

EVALUATION
OF
GRAM SHIKSHAN MOHIM

conducted by
The Research Unit
in
the Directorate of Education,
Maharashtra State, Poona
in
collaboration with
the Bureau of
Economics & Statistics.
Bombay.

S. H. Kavathekar,
Accounts Officer

M. N. Pharate,
Research Assistant

E. R. DHONGDE,
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION,
MAHARASHTRA STATE,
POONA-1.

14th March 1964

154792

374.

Ind - E

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.

EVALUATION.

CHAPTER.	Pages
I Towards Gram Shikshan Mohim	1-4
II Gram Shikshan Mohim—Constitution and Organisation ...	5-12
III Implementation of the Gram Shikshan Mohim in villages ...	13-16
IV Gram Gaurav Samarambha	15-16
V Progress achieved under the Gram Shikshan Mohim since its inception	17-21
VI Analysis and findings of the questionnaire issued to the Chief Executive Officers, Parishad Education Officers and Deputy Parishad Education Officers.	22-28
VII Analysis of <i>proforma</i> 'A' in connection with the neoliterates ...	29-34
VIII Analysis of the questionnaire filled in by the Research Assistants for the all-round development of the village by discussion with the—	35-69
IX Analysis and findings of the questionnaire delivered to the neoliterates.	70-89
X General observations of the District Statistical Officers during the field work of the survey.	90-93
XI Summary of findings and recommendations	94-112
APPENDIX. Replies to the questionnaire issued to the Chief Executive Officers, Parishad Education Officers.	113-133
TABULATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE—	
(1) <i>Proforma</i> A, Schedule II, Schedule III—	
(2) Consolidation of the State	134-153
(3) Consolidation ... Aurangabad Division, Bombay Division, Nagpur Division, Poona Division.	154-234
(4) Consolidation ... Categories A, B, C & D ...	235-312
(5) Blank questionnaires of Schedules II & III.	313-322

FOREWORD

In the field of Social Education attempts have been made to tackle the problem of Adult illiteracy. An urgent need was felt to evolve a scheme of mass education in the shortest possible time. On the basis of past experiences and efforts in the field of Social Education a new experiment was tried in the State of Maharashtra in Satara District. As an outcome of this trial, a regular scheme under the name of Gram Shikshan Mohim was launched in this State on 17th April 1961. The Scheme mainly aims at eradication of illiteracy within 3 to 4 months, retention of literacy through circulating libraries and bringing about all round development of villages. The scheme is gathering momentum in the State and has attracted the attention of masses and Government of India.

It is at the instance of Government of India that the project of evaluation of the Scheme was taken up by this Directorate with the help of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. Probably this is the first project of its kind in the field of Social Education. The results of the survey and the recommendations will not only be useful for more effective implementation of the Scheme in this State, but are likely to help such projects in other States also. I am sure that the report will serve as a useful guide to Social Workers.

E. R. DHONGDE.

Poona 1 : Dated 14th March 1964.

EVALUATION

The problem of Adult illiteracy has been attracting the attention of the public since long. Efforts have been made to remove adult illiteracy in the past. All these efforts were concentrated merely on removing the illiteracy. On the basis of past experiences and the efforts made in the field of Social Education to remove the illiteracy of the masses, a new experiment was taken up not only to remove adult illiteracy, but to achieve all round development of the villages. The scheme was launched in the State of Maharashtra on 17th April, 1961, marking a radical change in the field of Social Education under the name of Gram Shikshan Mohim. Since then the work of removing illiteracy has been spread over all the districts of the State. The main object of the scheme is eradication of illiteracy of adults within the age-group of 14 to 50, retention of literacy and enriching the knowledge of villagers through the circulating library scheme and bringing about all sided development of the villages through Social Education Centres.

2. As the Gram Shikshan Mohim differed from earlier efforts at removing illiteracy, it caught the imagination of the masses and also attracted the attention of Government of India. At the instance of the Government of India, the evaluation of the Gram Shikshan Mohim was taken up in June, 1963, with a view to finding out drawbacks, if any, in the scheme, in order to improve upon it and to ensure effective implementation so as to achieve the desired objectives.

3. The scheme was implemented at the district level by the then Educational Inspectors and is now being implemented by the Zilla Parishads. With a view to ascertaining the views of the authorities directly implementing it, a questionnaire was prepared on the various aspects of the scheme and was issued to the Chief Executive Officers, Parishad Education Officers and the Deputy Parishad Education Officers of the Zilla Parishads. The replies to the questionnaire have been tabulated and the interpretation based on their analysis has been indicated in Chapter VI of the report.

4. The work of evaluation was taken up jointly by the Directorate of Education and the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay. Questionnaires were prepared for assessing the retention of literacy gained and the individual development of the neo-literates. Another questionnaire was also prepared for assessing the all round development of the villages and proforma "A" was prepared to collect the detailed information regarding the adult illiterates before the Mohim, according to the sex and occupation. These three questionnaires were prepared by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay, in collaboration with this office. The questionnaires were delivered personally to the neo-literates and to the Sarpanch, Gram Sevak and other leaders of the village, by the Research Assistant of the District Statistical Office. For the purpose of evaluation the information regarding the total number of villages covered under the scheme till June, 1963, right from the inception of the scheme was collected. Villages were divided into four different categories according to certain time intervals during which they achieved cent percent. literacy under the scheme. Out of 1,257 villages covered under the scheme a stratified random sample of about 63 villages from the four categories was selected for the purpose of evaluation of achievements under the Mohim. In every selected village, about 20 neo-literates were selected for actual testing. The field work was taken up by the Research Assistant of the District Statistical Office and the work was supervised by the District Statistical Officer. In all about 1200 questionnaires were received. The work of tabulation of these questionnaires in different proformas was taken up in the office of the Director of Education. The interpretation based on various results arrived by the tabulation of the different questionnaires is indicated in the various Chapters of the report. The summary of findings and the recommendations for the purpose of more effective implementation of the scheme have been indicated in Chapter XI of the report.

5. Shri U. K. Koundinya, Research Officer from the office of Bureau of Economics and Statistics helped in preparing the questionnaires to be delivered to the neo-literates and for the assessment of all round development in the village and in further processing of the collected data. The work of actual tabulation of the questionnaires was completed

within a short time by Shri M. N. Pharate, Research Assistant and Shri B. R. Apte, in this office. The work involved in preparing the report was voluminous, but with the co-operation of others in the office, the work of typing and stenciling, etc., was completed very early which otherwise would not have been possible.

S. H. KAVATHEKAR

Poona :

Dated, 14th March, 1964.

CHAPTER I

TOWARDS GRAM SHIKSHAN MOHIM

1.1. 17th April 1961 marks a radical change in the field of Social Education in the State of Maharashtra when the Gram Shikshan Mohim was inaugurated at the historical place of Shivneri at the hands of the then Honourable Education Minister Shri Balasaheb Desai and it was declared that the Gram Shikshan Mohim was to be made applicable to the whole State. In the very first year of the implementation of this Mohim, it took root in a number of villages and many a village became cent per cent. literate and the work of removing illiteracy from the masses was accelerated to a great extent.

The Gram Shikshan Mohim has gone through a process of evolution based on the past experiences and efforts made in the field of Social Education to remove the illiteracy of the masses. How the movement of Social Education reached its present culmination through various stages, is briefly indicated below.

1.2. The movement for adult education which was formerly treated as equivalent to adult literacy has a long history in this State and its origin goes back to the Purandhar Schools organised by Lieutenant Shortrede in 1836. The period between the years 1836 and 1870 marks the first phase of the attempts made for the removal of illiteracy. Lieutenant Shortrede with some Government help and a nominal fee, started the experiment and accordingly some schools were begun. These schools conducted night classes for adults. This can be considered as a beginning of adult education in this State. During 1858-59 it was observed that there were 119 adults in these classes and only reading and writing was taught in these classes. These classes, however, did not achieve much progress and in due course of time the classes were closed. Thus, a beginning was made for the removal of adult illiteracy and this period marks the first phase of the progress of Social Education.

The second phase of adult education can be considered as the period between the years 1871 to 1921.—Night schools for adults were started at Kolhapur with the help of pupil teachers in the Primary Training College at Kolhapur. As these classes were started by the public, the number of adults was considerably large and was at 250. The Director of Public Instruction at that time visited these classes and issued a circular to all the training colleges in the State directing that the work of adult education should be taken over by all the training colleges in the State. Thus, the work, that was started by the public at that time got a right turn and those classes were then conducted by Government. It is observed that these classes were regularly conducted for a period of about 50 years. Unfortunately the classes came to a close subsequently. The following Table will show the number of Night Schools and the number of adults attending these schools for the various years from 1872 to 1921 :—

Year.	No. of Night Schools.	No. of Adults attending Night Schools.
1872-73	93	3,000
1886-87	281	7,597
1891-92	316	7,610
1896-97	239	5,408
1911-12	175	4,543
1921-22	168	5,175

In addition to the adult classes conducted by the Training Colleges there were other adult education classes also. However, during this period the progress made in this direction was not so much satisfactory but as the years passed, the number of schools began to decrease. The Night Schools provided facilities of education to those who could not attend the schools during day time. During this period the founder of the D. C. Mission Society Shri Karma-veer Vithal Ramji Shinde started a number of schools for the Backward Class pupils and night adult education classes were attached to these schools. Similarly Mahatma Jyotiba Phule also started the first school in 1848 for the education of the females. He also started

some schools in hilly tracts for the education of children. It seems that the private efforts were not so much supported and hence the expected progress could not be achieved at that time.

1.3. *The period between 1921 to 1937 marks the third phase in adult education.*—During this period adult education was considered to be a part of overall education and attempts were made to start Primary, Secondary and Special Schools for adults. The Secondary Schools for adults were conducted during night time. The Special Schools were also started for the education of females and in these schools reading, writing, arithmetic, sewing, first-aid, etc., were taught. A number of institutions like the Adult Education Society, Dnyanprakash Mandal, Bombay, Bhandarkar Research Institute, etc., came into existence during this period. Government also encouraged these institutions in their efforts.

1.4. *The period between 1937 to 1947 marks the fourth phase of adult education.*—During this period attempts were made to remove illiteracy. To have uniformity in adult education, a Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. Clifford and according to his recommendations the State Board of Adult Education was established. The scheme for having reading-rooms and libraries in a number of villages was accepted by Government as per recommendations of the State Board. The intention of implementing this scheme was to retain the literacy of the neo-literates. Under this scheme, the village libraries were paid a grant of Rs. 50 in the first year and Rs. 18 per year subsequently on the condition that equivalent amount is also collected by the villagers. This new experiment accelerated the pace of adult education. Every adult education class was getting a fixed amount as grant for purchasing material for conducting the class and a definite amount of grant was also received by these classes on the basis of the number of adults made literate. The progress achieved in adult education on account of implementation of this scheme was very rapid. The Primary teachers from the voluntary schools participated prominently in this movement. During the year 1939-40 there were 1,085 adults education classes which had an enrolment of 53,378 adults out of which 13,208 passed the required test. But the State Board of Adult Education reduced to a great extent the grant-in-aid that was payable to the adult education classes and also reduced the grant that was being paid for each adult made literate. The effect of this drastic measure was immediately felt during the year 1940-41. As against 1,085 classes in 1939-40 there were only 177 classes in 1940-41 having an enrolment of 9,783 out of which only, 2,829 adults passed the prescribed test. Thus the reduction in the grant-in-aid resulted in hampering the progress of adult education.

1.5. *The period between 1947 and 1960 marks the fifth phase in the history of adult education.*—After the attainment of independence in 1947, it was felt that mere literacy could not do much good to the masses and that from the point of view of training in citizenship it falls short of the minimum education which must be given to every adult. It was, therefore, proposed that in a proper programme of adult education, the imparting of literacy must be combined with a good deal of general education which should include subjects like Civics, Personal and Community Hygiene, Elementary History and Geography, broad outline of Indian cultural tradition, some knowledge of political, social and economical problems facing the country and instruction in simple crafts. In short adult education was to be closely related to the everyday problems of life and cultural and recreational activities were to form an integral part thereof. This widening of the concept of adult education was so radical that it was decided to give it a new name in order to distinguish it from the narrow outlook of the earlier days and henceforward it was designated as Social Education.

1.6. With the transformation of adult education into Social Education, the technique of implementing the scheme was also changed. The State Board of Adult Education decided to implement a scheme wherein the work of Social Education was to be undertaken by concentrated efforts in a limited selected area. Under this scheme a special Social Education Officer was appointed for limited areas with a view to accelerating the progress of the scheme as well as to have a regular check over the working and implementation of the scheme. During the year 1945-46 there were only 5 regions selected for the purpose and the number increased to 106 in 1950-51. Thus it will be seen that the work of Social Education got an impetus and the adult education which was centred round the removal of

illiteracy now, widened its scope to embrace a broader concept of Social Education. This new concept aimed at bringing about an all round development of the individual. Even though the Social Education classes were in progress in selected areas, the adult education classes were also run simultaneously outside these areas.

1.7. With the increase in work, it was felt that the State Board of Adult Education will not be in a position to have effective supervision over the implementation of the scheme of Social Education. Hence it was decided to have regional boards and accordingly in the then Bombay State, three regional Boards of Social Education were established in 1947, viz., Social Education Committee for (1) Maharashtra, (2) Gujarat and (3) Karnatak. A Gazetted Officer was attached to each Board as Secretary and the other clerical staff was also appointed to assist him. With a view to helping these regional boards of Social Education, District Social Education Committees were also formed. Accordingly, Social Education Committees were established at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur and Jalgaon. It was also decided to take help of the social workers for implementation of the scheme. In the beginning the progress was achieved beyond expectation but later on, the progress was hampered due to practical difficulties encountered in the implementation of the scheme. Major difficulties that were encountered were as indicated below :—

(a) The Special Officers appointed for Social Education were carrying out the work of Social Education through the Primary teachers on whom they had no direct control. One of the major effects of this position was that the Primary teachers were not interested in undertaking the work and the Special Officers for Social Education had no power to take any effective measure ultimately resulting in creating a number of difficulties in the progress of the scheme.

(b) As Special Officers were appointed for Social Education, the regional officers did not take any active interest as they thought that it was not their responsibility to look to the progress of Social Education. This feeling affected to a great extent the progress of Social Education. The position was, therefore, required to be reviewed by Government and the posts of Special Officers were abolished and the regional officers were made responsible for the implementation of the scheme of Social Education. As the regional officers had to look after a fixed number of schools and in addition, they were burdened with this work of Social Education it was decided to reduce the number of schools under their jurisdiction so as to enable them to pay more attention to the implementation of the scheme of Social Education. This resulted in increasing the number of such regional officers.

1.8. The Regional Social Education Committees were expected to take up the programme of Social Education on the following basis :—

- (a) to prepare a regular syllabus for Social Education and to get it approved by Government.
- (b) to start Social Education Classes.
- (c) to train Social Education workers.
- (d) to decide the ways for conducting Social Education classes.
- (e) creation of suitable literature and publication of the same.
- (f) propaganda of Social Education through lectures and exhibitions and to advise Government for setting up of organisations in cities and districts for the progress of Social Education.

These Regional Social Education Committees tried to give impetus to the progress of Social Education and made appreciable progress which can be seen from the following figures :—

Year.	No. of Classes.	Enrolment.	No. made literate.
1946-47	1,818	48,575	22,300
1949-50	10,541	2,64,731	1,07,042
1950-51	11,612	2,72,719	1,14,590
1952-53	16,229	3,10,670	1,41,656
1953-54	16,483	3,06,844	1,26,420
1954-55	16,515	3,30,899	1,19,458

The above figures do not include the number of adults made literate by the City Social Education Committees. With a view to removing the shortage of trained Teachers for conducting Social Education, Government decided to have short-term training courses for Social Education Workers. The duration of such classes was of two weeks and every worker was paid a stipend of Rs. 20 on the condition that after his training, every Social Education worker would make at least 10 adults literate.

1.9. With a view to accelerating the scheme of removing illiteracy, massive literacy campaign was started in 1958-59 for every development block. Forty classes which consisted of 25 adults were started in each block so as to have at least one thousand adult illiterates made literate in each block. Every class was expected to run for a period of 60 days and an amount of Rs. 100 was to be paid as honorarium to the Social Education workers for conducting the classes. Many villages were benefited under this scheme but as there was no test or examination for these classes it was observed that the work of removing illiteracy was not being done as it was expected and hence massive literacy campaign came to a close.

1.10. During the year, 1958 under the massive literacy campaign scheme, outstanding work was done in Satara District. The importance of literacy was impressed on teachers and villagers by holding a large number of meetings. The literacy campaign was discussed in the Seminars of teachers and the A. D. E. Is., were also encouraged to participate in the campaign. About 10,000 adults were made literate during this year. Some of the villages were made cent per cent. literate. The experience gained revealed the ways and means that could be pursued for making female-adults literate. The villagers from the villages which had attained cent. per cent. literacy in the massive literacy campaign, undertaken in Satara District, completed development work of their own accord. All these encouraging results in Satara District showed that if cent per cent. literacy could be achieved in a village, it is just possible that the villages can also undertake other developmental activities and complete them on their own. It was hoped that this would ultimately bring about an all round development of the individuals as well as of the villages. Satara District was the pioneer in this work and the success achieved inspired other villages and social workers in the field. Other villages, with the help and directions from the higher authorities, undertook the work of Gram Shikshan Mohim on similar lines. Thus it was observed that the all round development of the village can be achieved by the villagers themselves. If the scheme of literacy campaign is taken up by villagers, it will be for their benefit and will also be for an all-round development of the village. The literacy campaign was, therefore, decided to be launched and applied to the whole village as a unit on the basis of results that were achieved in the Satara District. The scheme was meant for the masses, of the masses, by the masses and was decided to be launched throughout the States on 17th April 1961 under the name of Gram Shikshan Mohim. Thus it will be seen that the last phase reached by the adult literacy campaign is the present Gram Shikshan Mohim. What the scheme is, how it is implemented, etc., is dealt with in the next Chapter.

CHAPTER II

ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONS

2.1. The Social Education movement in Maharashtra as discussed in last chapter has taken great strides and gone through several phases. Attempts were made before Independence to remove illiteracy amongst the adults. Adult Education classes used to be conducted but appreciable progress in this direction was not achieved.

After 1947 adult literacy classes were replaced by the Social Education classes and an impetus was given to the removal of adult illiteracy. Later on, it was, however, observed that this scheme also could not achieve the expected results regarding complete removal of adult illiteracy.

2.2. *In Block Areas.*—In order to popularise the movement an idea of mass-literacy campaign was launched in Development Block areas with a view to make 1,000 illiterate adults literate per year with the help of the Social Education Organisers and co-operation of people. This pattern also did not evoke much interest among the masses.

THE NEW IDEA.

2.3. A new experiment in Social Education called Gram Shikshan Mohim was, therefore, tried in the Satara District in the State of Maharashtra. The results of the experiment proved successful beyond expectation and on 17th April 1961, as discussed earlier, the auspicious day of Shiva-Jayanti, it was officially announced that the scheme would be introduced throughout the State. The outstanding feature of this scheme which has taken up as a scheme in the Third Five-Year Plan is that a prominent part in undertaking this scheme is played by the villagers. The Gram Shikshan Mohim is thus evolved as a movement out of the various experiments and experience gained in the field of Social Education. The three main aspects of the Gram Shikshan Mohim are as indicated below :—

(a) Eradication of illiteracy of the adults within an age-group of 14-50 by starting Social Education and Home classes.

(b) Retaining of literacy and knowledge gained by the villagers through Circulating Library Scheme.

(c) Bringing about all-sided development of the village through Social Education centres.

(a) *Eradication of illiteracy.*—The Campaign aims at making the whole village literate within a period of about 4 months. The whole village is to be considered as cent percent literate only when all the adults—men and women—in the age group of 14-50 have achieved literacy by attending the classes conducted under the scheme of Gram Shikshan Mohim in the village. The age-group 14-50 has been decided to be admitted to these classes and the adults more than 50 years of age, if they so desire and have earnest desire to attend the classes for gaining literacy are allowed to do so. Another possible reason for selecting the age-group 14 and 50 is that in the State of Maharashtra the scheme of compulsory primary education for the age-group 7-11 has been implemented in the 13 districts of West Maharashtra and as such there is very little chance of a boy or a girl below 14 years being left out illiterate. Persons above 50 have also not been included, as is expected that such persons may not be interested in learning alphabets right from the beginning and moreover this is an age at which, the tendency of not accepting anything new beyond the old traditions, is also developed. In view of this, persons beyond 50 are not generally inclined to join such classes for complete removal of illiteracy. However, persons above the age of 50 who are willing to participate in the Mohim have been allowed to be admitted.

Once it is decided to implement the scheme under the Campaign of the Gram Shikshan Mohim for removal of illiteracy and all-round development of the village, a definite organisation needs to be set up at the village level. The classes opened under this scheme in the villages selected for being covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim are generally run for a period of 4 months only. Moreover every care has been taken to see that the organisational set-up for conducting and implementing the Gram Shikshan Mohim in the village is

as simple as possible and the persons working under this organisational set-up should be well acquainted with the villagers. This aspect of setting up a suitable organisation is absolutely essential otherwise the immediate effect would be that the expected number of adults to be covered under this scheme will not be willing to join the classes. For this purpose the Gram Shikshan Executive Committee comprising of 10-15 members including the Patil, Talati, Sarpanch, Chairman of the School Committee, Chairman of the Farmers' Union, the Chairman of the Village Co-operative Society, the Head Master of the Primary School and a lady member etc. is constituted in the first instance.

The Sarpanch is the President of the Committee and the Head Master of the Primary School in the village acts as its Secretary. Thus the Secretary and the President of the Gram Shikshan Executive Committee are the persons who are well-known and are popular amongst the villagers and who help the Executive Committee to secure full co-operation of the villagers and also facilitate successful implementation of the scheme and attainment of cent per cent. literacy of the village within the expected time. It may be pointed out that the attainment of cent per cent. literacy is to make the age-group between 14-50 literate in the sense in which literacy in connection with the Gram Shikshan Mohim has been defined. The person attending the classes under this scheme is said to have become literate if he has acquired :—

(1) ability to read printed passages with the help of the vocabulary used by the Gram Shikshan Mohim, and

(2) to write matter dictated from literature supplied by the State Social Education Committee for Maharashtra for Social Education classes.

After the Executive Committee is constituted the work of organising literacy classes is taken up. The other preliminaries like preparing the list of illiterate adults between the age group of 14-50, preparing the list of literate and educated men and women in the village, list of willing Social Education workers for participating in the Mohim etc. are taken up.

The main functions of the Executive Committee are as indicated below :—

(a) To prepare a list of illiterate adults between the age-group of 14-50 in the village. The lists are prepared to show the details of the persons proposed to be admitted in the class in regard to the age of the person, as male or female. After the enlisting of all illiterate adults is completed, the final list is prepared in duplicate and one is kept with the school and the other is retained in the Chawadi.

(b) The next function of this Committee is to prepare lists of literate and educated men and women in the village as also the children in the higher classes of the primary schools and teachers who will be in a position to run the class opened under this scheme independently.

This is absolutely essential because it is not possible to have a large number of persons in one class. Only the classes proposed to be conducted under this scheme are required to be set up unless similar classes are opened at different places in the village to suit the convenience of the villagers from the different localities of the village. Generally the number of adults in the class is not expected to exceed 10. Similarly smaller the number of adults in each class better the instruction. Such classes naturally help in the effective implementation of the scheme. All this requires full co-operation from the literate and educated men and women, students in higher classes in the primary schools and primary school teachers. This is possible only if such a list is prepared by the Gram Shikshan Executive Committee.

However separate lists are also prepared for each separate class. After all these preliminaries are completed and the locations for the various classes are decided, the information regarding the name of the person conducting the class, the number of adult male and female illiterates admitted in the class and the total number of classes organised under this scheme in the village is prepared. This process is known as Registration of classes under the Gram Shikshan Mohim. This form also shows the name of the village, taluka and total population of the village. This form is maintained by the Secretary of the Gram Shikshan Executive Committee.

(c) To make arrangements for training the persons or students or teachers or social Education workers selected for conducting the classes for adult illiterates. Before the classes are actually started the arrangement is made regarding the procedure that is required to be followed in organising and conducting the class for illiterate adults. Thus instructions to the persons who are actually proposed to be placed in charge of the various classes are given by the Gram Shikshan Executive Committee. The village is divided into convenient blocks and the location of the classes is decided.

This is especially essential in view of the fact that a large number of classes are required to be conducted and the strength of each class does not exceed the specific limit. The number of classes are dependant on the total number of illiterate adults who are proposed to be covered under this scheme. It is also not convenient for the villagers to attend these night classes if the location of the classes expected to be attended by the villagers is far away from his or her residence and as such it is likely that if the distance is slightly more, the illiterate adults however willing to attend the classes, may just try to avoid attendance only on the pretext that the class is at a distance. To ensure full attendance in the class, it is necessary to have as many classes as possible keeping in view the maximum limit of the number of illiterate adults to be brought under the influence of the Mohim. Once the number and strength of the classes are decided, it becomes convenient for the illiterate adults as well as to the persons kept in charge of the various classes to proceed with further work. This arrangement tries to ensure better attendance.

(d) *To assign classes to different Social Education workers.*—This arrangement is very essential because every worker can get himself well acquainted with the persons attending his class, mix with them and see that necessary interest among the illiterate adults is created and sustained for longer time. The attraction thus created amongst illiterates will help to create confidence in their mind. This enables the neoliterates to maintain their reading and writing habits during postliteracy period. This confidence gained by the illiterate adults is the key to their success in completing the prescribed course for these classes. It becomes easy for the teacher in charge of one class to assess the progress made by each individual due to limited number of persons in the class and it will be possible for him to give necessary instructions to the persons lagging behind so that all the members attending the class can be brought on equal level of literacy standard expected to be achieved by illiterate adults in all these classes. It is the experience that such personal attention and interest taken by a person in charge of conducting a class is one of the most important factor contributing to the success achieved under this scheme.

(e) *To fix up timings for the classes.*—It is not always necessary that all classes will be conducted only during night time. The timings of the class are generally arranged according to the convenience of the persons attending a particular class in a particular locality. Generally all these classes are conducted at Night time which is found to be most convenient to the villagers, because during the day time, the villagers—male or female—are engaged in day-to-day work connected with the agricultural operations. Some of them who are not having their own lands work as agriculture-labourers. In case of villagers in the villages which are very near to the cities work as industrial workers in the Mills, Factories etc. All of them are expected to return to the village only at night. Hence Night time serves as most convenient for the conduct of these classes. However, some stray classes are held at day time to suit the local needs. Ultimately it is the convenience of the villagers that decides the timing of the classes. After the timings of the classes are fixed the villagers are informed accordingly. To ensure regular attendance, beginning of the classes is sounded by ringing a bell or by playing trumpet or by syruns where the latter is available. This is the only arrangement possible at the village level. The Executive Committee makes the necessary arrangement in this connection. This work is entrusted to a responsible person in the village.

(f) *To make seating arrangement fo various classes.*—Since the Sarpanch is the Chairman of the Executive Committee there will be no difficulties in securing the proper and adequate accommodation for conducting these classes. The accommodation problem is not very acute in the villages as public places and private accommoda-

tion can easily be made available for holding small classes at convenient places. In fact no desks or tables as in other regular classes are required. These classes are conducted in varandahs or sopas or courtyard of the village houses. Lighting arrangements are generally made by the person in whose house the class is conducted. The villagers take pride in the fact that classes are held in their own houses. No serious difficulties are encountered in this respect.

(g) *To set up a Supervisory Committee.*—It is not always possible for the Executive Committee to visit and supervise the working of these classes. However for this purpose a supervisory committee from amongst the eminent elderly members of the village is set up and the work of supervising and removing the difficulties that will be met by the persons concerned in conducting such classes is entrusted to the Supervisory Committee. Sometimes the work of supervision is assigned by the Executive Committee to prominent person in the locality in which such classes are conducted. Such supervision is necessary at least, during 4 months at the beginning when these classes are regularly conducted for making the illiterate adults literate. It always helps in exercising a suitable check on the persons attending the classes and also creates a feeling amongst persons attending the class that he should not avoid instructions when other fellow-beings are sincerely attending and learning in the class. This ensures equal level of educational attainment in the adults.

(h) *To organise visits of Social Education workers and Officers.*—The Executive Committee arranges for the visits of the Social Education workers and several educational officers from the district. Such visits always help to increase the tempo of the work that is done under the Gram Shikshan Mohim in a village, because the visits of such prominent persons create enthusiasm amongst the adults who are attending the classes run under this scheme. A sort of competition is created amongst the illiterate adults to show that they are making the necessary progress in achieving literacy. Repeated visits help in maintaining the tempo. Repeated visits of the same officers like A. D. E. Is., D. E. Is. E. Is. or B. D. Os. are very much useful atleast during the time of 4 months when work of educating the adults is carried by the Gram Shikshan Executive Committee in the village. The villagers from these classes also get an encouragement and they try their utmost to become literate because they began to think that literacy is a boon to them. Another point which needs to be considered is that the desire to read newspapers which enables them to get themselves acquainted with the current topics in these days is created by joining the classes opened under the Gram Shikshan Mohim. This is one of the major factors which is expected to help to maintain the literacy achieved by him. The habit of reading newspapers once created helps the neoliterates to make more progress in the literacy attained by him. Of course it may not be possible for him to read all letters in the beginning but graded literature especially prepared for neoliterates enables them to read newspapers at a lower stage. This further helps the adult to know about activities and events taking place around him in the world.

(i) *To supply charts and reading materials.*—To begin with, a booklet in which very elementary lessons are included so as to make the adults in these classes familiar with the alphabets, is supplied to each class free of cost by Government. This supplying arrangement is made through the Gram Shikshan Executive Committee. In addition, other material like slates, boards, pencils etc. are provided by this committee. If classes are held in the primary school in the village, blackboards in the primary schools can be used as also the slates of the school boys can be used. School-building may not accommodate all classes. So other places are used to hold classes. If blackboards are not available, even doors and walls of the building are used to serve the purpose. But in some cases charcoal or lime is also used as chalksticks if a wall is to be used as a blackboard. In case sufficient number of slates are not available, wooden boards are used instead of slates. The Gram Panchayat is expected to make arrangements for lights. The necessary reading charts are supplied to the villages by the State Social Education Committee. In addition to these charts, a series of 10 booklets has been specially prepared by the State Social Education Committee which helps to maintain the literacy of the neoliterates. Particular care has been taken to provide a complete set of the reading material to each such class under the scheme.

Four sets each of 10 booklets are prepared by the State Social Education Committee uptil now, and are circulated to the various Gram Shikshan Classes. While preparing these booklets one point is always kept in mind that with the help of the knowledge the adults have acquired in these classes, they would be in a position to read fluently these booklets which deal with a number of topics closely related to the village life.

