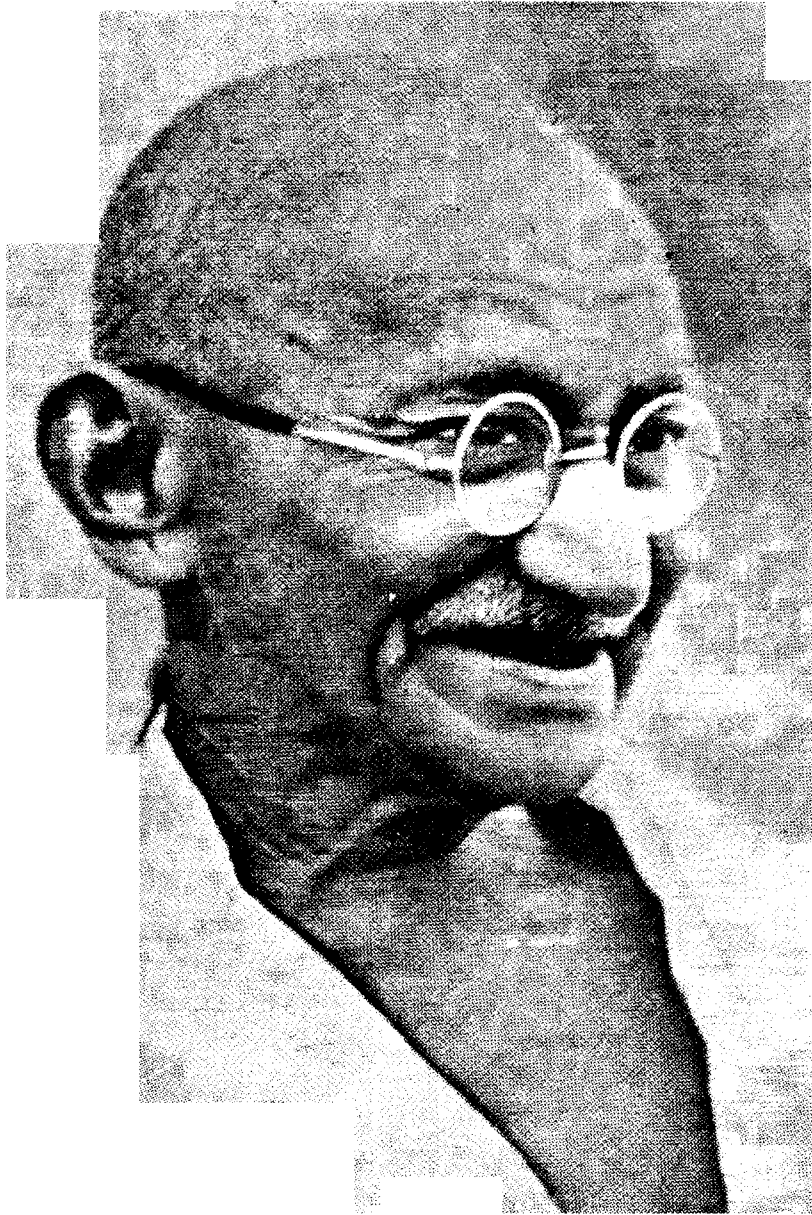
Director of Non-Formal and Adult Education, Tamilnadu

on the eve of the UNESCO - IIEP

International Workshop on Planning and implementing

Literacy and Post Literacy strategies

held at Madras from 14th December to 21st December, 1982.



Illiteracy and Poverty are everybody's burden...
Let's Work together to remove this burden.

—*GANDHIJI*



“Spread Universal Elementary Education for the Age group 6-14 with Special emphasis on girls, and simultaneously involve students and voluntary agencies in Programmes for the removal of adult illiteracy.”

Tmt. INDIRA GANDHI
Prime Minister of India

(Point No. 16 of the Prime Minister's New 20 Point Programme)



“.....For the first time the Government is launching a massive programme of pre-primary education. The provision of pre-primary educational facilities will promote universal elementary education by making young children school minaed and also free, school age girls, to attend school. The new 20 Point Programme also lays special emphasis on spreading elementary education. For implementing the 16th feature of the 20 Point Programme the introduction of nutritious noon meal programme paves the way...This scheme provides an opportunity for children to eat, read and mingle without any distinction of caste, creed or religion.....”.

“.....It is indeed a happy augury that the importance of adult education for the rapid socio-economic development of the country is now being increasingly realised. We have to make up for what has been lost, in the shortest time possible, in order to catch up with the developing changes in the World. It therefore becomes necessary for us to adopt unorthodox methods for wiping out illiteracy.....”.

Thiru M. G. RAMACHANDRAN
Chief Minister of Tamilnadu



“.....A high priority would be given to the Adult Education Programmes to improve the literacy rate amongst women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, migrant labourers and other weaker sections of the Society. Emphasis will also be laid on Post Literacy and follow up Programme with a view to ensuring that persons covered by the basic literacy programme do not lapse into illiteracy and also to induct them into the process of self-learning...”

Tmt. SHEELA KAUL
Union Minister of Education



Adult Education campaign symbolises the struggle of the illiterate citizens to attain the knowledge necessary to enable them to live decent useful lives and to understand the world about them. One of the major planks in the strategy of a society like ours, which is determined to achieve economic development, social transformation and effective social security, should be to educate its citizens to exercise whole-heartedly the rights of democratic citizenship and to participate in its developmental programmes, willingly, intelligently and efficiently.

Thiru C. ARANGANAYAGAM
Minister of Education, Tamilnadu



“The noble service of teachers, who initiate students to learning, feed them with great wealth of knowledge and shape them into scholars, is no doubt the most important to the nation.”

Thiru K. DIRAVIAM, I. A. S.
Chief Secretary,
Government of Tamilnadu



“India, after Independence, has been battling against illiteracy. The efforts towards this in Tamil Nadu have been special and worthy of mention. Steps to educate the people in Formal and Non-Formal systems have been sincere, serious and several. The battle goes on to banish illiteracy relentlessly by Government and voluntary agencies.”

Thiru C. RAMDAS, I. A. S.
Commissioner & Secretary to Government
Education, Science & Technology
Government of Tamilnadu



“Education is the birth right of every individual. There are many who are deprived of even that. Should they be in the same predicament always? No. They should not.....”

Thiru N. D. SUNDARAVADIVELU
Vice-Chairman, State Board of Adult Education



“.....Whenever and wherever a major human or social situation demands the kind of change which only devoted service and skilled thought and action can bring about, the system of cadres arises. So too in education, to develop a new learning system which will mesh together the present formal, non-formal and informal lines and be anticipatory and participatory and to make such a learning system an instrument to move towards a less inegalitarian and more equitable society.....For this herculean task we need in each of our countries a small band of devoted, committed and highly skilled and sensitivised men and women.....”

MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH

Member of Parliament



In Tamilnadu, a separate Directorate was formed in 1976 for Adult and Non-Formal Education. Since 1978 this Directorate has been doing yeoman service for eradicating illiteracy. With all efforts, the number who have become literate in the Non-Formal system in the last three years would be more than 10 lakhs.

In recognition of its meritorious service UNESCO has awarded the prestigious

NADEZHDA K. KRUPSKAYA

Prize to the Directorate of Non-Formal and Adult Education. The award was received by Thiru J. A. Ryan, Director of Non-Formal and Adult Education, Tamilnadu, during the International Literacy Day Celebrations on the 8th September, 1982 at the UNESCO Head Quarters at Paris from the Director-General Dr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow.

The details of the citation for the award, the medallion, Certificate, Photograph and other particulars as well as the text of the speech delivered by the Director on the occasion finds a place in the following pages.

Organisation des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation, la science et la culture



A l'occasion de la célébration
de la Journée internationale de l'alphabétisation,
le Jury international des prix d'alphabétisation,
a décerné

LE PRIX
NADEJDA K. KROUPSKAIA

pour l'année 1982

A

*Direction de l'éducation non-scolaire et de l'éducation des adultes
de l'Etat de Tamil Nadu (Inde)*

En foi de quoi le présent diplôme,
revêtu du sceau de l'Organisation lui a été remis

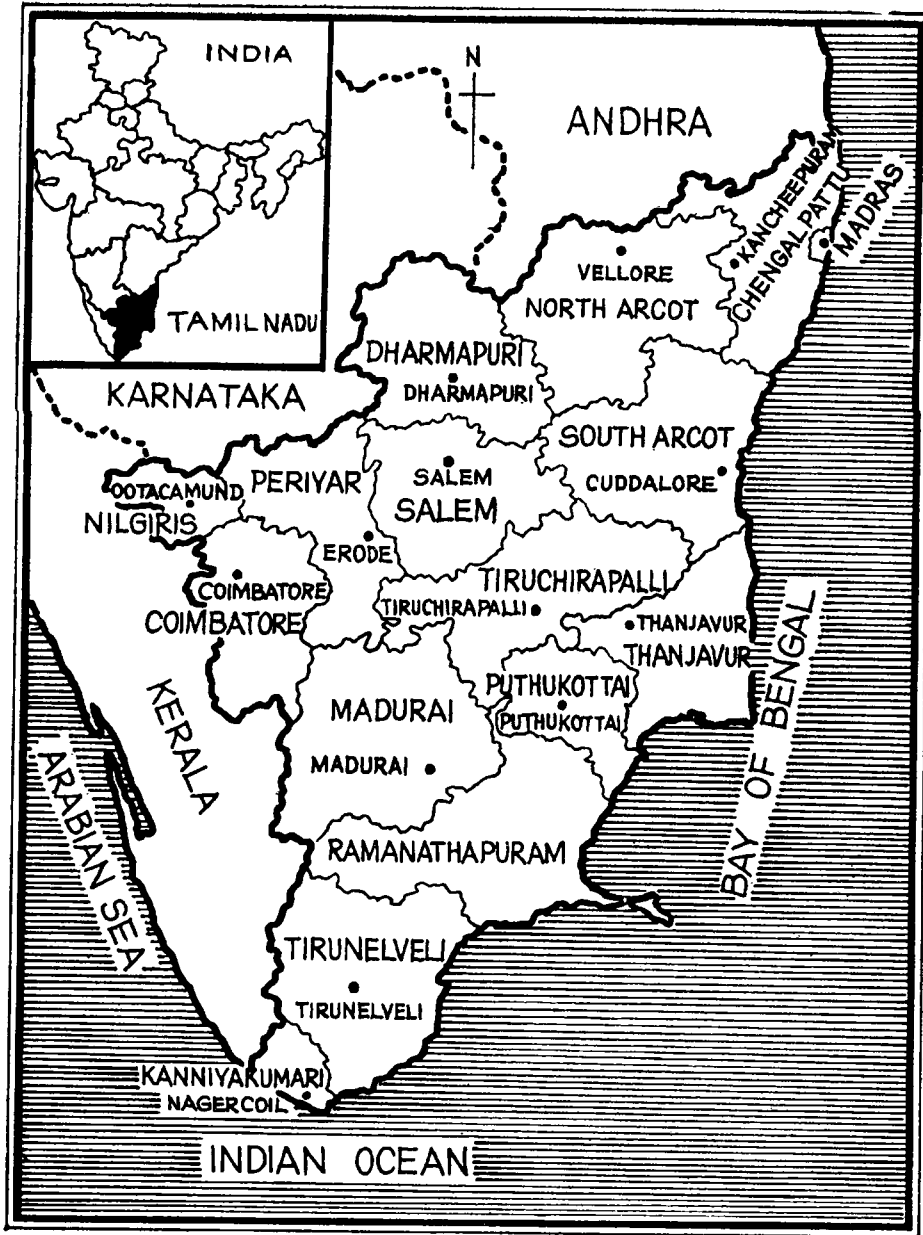
Paris , le 8 septembre 1982 .

Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow

Directeur général



Front and Back View of the Medallion



MAP OF TAMILNADU

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I. UNESCO AWARD FOR TAMIL NADU

1.1. Programmes of adult education are of great importance for the success of the programme of Universalisation of Elementary Education as well as for securing intelligent participation of the people in all schemes of national development. Though the nation has been paying increasing attention to the education of children as well as adults since independence and considerable work has been done in that direction, especially in elementary education, numerically the illiterate population in the country has been on the increase because the population has been growing simultaneously and a large number of those enrolled in schools have also been dropping out.

1.2. The Census of India 1981, places the population of India at 6838 lakhs (Men-3533, Women 3305) and the population of Tamil Nadu at 483 lakhs—Males 244 lakhs—Females 239 lakhs — and the literacy percentage (Annexure I) in the country and the State as a whole is as follows :

Census Year	TAMIL NADU			INDIA		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1971	51.78	26.36	39.46	39.51	18.44	29.34
1981	57.19	34.12	45.78	46.74	24.88	36.17

1.3. Though the literacy rate of Tamil Nadu is higher than the All India figure and the State's 1971 figure in absolute terms, there are more illiterates now than in any previous year. It is estimated that in the age group 15-35, which is an important segment of population there are 64 lakhs of illiterates and a vast majority of them — about 40 lakhs — women. Education of these is a stupendous task requiring the concerted efforts of Governmental and non-Governmental agencies.

1.4. Though there were schemes of adult education in the past, they were confined to some selected areas and the impact of the scheme was not widely felt. However, in 1976, a separate Department of Non-Formal and Adult Education was set up in the State to operate the schemes of Non-Formal and Adult Education in a concerted manner with financial assistance from the Central and State Governments.

1.5. The performance of the various agencies and institutions of Tamil Nadu which involved themselves in the National Programme of eradication of adult illiteracy from 1978-79 to 1981-82 is as follows :

	No. of Centres	No. of Learners
1. Government Sector—		
(a) Rural Functional Literacy Project (12 Projects of 300 Centres for 3 years)	10,800	3,66,094
(b) State Adult Education Programme (61 Projects of 100 Centres for three years)	18,300	5,93,131
2. Voluntary Agencies (31 Agencies for 2 years only)	2,230	62,815
3. Colleges (142)	1,516	42,274
4. Nehru Yuvak Kendras (6)	655	19,230
	33,501	10,83,544
Total for 3 years		

THE KRUPSKAYA PRIZE

1.6. In recognition of the meritorious efforts of the Directorate of Non-Formal and Adult Education, Tamil Nadu, in the direction of eradication of illiteracy, UNESCO has awarded the prestigious NADEZHDA K. KRUPSKAYA Prize for 1982.

1.7. The award consisting of a medallion; certificate and cash contribution of \$ 6868.60 (Rs. 67,565/- roughly) was received by Thiru J.A. Ryan, Director of Non-Formal and Adult Education, Madras on the 8th September, 1982 at the UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, France, from Dr. Amadou-Mahtar, M'Bow, Director-General of UNESCO during the International Literacy Day Celebration.

1.8. The citation for the award reads as follows :

THE INTERNATIONAL JURY HAVING EXAMINED THE THIRTY-THREE NOMINATIONS SUBMITTED BY GOVERNMENTS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE STIPULATIONS AND CRITERIA OF THE GENERAL RULES HAS UNANIMOUSLY DECIDED, FIRSTLY TO AWARD THE NADEZHDA K. KRUPSKAYA PRIZE TO THE DIRECTORATE OF NON-FORMAL AND ADULT EDUCATION OF THE STATE OF TAMILNADU, INDIA FOR—

1. Conducting with dedication and resourcefulness a massive state-wide literacy campaign, within the framework of the Indian Adult Education Programme,

which has already reached over a million participants in Tamil Nadu providing them with training in basic education, vocation skills and an awareness of their civic rights and responsibilities ;

2. Successfully linking education to development by designing programmes based upon an analysis of prevailing social realities, an understanding of the comprehensive needs of learners and the realization that progress requires awareness of individual rights as a means for promoting more equitable social relationships ;
3. mobilizing the full force of Government behind the literacy campaign and enlisting the active support of institutions, including universities and research centres, and voluntary organisations ; and
4. carefully developing the infrastructure required to sustain a massive campaign by providing for the large scale training of literacy workers, the production of curricula and instructional materials and the provision of specialised assistance for research, monitoring and evaluation.

1.9. In a brief thanks giving speech on behalf of the Central and State Governments, Thiru J. A. Ryan said as follows :

“Mr. Director-General, Mr. Chairman of the General Conference, Mr. Chairman of Executive Board, Mr. Chairman and members of the Jury, Ladies and Gentleman.

It is a great day for India. It is a great day for Tamil Nadu. A great day for the Directorate of Non-formal and Adult Education and above all a great day for me. We have been awarded the most coveted and prestigious Krupskaya Prize. On behalf of the Government I present, I wish to express my gratitude to UNESCO and to the Director-General in particular, for the encouragement given to us. Our gratitude is due to the Government of USSR, which has made this award. We are grateful to the Jury for their appreciation for the good work done by the Directorate. We, in India, are earnest that sooner or later we should eradicate illiteracy in the country. Simultaneously, efforts will be stepped up for the successful implementation of the scheme of universal primary education. A double-pronged attack will be mounted in achieving the goals.

Our Prime Minister has drawn up a 20-point programme for economic development, which includes successful implementation of the scheme of primary education and eradication of adult illiteracy as our positive goals. In Tamil Nadu, to prevent drop-outs, and keeping in view of children's welfare, the Chief Minister has introduced a nutritious Meal Scheme under which nearly 6 million children in the age-group 2-10 are provided with a square meal all the 365 days in a year. The enrolment in the schools has gone up since the introduction of this scheme.

Under the adult education programme, a target of 100 million adults in the age-group 15-35 has been set, to be covered by 1990. Under the programme, several voluntary agencies, university and college youth have come forward to open adult education centres. The State Government of Tamil Nadu itself is operating over 10,000 centres very successfully. As

women and under-privileged section of society form a large illiterate section, nearly 75% of the centres have been established for them, and women learners would account for 60% of the total enrolment. We intend to step up the efforts in the years to come.