(j) *To organise meetings of the villagers.*—Such meetings of the villagers are arranged for the purpose of maintaining enthusiasm amongst the villagers for maintaining literacy achieved by them in this Mohim. Discussions on the topics closely related to their life always help to judge the effect on the personal development of the villagers. It also helps to judge the general effect on the villagers in the form of any type of development that is being contemplated. The meetings of the villagers also help to create amongst them a spirit of co-operation which ultimately results into growing feeling of oneness of the village as a whole.

SYLLABUS.

The main emphasis in the syllabus is on reading but simultaneously writing of simple sentences is also aimed at, Elementary Arithmetic is also taught. The adult illiterates attending these classes are expected to write numbers from 1 to 100, and to know simple additions, subtractions, etc. They are also expected to know the practical use of Arithmetic in daily life, for keeping their accounts of earning and expenditure. This has been included in the curriculum for these classes only with a view that simple monetary transactions can very well be understood by the villagers so that the chances of a literate adult being deceived are less. In addition to this, information regarding sanitation, farming, administration of the village, child developments etc., is also given in these classes. Similarly importance of cleanliness etc., is also impressed upon them by the Social Education worker conducting this class. There are also instructions giving the use of bath rooms, latrines, urinals, etc. Care is also being taken to inculcate healthy habits amongst the villagers. As the life of the villagers is mainly dependent upon the farming, they are also given information regarding modern methods of sowing, various types of manures as well as the preventive measures that may be taken to avoid the possible damage by particular crop diseases. All these topics are included in the syllabus. The main emphasis in the curriculum prescribed for these classes is on reading simple books and simple Arithmetic and furnishing them with information in regard to practical Arithmetic connected with their daily life.

The Gram Shikshan aims at creating a feeling that the village is one family and bringing about all-round development of the village. It aims at developing a new outlook of clean, healthy, enlightened and corporate life in the village. As soon as the village covered under this scheme achieves success in removing illiteracy of the adults between the age-group 14-50, the achievement of 100 per cent literacy is decided by conducting certain simple tests. The results of the tests are given in a prescribed *pro-forma*. The *pro-forma* shows the name of the village, Taluka, name of the Social Worker conducting the class, the date of starting of the class, the date of the examination and the duration for which the class was conducted. All the adults attending the classes are examined in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and general knowledge. The total number of marks for the whole examination is 100, out of which 40 are for Reading, 20 for Writing, 20 for Arithmetic and 20 for general knowledge. Every adult who is examined is entered in this particular *pro-forma*. This *pro-forma* also shows the full name of the adult literate, his age, number of days he attended the class, whether he belongs to backward class, the marks obtained by him and the remarks. After taking the examination, such tabular information is prepared and the result is declared. It is signed by the Social Education Worker, Head Master, Gaon Kamgar and the A. D. E. I.

At the end of achieving 100 per cent literacy in the village, a celebration called the Gram Qaurav Samarambha is arranged. But this celebration is not to be organised unless in addition to cent per cent literacy, the village has achieved complete cleanliness of its streets as well as buildings etc., and necessary arrangements for good sanitation drinking water, construction of approach roads, etc., have been made by the villagers.

TOKEN GRANTS.

Government supplies charts and literature required for the classes under the Gram Shikshan Mohim free of cost. The Village Panchayat and the benevolent persons from the village accept the responsibility of supplying Kerosene, lanterns and writing material to the classes. As soon as the village attains cent per cent. literacy, a token grant to Village Panchayats at the rate of 0.50 NPs. per adult made literate is sanctioned by Government. Educated men and women and students of upper classes of Primary Schools help to conduct the classes under this Scheme without any remuneration.

The task of removing the illiteracy and making the illiterate adults literate through the campaign of Gram Shikshan Mohim does not appear to be very difficult. Because experience has shown that wherever a village has been covered under this scheme, the work of attaining cent per cent. literacy has been achieved in all such cases. The main difficulty after attaining cent per cent. literacy and celebrating the Gram Gaurav Sawarambha of the village is likely to be faced in planning for retention of the literacy once achieved. Normally if the adults attain literacy and if no efforts are made to retain it, it is very likely that within a short period they may forget what was taught to them unless some facilities for maintaining and if possible to develop further the attained literacy are provided. These facilities are made available to the neoliterate under the Circulating Library Scheme which is a part of the Gram Shikshan Mohim. Under this scheme a set of 10 booklets specially written on the familiar subjects by eminent persons closely associated with the daily routine life of the villagers is supplied and is kept rotating amongst the villagers enlisted in each class. It is possible that the village attaining cent per cent literacy may have a number of classes conducted at various suitable and convenient places for the villagers. In the class it is expected to accommodate not more than 10 adults and therefore one complete set of 10 booklets is provided to each such class. The work of the Circulating Library is not supposed to be completed when it receives a set of booklets, but it is to be seen that the persons who were enlisted as illiterate adults in the classes under this scheme and have become literate after a period of 4 months, take advantage of these booklets. All the villagers are expected to compulsorily read these booklets. For this purpose a specific *pro-forma*, for getting the necessary information has been prescribed and is expected to be maintained by each Circulating Library showing the details of the persons who have read these booklets by turn. Such a record at the village level clearly shows the efforts made by the villagers in maintaining literacy attained by them by attending the classes under the Gram Shikshan Mohim. This will also reflect the degree of enthusiasm and desire amongst the villagers for not only retaining the literacy attained by them but the efforts they are prepared to put in for developing their literacy. The Social Education worker, who is in charge of the Circulating Library, keeps a record of the number of books read by each neoliterate. It may be stressed here that these booklets prepared by the Department are supplied free of cost to the neoliterates.

As soon as the neoliterate from the class completes the reading of all the 10 booklets in the set, the Social Education worker or the person in charge of the Circulating Library returns the same along with the form containing signatures from the neoliterates, to the Head Master of the school, who is the Secretary of the Gram Shikshan Executive Committee. On returning one such set, another set of 10 booklets is circulated amongst the neoliterates. This will necessitate the preparing of further sets of booklets for the purpose of Circulating Library. The work of preparing such additional sets is in progress. Till this time 4 such sets each containing 10 booklets, have been prepared, out of which 2 have already been published and have been circulated. The other 2 are yet in preparation and will be ready for circulation within a short time. Thus the reading of various booklets prepared for the neoliterates is expected to be continued till all the neoliterates under this scheme develop fully the habit of reading. As a further step the neoliterates are then persuaded to read books from the Village Libraries. As soon as this stage is attained by each and every neoliterate of a particular village covered under the scheme, the real object of starting of the Gram Shikshan Mohim will be fulfilled. The desire of thinking and planning for the development of the village will be created amongst the villagers, ultimately resulting into achieving all-sided development of the village. The following

booklets have been included in the first 4 sets out of which 2 have already been published and the last 2 are likely to be published very shortly :—

Ist Set.

1. Amache Shejari (our neighbours),
2. Amchi Janaware (our animals),
3. Amchi Pike (our crops),
4. Gharacha Bhajipala (court-yard vegetables),
5. Amchi Shidori (our treasure),
6. Karvirachi Ambabai (Goddess Amba of Kolhapur),
7. Ramayan Balkanda,
8. Konkan Kinara (Coastal part),
9. Navalai (Wonderful story),
10. Gandhi Baba.

IIST Set.

1. Gaokutumb (Village family),
2. Tapore Moti (Jewel like Jawar),
3. Bhat Sheti (Paddy by Jananese method),
4. Rama-Sita,
5. Shivaji,
6. Jeejabai,
7. Tukaram,
8. Eknath,
9. Jyotiba Phule,
10. Dr. Ambedkar.

III Set.

1. Gandhinche Khede,
2. Bhuimoog,
3. Navi Vat,
4. Ashok,
5. Dole Ughadale,
6. Agarkar,
7. Shetsech Karnar,
8. Nyaadan,
9. Gadgebaba,
10. Baajari.

IVth Set.

1. Oos,
2. Khatghar,
3. Tarun Mandal,
4. Shetkar Sangate,
5. Gharkul,
6. Mahila Mandal,
7. Gahoo,
8. Kondyacha Manda,
9. God Drakshe,
10. Janawaranche Rog.

(c) *Bringing about allsided development of the Village.*—As has been pointed out above that the removing illiteracy is not only the aim of undertaking the Gram Shikshan Mohim but the attainment of literacy is the aim for the purpose of bringing about all-sided development of the village. The Gram Shikshan Executive Committee of the village or any other agency which successfully achieves the goal of literacy is encouraged to start Social Education Centres for the village. The various activities carried out by the Social Education Centres are as indicated below :—

- (1) Village Library and Reading Room,
- (2) Continuation Classes—Schools for adults.
- (3) Village Mahila Mandal.

- (4) Youth Clubs,
- (5) Farmers' Union,
- (6) Village Broad-cast,
- (7) Co-operative Societies,
- (8) Various types of sports and other competitions,
- (9) Kala Pathaks and cultural programmes,
- (10) Construction of bath rooms, soak pits, compost pits, urinals, trench latrines, approach roads, etc.

The starting of a Social Education Centre at a village always emphasises that once the adults covered in the age-group 14-50 have attained cent per cent. literacy, the activities mentioned above will definitely contribute to the personal development of the villagers and have a joint effect on the development of all the neoliterates. Thus it will be seen that all possible efforts will be made by the neoliterates for all-sided development of the village. As regards the Village Library and Reading Rooms, if once the Villagers are taking advantage of the facilities provided, the persons from the village will come forth to contribute in terms of money or in terms of books to make the Village Library and Reading Room more equipped. A large number of newspapers in the Village Library will give the villagers an exact idea of the events in the world outside. The continuation classes will help to maintain the literacy attained in classes under the Gram Shikshan Mohim Scheme. To retain the literacy, the sets of booklets furnished to the Circulating Library will prove to be more useful for the attainment of literacy in respect of women covered in the age-group 14-50, they also would like to come together for discussing the matters closely associated with their daily life and by securing the co-operation of all the literate women the work of establishing of Mahila Mandals will be more easy. The difficulties faced by individuals will be made known to all and the ways for removing the same can be found out. The Mahila Mandals will also help to create the social attitude amongst the women members. Similarly Youth Clubs, Farmers' Union, Village Broadcast, Co-operative Societies and other activities that are expected to be taken up by Social Education Centres will help in promoting all-sided development of the villagers. For starting the Social Education Centres, the Gram Shikshan Executive Committee gets a grant of Rs. 15 p.m. for 10 months in a year.

It is experienced that a good deal of awakening has been created amongst villagers who have been covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim. The Community support received both in Secondary and Primary Schools has been most heartening. The Gram Shikshan Mohim was previously implemented in some selected villages, through the Government Educational Officers. Now with the introduction of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samities, it has been possible to get due support and ultimate goal of making literate all the villagers in this State literate is now in view. It all depends on the active and full co-operation that may be offered by the Panchayat Samitis and the Zilla Parishads.

CHAPTER III

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GRAM SHIKSHAN MOHIM IN THE VILLAGES.

In every district a specific programme is chalked out every for selection of the villages proposed to be covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim. As soon as the villages are selected for implementation of the scheme during a year the specific dates on which the work of implementation of the scheme is to be started are fixed. Generally these dates are fixed somewhere in the months of May or June so that the villagers are available for taking active part in the scheme from June to September, and as such Shivjayanti is generally selected for implementation of the scheme in new villages proposed to be covered under the scheme during a year.

Once it is decided to cover a village under the Gram Shikshan Mohim, it is essential to prepare the necessary background and create an atmosphere in the village to encourage the masses of adult illiterates to take active part in the scheme. One of the best ways to achieve this is to prepare an appeal signed by the President, the Chairman of the Education Committee and the Parishad Education Officer of the concerned Zilla Parishad. Thousands of copies of this appeal are printed and are distributed to the various officers, Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samities, Block Development Officers, etc. for circulation amongst the villages selected for implementation of the scheme. The Parishad Education Officers explain the exact details of the implementation of the scheme in a meeting of officers of the various Departments including B. D. Os. The main responsibility of the implementation of the scheme is of the Block Development Officers. In addition to issuing of an appeal for the active participation of the adult illiterates under Mohim, it is necessary to have wall posters also. These posters are found to be very much useful in preparing the healthy atmosphere in the villages selected for implementation of the scheme. Such wall posters are pasted in prominent places in the villages. Moreover, songs like "Village Education is the sign of Development", "Literate masses is the honour of the Nation", "Remove Adult illiteracy" etc., are written in bold letters on the walls of the houses. Such types of songs also help to create the desired atmospheres in the propaganda meeting. The meetings for propaganda of the scheme are held in the villages selected for implementation of the scheme. The arrangements for calling for such meetings is the responsibility of the President of the Village Panchayats. In such meetings reference is made of the work that has been done during the previous year and the work done in other villages which have attained cent per cent literacy is also explained so as to impress upon the adult illiterates the importance of Gram Shikshan Mohim. The meetings end with an appeal to begin the actual implementation of the scheme.

For the purpose of the actual working of implementation of the scheme all the adult illiterates, males or females, in the village are invited. The different places in the village where such classes are proposed to be taken are decided, and the list of persons who will be in charge of conduct of these classes are also decided. It is not generally possible for the female adult illiterate to attend a particular class. In general, the strength of each class is not more than 10. But for the purpose of convenience the classes for females may have the strength of 5 to 6 also and such classes which are generally conducted by the school-going children from a particular house or by some female workers in the village are known as Home classes. The necessary material consisting of Vachan Pathas and small booklets, for conduct of these classes is supplied by the State Social Education Committee. Other material such as black-boards, chalk sticks, arrangements for lighting etc., are supplied by the Gram Shikshan Executive Committee or by the villagers themselves.

Once the classes are started they are visited by the concerned officials and by prominent leaders in the village from time to time. The official visits of the officers give due encouragement to the adult illiterates in achieving literacy. The classes are run for a period of 3 to 4 months. The prescribed syllabus for these classes is completed during this period. As soon as the period of 4 months is over, tests for ascertaining the literacy are conducted and the adult illiterates securing minimum standards are declared to have attained

literacy. It is likely that all the adult illiterates attending the classes may not be declared to have passed the test and hence a further list of such adult illiterates not attaining desired literacy and who have been attending classes for a period of 4 months is again prepared and as usual other classes are conducted for these adult illiterates. As soon as the desired Standard is attained by them, a test examination is again conducted to see whether the adult illiterates have attained the required Standard and then only they are declared to have attained literacy under the Mohim. In some cases 2 to 3 examinations are also required to be conducted. The classes conducted under the Mohim are of one year's duration.

It is verified from the list of adult illiterates prepared before the implementation of the scheme that all the adult illiterates have been made literate under the scheme after passing the required test examinations. Even if one or two adult remain, illiterate the village cannot be said to have attained cent per cent literacy. In case it is observed that no adult illiterate between the age-group 14-50 has been left out, then only the village covered under the scheme is said to have attained cent per cent literacy. This is one of the objects of the implementation of the Gram Shikshan Mohim to be achieved. The other object of retention of literacy is achieved through the Circulating Libraries. The third object is all-round development of the village. It is required to be achieved before the village covered under the scheme for attaining cent per cent literacy is considered to be eligible for celebration of Gram Gaurav Samarambha. Unless the objects underlying the implementation of the Gram Shikshan Mohim have been completely achieved, the Gram Gaurav Samarambha of the village is not celebrated. The conditions required to be fulfilled for celebration of the Gram Gaurav Samarambha are indicated in the next Chapter.

CHAPTER IV

GRAM GAURAV SAMARAMBHA.

The villagers attaining cent per cent literacy under the scheme are very eager to celebrate the Gram Gaurav Samarambha. Before such a function is decided to be celebrated a meeting of the primary teachers and the villagers is taken to decide the President for the celebration. Before the actual function is celebrated the following items in regard to the development of the village are completed by the villagers :—

- (1) To prepare approach roads ;
- (2) To prepare roads in the village and to have drainage on both sides of the roads ;
- (3) To prepare soak pits ;
- (4) To clean the walls of the houses and if possible to paint them ;
- (5) To clean the open space in front of the house and to clean the places of animals ;
- (6) Utencils in the house, clothes, etc., are to be arranged in order ;
- (7) To write names of the things stored in tins and other vessels ;
- (8) To write good sentences of learned men on the walls of the houses ;
- (9) To write the full name of the owner of the house on the door of the house ;
- (10) To write in bold letters on the walls of houses on the road side the sayings of great men ;
- (11) To write daily news and useful information on wall boards ;
- (12) To make arrangements for drinking water :—
 - (a) To close down the steps of wells from which water is taken, out for drinking.
 - (b) To put Potassium permangnet in water.
 - (c) To take care of marshy places.
- (13) To prepare pits for compost manure ;
- (14) To make every person having some land a member of the Co-operative Society ;
- (15) To include the village in small savings scheme ;
- (16) To introduce improved methods of farming to increase production ;
- (17) To start poultries if possible ;
- (18) To create amongst the female members liking for embriodary and Sewing.

As regards the participation of the adult illiterates in the celebration of Gram Gaurav selected neoliterates are to be encouraged to make speeches. The adult illiterates are also trained in singing National and Welcome songs. They encourage the neoliterates to read out the report of the village, to suggest name of the President and to give thanks.

It is also necessary to select various places for arranging the meeting. The necessary arrangements for loud-speakers are also made in big villages. Trials are given to speak and sing before the mike and if possible preparations are also made for holding small exhibitions.

On the day of the celebration of the Gram Gaurav Samarambha the whole village is decorated. As soon as the President of the function arrives at the village a procession is taken from the entrance of the village to the place of the meeting. The President is also shown ideal houses and the development works undertaken by the village. The various items for the celebration of the Samarambha are carried out in order and ultimately the Dnyan Deep is lit by the President and the same in turn is lit by the neoliterates and other officials. After this all the neoliterates take oath and decide to retain their literacy achieved under the Mohim. After the Presidential address, thanks are given by one of the neoliterates and lastly the national anthem is sung and the celebration comes to an end. While celebrating this function it is specially seen that it is celebrated within the minimum possible

cost. The celebration of the Gram Gaurav Samarambha is not the end but is the beginning of achieving the desired object. The villages attaining cent. per cent literacy are also interested in undertaking the work of all-round development of the village. One of the most important things is to retain and to achieve further progress in whatever has been attained by implementation of the scheme in the village. The scheme of Circulating Library is introduced at the time of celebration of this function and the booklets specifically prepared on various subjects related to the village life are handed over to the village celebrating this function. This encourages all the villagers to take full advantage of the material supplied through Circulating libraries. In view of this, the work does not end as soon as the function is celebrated and hence it is absolutely necessary to take review of the achievements according to the objects of the scheme at certain intervals, and hence with a view to ascertaining how far the scheme has been successful in achieving its objects a survey at the instance of Government of India was taken up for the purpose of evaluation of the scheme. While undertaking the evaluation the villages covered under the scheme were selected by random sampling and questionnaires specially prepared for the neoliterates and for assessment of the all-round development of the villages were delivered to the selected neoliterates in selected villages and the results of the questionnaires have been consolidated and have been incorporated in various succeeding chapters.

CHAPTER V

PROGRESS UNDER THE GRAM SHIKSHAN MOHIM SINCE ITS INCEPTION

Since the inception of the Gram Shikshan Mohim on 17th April, 1961, a large number of villages in various districts of the State have been covered under the scheme. It is observed that in all 1257 villages have been covered under the scheme. The villages which have achieved cent percent literacy upto 30th June 1962 have been covered under Category 'A'. The villages which have achieved cent percent literacy from 1st July 1962 to 31st December 1962 have been covered under Category 'B'. The villages which have achieved cent percent literacy from 1st January 1963 to 31st March 1963 have been covered under Category 'C'. The villages achieving cent percent literacy after 1st April 1963 have been covered under Category 'D'. It is observed that in all the total number of adult illiterates made literate under the scheme is 2,79,906 including 1,08,898 males and 1,71,008 females. The details of the villages covered under the various categories A, B, C and D districtwise have been included in the statement enclosed.

The above figures indicate only the number of neoliterates in villages which have achieved cent percent literacy under the scheme.

Apart from this, the Mohim is being implemented in all other villages in the various district of the State and the number of neoliterates in these villages is not included only because the villages have not yet attained cent per cent literacy.

In order to help the neoliterates in maintaining literacy attained, steps have already been taken to prepare a series of small booklets to be issued to the neoliterates through the circulating Libraries established in villages which have attained cent per cent literacy. Till this time, about 40 booklets i.e. 4 sets, each containing 10 booklets have been prepared and are being circulated amongst the neoliterates. With a view to increasing the standard of literacy attained by the neoliterates under the Mohim Adult Schools conducting of condensed courses of one year are being introduced in the villages achieving 100 per cent literacy. The main object of the scheme is to prepare the neoliterates upto standard IV of Primary Schools. Special books and special courses are being prepared for this purpose and the neoliterates will be trained in these classes known as 'continuation classes' or 'Gaon Vikas Shalas'.

Statement showing the number of villages which have achieved 100 per cent literacy in various districts

- A = The villages which have achieved 100% literacy upto 30th June 1962.
 B = The villages which have achieved 100% literacy from 1st July 1962 to 31st December 1962.
 C = The villages which have achieved 100% literacy from 1st January 1963 to 31st March 1963.
 D = The villages which have achieved 100% literacy after 1st April 1963.

Category	No. of villages	Number of adults made literate			Average	
		Men	Women	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Dhulia</i>						
A.	..	21	1,889	3,261	5,150	....
B.	..	36	4,511	7,458	11,969	....
C.	..	23	1,851	3,793	5,644	....
D.	..	1	43	113	156	....
Total	..	81	8,294	14,625	22,919	282.9

Category	No. of villages	Number of adults made literate			Average	
		Men	Women	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Jalgaon</i>						
A.	..	179	11,946	24,958	36,904	....
B.	..	39	3,399	9,352	12,751	....
C.	..	238	14,093	29,769	43,862	....
D.	..	1	46	35	81	....
Total	..	457	29,484	64,114	93,598	204·8
<i>Kolaba</i>						
A.	..	11	134	462	596	....
B.	..	3	103	101	204	....
C.	..	14	439	1,005	1,444	....
D.	..	6	165	169	334	....
Total	..	34	841	1,737	2,578	75·8
<i>Nasik</i>						
A.	..	13	1,189	1,254	2,443	....
B.	..	23	1,963	2,463	4,426	....
C.	..	8	920	1,517	2,437	....
D.	..	1	116	253	369	....
Total	..	45	4,188	5,487	9,675	215·0
<i>Ratnagiri</i>						
A.	..	4	118	400	518	....
B.
C.
D.
Total	..	4	118	400	518	219·5
<i>Thana</i>						
A.	..	2	141	107	148	....
B.
C.
D.	..	2	35	118	153	....
Total	..	4	176	225	391	75·2
<i>Bombay Division</i>						
A.	..	230	15,317	30,442	45,759	....
B.	..	101	9,976	19,374	29,350	....
C.	..	283	17,303	36,084	53,387	....
D.	..	11	405	688	1,093	....
Total	..	625	43,001	86,588	1,29,589	207·3
<i>Ahmednagar</i>						
A.	..	2	245	552	797	....
B.	..	43	3,610	6,522	10,132	....
C.	..	72	4,276	8,149	12,425	....
D.	..	5	489	687	1,176	....
Total	..	122	8,620	15,910	24,530	201·06

Category	No. of villages	Number of adults made literate			Average
		Men	Women	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Kolhapur</i>					
A.	1	75	269	344	....
B.	7	737	1,204	1,941	....
C.	8	522	1,058	1,580	....
D.	....	....	....	....	....
Total	.. 16	1,334	2,531	3,865	241.5
<i>Poona</i>					
A.	14	537	1,429	1,966	....
B.	15	1,174	2,488	3,662	....
C.	78	6,053	12,300	18,353	....
D.	....	....	....	....	....
Total	.. 107	7,764	16,217	23,981	224.1
<i>Sangli</i>					
A.	3	191	467	658	....
B.	1	133	233	366	....
C.	2	119	363	482	....
D.	2	191	518	709	....
Total	.. 8	634	1,581	2,215	276.8
<i>Satara</i>					
A.	46	4,275	8,001	12,276	....
B.	8	617	1,639	2,256	....
C.	....	....	....	....	....
D.	....	....	....	....	....
Total	.. 54	4,892	9,640	14,532	269.1
<i>Sholapur</i>					
A.	8	935	1,275	2,210	....
B.	....	....	....	....	....
C.	....	....	....	....	....
D.	....	....	....	....	....
Total	.. 8	935	1,275	2,210	276.2
<i>Poona-Division</i>					
A.	74	6,258	11,993	18,251	....
B.	74	6,271	12,086	18,357	....
C.	160	10,970	21,870	32,840	....
D.	7	680	1,205	1,885	....
Total	.. 315	24,179	47,154	71,333	226.4
<i>Akola</i>					
A.	.. 2	45	79	124	....
B.	.. 1	32	71	103	....
C.	.. 1	22	58	80	....
D.	.. ....	....	....	....	....
Total	.. 4	99	208	307	76.7
<i>Amaravati</i>					
A.	.. ....	....	....	....	....
B.	.. 2	85	146	231	....
C.	.. 5	170	175	345	....
D.	.. ....	....	....	....	....
Total	.. 7	255	321	576	82.2

Category	No. of villages	Number of adults made literate			Average
		Men	Women	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Bhandara</i>					
A.	8	147	291	438	....
B.	3	142	129	271	....
C.	3	233	309	542	....
D.	3	233	309	542	....
Total	14	522	729	1,251	89.3
<i>Buldhana</i>					
A.	11	446	447	893	....
B.	14	641	791	1,432	....
C.	14	641	791	1,432	....
D.	14	641	791	1,432	....
Total	25	1,087	1,238	2,325	93.0
<i>Chanda</i>					
A.	1	134	234	368	....
B.	1	135	95	230	....
C.	1	135	95	230	....
D.	1	135	95	230	....
Total	2	269	329	598	299.0
<i>Nagpur</i>					
A.	5	240	95	335	....
B.	5	240	95	335	....
C.	5	240	95	335	....
D.	5	240	95	335	....
Total	5	240	95	335	67.0
<i>Wardha</i>					
A.	4	542	532	1,074	....
B.	4	542	532	1,074	....
C.	4	542	532	1,074	....
D.	4	542	532	1,074	....
Total	4	542	532	1,074	268.5
<i>Yeotmal</i>					
A.	8	700	866	1,566	....
B.	8	700	866	1,566	....
C.	8	700	866	1,566	....
D.	8	700	866	1,566	....
Total	8	700	866	1,566	195.7
<i>Nagpur Division</i>					
A.	39	2,254	2,544	4,798	....
B.	4	252	312	564	....
C.	23	975	1,153	2,128	....
D.	3	233	309	542	....
Total	69	3,714	4,318	8,032	116.4

Category	No. of villages	Number of adults made literate			Average	
		Men	Women	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Aurangabad</i>						
A.	..	44	5,681	4,901	10,582	....
B.
C.	..	53	5,580	4,809	10,389	....
D.
Total	..	97	11,261	9,710	20,971	216.1
<i>Bliir</i>						
A.	..	1	95	395	490	....
B.
C.	..	5	645	760	1,405	....
D.	..	5	628	630	1,258	....
Total	..	11	1,368	1,785	3,153	286.6
<i>Osmanabad</i>						
A.	..	48	12,198	11,466	23,664	....
B.	..	1	240	200	440	....
C.	..	26	3,855	3,862	7,717	....
D.	..	18	3,043	3,748	6,791	....
Total	..	93	19,336	19,276	38,612	415.1
<i>Nanded</i>						
A.	..	7	1,174	930	2,104	....
B.
C.	..	4	409	391	800	....
D.	..	1	54	71	125	....
Total	..	12	1,637	1,392	3,029	252.4
<i>Parbhani</i>						
A.	..	35	4,282	785	5,067	....
B.
C.	..	1	120	....	120	....
D.
Total	..	36	4,402	785	5,187	144.08
<i>Aurangabad Division</i>						
A.	..	135	23,430	18,477	41,907	....
B.	..	1	240	200	440	....
C.	..	89	10,609	9,822	20,431	....
D.	..	24	3,725	4,449	8,174	....
Total	..	249	38,004	32,948	70,952	284.9
<i>Maharashtra State</i>						
A.	..	478	47,259	63,456	1,10,715	231.6
B.	..	180	16,739	31,972	48,711	270.6
C.	..	655	39,857	68,929	1,08,786	196.0
D.	..	45	5,043	6,651	11,694	259.8
Grand Total	..	1,258	1,08,898	1,71,008	2,79,906	222.5

CHAPTER VI

ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRES ISSUED TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PARISHAD EDUCATION OFFICERS AND DEPUTY PARISHAD EDUCATION OFFICERS OF THE ZILLA PARISHADS.

The scheme of Gram Shikshan Mohim at the district level is being implemented through the Zilla Parishads. The Parishad Education Officers and the Deputy Parishad Education Officers are directly in charge of the implementation of the Gram Shikshan Mohim and hence with a view to ascertaining their views based on their experienced in the actual implementation of the scheme, a questionnaire dealing with the various aspects of the scheme was issued to the Chief Executive Officers, Parishad Education Officers and the Deputy Parishad Education Officers directly in charge of the scheme. The views of the Parishad Education Officers and Deputy Parishad Education Officers were called for with a view to finding out if any concrete and constructive suggestions would be made for effective implementation of the scheme. The number of officers who replied to the questionnaire from various districts was 30. A detailed analysis of the replies to the questionnaire that were received was taken up and all possible findings with their frequency and the percentage to the total number of questionnaires received was worked out. This detailed analysis is enclosed herewith as Appendix "A".

The following aspects of the Gram Shikshan Mohim have been dealt with in this questionnaire :—

- (1) Administration and organisation.
- (2) Supervision and inspection.
- (3) Syllabus.
- (4) Duration of courses and hours of instruction.
- (5) Size of Class.
- (7) Building, equipment and material.
- (8) Teachers.
- (9) Finance.
- (10) Maintenance of literacy of neoliterates.
- (11) Social Education Centres.
- (12) Co-operation of other departments.
- (13) Impact of Mohim.
- (14) Concrete suggestions for effective implementation of the scheme.