Your Excellency, Mr. Director-General, when you visited us in Tamil Nadu some time back, you had greatly appreciated our efforts and that has spurred us on to further activities. Finances are the main stumbling block in the successful spread and operation of the scheme. If UNESCO and other organizations come forward with generous financial aid, our task will be easy and the targets set can be achieved without difficulty.

While thanking UNESCO for its kind gesture, I will be failing in my duty if I do not refer to the devoted contribution of Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah in these efforts. He has been a friend, philosopher and guide to us, and I don't want to say more at this juncture, lest it should cause embarrassment to him. Once again, I wish to express on behalf of our government, our gratitude to the authorities who have given us this notable award this year. I thank you all very much ”.

II. PROGRESS ON ADULT EDUCATION

(A) THE NATIONAL SCENE

2.1. The growth of literacy in India has been very slow and even tardy as seen from the table below (Planning Commission's working paper for the National Seminar on Adult Education 1965)

Year	Percentage of Literacy		
	Total	Men	Women
1901	6.2	11.5	1.7
1911	7.0	12.6	1.1
1921	8.3	14.2	1.8
1931	9.1	15.3	2.4
1941	14.6	N.A.	N.A.
1951	16.6	24.9	7.9
1961	24.0	34.4	12.2
1971	29.3	39.5	18.4
1981	36.2	46.7	24.9

2.2. Till the sixties adult literacy was not given its due place in our plans and programmes. However from 1968 onwards the centre has been funding schemes of adult education under the name of Farmers' Education and Functional Literacy Programme in compact rural areas in selected blocks. But only now the adult education scheme has received a fillip. The National Adult Education Programme in 1978 is the first official pronouncement treating Adult Education as a National Policy. In 1982, removal of illiteracy is included as Item 16 of the Prime Minister's 20 Point Programme and in the Minimum Needs Programme of VI Plan.

2.3. One of the objectives indicated under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) is "100 per cent coverage of adults in the age-group 15-35 by 1990 through Non-Formal Education." According to the 1981 census, the total population of India, the estimated population of literates and illiterates in the age-group 15-35 is as follows :

Year	Total Population of India—all age-groups	Population in the age-group 15-35 only	(In lakhs)	
			No. of literates 15-35	No. of illiterates 15-35
1981	6840	2350	1193	1157

Note : Data based on the note of the Directorate of Adult Education, New Delhi, for discussion held on 31-7-82 on the State Operational Plans.

2.4. Taking that about 50 lakhs adults of the age-group 15-35 would have been made literate through adult education programmes during 1978-81, the total number of adult illiterates in the age group 15-35 has been estimated at 1100 lakhs.

2.5. In order to achieve the objective of covering 100 per cent adults of the age-group 15-35, it would be necessary to plan for the coverage of about 1100 lakhs of illiterates through adult education programmes. The 1981-82 level of enrolment under adult education programme was about 30 lakhs . Keeping in view the financial allocations for Adult Education made in the VI Five Year Plan and the need for reaching the goal of eradicating illiteracy in the age-group 15-35 by 1990, the following phasing of targets is suggested.

<i>Year</i>	<i>VI Plan</i> (Enrolment in lakhs)
1980-81	25.0
1981-82	30.0
1982-83	45.0
1983-84	65.0
1984-85	90.0
	<hr/>
	255.0
	<hr/>

<i>Year</i>	<i>VII Plan</i>
1985-86	115.0
1986-87	140.0
1987-88	170.0
1988-89	205.0
1989-90	245.0
	<hr/>
	875.0
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Grand Total 1130.0

2.6. If these targets are accepted 1130 lakhs illiterates would be covered during 1981-82 to 1989-90. These targets have been fixed under the assumption that the schemes of Rural Functional Literacy Project, State Adult Education Programme, Colleges and Universities, Nehru Yuvak Kendra would be continued with adequate financial provision and the scheme of aid to Voluntary Agencies would be revived.

2.7. A provision of Rs. 128 crores has been made in the VI Plan and already about 63.70 crores would have been utilised in the last three years. It is also assumed that after the mid-term appraisal of the VI Plan and in view of the priority allotted to the scheme of Adult Education under the 20 Point Programme, enhanced allocations will be available for Adult Education.

Statewise break-up of suggested targets in the remaining years of the VI Plan and the phasing of targets for VII Plan are given in Annexure II.

(B) THE STATE SCENE

PAST EFFORTS

2.8. Following our Independence in 1948-49 a scheme of Adult Education was introduced as a pilot project in selected areas of the erstwhile Madras State with the object of wiping out illiteracy. The full course was for 3 years and the aim was to develop in the adults the ability to read and understand the contents of a simple daily newspaper. Persons between the ages of 12 to 40 were admitted to the course. The programme was not expanded in any big way.

2.9. The scheme of adult education was modified in 1954-55 and efforts were confined to a few National Extension and Community Development areas and enrolment was open to the age-group 8 to 18. The course was for 3 years. The scheme was soon given up.

2.10. In 1968-69, with the assistance of the Centre the Farmers' Education and Functional Literacy Programme was introduced as a try out in 60 centres within a block in Udumalpet Taluk of Coimbatore District with the objective of improving the efficiency of the human input in agricultural production. The scheme was intended to help the farmers in the high yielding variety areas to acquire necessary knowledge and skill to keep accounts, fill in various application forms and read simple materials relating to improved methods of agriculture and improved varieties of seeds and implements. The enrolment in the 60 centres was 2,283 and the course was for a duration of six months.

2.11. In the subsequent years the scheme was extended to 7 more districts--Thanjavur, North Arcot, Tirunelveli, South Arcot, Madurai, Trichy and Chingleput and 630 Farmers' Functional Literacy Centres were established altogether and the enrolment was about 19,000 (Annexure III).

2.12. A primer prepared by Thiru N. D. Sundaravadivelu on functional aspects and 33 follow up materials were used in the education of the adults.

2.13. The course was of 10 months or 200 days duration, working for 1½ hours a day. This programme was a joint effort of the departments of Education, Social Welfare, Agriculture and Information and Public Relations and hence the services of functionaries of all these departments were utilised in the orientation courses for teachers and supervisions of the centres.

2.14. A District Project Officer, in the cadre of Junior Deputy Inspector was appointed for every district and he was responsible for the successful implementation of the scheme. An expert committee of 3 members was constituted, one from the Agriculture Department and two from the Education Department to evaluate the scheme. The evaluation revealed a general satisfaction of the functioning of the scheme. The learning attainments of the adults in general was very encouraging. The benefit of the scheme was felt by over 1 lakh adults. The cost of running a project of 60 centres was Rs. 66,000/-

2.15. A crash programme of mass education was launched in Salem District in August, 1975. Under this scheme, 1000 centres were opened and each centre was permitted to run 3 courses of 4 months duration each.* Under this scheme over 90,000 adults were turned literate. A District Project Officer in the cadre of District Educational Officer and 4 Deputy Inspectors of Schools were placed in charge of the scheme.

2.16. The instructors were selected from among the teachers employed in day schools under the Panchayat Unions or from College students doing voluntary work under the social service league or the youth corps. The persons so selected were given an orientation training of five days for running the centres. The teachers were paid an honorarium of Rs. 100/- in a lumpsum at the end of the four months course at the rate of Rs. 25/- p.m.

2.17. The facilities available in the villages were utilised for running the centres and the cost of books and slates were met by the local philanthropists.

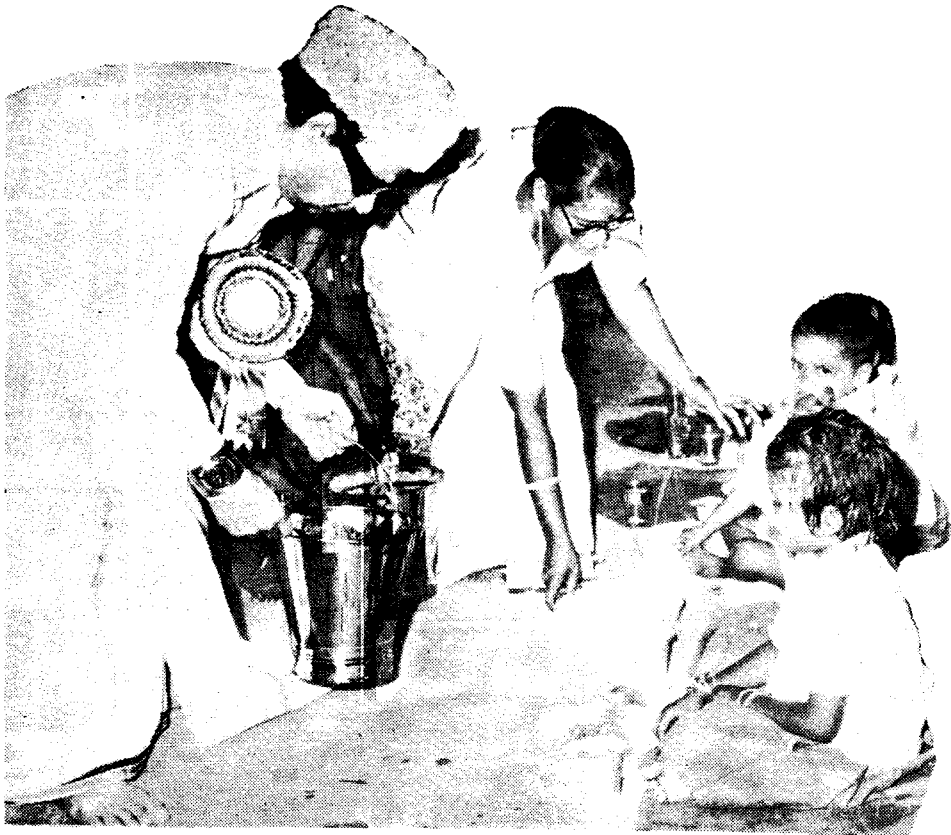
2.18. The opening of more centres under the scheme was deferred with the extension of the Farmers' Education and Functional Literacy Programme to other districts.

2.19. The scheme of Non-formal and Adult Education 15-25 was initially introduced in the State during 1975-76 in two districts — Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore for the functional education of illiterate and semiliterate adults through Non-formal systems. In 1978-79, 800 centres were functioning in eight districts at the rate of 100 in each. Four districts viz. Tiruchirappalli, Salem, North Arcot and Dharmapuri were financed by the Central Government and other four viz. Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, South Arcot and Ramnathapuram by the State Government. The enrolment was about 18,000 and the cost of the scheme was Rs. One lakh for each district. The development departments were involved in preparing the learning and course materials.

2.20. In 1978 as a preparatory work before the launching of the National Adult Education Programme the two centrally sponsored scheme of Farmers' Education and Functional Literacy Programme and Non-Formal Education Programmes were merged to form the Rural Functional Literacy Project. Besides, Government Adult Education Projects, Schemes were also operated by Voluntary Agencies, student and non-student youth between 1979 and 1981. In 1982 Adult Education was assigned priority and included in the Prime Minister's 20 Point Programme and in the Minimum Needs Programme in the VI Plan.

CHIEF MINISTER'S NUTRITIOUS MEAL SCHEME

2.21. In Tamil Nadu, as a measure of Child Welfare and with a view to attract and retain children in school, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has launched *The Free*



Chief Minister of Tamilnadu serving Meals to Children in a Nutritious Meal Centre

Nutritious Meal Scheme for children in the age-group 2 to 10 all through the year. The benefit of the scheme has already reached 60 lakhs of children and as a result, the enrolment in Schools has gone up. This success is being followed up with vigour by stepping up the enrolment in the formal school system, supplemented by efforts through non-formal system of education.

2.22. The village *Self Sufficiency Scheme* formulated by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is another unique scheme designed to build the infrastructural facilities in the rural areas in order to improve the co-operation of the rural community, economically and socially. The following development schemes are undertaken on a priority basis in fulfilment of the objectives of the scheme.

- (i) Provision of Drinking Water
- (ii) Link Roads
- (iii) Culverts
- (iv) Improvement of Minor Irrigation Schemes
- (v) Rural Dispensaries.
- (vi) Maternity and Child Welfare
- (vii) Rural Housing Scheme
- (viii) School Buildings
- (ix) Pathways to burial ground for Harijan Habitations.

The understanding and intelligent participation of the masses will contribute immensely for the successful operation of the development scheme. Education is not only the birth right of every individual but also a basic necessity. Education for all is the specific goal set by the State.

III. DEPARTMENT OF NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

3.1. The realisation that formal education alone cannot and will not satisfy all social, collective and individual needs for education, knowledge and skills, has led the State to embark upon the task of preparing and launching non-formal education schemes suitable for different age groups in different places and relevant to local situations. *The Tamil Nadu Board of Continuing education, a non-official body formed in 1972 under the leadership of Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah*, had at the instance of Government done some pioneering work in conducting a through survey of Non-Formal Educational efforts in the State. Under the patronage of Government the Board brought out in 1974 a valuable document called "Towards A Functional Learning Society" setting out the tasks ahead. A State Resource Centre for Non-Formal Education was also set up in 1976 in the private sector under the aegis of the Tamil Nadu Board of Continuing Education to provide resource support to various non-formal and adult education programmes. The objective of the Tamil Nadu Board of Continuing Education is to provide federal structure by bringing together all the Voluntary Agencies involved in Adult work.

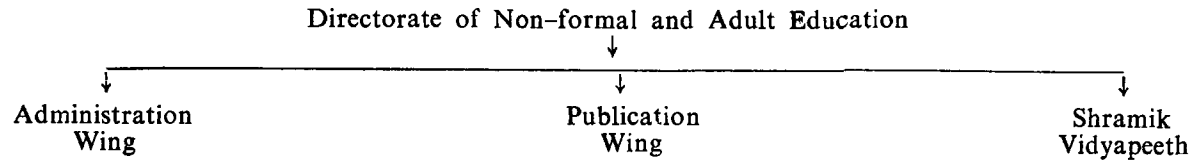
3.2. The Government of Tamilnadu set up the Directorate of Non-Formal and Adult Education in 1976, as a separate Department, to embark upon some pragmatic schemes of Non-Formal Education. The department was headed successively by Thiru R. Perumal (1976-78), Thiru J. A. Ryan (1978-80), Tmt. Stella Soundara Raj (1980-82) and again by Thiru J. A. Ryan from first July, 1980 onwards.

3.3. It is now the responsibility of the young Department to take up the challenge of removing adult illiteracy in the State to devise measures on a war footing to achieve the goals. The Department is also requested to spread Universal Primary Education for the age-group 6-14, where there is large scale drop outs and unenrolled children, by providing flexible, out of school, non-formal system of education.

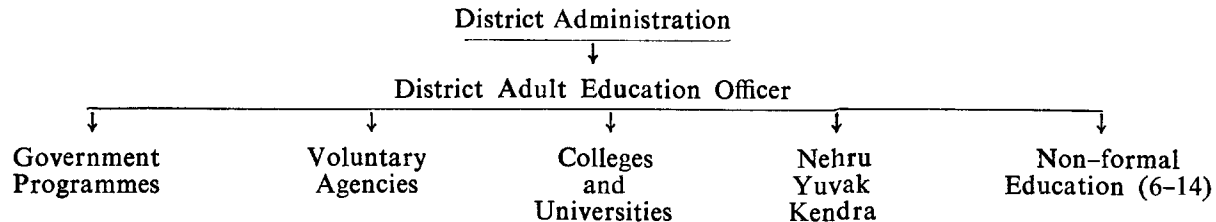
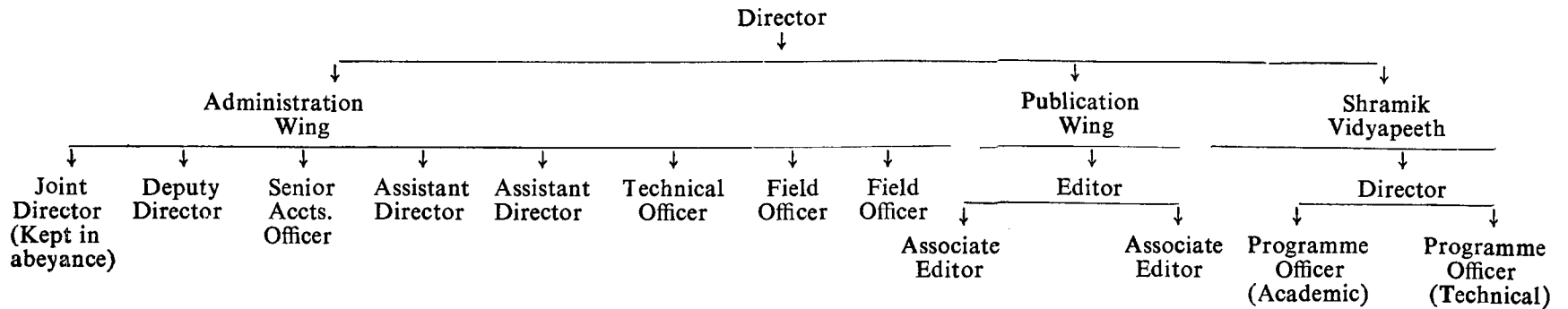
3.4. As a preparatory measure to implement the National Adult Education Programme, the State, District and Project level administrative machinery was set up as indicated below on the lines suggested and financed mainly by the Centre, to monitor, oversee and evaluate the various adult education schemes. To bring out suitable materials for the learners, a Publication Wing has been started in 1981 with state funds. To provide scope for improving the education of the workers, a Shramik Vidyapeeth or a Polyvalent Adult Education Centre was established in 1982 with Central assistance.