The observations based on the analysis of the replies to the questionnaire that were received in this office on each of the above aspects are indicated below :—

(1) Administration and Organisation.—A Gram Shikshan Executive Committee comprising of 10-15 members is constituted in each village to organise and conduct the Social Education Classes and other activities of Gram Shikshan Mohim. 70 per cent. of the replies reveal that this Committee is truly representative in composition. It can, therefore, be safely said that this Committee represents the interests of all sections of the village community. However, 30 per cent. have suggested that the membership of the Committee may be increased by addition of 1 or 2 members. From the analysis, it is observed that representation to Gram Sevak/Sevika as well as a prominent though illiterate person may also be given. Even though, no change in the present constitution seems necessary, the suggestion for giving representation to the Gram Sevak/Sevika or a prominent illiterate person appears to be worth considering. While the present Committee is observed to be quite effective in actual conduct of the campaign of Gram Shikshan Mohim at village level, the other opinions that are expressed reveal that the present Committee is not so much effective and hence some addition to the composition has been suggested by a few. The success of the work of Gram Shikshan Mohim depends upon the interest and the enthusiasm of the members participating in the Mohim. A large majority of the respondents to the questionnaire shows that no change is necessary in the scope and functions of the Gram Shikshan Executive Committee. It, therefore, seems that the experience of

the various workers in this field does not suggest any change in the present scope and functions of the Gram Shikshan Executive Committee. The work of Gram Shikshan Mohim at district level is organised by the Education Department of Zilla Parishad. The Parishad Education Officers and Deputy Parishad Education Officers supervise and execute the work in addition to their duties with the help of the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector and Social Education Officers, 70 per cent. of the replies have supported this view. However, only 16.7 per cent. of the replies show that each Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector and Social Education Officer should be allotted definite targets and they should organise the scheme with the help of local teachers, at selected villages and execute the programme through them. Thus no change in the present organisation of the scheme at the district level seems necessary. It is observed that the activities of the Gram Shikshan Mohim are effectively guided and supervised by the concerned officers. However, 80 per cent. of the replies show that the work of Gram Shikshan Mohim cannot be accommodated within the available staff and very few are of the opinion that it can be accommodated within the available staff. 50 per cent. of the replies show that a Special Officer in the rank of Class II should be appointed with adequate staff of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors (now Extension Officers of the Education Departments of the Zilla Parishads), Social Education Officers, teachers and other ministerial staff specially for this purpose and that the number of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors should be increased and each Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector should not be given more than 40 schools as envisaged in Panchayat Raj Scheme. The suggestion for appointment of a Special Officer specially for this work so as to give more impetus to and secure effective implementation of the Gram Shikshan Mohim seems worth considering.

As regards the measures for maintaining the tempo of the Mohim, majority are of the opinion that officers of the various Departments at the district level should frequently come together and discuss ways and means to maintain the tempo of the Mohim and should co-operate in its implementation. Periodical stock-taking of the progress made, should be done and comprehensive plan should be chalked out to carry out the work of propaganda, etc. It is suggested that wide publicity through films, entertainment programme, cultural activities, news-papers, audio-visual, aids, etc., should be given and State-wide campaign should be organised. Both the above suggestions seem to be acceptable. However, the second suggestion is likely to involve purchasing of audio-visual aids, etc., requiring some financial assistance. As the Zilla Parishads are the direct implementing authorities, they may take up this question and if some provision for this purpose is made in their budgets, it will be an asset for accelerating the effective implementation of the scheme at the district level.

As regards the steps to be taken to achieve the targets aimed at, it is suggested that the targets should be moderate and definite targets should be fixed and be allotted to the elected members of Gram Panchayat at village level, members of Panchayat Samiti at Panchayat (Block), level and members of Zilla Parishad at District level. If this is done, the members are likely to take keen interest in the Gram Shikshan Mohim and help in achieving the targets aimed in co-operation with both officials and non-officials.

As regards entrusting the work of the implementation of the scheme to certain other agencies, 93 per cent. of the replies show that agencies like the Basic Training Colleges (both Government and non-Government) should participate in the implementation of the scheme. It is also suggested that each institution like Basic Training College should select a group of villages within a radius of 3 to 5 miles and should undertake the work as a part of the syllabus of the pupil-teachers in the Training Colleges and the work should be given credit while assessing the year-work of the pupil-teacher under training. Similarly, it is suggested that the staff of the Basic Training Colleges along with the trainees should work during holidays and should be requested to make certain number of illiterates literate. Both these above suggestions are desirable, provided they are agreed to by the concerned Principals of the Basic Training Colleges. Attempts may, therefore, be made to persuade the Principals of the Training Colleges to participate in this scheme, as far as possible. If full co-operation can be secured, it will, to a great extent, help to accelerate the implementation of the scheme.

There is no special section of Panchayat Samiti (at the Block level), specially looking after the Gram Shikshan Mohim, as all the Extension Officers (Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors) are expected to look after this work. As regards the personnel available for implementation of the scheme, it has been pointed out that the Extension Officers and also the teachers, Gram Sevak/Sevika, Patwari, grown-up pupils are available who actually participate in the scheme. As regards availability of equipment and material, it is said that free literature for neo-literates received from the Parishad Education Officers and film-projectors as and when supplied by the Block Development Officers are made use of. A large majority of the replies show that the existing arrangement as regards equipment is not sufficient. The question of supplying more material for more effective implementation may be considered. Some have supported the view that it should be obligatory on the part of Panchayat Samitis to make definite provision in their budget for providing all the requisite material for the Gram Shikshan Mohim and that propaganda should be carried on larger scale and necessary equipment in the form of audio-visual aids, films, etc., should be provided. Members of voluntary organisations like Youth-club, Mahila Mandal, should be encouraged to participate in the work. These suggestions are worth considering for the Block authorities.

Forty per cent. of the replies show that the activities of the Gram Shikshan Mohim are not integrated at present with Community Development Programmes at (i) Village, (ii) Panchayat and (iii) District levels. However, 33 per cent. have indicated that Gram Shikshan Mohim is being implemented as a Plan scheme by the staff of the Education Department at these three levels. Some are of the view that the Gram Sevaks/Sevikas are taught in the subject and work of Gram Shikshan Mohim is being carried on with their co-operation at village level and under the guidance and help of Block Development Officer at Panchayat level. 40 per cent. of the replies show that the officers concerned with other development activities are not associated with this movement. It seems that this suggestion is worth considering and the Zilla Parishads may be requested to ask all the officers to get themselves associated with the implementation of the scheme along with other developmental authorities.

(2) *Supervision and Inspection.*—A supervisory committee consisting of elderly and influential persons including ladies in the village, supervises the work of Gram Shikshan Mohim. The present arrangement is found to be adequate and effective. However, it has been suggested that members of the Gram Panchayat and also those of Panchayat Samiti should take interest. The suggestion seems to be acceptable. This has been supported by 63 per cent. of the replies. The Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors and Social Education Officers supervise the work of Gram Shikshan Mohim. In addition to this, heads of Primary Schools also supervise the work along with Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors, and 6.5 per cent. of the replies reveal that the Block Development Officers and members of Panchayat Samiti also supervise the work. It is observed that the present arrangement in this respect is quite satisfactory and no change appears to be necessary. However, it has been suggested that the Block Development Officers may associate themselves to a greater extent with the scheme and additional posts of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors may be created for the effective implementation of the scheme. This suggestion is worth considering on the part of all Zilla Parishads.

At the district level, the Parishad Education Officers and Deputy Parishad Education Officers supervise and inspect the work of Gram Shikshan Mohim. The existing arrangement is not very much satisfactory in this respect. A close supervision at the district level is likely to help in the implementation of the Mohim. In this connection, 50 per cent. have suggested that one more post of a Deputy Parishad Education Officer or a Special Officer in Class II grade with necessary staff and equipment should be appointed. It is for the Zilla Parishads to consider this point. If this is done, it is likely to help the implementation of the scheme. A large majority have also suggested that the programme of the Gram Shikshan Mohim chalked out at the district level may be discussed frequently and the progress achieved may be assessed from time to time. This is most essential and may be vigorously implemented by the Zilla Parishads.

The instructions that are given during monthly Common Room meetings to the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors and others concerned with actual implementation of the scheme are found to be satisfactory. However, it has been suggested that the Block Development Officers should also hold monthly meetings and discuss and assess the progress of Gram Shikshan Mohim.

(3) *Syllabus*.—The present syllabus prescribed for the Social Education Classes conducted under the Gram Shikshan Mohim includes (i) Reading, (ii) Writing, (iii) Counting, (iv) General Knowledge, (v) Community Living and (vi) Social Service activities. A large majority is of the opinion that no change in the existing syllabus is necessary. The general opinion regarding prescribing separate syllabus for different localities, men and women, different socio-economic groups and different age-group, like 14-18, 18-25, 25-40, 40-50, etc., is that the present syllabus should be uniformly made applicable at all levels. No defects are observed in the present syllabus. Very few are of the opinion that the syllabus should not be over-weighted in the beginning. Some have also suggested that suitable material for different agegroups should be provided and especially for the people above age-group 40, religious and mythological stories should be included as also programmes of Bhajans and Kirtans for them should be arranged. As regards instruction of professional training or craft-education suited to the local needs, a majority is of the opinion that they may be included and has suggested that for economic development of the villages, occupational or professional training suited to local needs may be introduced. Similarly, a short term training course to teach local crafts, especially in Agriculture and Co-operation will be more helpful. Some have suggested that craft like bamboo-work, rope-work and local crafts useful for gainful employment may be introduced for men and for women crafts like sewing, tailoring, crape-work, cutting, etc., may be taught. This suggestion appears to be acceptable and may be considered by the concerned Gram Shikshan Executive Committee of the village. This may be taken up by the Gram Shikshan Executive Committee after completion of the training of four months under this scheme.

(4) *Duration of Course and Hours of Instruction*.—Majority are of the opinion that the present period of four months for these classes is quite sufficient, and that the duration of instruction per day should be one hour.

(5) *Size of the Class*.—At present the strength of the classes conducted under the scheme does not exceed 10 to 15 and generally all the replies received indicate that the present size is quite adequate and satisfactory. As regards the special measures to be taken in respect of teaching of women, it has been replied that generally the classes are held at night and a central convenient place with the possibility of providing accommodation is generally selected for conducting these classes. A lady teacher or a woman social worker or school pupils are selected for conducting the classes of adult illiterate women. As far as possible, the classes for women are held separately and they are taught in home classes. The above arrangement in the opinion of the majority of the respondents is said to be satisfactory. The general opinion regarding the contents of the syllabus is that the syllabus should be the same as regards reading, writing and counting. The other activities are selected with reference to the problems related to woman.

(6) *Home Classes*.—A majority of the replies reveal that home classes are more popular for women as compared to the Social Education Classes held outside home. The home classes are effective enough to ensure more enrolment and better instruction for women. It has been suggested that lady workers should be made available for these classes and cultural activities should be taught and if pupils in higher standards are to be incharge of home classes, they should be given some training.

(7) *Building, Equipment and Material*.—The general opinion is that buildings selected for conducting these classes are suitable for imparting effective instruction to the adults. Some have suggested that a separate building or shed of the type of Samaj Mandir, should be constructed. The suggestion is no doubt good, and may be considered by the villagers themselves. It has been suggested by over-whelming majority of the Parishad Education Officers and Deputy Parishad Education Officers

that private enterprise should provide necessary accommodation. Some have suggested that 50 per cent. of the rent should be paid as grant-in-aid, but in general, accommodation for classes is not facing any difficulties. In view of this, no steps seems necessary in this regard. As regards the teaching aids, it has been pointed out that they are not adequate. Roll-up black-boards, charts, printed material should be made available either by local authorities or by Government. It may be pointed out that charts and printed material are being supplied at present by the State Social Education Committee to each village for being supplied to each class. As regards other minor things, the Gram Shikshan Executive Committee should take steps to provide the material.

(8) *Teachers.*—The Primary School teachers, social workers and others who have passed Standards IV to VII are selected for teaching Social Education Classes and the instruction imparted is said to be effective and is sustained over a period of time. Majority have suggested that a teacher who has a special aptitude and interest should be in charge of such classes. This may not be possible for each and every class. However, if such teachers are available in a village, they can be definitely entrusted with this work. It has been suggested that if a teacher has got a special aptitude for this, then he should be guaranteed for non-transfer from the village for a specific period of 3 to 4 years. He may be paid also some honorarium for this work. The special work done by a teacher may be accounted for his promotion and some token reward in the form of certificate, etc., should be given to him. All these suggestions are acceptable and may be considered by the Zilla Parishads. Majority have suggested that a teacher who is in charge of Gram Shikshan Mohim should undergo a special training course in regard to the principles and practices dealing with adult psychology and he should be trained in local crafts and practical work. Such a course may be organised for a period of 4 months and should be modelled on the pattern of the courses taught to Gram Sevaks and Social Education Officers. The suggestion appears to be worth considering and the Zilla Parishads may give due consideration to this.

(9) *Finance.*—It has been observed that the grant paid by Government at the rate of 50 nPs. per adult made literate is utilised by the Gram Panchayat for the purpose for which it has been sanctioned and for the furtherance of the Gram Shikshan Mohim and no defects are observed in the present system. The Gram Shikshan Executive Committee gets a contingent and equipment grant at the rate of Rs. 15.00 per month. It is observed that this amount of grant is reasonable to meet the demands of Social Education Centres and that the amount that is received by the Social Education Centres is judiciously spent. 75 per cent. of the amount of funds collected on Social Education Day in the form of donations, etc., is paid to the Zilla Parishads and 25 per cent., is paid to the State Social Education Committee. Majority are of the opinion that the amount thus collected is spent on the activities of the Gram Shikshan Mohim.

(10) *Maintenance of Literacy of Neoliterates.*—It is observed that neoliterates are encouraged and persuaded to read the small booklets specially prepared for them and to read the small booklets specially prepared for them and supplied through the circulating libraries. The scheme of circulating library is found to be working satisfactorily. However, it has been suggested that more books should be added and supplementary reading should be encouraged. It is also suggested that library should contain (a) daily newspapers, (b) coloured books on mythologies. This may be considered by the Gram Shikshan Executive Committee and necessary steps may be taken.

(11) *Social Education Centres.*—17 per cent. are of the opinion that Social Education Centres are successful to a great extent and 20 per cent., are of the opinion that they are successful to some extent in maintaining the literacy of the neoliterates. However, no specific suggestions can be made in this respect at this stage as 26.7 per cent. have replied that the Social Education Centres are not yet opened. This will have to be reviewed after some time. As regards bringing about all round development of the village, 23.3 per cent., are of the opinion that the Social Education Centres are successful, but 30 per cent., have suggested that they are

successful to some extent. While 33·4 per cent., have pointed out that these centres have started recently and no assessment can be made at this stage. Thus it seems that the progress in this direction needs to be watched for some time before any concrete suggestions are made. The locations of the Social Education Centres are observed to be satisfactory. Majority are of the opinion that the scope and nature of activities of the Social Education Centres are satisfactory and they are worth implementing and that it should form a part and parcel of the duties of the Gram Panchayat. The funds placed at the disposal are also reported to be adequate.

(12) *Co-operation of other Departments.*—It is the general opinion that the other Departments consider the Gram Shikshan Mohim to be the responsibility of the Education Department alone and hence only the Education Department is concerned with the implementation of the scheme. Only 10 per cent. of the respondents say that the other Departments like Agriculture, Co-operative, Public Health, P. W. D., Publicity, Social Welfare, Animal Husbandry, Revenue help in the work of Gram Shikshan. The Zilla Parishads should, request the other Departments under them to co-operate with the Education Department of the Zilla Parishad in implementing the Gram Shikshan Mohim. It is hoped that necessary co-operation will be secured by the Zilla Parishads from other Departments also. As regards co-operation of the work at the village level, it has been suggested that the Gram-Panchayat should take up this work in co-operation with local leaders. All the officers and touring officers of various Departments, it is suggested, should come together and discuss the programme of Gram Shikshan Mohim. They should visit the villages and should arrange lectures, exhibitions regarding their respective subjects.

(13) *Impact of Mohim.*—It has been pointed out that as an after effect of the implementation of the scheme, women have become literate and the literacy percentage of the women is raised and that the problem of women's education is being solved to certain extent. Women have become more social and practical in their money transactions. They have become education minded and they are becoming more particular in sending their children to the schools. There is gradual awakening and evolution in the out-look of women. Literate women have become conscious of their rights and duties. An educated women is now about to make her life more pleasant and hygienic. Living standard of women is being raised to some extent. They have found scope to express themselves in public life, though to some extent at present. They have developed social attitude and sense of social service, by forming Mahila-Mandals, etc. Thus it will be seen that the general effect on the life of women in villages covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim is encouraging. As regards the impetus given by the Campaign to the general development of a village, it is observed that there is a marked change in social consciousness and general development including education among the people. The village population is gradually becoming more enlightened. There is an increase in the enrolment of children in the schools. The villagers are interested in reading news-papers and have become aware of the developments taking place in the world, thus increasing their contact with the world outside which was restricted till this time to their village only. To a certain extent, local leadership is being created. Villagers have become co-operative and grown self-reliant. They are growing conscious of their duties and try to cultivate the habits of leading the democratic ways of life. They have become plan-conscious and try to work together for the uplift of the village as a whole. The institutions like youth clubs, Mahila Mandals, etc., are coming up. Thus it will be seen that the general results obtained as impact of this Mohim on the all-round development of the village are encouraging.

(14) *Concrete and Constructive Suggestions.*—As regards concrete and constructive suggestions offered by the officers, about securing popular and voluntary support of villagers, so as to create feeling that Gram Shikshan Mohim is of the people, by the people and for the people, it is observed that the following suggestions are worth considering :—

(1) Wide publicity should be given at all levels to popularise the Gram Shikshan Mohim. In order to do this, adequate staff and equipment and material

should be provided to enthuse the people with the idea of taking up the Gram Shikshan Mohim on their own.

(2) A net work of workers both official and non-official in charge of executive, supervisory duties, should be created. Strength of the supervisory and teaching staff should be increased commensurately with the increase in the volume of work.

(3) Elected members of village Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad should play a leading role in all these activities. It is the elected members rather than the paid servants of local bodies, or of public sector, who should take initiative and make the people feel that the movement is of the people, for the people and by the people.

(4) There should be co-ordinating bodies at the (i) Village, (ii) Block (Panchayat) and (iii) District level, which should co-ordinate the activities of all departments.

(5) A system of awarding prizes or token rewards both to villages and social workers should be instituted.

(6) Public organisations, like Mahila Mandals, Youth Clubs, etc., should be fully utilised.

(7) A few pilot projects should be undertaken with regard to (a) literacy classes of women, (b) the best incentive for a teacher, (c) duration and hours of instruction, (d) whether a batch of trained teachers can concentrate in a village as done in Mexico, (e) suitable follow-up programme and its results, etc., etc.

(8) Teachers and workers should be trained in the work of Social Education through short term courses and shibirs, etc.

(9) Local leadership should be exploited and village community should be made to think in terms of common good.

(10) Suitable literature and reading and writing material should be provided.

(11) Educational tours of the villagers in the different parts of India should be arranged.

(12) Follow-up programme, for maintaining literacy and bringing all round development of the village should be effectively carried on. Efforts should be made to sustain the interests of the people.

(13) Local factions should not be allowed to creep in the work of Gram Shikshan Mohim.

The above suggestions are worth considering and if the Zilla Parishads take up the implementation of these suggestions, it will be a great asset for the effective and successful implementation of the Gram Shikshan Mohim.

CHAPTER VII

ANALYSIS OF THE PROFORMA 'A' IN CONNECTION WITH LISTING AND STRATIFICATION OF THE NEO-LITERATES IN SELECTED VILLAGES

The Gram Shikshan Mohim was launched in the State of Maharashtra on 17th April 1961. The villages covered under the scheme were divided into four categories :—

- A. Category.: Villages which have achieved cent per cent. literacy upto 30th June 1962.
- B. Category.: Villages which have achieved cent per cent. literacy from 1st July 1962 to 31st December 1962.
- C. Category.: Villages which have achieved cent per cent. literacy from 1st January 1963 to 31st March 1963 ; and
- D. Category.: Villages which have achieved cent per cent. literacy after 1st April 1963.

It is observed from the information collected from the Zilla Parishads that the total number of villages covered under the scheme since its inception under various categories referred to above is 1,258 and the total number of neo-literates is 2,79,906 including 1,09,898 Males and 1,70,008 Females. For the purpose of survey which was started in the month of June 1963, 63 villages under various categories were selected by random sampling. The information collected from the selected villages in regard to the listing and stratification of neo-literates has been consolidated in the *proforma* appended to this report. The information from this *proforma* has been tabulated village-wise, region-wise, category-wise and for the State as a whole. The findings arrived at are as indicated below.—

DISTRIBUTION OF NEO-LITERATES ACCORDING TO THE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS (SEX-WISE).

State as a whole :

The total number of neo-literates is observed to be 2,37,288 including 94,679 Male and 1,42,609 Females. These figures are arrived at on the basis of estimation adopted in this survey, as against the actual figures of neo-literates of 2,79,906 including 1,09,898 Males and 1,70,008 Females reported by the various Zilla Parishads in the State. This difference is probably due to the fact that the information that has been collected is from two different sources and there is possibility that the factual data collected from the various Zilla Parishads is slightly on the higher side.

Out of the total number of neo-literates 57.8 per cent. are observed to be engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural Labourers, 36.5 per cent. are engaged in Agricultural Labour and other casual labour and only 5.7 are found to be engaged in other than the above two occupations. 60.1 per cent. of the total number of neo-literates is found to be amongst Females and 39.9 per cent. are Males. Amongst Females 38.5 per cent. are engaged in cultivation, 18.5 per cent. in Agricultural labour and other casual labour and 3.1 per cent. in other occupations. While the corresponding percentages for Males are found to be 19.3, 18.0 and 2.6 respectively. It is also observed that out of the total number of neo-literates covered under the scheme, 14.6 per cent. belong to the age-group 14 to 20, 73.1 per cent. are covered under the age-group 21 to 40 and only 12.3 per cent. are covered under the age-group above 41 years. Thus it will be seen that the major portion of the neo-literates under this scheme is covered under the age-group 21 to 40 years. From the various percentages worked out for different age-groups it is observed that major portion in all the age-groups is engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural labour. The above observations pertain to the consolidated information for all the categories of the neo-literates in this State.

With a view to assess the impact of Gram Shikshan Mohim as far as retention of literacy is concerned, the neo-literates have been divided into four different categories depending upon the period before which the villages were reported to have attained cent per cent. literacy. Since a time factor has a direct bearing on the assessment of retention of literacy after the Gram Shikshan Mohim the neo-literates have been categorised as indicated below :—

- A-Category ... Those who have achieved literacy before 30th June 1962.
 B-Category ... Those who have achieved literacy during 1st June 1962 to 31st December 1962.
 C-Category ... Those who have achieved literacy during 1st January 1963 to 31st March 1963.
 D-Category ... Those who have achieved literacy after 1st April 1963.

A-Category.—The total number of neo-literates is 73,815 out of which 61·2 per cent. are engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural labour, 30·9 p.c. in Agricultural labour and other labours and 7·9 p.c. only in other occupations.

B-Category.—The total number of neo-literates is 58,474 out of which 59·2 per cent. are engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural labour, 33·2 per cent. are engaged in Agricultural labour and other labours and 7·6 per cent. are engaged in other occupations.

C-Category.—The total number of neo-literates is 94,418 out of which 55·3 per cent. are engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural labour, 42·7 per cent. are engaged in Agricultural labour and other labours and only 2·0 per cent. are engaged in other occupations.

D-Category.—The total number of neo-literates is 10,581 out of which 48·2 per cent. are engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural labour and other labours, 38·5 per cent. are engaged in Agricultural labour and other labours and only 13·3 per cent. are engaged in other occupations.

It will be seen that under all the four categories majority of the villagers are engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural labour ; while 36·5 per cent. are engaged in Agricultural labour and other labours and a very small per centage, 5·7 per cent. is attracted to other occupations in the State as a whole. Thus out of the total number of neo-literates, 94·3 per cent. are engaged in either Agriculture or Agricultural labour and other labours in the State.

The corresponding observations for the various regions are as indicated below :—

Aurangabad Division.—The total number of neoliterates covered under the scheme under all categories is estimated at 46,832 out of which 58·5 per cent. are engaged in Agriculture excluding Agricultural labour, 33·2 per cent. in Agricultural labour and other labours and 8·3 per cent. follows other occupations. Out of the total number of neo-literates in Aurangabad Division it is observed that 63·6 per cent. are male and 36·4 per cent. are females. The percentage of female neo-literates is less in this division as against the percentage of 60·1 for the State as a whole, for females. In this division 22·5 per cent. of neo-literates are covered in the age group 14 to 20 while 63·5 per cent. are under the age group 21 to 40 and 14·0 per cent. under the age-group of more than 41 years. Under all the age groups, majority of the neo-literates are engaged in cultivation. This is in accordance with the results arrived at for the State as a whole.

Bombay Division.—The total number of neo-literates covered under the scheme is 1,19,958 out of which 46·6 per cent. are engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural labour 48·0 per cent. in Agricultural labour and other labours and 5·4 per cent. only are engaged in other occupations. Of the total number of neo-literates, 64·9 per cent. are females and 35·1 per cent. are males. As regards the distribution of neo-literates according to the various age

groups it is observed that only 10·1 per cent. are covered under the age group 14 to 20, 78·8 per cent. are covered under the age group 21 to 40 and only 11·1 per cent. are covered under the age group above 41 years. The percentage of female neo-literates in this division is 64·9 per cent. as against 60·1 per cent. for the State as a whole. The majority of the neo-literates under the age group 14 to 40 are observed to be engaged in Agricultural labour and other labours.

Nagpur Division.—The total number of neo-literates covered under the scheme in this Division is only 7,525 out of which 44·5 per cent. are engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural labour, 36·7 per cent. are engaged in Agricultural labour and other labours while 18·8 per cent are engaged in other occupations. Of the total number of neo-literates, 54·4 per cent. are females and 45·6 per cent. are males. As regards the neo-literates covered under the various age-group, 20·7 per cent. are covered in the age-group 14 to 20, 70·5 per cent. are covered in age group 21 to 40 and only 8·8 per cent. under the age group of 41 and over. The percentage of female neo-literates is 54·4 as against 60·1 per cent. for the State as a whole. However, the percentage of female literates is more than the percentage of male literates, showing that females are covered more in number in this scheme. From the various percentages for occupation under various age-groups, it is observed that majority of the neo-literates are engaged in cultivation in this division as in other divisions.

Poona Division.—The total number of neo-literates covered in this scheme in the Division is 62,973 out of which 78·4 per cent. are engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural labour, 17·1 per cent. are engaged in Agricultural labour and other labours and only 4·5 per cent. are engaged in other occupations. Of the total number of neo-literates 69·3 per cent. are females and 30·7 per cent. are males. The percentage of female neo-literates is higher than that for the State as a whole. As regards the distribution of neo-literates according to the various age groups it is observed that 16·9 per cent. are covered under the age group of 14 to 20, 69·1 per cent. are covered under the age-group of 21 to 40 and only 14 per cent. are covered under the age group above 41 years.

A comparison of the distribution of neo-literates according to household occupation in different age-groups for the various regions and the State as a whole will show that the percentage of neo-literates covered under the age-group 14 to 20, is maximum in Aurangabad Division i.e. 22·5 per cent. and minimum in Bombay Division i.e. 10·1 per cent. as against the 14·6 per cent. in the State as a whole. Under the age group 21 to 40 it is observed that percentage of neo-literates is maximum in Bombay Division i.e. 78·8 and minimum in Aurangabad Division i.e. 63·5 per cent. as against 73·1 per cent. for the State as a whole. Under the age group of more than 41 years, the maximum percentage is 14·0 in Poona and Aurangabad divisions while the minimum percentage is 8·8 in Nagpur Division as against 12·3 per cent. for the State as a whole.

The following statement will show the distribution of the neo-literates according to occupations for the State as a whole and for the regions:—

	Cultivation excluding Agricultural labour	Agricultural labour and other labours	Other occupations	Total No. of neo-literates
State	57·8	36·5	05·7	2,37,288 (100·0)
Aurangabad Division	58·5	33·2	08·3	46,832 (100·0)
Bombay Division	46·6	48·0	05·4	1,19,958 (100·0)
Nagpur Division	44·5	36·7	18·8	7,525 (100·0)
Poona Division	78·4	17·1	04·5	62,973 (100·0)

The following table shows the percentage distribution of the total number of neo-literates for the State and for the various regions according to the age-groups :—

	14 to 20	21 to 40	41 and above	Total No of neo-literates
State	14.6	73.1	12.3	2,37,288 (100.0)
Aurangabad Division	22.5	63.5	14.0	46,832 (100.0)
Bombay Division	10.1	78.8	11.1	1,19,958 (100.0)
Nagpur Division	20.7	70.5	08.8	7,525 (100.0)
Poona Division	16.9	69.1	14.0	62,973 (100.0)

The percentage, sex-wise distribution of the total number of neo-literates for the State as a whole and for the various division is as indicated below :—

	Male	Female	Total No of neo-literates
State	39.9	60.1	2,37,288 (100.0)
Aurangabad Division	63.6	36.4	46,832 (100.0)
Bombay Division	35.1	64.9	1,19,958 (100.0)
Nagpur Division	45.6	54.4	7,525 (100.0)
Poona Division	30.7	69.3	62,973 (100.0)

**DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF NEO-LITERATES MADE
(SEX-WISE).**

At the time of taking of the Survey of the Gram Shikshan Mohim it was reported that in all 1258 villages have been covered under the Mohim and have achieved cent per cent. literacy for the adult illiterates between the age group 14-50. But for the purpose of the Survey 1257 villages have been taken up for sampling. The number of illiterate adults as were censused before starting of the Gram Shikshan Mohim and the number of neo-literates made under this Mohim were taken into consideration and the information collected on the spot for the villages selected for the actual conduct of the survey and by statistical methods the estimated figures for all the 1257 villages have been arrived at.

State.

It is observed that of the 1,257 villages, 87.5 per cent. villages have attained literacy over 90 per cent. 2.8 per cent. have attained literacy between 80 to 80 per cent. There are 1.4 per cent. of the villages wherein literacy has been achieved between 10 to 20 per cent. The distribution of the villages according to sex reveals that in 88.9 per cent. of the villages, males have attained cent per cent. (above 90 per cent.) literacy while in 87.0 per cent. of the total number of villages, females have attained cent. per cent. literacy. The percentage of villages in which males have attained literacy between 50-60 per cent. is only 5.3 and in respect of females, the percentage of villages in which literacy attained in even less than 10 per cent. is only 3.6 per cent. of the total number of villages.

Category A.—The distribution of villages according to the percentage of neo-literates made under this category covering the villages which have attained cent per cent. literacy before 30th June 1962, it is seen that of the 478 villages 79.5 per cent. villages have attained cent per cent. literacy while 5.5 per cent. have attained literacy between 70-80 per cent. Of the minimum percentage of villages wherein literacy between 20-30 per cent. has been attained is only 9.4 per cent. i.e. in 45 villages only. As regards the distribution amongst males and females, it is observed that in 85.4 per cent. villages, males have attained cent. per cent. literacy while in 79.3 per cent. of the villages females have attained cent per cent. literacy. The minimum percentage of villages in which males have attained literacy between 50-60 per cent. is only 9.4 that is, in only 45 villages. But in the case of females, the percentage of villages attaining literacy even less than 10 per cent. is 9.4 i.e. in 45 villages. Thus it will be seen that 45 villages are such where literacy has been attained between 20-30 per cent. In the same number of villages females have attained literacy less than 10 per cent. while in the case of males, the number of villages attaining literacy to the extent of 50-60 per cent. remains the same i.e. 45 villages.