STATE LEVEL

3.5. FUNCTIONAL WINGS OF THE DIRECTORATE



3.6. ADMINISTRATION OF ADULT EDUCATION



THE STATE BOARD OF ADULT EDUCATION

3.7. For monitoring the National Adult Education Programme, Government constituted the State Board of Adult Education in 1978 for a two-year period with the Education Minister as Chairman. The Board was reconstituted in 1980 for another two-year period (Annexure IV) to bring about proper co-ordination among the various Departments and agencies involved in adult education. A Steering Committee has been formed at the State level with the Education Secretary as Chairman. Government have also formed District Level Committees with the District Collector as Chairman to plan and implement adult education programmes in the districts.

3.8. The executive authority of the Adult Education Scheme at the District level is the District Adult Education Officer. He is the co-ordinator and administrator of all the programmes in the district. He is also the Secretary of the District Adult Education Board which helps in implementing the Government's policy on Adult Education in the District. He is also the Ex-officio Personal Assistant to the District Collector (Adult and Non-Formal Education).

3.9. The affairs of each project is managed by the Project Officer who is responsible for overseeing the working of the scheme. He is helped by supervisors at the rate of one Supervisor for 30 centres.

3.10. The King-pin of the movement is the animator at the gross root level. He is the motivator, he is the organizer and he is the link between the community and the learners. Only a person interested and committed to the programme makes a successful adult education animator.

IV. NATIONAL ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME (NAEP)

4.1. The preparatory work connected with the National Adult Education Programme commenced in 1978-79 with the survey of localities, Identification of Agencies, Identification of learners, preparation of curriculum, production of learning materials and after wide publicity to the scheme as a mass movement. A target of 65 lakhs of illiterates in the age-group 15-35 was set to be covered in 5 years.

4.2. The Department of Non-Formal and Adult Education organised seven workshops with Central assistance to produce a variety of primers covering different areas of learning. Likewise books for neo-literates were prepared on a variety of interesting subjects and themes. The workshops also brought out a condensed syllabus and condensed learning packages for the benefit of learners in the post-literacy programme under the non-formal system. Simple visual aids were also produced for use in Adult Education Centres.

4.3. While drawing up the State Adult Education Plan for 1978-83 the State Board of Adult Education had recommended the coverage of 65 lakhs as follows:—

Year	Universities	Nehru Yuvak Kendra	Voluntary Agencies	Government	Total
			In lakhs		
1978—79	1	0.2	1	2.5	4.7
1979—80	1	0.2	2	6.0	9.2
1980—81	1	0.2	5	10.5	16.7
1981—82	1	0.2	5	15.0	21.2
1982—83	1	0.2	2	10.0	13.2
Total	5	1.0	15	44.0	65.0

It was expected that the State Government's target will be stepped up to the extent necessary to cover the short-fall, if any, under other agencies.

4.4. The previous performance of the various agencies and institutions involved in the implementation of the National Programme of eradication of Adult illiteracy from 1978-79 is as follows:—

	No. of Centres	No. of Learners
1. Government Sector—		
1.1. Rural Functional Literacy Project (12 Projects of 300 centres)	10,800	3,66,094
1.2. State Adult Education Programme (61 Projects of 100 centres)	18,300	5,93,131
2. Voluntary Agencies (31)	2,230	62,815
3. Colleges (142)	1,516	42,274
4. Nehru Yuvak Kendras (6)	655	19,230
Total for 3 years	33,501	10,83,544

KOTHARI COMMITTEE

4.5. In 1978 a Review Committee was set up by Government of India under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari to review the National Adult Education Programme in all aspects since there was widespread criticism in the Press, Parliament and other Forums especially with regard to the infiltration of certain Voluntary Agencies with communal leanings and with regard to the Post-literacy and follow-up activities.

4.6. Based on the Review Committee's recommendations, Government of India have now formulated fresh guidelines for the selection and funding of Voluntary Agencies, interested in Adult Education and for drawing up a comprehensive programme of Functional Adult Education.

4.7. Besides recommending priority for programmes aimed at improving the literacy levels of women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the Committee has laid emphasis on Post Literacy and follow up programmes with a view to ensure that the persons covered by the basic literacy programmes do not relapse into illiteracy.

4.8. The review committee also spelt out the three stages of Adult Education and Post Literacy learning as detailed below:—

Stage I: A programme of about 300-350 hours spread over a year. It should include basic literacy, general education with emphasis on health and family planning, functional programmes relating to the learners' vocations and some familiarity with laws and policies affecting them.

Stage II: A programme of about 150 hours spread over a year. It would be the stage of re-inforcement of literacy skills and its use in daily life, as well as wider education including appreciation of science in relation to one's environment, elements of geography, and history emphasising India's great and composite culture. This stage should contribute for the improvement of vocational skills and initiate learning about supplemental employment (e.g. village industries, dairying, poultry, piggery). The participants should be encouraged to form discussion groups and to organize action for development.

Stage III: A programme of approximately 100 hours spread over a year. The aim at this stage would be, achievement of a reasonable degree of self-reliance in literacy and functionality and better appreciation of the scope and value of science. This stage should also strengthen the ability to discuss important problems facing the individual, family and the community and take organised action for their betterment.

V. ROLE OF AGENCIES

A. CENTRALLY SPONSORED—RURAL FUNCTIONAL LITERACY PROJECT (RFLP)

5.1. The Union Ministry of Education merged the two schemes of Farmer's Education and Functional Literacy Programme and the Non-Formal Education Programme (15-25) to Rural Functional Literacy Project with effect from 1978-79 as part of the National Adult Education Programme. The Rural Functional Literacy Project is a centrally sponsored scheme with cent percent financial assistance and implemented by the State Government. In Tamil Nadu 300 centres were sanctioned in each of the twelve out of the 15 districts of Tamil Nadu then existing, excluding Madras, The Nilgiris and Kanyakumari Districts. These 3,600 centres were opened in 41 Blocks in July' 79. The first phase of 10 months was over in July, 1980.

5.2. The instructors for the centres are local residents, selected from day school teachers, unemployed trained teachers or retired army personnel and are entitled to a remuneration of Rs. 50/- p.m. Supervisors are appointed at the rate of one for every 30 centres from among unemployed trained graduate teachers, unemployed graduates or retired army personnel and are paid a consolidated salary of Rs. 500/- p.m. and fixed T.A. of Rs. 60/-p.m. Each centre functions for 200 days in a period of 10 months at the rate of 2 hours per day. Considerable flexibility is allowed in the working of the centres in regard to the time, working hours, duration, location etc. At the end of the ten months course the project officers draw up a suitable system of evaluation to assess the attainments of the learners and certificates are awarded to those who have completed the course.

5.3. The programme is implemented in a compact and contiguous area covering two or three blocks selected in consultation with the Collectors.

5.4. The second phase was started in November, 1980 and completed in October, 1981. It was in operation in 38 blocks — 35 new blocks and 3 old blocks. The third phase was started in November, 1981 and will be completed in October, 1982. It is in operation in 39 blocks — 18 new blocks and 21 old blocks.

5.5. The details of the coverage are furnished below :—

Sl. No.	Phase	Year	No. of Blocks	Learners				
				Men	Women	Total	SC	ST
1.	I	1979-80	41	94,995	27,239	1,22,234	39,307	1,188
2.	II	1980-81	38	62,946	61,636	1,24,582	57,721	760
3.	III	1981-82	39	40,329	78,949	1,19,278	6,424	1,579

5.6. The Central Sector Scheme has been sanctioned for one more district namely Periyar for the year 1982-83. Thus, there will be 13 projects in the year 1982-83. Fresh proposals are under consideration for the extension of the scheme to the Nilgiris District also from 1983-84. The cost of the scheme is 5.2 lakhs per old Project and Rs. 5.84 lakhs for new Project. The names of Blocks already selected for the scheme is shown in Annexure V and the Total number of learners District wise in Annexure VI.

B. STATE GOVERNMENT—STATE ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME (SAEP)

5.7. The State Adult Education Programme is a Major State Programme for Adult Education implemented from 1979-80 onwards and financed by the State Government as part of effort to spread adult education. The objective of the scheme is to impart Literacy Skills and Numeracy, Developing Functionality, and Creating Awareness in illiterate persons belonging to economically and socially deprived Sections of Society, especially those living in villages. It was started as a component of the Self Sufficiency Scheme.

5.8. The village Self Sufficiency Scheme is by itself a unique project formulated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru M. G. Ramachandran to provide infrastructural facilities in rural parts of Tamil Nadu to usher the Villagers into a bright future and better living conditions and to make them utilise those facilities for their benefit or atleast to make them recognise that the developmental schemes are for their social and economic improvement.

The Government implemented the Self Sufficiency Scheme in three phases in the 376 Panchayat Union Blocks of the State; the first phase covering 69 blocks, the Second phase covering 150 Blocks and the third phase covering the balance of 157 Blocks. Two more blocks are now added making the number of blocks 378.

5.9. The first phase of the State Adult Education Programme in the Sixty-one blocks functioned for 10 months and came to a close in December, 1980. The other eight blocks were covered by the Rural Functional Literacy Project with Central assistance. The Second Phase of the programme was also implemented for a period of 10 months from March, 1981 to February, 1982 in the same 61 blocks. The third phase Started in March, 1982 will end in February, 1983.

5.10. In each project one hundred adult education centres functioned. The centres were located in one and the same Panchayat Union selected under Self Sufficiency Schcme. The blocks in which the scheme was implemented in the fifteen districts of the State excluding Madras City are given separately (Annexure VII). In every one of the projects, illiterate learners in the age-group 15-35 were enrolled according to the priority given below :—

- (i) Scheduled Caste Women
- (ii) Women (in general)
- (iii) Scheduled Caste Men
- (iv) Members of the other Community.

5.11. The three phases of the scheme gave benefit to 5,93,131 learners. The number of learners in the 61 Projects in the first, second and third phases is shown in Annexure VIII. These centres are run by animators who are usually unemployed youth of the locality. They run the centres for 2 hours a day for two hundred days during 10 months period in a year. They are paid an honorarium of Rs. 50/- p.m. To meet the contingent expenditure, a sum of Rs. 5/- is given to the animators. To teach Literacy and Numeracy to the learners in the centres, reading materials are supplied to the centres in the form of primers and supplementary readers. The centres are provided with the needed facilities such as blackboards, teaching aids and lighting facilities.

5.12. The hundred centres are divided into three Units of not less than 30 centres each. For each Unit of 30 Centres, there is a Supervisor. He is to supervise and guide the 30 centres. These Supervisors are paid a consolidated salary of Rs. 500/- p.m. and a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 60/- p.m. These Supervisors are recruited from Employment Exchange and usually they are unemployed trained graduates or graduates.

5.13. There is a Project Officer at the Project Level to plan and implement the Project. He is selected from the list of experienced Headmasters of High Schools of the School Education Department.

5.14. The Project Officers, Supervisors, and Animators are provided pre-service and inservice training to implement, supervise and guide the centres.

5.15. During the course of 10 months period after the initial training, the Project Officers meet for three days in the middle of the programme for drawing up plans carrying out mid-term evaluation of the programme and for 3 days at the end of the programme for deciding the methods and norms for the effective evaluation of the programme and to assess the achievement of the pupils. This is in addition to the periodical assessment made by the animators and supervisors.

5.16. The details of the coverage of learners are furnished below :

Sl. No.	Phase Year	No. of Blocks	Learners				
			Men	Women	Total	SC	ST
1.	I 1979-80	61	1,03,622	1,04,302	2,07,924	75,759	2,614
2.	II 1980-81	61	76,601	1,22,919	1,99,520	1,07,228	5,573
3.	III 1981-82	61	69,387	1,16,300	1,85,687	99,889	5,027

C. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES (VA)

5.17. Voluntary Agencies have a key role to play in the spread of Adult Education. The Adult Education efforts of organisations like the Indian Adult Education Association, The Literacy House Lucknow, Udayapur Association and the South Indian Adult Education Association are laudable, The Tamil Nadu Board of Continuing Education, Madras, The Gandhigram Educational Trust and The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi (Madurai) and a few other Organisations have been operating the programmes of Non-Formal and Adult Education in selected localities in their respective areas.

5.18. Under the National Adult Education Programme, Voluntary Agencies were eligible to receive financial assistance if they had completed one year after their registration as a Society, Public Trust or Non-profit making company and were able to produce an account of their activities during the year, together with audited statement of accounts. Agencies engaged in the past, in running institutions of formal education were also considered if they came forward to take up viable programmes of Adult Education. These programmes were to be implemented in compact and contiguous areas in projects of 30, 60 or 100 centres for which financial assistance was given to meet 100% of the programme cost and 75% of the Operational cost. However, in the case of Voluntary Agencies taking up programmes for women only, the minimum number of centres was fixed as 15.

5.19. During 1978-79 and 1979-80, 31 voluntary agencies as listed in Annexure IX were identified for implementing the programme. Through this scheme 62,815 were the beneficiaries.

5.20. Pending a final decision on the Report of the Kothari Committee, the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary agencies was discontinued in 1981-82.

5.21. Now Government of India have revived the Scheme of grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies which are of non-communal, non-political, non-religious character on the same financial pattern as before (Annexure IX-B). Hence voluntary agencies have been encouraged again to take up adult education programme in sizeable number. Most of the earlier organizers have applied for financial assistance and some of them are also eager to have post-literacy programmes.

The year wise particulars of the number of agencies, centres and the coverage are furnished below :—

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Agencies	No. of Centres	No. of learners
1	1979-80	31	1,751	47,975
2	1980-81	14	479	14,840
3	1981-82	—	—	—
Total				62,815

So far in 1982, 49 agencies have applied for sanction and they are under the consideration of the Governments in the State and the Centre.

D. UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

5.22. University Grants Commission has recommended that universities have been largely concerned only with two important functions namely teaching and research. They have an obligation to get themselves intimately involved in the development of the community. It must therefore assume extension as the third important responsibility and give it the same

status as research and teaching. It is not adequate that Universities alone should participate in this programme. It is necessary to involve colleges also in this work.

5.23. According to the Policy Statement released by the University Grants Commission, Education of the illiterate adult must be accorded highest priority in the years ahead. For this purpose a massive programme of motivating talents and enthusing and training of the student workers will have to be undertaken.

5.24. In the National Adult Education Programme implemented in 1978-79 each college was given at the first instance a seed money of Rs. 500/- out of a total grant of Rs. 14,000/- for starting and running 10 centres. This grant includes honorarium for the part-time or full-time Supervisors; allowances for the National Service Scheme (NSS) volunteers, cost of books, slates, pencils and lighting, etc.

The Universities of Madras and Madurai Kamaraj and affiliated colleges have implemented the programme and their performance is as follows:—

S. No.	Year	Madras University			Madurai Kamaraj University			Total
		No. of Colleges	No. of Centres	No. of Learners	No. of Colleges	No. of Centres	No. of Learners	
1	1979-80	24	270	7,765	44	470	12,065	19,828
2	1980-81	18	199	5,549	36	368	10,546	16,099
3	1981-82	3	30	957	17	179	5,394	6,351

5.25. University Grants Commission has now come forward again to finance Adult and Continuing Education Programme on the following basis:—

A. Department/Centre

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| (1) Staff
(Core and Administrative as per guidelines) | 100% |
| (2) Programme | 75% |
| (3) On-going Adult Education Programme including staff for two years | Same basis as hitherto. |
| (4) Other items | As may be approved by UGC. |
| (5) Special Programmes | —Do.— |
| (6) Proposal received for 'Seed Money' to formulate proposal will be considered. | |

B. College

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Administrative Support | Within a ceiling
of Rs. 3,000/-p.a. |
| (2) Adult Education on-going programmes
including instructors etc, for two years | As hitherto |
| (3) Programmes | 75% |

The Assistance of the University Grants Commission will be made available for a period of 5 years from the date of approval of the proposal. The Staff appointed under this programme will be treated as non-vacation academic staff.

5.26. As the involvement of the student Youth in the National task of liquidation of illiteracy is accepted as a policy it is hoped that all the Universities and Colleges in the State will come forward to take up Adult Education Programmes to suit their facilities. They are also encouraged to take up post literacy programmes and Planning Forum activities. These functionaries may collaborate with the State Department functionaries to bring about proper co-ordination in the working of the Scheme and to follow a sound reporting system.

E. NEHRU YUVAK KENDRA - THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME.

5.27. The scheme of Nehru Yuvak Kendras envisages organisation of programmes of non-formal education, sports and recreation and organised action among non-student youths. Efforts are being made by Nehru Yuvak Kendras to involve the non-student youths in programmes and activities which are expected to make them functionally efficient, economically productive, and socially useful to the extent possible. The Adult Education programme through Nehru Yuvak Kendras is a Programme of education, functional training and social awareness among illiterate youth in 15-35 age-group.

5.28. Under the National Service Volunteer Scheme, Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been provided two or more National Service Volunteers each for establishment and running of Chetna Sanghs/Adult Education Centres from 1978-79 onwards. Each National Service Volunteer is expected to organise 10-15 Chetna Sanghs/Adult Education Centres during a year. The Chetna Sanghs/Adult Education Centres have been of much benefit for the rural non-student youth. The participants in these Centres have been able to acquire literacy and numeracy skills for self reliant learning, avail of opportunities for upgradation of their functional capabilities and to acquire an awareness regarding their present social position and the possibilities of their development.

5.29. During 1980-81, 4,884 Chetna Sanghs / Adult Education Centres with an enrolment of 1,46,219 persons were established by the Nehru Yuvak Kendras in various parts of the country. During 1981-82, 4,137 Chetna Sanghs / Adult Education Centres with an enrolment of 1,28,498 persons were established as per information available from Nehru Yuvak Kendras.

5.30. Funds for meeting expenditure for adult education programme, through Nehru Yuvak Kendras are being sanctioned by the Ministry as per actual requirements of each Nehru Yuvak Kendra and in accordance with the pattern of expenditure approved by the Ministry of Finance.

5.31. During 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 50/- lakhs was sanctioned to 173 Nehru Yuvak Kendras for meeting expenditure on adult education programme. The actual requirement of funds for 1982-83 received from Nehru Yuvak Kendras, is at present being examined, and the funds are being sanctioned shortly.

5.32. There are nine Nehru Youth Centres in the State at Coimbatore, Pudukottai, Ramnad (Sivaganga), Salem, Cuddalore, Vellore, Trichy, Madurai and Dharmapuri and the number is likely to be increased.

5.33. From 1978 to 1981, the 6 Nehru Yuvak Kendras then existing had enrolled 19,230 learners in all as detailed below :

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Kendras	No. of Centres	No. of Learners
1	1979-20	6	225	7,118
2	1980-81	6	226	5,401
3	1981-82	6	204	6,761
Total				19,230

In 1982-83 each Nehru Youth Centre is expected to organize at least 40 adult education centres to benefit about 10,000 learners. They are required to send monitoring and periodical progress reports to the Directorate of Non-Formal and Adult Education for consolidating the work done. The Collectors supervise the work of the Kendras.

F. PARENT-TEACHER GRANT IN AID SCHEME

5.34. The scheme of assistance to Voluntary Agencies taking up Adult Education Programmes drawn up by the Centre stipulated that only agencies that are capable of running 30 centres will be considered for aid (15 centres in the case of schemes exclusively for women).

But Universities and Colleges were sanctioned grants to run 10 centres with funds from the University Grants Commission. There was no scheme in operation to encourage willing agencies to run one or two centres. There was also no scheme to involve managements of schools and institutions. The Directorate planned and implemented an experimental adult education programme to make the Parent-Teachers, Association of some High School or Higher Secondary School to run an adult education centre under its auspices. The scheme envisaged the Parent-Teachers, Association of a formal school to run one centre with 50% of financial assistance from the Directorate.

5.35. In 1981-82 Six hundred Centres were started under this programme. These centres also followed the pattern of the State Adult Education Programme. The Instructors were teachers of the schools or any other willing social worker of the Parent-Teachers Association. Supervision and guidance was given by the head of the institution where the centre was located. The learners were those who lived near the school area or their own employees who were illiterates. The cost for running such a centre was calculated to be Rs. 1,000/-. The Directorate provided Rs. 500/- as grant and the remaining Rs. 500/- was met by the Parent-Teacher's Association.

5.36. The infrastructure available in the institutions under the management was fully utilised for the programme. The teaching learning materials were provided to the centres on cost-basis against grants released by the Directorate. The Directorate and the District Adult Education Officer provided all the guidance and support for the implementation of the programme. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme was 7,602 (6,185 + 1,417).

G. VOCATIONAL NON-FORMAL EDUCATION CENTRES

5.37. Under the National Adult Education Programme, thousands of Functional Literacy Centres were established in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu. A few Voluntary agencies that had set up centres in urban areas, found it necessary to adopt different tactics to motivate the urban learners. A mere literacy programme was not found suitable to the unemployed urban semi-literates and as such some skill-training or handicraft learning was required to be combined with instruction so that the education will be more purposeful. Even women who wished to learn a skill could be enrolled under the scheme. An experimental programme based on local survey was drawn up.

5.38. In consultation with the civic authorities, the Department of Non-Formal and Adult Education, Tamil Nadu planned and implemented 150 vocational non-formal education centres in selected urban areas of the state—140 of them in 1980-81 and 10 in 1981-82.

5.39. The vocational or skill training related to subjects such as tailoring, dress making, embroidery, plastic wire bag making, paper flower making, envelop making, coir making, cloth dyeing, Radio repairing, weaving, cycle repairing, scooter repairing, electric wiring, Book binding, doll making, carpentry, palm leaf work, drawing and printing, etc. The educational content, centres around the trade or skill imparted. The centres were located in Municipal or Panchayat Offices, Mathar Sangams, Community Halls, School buildings, and in other convenient localities. The furniture and lighting facilities in these places were availed free of cost from the concerned managements. The learners were provided learning materials free of cost, and also raw materials needed for craft work.

5.40. The vocational training centres functioned at convenient hours to the learners with part-time Instructors drawn from the nearby schools or trade or handicrafts concerned and paid Rs. 100/- p.m. Each centre had 25 learners. The centres functioned for 2 hours a day and for 100 days within a period of 5 months.

5.41. No permanent infrastructure was advocated in the coaching centre, as the skill imparted could not be continued in the same area for fear that the same will be acquired by a larger number of persons without anyone benefitting. It was felt that a limited number learning the skill in a locality will help to have self employment. The scheme was therefore initially planned for a year and in the light of the experience gained to modify or alter the operational tactics.

5.42. The District Adult Education Officers administered the centres. At the end of 5 months course they conducted skill tests to the learners with the help of experts and issued certificates to those who attained proficiency.

5.43. Financial Pattern

	Rs.
1. Honorarium to 150 instructors at Rs. 100/- p.m. for 5 months (Rs. 100 × 150 × 5)	75,000
2. Supply of learning materials including contingencies at Rs. 10/- per learner for 25 learners (Rs. 10 × 25 × 150)	37,500
3. Purchase of tools and implements experimentation materials at Rs. 1,250/- per centre (Rs. 1,250 × 150)	1,87,500
Total	3,00,000

The Number of beneficiaries under the scheme was as follows :

Year	No. of centres	Male	Female	Total	SC	ST
1980-81	140	1,296	2,364	3,660	726	6
1981-82	10	43	235	278	6	
Total	150	1,339	2,599	3,938	732	6

The general opinion put forth by the functionaries operating the scheme was that the duration of the course should be atleast one full year as a period of 5 months was inadequate to impart the skill.

The number of learners per centre were recommended to be reduced to 10 or 15 as imparting skill to 25 learners in a centre, with limited facilities was found cumbersome.

No doubt the facilities provided including the basic tools prescribed were not the best compared to that provided in industrial or technical schools. At the same time courses like tailoring, dress making, weaving, wiring, cycle repairing, scooter repairing, were found useful by the learners, and the skill imparted was wholly under a non-formal approach. The future plans for the scheme would take note of these areas of shortcomings so that, the learners may derive better benefit out of the course in future.

VI. STATE RESOURCE CENTRE

6.1. The State Resource Centre for Non-Formal Education was established as a wing of the Tamil Nadu Board of Continuing Education in 1976 to provide resource guidance and materials for the Non-Formal and adult education programmes. The centre is aided by the Union Government and the State Government on a 80% and 15% basis respectively, the balance of 5% being met by the Tamil Nadu Board of Continuing Education. The receipts and disbursements for the year ended 31-3-82 show a financial provision of about Rs. 5.2 lakhs. This has increased during 1982-83.

6.2. In the few years of its existence the State Resource Centre has brought out innumerable Primers, Teachers' Guides, Teaching Charts, Posters, Pamphlets, Hand bills, Brochures for use of adult education functionaries and in adult education centres, and over 40 supplementary readers for neo-literates.

"YETRUM" is a monthly bulletin of the State Resource Centre in which articles touching on the various aspects of Adult Education are published including news about the happenings in the Adult Education Centres all over Tamil Nadu.

"AARAITCHI MANI" is a Bi-monthly for the neo-literates, that also came out of State Resource Centre.

The State Resource Centre has also brought out numerous reports on seminars/workshops/conferences and training programmes organised by them in the State on the implementation of the adult education programmes as also reports of case studies and research materials.

Its other publications include:

(a) A model survey schedule, (b) The role of the educated in the National Adult Education Programme, (c) A Training Manual for the Project Officers and Supervisors, (d) A Training manual for the Animators, (e) A training Module, (f) A booklet on Reporting, (g) An evaluation of the Supplementary Readers.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES ORGANISED DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS

The Training Department of the State Resource Centre was involved in Training Programmes organised by the Directorate of Non-Formal and Adult Education, Nehru Yuvak Kendras, Universities and other Governmental and Voluntary Agencies. In all 270 Training Programmes were organised involving a total of 10,800 field level functionaries.

The International Literacy Celebrations and the Annual Conferences of the State Resource Centre provide an opportunity to all the Governmental and Voluntary Agencies to share their experiences in Adult Education with each other.

6.3. A folk art festival was held at Madras to publicise National Adult Education Programme through the various folk media and members of the State Resource Centre participate periodically in the Adult Education Programmes of Doordarshan and All India Radio.

Since its inception, the State Resource Centre has been offering Consultancy Services to the Voluntary Agencies, Universities and individual Colleges.

The University of Madras has recognised the State Resource Centre as a Research Institute preparing students for Ph.D. programme.

It had the unique privilege of starting a documentation centre towards the end of 1980.

Taking into consideration various limitations like Finance, Man Power, etc. the State Resource Centre has made rapid strides in helping the implementation of Adult Education Programmes in Tamil Nadu.



*The Prime Minister's 20 Point Programme includes
"A TREE FOR EVERY CHILD"*

VII. ADULT EDUCATION UNDER 20 POINT PROGRAMME

THE OPERATIONAL PLAN

7.1. According to 1981 census the national average of literacy in India is 36.17%, and in Tamilnadu 45.7%. The Government is determined, therefore to tackle this problem of mass illiteracy and has accordingly given priority to the Adult Education Programme along with universalisation of elementary education by the inclusion of these programmes in the Minimum Needs Programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan and the new 20 Point Programme of the Prime Minister. The Sixth Five Year Plan contemplates 100% coverage of the age group 15—35 years by 1990.

7.2. The item 16 of the new 20 Point Programme reads as follows:—

Spread Universal elementary education for the age group 6—14 with special emphasis on girls and simultaneously involve students and voluntary agencies in programmes for the removal of adult illiteracy.

7.3. Special efforts will have to be made to achieve the targets in this direction. A plan of action for the rest of the VI Plan Period 1982-83 to 1984-85 and the VII Plan has to be drawn by fixing realistic targets, keeping in view the long term perspectives, and the previous performance of the various institutions in the field.

7.4. The previous performance of the various institutions which involved themselves in the National Programme of eradication of adult illiteracy from 1978-79 to 1981-82 is as follows:—

	No. of Centres	No. of Learners
1. Government Sector—		
1.1 Rural Functional Literacy Project (12 Projects of 300 Centres)	10,800	3,66,094
1.2. State Adult Education Programme (61 Projects of 100 Centres)	18,300	5,93,131
2. Voluntary Agencies (31)	2,230	62,815
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4. Nehru Yuvak Kendras (6)	655	19,230
Total for 3 years	33,501	10,83,544

7.5. Keeping in view the capabilities of the various implementing agencies in the field by their previous performance and the guidelines given by Government of India for preparation and submission of the Operational Plan, fixing year-wise target with physical and financial and the administrative machinery required for implementation, realistic targets are now fixed for the rest of Sixth Five Year Plan period and the Seventh Plan period.

7.6. Assumptions :

The operational plan below is based on the following assumptions :—

- (a) that socially accepted methods and procedures will be adopted to keep the population growth rate at a reasonable level during the period 1982–1990.
- (b) that effective steps will be taken to universalise primary education for the age group 6–14 so that there are no dropouts or non-starters in the age group by adopting suitable measures in the form of incentives, need based curriculum etc.
- (c) that there will be continuous flow of funds both from the Government of India and State Government, to achieve the targets earmarked for the period and also timely release of funds for smooth implementation.
- (d) the needed administrative structure will be sanctioned to administer, monitor and extend the programme to achieve targets.
- (e) that a favourable climate will be created by all the agencies including the development departments to make the programme implementation easy, socially useful and relevant to the needs of the participants of the programme.

THE OPERATIONAL PLAN

7.7. The operational plan for the period from 1982–90 has been designed in the light of the year-wise target suggested by Government of India. The total number of illiterates to be made literate according to Government of India are 64 lakhs in Tamilnadu and the year-wise breakup of figures are furnished below :-

Sl. No.	Year	Illiterates to be covered	Men	Women	SC & ST
1	1982—83	3.96	1.65	2.31	1.1
2	1983—84	4.25	1.77	2.48	1.7
3	1984—85	5.50	2.20	3.30	2.1
4	1985—86	7.00	2.90	4.10	2.7
5	1986—87	9.00	3.75	5.25	3.5
6	1987—88	10.00	4.00	6.00	3.9
7	1988—89	12.00	5.00	7.00	4.7
8	1989—90	12.00	5.00	7.00	4.7

ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME

Operational Plan 1982—1990

NUMBER OF CENTRES

Sl. No.	Year	Targetted number of learners in lakhs	Targetted number of centres	R.F.L.P.	S.A. E.P.	Univer- sities and Colleges	N.Y.K.	V. As.	Additional centres under 20 Point Programme	Total
VI PLAN										
1.	1982—83	3.96	13,200	3,900	6,100	750	320	1,200	1,100	13,370
2.	1983—84	4.25	14,200	4,200	6,100	850	360	1,500	1,400	14,410
3.	1984—85	5.50	18,340	4,200	6,100	1,000	360	3,300	3,400	18,300
VII PLAN										
4.	1985—86	7.00	23,350	4,200	6,100	1,560	360	4,200	7,000	23,420
5.	1986—87	9.00	30,000	4,200	6,100	1,740	360	4,500	13,100	30,000
6.	1987—88	10.00	33,350	4,200	6,100	1,740	360	4,800	16,200	33,400
7.	1988—89	12.00	40,000	4,200	6,100	1,740	360	5,200	22,400	40,000
8.	1989—90	12.00	40,000	4,200	6,100	1,740	360	5,200	22,400	40,000

NUMBER OF LEARNERS — SCHEME WISE

Sl. No.	Year	Learners by R.F. L.P.	Learners by S.A.E.P.	Learners by Universi- ties and Colleges	Learners by Nehru Yuvak Kendra	Learners by Voluntary Agency	Additional Learners by 20 Point Programme	Total
1.	1982—83	1,17,000	1,83,000	22,500	9,600	36,000	33,000	4,01,100
2.	1983—84	1,26,000	1,83,000	25,500	10,800	45,000	42,000	4,32,300
3.	1984—85	1,26,000	1,83,000	30,000	10,800	99,000	1,02,000	5,50,800
4.	1985—86	1,26,000	1,83,000	45,000	10,800	1,26,000	2,10,000	7,00,800
5.	1986—87	1,26,000	1,83,000	52,200	10,800	1,35,000	3,93,000	9,00,000
6.	1987—88	1,26,000	1,83,000	52,200	10,800	1,44,000	4,96,000	10,12,000
7.	1988—89	1,26,000	1,83,000	52,200	10,800	1,56,000	6,72,000	12,00,000
8.	1989—90	1,26,000	1,83,000	52,200	10,800	1,56,000	6,72,000	12,00,000
	Total	9,99,000	14,64,000	3,31,800	85,200	8,97,000	26,20,000	63,97,000

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

Rupees in lakhs

Sl. No.	Year	R.F.L.P.	S.A.E.P.	Universities and Colleges	N.Y.K.	V.As.	Additional cost under 20 Point Programme	Total
VI PLAN								
1.	1982—83	67.6	107.36	10.50	4.16	21.16	20.02	230.80
2.	1983—84	72.8	107.36	11.90	4.68	26.45	25.48	248.67
3.	1984—85	72.8	107.36	14.00	4.68	58.18	61.88	318.90
VII PLAN								
4.	1985—86	80.1	118.10	24.02	5.15	81.45	140.14	448.96
5.	1986—87	80.1	118.10	26.80	5.15	87.27	262.26	579.68
6.	1987—88	80.1	118.10	26.80	5.15	93.09	324.32	647.56
7.	1988—89	80.1	118.10	26.80	5.15	100.84	448.45	779.44
8.	1989—90	80.1	118.10	26.80	5.15	100.84	448.45	779.44
Total		613.7	912.58	167.62	39.27	569.28	1,731.00	4,033.45

ADULT EDUCATION
Operational Plan 1982—90

ADMINISTRATIVE COST (in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	State Level	District Level	Total
1.	1982—83	1.20	24.70	25.90
2.	1983—84	1.20	24.70	25.90
3.	1984—85	1.20	24.70	25.90
4.	1985—86	1.32	27.17	28.49
5.	1986—87	1.32	27.17	28.49
6.	1987—88	1.32	27.17	28.49
7.	1988—89	1.32	27.17	28.49
8.	1989—90	1.32	27.17	28.49
Total		10.20	209.95	220.15

7.8. It is estimated that with the existing structure, the coverage will reach only 38 lakhs out of the 64 lakhs. The strategy to cover the rest of the 26 lakhs will have to be planned. In the operational plan, a separate segment is shown as 'Addition under 20 Point Programme'. To operationalise the scheme and to achieve the targets, the State Government will have to devise some methodologies and seek assistance from Government of India on a cent percent basis or on a sharing pattern, to implement the schemes.

Strengthening Administration

7.9. Considering the number of centres that would be in operation from 1983-84 onwards, there is an absolute need for strengthening the administrative machinery both at the State level and in the districts to oversee the programme under different agencies and to check the accounts periodically. Taking into consideration that any plan programme should not have a top heavy administrative machinery a barely minimum needed administrative structure both at the state and district levels has been budgetted during the period of the programme i.e. 1982-1990. The list of officers needed in addition to the existing administrative machinery is furnished below:

STATE LEVEL

1. Assistant Director	...	1
2. L. G. G. S.	...	2
3. Two Sections consisting of :		
(a) Superintendents	...	2
(b) Assistants	...	4
(c) Junior Assistants	...	2
(d) Typists	...	2
(e) L. G. G. S.	...	2

DISTRICT LEVEL FOR EACH DISTRICT

1. Administrative level in addition to the existing staff :-		
(a) Superintendent	...	1
(b) Typist	...	1
(c) L. G. G. S.	...	1

FINANCIAL SIDE

Two Units of Audit Party attached to the DAEOs Office.
Each party consisting of :

(a) Junior Accounts Officer	...	1
(b) Superintendent	...	1

(c) Assistants	...	2
(d) Junior Assistant	...	1
(e) Typist	...	1
(f) L. G. G. S.	...	1

AVERAGE EMOLUMENTS OF THE STAFF

1. Assistant Director	...	Rs. 1,300/- p. m.
2. Junior Accounts Officer	...	Rs. 1,200/- p. m.
3. Superintendents	...	Rs. 900/- p. m.
4. Assistant	...	Rs. 700/- p. m.
5. Typist	...	Rs. 600/- p. m.
6. L. G. G. S.	...	Rs. 430/- p. m.