Category B.—Under this category, the villages have attained cent per cent. literacy between the period 1st July 1962 to 31st December 1962. It is observed that of the total number of villages covered under this category 89.4 per cent. villages have attained cent per cent. literacy, while 10.0 per cent. have attained literacy between 80-90 and only 0.6 per cent. i.e. one village is such wherein literacy has been attained between 60-70 per cent. As regards the sex-wise distribution, 97.2 per cent. villages are such where males have attained cent per cent. literacy and in 86.6 per cent. of the villages, females have attained cent per cent. literacy. The percentage of attainment of literacy in one village is between 60-70 per cent. for female and for over-all results.

Category C.—Under this category villages which have attained cent per cent. literacy during the period from 1st January 1963 to 31st March 1963 are covered. Of the total number of villages covered under this category 92.8 per cent. of the villages have attained cent per cent. literacy while 3.2 per cent. of the villages have attained literacy between 80 to 90 per cent. There are 3.1 per cent. villages wherein literacy has been attained between 10-20 per cent. only. As regards the distribution of the villages, sex-wise it is observed that out of 555 villages, 92 per cent. villages are such where both males and females have attained cent per cent. literacy. It is also seen that in the case of females there are 5 villages wherein literacy between 30 to 40 per cent. has been achieved while in the case of males the minimum percentage of literacy attained lies between 40-50 in respect of 18 villages only.

Category D.—Under this category villages which have attained cent per cent. literacy after 1st April 1963 and till the time survey was taken up, i.e. June 1963. It is observed that all the villages covered under this category have attained cent per cent. literacy. Thus it will be seen that as compared to the other three categories, under this category only cent. per cent. literacy has been attained in all the villages.

Aurangabad Division.—It is observed that of the total number of villages 49.6 per cent. villages are such where cent per cent. literacy has been attained. In 7.3 per cent. villages, literacy between 80 to 90 per cent. has been attained while in 6.9 per cent. villages, the attainment of literacy is between 10 to 20 per cent. As regards the sex-wise distribution, in 49.2 per cent. villages, males have attained cent per cent. literacy and in the same percentage of villages, females have attained cent per cent. literacy. There are 18.1 per cent. villages wherein females have attained literacy less than 10 per cent. This is typical of this division as the female illiterates do not come forth very willingly to join classes started under the Mohim. This is due to another reason also, that is, in this division some villages have been reported to have attained cent per cent. literacy on the basis of covering only male illiterate adults under the Mohim excluding the female illiterates.

Bombay Division.—It is significant to note that in this division all the villages covered under the Mohim under the various categories reveal that cent. per cent. literacy has been attained. The distribution of the villages sex-wise shows that in all the villages both males and females have attained cent per cent. literacy.

Nagpur Division.—Of the total number of villages 79.8 per cent. villages have attained cent. per cent. literacy, and 5.8 per cent. villages are between 70 to 80 per cent. As regards

the distribution of the villages sex-wise 79·7 per cent. villages are such wherein males have attained cent per cent. literacy while the similar per centage in the case of females is only 72·5 per cent. The minimum percentage of attainment of literacy for females is 10 to 20 per cent. while in the case of males it is 50 to 60 per cent.

Poona Division.—Of the total number of villages 94·3 per cent. villages have attained cent per cent. literacy while 5·7 per cent. villages are such wherein literacy has been attained to the extent of 80 to 90 per cent. It is significant to note that there are 5·7 per cent. villages wherein literacy has been attained between 80 to 90 per cent. The same percentage is found in respect of females, while in the case of males all the villages are found to have attained cent per cent. literacy in this division.

The following table in short shows the distribution of villages according to the percentage of neo-literates made (sex-wise):—

Percentage of villages wherein cent per cent adult illiterates are made literate.

		Male	Females	Total
State	...	88·9	87·0	87·5
Aurangabad Division	...	49·2	49·2	49·6
Bombay Division	...	100·0	100·0	100·0
Nagpur Division	...	79·7	72·5	79·8
Poona Division	...	100·0	94·3	94·3

CHAPTER VIII

ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE REGARDING ALL ROUND DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE.

With a view to assessing the achievements in regard to the all round development of the villages covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim, a questionnaire was prepared for being delivered to the Sarpanch, Chairman of the Village Panchayats, Head Master of the Primary School, Secretary of Co-operative Society and the Gram Sevak. This questionnaire was to be filled in by the research assistants working in each district under the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay, by discussion with these persons. On the basis of this questionnaire the information on the various topics has been consolidated and detailed remarks in respect of each of the items included in the questionnaire for the State as a whole and for various categories, viz. A, B, C, D and the four divisions are consolidated. The results are indicated below :—

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF NEO-LITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2.3 AND 2.2) AGAINST DISTANCE FROM 3.1(iii) (a), (b) and (c) :

(a) *Distance from the nearest Bus Stop :*

State :

The object of this tabulation is to study the effect of the distance of the village from the nearest bus stop on attaining literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim. It is expected that the villages within a short radius of the bus stop will be more inclined to join these classes for attaining literacy. It is observed that of the 1257 villages 49.7 per cent. villages are within a distance of 2 miles from the bus stop, 26.5 per cent. are within the distance between 2 to 5 miles and 13.3 between 5 to 10 miles from the bus stop. There are 2.3 per cent. villages, i.e., 29 villages, which are not having any bus stop within a radius of 20 miles. It is also observed that out of 620 villages having bus facilities within a radius of 2 miles, 575 villages are such where neo-literates are more than 90 per cent. In 18 villages the percentage of new literates is between 80 to 90 while in 22 villages, the percentage of neo-literates is between 20 to 30. The minimum percentage of villages is observed to be in respect of the villages which are at a distance of 20 miles from the nearest bus stop. In some cases even though the villages are having facilities for communication by bus near the village the percentage of neo-literates is lying between 10 to 30 per cent.

Category A.—Of the 478 villages covered under this category 67.1 per cent villages are having bus facilities within a radius of 5 miles 380 villages are having the per centage of neo-literates more than 90 per cent.

Category B.—Of the 179 villages covered under this category 98.9 per cent. villages are having bus facilities within a radius of 5 miles and 87.7 per cent. of the villages, i.e. : 160 villages are having the percentage of neo-literates more than 90 per cent.

Category C.—Of the 555 villages covered under this category 90.3 per cent. villages are having bus facilities within a radius of 5 miles and in 92.8 per cent. of the villages, i.e. 515 villages are having the percentage of neo-literates more than 90 per cent.

Category D.—Of the 45 villages covered under this category 82 per cent. of villages are having transport facilities within a radius of 5 miles and in all the villages more than 90 per cent. of the adult illiterates before the Mohim have been made literate under the Mohim.

Aurangabad Division.—In this division 248 villages have been covered and 69.3 per cent. villages are having transport facilities within a radius of five miles, 49.6 per cent. villages are having the percentage of neo-literates more than 90 per cent. There are 23 villages in this division which are not having any transport facilities within a radius of 20 miles.

Bombay Division.—In this division 87.5 per cent. villages are having transport facilities within a radius of 5 miles and only 12.5 per cent. villages are such that the nearest bus stop is between 5 to 10 miles. It is significant to note that in all these villages the percentage of neo-literates before the Mohim and after the Mohim is more than 90 per cent.

Nagpur Division.—Only 69 villages are covered under the Mohim in this division. 89.8 per cent. villages are having transport facilities like bus within a radius of 10 miles. As against 69 number of villages it is observed that the percentage of neo-literates is more than 90 per cent. in 55 villages. There are only 6 villages in this division which are having no transport facilities like bus within a radius of 20 miles.

Poona Division.—315 villages have been covered under this scheme in Poona Division. Of these 86.3 per cent. villages are having bus facilities within a distance of 2 miles. Out of 315 villages, 253 villages have bus facilities within a distance of 2 miles and the percentage of neo-literates in those villages is more than 90. All the villages in this division covered under the scheme are having a bus stop within a distance of 10 miles from the village.

The following Table will show the relative position in respect of the villages having the percentage of neo-literates more than 90 and having bus stop within a distance of 2 miles or between 2 to 5 miles and no bus stop even within 20 miles from the village:—

Number of villages where the percentage of neo-literates is more than 90.

	Distance from the bus stop less than 2 miles	Distance from the bus stop between 2 and 5 miles	No bus stop within 20 miles	Total Number of villages
State	575 (45.7)	332 (26.5)	2 (0.2)	1,257
A Category	160 (33.5)	90 (18.9)	....	478
B Category	91 (50.9)	67 (37.4)	1 (0.5)	179
C Category	303 (54.6)	163 (29.4)	....	555
D Category	23 (51.0)	14 (31.0)	....	45
Aurangabad Division	44 (17.7)	26 (10.5)	....	248
Bombay Division	263 (42.1)	284 (45.4)	....	625 (100.0)
Nagpur Division	14 (20.3)	20 (29.0)	2 (2.9)	69
Poona Division	253 (80.6)	4 (1.0)	....	315

DISTRIBUTION OF THE VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PERCENTAGES OF NEO-LITERATES MADE, AGAINST THE DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST RAILWAY STATION :

The object of this consolidation is to assess whether the facilities of a Railway Station within a short distance from the village have any effect on accelerating the achievement of literacy in villages nearby. All the villages have been divided into various categories as having railway station within a distance of 2 miles to even 20 miles.

State as a whole.

It is observed that of the 1,257 villages only 10.8 per cent. villages have these facilities within a distance of 2 miles. 11 per cent. between 2 to 5 miles and 17.6 per cent. between 15 to 20 miles. 602 villages out of 1,257 villages covered under this scheme are not having any railway station within a distance of 20 miles. However, it is likely that these villages are having bus facilities near about them. Out of 136 villages, within a distance of 2 miles from

the railway station, 135 villages are such that the percentage of neo-literates is more than 90. While in 111 villages such facilities of a Railway Station are available within a distance between 2 to 5 miles. The percentage of neo-literates is more than 90 and of the 602 villages which are having no railway station within a distance of 20 miles, 494 villages are found to have percentage of neo-literates more than 90. The lowest percentage of neo-literates between 10 to 20 is observed in 1.4 per cent. villages i.e. 17 villages. From the comparison of the two statements for the distribution of villages according to the distance of the village from the nearest bus stop or the railway station, it will be seen that the villages which are nearer to the bus stops are away from the railway station. It is also observed that the villages which are away from the bus stop and having more than 90 per cent. neo-literates must be nearer to the railway station. Of the 1,257 villages, 1,100 i.e. practically 90 per cent. of the villages irrespective of the facilities of railway station, show that the percentage of neo-literates is more than 90.

Category A.—Of the 478 villages covered under this category 16.7 per cent. villages are having railway station within a distance of 2 miles while 15.1 per cent. between 2 to 5 miles and 8.8 per cent. between 15 to 20 miles. 46 per cent. villages i.e. 215 villages are not having any railway station within a distance of 20 miles. 380 villages irrespective of the distances from the railway station have attained more than 90 per cent. literacy i.e. practically 80 per cent. of the villages are such wherein the percentage of neo-literates made is more than 90 per cent.

Category B.—Out of 179 villages covered under this category, 11.2 per cent. villages are having railway station within a distance of 2 miles and 10.6 per cent. of the villages are having the railway station between 5 to 10 miles from the village. 77.6 per cent. villages i.e. 139 out of 179 villages are not having a Railway station within a distance of 20 miles. As against the high percentage of 77.6 for villages with no facilities of railway station within a distance of 20 miles, it is observed that in this category 61.5 per cent. villages are having bus route within a distance of 2 miles

Category C.—555 villages covered under this category 13 per cent. villages are having a railway station within a distance of 5 miles. However, 58.4 per cent. villages i.e. 324 villages are not having any railway station within a distance of 10 miles. As against, the high percentage of 44 of having no facilities of a railway station even within a distance of 20 miles, it is seen, in this category that 54.6 per cent. villages possess bus facilities within a distance of 2 miles.

Category D.—Out of 45 villages covered under this category, 49 per cent. villages are having a railway station within a distance of 5 miles and 33 villages are not having a railway station within a distance of 10 miles. Under this category it is significant to note that the percentage of neoliterates made in all the villages is more than 90.

Aurangabad Region.—248 villages are covered in various categories under this scheme in this division, out of which 22.8 per cent. villages have the facilities of a railway station within a distance of 5 miles, while 66.9 villages are not having these facilities even within a distance of 20 miles. As against such a heavy percentage in this division, it is observed that only 69.3 per cent. villages have facilities for bus within a distance of 5 miles from the village. Thus it will be seen that the percentage of the villages near to the bus stop is less than the corresponding percentage of villages having no facilities even within a distance of 20 miles. 123 villages out of 248 are having the percentage of neo-literates made more than 90.

Bombay Division.—Out of 625 villages covered under the scheme in this Region, 87 villages are having a railway station within a distance of 5 miles. 321 villages are having no railway station even within a distance of 20 miles. In spite of this, it is observed in this region that all the 625 villages are such wherein the percentage of neo-literates made is more than 90.

Nagpur Division.—69 villages are covered in various categories under the Mohim in this division, of which 34.8 per cent. villages are having a railway station within a distance

of 5 miles and 31.9 per cent. villages are having no railway station even within a distance of 20 miles. Out of 69 villages, 55 villages (irrespective of the distance from the railway station) i.e. 79.71 per cent. villages are such where the percentage of neo-literates made is more than 90.

Poona Division.—Out of 315 villages covered under this scheme in this region, 39.6 per cent. villages are having a railway station within a distance of 10 miles and 29.8 per cent. villages are having no railway station even within a distance of 20 miles. However, it is observed that 297 villages out of 315 i.e. nearly 94 per cent. have the percentage of neo-literates made more than 90, and there are only 18 villages where the percentage of neo-literate made is between 80 to 90 and there is no village where the percentage of neo-literates made is less than 80. The following table in short shows the relative position of the distribution of villages according to the percentage of neo-literates made, against the distance from the nearest railway station :—

Serial No.	Category		Percentage of villages where more than 90 per cent of the adult illiterates are made literate			Total No. of villages	Percentage of villages irrespective of distance from Rly. Stn. having attained literacy (above 90)
			Rly. Stn. within 2 miles	Rly. Stn. within 2 to 5 miles	Rly. Stn. above 20 miles		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	State	..	135 10.7	111 8.8	494 39.2	1257	87.5
2	Category A	..	80 16.7	50 10.1	144 29.9	478	79.5
3	Category B	..	19 10.6	....	121 67.6	179	89.4
4	Category C	..	23 4.2	44 7.9	226 40.8	555	92.8
5	Category D	..	3 7.0	19 42.0	8 18.0	45	100.0
6	Aurangabad	..	18 7.3	16 6.4		248	49.6
7	Bombay	..	49 7.8	38 6.1	321 51.4	625	100.0
8	Nagpur	..	13 18.8	5 7.2	18 26.1	69	79.7
9	Poona	..	55 17.4	52 16.5	76 24.1	315	94.0

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PERCENTAGE OF NEO-LITERATES MADE, AGAINST THE DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST URBAN CENTRE.

The object of this consolidation is to find out the effect of short distance from urban centres on the enrolment of adult illiterates under the scheme. It is expected that nearness to a urban centre is likely to develop need for literacy.

State as a Whole

Out of 1,257 villages, 65.3 per cent. villages are situated within a distance of 10 miles from the urban centre and the remaining are situated beyond 10 miles from the urban centre. As against 1,257 villages it is observed that 5 per cent. villages i.e. 62 villages even though within a distance of 10 miles from the urban centre, the percentage of neo-literates made

under the scheme falls between 10 to 30 per cent. Of these 62 villages where the percentage of neoliterates made falls between 20 to 30 per cent. are from Aurangabad Division. It is mainly due to the fact that the villages reported to have attained cent per cent. literacy were so reported on the basis of male adult illiterates and females adults were excluded. It is seen that 1,100 villages out of 1,257 i.e. 87.5 per cent. are such, where the percentage of neoliterates made is more than 90.

Category A.—478 villages are covered under this category. 56.5 per cent. villages fall within a distance of 10 miles from an urban centre and the remaining villages are beyond 10 miles from the urban centre. In this category 45 villages show that the percentage of neoliterates made is between 20 to 30 per cent. It is also seen that 79.5 per cent. of the villages i.e. 478, irrespective of their distances from a urban centre, have the percentage of neoliterates made more than 90.

Category B.—Out of 179 villages covered under this category 89.4 per cent. of the villages i.e. 160 villages, irrespective of their distance from the urban centre, reveal that the percentage of neoliterates made is above 90. Under this category there is only one village where the percentage of neoliterate made falls between 60 to 70 per cent. Otherwise the rest of the villages fall above 80 per cent.

Category C.—Out of 555 villages covered under this category 78.5 per cent villages are within a distance of 10 miles from the urban centre. While 10.5 per cent i.e. 58 villages are at a distance more than 20 miles from the urban centre. In spite of the villages being at a longer distance from the urban centre, 515 villages i.e. 92.7 per cent. villages show above 90 per cent. number of neoliterates made. This is mainly due to the fact that even though urban centres are at a longer distance, these villages are likely to be near either to a bus stop or a railway station.

Category D.—Under this category only 45 villages have been covered and it is observed that all the villages under this category have the percentage of neoliterates made above 90 irrespective of the distance of a village from the urban centre. However, it is observed that 93 per cent. of the villages are within a distance of 10 miles from an urban centre.

Aurangabad Division.—It is significant to note that 25.4 per cent. of the villages under this Division are not having vicinity of an urban centre and are at a distance of more than 20 miles from the same and 49.2 per cent. of the villages are within a distance of 10 miles from the urban centre. Under the category there are 63 villages where percentage of neoliterates made falls between 20 to 30 per cent. Out of 248 villages, 123 i.e. 49.6 per cent. villages are having the percentage of neoliterates made above 90.

Bombay Division.—It is significant to note that irrespective of the distance from the urban centre, all the villages covered under this scheme show that the percentage of neoliterates made is above 90. i.e. all the adult illiterates enlisted before the starting of the Gram Shikshan Mohim have been made literate after the villages are covered under the scheme. Out of 625 villages 445 villages are within a distance of 10 miles from the urban centre and the remaining villages are at a distance of more than 10 miles from the urban centre.

Nagpur Division.—Only 69 villages have been covered under this scheme in Nagpur Division, out of which 37.6 per cent. villages are within a distance of 5 miles from the urban centre and 28.9 per cent. villages are between the distance of 5 to 10 miles from the urban centre. The percentage of villages away from the urban centres is very low i.e. 7.2. The percentage of the villages covered under the scheme and away from the urban centre is much less in this Division as the scheme has been launched in this Division at a late stage.

Poona Division.—As against 315 villages covered under the scheme, 297 villages i.e. 94.3 per cent. villages are such where the percentage of neoliterates made is above 90 and in only 18 villages the percentage lies between 80 to 90. There is not a single village where the percentage of neoliterates made falls below 80.

The following table shows the relative position of the distribution of villages according to the percentage of neo-literates made against the distance of the villages covered under the Scheme from the nearest urban Centre :—

Serial No.	State		Percentage of Villages where more than 90 % of the adult illiterates are made literate			Total no. of villages	Percentage of the villages irrespective of distance or nearness of urban centre, having percentage of neo-literates made above 90
	Category	division	Urban centre within 2 miles	Urban centre within 2 to 5 miles	Urban centre above 20 miles		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	State		242 19.3	131 10.4	167 13.3	1257	87.5
2	Category A		17 3.6	118 24.7	36 7.5	478	79.7
3	Do. B		....	18 10.0	....	179	89.4
4	Do. C		186 33.5	22 4.0	58 10.5	555	92.7
5	Do. D		....	11 24.0	....	45	100.0
6	Aurangabad Division		....	25 10.1	41 16.5	248	49.6
7	Bombay Division		180 28.8	39 6.2	74 11.8	625	100.0
8	Nagpur Division		10 14.5	11 15.9	..	69	79.4
9	Poona Division		52 16.5	55 17.4	52 16.5	315	94.3

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PERCENTAGE OF NEO-LITERATES MADE AGAINST THE VILLAGES HAVING VARIOUS TYPES OF ACTIVITIES.

The object of consolidating the information is to find out how many villages are having the various facilities like Village Panchayat, Co-operative Society, Primary School, Village Libraries, Mahila Mandal, Youth Club, Post Office, Dispensary, Market place, Radio Farm Forum, Shetkari Sangh, etc. The existence of the above facilities in a village which attains cent. per cent literacy under this Scheme will definitely accelerate and maintain the tempo created amongst the villagers and will help in maintaining the literacy attained. It will as well be conducive to the development of the individuals ultimately resulting into achieving some progress towards the development of the village.

Village Panchayats :

It is observed that 73 P.C. of the villages are having village panchayats and 27 per cent. are having no Village Panchayats. The number of villages having Village Panchayats and where cent percent literacy has been achieved is 778 out of 1257 i.e. 67.9 per cent. It is, however, noted that in 45 villages inspite of the existence of Village Panchayats, the percentage of neo-literates made lies between 20 to 30 per cent. Similarly in 17 villages where there is no

Village Panchayat Panchayat, the percentage of neoliterates made lies between 20 to 30. However, it is significant to note that in the absence of a Village Panchayat, 322 villages are such where the percentage of neoliterates is above 90.

Out of 478 villages covered under category A, 338 villages i.e. 70.7 per cent. have Village Panchayats while 29.3 per cent. of the villages are having no Village Panchayats. It is significant to note that in all the 29.3 per cent. villages where there is no Village Panchayat, the Villages have attained cent percent literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim.

Category B.—In 179 villages covered under this category and having Village Panchayats, the percentage of neoliterates made in all the villages is above 60. The major portion i.e. 89.4 per cent. of the villages are such where the percentage of neoliterates made is above 80.

Category C.—Of the 555 villages covered under category C 64 per cent. villages are having Village Panchayats and 36 per cent. of the villages are having no such facilities. It is observed that 60 per cent. of the villages having Village Panchayats are such where the percentage of neoliterates made is above 90. 17 villages i.e. 3.1 per cent. which are having no facilities of Village Panchayats, are such where the percentage of neoliterates made falls between 10 to 20.

Category D.—Of the 45 villages covered under category D, all having Village Panchayats have attained cent per cent literacy.

Aurangabad Division.—248 villages are covered under this Mohim in Aurangabad Division. 78.2 per cent. villages are having Village Panchayats and 21.8 per cent. villages have on such facilities. 86 villages have attained cent percent literacy having Village Panchayats and 37 villages without Village Panchayat have also attained cent percent. literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim.

Bombay Division.—Out of 625 villages covered under the Bombay Division, 59 per cent villages have Village Panchayats and 41 villages are not having this facility. However, irrespective of the existence of Village Panchayats, all the villages have attained cent per cent literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim.

Nagpur Division.—Of the 69 villages covered under the Nagpur Division, 61 villages i.e. 73.9 per cent. have Village Panchayats while the rest 26.1 per cent. are not having such facilities. The percentage of villages attaining cent percent literacy under the Mohim is 79.7 and the minimum percentage of villages where percentage of neoliterates made, falls between 40 to 50 is only 13.0.

Poona Division.—96.1 per cent. of the villages covered under Poona Division are having Village Panchayats and 3.9 per cent villages are not having Villages Panchayats. It is significant to note that all these villages irrespective of the existence of the Village Panchayats have attained literacy above 80 per cent.

The following table shows the relative percentages of villages having Village Panchayats and having no Village Panchayats as well as the percentage of villages which have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim :—

Serial No.	State Category Division	Percentage of Villages having Village Panchayat	Percentage of Villages having no Village Panchayat	Percentage of Villages irrespective of the existence of Village Panchayats attaining cent percent literacy	Total No. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State	73.0	27	87.5	1,257
2	Category A	70.7	29.3	79.5	478
3	Category B	100	...	89.4	179
4	Category C	64	36	92.8	555
5	Category D	100	...	100	45
6	Aurangabad Division..	78.2	21.8	49.6	248
7	Bombay Division	59	41	100	625
8	Nagpur Division	73.9	26.1	79.7	69
9	Poona Division	96.1	3.9	94.3	315

Co-operative Societies or the Industrial Co-operatives.—Out of 1,257 villages, 1,025 villages i.e. 81.5 per cent. are having Co-operative Societies while 18.5 per cent. of the villages do not possess such facility. The total number of villages attaining cent per cent. literacy in the State is 1 100 i.e. 87.5 per cent. of the total number of villages.

Category A.—Out of 478 villages covered under Category A, 67.6 per cent. villages have co-operative societies while 32.4 per cent. do not possess such facilities. However, 79.5 per cent. villages have attained cent per cent. literacy under this Mohim irrespective of such facilities.

Category B.—89.4 per cent. of 179 villages covered under B category, have co-operative societies while the remaining 10.6 per cent. do not have such facilities. However, it is observed that 18 villages which have no co-operative society have also attained literacy between 80 to 90 per cent.

Category C.—Of the 555 villages covered under category C, 91 per cent. are having co-operative societies while 9 per cent. i.e. only 50 villages are not having co-operative societies. 92.7 per cent. of the villages i.e. 554 have attained cent per cent literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim irrespective of such facilities.

Category D.—Out of 45 villages covered under category D, 37 villages i.e. 82 per cent. have co-operative societies while 18 per cent. i.e. only 8 villages do not have co-operative societies. However, all the 45 villages have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim.

Aurangabad Division.—Of the 248 villages in Aurangabad Division 73 per cent. villages have co-operative societies and 27 per cent. are not having any Co-operative Societies. But only 49.6 of the villages have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim.

Bombay Division.—81.61 per cent. of 825 villages covered under the Mohim in Bombay Division have co-operative Societies while the rest 18.4 per cent. i.e. 250 villages do not possess such facilities. It is significant to note that all the villages in this Division have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim.

Nagpur Division.—Of the 69 villages covered under the Mohim in Nagpur Division, 53.6 per cent. villages have co-operative societies, 46.4 per cent. of the villages do not possess any such facilities. However, 79.7 per cent. villages have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim.

Poona Division.—94.3 per cent. villages out of 315 covered under the Mohim in Poona Division have co-operative societies while only 5.7 per cent. villages i.e. only 18 villages do not have any co-operative societies. However, 94.3 per cent. villages have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim in this Division. There is no single village in this Division covered under the Mohim where the percentage of individuals made, literate falls below 80.

The following table shows relative position of the percentage of villages having such facilities and the percentage of villages which have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim.

Serial No.	State/Category/Division	Percentage of villages having Co-operative Societies	Percentage of Villages not having Co-operative Societies	Percentage of Villages irrespective of the existence of Co-operative Societies attaining cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim	Total No. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State	81.5	18.5	87.5	1,257
2	A Category	67.6	32.4	79.5	478
3	B Category	89.4	10.6	89.4	179
4	C Category	91	9	92.7	555
5	D Category	82	18	100.0	45
6	Aurangabad Division	73.0	27.0	49.6	248
7	Bombay Division	81.6	18.4	100	625
8	Nagpur Division	53.6	46.4	79.7	69
9	Poona Division	94.3	5.7	94.3	315

Primary School :

State : 97.4 per cent villages covered under the scheme in the State are having primary schools while only 2.6 per cent. villages are not having any primary school. 87.5 per cent. villages out of 1,257 have attained cent per cent. literacy under this Mohim.

95.2 per cent. of the villages covered under Category A have primary schools while 4.8 per cent. do not have any primary school. Under the category B, all the villages are having primary schools.

Category C.—Of the 555 villages covered under Category C only 5 villages do not have primary schools. However, 92.8 per cent. of the villages have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim.

Category D.—Under Category D out of 45 villages, 93 per cent. villages are having primary schools while 7 villages only do not possess this facility. In spite of this, all the villages have become cent per cent. literate under the Mohim.

Aurangabad Division.—90.7 per cent. of 248 villages covered under the Mohim in Aurangabad Division have primary schools. While only 23 villages do not have primary school. In spite of this only 49.3 per cent. of villages have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim in this Division.

Bombay Division.—It is significant to note that in Bombay Division all the 625 villages covered under the Mohim are having primary schools and all the villages have attained cent per cent. literacy.

Nagpur Division.—Out of 69 villages in Nagpur Division only 5 villages do not have Primary schools and 92.8 per cent. villages possess facilities of education through primary schools. However, 79.7 per cent. of the villages have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim in this Division.

Out of 315 villages covered under the Mohim in Bombay Division, 98.7 per cent. of the villages have schooling facility while only 4 villages do not have the same. 297 villages i.e. 94.3 per cent. of 315 have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim.

The following table shows the availability of facilities of primary schools in the villages covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim, as well as percentages of villages which have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim.

Serial No.	State		Percentage of villages having primary schools	Percentage of villages not having primary schools	Per centage of villages irrespective of the existence of co-op. societies, attaining cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim	Total No. of villages
	Category	Division				
1	2		3	4	5	6
1	State .. ..	..	97.4	2.6	87.5	1,257
2	A Category .. ..	..	95.2	4.8	79.5	478
3	B Category .. ..	..	100	....	89.4	179
4	C Category .. ..	..	100	....	92.8	555
5	D Category .. ..	..	93	7	100	45
6	Aurangabad Division ..	..	90.7	9.3	49.6	248
7	Bombay Division .. ..	..	100	....	100	625
8	Nagpur Division .. ..	..	92.8	7.2	79.7	69
9	Poona Division .. ..	..	98.7	1.3	94.3	315

Village library with Village Panchayat :

808 villages out of 1,257 in the State, i.e. 63·8 per cent. are having Village Libraries with Villages Panchayats while 36·2 per cent. villages do not have such libraries. 87·5 per cent. villages have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim. There are 39 villages where the percentage of neoliterates made falls between 10 to 30 and the villages do not have any Village Libraries. However, of the 87·5 per cent. villages attaining cent per cent. literacy, facilities of Village Libraries with Village Panchayats are available only for 54·5 per cent. villages and 33·0 per cent. villages do not have such facilities.

Category A.—Out of 478 villages covered under Category A, 52·5 per cent. villages have Village Libraries while 47·5 per cent. do not have such facilities. However, 79·5 per cent. villages have attained cent per cent. literacy out of which 36·4 per cent. villages i.e. 175 have village Libraries and 42·9 per cent. i.e. 205 villages do not have any village Libraries.

Category B.—Out of 179 villages covered under Category B, 70·9 per cent. villages have Village Libraries while 29·1 per cent. villages do not have such facilities. However, out of 89·4 per cent. villages attained cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim only 60·9 per cent. i.e. 109 villages can take advantage of the Village Libraries while 28·3 per cent. i.e. 51 villages do not have such facilities.

Category C.—71·3 per cent. of 555 villages covered under Category C have Village Libraries while 28·7 per cent. villages are not having any Village Libraries with the Village Panchayats. It is observed that 92·7 per cent. villages have attained cent per cent. literacy out of which 67·1 per cent. villages have the facilities of Village Libraries while the remaining 25·5 i.e. 142 villages do not have such facilities.

Category D.—Out of 45 Villages covered under Category D, 69 per cent. of the villages have Village Libraries and 31·0 per cent. villages do not have such libraries. In spite of this all the 45 villages have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim.

Aurangabad Division.—In Aurangabad Division 50 per cent. of the villages covered under this Mohim, have Village Libraries while 50 per cent. do not have such facilities. Out of 49·6 per cent. villages attaining cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim, only 15·3 per cent. i.e. 38 villages can take advantage of Village Libraries while remaining 34·3 per cent. i.e. 85 villages do not have such Village Libraries.