Cost of the Scheme

7.10. The cost of the programme has been worked out at the existing rates furnished by Government of India for the VI plan period and for the Seventh Plan Period it has been worked out at 10% increase on the rates due to the anticipated hike in prices.

VIII. POST LITERACY PROGRAMME

8.1. The J.P. Naik's Committee on Post Literacy and followup activities set up by Government of India had recommended six models (*vide* Annexure X) for organising composite programmes of Post Literacy suited to various localities. The Kothari Committee also highlighted the need for post literacy programme as follows :

Stage I: A programme of about 300—350 hours spread over a year. It should include basic literacy, general education with emphasis on health and family planning, functional programmes relating to the learners' vocations and some familiarity with laws and policies affecting them.

Stage II: A programme of about 150 hours spread over a year. It would be the stage of re-enforcement of literacy skills and its use in daily life, as well as wider education including appreciation of science in relation to one's environment, elements of geography, and history emphasising India's great and composite culture. This stage should contribute improvement of vocational skills and initiate learning about supplemental employment (e.g. village industries, dairying, poultry, piggyery). The participants should be encouraged to form discussion groups and to organise action for development.

Stage III: A programme of approximately 100 hours spread over a year. The aim at this stage would be achievement of a reasonable degree of self-reliance in literacy and functionality and better appreciation of the scope and value of science. This stage should also strengthen the ability to discuss important problems facing the individual, family and the community and take organised action for their betterment.

8.2. Government of India have called for proposals for implementation of post literacy and follow up activities at a cost limited to 20% of the total cost of the first phase of 10 months of the main Rural Functional Literacy Projects.

8.3. Proposals for implementing model II in the 12 districts of Tamil Nadu according to the needs and facilities in the blocks, where the first phase of Rural Functional Literacy Project was implemented in 1980 has been processed and sent to the Government of India, and the estimated cost of the projects being Rs. 10.62 lakhs.

National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Administration

21/3020
3188

8.4. The scheme in brief is as follows:—

MODEL II
CONTINUING EDUCATION AT ADULT EDUCATION CENTRE

1. Cost at the Project Level

Item	Recurring Rs.	Non-Recurring Rs.
1. Pay of Assistant Project Officer (CE) Rs. 600/- per month.	7,200	...
2. Initial purchase of books 2000 at Rs. 2 per book	...	4,000
3. Replacement of books and purchase of periodicals	2,000	...
4. Purchase of two almirahs	...	1,000
5. Contingencies including Travelling Allowance of Assistant Project Officer (CE)	2,800	...
Total	12,000	5,000

2. Cost at the Adult Education Centre Level

Item	Recurring Rs.	Non-Recurring Rs.
(i) Payment of staff at Rs. 20/- per mensem	240	...
(ii) Purchase of trunk	...	125
(iii) Purchase of books (75 at Rs. 2 per book)	...	150
(iv) Replacement of books and purchase of journals	100	...
(v) Contingencies	100	...
Total	440	275
for 100 centres	44,000	27,500
	56,000	32,500

For 12 Projects the cost will be Rs. $88,500 \times 12 = 10.62$ Lakhs.

8.5. The Voluntary Agencies which had successfully completed the first phase of the National Adult Education Programme—1978-79, 79-80 have also offered for implementation of the Post Literacy Programmes and they are under consideration.

8.6. Experimental Programmes :—

Department of Non-formal and Adult Education has opened during 1981-82 100 post literacy centres, as an experimental measure for the benefit of neo-literates in selected state

adult education programme centres in the 61 self sufficiency blocks, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 90,000/-.

8.7. The post literacy centres function for 10 months each in 2 consecutive years benefit the first set of neo-literates of adult education programme centres concerned, in the first year and the second batch of neo-literates in the second year. The centres functioned during day or night time according to the local conditions of the neo-literates attending the centres.

8.8. The centres were run with the existing instructional facilities available and the animators were paid an honorarium of Rs. 20/- p.m. as also a contingent amount of Rs. 5/- p.m.

8.9. Each centre was supplied with a Tamil daily newspaper and some low priced story books and prize winning books worth Rs. 400/- in the first year. In the second year additional number of books worth Rs. 200/- was provided for each centre. The centres were provided with a steel trunk each at a cost of Rs. 125/- to keep the books and other materials in the centres.

8.10. The details of item of expenditure sanctioned for implementation of the scheme during 1981-82 in 100 centres are given in the annexure below.

8.11. In 1982-83, 122 Post Literacy Centres were established at the rate of 2 centres in each of the 61 self sufficiency blocks under the State Scheme of Adult Education was implemented at a cost of Rs. 1,09,800/-. The functioning of the scheme is on the same line as in the previous year.

The Expenditure on the scheme in 1982-83 is annexed.

ANNEXURE

Recurring	1981-82	1982-83
	For 100 Centres	For 122 Centres
1. Cost of Newspaper at Rs. 15/- p.m. for 10 months (Rs. 15×10×100)	15,000	18,300
2. Honorarium to Instructors (Rs. 20×10×100)	20,000	24,400
3. Contingencies to Instructors at Rs. 5/- p.m. (Rs. 5×10×100)	5,000	6,100
Non-recurring		
1. Supply of steel trunk (Rs. 100×100)	10,000	12,200
2. Purchase of books	40,000	48,800
	90,000	1,09,800

IX. CO-ORDINATION AMONG DEPARTMENTS

9.1. The Directorate of Non-formal and Adult Education is implementing a massive, national programme of eradication of Adult illiteracy. It plans to reach a target of 64 lakhs within 1990. Many institutions and organisations are involved in this massive campaign. The co-operation and co-ordination of various development departments are expected in the following manner to motivate and retain the learners of this programme who are the potential would be beneficiaries of the social benevolent schemes of the development departments in vogue in the state.

9.2. Health Department :

1. The leaflets and posters brought out by this department may be supplied in bulk to the District Adult Education Officer of each District to be distributed to Villages.
2. The Doctor of the Primary Health Centre and other field functionaries of the Primary Health Centre to visit the adult education centres in their areas as often as possible.
3. To organise camps and meetings for the preventive side of Health.

9.3. Agriculture Department :

1. To supply posters and printed materials of the Department to the District Adult Education Officer for distribution to Adult Education Centres in the District.
2. To organise lecture-cum-demonstration centres, to do extensive work in the villages through the Adult Education Centres.
3. To make visits to centres as often as possible.

9.4. Adi Dravidar Department :

1. To deliver the benefits of the Department to the Harijan Community through the learners of the centres.
2. To provide shelters for the Adult Education centres for the learners located in Harijan Localities.

9.5. Social Welfare Department :

1. To effectively implement the social welfare measures through the learners of the Adult Education Centres.

9.6. In addition to the above specific roles, the various development departments can also play the following additional role in the promotion of adult education.

1. The institutional infrastructure available with various development departments can provide useful resource support to the programme in the areas of training, material preparation, etc., particularly with regard to functional aspect of the programme.
2. The field agencies of the various development departments such as Village level workers, extension officers, etc., can be asked to fully co-operate with the instructor of the adult education centre and help him in the instructional work relating to the developmental skills and activities concerned.
3. Suitable instructions will have to be issued to all the field functionaries for actively co-operating with adult education functionaries at various levels.

X. MASS MEDIA

1. PRODUCTION OF MATERIALS

10.1. The Department of Non-Formal and Adult Education has so far produced 4 primers and 15 supplementary readers to be used in the Adult Education Centres. These materials were produced utilising the services of the field functionaries of State Resource Centre, SCERT, Developmental Departments, Colleges and Universities, Tamil Development Department etc., in different workshops conducted in the different regions of the State.

10.2. In 1981-82, a publication wing is created in the Directorate of Non-Formal and Adult Education with an Editor and two Associate Editors. The main objective of this wing is to develop a news-letter or a magazine to disseminate new innovation, approaches and success stories to the field level functionaries working at the village level.

10.3. In addition to the above, the publication wing has to update the learning materials already in use in the centres and to bring out new primers and supplementary readers according to the needs and environments of the learners.

10.4. Further they are expected to bring propaganda materials and publicity materials to broadcast this programme all over the state. This wing has to play a key role in bringing effective co-ordination between All India Radio, Dhoordarshan, Newspapers, Information and Publicity Department, Department of Tourism and Culture.

List of Books Published :

Primers :

1. Iniya Vazhvai Nokki
2. Muthal Nool
3. Oli Vilakku
4. Ilaingnar Kalvi

Supplementary Readers :

5. Siru Semippu
6. Panaiyai Kappom
7. Koodi Thozhil Sei
8. Manvalam Kakka Man Parisothanai
9. Sikkanam
10. Ungal Maruthuva Manai

11. Vazhvil Oli
12. Maram Naduthal
13. Vanki Thantha Vazhvu
14. Theni
15. Pozhuthu Pularnthathu
16. Mino Meen
17. Puthu Murai Vivasayam
18. Uzhaipin Uyarvu
19. Valamana Vazhvu
20. Vidivelli

List of Books Under Print

Primers

1. Vazhvil Vasantham
2. Kalvichudar
3. Velichathai Thedi

Supplementary Readers :

4. Kanpom Karpom
5. Kuzhanthai Noykalum Thaduppu Muraikalum
6. Nermai Vendum
7. Ontre Kulam
8. Ottrumayin Uyarvu
9. Sutrupura Sugatharam
10. Kuzhanthai perum Thai
11. Oivu Nerathai Payanpaduthuvom
12. Kuraintha Selavil Sirantha Unavu
13. Vipathukalai Thavirppom

Non-Formal Education

14. Kanitham
15. Nadum Namum (General knowledge)
16. Pudu Vazhvu (Tamil)

2. MOBILE VAN

10.5. A Mobile Van fitted with audio visual equipment has been established in Madurai District as an experimental measure to study the effectiveness of use of Educational films in Adult Education Programme. The films are being taken on loan from the State Films Bureau, the Directorate of Adult Education, New Delhi and from nearby Educational Institutions and other Educational Publicity Organisations.

The Scheme of Mobile Film propaganda will be extended to other Districts in Stages.

3. NEWSPAPER

10.6. At present local dailies are supplied to each post literacy centre. This provides facilities to reinforce their learning and reading skills already learnt in the adult education centres. Further the supply of newspaper or local dailies, provides them opportunities to know what is happening in their environment.

4. RADIO

10.7. All India Radio is already broadcasting information and news on Agriculture, Health, Family Welfare and weather bulletins. This will be a good motivating factor for the learners to know and understand and function well in the community. It is the expectation of the Adult and Non-Formal Education Department to make All India Radio programmes a popular one in the adult education centres.

5. T. V. PROGRAMMES

10.8. It will not be far off when the T.V. will enter all rural villages. T.V. media is a very strong and powerful media to impart instruction. At present the Doordarshan is screening, "Education for life". Now it serves Madras City and its periphery where viewing is possible.

As the media can effectively cover large masses, it is the foremost hope of the Department of Non-Formal and Adult Education, that TV will be made available to all Adult Education Centres in the near future when the media develops to cover the entire State.

6. EDUCATION THROUGH SATELLITES

10.9. INSAT has made great strides in the Indian scene. It has a latest potential to impart instruction. The previous experiments in India have established that it can cover large masses to educate them.

To build awareness and to reach large segment of the society, INSAT plays a leading role and this media should be fully utilised to educate the masses of the Indian Nation.

XI. NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

A. UNIVERSALISATION OF EDUCATION 6-14 AGE GROUP

11.1. The scheme of Non-Formal Education for the age group 6-14 is for school drop outs and non-starters who have had no opportunity for formal schooling and forms part of the scheme of Universalisation of Primary Education with emphasis on literacy and numeracy. The scheme of Non-Formal Education was started in 1977 with one centre in each of the 374 Panchayat Unions and extended to a second centre in January, 1978 and then to the third and fourth centres in October, 1978. The centres once opened functions for three years with a fresh set of learners. The centres function for a duration of 10 months or 200 working days and two hours per day. Instructors are teachers, working in the day schools and given an honorarium of Rs. 50/- p.m. Curriculum and reading materials are prepared based on the needs and environment of the learners. The cost of running one centre with 30 students for ten months is Rs. 1,100/-. The scheme is popular as seen from various visit reports and has created a favourable climate for achieving the goals of universalisation of primary education in the selected areas. There is need to provide facility for continuing education of the learners to avoid their relapsing into illiteracy. The number of learners is shown in Annexure XI.

11.2. The AIR Tiruchy, in collaboration with the Department of Non-Formal and Adult Education was instrumental in arranging programmes of 10 minutes duration on four days a week in the evenings for the benefit of the learners and reports of feed back were reviewed periodically. The extension of similar programme is under consideration.

B. NON-FORMAL EDUCATION IN AFFLUENT PANCHAYAT UNIONS FOR THE AGE GROUP 6-14

11.3. During 1978-79, Government permitted the Department of Rural Development to open 780 Non-Formal Education Centres in the Panchayat Unions which had surplus funds. The Districts and number of centres opened are as follows: Chingleput (78), South Arcot (100), Salem (39), Thanjavur (180), Tiruchirappalli (30), Coimbatore (202), The Nilgiris (20), Ramanathapuram (65), Tirunelveli (61):and Pudukottai (15). The enrolment in these centres was about 24,000. Government permitted the opening of 202 more centres, 111 in Madurai and 91 in Thanjavur Districts in 1979-80. The centres functioned on the same pattern and with the same facilities as the Non-Formal Education centres for the age group 6-14 and supplemented the efforts towards universalisation of primary education.

C. SIVAKASI SCHEME

11.4. The Department of Non-Formal and Adult Education has opened 30 Non-Formal Education Centres for the benefit of children working in the Match and Fire works factories at Sivakasi, Ramanathapuram district during 1980-81, at a cost of Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

11.5. These Centres are run for a period of 3 years catering to the needs of the children employed in the Sivakasi Match and Fire Works Factories to enable them to appear for the VIII Standard Public Examination. The Centres function for 2 hours either in the morning or evening to suit the needs of different worker-learners. Each Centre enrolls 30 learners.

11.6. The Centres are located in the factory premises in a Central Place having easy access to all. The co-operation and help of the factory owners is enlisted for locating and organizing the centres. The names of centres are appended . (Annexure XII).

11.7. For the implementation of the above scheme, the following staff are sanctioned in the scale of pay noted against each of them with usual allowances.

(i) Supervisor 1 (One) in the cadre of Deputy Inspector of Schools	Rs. 450-20-590-25-740-30-800
(ii) Junior Assistant 1 (One)	Rs. 350-10-420-15-600
(iii) Secondary Grade Teachers 30 (Thirty)	Rs. 350-10-420-15-600
(iv) Basic Servant 1 (One)	Rs. 250- 5-330-10-400

11.8. The Directorate of Non-Formal and Adult Education appoints full time Secondary Grade Teachers for each centre, either by transfer from the Municipality or the Panchayat Union where the centres are located or by direct recruitment through the employment exchange.

11.9. The Office of the Supervisor is located at Sivakasi in a rented building.

11.10. The learners in the centres are provided with suitable readers, text books, note books and slates, free of cost. The Director of Non-Formal and Adult Education has been authorised to entrust the work of printing of the required teaching and learning materials where necessary to private printers at Sivakasi who give the lowest quotation in consultation with the Director of Stationary and Printing, Madras.

11.11. The Supervisor and the Secondary Grade Teachers selected for appointment in the centres are given an orientation training for 21 days involving six resource persons on the following subjects for conducting the training course.

(i) Language	...	1
(ii) Mathematics	...	1
(iii) Science	...	1
(iv) History & Geography	...	1
(v) English	...	1
(vi) Non-Formal Education	...	1

These resource persons were paid each an honorarium of Rs. 100/- (Rupees One hundred only).

11.12. The Director of School Education, The Director of Rural Development, The Director of Industries and the Commissioner of Labour have been requested to issue necessary instructions to their subordinate officers to render all assistance for the successful conduct of the scheme. The number of learners are 969.

XII. THE SHRAMIK VIDYAPEETH, MADRAS

12.1. The Shramik Vidyapeeth, Madras has been established in this State as a sub-unit of the Department of Non-Formal and Adult Education, Madras. The Shramik Vidyapeeth has started functioning with effect from 17—7—1982. This is a scheme fully financed by the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Culture, New Delhi.

12.2. The aims and objectives of the Shramik Vidyapeeth are :

- (i) to plan and organize educational programmes and other activities to serve the educational needs of workers in Urban and Industrial areas ;
- (ii) to identify and ascertain through surveys the varieties of educational needs of different categories of labour population ;
- (iii) to operate with (i) educational institutions in organising specific programmes for different categories of workers; (ii) cultural societies, workers organisations, employers associations, youth organisations and other institutions which are organising programmes and cultural activities to meet workers social, cultural and welfare needs and (iii) public and private enterprises organising programmes to promote workers productivity, employment capability, social and civil responsibility and participation in the management ;
- (iv) to undertake the training and orientation of persons involved in planning and implementation of various programmes of education of workers ;
- (v) to provide consultation services to agencies and enterprises planning to organise programmes for training and education for workers ;
- (vi) to undertake such other activities as may be considered conducive to worker's education, and
- (vii) to improve the vocational skills and technical knowledge of workers and raising their efficiency and increasing their productive ability.