Bombay Division.—In Bombay Division, 70 per cent. of the villages covered under the Mohim have Village Libraries while 30 per cent. do not have such facilities. In spite of this all the 625 villages have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim.

Nagpur Division.—56·5 per cent. i.e. 39 villages out of 69 covered under the scheme in Nagpur Division have Village Libraries while 43·5 per cent. villages cannot take advantage of such facilities. Out of 79·7 per cent. villages attaining cent per cent. literacy, 37·7 per cent. villages have Village Libraries while a major portion i.e. 42 per cent. villages do not have any Village Libraries.

Poona Division.—In Poona Division, 63·8 per cent. of the villages covered under this scheme have Village Libraries while 36·2 per cent. villages do not have such facilities. Out of 94·3 per cent. of villages i.e. 297 out of 315, 58·1 per cent. i.e. 183 villages have Village Libraries while the remaining 36·2 per cent. i.e. 114 villages are not having such Library facilities.

The following table shows the relative position of the percentage of villages having Village Libraries with Village Panchayats and not having such facilities as well as the relative position in regard to the percentage of villages attaining cent per cent. literacy under the Gram

Shikshan Mohim and the percentage of such villages having library facilities and having no such facilities.

Serial No.	State Category Division	Percentages of villages having the village libraries	Percentage of villages having no village libraries.	Percentage of villages attaining cent percent literacy			Total No. of Villages
				Percentage of villages having village libraries	Percentage of villages having no village libraries	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	State	63.8	36.2	54.5	33.0	67.5	1257
2	A Category	52.5	47.5	36.4	42.9	79.5	478
3	B Category	70.9	29.1	60.9	28.3	89.4	179
4	C Category	71.2	28.8	67.1	25.6	92.7	555
5	D Category	69.0	31.0	69.0	31.0	100	45
6	Aurangabad Division ..	50	50	15.3	34.3	49.6	248
7	Bombay Division	70	30	70	30	100	625
8	Nagpur Division	56.5	43.5	37.7	40.2	79.7	69
9	Poona Division	63.8	36.2	58.1	36.2	94.3	315

Mahila Mandals.

Out of 1257 villages in the State, 35.4 per cent. villages are having Mahila Mandals while 64.6 per cent. do not have such Mandals. Out of 1100 villages i.e. 87.5 per cent of the total no. of villages which have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim only 29.7 per cent. i.e. 373 villages have Mahila Mandals and the major portion of i.e. 727 villages do not have this activity inspite of attaining cent per cent. literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim. The establishment of Mahila Mandal in villages covered under Gram Shikshan Mohim is essential to create a sense of awareness among the female members.

Category A.—Out of 478 villages covered under Category A, 40 per cent. villages have Mahila Mandals while 60 per cent. do not have the same. Out of 79.5 per cent Villages attaining cent percent literacy only 33.7 per cent. i.e. 161 villages have established Mahila Mandals and 45.8 per cent. 219 villages do not have such Mandals.

Category B.—Under Category B, 52 per cent. villages have Mahila Mandals while 48 per cent. of the villages do not possess such facilities. Out of 160 villages i.e. 89.4 per cent. of 179 villages which have attained cent percent. literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim, only 41.4 per cent. have Mahila Mandals while the majority of 48 per cent. i.e. 86 villages do not have such Mandals.

Category C.—Under category C, 24.3 per cent. villages are having Mahila Mandals and a large majority of 75.7 per cent. villages do not have such facilities. Out of 515 villages i.e. 92.7 per cent. of the total no. of 555 villages only 20.2 per cent. villages have Mahila Mandals while the majority of 72.5 per cent. villages do not have such Mahila Mandals.

Category D.—Under category D, 58 per cent. villages have Mahila Mandals while the remaining 42 per cent. have not established such Mandals. Inspite of this all the villages have attained cent percent literacy.

Aurangabad Division.—Out of 248 villages covered under the Mohim in Aurangabad Division, 26.6 per cent. villages have Mahila Mandals while a large majority of 73.4 per cent villages have not yet established Mahila Mandals. Out of 49.6 per cent. villages attaining cent percent. literacy, 10.4 per cent. i.e. only 26 villages have such facilities while 39.1 per cent. i.e. 97 villages are not having this activity.

Bombay Division.—25.6 per cent. of 625 villages covered under this Mohim in Bombay Division have Mahila Mandals while a large majority of 74.4 per cent. do not have such activities. However, all the villages covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim have attained cent percent. literacy.

Nagpur Division.—69 villages have been covered under the Mohim in Nagpur Division, out of which 56.5 per cent. villages have Mahila Mandals and the rest 43.5 per cent. i.e. 30 villages do not have this activity. However, it is observed that out of 79.8 per cent. villages ing cent per cent literacy under the Mohim 36.2 per cent. have established this activity while the remaining 43.5 per cent. villages have not yet established Mahila Mandals.

Poona Division.—As against 315 villages covered under the scheme in Poona Division, 57.1 per cent. villages have Mahila Mandals while the rest 42.9 per cent. have not established such Mandals in their villages. As against the percentage of 94.3 per cent of the villages attaining cent percent. literacy, the percentage of villages having Mahila Mandals is 51.4 while the other villages having no such activity are 42.9 per cent.

The following statement shows the relative position of the villages attaining cent percent. literacy under the Mohim as well as the percentage of villages having Mahila Mandals and having no such activity :—

S. No.	State Category Division	Percentages of villages having the Mahila Mandals	Percentage of Villages having no Mahila Mandals	Percentages of Villages attaining cent percent literacy ;			Total no. of villages
				Percentage of villages having Mahila Mandals	Percentage of villages having no Mahila Mandals	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	State	35.4	65.6	29.7	57.8	87.5	1,257
2	A Category	40	60	33.7	45.8	79.5	478
3	B Category	52	48	41.4	48.0	89.4	179
4	C Category	24.3	75.7	20.2	72.5	92.7	555
5	D Category	58	42	58	42	100	45
6	Aurangabad Division	26.6	73.4	10.4	39.2	49.6	248
7	Bombay Dn.	25.6	74.4	74.4	25.6	100	625
8	Nagpur Dn.	56.5	43.5	36.2	43.5	79.8	69
9	Poona Dn.	57.1	42.9	51.4	42.9	94.3	315

Youth Clubs.

The establishment of Youth club in villages is an important activity for achieving progress in the efforts for achievement of all-round development of a village. However, from the survey conducted for 1257 villages covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim it is observed that 68.2 per cent villages have established youth clubs while 31.8 per cent. villages have not yet undertaken this activity. It is further observed that 87.5 per cent. i.e. 1100 villages have attained cent per cent. literacy under his Mohim out of which 56.1 per cent. villages have this activity while 31.4 per cent. villages, it seems, have not yet taken up this activity, even though the villages have attained cent percent. literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim. It is also noted

that in 1.5 per cent. villages i.e. 17 villages the percentage of neoliterates made falls between 10 to 20 and in 3.6 per cent villages i.e. 45 villages it lies between 20 to 30. But in general it is observed that the villages in which Youth Clubs have been established and which have attained cent per cent literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim, the percentage of neoliterates made falls above 60.

Category A.—Out of 478 villages covered under A Category 56.9 villages have youth clubs while 43.1 per cent. villages have not taken up this activity. 380 villages i.e. 79.5 per cent. have attained cent percent. literacy, out of which 36.4 per cent. villages have this activity while 43.1 per cent. villages do not have youth clubs.

Category B.—Out of the villages covered under category B, it is observed that 80.4 per cent villages have established Youth clubs while 19.6 per cent. i.e. 35 villages out of 179 villages have not yet established Youth clubs. The lowest percentage of neoliterates made in villages where youth clubs have been established lies between 60 to 70.

Category C.—Youth Clubs have been established in 73.3 per cent. villages in Category C while only 148 villages i.e. only 26.4 per cent. do not seem to have taken up this activity. But the percentage of villages attaining cent percent. literacy under this Mohim is 92.7 out of which 67.1 per cent. villages i.e. 372 have this activity and 25.6 per cent. have not yet taken this activity.

Category D.—Under Category D, 76 per cent. villages have youth clubs while 24 per cent. villages have not this activity. However, all the villages covered under this category have attained cent percent. literacy under the Mohim irrespective of the establishment of youth clubs.

Aurangabad Division.—56.9 per cent. i.e. 141 villages in Aurangabad Division covered under the Mohim have taken up the activity of youth clubs while 43.4 per cent. i.e. 107 villages are not having this activity. It is significant to note that all these 107 villages have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim. Out of 49.6 per cent. villages attaining cent per cent literacy under the Mohim only 6.5 per cent. villages have established youth clubs while a large majority of villages have not done so. In Bombay Division, 76.2 per cent. i.e. 476 out of 625 villages have taken up this activity while 149 villages i.e. 23.8 per cent. have not established youth clubs. It is significant to note that all the villages irrespective of the establishment of youth clubs have attained cent per cent literacy under the Mohim.

Nagpur Division.—Out of 69 villages covered under the Mohim in Nagpur Division, 42 villages i.e. 60.9 per cent. have taken up this activity while 39.1 per cent. villages do not seem to have established youth clubs, even though attaining cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim. There are 5.8 per cent. villages i.e. 4 villages in which Youth Clubs have been established but the attainment of literacy lies between 40 to 50. Otherwise in general the percentage of neoliterates made, falls above 60. Out of 79.7 per cent. villages i.e. 55 attaining cent per cent. literacy, 47.8 per cent. villages have Youth Clubs and 31.4 per cent. villages do not have this activity.

In *Poona Division*, 62.8 per cent. of the villages have youth clubs while 37.2 per cent. do not seem to have taken up this activity. Out of 94.3 per cent villages which have attained cent. per cent. literacy, 57.1 per cent. have established youth clubs while 37.2 per cent. i.e. 117 villages have not taken up this activity. The percentage of neoliterates made in general falls above 80.

The following statement shows the relative position of villages attaining cent per cent. literacy as well as the relative percentages of villages attaining cent per cent. literacy but either having youth clubs or not having youth clubs :—

Serial No.	State Category Division	Percentages of villages having the Youth Clubs	Percentage of villages having no Youth Clubs	Percentages of villages attaining cent per cent literacy.		Total	Total no. of villages
				Percentage having Youth Clubs	Percentage having no Youth Clubs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	State	68.2	31.8	56.1	31.4	87.5	1,257
2	A Category	56.9	43.1	36.4	43.1	79.5	478
3	B Category	80.4	19.6	69.8	19.6	89.4	179
4	C Category	73.3	26.4	40.7	67.1	25.6	555
5	D Category	76	24	76	24	100	45
6	Aurangabad Division	56.9	43.1	6.5	43.1	49.6	248
7	Bombay Dn.	76.2	23.8	76.2	23.8	100	625
8	Nagpur Dn.	60.9	39.1	47.8	31.4	79.7	69
9	Poona Dn.	62.8	37.2	57.1	37.2	94.3	315

Item No. 7—Post Office :

The existence of post offices in villages is likely to create a tendency amongst the villagers of taking advantage of the facilities provided to them, especially the adult illiterates attaining literacy under this Mohim are likely to be tempted to write letters to their near relatives. There is a possibility that this habit if developed amongst neo-literates will help them at least to a certain extent for retention of the literacy attained. With a view to assessing the facilities provided in different villages, the information regarding the availability of post offices, in the villages covered under the Mohim has been collected. It is observed that out of 1257 villages 414 villages are having the location of post offices in their villages while in a majority i.e. 67.1 per cent. do not have such facilities. It is also noted that out of 87.5 villages which have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim only 27.6 per cent. villages have post-offices while a large majority 59.9 per cent. i.e. 753 villages are not having such facilities.

Category A.—Out of 478 villages covered under Category A 25.7 per cent. villages are having post-offices while a large majority of the villages to the extent of 74.3 per cent i.e. 355 out of 478 do not have any post offices in their villages. Out of 79.5 per cent villages which have attained cent per cent. literacy under this scheme 15.7 per cent. i.e. 75 villages have this facility while 305 villages, i.e. 63.8 per cent. do not have such facilities.

Category B.—In villages covered under Category B 79.3 per cent. villages have post offices while 20.7 per cent. are not having any post offices. In spite of this, 89.4 per cent. villages covered under the Mohim 68.7 per cent. i.e. 123 villages have this facility and a small number of 37 villages i.e. 20.7 per cent. do not have any post-offices.

Category C.—Of the 555 villages covered under Category C, 22.3 per cent. can take advantage of post offices located in their villages while a large majority of 77.7 per cent. do not have such facilities. 92.7 per cent. villages have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim of which 124, i.e. 22.2 per cent. have such facilities and 70.5 per cent. i.e. 391 are deprived of such facilities.

Category D.—Out of 45 villages covered under Category D 58 per cent can take advantage of post offices while 42 per cent. do not have such facilities. Irrespective of the facilities of post offices all the villages covered under this category have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim.

Aurangabad Division.—Post Offices are located in 21 per cent. of villages covered under the Mohim while 196 villages i.e. 79 per cent. of 248 are not having any post offices. The percentage of neoliterates made is about 90 in respect of 49.6 per cent. villages of which 3.2 per cent. have facilities of post offices while a large majority of 46.4 per cent. do not have such facilities.

Bombay Division.—It is significant to note that even though the facilities of post offices have been provided in 18.6 per cent. villages and 81.4 per cent. villages do not have post offices, still all the 625 villages covered under the Mohim in this division have attained cent. per cent. literacy under this scheme.

Nagpur Division.—Of the 69 villages 17.4 per cent. villages are such that post offices are located but in 82.6 per cent. villages facilities of post offices are not available. out of 79.8 per cent. villages attaining cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim 10.1 per cent. villages have post offices while 69.6 per cent. do not possess such facilities.

Poona Division.—In this division, 74.3 per cent. villages have the facilities of post offices and only 25.7 per cent. villages cannot take advantage of such facilities. Out of 94.3 per cent. villages which have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim 68.6 per cent. i.e. 216 villages have post offices while the majority number of 25.7 per cent. villages, i.e. 81 villages do not have post offices.

The following Table shows the percentage of villages having facilities of post offices and the percentage of villages where no post offices are located as also their relative percentage of the villages which have attained cent per cent. literacy but are either having post-offices or not having post offices :—

Serial No.	State/Category/Division	Percentage of Villages having post offices	Percentage of Villages having No post offices	Percentage of Villages which have attained cent per cent. literacy		Total
				With post offices	Without post offices	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	State	32.9	67.1	27.6	59.9	87.5
2	A Category	25.7	74.3	15.7	63.8	79.5
3	B Category	79.3	20.7	68.7	20.7	89.4
4	C Category	22.3	77.7	22.2	70.5	92.7
5	D Category	58.0	42.0	58.0	42.0	100.0
	Aurangabad Division	21.0	79.0	3.2	46.4	49.6
	Bombay Division	18.6	81.4	18.6	81.4	100.0
	Nagpur Division	17.4	82.6	10.1	69.6	79.8
	Poona Division	74.3	25.7	68.6	25.7	94.3

Item No. 8—Dispensary, Public Health Unit :

Facilities of Dispensary and Public Health Units are very essential especially in villages. Normally such facilities are required to be in the villages itself, otherwise the villagers are required to go to the nearest urban centre for medical help. With a view to assessing the availability of such facilities at least in villages which are covered under the scheme, the information has been consolidated and it is observed that of the 1257 villages covered under this scheme 14.5 per cent. villages have facilities for medical help while a large number, i.e. 85.5 per cent. villages do not have such facilities available in the village. Out

of 87.5 per cent. villages which have attained cent per cent. literacy under this scheme only 11 per cent. villages have such medical units in their villages but 76.5 per cent, i.e. 962 villages have to depend upon the nearest medical centre for such help.

Category A.—Out of 478 villages covered under Category A, 14.2 per cent. villages have such facilities while a large number of 85.8 per cent. villages do not have medical centres. Out of 380 villages, i.e. 79.3 per cent. villages which have attained cent per cent. literacy only 42 villages, i.e. 8.8 per cent. have health centres while 70.5 per cent. i.e. 338 villages do not have such centres.

Category B.—179 villages have been covered under Category B of which 161 i.e. 90 per cent. are not having any medical help in the village while a very small percentage, i.e. 10 per cent. of the villages have such health centres. Out of 89.4 per cent. villages covered under this scheme and have attained cent per cent. literacy all the villages are not having any such facility in their villages.

Category C.—Under Category C only 15.3 per cent. have dispensaries and 84.7 per cent. villages do not possess such facilities. Out of the 90 per cent. villages covered under the scheme 15.3 per cent. have dispensaries while 77.7 per cent. villages are not having such medical facilities.

Category D.—Of the 45 villages covered under Category D, 24 per cent. of the villages have the facilities of medical help while 76 per cent. are required to depend upon facilities available in the nearest health centre. It is significant to note that all the villages covered under this category have attained cent per cent literacy.

Aurangabad Division.—Out of 248 villages covered under this scheme in this division 8.9 per cent. villages have medical facilities while a large number of 91.1 per cent. do not have such facilities in their villages. Out of 49.6 per cent. villages attaining cent per cent. literacy under the scheme none of the village is having dispensary or health centre.

Bombay Division.—7.8 per cent. villages have health units while 92.2 per cent. villages do not have such facilities. Irrespective of the availability of such facilities all the villages in this division covered under the scheme have attained cent per cent. literacy.

Nagpur Division.—Out of 69 villages only 13 villages, i.e. 18.8 per cent. have medical facilities while 81.2 per cent. villages are not having such facilities. Of the 79.7 per cent villages covered under the scheme 13 per cent. villages have health centres while 66.7 per cent. villages do not have such facilities.

Poona Division.—In this division 31.1 per cent. villages have dispensaries while 68.9 per cent. villages are not having such facilities. Out of 94.3 per cent villages covered under the scheme 25.4 per cent. villages have medical facilities available in their villages while the remaining 68.9 per cent. villages have to depend upon medical help available at the nearest centre. The following Table shows the position of the percentage of villages covered under this scheme having medical facilities in the village and not available in the village as also the percentage of villages attaining cent per cent. literacy with such facilities and without such facilities.

	1	Percentage of Villages with medical facilities 2	Percentage of Villages without medical facilities 3	Percentage of Villages which have attained cent per cent literacy under the Scheme		Total 6
				With medical facilities 4	Without medical facilities 5	
State	14.5	85.5	11.0	76.5	87.5
A Category	14.2	85.8	8.8	70.5	79.5
B Category	10.0	90.0	...	89.4	89.4
C Category	15.3	84.7	15.3	77.7	93.0
D Category	24.0	76.0	24.0	76.0	100.0
Aurangabad Division	8.9	91.1	...	49.6	49.6
Bombay Division	7.8	92.2	7.8	92.2	100.0
Nagpur Division	18.8	81.2	13.0	66.7	79.7
Poona Division	31.1	68.9	25.4	68.9	94.3

Market Places :

It is very convenient for the villages to have a market place in the villages itself so that they are not required to go out to the nearest market place every week. With a view to assessing the percentage of villages covered under the Mohim, the information in this aspect has been collected and it is observed that of the 1,257 villages only 12·4 per cent. villages have market places in their villages and a large majority of 87·6 per cent. villages do not have such facility in their villages. It is, however, noted that out of 87·5 per cent. villages attaining cent percent literacy only 9·4 per cent. have market places located in their villages itself while a large majority of 78·8 per cent. villages i.e. 991 villages do not have any market place in their village.

Category 'A'.—Out of 478 villages covered under category 'A,' 5·5 per cent. villages have such facilities while a large majority of 94·5 per cent. villages have to depend upon a market place near to them. 380 villages in this category have attained cent percent literacy i.e. 79·5 per cent. and it is observed that all these villages do not have any market place in their village.

Category 'B'.—Of the 179 villages covered under category 'B,' 29·6 per cent. villages have such facility while 126 villages i.e. 70·4 per cent. have to depend upon the nearest market place. 19 per cent. of 160 villages covered under this scheme, and which have attained cent percent literacy, have market place while 126 i.e. 70·4 per cent. villages have to depend upon such facility available in the nearest village.

Category 'C'.—555 villages covered under category 'C', are such that only 15·3 per cent. villages have market place while 84·7 per cent. villages do not have such facility. Out of 516 villages attaining cent percent literacy under the Scheme, the facility is available only in 15·3 per cent. villages while no such facilities are available in 77·7 per cent. villages.

Category 'D'.—Under category 'D', only 7 per cent. villages have such facilities while 93 per cent. are not having this facility. However, it is significant to note that all the 45 villages covered under this category have attained cent percent literacy.

Aurangabad Division.—9·3 per cent. villages out of 248 covered under the scheme in Aurangabad Division have market place while 225 villages i.e. 90·7 per cent. of the villages have taken advantage of the nearest market place. Out of 248, 135 villages covered under cent percent literacy are not having these facilities.

Bombay Division.—In Bombay Division out of 625 villages covered under this Mohim, 5·4 per cent. villages only have market places while 94·6 per cent. villages do not have such facilities. It is significant to note that all the villages covered under the scheme in this Division have attained cent percent literacy.

Nagpur Division.—Out of 69 villages covered under the scheme in Nagpur Division, 14·4 per cent. villages have facilities of the market place while the remaining 85·5 per cent. villages do not have such facilities. Only 5 villages i.e. 7·2 per cent. villages have market places and the remaining 72·5 per cent. villages do not have market places. The percentages relate to the villages attaining cent percent literacy under the scheme.

Out of 315 villages covered Poona Division only 31·1 per cent. villages have market places while 68·9 per cent. villages have to depend upon such facility on the nearest market place. Of the 94·3 per cent. villages attaining cent percent literacy under the scheme, only

25.4 per cent. have the facility of market place in their village while a large majority of 217 villages i.e. 68.9 per cent. are not having these facilities.

Serial No.	State/Division/Category	Percentages of Villages having Market place	Percentages of Villages having no Market places	Percentages of Villages attaining cent percent literacy			Total No. of Villages
				Percentages of Villages having Market places	Percentages of Villages having No. Market places	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	State	12.4	37.6	8.7	78.8	87.5	1,257
2	'A' Category	5.5	94.5	....	79.5	79.5	478
3	'B' Category	29.6	70.4	19.0	70.4	89.4	179
4	'C' Category	15.3	84.7	15.3	77.7	93.0	555
5	'D' Category	7.0	93.0	7.0	93.0	100.0	45
6	Aurangabad Division	9.3	90.7	....	49.6	49.6	248
7	Bombay Division	5.4	94.6	5.4	94.6	100.0	625
8	Nagpur Division	14.4	35.5	7.2	72.5	79.7	69
9	Poona Division	31.1	68.9	25.4	68.9	94.3	315

Radio Farm Form :

The establishment of Radio Farm Forum is an important activity as far as the villages are concerned. Because through the daily Radio programmes, topics relating to the agriculturists are discussed. The members of this farm forum are expected to discuss the topics heard on the radios and naturally they are inclined to make use of the knowledge attained through the Radio Farm Forums. This also creates amongst the villagers curiosity to know about new experiments in farming which is likely to result in to achieving progress in the development of farming as well as more production. With this point in view while taking the survey, information was collected in regard to the villages covered under this scheme and having such Radio Farm Forums in their villages.

It is observed that out of 1,257 villages covered under the scheme in the State as a whole, 27.3 per cent. villages have the facilities and 72.7 per cent. villages do not have such facilities. Of the 87.5 per cent. villages attaining cent percent literacy, 23.3 per cent. i.e. 293 villages have Radio Farm Forums while a large majority of 64.2 per cent. i.e. 807 villages do not have such activities.

Category 'A'.—Under category 'A', only 18 per cent. villages have this facility while 82 per cent. of the villages are not having these facilities. Of the 79.5 per cent villages which have attained cent percent literacy only 55 villages i.e. 11.5 per cent. villages have such Radio Farms in their villages while a large majority of 325 villages i.e. 68 per cent. villages do not have such facilities.

Category 'B'.—Under category 'B', it is observed that 29.6 per cent. villages have Radio Farm Forums while 70.4 per cent. villages are not getting the advantage of such facilities. Of the 89.4 per cent. villages which have attained cent percent literacy under the scheme only 53 villages i.e. 29.6 per cent. have such facilities while a large majority of 59.8 per cent. villages i.e. 107 villages are deprived of such facilities.

Category 'C'.—Out of 555 villages covered under category 'C', 36.8 per cent. villages are having Radio Farm Forums while 63.2 per cent. villages are not having these facilities. Out of 93 per cent. villages, 35.6 per cent. villages have these facilities while 57.4 per cent. villages do not have such facilities in respect of the villages where the percentage of neoliterates made is above 90.

Category 'D'.—It is significant to note that all the 45 vilages covered under category 'D' and attaining cent percent literacy are not having the facility of Radio Farm Forum.

Aurangabad Division.—16.5 per cent. vilages have these facilities while 83.5 per cent. vilages are not getting advantage of this facility. It is significant to note that the vilages having such facilities have the percentage of neoliterates made between 70 to 90 while 123 vilages i.e. 49.6 per cent. which have attained cent per cent. literacy under the scheme are not having these facilities.

Bombay Division.—In Bombay Division, 34.1 per cent. vilages have Radio Farm Forum while 64.9 per cent. vilages are not having such facilities. However, all the vilages covered under the scheme in this Division irrespective of such facilities have attained cent percent literacy.

Nagpur Division.—Out of 69 vilages covered under the scheme in Nagpur Division, 19 vilages i.e. 27.5 per cent. vilages have Radio Farm Forum while a large majority of 72.5 per cent. vilages are not having these facilities. Out of the vilages attaining cent percent literacy only 15.9 per cent. have these facilities while 63.8 per cent. vilages do not possess the facility of Radio Farm Forum.

Poona Division.—Out of 245 vilages covered under the scheme in Poona Division, 22.2 per cent. vilages have Radio Farm Forums while a large majority of 77.8 per cent. vilages do not have such forums. It is significant to note that out of 94.3 per cent. vilages which have attained cent percent of literacy i.e. above 90 per cent. only. 22.2 per cent. have Radio Farums while 72.1 per cent. vilages are not having the advantage of such facilities

Thus in general at present a large majority of vilages which have attained cent percent literacy under the scheme and wherein the percentage of neoliterates made is cent percent are not having the facility of Radio Farm Forum.

Serial No.	State/Division	Category	Percentages of Villages having Radio Farm Forums	Percentages of Villages having no Radio Farm Forums	Percentages of Villages attaining per cent. literacy		Total	Total No. of Village
					Percentage of Villages having Radio Farm Forum	Percentage of Villages having no Radio Farm Forum		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	State	..	27.3	72.7	23.3	64.2	87.5	1,257
2	'A' Category	..	18.0	82.0	11.5	68.0	79.5	478
3	'B' Category	..	29.6	70.4	29.6	59.8	89.4	179
4	'C' Category	..	36.8	63.2	35.6	57.4	93.0	555
5	'D' Category	..	....	100.0	....	100.0	100.0	45
6	Aurangabad Division	..	16.5	83.5	....	49.6	49.6	248
7	Bombay Division	..	34.1	65.9	34.1	65.9	100.0	625
8	Nagpur Division	..	27.5	72.5	15.9	63.8	79.7	69
9	Poona Division	..	22.2	77.8	22.2	72.1	94.3	315

ITEM—DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF NEO-LITERATES MADE AGAINST THE INITIATIVE TAKEN BY THE VILLAGE ORGANISERS.

The success of the implementation of the scheme mainly depends upon the degree of initiative taken by the people. It is observed that the initiative

for implementation of the scheme in the various villages selected for being covered under this Scheme is taken up by the various agencies like Village Panchayats, Youth Clubs, Shetkari Sangh, by the villagers themselves, officers of the Education Department, Block development officers. While consolidating the replies it is observed that in some cases the initiative was taken by more than one agency. After consolidating all the replies received, it is observed that of the total replies 2086, 35.2 per cent. of the replies show that the initiative was taken by the Village Panchayats. 7.2 per cent. of the replies state that the degree of initiative was taken by the villagers themselves. In 19.6 per cent. replies it is observed that the initiative was taken by the officers of the Department and in 13.1 per cent. replies the initiative was taken by the Block Development Officers. Taking into consideration the replies in this respect, received from the various persons interviewed for the questionnaire, it is observed that in the case of villages attaining cent percent. literacy the replies show that in majority of cases initiative is taken by the Village Panchayats. The next percentage of 27.1 is for the people's contribution and 14.0 for Officers of the Education Department and 11.1 for Block Development Officers. Thus it will be seen that about 60 per cent. of the replies reveal that the initiative was taken by the local agencies. The percentage of local initiative is satisfactory. However, if the percentage of local initiative is further increased it is likely that a large number of villages will be covered under the scheme.

Category 'A'.—Under Category A, 25.7 per cent. of the replies are for initiative by the Village Panchayats while the percentage of the initiative by the villagers is 39.1 and the percentage of the initiative by the officers of the Education Department is 20.8. As regards the replies received from the villages attaining cent percent literacy under the scheme, the maximum percentage of initiative is in regard to the initiative taken by the villagers themselves, i.e. it is 35.5 per cent. as against 21.5 per cent. initiative taken by the Village Panchayats.

Category 'B'.—The replies received from the villages covered under Category 'B,' show the percentage of initiative taken by the Village Panchayats as 53.7 while that taken by the villagers is 33.2 and by the officers of the Education Department is 13.1. In regard to the villagers attaining cent percent literacy it is seen that the percentage of initiative taken up by the Village Panchayats is 46.5 and by the Villagers is 32.5.

Category 'C'.—Under Category 'C,' the replies show that the initiative by the Village Panchayats was taken in 39.8 per cent. cases while the percentage of initiative taken by the villagers is only 22.0 as against 18.2 per cent. initiative taken by the Department Officers. The Block Development Officers have also taken initiative in 20 per cent cases.

Category 'D'.—As regards the facilities covered under Category 'D' the replies show that 52.0 per cent. of the replies reveal that the initiative was taken by Village Panchayats while in 21.0 and 23.0 per cent. cases initiative was taken by the villagers and the officers of the Education Department.

Aurangabad Division.—In his division the maximum initiative seems to be taken up by the Village Panchayats and the same is revealed by the 32.3 per cent. of the replies while 23 per cent. of the replies show that the initiative was taken by the villagers and 29.5 per cent. of the replies reveal that initiative was taken up by the Officers of the Department. Even in respect of the replies received from the villages attaining cent per cent. literacy it is observed that the maximum percentage of replies is for the initiative taken up by the villagers.

Bombay Division.—The various replies from the villagers covered in this Division show that 40.1 per cent. of the replies are for the initiative taken up by the villagers while the percentages of replies showing the initiative taken up by the Village Panchayats and the Officers of the Education Department are 25.2 and 20.9 respectively. It is significant to note that all the villages covered under the scheme in this division have attained cent percent literacy.

Nagpur Division.—The highest percentage of replies showing the initiative taken by the Village Panchayats is 38.1 while in the case of the initiative taken up by the villagers and the Officers of the Education Department and the Block Development Officers the percentages are 25.8, 19.6 and 16.5 respectively. In regard to the percentage of neoliterates made above 90, it is seen that the initiative has been taken by the Village Panchayats and the villagers themselves in majority of cases.