12.3. To administer the Shramik Vidyapeeth, Madras the following staff have been sanctioned by Government of Tamil Nadu :

1. Director	...	1
2. Programme Officer	...	1 (General)
3. Programme Officer	...	1 (Technical)
4. Head Clerk	...	1

5. Accounts Clerk	...	1
6. Artist-cum-Projectionist	...	1
7. Junior Assistant	...	1
8. Stenographer	...	1
9. Driver	...	1
10. Chowkidar	...	1
11. Basic Servants	...	2
12. Sweeper-cum-Farash	...	1

12.4. For the Current Year 1982-83, the Government of India have accorded sanction for the release of grant of Rs. 3.10 lakhs. (Recurring: 2.00 lakhs, Non-recurring Rs. 1.10 lakhs).

12.5. Government have accorded permission to the Director of Shramik Vidyapeeth to obtain the services of qualified, experienced and competent instructors, demonstrators, visiting lecturers on part-time basis for each course/programme, according to the requirement for which an expenditure of Rs. 12,000/- per annum is permitted to incur by way of honorarium.

12.6. The affairs of the Shramik Vidyapeeth will be managed by a Board of Management consisting of the following members :—

1. The Hon'ble Minister for Education	...	CHAIRMAN
2. The Commissioner & Secretary to Government, Education Department	...	MEMBER
3. The Director of Non-Formal and Adult Education, Madras-600 006	...	MEMBER
4. Thiru D. V. Sharma, Joint Director, Directorate of Adult Education, New Delhi.	}	Representatives of Govt. of India. } MEMBER
5. Thiru Narindernath, Under Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Education & Culture, New Delhi.		
6. The Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras-600 005.	...	MEMBER
7. The Commissioner for Labour, Madras-600 006.	...	MEMBER
8. Thiru N. Mahalingam, Sakthi Nilayam, Pollachi-642 001, (Representative of Industries).	...	MEMBER

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-----------------------|
| 9. | Pulavar Tmt. Leelavathi Dharmar,
Gnanagiri Illam,
12, Thiruthangal Road, Sivakasi-626 123,
(Representative of Public Worker). | ... | MEMBER |
| 10. | Thiru W. R. Varadarajan,
B. 1., Kitchen Block,
Government Estate, Madras-600 002. | ... | } MEMBER |
| 11. | Thiru V. Perumal,
General Secretary,
Representative of Anna Thozhirsanga Peravai,
275, Avvai Shanmugham Road,
Madras-600 014. | ... | |
| 12. | Director of Shramik,
Vidyapeeth, Madras. | ... | MEMBER &
SECRETARY |

12.7. The Board of Management of Shramik Vidyapeeth will be responsible for formulation of the programme and activities of the Shramik Vidyapeeth taking into account the industrial structure of the region, characteristics of workers, their special educational and vocational/occupational needs and interests etc. The Board will also decide the methods, the content of the programmes, educational level of participants and the duration of the courses etc. Evaluation of the work of the Shramik Vidyapeeth should be part of its function and the Board of Management should be responsible for periodic evaluation.

12.8. The Shramik Vidyapeeth, Madras is established as a sub-unit of the Department of Non-Formal and Adult Education, and no memorandum of Rules and Regulations pertaining to the Shramik Vidyapeeth have been prescribed.

12.9. Since its inception the activities undertaken by the Shramik Vidyapeeth until now are :—

1. Preparation of a "PROFILE OF MADRAS CITY"—containing general information of the city population by sex and age groups, industrial picture, organisations, community centres and other organisations and unions;
2. Preparation of a Blue Print for short term and long term courses for the year 1982-83.
3. Undertaking preparations to conduct courses for the month of September, 1982.

PLAN OF ACTION FOR 1982-83

12.10. The Shramik Vidyapeeth, Madras proposes to have the following courses and activities during September, 1982 to February, 1983.

1. Short term courses for 10 hours duration ... Ten

2. Long term courses of 3 to 4 weeks duration ... Five
3. Organised courses with the help of Institutes and Private Centres ... Five
4. Resource Building :
 - (a) Curriculum
 - (b) Identifying resource persons for different courses
5. To co-ordinate with Integrated Child Development Services Scheme of Tamil Nadu.

CLIENTELE

- (a) Women—illiterates, semi-literates and educated
- (b) Workers—unorganised sector-Men and Women
- (c) Workers—Organised sector-Men and Women illiterates, semi-literates, semi-skilled and middle cadre.

Shramik Vidyapeeth started organising courses from 20th September, 1982 and first course was a long term course for women on palm leaf work with the help of the Tamilnadu Palmgur Federation.

XIII. THE SCHEME OF FUNCTIONAL LITERACY FOR ADULT WOMEN

UNDER INTEGRATED CHILD WELFARE SCHEME

13.1. Eradication of illiteracy among women and bringing about certain attitudinal changes amongst them are, matters of prime concern to the nation. Of Tamil Nadu's total population of 482 lakhs in 1981, 239 lakhs comprise women. As against the State's Men average of 45.7% literacy, the percentage of literacy amongst women is 34.12%. In the case of Rural Tamil Nadu the percentage comes down to 25.07% (Women). The All India figures for literate women is 24%. Therefore special efforts are required to be made to reduce illiteracy among women. A programme of functional literacy which would endow them with necessary knowledge and skills to perform the functions of a house-wife, such as child care, nutrition, health care, home economics, etc. will be most suited in their case. Special attention will have to be given to women in the age group of 15-35, since this latter group is likely to be more receptive to the requirements of attitudinal change.

13.2. The scheme for functional literacy for adult women will be implemented by the Department of Non-Formal and Adult Education through the infrastructure of the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme under operation with the Social Welfare Department. A functional literacy class comprising about 30 adult women in the area will be the basic unit of the scheme. The class can be started even if the number of adult women willing to get trained under the scheme is smaller. The services of a Gram Sevika or a local lady Animator or Social worker or any other educated lady resident in the locality may be utilised for running the functional literacy class for which she will get an honorarium of Rs. 50/- p.m. Instructor, running two nearby centres will be eligible for Rs. 50/- for running each centre separately. The infrastructural facilities and the machinery for supervision provided under the ICDS scheme should be fully utilised for the implementation of this scheme. The project officers and supervisors for ICDS will themselves be in overall charge and there will be no separate functionaries for educational programme except the animator. The child care and other programmes will be under the Anganwadi worker of the ICDS Scheme. The Educational aspects of the workers programme alone will come under the Department of Non-Formal and Adult Education.

13.3. The teacher in charge of each functional literacy class will maintain a dossier of each adult women in the class, reflecting the progress made by her every month. At the end of the year, a test will be conducted and certificates awarded to all successful candidates. Work relating to the preparation of course of study, teaching-learning materials designing of tests, printing and supply of certificates to the teachers of the functional literacy class for distribution amongst the successful trainees, arrangements for providing orientation and

training to the teachers of the functional literacy classes, publication of literature for the neo-literates in order to sustain their interest after completion of the literacy course, will be arranged by the Directorate of Non-Formal and Adult Education taking the assistance of experts whenever and wherever required.

13.4. The scope of the subjects of study most relevant to their care will be (i) Elements of Health and Hygiene : Environmental sanitation, Air pollution, preventing contamination of drinking water, use of latrines, smokeless choola for the prevention of eye and lung diseases, personal hygiene, care of eyes, ears, teeth, skin, hair, nails, etc. harmful effects of tobacco, recreation, cultural programmes, (ii) Food and Nutrition : Mal-nutrition and its effects, preparation of balanced diet, preparation of low cost nutritive meals, preservation of food; (iii) Home Management and Child Care : Cookery, fruit preservation, pickles, needle craft, rongoli, painting, cloth printing, prevention of ill-health & diseases, Ante-natal care, feeding the baby and importance of breast feeding, immunisation, Family planning: Importance of Small family norm, Home nursing and first aid, selection of clothing according to the climate, cleaning of clothes, (iv) Civic education: Elementary principles of civics, observance of national festivals, national flag and National Anthem, Concept of democracy, Election, pattern of voting, duties of responsible citizenship; (v) Vocational and occupational skills : Kitchen Gardening, Cloth craft, socially useful productive crafts, Poultry keeping etc. The items above are only illustrative. The skills to be covered in each local area will depend on the interests of the beneficiaries residing in the area.

13.5. As this scheme is to be implemented in ICDS project area, the number of functional literacy classes will generally be equal to the number of Anganwadis in each ICDS Project area. Generally there will be 100 functional literacy classes in each urban project area.

13.6. No. of projects proposed will be as follows :

1982-83		1983-84	
Name of Area	No. of Projects	Name of Area	No. of Projects
Madras	10	Salem	2
Coimbatore	4	Thanjavur	1
Tiruppur (Coimbatore)	1	Kumbakonam	1
Madurai	4	Nagercoil	1
Dindigul	1	Cuddalore	1
Vellore	1	Rajapalayam	1
Alandur (Chengalpattu District)	1	Tirunelveli	1
Kancheepuram	1	Tuticorin	1
Tiruvottiyur	1		
Erode	1		
Tiruchirapalli	2		
	27		9

Total 36 Projects.

13.7. The expected cost of running a Project of 100 centres is as follows :

	Rs.
1. Honorarium to the Teachers at Rs. 50/- p.m. 50×12	600.00
2. Books, Slates, Role up Boards for 30 learners	165.00
3. Lighting charges at Rs. 20/- p.m. 20×12	240.00
4. Contingencies, Stationery and Postage etc.	480.00
5. Raw materials for vocational skill for one centre	350.00
	<hr/>
	1,835.00
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For 100 Centres of One Project is Rs. 1,83,500

NON-RECURRING

1. Box/Almirah	100.00
2. Kerosene	120.00
3. Teachers Kit	50.00
4. Equipments for Craft	300.00
	<hr/>
	570.00
	<hr/>

For 100 Centres of One Project is Rs. 57,000

Total cost of a project	Rs. 1,83,500
	Rs. 57,000
	<hr/>
	Rs. 2,40,500
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ANNEXURE I

1981 CENSUS PROVISIONAL FIGURES

Literate Population (including the age 0—4)

Sl. No.	State / District	Total Population			Literate Population			Literate percentage of Total Population		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1.	Tamilnadu	4,82,97,456	2,44,20,228	2,38,77,228	2,21,11,593	1,39,65,132	81,46,461	45.78	57.19	34.12
2.	Madras	32,66,034	16,88,547	15,77,487	21,64,988	12,37,439	9,27,549	66.29	73.28	58.80
3.	Chengalpattu	36,11,871	18,45,205	17,66,666	16,97,574	10,77,742	6,19,832	47.00	58.41	35.08
4.	North Arcot	44,02,087	22,21,617	21,80,470	17,46,162	11,58,779	5,87,383	39.67	57.16	26.94
5.	South Arcot	41,99,892	21,28,522	20,71,370	15,12,496	10,30,491	4,82,005	36.01	48.41	23.27
6.	Dharmapuri	19,93,290	10,16,589	9,76,701	5,70,438	3,91,934	1,78,504	28.62	38.55	18.28
7.	Salem	34,29,822	17,59,123	16,70,699	13,25,316	8,66,077	4,59,238	38.64	49.23	27.49
8.	Periyar	20,57,496	10,53,355	10,04,141	8,11,639	5,36,310	2,75,329	39.45	50.91	27.42
9.	Coimbatore	30,51,135	15,64,939	14,86,196	15,94,929	9,89,963	6,04,976	52.27	63.26	40.71
10.	Nilagiri	6,28,231	3,20,644	3,07,587	3,50,219	2,14,143	1,36,076	55.75	66.79	44.24
11.	Madurai	45,30,028	22,90,800	22,39,228	21,10,173	13,47,430	7,62,743	46.58	58.32	34.06
12.	Trichy	36,06,033	18,15,050	17,90,983	16,29,646	10,50,996	5,78,650	45.19	57.90	32.31
13.	Tanjore	40,57,230	20,39,730	20,17,500	19,84,824	12,47,397	7,37,427	48.92	61.16	36.55
14.	Pudukkottai	11,55,684	5,75,433	5,80,251	4,38,340	3,01,494	1,36,846	37.93	52.39	23.58
15.	Ramanathapuram	33,30,339	16,44,860	16,85,479	14,86,486	9,57,124	5,29,362	44.63	53.19	31.41
16.	Tirunelveli	35,59,174	17,41,506	18,17,668	18,07,868	10,78,208	7,29,660	50.79	61.91	40.14
17.	Kanyakumari	14,19,110	7,14,308	7,04,802	8,80,495	4,79,615	4,00,880	62.05	67.14	56.88

ANNEXURE II

ALL INDIA TARGETS VI & VII PLAN

(Figures in thousands)

Sl. No.	State / U.T.	VI Plan targets			Total	VII Plan Targets	Grand Total
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	216	450	700	1366	9000	10366
2.	Assam	282	300	400	982	2300	3282
3.	Bihar	450	650	900	2000	12200	14200
4.	Gujarat	300	350	450	1100	3700	4800
5.	Haryana	100	175	225	500	1500	2000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	25	40	50	115	470	585
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	118	125	150	393	900	1293
8.	Karnataka	240	380	500	1120	4200	5320
9.	Kerala	100	120	150	370	1000	1370
10.	Madhya Pradesh	366	525	750	1641	8000	9641
11.	Maharashtra	302	500	650	1452	5000	6452
12.	Manipur	60	75	80	215	—	215
13.	Meghalaya	36	40	40	116	140	256
14.	Nagaland	25	40	60	125	—	125
15.	Orissa	117	260	400	777	4875	5652
16.	Punjab	84	125	175	384	1800	2184
17.	Rajasthan	250	500	650	1400	5350	6750
18.	Sikkim	20	25	40	85	25	110
19.	Tamilnadu	396	425	550	1371	5000	6371
20.	Tripura	50	50	50	150	50	200
21.	Uttar Pradesh	550	800	1300	2650	15000	17650
22.	West Bengal	350	450	600	1400	6300	7700
23.	A & N Islands	2	3	5	10	10	20
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	20	25	60	75	135
25.	Chandigarh	5	5	6	16	15	31
26.	D & N Haveli	2	3	3	8	15	23
27.	Delhi	40	45	54	139	450	599
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	7	8	10	25	115	140
29.	Lakshadweep	1	2	2	5	—	5
30.	Mizoram	10	10	10	30	25	55
31.	Pondicherry	13	15	15	43	50	93
Total		4532	6516	9000	20048	87575	107623

ANNEXURE III

FARMERS EDUCATION AND FUNCTIONAL LITERACY PROGRAMME

Statement showing the Blocks and Centres

Revenue District	Educational District	Panchayat Union	Number of Centres
1. Chengalpattu	Chengalpattu	Lathur	20
		Mathurantagam	20
		Chittamoor	20
2. Thanjavur	Thanjavur	Thiruvidaimarudur	15
		Kumbakonam	15
		Mayuram	20
		Sirkazhi	20
		Chembanar Koil	20
3. Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Madukkarai	15
		Perur	15
		Soolur	20
		Sultanpettai	20
		Palladam	20
4. Tirunelveli	Koilpatti	Koilpatti	15
		Kuruvikulam	15
		Ambasamudram	20
		Seranmadevi	20
		Kadaiyam	20
5. South Arcot	Tindivanam	Marakkanam	15
		Olakkur	15
	Virudachalam	Sankarapuram	20
		Thiyagadurgam	20
		Kallakurichi	20
6. North Arcot	Vellore	Arcot	15
		Walaja	15
		Polur	20
	Tiruvannamalai	Puduppalayam	20
		Kalaspakkam	20
7. Madurai	Madurai	Melur	20
		Natham	20
		Kottampatti	20
8. Tiruchirappalli	Lalgudi	Lalgudi	20
		Pullambadi	20
		Mannachanallur	20
Total			630

ANNEXURE IV

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF ADULT EDUCATION

G.O. Ms. No. 2165 Education Department dated 8—10—80

1. The Minister for Education. ... Chairman
2. Thiru N. D. Sundaravadivelu. ... Vice Chairman
3. The Minister for Social Welfare. ... Member
4. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu. ... Member
5. The Commissioner & Secretary to Government, Education Department. ... Member
6. The Commissioner & Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Local Administration Department. ... Member
7. The Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department. ... Member
8. The Commissioner & Secretary to Government, Finance Department. ... Member
9. The Commissioner & Secretary to Government, Health & Family Welfare Department. ... Member
10. The Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras. ... Member
11. One of two representatives of the Ministry of Education & Culture, Government of India. ... Member
12. The Director of School Education, Madras-6. ... Member
13. The Director of Collegiate Education, Madras-6. ... Member
14. The Principal, Presidency College, Madras. ... Member
15. Dr. D. S. Tiwari, The Deputy Programme Officer, NSS Zonal Office, T. Nagar, Madras-17. ... Member
16. Thiru S. Muthusamy, M.L.C. ... Member
17. Thiru C. Ramalingam, M.L.C. ... Member
18. Thiru N. Kuppaswamy, M.L.A. (Morappur Constituency). ... Member
19. Thiru A. Baluchamy, M.L.A. (Samayanallur Constituency). ... Member
20. Thiru B. Devarajan, M.P. ... Member
21. The Chairman, State Social Welfare Board. ... Member

22. Prof. Nagarajan, President of the University Teachers' Association, National College, Tiruchy. ... Member
23. The Director, State Resource Centre for Non-Formal Education, Madras. ... Member
24. Thiru K. Muniyandi, Secretary & Correspondent, Gandhinikethan Ashram, Kallupatti, Madurai District. ... Member
25. Prof. Rangarajan, Director, Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Gandhigram. ... Member
26. Prof. M. S. Jothi, Regional Council for Adult Education, 982, P. H. Road, Madras-84. ... Member
27. Thiru K. Arunachalam, Chairman, Tamil Nadu Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Madurai. ... Member
28. The Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, Madras. ... Member
29. Pro. Sethunathan, Tamil Nadu Board of Continuing Education Adyar, Madras. ... Member
30. The Director of Non-Formal and Adult Education, Madras-6. ... Member

Government Letter No. 116700 / C2 / 80-1 Education Department, Dated 6-1-1981

1. Dr. Malcolm S. Adhisheshiah,
Chairman,
Madras Institute of Development Studies.
2. Dr. Rajammal Devadass,
Director,
Training and Orientation Centre,
Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College for Women,
Coimbatore.