Poona Division.—It is significant to note that in this division 55·7 per cent. of the replies reveal that the initiative for the implementation of the scheme was taken by the Village Panchayats. The percentage of the replies for initiative taken by the villagers is only 18·5 and that by the Officers of the Education Department and Block Development Officers, the percentages are 9·6 each. The maximum percentage of initiative in regard to the villages attaining cent per cent literacy is 52·4 and is for the Village Panchayats.

The following Table shows the relative percentages of the replies received in respect of the initiative taken by the various voluntary and Government agencies for the implementation of the scheme :—

Percentage of replies for initiative taken by					
				Local Agencies i.e. Village Panchayats, Youth Clubs, Shetkari Sangh, Villagers, etc.	Official i.e. Officers of the Education Department, Block Development Officers, etc.
State	...	...	...	67·3	32·7
Category 'A'	...	...	...	69·9	30·1
Category 'B'	...	...	...	86·9	13·1
Category 'C'	...	...	...	61·8	38·2
Category 'D'	...	...	...	73·0	27·0
Aurangabad Division	...	...	...	55·3	44·7
Bombay Division	...	...	...	65·3	34·7
Nagpur Division	...	...	...	63·9	36·1
Poona Division	...	...	...	80·8	19·2

The initiative taken up by local Agencies seems to be maximum in Poona Division and minimum in Aurangabad Division.

ITEM.—DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PERCENTAGE OF NEO-LITERATES MADE AS AGAINST THE NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED.

Under the Gram Shikshan Mohim at the of the period of 4 months a test examination is conducted to verify the attainment of literacy in respect of adult illiterates enrolled in the classes. It is likely that all the adult illiterates will not be considered to have attained literacy at the end of 4 months only. In such cases such of the adult illiterates who could not pass the test are again required to attend classes till they attain the expected standard for passing the test. In view of this, for attaining cent percent literacy in respect of the adult illiterates enrolled in a village covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim many a times more than one examination is required to be conducted. While tabulating the information collected in this respect it is observed that that the maximum number of tests that have conducted are six.

State :

Of the 1257 villages in 31·6 per cent. villages only one test was conducted while 2 tests were conducted in 32·1 villages and 3 tests were required to be conducted in 20·4 per cent. villages and in four villages only six examinations were conducted. Out of 87·5 per cent. villages which have attained cent percent literacy 60·9 per cent. villages are such wherein examinations were required to be conducted once or twice and in 12 per cent. villages 4 examinations were required to be conducted. The number of examinations conducted has a direct bearing on the regularity in attendance and the tenacity of the villagers to achieve literacy.

Category 'A'.—Out of 478 villages covered under Category 'A', in 14·7 per cent. villages one examination was conducted while 2 were required to be conducted in 30·3 per cent. villages as against 20·8 per cent. villages where 3 tests were required to be conducted. Under this category in respect of 28·8 per cent. villages four tests were required to be conducted. The four villages where six examinations were required to be conducted fall

under this category. Out of 79.5 per cent. villages attaining cent per cent literacy, it is observed that in 13 per cent. villages one examination was conducted and in 25.7 per cent. villages 2 examinations were conducted.

Category 'B'.—Out of 179 villages covered under this category, the percentage of villages where three examinations were required to be conducted is maximum and stands at 39.7 per cent. 22.9 per cent. villages, i.e. in 41 villages 2 examinations were required to be conducted as against 34 villages, i.e. 19 per cent. where only one examination was conducted. There is no village in this category where more than four examinations were conducted.

Category 'C'.—It is significant to note that the maximum number of tests required to be conducted in the villages covered under this category is only 3. It is observed that in 43.1 per cent. villages only one examination was conducted while 2 examinations were conducted in 43.4 villages as against three examinations in 13.5 per cent. villages.

Category 'D'.—Out of 45 villages covered under this category one test was conducted in 44 per cent. villages 2 in 24 per cent. and 3 in 25 per cent. villages. 3 villages were such wherein 4 tests were required to be conducted for attainment of cent per cent. literacy.

Aurangabad Division.—In this Division in respect of 38.7 per cent. villages one test was conducted while 2 tests were conducted in 16.6 per cent. villages. Three tests were conducted in 26.6 per cent. villages while 4 and 5 tests were conducted in 8.0 per cent. and 9.2 per cent. villages respectively. Out of 123 villages, i.e. 49.6 per cent. villages attaining cent per cent. literacy one test was conducted in 38.7 per cent. villages 2 in 7.7 per cent. villages and 3 in 3.2 per cent. villages.

Bombay Division.—The maximum number of tests conducted for attainment of cent per cent. literacy in villages covered under the scheme is only four. In 28 per cent. villages one test was conducted and in 36.8 per cent. villages 2 tests were conducted. Three tests were required to be conducted in 11.5 per cent. villages and in 148 villages, i.e. 23.7 per cent. 4 tests were required for attainment of literacy.

Nagpur Division.—Out of 69 villages covered under the scheme in this division one test was conducted in 52.2 per cent. villages and 2 were required in 18.8 per cent. villages. The maximum number of tests conducted in villages for attainment of cent per cent. literacy in this division is six, in case of four villages only. Out of 55 villages where the percentage of neoliterates made under the Mohim is above 90 one test was conducted in 33.3 per cent. villages, 2 in 18.8 per cent. villages and 3 in 21.7 per cent. villages.

Poona Division.—Out of 315 villages covered in this division one test was conducted in 28.6 per cent. villages, and 2 in 38.1 per cent. villages 32.3 per cent. villages were such where three tests were required to be conducted. There were 3 villages, i.e. 0.9 per cent. for which four tests had to be conducted for attainment of cent per cent. literacy.

The following Table shows the relative percentages of villages for attainment of literacy under the scheme according to the number of tests conducted.

	No. of Tests conducted			
	One Test	Two Tests	Three Tests	More than three Tests
State	31.6	32.1	29.4	15.0
A Category	14.7	30.3	20.8	34.2
B Category	19.0	22.9	39.7	18.4
C Category	43.1	43.4	13.5	..
D Category	44.0	24.0	25.0	7.0
Aurangabad Division	38.7	16.6	26.6	18.1
Bombay Division	28.0	36.8	11.5	23.7
Nagpur Division	52.2	18.8	23.2	5.8
Poona Division	28.6	38.1	32.3	0.9

The highest percentage of villagers requiring more than three tests for attainment of cent per cent. literacy is in Bombay Division and the minimum in Poona Division.

ITEM.—DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGES OF NEO-LITERATES MADE AGAINST REGULAR ATTENDANCE AT THE CLASSES UNDER THE SCHEME.

The classes opened under this scheme for attaining cent per cent. literacy in the villages selected to be covered under this scheme are expected to run for a period of 4 months. It is expected that the adult illiterates enlisted under these classes should attend these classes very regularly and as such efforts were made to ascertain in showing which section either male or female is regular in these classes. In some cases the replies received show that both males and females are regular. However, out of 1456 replies received, it is seen that 57 per cent. of the replies reveal that male adult illiterates are more regular than females.

The corresponding percentages for A category is 66.4 and 33.6 for males and females respectively.

Almost the same percentage holds good in cases of villages covered under category B.

In category C, the respective percentages are 49.2 and 50.8 i.e. practically equal, and

In category D, it is revealed that 71 per cent. of the replies show that male adult illiterates are more regular.

In Aurangabad Division, the percentage of regular attendance in respect of males observed from the various replies is 85.8. This is mainly due to the fact that in this Division the classes were mostly attended by male members. In Bombay Division, the percentage from the various replies for regular attendance in the classes by males or females are 59.7 and 40.3 respectively.

While in case of Nagpur Division the same percentages stand at 57.8 and 42.2 respectively.

In Poona Division, it is observed that 68.2 per cent. of the replies show that females are regular. It is very likely that females have attended the classes in large numbers in this Division.

The following table shows the percentage of replies about the regularity in attendance by males and females for the State as a whole as well as for various categories and Divisions :

	Percentage of replies for regularity of males	Percentages of replies for regularity of females
1	2	3
State	57.0	43.0
A Category	66.4	33.6
B Category	67.0	33.0
C Category	49.2	50.8
D Category	71.0	29.0
Aurangabad Division	85.8	14.2
Bombay Division	59.7	40.3
Nagpur Division	57.8	42.2
Poona Division	31.8	68.2

From the above table it will be seen that in Poona Division, females are attending the classes in a large majority while in Aurangabad Division, male adult illiterates appear to have attended the classes in majority.

ITEM.—CENSUS OF ILLITERATES CONDUCTED BY HOUSE TO HOUSE APPROACH

Under the scheme, the Adult illiterates are to be censused before the Mohim by house to house approach. The various replies received show that 88.1 per cent. replies indicate that the census was taken by house to house approach. The relative percentages of the replies revealing the census of illiterates conducted by house to house approach or census not so taken, for the State as a whole, and for the various regions and under various categories are as indicated below :—

				Percentages of the replies stating that census was conducted by house to house approach	Percentages of replies stating that such census was not taken
				2	3
				1	3
State	..	..	..	88.1	11.9
A	..	..	..	68.8	31.2
B	..	..	..	190.0	....
C	..	..	..	100.0	....
D	..	..	..	100.0	....
Aurangabad Division	..	..	..	91.1	8.9
Bombay Division	..	..	..	81.6	18.4
Nagpur Division	..	..	..	100.0	....
Poona Division	..	..	..	96.2	3.8

Thus in general it is seen that Census of adult illiterates attending the classes under this scheme so started is being taken by house to house approach.

ITEM.—WILLINGNESS OF MALES AND FEMALES TO ATTEND THE CLASSES

Adult illiterates were persuaded to join the classes. However, it is rather difficult to persuade female adult illiterates and as such information was collected to find out what percentage of the females attended the classes willingly and after persuasion. It is observed that 41.1 per cent. of the replies show that the females attended these classes willingly. However, 58.9 per cent of the replies reveal that the females attended the classes after a good deal of persuasion.

The relative percentages of replies showing females who attended the classes willingly and those who attended the classes but after persuasion for the State as a whole and under various categories and the divisions are as indicated below :—

				Percentage of replies stating that females attended the classes willingly	Percentages of replies stating that females attended the classes after persuasion
				2	3
				1	3
State	..	..	..	41.1	58.9
A Category	..	..	..	55.6	44.4
B Category	..	..	..	31.3	68.7
C Category	..	..	..	31.2	68.8
D Category	..	..	..	47.0	53.0
Aurangabad Division	..	..	..	32.3	67.7
Bombay Division	..	..	..	26.4	73.6
Nagpur Division	..	..	..	75.4	24.6
Poona Division	..	..	..	69.8	30.2

From the above table, it will be seen that the percentages of replies showing that females have attended these classes willingly is 41.1 which appears to be fairly encouraging and is likely to increase in future.

ITEM.—SEATING ARRANGEMENTS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES NEOLITERATES IN THE CLASSES.

It is observed from the various replies received, that 72 per cent. of the replies show that they were studying along with the others. However wherever it was not convenient for these adult illiterates to join other classes, 24.7 per cent. of the replies reveal that special classes to suit their convenience were conducted.

The relative percentages of the replies showing that these adult illiterate attended the classes along with others and percentage of replies showing that separate classes were conducted for their convenience are as indicated below :—

		Adult illiterates of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes accommodated in classes along with others.	Special classes conducted for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes neoliterates
	1	2	3
State	72.0	24.7
A Category	78.0	21.0
B Category	68.2	31.8
C Category	91.2	8.8
D Category	82.0	18.0
Aurangabad Division	78.6	21.4
Bombay Division	71.7	22.2
Nagpur Division	74.3	20.3
Poona	70.0	30.0

ITEM.—PAYMENT OF GRANT OF 0.50 N.Ps. PER NEO-LITERATES.

The grant at the rate 0.50 Nps. is paid to the neoliterates as soon as all the adult illiterates are made literate under the scheme on receipt of such information from the Parishad Education Officer concerned. The position in regard to the relative percentages of the replies stating that such grants have been received and are yet to be received are as indicated below :—

		Percentage of villages receiving grant	Percentage of villages yet to receive the grant
	1	2	3
State	46.8	53.2
A Category	40.8	59.2
B Category	48.0	52.0
C Category	52.6	47.4
D Category	33.0	67.0
Aurangabad Division	34.3	65.7
Bombay Division	47.2	52.8
Nagpur Division	59.4	40.6
Poona Division	53.0	47.0

In this connection it may be pointed out that unless the Gram Gaurav Samarambha of the village attaining cent per cent. literacy is celebrated, the actual payment of grant is not effected. However, from the above percentages, it will be seen that in general 50 per cent. of the villages have received such grant. The percentage of the remaining villages which are yet to receive the grant is practically 50. This is mainly because of the fact that 555 villages covered under category C and 45 villages covered under category D have attained cent per cent. literacy between the periods from 1st January 1963 to 31st March 1963 and after 31st March 1963. These villages also will receive such grant in due course after the necessary conditions are fulfilled by them.

ITEM.—MAINTENANCE OF REGISTERS BY THE VILLAGE PANCHAYATS OR THE VILLAGE SCHOOL COMMITTEE SHOWING THE USE OF VARIOUS LIBRARY BOOKS BY INDIVIDUAL NEOLITERATES.

The maintenance of such registers is very important especially from the point of view of retention of literacy attained under the Mohim. If a neoliterates does not develop the habit of reading, it is very likely that he may again lapse into illiteracy. It is significant to note that 52.7 per cent. of the villages have maintained such registers while in case of 36 per cent. villages such registers do not seem to have been maintained.

The percentage of villages maintaining such registers in Category A is 54.2 while 45.8 per cent. villages are not having such registers.

In category B, 68.7 per cent. villages have maintained registers while in case of 21.2 per cent. villages, no efforts are made to maintain such registers.

In category C, out of 555 villages, 44.5 villages have maintained such registers while in case of 29.9 per cent. villages no such registers appear to have been maintained.

In category D, registers have been maintained for use of library books to individual neoliterates in 73 per cent. cases and in 27 per cent. cases no such registers are maintained.

In Aurangabad Division, the percentage of villages covered under the scheme and which have maintained such registers is 49.6 per cent. as against 50.4 per cent. of villages which have not maintained such registers.

In Bombay Division out of 625 villages, 334 villages i.e. 53.5 per cent. are having such registers while in case 23.8 villages no such registers appear to have been maintained.

Out of 69 villages covered under the scheme in Nagpur Division, such registers have been maintained in 37.7 per cent. villages.

While in Poona Division, the No. of villages not maintaining such registers is 42.9 per cent.

The relative percentages of villages which have maintained such registers and not having such registers for the State as a whole, in various categories and for various divisions is as indicated below :—

Serial No.	State			Percentages of villages having maintained the registers.	Percentages of villages not having maintained registers.	Percentages of villages who have not replied the question	Total No. of villages
	Category						
	Division						
1	State	..	..	52.7	36.0	11.3	1257
2	A Category	..	..	54.2	45.8	....	478
3	B	..	..	68.2	21.2	10.1	179
4	C	..	..	44.5	29.9	25.6	555
5	D	..	..	73.0	27.0	....	45
6	Aurangabad Divn.	..	..	49.6	50.4	....	248
7	Bombay Divn.	..	..	53.5	23.8	22.7	625
8	Nagpur Divn.	..	..	37.7	62.3	....	69
9	Poona	..	..	57.1	42.9	....	315

The percentages of villages having such libraries providing facilities of reading material to the village is only 52;7. While in other cases it is just likely that such libraries are not yet started. Unless efforts are made to introduce such libraries providing necessary material to the neoliterates to maintain the literacy attained ; there is every possibility that after some time the percentage of neoliterates lapsing into illiteracy may increase.

Reading Habits of students in Primary Schools.—It is expected that after achieving cent per cent. literacy under the Mohim a natural consequence would be that the reading habits of the children attending Primary Schools should generally increase. With a view to assessing the impact of the adult illiterates attaining literacy under the scheme on the reading habits of their children in Primary Schools, information was collected at the time of the survey and it is observed that 77·3 per cent. of the replies show that such habits have increased and in 17 per cent. replies no such increase has been observed. The following Table shows the relative percentages of the villages covered under the scheme wherein reading habits of Primary School children have increased are as indicated below :—

	Percentage of villages showing increase in the reading habits of children attending Primary Schools	Percentage of villages wherein no such increase has been observed.	No reply
State	77·3	17·0	5·7
A Category	86·8	5·2	8·0
B Category	62·0	19·0	19·0
C Category	71·9	27·2	0·9
D Category	93·0	7·0	....
Aurangabad Division ..	100·0	....	....
Bombay Division	60·5	28·2	11·5
Nagpur Division	62·3	37·7	....
Poona Division	96·2	3·8	....

It is significant to note that in Poona Division 96·2 percent of the villages are such where the reading habits of students attending Primary Schools appear to have increased as an impact of this Mohim. However in general the percentage of villages wherein the reading habits of Primary School children have increased is very high as compared to other replies and very few villages have replied in either way. These results appear to be satisfactory no doubt, especially from the point of view of the neo-literates because as the habits of the children increase there is every possibility that the adult neo-literates also will be interested in reading small books specially prepared for them and this ultimately will help the neo-literates in retention of the literacy attained.

Public participation in Community Works.—After attaining cent per cent. literacy, it is but natural that the villagers get interested in participating in community works towards the development of the villages. The various replies received in this respect reveal that in 36·5 per cent. villages community works were taken up after Gram Gaurav Samarambha in which the villagers participated while in 62·1 per cent. villages no such community works seem to have been taken up and in only 1·4 per cent. villages no replies were received. It is observed that out of 478 villages covered under Category A, such works were taken up in 58·8 per cent. villages and under Category B. The percentage of such villages was only 23·5. Out of 555 villages covered under Category 'C', no such community works appear to have been taken up in 80 per cent. of villages. Under Category D however, the community works in which villagers could participate were taken up in 58 per cent. villages.

Aurangabad Division.—It is observed that in 46·4 per cent. villages covered in this Division villagers have participated in community works while no such participation is reflected in 53·6 per cent. villages.

Bombay Division.—Out of 625 villages covered in this Division in a large number of villages, i.e. 499 which is 79·9 per cent. of the villages have not participated in any community work after Gram Gaurav Samarambha because no such work appears to have been taken up.

Nagpur Division.—In Nagpur Division in 68·1 per cent. villages people have participated in such works but in 31·9 per cent. villages no such works, seem to have been taken up after the villages attained cent per cent. literacy under the scheme.

Poona Division.—Out of 315 villages 54·2 villages are such where community works which require public contribution were taken up while in 40 per cent. villages no such works were taken up and in 5·8 villages no replies were received. However, the position in regard to the percentage of villages where community works were taken up with the participation of the villagers as well as the percentage of villages where no such works were taken up and the percentage of villages which have not responded to the question are as indicated below.

	Percentage of villages in which community works were taken up	Percentage of Villages where no such works were taken up	No replies
State	36·5	62·1	1·4
A Category	58·6	41·4	....
B Category	23·5	76·5	....
C Category	20·0	80·0	....
D Category	58·0	42·0	....
Aurangabad Division	46·4	53·6	....
Bombay Division	20·1	79·9	....
Nagpur Division	68·1	31·9	....
Poona Division	54·2	40·0	5·8

Thus it will be seen that in 36·5 per cent. villages community works were taken up in which villagers have participated in respect of the villages which have attained cent per cent literacy under the scheme. In the remaining villages the villagers have not participated because no such community work for the development of the villages seem to have been taken up immediately after the Gram Gaurav Samarambha. It is very likely that villagers are willing to participate but for want of any such work in their village they could not participate. The community works for development of the village are really to be taken up on the initiative of the villagers. The tendency of participation in community projects is there but more encouragement for villager's participation in such projects for the development of villages needs to be given.

Approach to the Gram Sevaks for Guidance.—Gram Sevaks in villages are closely associated with the developmental activities taken up in the village. Attaining of literacy is expected to create amongst neo-literates a tendency to consult the Gram Sevak for guidance. With a view to assessing whether such tendency has increased after the Gram Gaurav Samarambha in the villages covered under the scheme, the various questions were asked and the replies received reveal that 53·9 per cent. villages are such where the neoliterates approach the Gram Sevak and in 44·7 per cent. villages no such tendency is observed on the basis of the replies received. The following Table shows the percentage of villages wherein Gram Sevaks are approached by the neo-literates and the percentage of villages where the neoliter-

ates do not appear to have approached the Gram Sevak for guidance and the percentage of villages which have not responded to the question.

	Percentage of villages where		
	Neo-literates approach the Gram Sevak	Do not approach Gram Sevak	No replies
State	53·9	44·7	1·4
A Category	53·1	46·9	....
B Category	60·9	39·1	....
C Category	52·0	48·0	....
D Category	58·0	42·0	....
Aurangabad Division	52·4	47·6	....
Bombay Division	53·4	46·6	....
Nagpur Division	58·0	42·0	....
Poona Division	55·2	39·0	5·8

Thus it will be seen that in general the tendency amongst neo-literates to approach the Gram Sevak for guidance is on the higher side. It is expected that the percentage of this tendency will be on increasing.

Percentage of Neo-literate Readers.—Circulating libraries are established in villages which have attained cent percent. literacy under the scheme and have celebrated the Gram Gaurav Samarambha. As soon as the circulating libraries are introduced, the sets of booklets specially prepared for the neo-literates by the Department are handed over to the village for circulation amongst the neo-literates. Each set contains ten booklets pertaining to the various topics closely connected with the village life. Till this time four such sets have been prepared out of which two sets have already been circulated and the remaining two are under printing. It is interesting to note the percentage of neo-literates taking advantage of these reading facilities made available to them purely with the intention of creating interest amongst the neo-literates and to inculcate the habit of reading as well as to help them to retain the literacy attained by them. It is observed that out of 1257 villages covered under the scheme in 386 villages, i.e., 30·7 per cent. the percentage of neo-literates taking advantage of the circulating libraries is above 25 per cent. and the percentage of such neoliterate readers lying between 5 per cent. and above 25 per cent. is 52·5 per cent. In only 3·6 per cent. villages, the neoliterate readers falls below 5 per cent. and in 43·9 villages, i.e. in 552 villages it is not clear whether the neo-literates are willing to participate but no facilities are given or facilities are existing but neo-literates are not inclined to take advantage of the facilities provided to them. This shows that there is an appreciable percentage of neo-literates taking interest in the reading material supplied to them. However, there seems that more efforts will have to be undertaken in this direction so that the percentage of neo-literate readers goes on increasing.

Under Category A the percentage of villages in which neo-literate readers are taking advantage of the reading material is observed to be 53·3 while, in Category B, the same percentage is 68·7. Out of 555 villages covered under Category C the percentage of neo-literate readers who are taking advantage of the reading facilities is 50·4 and in Category D it is 75·0.

In Aurangabad Division it is observed that 64·5 per cent. villages are taking advantage of the reading facilities while the same percentage is 53·4 in Bombay Division. In Nagpur Division, the percentage is 18·8 and in Poona Division it is 62·8.

The following Table shows the relative position of villages in which the neo-literates are taking advantage of the reading facilities is as indicated below :—

	Percentage of villages in which the neo-literates are taking advantage of the reading material supplied to the villagers
State	56.1
Category A	53.3
Category B	68.7
Category C	50.4
Category D	75.0
Aurangabad Division	64.5
Bombay Division	53.4
Nagpur Division	18.8
Poona Division	62.8

Thus it will be seen that in 56.1 per cent. villages covered under the scheme the neo-literates are taking advantage of the reading material supplied to them after the villages attain cent per cent. literacy in the form of circulating libraries. However, it is noted that the percentage of neo-literates above 25 per cent. of the total number of neo-literates stands at only 30.7 per cent. In view of this it is likely that the follow up programme in regard to the retention of literacy and for creating more enthusiasm amongst the neo-literates for increasing the habit of reading the material supplied through circulating libraries needs to be taken up more rigorously so as to increase the percentage of neo-literates taking advantage of the reading material supplied to them.

ITEM.— TYPES OF LITERATURES READ BY THE NEOLITERATES :

With a view to assessing the types of literature that is being read by the neoliterates attaining the literacy under the scheme, information was collected and from the various replies recorded, it is observed that the neoliterates in 54.5 per cent. villages read the literature published and supplied separately under the Gram Shikshan Mohim while Government publications regarding Plan schemes are being read in 4.5 per cent. villages. It is also observed that newspapers are being read in 8.6 per cent. villages. But in majority of the villages covered under the scheme literature and the small booklets specially prepared for the neoliterates are being read.

It is observed that in villages covered under Category A in 40.8 per cent. of the villages the neoliterates read Gram Shikshan Mohim literature, in 4.8 per cent. villages they read literature published for the plan-schemes and in 10.5 per cent. villages newspapers are being read.

In category B, neoliterates in 61.4 per cent. villages read booklets prepared for the neoliterates while in 8.3 per cent. villages newspapers are read.

In category C, neoliterates in 68 per cent. villages read booklets for the neoliterates and in 2.7 per cent. villages newspapers are read.

Out of 67 replies, received in category D, it is observed that in 55 per cent. villages, the neoliterate read literature produced separately for them while in 6 per cent. villages newspapers are read by neo-literates.

In Aurangabad Region, Gram Shikshan Mohim literature is being read by the neoliterates in 31.4 per cent. villages while newspapers are being read in 10.9 per cent villages.

In Bombay Region, literature produced for neoliterates is being read in 87.8 per cent. villages.

Out of the replies in Nagpur Division, 15 per cent. replies show that the Gram Shikshan Mohim literature is read while in 23 cases newspapers are read.

In Poona Region, 42.2 per cent. of the replies are for literature separately produced for neoliterates and 12.4 per cent. show that the neoliterates are attracted by the newspapers. The following tables shows the percentages of replies showing the literature of various types read by the neoliterates :—

SCHEDULE II
Types of literature read.

Serial No.	State Category Division	Gram-Shikshan Mohim Literature	Government publications regarding Plan Schemes	Biographies of heroes of great men/women	Mythological stories	News-papers other political articles	Others Religious works text book of lower primary class	No Reply	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	State ..	54.5	4.5	5.1	13.8	8.6	12.7	0.8	100
2	A Category ..	40.8	4.8	9.8	16.6	10.5	14.2	3.3	100
3	B Do. ..	61.4	....	....	13.1	19.3	6.2	....	100
4	C Do. ..	68.0	5.9	3.4	11.1	2.7	9.0	....	100
5	D Do. ..	55.0	....	12.0	18.0	6.0	9.0	....	100
6	Aurangabad Division.	31.4	4.0	12.3	23.0	10.9	18.4	....	100
7	Bombay Division.	87.8	....	....	....	....	....	12.2	100
8	Nagpur Division.	15.0	13.0	10.0	10.0	23.0	24.0	....	100
9	Poona Division	42.2	7.1	2.1	18.8	12.4	13.0	4.4	100

From the above table it will be seen that the villages attaining cent per cent. literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim in majority are being attracted by the special literature i.e. being produced for them by the Department. In course of time it is expected that the neoliterates will be automatically attracted towards the reading of other type of literature. The percentages of the replies showing the number of neoliterates is much less at present.

ITEM.—INCREASE IN PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

In respect of villages covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim it is expected that percentage of attendance in primary schools should increase especially in view of the fact that the neoliterates will not like their children to remain at home instead of attending a school. Regular attendance in the schools by the children is of most importance from the point of view of the children also. This particular factor may to a certain extent help to avoid wastage and stagnation in primary schools.

Of the 1257 villages, it is observed that in 39.4 per cent. villages, attendance of boys has increased upto 5 per cent. While in 22.6 per cent. villages the percentage increase in attendance of the boys in primary schools has increased between 5 to 10 per cent. and in 10.9 per cent. villages the attendance of boys has increased between 10 to 25 per cent. In 142 villages i.e. 2.5 per cent. the increase in attendance of boys is to the extent of more than

25 per cent. Similarly in case of girls, the percentage increase is less than 5 per cent. in 15.7 per cent. villages and the increase lies between 5 to 10 per cent. in 28.6 per cent. villages and between 10 to 25 in 24.7 per cent. villages. It is significant to note that in 11.3 per cent. villages the attendance of girls has increased more than 25 per cent. 2.9 per cent. of the villages have not replied regarding either increase or decrease in percentage of attendance in the villages so covered under the Mohim. Similarly it is also noted that in certain cases, the percentage of attendance has increased while replies in case of a very few villages show that the attendance has decreased to a certain extent. Thus decrease in attendance as reflected in the replies received is probably due to the fact that students have migrated from one school to another school due to opening of new primary schools in villages where such facilities were not previously available. The establishment of new schools in the nearby areas is likely to attract the students from other schools. In general, it is observed that the percentage of attendance of boys and girls has definitely improved atleast in respect of the villages which were covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim.

Out of 248 villages covered in Aurangabad Region, the percentage attendance has increased upto 5 per cent. in 35.5 per cent. villages and in 30.6 per cent. villages in respect of boys and girls respectively. The percentage of increase is between 5 to 10 per cent. in 17.3 per cent. and 9.3 per cent. villages for boys and girls respectively. It is noted that the percentage increase lies between 10 to 25 per cent. in 16.1 and 29.4 per cent. villages for boys and girls respectively.

Out of 625 villages covered in the Bombay Division under the scheme, the percentage increase is less than 5 per cent. in respect of 34.9 per cent. villages for boys and the percentage increase lies between 5 to 10 per cent. in 24.8 villages and between 10 to 25 per cent. in 28.8 per cent. villages as far as attendance of boys is concerned. As regards the attendance of girls, the percentage increase lies between 5 to 10 per cent. in 41.3 per cent. villages while the percentage increase is above 25 per cent. in 22.7 per cent. villages.

Out of 69 villages covered under the scheme in Nagpur Division, the percentage increase lies between 5 to 10 per cent. in 14.5 per cent. villages and is between 10 to 25 per cent. in 14.4 per cent. villages. It is significant to note that in 18.8 per cent. villages the attendance of boys has increased beyond 25 per cent. As regards the attendance of girls in 27.5 per cent. villages it is increased to the extent of less than 5 per cent. and in 14.5 per cent. villages the rate of increase lies between 5 to 10 per cent. While in case of 5.8 per cent. villages the percentage increase of attendance lies between 10 to 25 per cent.

Out of 315 villages in 57.8 per cent. villages, the increase in attendance of boys is less than 5 per cent. while it lies between 5 to 10 per cent. in 24.1 per cent. villages and between 10 to 25 per cent. in 4.8 per cent. villages.

As regards the attendance of girls, the percentage increase is less than 5 per cent. in 32.4 per cent. villages and lies between 5 to 10 per cent. in 9.8 per cent. villages and 26.7 per cent. villages the attendance of girls is increased between 10 to 25 per cent.

The following Table shows the relative percentage of the increase in attendance of boys and girls :—

Serial No.	State/Division	Less than 5 percent.		Between 5 to 10 per cent.		Between 10 to 25 per cent.		Above 25 per cent.	
		Boys 3	Girls 4	Boys 5	Girls 6	Boys 7	Girls 8	Boys 9	Girls 10
1	2								
1	State	39.4	15.7	22.6	28.9	19.9	24.7	2.5	11.3
2	Aurangabad Division.	35.5	30.6	17.3	9.3	16.1	29.4	..	..
3	Bombay Division.	34.9	..	24.8	41.3	28.1	23.8	..	22.7
4	Nagpur Division.	10.1	27.5	14.5	14.5	14.4	5.8	18.8	..
5	Poona Division.	57.8	32.4	24.1	9.8	4.8	26.7	..	..

ITEM.—PARTICIPATION OF VILLAGES IN COMMUNITY WORKS BEFORE AND AFTER GRAM GAURAV SAMARAMBHA (5.5).

Adult illiterates after attaining cent per cent. literacy under the scheme are expected to become very conscious in regard to the activities taken up in the village towards the all-round development. With a view to assessing the increase or decrease in this tendency, information was collected and it is observed that out of 1257 villages covered under the scheme at the time of the survey, the participation of the villages is increasing in 46.4 per cent. villages. While in 9.1 per cent. villages the replies show that it is to a certain extent less and in 44.5 per cent. in villages no replies were received. Probably it is due to the fact that no such new works or activities were taken up in the villages which have attained cent per cent. literacy under the scheme. It is observed in villages covered in category A, that the increase in the percentage of the villages is to the extent of 55.2 per cent. of the villages covered under the scheme. Very few villages have not responded to the question.

In category B, in 23.5 per cent. villages it is observed that the villagers have contributed in community works. While in category C, the percentage is 27.4.

Out of 45 villages covered under the Mohim in category D, it is observed that in 15 villages people have contributed more after the Gram Gaurav Samarambha. In Aurangabad Division the correspondence percentage is 52.4 per cent.

People have taken some interest in community works in 189 villages i.e. percentage is 30.2 in Bombay Region and the same is 58 per cent. in Nagpur Division and 71.1 per cent. in Poona Division.

The following table shows the relative percentages of villages participating in community works undertaken after the Gram Gaurav Samarambha :—

Serial No.	State	Category/Division	Percentage of villages showing increase in participation.
1	State	.. ..	46.4
2	A Category	.. ..	55.2
3	B Category	.. ..	23.5
4	C Category	.. ..	27.4
5	D Category	.. ..	33.0
6	Aurangabad Division	.. ..	52.4
7	Bombay Division	.. ..	30.2
8	Nagpur Division	.. ..	58.0
9	Poona Division	.. ..	71.1

Thus it will be seen that the highest percentage where the villages have taken keen interest in the participation in the community works after Gram Gaurav Samarambha is 71.1 in villages covered under Poona Division. While the percentage is lowest in the villages covered in Bombay Division which stands at 30.2.

ITEM.—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (5.9).

Villagers are eager to take part in such activities. The effect of attaining cent per cent. literacy on the tendency of the villagers for participation in such activities was assessed from the various replies received.

State :

It is observed that 19.2 per cent. of the replies reveal that some people have become the members of the Co-operative Society. While 16.9 per cent. of the replies show that these members have taken loan facilities of the co-operative society. The highest percentage of the replies is 24.6 which shows that the recovery of the outstanding loans has become more speedy and effective after Gram Gaurav Samarambha.

It is observed in villages covered in category A, that 26.3 per cent of the replies show that the villagers have participated in becoming the members of the Co-operative Society and 3.7 per cent. replies reveal that these members are taking advantage of the loan facilities. Similarly 13.5 per cent. of the replies are for speedy recovery of the outstanding loans.

In category B, the highest percentage of the replies is 37.3 showing that the speedy recovery of outstanding loans has become more effective after Gram Gaurav Samarambha. 14.6 per cent. of the replies show that more villagers have become members of the Co-operative society and are taking advantage of this facility.

It is observed in villages covered under Category C that 12.2 per cent. of the replies show that the co-operative societies are becoming more popular amongst the villagers and 18.6 per cent. of the replies reveal that the members of the society are availing of the facilities provided by the Co-operative Societies. 31.2 per cent. replies show that there is increase in speedy recovery of outstanding loans.

Out of 45 villages covered under Category D, the various replies show that the villagers are taking keen interest in co-operative Societies and the benefits of the Co-operative Societies are enjoyed by the villagers in majority.

In Aurangabad Division, 23 per cent. of the replies show keen interest by the villagers in Co-operative Societies and 26 per cent. of the replies reveal that the members of the co-operative Societies are taking advantage of the loan facilities.

In villages covered under the scheme in Bombay Region, 23.8 per cent. of the replies are indicative of more interest shown by the villagers in Co-operative Societies and 27.9 per cent. of the replies show that the recovery of outstanding loan, has become more speedy.

In Nagpur Division, 17.9 per cent. of the replies show that villagers have taken more interest in becoming members of the Co-operative Societies while 25.5 per cent. of the replies show that the members of the Co-operative Societies are taking full advantage of the facilities provided.

In the villages covered under the scheme in Poona Division, 11.6 per cent replies show the interest taken by the villagers in participating in the co-operative societies while 31.3 per cent. of the replies show that the recovery of outstanding loan has become more speedy.

The following table shows the relative percentages of the replies for the State as a whole and the various divisions in regard to the experiences of the Secretary of the Co-operative Societies about the difference in outlook of the villages after the Gram Samarambha :—

Serial No.	State Division Category	Increase in membership	Facilities of Loan	Speedy Recovery	Increase in sale and purchase activities of the Society	Increase in deposits of the Society	Increase in the members of the society	Starting of a library on co-operative basis
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	State	19.2	16.9	24.6	1.1	4.9	15.3	3.4
2	A Category	26.3	13.7	13.5	7.1	8.9	5.8	...
3	B Category	14.6	23.2	37.3	...	...	7.7	9.0
4	C Category	12.2	18.6	31.2	...	2.2	26.7	5.7
5	D Category	22.0	...	18.0	4.0	5.0	12.0	18.0
6	Aurangabad Division	23.0	26.0	15.3	...	8.4	10.5	...
7	Bombay Division	23.8	25.4	27.9	3.6	...	22.7	...
8	Nagpur Division	17.9	20.5	8.0	3.6	8.0	12.5	5.4
9	Poona Division	11.6	20.8	31.3	2.7	6.7	11.9	9.0

ITEM.--DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE CULTIVATOR MEMBERS BEFORE AND AFTER GRAM GAURAVA.

With a view to assessing whether the cultivators are participating more in the Co-operative activities, the number of villages in terms of percentage of the cultivator members of the Co-operative Society between various ranges of percentages was considered before the Gram Gaurav Samarambha and after Gram Gaurav Samarambha it is observed that in general the various ranges of percentages of cultivator members are gradually increasing. This is mainly due to the fact that villagers have become more conscious of the co-operative efforts after attaining cent per cent. literacy under this scheme.

The relative percentages of villages under the various ranges of percentage of cultivator members for the State as a whole and the 4 divisions is as indicated below :—

Ranges	State Before Gram Gaurava After Gram Gaurava.	Aurangabd Region	Bombay Region	Nagpur Region	Poona Region.
Less than 10 per cent.	0.6	3.2	12.2	0	0
	6.8	3.2	12.5	0	0
10 per cent. to 25 per cent.	4.9	0	6.1	7.2	5.7
	1.4	0	0	0	5.7
25 per cent. to 40 per cent.	19.2	8.9	22.6	5.8	23.5
	13.8	8.9	22.6	7.2	13.7
40 per cent. to 60 per cent.	27.8	7.3	40.6	20.3	20.0
	28.5	7.3	40.5	20.3	23.1
60 per cent. to 75 per cent.	4.0	9.2	1.7	5.8	3.8
	5.6	9.2	1.7	5.8	10.5
75 per cent. to 100 per cent.	24.2	35.5	10.4	20.3	43.2
	27.5	35.5	16.6	26.1	43.2
No society	19.3	35.9	6.1	40.6	3.8
	13.4	35.9	6.1	40.6	3.8
	100.0	100.0	100	100	100
Total	100.0	100.0	100	100	100

CHAPTER IX

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE DELIVERED TO THE NEO-LITERATES.

Analysis of the questionnaire as per Schedule 3 :

In order to test the neo-literates from all aspects it is attempted here to find out whether the literacy attained by him under the Gram Shikshan Mohim has been retained or not, as well as to find out the individual development achieved as a natural effect of attaining cent per cent. literacy under the scheme. It is expected that normally children between the age-group 6-13 are school-going children and the adult illiterates between the age-group 14-50 are covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim. In view of this, if a village covered under this scheme has been declared as cent per cent. literate, in the normal course, nobody between the age-group 6-50 years should be illiterate unless preliminary census of illiterates was itself faulty. With a view to have a clear idea in this respect the neo-literates in selected villages were delivered a questionnaire by the Research Assistants borne on the establishment of the district Statistical Officers. Every neo-literate was questioned regarding the number of illiterates in the household above 6 years and below 50 years who either did not go to the school or did not enrol themselves among the neo-literates. In every village selected for delivering the questionnaire, 20 neo-literates selected at random were interviewed and the answers recorded by the Research Assistants were tabulated and the findings are as indicated below.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OF NEO-LITERATES ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ILLITERATES AGAINST THE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS :

The total number of neo-literates including males and females in villages covered under the scheme is estimated at 2,37,288 out of which 57.8 per cent. are engaged in cultivation except agricultural labour while 36.5 per cent. of the neo-literates are engaged in agricultural labour and other casual labour whereas only 5.7 per cent have other occupations. As regards the number of illiterates between the age-group 6-13 from the various replies received from the neo-literates it is estimated that 92.6 per cent. of the neo-literates falling under the category of cultivation only have stated that there is no illiterate in their houses between the age-group 6-13 while under the same category 87.3 per cent. of the neo-literates have stated that there is no adult illiterate between the age-group 14-50. As regards the neo-literates engaged in agricultural labour and other casual labour 87.5 per cent. of the neo-literates are such who are not having any children between 6-13 years who are not attending the Primary schools, while 78.4 per cent. of the neo-literates have stated that none of the adults between the age-group 14-50 are illiterate in their houses. Similarly out of 13,518 neo-literates engaged in other occupations, 96.1 per cent. have stated that there is no illiterate child between the age-group 6-13 while under the same category 84.2 per cent. of the neo-literates have stated that there is no adult illiterate between the age-group 14-50 in their houses. Thus it will be seen that between the age-group 6-13 years only an insignificant percentage is observed to be not attending primary schools. This is probably due to the fact that Primary Education is not yet compulsory in all the districts of the State. There is some percentage of adult illiterates which is probably due to the fact that these adults in spite of all efforts have not joined classes under the scheme.

Category A.—The estimated number of neo-literates is 73,815 out of which 45,211 i.e. 61.2 per cent. are engaged in cultivation except agricultural labour while 30.9 per cent. are engaged in agricultural labour and other casual labour. Only 7.9 per cent. of the neo-literates are engaged in other occupations. It is observed that 89.6 per cent. of the neo-literates are having no child in their household without attending the school between the age-group 6-13 while under the same category 81.3 per cent. of the neo-literates have stated that there is no adult illiterate between the age group 14-50 in their house. Out of 22,807 neo-literates 86.7 per cent. neo-literates have no illiterate children between the age-group 6-13 and 80.9 per cent. neo-literates have no adult illiterate in their houses. As regards 7.9 per cent. neo-literates engaged in other occupations, 96.4 per cent. are having no illiterate child and 86.6 per cent. of the neo-literates have no adult illiterate in their houses.

Category B.—Out of the estimated number of neo-literates 58,474 under Category B, 59.2 per cent. have cultivation as their occupation excluding agricultural labour while 33.2 per cent. are engaged in agricultural labour and other casual labour and only 7.5 per cent. of the neo-literates have taken up other occupations. Out of 34,628 neo-literates under the Category of cultivators 95.3 per cent. have no illiterate child while 98.8 per cent. of the neo-literates have no adult illiterate in their houses. As regards 19,396 neo-literates engaged in agricultural labour and other casual labour 80.7 per cent. and 93.9 per cent. neo-literates have no illiterate children and illiterate adults in their houses respectively. Out of 4,450 neo-literates engaged in other occupations 99.8 per cent. of the neo-literates have no illiterate child between the age-group 6-13 in their houses while cent per cent. neo-literates have stated that there is no adult illiterate in their houses.

Category C.—Under Category C 94,418 is the estimated number of neo-literates out of which 55.3 per cent. are engaged in cultivation except agricultural labour, 42.7 per cent. are engaged in agricultural labour and other casual labour, while 2 per cent. of the neo-literates are attracted by other occupations. As regards the neo-literates who are cultivators 97.1 per cent. have no illiterate persons between the age-group 6-13 in their houses and 95.6 per cent. of the neo-literates are such who are not having any adult illiterate in their houses. Out of 40,370 neo-literates in agricultural labour and other casual labour 92.5 per cent. and 83.7 per cent. of the neo-literates are having no illiterate children and illiterate adults in their houses. As regards 1,861 neo-literates in other occupations 84.8 per cent. have no illiterate children in their house while all the neo-literates have stated that there is no adult illiterate in their houses.

Category D.—The estimated number of neo-literates is 10,581 of which 48.2 are cultivators and 38.5 are engaged in agricultural labour and other casual labour while 13.3 per cent. of the neo-literates are engaged in other occupations. It is observed that amongst the category of neo-literates who are cultivators 95.4 per cent. are having no illiterate children in their houses while 78.9 per cent. of the neo-literates have no adult illiterate in their household. Under the category of neo-literates in agricultural labour and other casual labour 95.3 per cent. of the neo-literates there is no illiterate child while 68.7 per cent. of the neo-literates have stated that there is no adult illiterate in their houses. Of the neo-literates engaged in other occupations they have no illiterate children while 73.7 per cent. of the neo-literates have stated that there is no adult illiterate in household.

Aurangabad Division.—The estimated number of neo-literates in this division covered under the scheme is 46,832 of which 58.5 per cent. are engaged in cultivation except agricultural labour and 33.2 per cent. in agricultural labour and other casual labour while only 8.3 per cent. are attracted by other occupations. Of the 27,386 neo-literates covered under the category of cultivators, 92.9 per cent. have stated that all the children between the age-group 6-13 in their houses are attending Primary Schools while 83.5 per cent. of the neo-literates have stated that all the adults illiterates in their houses have attained literacy under the scheme. Out of 15,546 neo-literates in agricultural labour and other casual labour 94.7 per cent. and 66.2 per cent. of the neo-literates are having no child and no adult illiterate in their houses. Out of 3,900 neo-literates engaged in other occupations all the neo-literates have stated that the children between the age-group 6-13 from their houses are attending Primary Schools while 73 per cent. have stated that all the adult illiterates have attained literacy under the scheme.

Bombay Division.—The estimated number of neo-literates covered under the scheme in this division is 1,19,958 of which 46.6 per cent. are cultivators and 48 per cent. are engaged in agricultural labour and other casual labour while a very small percentage of 4.4 are engaged in other occupations. Of the 57,081 neo-literates who are cultivators 92 per cent. have stated that they are not having any child without attending Primary School while 89.1 per cent. of the neo-literates are having no adult illiterate in their houses. Out of 57,521 neo-literates in agricultural labour and other casual labour 85.3 per cent. of the neo-literates have no illiterate child while 86.4 per cent. of the neo-literates are having no adult illiterate in their houses. Out of 5,356 neo-literates in other occupations 96.4 per cent. have stated that all the children between the age-group 6-13 in their houses are attending Primary Schools and there is no adult illiterate in any of the households.

Nagpur Division.—The estimate number of neo-literates in the villages covered in this division is 7,525 of which 44·5 per cent. are cultivators while 36·7 per cent. are engaged in agricultural labour and other casual labour and only 18·8 per cent. follow other occupations. Under the category of neo-literates who are cultivators 95·6 per cent. and 90 per cent. have stated that they are not having any illiterate child or illiterate adult in their houses. Under the category of neo-literates who depend only on agricultural labour and other casual labour 91·8 per cent. have stated that the children from their houses between the age group 6-13 are attending Primary Schools while 92·2 per cent. of the neo-literates have no adult illiterate in their houses. Of the 1,414 neo-literates in other occupations 97·2 per cent. of the neo-illiterates have no illiterate child in their house while 94·1 per cent. neo-literates have stated that all the adult illiterates from their houses have attained cent per cent. literacy under the scheme.

Poona Division.—The total number of neo-literates estimated to have attained cent per cent. literacy under the scheme in this division is 62,973 out of which 78·3 per cent. are engaged in cultivation except agricultural labour while a small percentage of 17·1 is in agricultural labour and other casual labour and only 4·6 per cent. are engaged in other occupations. Under the category of neo-literates who are cultivators 97·2 per cent. and 98·8 per cent. of the neo-literates have stated that they are not having any illiterate child or illiterate adult in their houses respectively. Under the category of the neo-literates who are depending on agricultural labour and other casual labour 95·4 per cent. have all the children between the age-group 6-13 attending the Primary Schools and 98·9 per cent. of the neo-literates have no adult illiterate in their houses. Under the category of neo-literates in other occupations 89·8 per cent. of the neo-literates have all the children between the age-group 6-13 attending the Primary Schools while in 98·6 per cent. of the neo-literates there is no adult illiterate in their houses.

The following Tables show the relative position of the percentages of neo-literates engaged in different occupations as well as the relative percentages of the neo-literates who are having no illiterate child or no adult illiterate:—

TABLE I.

Percentage distribution of the estimated number of neo-literates occupation-wise.

	Percentage of neo-literates engaged in		
	Cultivation excluding agricultural labour	Agricultural labour and other casual labour	Other occupations
State	57·8	36·5	5·7
A Category	61·2	30·9	7·9
B Category	59·2	33·2	7·6
C Category	55·3	42·7	2·0
D Category	48·2	38·5	13·3
Bombay Division	46·6	48·0	4·4
Nagpur Division	44·5	36·7	18·8
Poona Division	78·3	17·1	4·6
Aurangabad Division	58·6	33·2	8·3

TABLE II

Percentages of neo-literates have no illiterate child or illiterate adult in their houses according to their occupations

	Percentage of neo-literates engaged in cultivation		Percentage of neo-literates engaged in agricultural labour and other casual labour		Percentage of neo-literates engaged in other occupations	
	With no illiterate child	With no adult illiterate	With no illiterate child	With no adult illiterate	With no illiterate child	With no adult illiterate
State	92.6	87.3	87.5	78.4	96.1	84.2
A Category	89.6	81.3	86.7	80.9	96.4	86.6
B Category	95.3	98.8	80.7	93.9	99.8	100.0
C Category	97.1	95.6	92.5	83.7	84.8	100.0
D Category	95.4	78.9	95.3	68.7	100.0	73.7
Aurangabad Division ..	92.9	83.5	94.7	66.2	100.0	73.0
Bombay Division	92.0	89.1	85.3	86.9	96.4	100.0
Nagpur Division	95.6	90.0	91.8	92.2	97.2	94.1
Poona Division	97.2	98.3	95.4	98.9	89.8	99.6

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF NEO-LITERATES AGAINST THE HOUSEHOLDS AND OCCUPATIONS.

While conducting the actual survey one neo-literate irrespective of the total number of neo-literates per household was selected for being interviewed by the research assistants. The information regarding the number of other neo-literates in the household of the selected neo-literate was collected and consolidated according to the category of occupations taken up by the neo-literates.

State :

The estimated number of neo-literates in the 1,257 villages covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim is 2,37,288 including male and female. The distribution of the neo-literates according to the occupations shows that 57.8 per cent. are engaged in cultivation excluding agricultural labour, 36.5 in agricultural labour and other casual labour while 5.7 per cent. are engaged in other occupations. Out of 57.8 per cent. of the neo-literates engaged in cultivation 47.1 per cent. of the households have only one neo-literate while 32.6 per cent. have two neo-literates and in only 10.1 per cent. there are 3 neo-literates. It is significant to note that in 250 households i.e. 0.2 per cent. households it is observed that there are 8 neo-literates who have attained literacy under the scheme. In the category of neo-literates engaged in agricultural labour and other casual labour the total number of households having one neo-literate is 15.4 per cent. while there are two neo-literates in 43.8 per cent. households. In 13 households it is observed that there are 7 neo-literates per house. As regards the neo-literates engaged in other occupations 38.7 per cent. households have only one neo-literate while 45.1 per cent. have two neo-literates and in 0.3 per cent. households there are 5 neo-literates per household. All the above observations are based on the presumption that the selected neo-literate represents one household.

Category A.—In the villages covered in Category A it is observed that all the neo-literates engaged in cultivation 49.7 per cent. of the households have one neo-literate and 26.3 per cent. have two neo-literates while amongst the category of neo-literates in agricultural labour and other casual labour 50 per cent. of the households have one neo-literate while 36.5 per cent. of the households have 2 neo-literates and in 0.1 per cent. households there are 7 neo-literates per household. Out of 7.9 per cent. of the neo-literates engaged in other occupations 54.4 per cent. of the households have one neo-literate and 36.5 per cent. have two neo-literates.

Category B.—Under Category B it is observed that of the total number of neo-literates engaged in cultivation 30.4 per cent. of the households have one neo-literate while 39.9 per cent. have two neo-literates. Out of the neo-literates engaged in agricultural labour and other casual labour 31.1 per cent. of the households have one neo-literate and in 48.9 per cent. there are two neo-literates per household. As regards the category of neo-literates engaged in other occupations 85.1 per cent. of the households have two neo-literates,

Category C.—It is observed that of the neo-literates engaged in cultivation excluding agricultural labour 51·7 per cent. of the households have one neo-literate and 34·7 per cent. of the households have two neo-literates. Under the category of neo-literates in agricultural labour and other casual labour 46·4 per cent. and 48·1 per cent. of the households have one and two neo-literates respectively. Under the category of neo-literates engaged in other occupations 55·9 per cent. have only one neo-literate in the household and in 31·2 per cent. of the household there are two neo-literates.

Category D.—Under Category D of the neo-literates engaged in cultivation 82·5 per cent. of the households have one neo-literate while 11·4 per cent. have two neo-literates and out of the neo-literates engaged in agricultural labour and other casual labour 80 per cent. of the households have one neo-literate while 17·5 per cent. have two neo-literates. As regards the neo-literates in other occupations 70·9 per cent. of the households have one neo-literate while 17·5 per cent. have two neo-literates.

Aurangabad Division.—Of the total number of neo-literates depending upon cultivation 53·5 per cent. households have one neo-literate and 23·0 per cent. have two neo-literates. It is also observed that under the category of neo-literates in agricultural labour and other casual labour 54·6 and 30·3 per cent. of the households have one and two neo-literates per household respectively while under the category of neo-literates in other occupations 55·9 per cent. and 43·2 per cent. of the households have one and two neo-literates respectively.

Bombay Division.—It is observed that of the 57,081 neo-literates engaged in cultivation except agricultural labour 45·3 per cent. and 34·5 per cent. of the households have one and two neo-literates respectively while under the category of agricultural labour and other casual labour 45·5 per cent. and 47·4 per cent. of the households have one and two neo-literates respectively. As against this under the category of neo-literates in other occupations only 21 per cent. of the households have one neo-literate per household and in 55·7 per cent. of the households there are two neo-literates per household.

Nagpur Division.—In this division it is observed that 46·7 per cent. of the households and 32·2 per cent. of the households have one and two neo-literates respectively in the category of neo-literates engaged in cultivation except agricultural labour. 48·5 per cent. of the households in agricultural labour and other casual labour have only one neo-literate per household and in 39 per cent. of the households there are two neo-literates in this category. 80 per cent. of the households of the neo-literates in other occupations there is only one neo-literate while in 14·5 per cent. of the households there are two neo-literates.

Poona Division.—Of the 49,361 neo-literates in this division who are purely cultivators 45·5 per cent. of the households have one neo-literate and 35·8 per cent. of the households have two neo-literates. In the category of neo-literates in agricultural labour and other casual labour it is observed that 31·6 per cent. of the households have one neo-literate and 44·9 per cent. of the households have two neo-literates. As against this 28 per cent. of the households have one neo-literate and 42·8 per cent. of the households have two neo-literates out of the neo-literates engaged in other occupations.

The following Tables show the percentage of households according to the number of neo-literates under the households occupation-wise.

TABLE I
Distribution of neo-literates engaged in cultivation except agricultural labour

Percentage of households according to number of neo-literates				
		One neo-literates	Two neo-literates	More than two neo-literates
State	..	47·1	32·6	20·3
A Category	..	49·7	26·3	24·0
B Category	..	30·4	39·9	29·7
C Category	..	51·7	34·7	13·6
D Category	..	82·5	11·4	6·1
Aurangabad Division	..	53·5	23·0	23·5
Bombay Division	..	45·3	34·5	20·2
Nagpur Division	..	46·7	32·2	21·1
Poona Division	..	45·5	35·8	18·7

TABLE II

Percentage of distribution under Agricultural labour and other casual labour

	Percentage of households according to number of neo-literates		
	One neo-literate	Two neo-literates	More than two neo-literates
State	45.4	43.8	10.8
A Category	50.0	36.5	13.5
B Category	31.1	48.9	20.0
C Category	46.4	48.1	5.5
D Category	80.0	17.5	2.5
Aurangabad Division	54.6	30.3	15.1
Bombay Division	45.5	47.4	7.1
Nagpur Division	48.5	39.0	22.5
Poona Division	31.6	44.9	23.5

TABLE III

Percentage of the distribution under other occupations

	Percentage of households according to number of neo-literates		
	One neo-literate	Two neo-literates	More than two neo-literates
State	38.7	45.1	16.2
A Category	54.4	36.5	9.1
B Category	14.5	85.1	0.4
C Category	55.9	31.2	12.9
D Category	70.9	17.5	11.6
Aurangabad Division	55.9	43.2	0.9
Bombay Division	21.0	55.7	23.3
Nagpur Division	80.0	14.5	5.5
Poona Division	28.0	42.8	29.2

From the above Tables it will be seen that the percentage of neo-literates covered under the scheme is more in case of the adult illiterates who were engaged in cultivation excluding agricultural labour before the introduction of the Gram Shikshan Mohim in the villages while the percentage of adult illiterates engaged in other occupations is minimum and stands at only 5.7 per cent. of the total number of adult illiterates made literate under the Mohim. This is but natural because the adult illiterates who are engaged in other occupations except agriculture and labour as they form a comparatively insignificant portion of the rural population and moreover they are associated more or less with urban life.

Retention of Literacy :

Out of 1,257 villages covered under the Mohim in the various districts of the State, 63 villages were selected by random sampling for the purpose of actual conduct of the Survey. In each of the selected villages about 20 neo-literates were tested by delivering the questionnaire. This questionnaire was delivered by the Research Assistants in each district. For testing the neo-literates especially in regard to the retention of the literacy attained under the Mohim, the neo-literate was asked to read and write as well as to

count numbers from 1 to 100. He was also expected to do some simple additions and very simple calculations in connection with the money transactions. While the neo-literate was tested for reading, it was particularly observed whether he can read fluently, slowly with help, slowly without help, only partially with help and could not read even with help. As regards the writing test it was observed whether he writes with ease correctly, writes with difficulty, writes with difficulty but correctly, writes partially correctly, writes wrongly or does not make any effort at all to write. An adult illiterate covered under the scheme is said to have become literate when he has acquired (1) ability to read printed passages with understanding, with the help of the vocabulary used by the Gram Shikshan Mohim, (2) to write matter dictated from the literature supplied by the State Social Education Committee for Maharashtra for Social Education Classes. While tabulating the results the statements have been prepared showing the reading ability as well as the writing ability according to the various tests administered to the neo-literate. Such of the neo-literates who can read fluently or slowly with help and can write with ease correctly and write with difficulty but correctly have been considered as literate or to have retained their literacy attained under the Mohim, while such of the neo-literates who can read slowly with help and partially with help and can write partially correctly are considered as semi-literate or those who need some refreshing. Such of the neo-literates who cannot read even with help and cannot write correctly or do not make any efforts at all have been considered as illiterate or as totally relapsed into illiteracy even though they had attained literacy under the Mohim. The various observations arrived at from the final tabulations are as indicated below :—

State :

Out of the 2,37,288 neo-literates estimated to have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim 43.9 per cent. of the neo-literates are found to have retained their literacy. It is further seen that 9.7 per cent. of the neo-literates can read well and partially correctly. It is necessary to have a refreshing course for such neo-literates to restore their writing ability. 2.5 per cent. of the neo-literates can read well but cannot write correctly or they do not make any efforts to write at all. It is also observed that 5.7 per cent. of the neo-literates can read with help and partially without help but are good at writing. 11.4 per cent. of the neo-literates can write partially correctly but need some refreshing for reading and 7.8 per cent. of the neo-literates cannot write at all. It is also observed that only 0.92 per cent. of the neo-literates can write partially correctly but are not in a position to read even with help. It is significant to note that only 18.1 per cent. of the neo-literates are such that they cannot read even with help and cannot write correctly or they do not make any efforts to write at all. The total number of neo-literates falling under this category is 42,936 as against the total estimated number of neo-literates, 2,37,288. Thus it will be seen that 43.9 per cent. of the total number of neo-literates have retained their literacy while 18.1 per cent. of the neo-literates have totally relapsed into illiteracy and the remaining number of neo-literates, i.e. 38 per cent. are such that they can be considered to have retained their literacy if they are given some refreshing courses to bring their ability on par with other neo-literates who have retained their literacy completely as far as writing and reading abilities are concerned.

Out of 1,42,609 female neo-literates estimates to have been covered under the scheme 45.1 per cent. have retained their literacy completely while 8.2 per cent. need some coaching in writing and 3.2 per cent. of the female neo-literates who possess the ability of reading but cannot write at all. Similarly 3.2 per cent. of the females can read slowly or partially with help but are good at writing and 10.4 per cent. of the female neo-literates under this category need some refreshing in writing and 8.4 per cent. cannot write at all. There is a very insignificant percentage, that is only 1 per cent. of the female neo-literates, who cannot read at all but can write partially correctly. It is also observed that 30,513 female neo-literates as against the total estimated number of female neo-literates 1,42,609 i.e. 20.5 per cent. can be considered to have totally relapsed into illiteracy.

As regards the male neo-literates out of 94,679, 42.0 per cent. have retained their literacy completely while 12.1 per cent. need some refreshing in writing and 1.3 per cent.

cannot write at all. 9.3 per cent. of the male neo-literates who can read with some difficulty but are good at writing and 13 per cent. of the neoliterates under this category of reading need some coaching in writing, and 6.9 per cent. cannot write at all. 0.9 per cent. of the male neo-literates who cannot read even with help are found to write with ease and write partially correctly but 14.5 per cent. of the total number of male neo-literates have been observed to have totally relapsed into illiteracy. Thus it will be seen that the percentage of male neo-literate as far as complete retention of literacy attained under the Gram Shikshan Mohim is concerned is less than that of females, while the percentage of neoliterates who have totally relapsed into illiteracy is observed to be more in case of female neo-literates than that of male neo-literates. The percentages of relapsing into illiteracy are 14.5 per cent. in case of male neo-literates and 20.5 in case of female neo-literates as against the percentage of 18.1 of the over-all percentage of neo-literates relapsing into total illiteracy.