Government Letter No. 41828 / C2 / 81-1. Education Department, Dated 8-6-81

1. The Station Director,
All India Radio,
Madras-600 004.
2. The Director,
Doordarshan Kendra,
Madras-600 005.

ANNEXURE V

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAMES OF BLOCKS SELECTED IN THE THREE PHASES OF THE
RURAL FUNCTIONAL LITERACY PROJECT

8

Sl. No.	District	I Phase Name of Blocks July 1979 to June 1980	II Phase Name of Blocks Nov. 1980 to Oct. 1981	III Phase Name of Blocks Nov. 1981 to Oct. 1982
1.	Chengalpattu	Thiruvallur at Ikkadu Poondi Kadambathur Ellapuram	Villivakkam Sholavaram Puzhal Minjur	Minjur Sholavaram Gummidipoondi
2.	Coimbatore	Thalavadi Kangeyam Vellakoil Thukkanaickambalayam	Pongalur Palladam Sulur	Sulur Palladam Pongalur
3.	Dharmapuri	Palacode Krishnagiri Kaveripattinam Bargur	Krishnagiri Bargur Uthangarai	Vepanapalli Bargur Uthangarai
4.	Madurai	Madurai West Alanganallur Thiruparankundram Vadipatti	Natham Melur Vellaloor Thirumangalam	Natham Melur Thirumangalam
5.	North Arcot	Sholingar Kaveripakkam Nemali	Katpadi Walaja Arcot	Vellore Kaniyambadi Anaicut Arani

(Cont.)

Sl. No.	District	I Phase Name of Blocks July 1979 to June 1980	II Phase Name of Blocks Nov. 1980 to Oct. 1981	III Phase Name of Blocks Nov. 1981 to Oct. 1982
6.	Pudukottai	Arantangi Arimalam Avadayarkoil Thirumayam	Pudukottai Karambakudi Gandervakottai	Pudukottai Thiruvarangulam Ponnamaravathy
7.	Ramanathapuram	Srivilliputhur Rajapalayam Vembakottai	Sivakasi Virudhuragar Sattur	Sivakasi Virudhunagar Aruppukottai
8.	Salem	Athur KengaiVELLI Thalaiwasal	Valapady Panamarathupatty Salem	Valapady Panamarathupatty Salem
9.	South Arcot	Cuddalore Annagramam Kurunchipadi	Panruti Bhuvanagiri Kumaratchi	Portonova Keerapalayam Kattumannarkoil
10.	Thanjavur	Orathanad Pattukottai Thiruvonam	Ammapet Tiruvaiyaru Thanjavur	Papanasam Kumbakonam Tiruvidaimarudur
11.	Tirunelveli	Manoor Palayamkottai Karunkulam	Palayamkottai Nanguneri Cheranmadevi	Palayamkottai Alangulam Keelapavoor Tenkasi
12.	Tiruchirappalli	Jayamkondam T. Palur Aundimadam	Marungapuri Manaparai Kadavur	Marungapuri Manaparai Kadavur
		Total 41 Blocks	Total 35 Blocks	Total 39 Blocks

ANNEXURE VI-A

RURAL FUNCTIONAL LITERACY PROJECT—I PHASE

July-August 1979 to May-June 1980

DISTRIBUTION OF LEARNERS ACCORDING TO DISTRICT AND CASTE

Sl. No.	District	No. of Blocks	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe			Others			Total		
			Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.	Chengalpattu	4	4460	795	5255	139	7	146	4653	926	5579	9252	1728	10980
2.	Coimbatore	4	1741	1040	2781	42	11	53	5243	3667	8910	7026	4718	11744
3.	Dharmapuri	4	1118	140	1258	—	—	—	7796	1113	8009	8914	1253	10167
4.	Madurai	4	2546	963	3509	—	—	—	4601	2086	6687	7147	3049	10196
5.	North Arcot	3	2840	168	3008	149	10	159	6336	293	6629	9325	471	9796
6.	Pudukkottai	4	1833	648	2481	16	4	20	5214	1936	7153	7063	2591	9654
7.	Ramanathapuram	3	2711	126	3973	14	6	20	4085	1763	5848	6810	3031	9841
8.	Salem	3	2688	369	3057	442	270	712	5116	916	6035	8246	1555	9811
9.	South Arcot	3	3505	436	3941	—	—	—	5690	1238	6928	9195	1674	10869
10.	Thanjavur	3	2044	540	2584	5	3	8	5434	2069	7503	7483	2612	10095
11.	Tirunelveli	3	3037	1466	4503	30	40	70	4197	1294	5491	7264	2800	10064
12.	Tiruchirappalli	3	2589	368	2957	—	—	—	4681	1389	6070	7270	1757	9027
Total		41	31112	8195	39307	837	351	1188	63046	18693	81739	94995	27239	122234

ANNEXURE VI-B

RURAL FUNCTIONAL LITERACY PROJECT—II PHASE

November 1980—October 1981

DISTRIBUTION OF LEARNERS ACCORDING TO SEX AND CASTE

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe			Others			Total		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.	Chengalpattu	2678	3647	6325	44	138	182	1111	2258	3369	3833	6043	9876
2.	Coimbatore	3069	2516	5585	—	—	—	2569	2253	4822	5638	4769	10407
3.	Dharmapuri	2580	3096	5676	74	54	128	1813	2679	4492	4467	5829	10296
4.	Madurai	2601	2673	5274	—	—	—	3115	3193	6308	5716	5866	11582
5.	North Arcot	1709	1681	3390	87	14	101	4343	2241	6584	6139	3936	10075
6.	Pudukkottai	3387	2138	5525	—	—	—	3418	1928	5346	6805	4066	10871
7.	Ramanathapuram	1738	1217	2955	—	—	—	3504	3070	6574	5242	4287	9529
8.	Salem	1892	1664	3556	286	63	349	3290	3300	6590	5468	5027	10495
9.	South Arcot	3614	2934	6548	—	—	—	2310	2051	4361	5924	4985	10909
10.	Thanjavur	2617	2556	5173	—	—	—	2256	2157	4413	4873	4713	9586
11.	Tirunelveli	1847	2328	4175	—	—	—	2996	4483	7479	4843	6811	11654
12.	Tiruchirappalli	1582	1957	3539	—	—	—	2416	3347	5763	3998	5304	9302
Total		29314	28407	57721	491	269	760	33141	32960	69101	62946	61636	124582

ANNEXURE VI-C

RURAL FUNCTIONAL LITERACY PROJECT—III PHASE

November 1981—October 1982

DISTRIBUTION OF LEARNERS ACCORDING TO SEX AND COMMUNITY

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe			Others			Total		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.	Chengalpattu	4291	2465	6756	298	232	530	475	1327	1802	5064	4024	9088
2.	Coimbatore	3194	2732	5926	—	—	—	1004	2337	3341	4198	5069	9267
3.	Dharmapuri	1696	2952	4648	183	173	356	483	4976	5459	2362	8101	10463
4.	Madurai	2404	3173	5577	—	—	—	1670	3476	5146	4074	6649	10723
5.	North Arcot	1482	2656	4138	49	18	67	2105	4100	6205	3636	6774	10410
6.	Pudukkottai	1317	3237	4554	—	—	—	539	5691	6230	1856	8928	10784
7.	Ramanathapuram	1745	2344	4089	—	—	—	83	5331	5414	1828	7675	9503
8.	Salem	1380	2864	4244	352	347	699	1008	4575	5583	2740	7786	10526
9.	South Arcot	3229	6382	9611	—	—	—	118	1477	1595	3347	7859	11206
10.	Thanjavur	3333	3520	6853	—	—	—	650	2648	3298	3983	6168	10151
11.	Tirunelveli	2265	2249	4514	—	—	—	2003	3574	5577	4268	5823	10091
12.	Tiruchirappalli	2100	2730	4830	—	—	—	1572	2780	4352	3672	5510	9182
Total		28436	37304	65740	882	770	1652	11710	42292	53902	41028	80366	121394

ANNEXURE VI-D

RURAL FUNCTIONAL LITERACY PROJECT—IV PHASE

November 1982 – October 1983

DISTRIBUTION OF LEARNERS ACCORDING TO SEX AND COMMUNITY

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe			Others			Total		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.	Chengalpattu	2324	2485	4809	95	148	243	668	1044	1712	3087	3667	6764
2.	Coimbatore	2216	4824	7040	—	—	—	1187	1418	2605	3403	6242	9645
3.	Dharmapuri	423	2253	2676	124	213	337	309	5721	6030	856	8187	9043
4.	Madurai	1356	2546	3902	—	—	—	719	4504	5223	2075	7050	9125
5.	North Arcot	1279	1647	2926	17	11	28	2398	3866	6264	3694	5524	9218
6.	Pudukkottai	873	1793	2666	—	—	—	2457	5272	7729	3330	7065	10395
7.	Ramanathapuram	2150	2400	4550	—	—	—	25	3530	3555	2175	5930	8105
8.	Salem	2194	1854	4048	30	—	30	2176	2417	4593	4400	4271	8671
9.	South Arcot	3479	4013	7492	—	—	—	310	1914	2224	3789	5927	9716
10.	Thanjavur	2339	2957	5296	—	—	—	534	2894	3428	2873	5251	8124
11.	Tiruchirappalli	1602	3336	4938	93	216	309	209	1434	1643	1904	4986	6890
12.	Tirunelveli	1830	2730	4560	—	—	—	1040	3000	4040	2870	5730	8600
	Total	22065	32838	54903	359	588	947	12032	37014	49046	34456	69840	104296

ANNEXURE VII

STATE ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME—PHASES I, II & III

LIST OF 61 BLOCKS UNDER STATE ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Blocks	Name of the Blocks
1.	Chengalpattu	5	Kunrathur Sriperumbudur Kanchipuram Uthiramerur Maduranthagam
2.	Coimbatore	3	Avinashi Annur Pollachi
3.	Dharmapuri	5	Pennagaram Pappireddypatty Morappur Hosur Thalli
4.	Kanyakumari	5	Agastheeswaram Kuruthengodu Munchirai Rajakkamangalam Killiyoor
5.	Madurai	5	Dindigul Palani Bodinayakanur Periakulam Nilakkottai
6.	The Nilgiris	4	Coonoor Kothagiri Ootagamund Gudalur
7.	North Arcot	5	Polur Kalasapakkam Thurinjapuram Tiruvannamalai Kilpennathur

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	No. of Blocks	Name of the Blocks
8.	Periyar	1	Sathyamangalam
9.	Pudukkottai	3	Annavasal Viralimalai Kunnandarkoil
10.	Ramanathapuram	3	Kariapatti Ramanathapuram Bogalur
11.	Salem	4	Kolathur Namagiripettai Thiruchengodu Kadayampatti
12.	South Arcot	5	Kandamangalam Thirunavalur Ulundurpettai Mailam Mangalur
13.	Thanjavur	5	Kottur Thiruthuraipoondi Kuttalam Budhalur Kilvelur
14.	Tirunelveli	4	Ottapidaram Vilathikulam Sankarankoil Pudur
15.	Tiruchirappalli	4	Veppur Alathur Uppiliapuram K. Paramathi

N. B. The First and Second Phase of the programmes were implemented in the same 61 Blocks of the State.

I Phase — March '80 — December '80
 II Phase — March '81 — December '81
 III Phase — March '82 — December '82

ANNEXURE VIII-A

STATE ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME - I PHASE

March 1980—December 1980

DISTRIBUTION OF LEARNERS ACCORDING TO SEX AND COMMUNITY

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe			Others			Total		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.	Chengalpattu	4411	4245	8656	114	51	165	3573	4694	8267	8098	8990	17088
2.	Coimbatore	1963	1277	3240	—	—	—	2909	3243	6152	4872	4520	9392
3.	Dharmapuri	2145	1907	4052	276	258	534	6215	5404	11619	8636	7569	16205
4.	Kanyakumari	594	2808	3402	—	—	—	2301	11820	14121	2895	14628	17523
5.	Madurai	4852	2249	7101	—	—	—	7153	3801	10954	12005	6050	18055
6.	The Nilgiris	1056	1639	2695	409	331	740	2228	4909	77137	3693	6879	10572
7.	North Arcot	2909	2528	5437	142	93	235	6762	6654	13416	9813	9275	19088
8.	Periyar	675	407	1082	—	—	—	1155	1085	2240	1830	1492	3322
9.	Pudukkottai	1545	748	2293	2	0	2	4733	2313	7046	6280	3061	9341
10.	Ramanathapuram	1869	1776	3645	—	—	—	3248	3373	6621	5117	5149	10266
11.	Salem	2757	1980	4737	348	115	463	4442	3668	8110	7547	5763	13310
12.	South Arcot	5131	1931	7062	8	—	8	6580	4454	11034	11719	6385	18104
13.	Thanjavur	5675	5536	11211	1	6	7	2574	3127	5701	8250	8669	16919
14.	Tirunelveli	2280	2932	5212	13	9	22	4131	5769	9900	6424	8710	15134
15.	Tiruchirappalli	2806	3128	5934	97	341	438	3540	3693	7233	6443	7162	13605
Total		40668	35091	75759	1410	1204	2614	61544	68007	129551	103622	104302	207924

ANNEXURE VIII-B

STATE ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME—II PHASE

March 1981—December 1981

DISTRIBUTION OF LEARNERS ACCORDING TO SEX AND COMMUNITY

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled Cast			Scheduled Tribe			Others			Total		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.	Chengalpattu	3556	9631	13187	151	181	332	435	2953	3388	4142	12765	16907
2.	Coimbatore	3113	2671	5784	—	—	—	1307	2294	3601	4420	4965	9385
3.	Dharmapuri	2209	1552	3761	971	386	1357	6076	4350	10426	9256	6288	15544
4.	Kanyakumari	295	3375	3670	—	—	—	739	12042	12781	1034	15417	16451
5.	Madurai	5234	6391	11625	—	—	—	1534	3504	5038	6768	9895	16663
6.	Nilgiris	1860	3442	5302	341	666	1007	1496	4037	5533	3697	8145	11842
7.	North Arcot	5128	4383	9511	721	520	1241	3623	5016	8639	9472	9919	19391
8.	Periyar	778	408	1186	90	31	121	1023	930	1953	1891	1369	3260
9.	Pudukkottai	1398	2033	3431	—	—	—	2870	3338	6208	4268	5371	9639
10.	Ramanathapuram	2627	3255	5882	—	—	—	1367	2344	3711	3994	5599	9593
11.	Salem	3412	3319	6731	673	277	950	2852	2962	5814	6937	6558	13495
12.	South Arcot	4982	5358	10340	—	—	—	2521	3792	6313	7503	9150	16653
13.	Thanjavur	3769	9756	13525	38	28	66	902	991	1893	4709	10775	15484
14.	Tirunelveli	2489	3862	6351	—	—	—	1563	4562	6125	4052	8424	12476
15.	Tiruchirappalli	2361	4581	6942	161	338	499	1936	3360	5296	4458	8279	12737
Total		43211	64017	107228	3146	2427	5573	30244	56475	86719	76601	122919	199520

ANNEXURE VIII-C

STATE ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME—III PHASE

March 1982—December 1982

DISTRIBUTION OF LEARNERS ACCORDING TO SEX AND COMMUNITY

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled Cast			Scheduled Tribe			Others			Total		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.	Chengalpattu	7058	8908	15966	199	133	132	—	—	—	7257	9041	16298
2.	Coimbatore	2659	2245	4904	—	—	—	1486	2798	4284	4145	5043	9188
3.	Dharmapuri	2400	1755	4155	1282	528	1810	5765	4438	10203	9447	6721	16168
4.	Kanyakumari	189	2577	2766	—	31	31	502	12108	12610	691	14716	15407
5.	Madurai	3865	5968	9833	30	—	30	2020	4456	6476	5915	10424	16339
6.	North Arcot	3648	4386	8034	219	142	361	3435	6197	9632	7302	10725	18027
7.	Nilgiris	1354	4321	5675	323	320	643	1485	4233	5718	3162	8874	12036
8.	Ramanathapuram	2271	2786	5057	—	—	—	1110	3343	4453	3381	6129	9510
9.	Salem	3609	3802	7411	712	450	1162	2191	2851	5042	6512	7103	13615
10.	South Arcot	5941	4995	10936	—	—	—	2348	3392	5740	8289	8387	16676
11.	Pudukkottai	666	2578	3244	—	—	—	2181	3888	6069	2847	6466	9313
12.	Periyar	617	682	1299	263	287	550	330	822	1152	1210	1791	3001
13.	Thanjavur	4678	8753	13431	262	315	578	504	452	956	5445	9520	14965
14.	Tirunelveli	2471	3464	5935	—	—	—	2697	5710	8407	5168	9174	14342
15.	Tiruchirappalli	2568	5197	7765	119	156	275	1419	3018	4437	4106	8371	12477
	Total	43994	62417	106411	3410	2362	5772	27473	57706	85179	74877	122485	197362

ANNEXURE VIII-D

ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF ADULT EDUCATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES 1978—1982

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Phase	Men	Women	Total	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1.	Rural Functional Literacy Project	I	94,995	27,239	1,22,234	39,307	1,188
		II	62,946	61,636	1,24,582	57,721	760
		III	41,028	80,366	1,21,394	65,740	1,652
		IV	34,456	69,840	1,04,296	54,903	947
2.	State Adult Education Programme	I	1,03,622	1,04,302	2,07,924	75,759	2,614
		II	76,601	1,22,919	1,99,520	1,07,228	5,573
		III	74,877	1,22,485	1,97,362	1,06,411	5,772
3.	Voluntary Agencies	—	26,315	36,490	62,805	31,924	1,636
4.	Nehru Yuvak Kendras	—	11,080	8,150	19,230	7,215	930
5.	Colleges and Universities	—	23,832	18,442	42,274	20,043	1,017
			5,49,742	6,51,869	12,01,621	5,66,251	22,089

ANNEXURE IX-A

LIST OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES IN THE FIELD OF
ADULT EDUCATION 1978—1980

Name of the Voluntary Agency	Number of Centres	Date of Opening Centres	Area Covered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
MADRAS DISTRICT—			
1. Women's Voluntary Service of Tamil Nadu, Madras-8	20 20 60	January '78 July '79 January '80	Madras City Slums
2. Tamil Nadu Board of Continuing Education, Adyar, Madras-20	100 100 88 180 79 79	October '78 June '79 July '78 June '79	(1) Madras City X Circle Project (2) Tiruporur Block (3) Thirukalikundram Block
3. Y.W.C.A. of Madras, Madras-84	30	October '79	Madras City Slums
4. Murthuzavia Educational and Cultural Foundation of South India, Madras-5	30	October '79	Madras City Slums
5. Punjab Association, Madras	30	May, 1980	Madras City Slums (Near Guindy)
6. Centre for Social Research, Madras-5	Not started	the centres	Though the organisers have received Rs. 25,000 as aid in 1979, they have not started any centres so far
CHENGALPATTU DISTRICT—			
7. Women's Indian Association, Madras-28	30	March '79	Poonamallee Block
8. Swami Vivekananda Medical Mission, Madras-8	30	May '79	Gummidipoondi Block
9. Regional Council for Adult Education, Madras-84	30	November '80	Ellapuram and Gummidipoondi Block

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10. Baktavatchalam Educational Trust Chengalpattu	30	November '80	Kattankolathur
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT—			
11. Arnad Vellalar Sangam, Thiruvanaikoil	30	April '79	Lalgudi Taluk
MADURAI DISTRICT—			
12. Tamil Nadu Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Madurai	120	June '78	Chanarpatti Block
	120	June '79	Block
	30	June '79	Pullambadi Block
13. Gandhiniketan Ashram, T. Kallupatty	60	April '79	Kallupatti Block
14. Tamil Nadu Basic Education Society T. Kallupatti	60	April '79	Kalargudi Block
15. Gandigram Trust, Gandhigram	200	January '79	Athur Block
16. Madurai City Non-Formal Association, Madurai	30	October '78	Madurai Corporation Wards 13 to 22
17. Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning, Madurai	30	June '79	Palani Block
18. Madurai South Taluk Educational Association, Madurai	30	March '79	Madurai Corporation Wards 1 to 9, 49, 50 & 65
19. Gandhigram Khadi and Village Industries, Public Charitable Trust, Madurai	100	July '79	Vedasendur Block
20. Peoples Association for Change Education, Tamil Nadu Theological Seminary, Madurai	30	October '78	Madurai East Panchayat Union
RAMNAD DISTRICT—			
21. Association for the Masses, Madurai	30	January	Watrap Panchayat Union

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT—			
22. Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras-17	30 30	October '78 October '79	Tenkasi Block
23. Island of Peace Kalakad	30	August '79	Kalakad Block
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT—			
24. Amala Kulandaigal Kapagam and Mahalir Mandram, Kirathoor	30	April '79	Kanyakumari Block
SALEM DISTRICT—			
25. Vennandhur Rural Socio Economic & Cultural Academy, Vennandur	30	October '78	Vennandur Block
26. Namagiripet Block Mother Kasturibagandi Rural Development Organisation, Seerapalli	30	October '78	Namagiripet Block
27. Rural Socio Economic & Cultural Academy Peramadur, Omalur TK	30	October '78	Omalur Block
28. Rural Uplift and Economic Development Association, Mettur Dam	30	October '79	Kolathur Block
PERIYAR DISTRICT—			
29. Kasturibagandhi National Memorial Trust, Erode	30 60 100	December '77	Modakurichi Block
COIMBATORE DISTRICT—			
30. Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore	60 60	April '79 April '80	Karamadai and Perianaickenpalayam Block
31. Sri Avinashilingam Trust Institutions, Coimbatore	60	March '80	Sarkarsamakulam and Municipal area

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
THE NILGIRIS—			
32. Sri Sarguru Sarva Samarasa Sangam, Coonoor-2	30	June '79	Ooty
33. Non-Formal Education Association, Narayanapuram, Madras-73	30		St. Thomas Mount Panchayat Union
34. Kandasamy Kandar Trust Vellur, Salem	30		Salem Panchayat Union

Note : S. Nos. 33 and 34 orders of Government not yet received.

ANNEXURE IX-B

PATTERN OF ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Expenditure Pattern : 30 Centres

Programme Cost	Rs.
1. Honorarium to the Instructor @ Rs. 50/- p.m. for 10 months (50×10×30) ...	15,000.00
2. Basic learning materials @ Rs. 7.50 per head (7.50×30×30) ...	6,750.00
3. Teaching materials @ Rs. 2.00 per head (2×30×30) ...	1,800.00
4. Equipment @ Rs. 85/- per centre (85×30) ...	2,550.00
5. Kerosene/Electricity @ Rs. 200 per centre (200×30) ...	6,000.00
6. Contingent Expenditure (50×30) ...	1,500.00
Total ...	<u>33,600.00</u>
 Supervision	
7. Supervisor @ Rs. 500/- p.m. + Fixed TA/DA @ Rs. 60.00 p.m. (560×1×12) ...	6,720.00
or	
One Supervisor @ Rs. 350.00 p.m. plus one Supervisory Asst. @ Rs. 250/- p.m. (both inclusive of fixed TA/DA) ...	7,200.00
8. Training (Supervisor @ Rs. 235/- Teachers 30 @ Rs. 190/-) ...	5,935.00
<i>Note : Field cost will be fully borne by Government of India.</i>	
 Administrative Expenditure	
Recurring	
1. Part time Clerk @ Rs. 200/- p.m. for 12 months ...	2,400.00
2. Office contingencies ...	1,000.00
 Non-Recurring	
Furniture & Equipment ...	1,000.00
Total ...	<u>50,655.00</u> or 53,135.00

*Note : Out of Rs. 4400/- of the administrative Cost (25%)
Rs. 1100/- should be borne by the Management concerned.*

ANNEXURE X
POST LITERACY MODELS
MODEL I—VILLAGE CONTINUING EDUCATION CENTRE

I. Cost at the Project Level	Recurring	Non-Recurring
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Pay of A.P.O. (C.E.) @ Rs. 600/- PM	7,200	...
(ii) Initial purchase of books (2000 @ Rs. 2/- per book)	...	4,000
(iii) Replacement of books and purchase of periodicals	2,000	...
(iv) Purchase of two almirahs	...	1,000
(v) Contigencies including TA of APO (CE)	2,800	...
Total	12,000	5,000
II. Cost at the Village Level		
(i) Equipment (including trunk)	...	100
(ii) Books (100 @ Rs. 2/- per book)	...	200
(iii) Payment to staff @ Rs. 20/- p.m.	240	...
(iv) Replacement of books and Purchase of periodicals	200	...
(v) Contigencies including Kerosene Oil etc.	160	...
Total	600	300
Cost for 65 Villages	39,000	19,500
III. Total Cost of the Project	51,000	24,500

MODEL II—CONTINUING EDUCATION AT ADULT EDUCATION CENTRE

I. Cost at the Project Level Item—	Recurring	Non-Recurring
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Pay of A.P.O. (CE) @ Rs. 600/- p.m.	7,200	...
(ii) Initial purchase of books (2000 @ Rs. 2/- per book)	...	4,000
(iii) Replacement of Books and Purchase of periodicals	2,000	...
(iv) Purchase of two almirahs	...	1,000
(v) Contingencies including TA of APO (CE)	2,800	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	12,000	5,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
 II. Cost at the Adult Education Centre Level—		
(i) Payment of staff @ Rs. 20/- p.m.	240	...
(ii) Purchase of trunk	...	125
(iii) Purchase of books (75 @ Rs. 2/- per book)	...	150
(iv) Replacement of books & purchase of journals	100	...
(v) Contingencies	100	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	440	275
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cost of 100 Centres	44,000	27,500
 III. Total Cost of the Project	 56,000	 32,500

Total Cost for 12 Projects Rs. 88,500 × 12 = 10.62 Lakhs.

MODEL III—MOBILE LIBRARY AND CONTINUING EDUCATION UNITS

I. Cost at the Project Level—	Recurring	Non-Recurring
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Pay of A.P.O. (CE) @ Rs. 600/- p.m.	7,200	...
(ii) Initial purchase of books (2000 @ Rs. 2/- per book)	...	4,200
(iii) Replacement of books and purchase of periodicals	2,000	...
(iv) Purchase of two Almirahs	...	1,000
(v) Contingencies including TA of A.P.O. (CE)	2,800	...
Total	<u>12,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>
II. Cost of the Mobile Units—Cost per Mobile Unit—		
(i) Purchase of one bicycle	...	450
(ii) Purchase of container carrier on cycle	...	50
(iii) Purchase of one almirah	...	500
(iv) Pay of continuing Education worker @ Rs. 300/- p.m. (all inclusive)	3,600	...
(v) Purchase of books (1000 @ Rs. 2/- per book)	...	2,000
(vi) Replacement of books and purchase of periodicals	1,000	...
(vii) Repair & Maintenance of bicycle	100	...
(viii) Contingencies	300	...
Total	<u>5,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
III. Cost of 7 Mobile Units	35,000	21,000
Total cost of the project	47,000	26,000

MODEL IV—DIVERSIFICATION OF EXISTING VILLAGE LIBRARIES (Assuming that funds for library services already exist)

Item	Cost (Recurring) Rs.
1. Organisation of 10 short duration functional training courses of one week duration on an average of Rs. 100/- per course	1,000
2. Sports & Recreational activities	500
Total	<u>1,500</u>

MODEL V—NEED BASED CONTINUING EDUCATION COURSES

A. Course leading to V of VIII Class Certificate 10 months duration)

Cost per course—

	Rs.
(i) Payment to staff @ Rs. 50/- p.m.	500
(ii) Teaching/learning material @ Rs. 10/- per learners for 25 learners (assuming supply of free text book)	250
(iii) Teaching aid, charts, etc.	250
Total	1,000
Cost of 5 courses	5,000

B. Vocational / Environmental / Family Life Courses (Average duration 30 days)

(i) Honorarium to trainer	200
(ii) Teaching/learning material and contingencies	100
Total	300
Cost of 10 courses	3,000

Total cost of 5 courses of 'A' type and 10 courses of 'B' type 8,000

MODEL VI—FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES THROUGH STUDENTS

Involvement of 50 NSS students for 3 hours a week for 40 weeks—each student to cover 12 families visiting each family twice a month.

Item of expenditure	Recurring	Non-Recurring
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Purchase of 1,000 books (@ Rs. 2/- per book)	...	2,000
2. Replacement of books and purchase of periodicals etc.	2,000	...
3. Purchase of almirahs for NSS Headquarters	...	1,000
Total	2000	3,000

ANNEXURE XI-A

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION FOR THE AGE GRUP 6—14

Number of Centres

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1st Centre	374	374	374	—	—	—	—	—
2nd Centre	—	374	374	374	—	—	—	—
3rd & 4th Centre	—	—	748	748	748	—	—	—
5th & 6th Centre	—	—	—	—	748	748	748	—
Centres in self-sufficiency blocks	—	—	—	—	—	240	240	240
Sivakasi Scheme	—	—	—	—	—	30	30	30
7th Centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	50
Total No. of Centres	374	748	1496	1122	1496	1018	1068	320

ANNEXURE XI-B

ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF NON—FORMAL EDUCATION 6—14

Yearwise distribution of beneficiaries

Year	Centres	Beneficiaries			Scheduled Cast		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1976—77	374	9116	4599	13715	2059	1120	3179
1977—78	747	16280	8675	24955	3876	2184	6060
1978—79	1401	29674	16565	46239	7354	4183	11537
1979—80	1073	21143	11967	33110	4973	2735	7708
1980—81	1424	29368	17143	46511	10051	5478	15529
1981—82	966	18249	12288	30537	6863	4388	11251
MINFES							
1981—82	30	236	733	969	60	99	159

ANNEXURE XII

LIST OF FACTORIES WHERE NON FORMAL EDUCATION CENTRES ARE LOCATED IN SIVAKASI

1. M/s. Arasan Match Industries, Sivakasi.
2. M/s. Majestic Match Industries, Sivakasi.
3. M/s. Vijayalaxmi Match Industries, Sivakasi.
4. M/s. Imperial Match Works, Sivakasi.
5. M/s. Lotus Match Works, Sivakasi.
6. M/s. The Graham Match Works, Sivakasi.
7. M/s. The National Match Works, Sivakasi.
8. M/s. Modern Match Factory, Sivakasi.
9. M/s. Sundaravel Match Industries, Sivakasi.
10. M/s. Diamond Match Works, Sivakasi.
11. M/s. Hariram Match Industries, Sivakasi.
12. M/s. The Premier Match Works, Sivakasi.
13. M/s. The Jeyam Match Works, Sivakasi.
14. M/s. The Jeyam 'B' Match Works, Sivakasi.
15. M/s. Sitalakshmi Match Industries, Thiruthangal, Sivakasi.
16. M/s. The Kaka Match Industries. Thiruthangal & Post, Sivakasi.
17. M/s. The Standard Match Industries, Sivakasi.
18. M/s. The Hind Matches, Limited, Sivakasi.
19. M/s. Pioneer Match Works, Sivakasi.
20. M/s. Tensingh Match Works, Sivakasi.
21. M/s. Sri Valli Match Industries, Maraneri Village, Sivakasi.
22. M/s. Jeya Colour Match Works, Sithurajapuram & Post, Sivakasi.
23. M/s. Vivekananda Match Works, Vilampatti & Post, Sivakasi.
24. The Vespa Match Works, Tiruttangal & Post, Sivakasi.
25. Sri Pandya Match Works, 61-A M.S.St., Sivakasi.
26. Sri Jayavilas Match Works, Vellayapuram, Sivakasi.
27. M/s. Lalitha Match Works, Sivakasi & Post, Sivakasi.
28. M/s. Asia Match Industries, Sivakasi & Post.
29. M/s. Standard Match Industries, (E Unit), Sivakasi. .
30. M/s. Panama Match Industries, Vellayapuram & Post, Sivakasi.

ANNEXURE XIII

LITERACY AND NUMERACY NORMS

Reading

- (a) Reading aloud with correct pausation and emphasis, simple literature on topics related to the concerns and interests of learners.
- (b) Reading silently the neo-literate reading material at a speed of approximately 50 words per minute.
- (c) Reading with understanding road signs, posters, simple instructions, newspapers for neo-literates etc.
- (d) Ability to follow simple written messages relating to one's working and living.

Writing

- (a) Copying with understanding at a speed of 10 words per minute.
- (b) Taking dictation at the speed of 7 words per minute.
- (c) Writing with proper spacing and alignment.
- (d) Writing independently short letters and applications .filling up forms of day-to-day use to the learners.

Numeracy

- (a) To read and write numericals from 1 to 1000.
- (b) Doing simple calculatious involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, involving three digits (without fractions).
- (c) Maintaining personal accounts.
- (d) Working knowledge of metric weights and measures, Currency, time and units of distance and area.
- (e) Broad idea of proportion, percentage and interest in multiples of 100 and their use in different household jobs in the occupation.

ANNEXURE XIV

**BENEFICIARIES UNDER ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME
STATE-WISE AS ON 30—6—1982**

State/U.T.	RFLP	SAEP	V.A.	NYKs	Univer- sities & Colleges	Others	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	121835	44319	—	—	606	—	166760
2. Assam	69517	126137	—	—	—	—	195654
3. Bihar	43195	88035	—	—	—	—	131230
4. Gujarat	80985	87251	1735	—	2361	—	172332
5. Haryana	53151	22846	—	765	—	—	76762
6. Himachal Pradesh	8570	9664	—	—	—	—	18234
7. Jammu & Kashmir	22391	38686	—	847	—	—	61924
8. Karnataka	108091	82457	—	4076	2598	5482	202704
9. Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	126739	128779	—	6864	—	13793	276175
11. Maharashtra	129960	136071	902	—	20180	—	287113
12. Manipur	62838	35720	—	—	—	—	58558
13. Meghalaya	15339	2001	—	—	—	—	17340
14. Nagaland	10306	11904	—	—	—	—	22210
15. Orissa	60960	5400	—	—	—	—	66360
16. Punjab	62743	—	—	—	—	—	62743
17. Rajasthan	70136	94356	—	3887	715	—	169094
18. Sikkim	15303	—	—	—	—	—	15303
19. Tamilnadu	110010	199231	—	3726	2840	—	315807
20. Tripura	14844	15536	—	840	—	7303	38523
21. Uttra Pradesh	274393	19672	—	6370	4633	—	305068
22. West Bengal	105803	115188	—	—	—	—	220991
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1657	773	—	—	—	—	2430
24. Arunachal Pradesh	7358	4948	—	—	—	—	12306
25. Chandigarh	—	2471	—	758	—	810	4039
26. D & N Haveli	—	1792	—	—	—	—	1792
27. Delhi	5633	22407	892	—	—	—	28932
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	3831	—	—	—	—	3831
29. Lakshadweep	208	—	—	—	—	—	208
30. Mizoram	5991	1784	—	—	—	—	7775
31. Pondicherry	8241	3931	—	1120	494	2318	16104
Total	1556197	1305190	3529	29253	34427	29706	2958301

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DOC. No. 3020
Date.... 31.3.82.....