As regards other abilities of the neo-literates regarding counting and simple additions and subtractions, it is observed that 49 per cent. of the additions and subtractions, it is observed that 49 per cent. of the neo-literates can count with ease correctly. 20.6 per cent. of the neo-literates can count with difficulty but correctly, 11.0 per cent. can count partially but correctly and 7.4 per cent. counted wrongly and only 12.1 per cent. did not make any efforts for counting. Similarly 36.6 per cent. of the neo-literates were conversant with simple additions and subtractions and did the same easily and correctly. 30.6 per cent. of the neo-literates could do additions and subtractions slowly but correctly. 18.9 per cent. of the neo-literates do not add and subtract correctly while 13.9 per cent. of the neo-literates were not inclined to make any efforts at all.

Category A.—In respect of the villages covered under Category A which have attained literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim before 30th June 1962 it is observed that of the total number of neo-literates 73,815, 35.3 per cent. have retained their literacy completely while the percentage of neo-literates reading fluently but needing some refreshing in writing is observed to be 10.4 and the percentage of neo-literates who could only read but could not write at all is 1.8. The percentage of neo-literates reading with difficulty but writing with ease is found to be 2.6 while under the same category the percentage of neo-literates who need some refreshing in writing and reading is observed to be 15 while the percentage of neo-literates who could read with some difficulty but could not write at all was found to be 8. 2.5 per cent. of the neo-literates are observed to have no reading ability but can write well if some coaching is given. Only 24.4 per cent. of the neo-literates have totally relapsed into illiteracy. If the findings of retention of literacy under this category of villages is compared to the corresponding percentages for the State as a whole, it is observed that the percentage of neo-literates retaining the literacy is less while the percentage of neo-literates relapsing into illiteracy is more than the over-all percentage for the State. As regards female neo-literates under this category it is observed that 34.2 per cent. of the female neo-literates have retained their literacy completely while 27.4 per cent. of the female neo-literates have totally relapsed into illiteracy. Out of 34,347 male neo-literates covered under this category 36.7 per cent. have retained their literacy completely while 21.2 per cent. of the male neoliterate have totally relapsed into illiteracy. Under this category also it is observed that the percentage of neo-literates relapsing into total illiteracy is more in the case of female neo-literates than in the case of male neoliterates.

Under this Category it is observed that 31.7 per cent. of the neo-literates can count easily while 29.2 per cent. can count with difficulty while 15.3 per cent. of the neo-literates do not make any efforts and 7.2 per cent. count wrongly. As regards simple additions and subtractions, it is found that 58.9 per cent. of the neo-literates are found to be good while 25.8 per cent. cannot do them correctly and 15.3 per cent. do not make any efforts at all.

Category B.—Out of 58,474 neo-literates covered under Category B, it is observed that 42.8 per cent. have retained their literacy completely while 5 per cent. of the neo-literates need some refreshing in writing and 3.9 per cent. of the neo-literates who have got good reading ability are observed to have totally forgotten the writing ability. 4.9 per cent. of the neo-literates can read with difficulty but write correctly while 13.4 per cent.

under this category need some refreshing for writing and 12.2 per cent. of the neoliterates who can read with difficulty cannot write at all. 17.5 per cent. of the neo-literates have totally relapsed into illiteracy. Out of the total number of female neo-literates covered under this category, 38.7 per cent. have retained their literacy completely while 20.4 per cent. of the female neo-literates have totally relapsed into illiteracy. Out of 58,474 neo-literates, 17,890 are male neo-literates out of which 52.1 per cent. have retained their literacy completely while 10.7 per cent. of the male neo-literates have totally relapsed into illiteracy. Under this category also it is found that the percentage of neo-literates totally relapsing into illiteracy is more in the case of female neo-literates than male neo-literates.

Under Category B, 54.8 per cent. of the neo-literates can count correctly and 18.3 per cent. can count with difficulty but correctly and 16.9 per cent. of the neo-literates do not make any efforts at all. As regards simple additions and subtractions, 72.3 per cent. of the neo-literates have done it easily and correctly or slowly but correctly and 14.2 per cent. do not make any efforts at all.

Category C.—Out of 94,418 neo-literates covered under this category 51.1 per cent. have retained their literacy completely and 10.8 per cent. need some coaching in writing while 1.8 per cent. of the neo-literates who have got good reading ability cannot write at all. 8.6 per cent. of the neo-literates can read with some difficulty but no difficulty is faced in writing while 7.6 per cent. of the neo-literates who can read with difficulty need some refreshing in writing but 5.2 per cent. cannot write at all. The percentage of neo-literates who have totally relapsed into illiteracy is 14.8. Out of 94,418 neo-literates, 56,914 are female neo-literates and 37,504 are male neo-literates. 56.1 per cent. of the female neo-literates have retained their literacy while 43.5 per cent. of the male neo-literates have retained their literacy completely. 17 per cent. of the female neo-literates have totally relapsed into illiteracy while the percentage of male neo-literates totally relapsing into illiteracy is 11.3. Under this category also the percentage of relapsing into illiteracy is more in the case of female neo-literates than male neo-literates. It is observed that 57.4 per cent. of the neo-literates under this category can count with ease and correctly and 15.5 per cent. can count with difficulty but correctly and 6.8 per cent. do not make any efforts for counting. As regards the ability for simple additions and subtractions, it is observed that 69.6 per cent. can do it correctly and slowly but correctly while the remaining percentage of neo-literates either do not make any efforts or do it wrongly.

Category D.—Under the Category D the total number of neo-literates covered is 10,581. Of this, 44.1 per cent. have retained their literacy completely while 22.1 per cent. who can read well can write partially correctly and hence some refreshing is required while 5.3 per cent. of the neo-literates can read but cannot write at all. 5.9 per cent. of the neo-literates who can read slowly or partially with help have good writing ability while under the same category 9.1 per cent. need some refreshing in writing and 5.9 per cent. of the neo-literates who have acquired some ability to read but cannot write at all. It is observed that 6.7 per cent. of the neo-literates have totally relapsed into illiteracy. As regards the female and male neo-literates under this category, 55.4 per cent. of the female neo-literates and 31.2 per cent. of the male neo-literates have retained their literacy completely while 6.2 per cent. of the female neo-literates and 7.2 per cent. of the male neo-literates have totally relapsed into illiteracy. It is observed that the percentage of relapsing into illiteracy under this category is less in the case of female neo-literates than in the case of male neo-literates. As regards the ability for counting it is observed that 57.9 per cent. of the neo-literates can count easily but 18.6 per cent. do so with difficulty but correctly. 9.8 per cent. of the neo-literates are found to be not taking any interest in counting. As regards simple additions and subtractions, it is observed that 74.4 per cent. of the neo-literates can do it easily and correctly and slowly but correctly while remaining do not either make any efforts or cannot do them correctly.

Aurangabad Division.—46,832 neo-literates have been covered under the scheme in this division of which 42.2 per cent. have retained their literacy completely while 12.9 per

cent. of the neo-literates have reading ability but need some refreshing in reading and 2.5 per cent. have totally forgotten writing. 3.8 per cent. of the neo-literates can read with difficulty but are found to be good at writing but 12.7 per cent. of the neo-literates need some refreshing in writing ability under this category while a large percentage of the neo-literates who can read with difficulty, i.e. 46.7 per cent. cannot write at all and 18.6 per cent. of the neo-literates have totally relapsed into illiteracy. Of the total number of 17,049 female neo-literates, 54.7 per cent. of them have retained their literacy completely while 17.5 per cent. have totally relapsed into illiteracy. Out of 29,783 male neo-literates, 35.0 per cent. have retained their literacy completely while 19.1 per cent. of the male neo-literates have totally relapsed into illiteracy. The percentage of relapsing into illiteracy is observed to be more in male neo-literates than in female neo-literates. However, the percentage of retention of literacy is found to be more in case of female neo-literates than in the case of male. As regards counting tests and simple additions and subtractions, it is observed that 38 per cent. of the neo-literates can count well while 28 per cent. can count slowly but correctly and 14.1 per cent. do not make any efforts for counting. It is observed that 19.2 per cent. of the neo-literates can add and subtract easily and correctly while 44.3 per cent. of the neo-literates can do it slowly but correctly and 20.6 per cent. do not make any efforts at all.

Bombay Division.—Out of 1,19,958 neo-literates covered in this Division under the scheme, 51.7 per cent. of the neo-literates have retained their literacy completely while 8.4 per cent. of the neo-literates having good reading ability need some refreshing to develop their writing ability and 1.6 per cent. of the neo-literates who possess good reading ability cannot write at all. 7.3 per cent. of the neo-literates can read with difficulty but are good at writing and 6.3 per cent. of the neo-literates under this category need some coaching to improve their writing ability and 3 per cent. of the neo-literates who possess some reading ability cannot write at all. It is observed that 17.4 per cent. of the neo-literates have totally relapsed into illiteracy. Out of 77,819 female neo-literates, 53.9 per cent. have retained their literacy completely while 21.4 per cent. of the female neo-literates have totally relapsed into illiteracy. As regards 42,139 male neo-literates 47.6 per cent. have retained their literacy completely while 10.2 per cent. only have totally relapsed into illiteracy. It is significant to note that the percentage of relapsing into illiteracy is more in the case of female neo-literates than in the case of male neo-literates. The over-all percentage of retention of literacy is more in the case of female neo-literates than in the case of male neo-literates. As regards the ability for counting and the simple additions and subtractions it is observed that 65.8 per cent. of the neo-literates can count while 13.4 per cent. can count slowly but correctly and only 5.7 per cent. of the neo-literates do not make any efforts for counting. 54.1 per cent. of the neo-literates can add and subtract quickly but 18.3 per cent. can do them slowly but correctly and 9.1 per cent. of the neo-literates do not make any efforts at all.

Nagpur Division.—7,525 is the total number of neo-literates covered under this scheme in this division of which 21.7 per cent. have retained their literacy completely while 6.7 per cent. of the neo-literates possessing good reading ability need some refreshing in writing and 2.5 per cent. of the neo-literates with reading ability cannot write at all. 4.5 per cent. of the neo-literates can read with difficulty but write with ease, while 21.1 per cent. of the neo-literates can read with difficulty but need some coaching to improve their writing ability and 3.8 per cent. having some reading ability cannot write at all. It is observed that 34.4 per cent. of the neo-literates have totally relapsed into illiteracy. As regards 4,092 total number of the female neo-literates, 19.5 per cent. have retained their literacy completely while 31.3 per cent. of the female neo-literates have totally relapsed into illiteracy. As regards the male neo-literates it is observed that 24.4 per cent. have retained their literacy and 37.9 per cent. of the neo-literates have totally relapsed into illiteracy. The percentage of relapsing into illiteracy is more in the case of male neo-literates than in the case of female neo-literates and the percentage of retention of literacy is more in the case of male neo-literates than in the case of female neo-literates. As regards the counting ability it is observed that 60.2 per cent. of the neo-literates can count easily or count slowly but correctly while 23.7 per cent. of the neo-literates do not make any efforts at all. 30.9 per

cent. of the neo-literates can add and subtract easily but 30.9 per cent. of the neo-literates can do them correctly but slowly and 24 per cent. of the neo-literates do not make any efforts at all.

Poona Division.—62,973 neo-literates are covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim in this division. Of these 32.9 per cent. of the neo-literates have completely retained their literacy, 10.3 per cent. having good reading ability need some coaching for improving their writing ability and 4 per cent. of the neo-literates with reading ability cannot write at all. 4.2 per cent. of the neo-literates can read with difficulty but are observed to be good at writing while 19.1 per cent. of the neo-literates with more reading ability need refreshing to improve their writing ability and 11.7 per cent. of the neo-literates covered under this category cannot write at all. It is observed that 17.2 per cent. of neo-literates in this division have totally relapsed into illiteracy. Out of 43647 female neo-literates in this division, 28.1 per cent. only have retained their literacy completely while 19.0 per cent. have totally relapsed into illiteracy. 44.0 per cent. of the total number of male neo-literates have retained their literacy completely while 12.8 per cent. have totally relapsed into illiteracy. It is observed that the percentage of relapsing into illiteracy is more in the case of female neo-literates than in the case of male neo-literates. Similarly the percentage of retention of literacy is more in case of male neo-literates than female neo-literates. As regards the counting ability of the neo-literates it is observed that 24.8 per cent. of the neo-literates can count very easily while 29.6 per cent. can count slowly but correctly and 21.1 per cent. do not make any efforts at all. 16.8 per cent. of the neo-literates do additions and subtractions quickly while 43.8 per cent. can do them slowly but correctly. It is observed that 16.7 per cent. of the neo-literates do not make any efforts in this respect.

The following Tables show the relative percentages of the neo-literates who have retained their literacy but need some refreshing to improve their abilities of reading and writing and those who have totally relapsed into illiteracy for the State as a whole along with different categories and divisions :—

TABLE I

	Percentage of neo-literates who have retained literacy	Percentage of neo-literates needing refreshing for reading and writing	Percentage of neo-literates totally relapsed into illiteracy.
	1	2	3
State	43.9	38.0	18.1
A Category	35.3	40.3	24.4
B Category	42.8	39.7	17.5
C Category	51.1	34.1	14.8
D Category	44.1	49.2	6.7
Aurangabad Division	42.2	39.2	18.6
Bombay Division	51.7	30.9	17.4
Nagpur Division	21.7	43.9	34.4
Poona Division	32.9	49.9	17.2

TABLE II

Statement showing the percentage of male and female neo-literates retaining their literacy and those totally relapsing into illiteracy.

	M A L E			F E M A L E		
	Percentage of retention of literacy	Percentage relapsing into literacy	Total no. of neo-literates	Percentage of retention of literacy	Percentage relapsing into illiteracy	Total no. of neo-literates
State	42.0	14.5	94,679	45.1	20.5	1,42,609
A Category	36.7	21.2	34,347	34.2	27.4	39,468
B Category	52.1	10.7	17,890	38.7	20.4	40,584
C Category	43.5	11.3	37,504	56.1	17.0	56,914
D Category	31.2	7.2	4,938	55.4	6.2	5,643
Aurangabad Division	35.0	19.1	29,783	54.7	17.5	17,049
Bombay Division	47.6	10.2	42,139	53.9	21.4	77,819
Nagpur Division	24.4	37.9	3,433	19.5	31.3	4,092
Poona Division	44.0	12.8	19,326	28.1	19.0	43,647

TABLE III

Statement showing the percentage of neo-literates showing the ability for counting numbers and simple calculations of money transactions.

	Percentage of neo-literates				
	Counting with ease correctly.	Counting with difficulty but correctly.	Counting partially correctly.	Counting wrongly	Not making any efforts at all.
State	49.0	20.6	11.0	7.4	12.0
A Category	31.7	29.2	16.6	7.2	15.3
B Category	54.8	18.3	5.7	4.3	16.9
C Category	57.4	15.5	9.8	10.1	6.8
D Category	57.9	18.6	12.0	1.7	9.8
Aurangabad Division ..	38.0	28.0	15.5	4.4	14.1
Bombay Division ..	65.8	13.4	5.1	10.0	5.7
Nagpur Division ..	46.8	13.4	12.9	3.2	23.7
Poona Division	24.8	29.6	18.6	5.2	21.1

TABLE IV.

Statement showing the percentage of neo-literates with their ability for simple additions and subtractions.

	Percentage of neo-literates			
	Can do easily and correctly	Slowly but correctly	cannot do correctly	No efforts
State	36.6	30.6	18.9	13.9
A Category	20.5	38.4	25.8	15.3
B Category	40.0	32.3	13.5	14.2
C Category	48.0	21.6	18.4	12.0
D Category	27.0	47.4	2.7	22.9
Aurangabad Division ..	19.2	44.3	15.9	20.6
Bombay Division	54.1	18.3	18.5	9.1
Nagpur Division	30.9	30.9	14.2	24.0
Poona Division	16.8	43.8	22.7	16.7

ITEM—OBSERVATIONS REGARDING SELF-KNOWLEDGE OF THE NEO-LITERATES.

The adult illiterates made literate under the Gram Shikshan Mohim are expected to become more conscious and so questions which were directly delivered to the villagers by the Research Assistant at the time of actual survey, were asked to study whether the curiosity of a neoliterate to know himself is aroused by his training under the Gram Shikshan Mohim. Various questions relate to the consciousness caused by literacy about his own particulars. The possible replies to each question have also been indicated in the questionnaire prepared for this purpose. The replies received have been consolidated to show the development of an individual due to the training received under this scheme.

State as a whole :

It is observed that the total estimated number of neoliterates covered till this time under this scheme is 2,37,288 out of which 94,679 are male neo-literates and 1,42,609 are female neoliterates. It is observed that 91.9 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 73 per cent. of the female neo-literates replied correctly and independently or state approximately correctly their age in years. 70 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 67 per cent. of the female neo-literates replied correctly without counting or correctly with counting, and replied correctly and independently or approximately correctly their age at the time when they got married. A neo-literate is expected to know exactly the members of the family—males and females. It was tried to ascertain whether the males or female neo-literates can give at random the number of female and male member in his family and it is observed that 90.4 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 82.4 per cent. of the female neo-literates replied correctly to the question regarding the male and female members of their household. Adult illiterates are found to be ignorant of the extent of land with their cultivators. With a view to assessing whether the curiosity regarding the extent of the land cultivated by a person is roused by receiving the training under the scheme, a question was asked to the neo-literates and it is observed that 36 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 16.8 per cent. of the female neo-literates can answer it correctly with efforts and without efforts. Similarly the cultivators are expected to know how much land revenue is paid by them. From the replies, it is observed that 34.1 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 14.2 per cent. of the female neo-literates answered the question correctly. It is also ascertained whether the neo-literates had any opportunity to see the particulars of their land under V. F. VII and XII. The percentage of male and female neo-literates who have seen these documents is observed much less. Only 19.7 per cent. of the male neoliterates and hardly 2 per cent. of the female neo-literates seem to have seen these documents. Efforts were also made to verify whether the neo-literates are in a position to report correctly the crops grown by them during the last season. The question was intended to test the memories and the attitude of the neo-literates. It is significant to note that 60.9 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 46.3 per cent. of the female neo-literates answered these questions correctly without any efforts and some with little efforts. Very small percentage of male and female neo-literates replied the question 'partially' and independently and partially with help. It was also enquired to see whether neo-literates have any idea of the expenditure incurred every week. The question was intended to know whether the neo-literates make any efforts to answer the question as well as to observe his attitude when he is asked this question. Some of the neo-literates told approximately correctly and in some cases it was observed that they can keep accounts also. It is observed that 51 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 32.4 per cent. of the female neo-literates could answer the question readily. Enquiries were also made to find out whether the neo-literates had any time, thought of their heights in inches. The intention was to find out how they react to this question and what efforts they make in knowing their height. The replies show that 34.7 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 9.2 per cent. of the female neo-literates replied the question correctly. Tobacco-chewing and smoking are observed as the usual habits with the villagers and as such it was enquired as to how many neo-literates have an idea regarding expenditure incurred on this particular item. It is significant to note that 64.7 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 29.5 per cent. of the female neo-literates have answered the question effortlessly and correctly. This is indirectly an indication that the neo-literates are developing the sense in regard to the extent of expenditure that is incurred on every very minor item.

A statement on the next page shows the percentages of Male and Female neo-literates replying to the questions in regard to the self-knowledge of the neo-literates.

Following Table shows the percentages of Male and Female neoliterates rep'ing to the questions in regard to the self-knowledge of the neoliterates. (Block 4-1, 4-2)

L-A Na 4760-12a

Serial No.	State		Correct age		Correct age when the illiterate adult was married		Exact No of male & female members of the family		Total land under cultivation.		Amount of land revenue paid		Knowledge of the particulars of the land in VF. VII & XII		The exact information of the crops grown in the last season		Correct estimate of weekly budget of household expenditure.		Correct knowledge of own's own height.		Knowledge about expr. on Tobacco chewing and smoking	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	State	..	91.9	73.	70.	67	90.4	82.43	36.0	16.8	34.1	14.2	19.7	2.0	60.9	46.3	51	32.4	34.7	9.2	65.7	29.5
2	A-Category	..	89.1	77.4	83	74.8	93.8	85.2	36.0	18.5	29.4	15.7	15.3	2.4	58.4	62.0	73	55	45.5	12.5	69.2	32.4
3	B- „	..	87.1	69.2	84.8	72.5	87.3	83.6	40.9	11.2	50.5	16.5	46.7	4.1	73.0	45.6	79.3	74.5	46.8	10.9	67.8	17.5
4	C- „	..	95.7	71.2	52.7	56.2	89.6	78.2	33.3	17.9	31.5	10.4	12.3	0.4	58.3	34	56.9	62.3	52.8	22.1	60.9	9.4
5	D- „	....	97.4	98.5	59.1	82.8	83.0	91.1	39.7	33.2	26.9	28.1	9.4	2.6	53.5	67.4	38.7	54.3	26.9	30.1	51.6	27.9
6	Aurangabad Division	..	92.1	95.9	80.1	90.0	96.3	92.9	37.5	21.5	30.8	13.5	13.7	2.6	57.8	48.1	69.1	38.2	45.8	19.7	67.3	27.7
7	Bombay Division	..	96.4	69.6	59.9	57.5	87.5	79	24.7	5.1	25.8	6.5	20.4	....	53.1	27.8	25.8	6.5	20.4	....	54.9	27.8
8	Nagpur Division	..	77.8	73	76.4	75.1	79.2	87.4	49.1	36.5	33.5	18.0	12.6	5.5	49.6	46.6	73.9	58.6	49.8	26.8	59.2	48.3
9	Poona Division	..	84.3	70.4	76.6	74.2	89.3	83.7	55.9	33.8	57.3	27.9	29.0	4.9	87.0	78.5	74	73.8	46.3	19.8	82.9	31.5

The relative percentages indicated in the above table will show clearly that the percentages of male or female neo-literates having an idea about their self-knowledge is encouraging and it is observed that in general the literacy attained under the scheme has definite impact on increasing the power of understanding of the neo-literates about their self knowledge which, in due course, is likely to be developed.

ITEM :—OBSERVATIONS REGARDING THE CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEO-LITERATES.

While taking the survey and delivering the questionnaire some questions were selected to find out the impact of various lessons taught to the neo-literates in the classes under the Gram Shikshan Mohim. The questions on decent living, hygienic living, educating the children of the neo-literates, making best use of leisure time, have been included because such lessons are taught to the neo-literates through the syllabus prescribed for the Gram Shikshan Mohim. The adult illiterates who became literate under the scheme are expected to have developed some change in the outlook and the Standard of living as compared to the period before the adult illiterate became literate under the Mohim. The change in the outlook and the standard of living is judged by delivering a number of questions in this connection directly to the neo-literates. From the various replies received in this respect, it is observed that 67 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 81.9 per cent. female neo-literates were found to have put on clean washed clothes i.e. the percentage in case of female neo-literates is more than in case of male neoliterates. The tendency of giving more attention to cleanliness is observed more in case of females than in case of males. 62.4 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 76.4 per cent. of the female neo-literates are observed to be in the habit of using soap for washing clothes. While 17.7 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 11.2 per cent. of the female neo-literates do not use soap but have shown their inclination towards the use of it in future. However, 15.1 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 8.6 per cent. of the female neo-literates have stated that they cannot afford to use soap and a very insignificant percentage of 4.7 and 0.1 of male and female neo-literates have shown their indifference to washing clothes with soap, 27.6 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 75.7 per cent. of the female neo-literates are observed to take care of their hair daily. While 32.9 per cent. of the male and 20.9 per cent. of the females oil and comb their hair periodically, it is observed that 66.2 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 74.9 per cent. of the female neo-literates have stated that their children take bath every day. The percentage is quite satisfactory showing definitely the inclination of the neoliterates towards the cleanliness of their children. This will have an indirect effect on their health. As regards the drinking water, it is observed that 29.1 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 24.1 per cent. of the female neoliterates replied that they filter drinking water on a piece of cloth every day. While 0.6 per cent. of the neo-literates merely heat the drinking water, 52.8 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 59.3 per cent. of the female neo-literates have stated that they drink water without heating or filtering because they think that it is not practicable. It is observed that 2.5 per cent. of the neo-literates and 5.4 per cent. female neo-literates have stated that their children answer the nature's call in the latrines. While the majority do so in the fields in places away from the Gaothan. This is probably due to the fact that each and every house in a village does not have latrines. 76.7 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 81.1 per cent. of the female neo-literates have declared that vegetables and grains are washed with clean water and they sort out the spoiled ones. While 14.3 per cent. and 16.9 per cent. of the male and female neo-literates have stated that they wash it with clean water. Only 31.9 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 15.5 per cent. of the female neo-literates are observed to be bold enough in giving replies but they lack confidence in replying. While 38.8 per cent. and 48 per cent. of the male and female neoliterates are found to be bold and have confidence in giving replies. It is observed that children of 44.4 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 52.7 per cent. of the female neo-literates are clean and tidy while in 59.4 per cent. of the neo-literates (male and female) their children are observed to be unclean but tidy. The neo-literates were further asked regarding their opinion about education of their children. After attaining literacy the neo-literates are expected to be of the opinion that their children should receive good education. It is

significant to note that 47.7 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 37.6 per cent. of the female neo-literates think that their children should take education at least upto Vernacular Final and 41.3 per cent. and 46 per cent. of the male and female neo-literates respectively have stated that their children should be given higher education. A high percentage of the replies in this respect clearly show an indication of the urge inculcated in the mind of neo-literates to give education to their children.

As regards cultural and artistic development, it is observed that in 51.6 per cent. of female members of the total number of household of neo-literates are found to be displaying Rangoli in front of their houses. 32.1 per cent. of the female neo-literates are such that the family members stitch their own clothes of their daily requirement. 11.7 per cent. of the females of the neo-literates have stated that the members of the households of neo-literates are interested in making items of handcrafts. 15.5 per cent. of the female of neo-literates are such that the family members are interested in the embroidary work. 1.7 per cent. of the females of the neo-literates are observed to spin cotton yarn on charkha and 4.8 per cent. are attracted towards weaving clothes etc. It is observed that 61.9 per cent. of the neo-literates get some leisure time every day during the off season.

From the various replies received in regard to utilisation of the leisure time it is observed that 15.4 per cent. are interested in taking rest and sleep. 18.3 per cent. use the leisure time for chitchating with the members of the family while 11.4 per cent. are observed to be interested in reading newspapers and books in the leisure time. Only 2.6 per cent. of the replies show that the leisure time is used by the villagers in listening Radio programme in the Village Panchayat's Office. 1.9 per cent. of the replies show that they spend their leisure time in maintaining the account of the expenditure on farming and house-holds. 16.6 per cent. of the replies show that the leisure time is used by the neo-literates in looking after the cattle, repairing and oiling the tools and implements etc. Only 2.3 per cent. of the replies show that the major time is utilised by the neoliterates in joining other villages to do some community work and 12.9 per cent. of the replies show that the leisure time is used for some other activities.

Table showing the percentage of neo-literates regarding change in the outlook.

Serial No.	State	Clean and washed clothes		Use of soap for washing clothes		Takes regular care of the hair		Use of drinking water after heating and filtering		Children take bath every day		Use of latrines by children		Use of vegetables after washing		Boldness of the neo-literates		Children clean and tidy		Desire to educate their children			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	State	..	..	67.1	81.9	62.4	76.4	27.6	75.7	66.2	74.9	29.1	24.1	2.5	5.4	76.7	81.1	38.8	48.0	44.4	52.7	1.3	4.9
2	Aurangabad	..	..	68.0	82.7	65.1	89.0	10.0	49.5	59.8	63.1	24.6	15.6	9.2	50.4	81.2	86.7	41.0	35.6	43.9	51.1	1.9	10.2
3	Bombay	..	..	66.5	86.2	57.1	77.8	24.4	87.8	70.3	80.8	31.1	25.3	0	1.6	78.8	83.7	33.9	48.4	47.6	59.8	1.5	5.6
4	Nagpur	..	..	65.9	84.6	67.3	64.5	59.1	64.1	74.3	80.1	43.8	48.4	1.0	1.7	42.1	59.7	40.8	29.1	51.5	63.7	10.5	12.9
5	Poona	..	..	66.9	73.6	68.9	70.0	56.0	65.7	65.9	68.5	29.3	22.8	8.8	14.5	71.3	76.2	45.7	54.0	36.6	39.4	0.3	1.1

ITEM :—OBSERVATIONS REGARDING THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEO-LITERATES (6.1 TO 6.16).

It was intended to study how far the impact of teachings under Gram Shikshan Mohim has been on a neo-literate towards increasing his needs, demands and urge for knowing which is quite essential for him to become fresh in thoughts. With a view to assessing the progress achieved in this direction, different questions were framed and delivered to the neo-literates. It is observed that 17.5 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 10.9 per cent. female neo-literates know the correct information regarding the borders of India. While 23.6 per cent. and 16.3 per cent. of the male and female neo-literates made some efforts to reply the question. 62.7 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 54.4 per cent. of female neo-literates replied correctly the question regarding the directions. 8.8 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 3.1 per cent. of the female neo-literates show that they are aware of the democracy and are in a position to express their views. While 73.9 per cent. of the neo-literates know what is democracy but cannot express it properly. 19.2 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 9.0 per cent. of the female neo-literates have a clear idea of the year in which the next general election will be held. While 58.6 per cent. of the neo-literates have replied that there will be next general election but the exact year could not be specified. 9.4 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 2.3 per cent. of the female neo-literates have an idea of the different projects taken under the Plan namely Koyna Project. But 19.9 per cent. of the neo-literates knew this project but could not express it properly. 41.8 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 14.4 per cent. of the female neo-literates know about the basic chemical fertilisers which are available to them for use in their fields. It is observed that 27.9 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 26.9 per cent. of the female neo-literates engaged in cultivation are using the improved seeds or improved methods of sowing. 36.3 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 17.6 per cent. of the female neo-literates are aware of the help that they get from the society. 21.3 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 1.3 per cent. female neo-literates are taking advantage of the help and guidance of the Gram Sewaks. 98.1 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 97.7 per cent. of the female neo-literates have stated that they will immediately get themselves vaccinated against the outbreak of any epidemic. This clearly shows the sense of awareness of taking precautions against epidemics. 46 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 24.3 per cent. of the female neo-literates have expressed that the people of their own accord should register the births or deaths. while 39.6 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 40.2 per cent. of the female neo-literates are of the opinion that it is the duty of the Police Patil. 43.1 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 13.8 per cent. of the female neo-literates are fully aware of the duties and functions of the village Panchayat. 10.9 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 5.8 per cent. of the female neo-literates have desire to take part in Shramdan but could not take it as there was no such opportunity. While 51.5 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 12.0 per cent. of the female neo-literates participated in community works either by Shramdan or by paying cash contributions. 31.9 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 17.8 per cent. of the female neo-literates have expressed that attainment of literacy under the scheme has created self-confidence in all that they do regarding their occupations. While 21.2 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 34 per cent. of the female neo-literates have stated that the attainment of literacy has created only self-confidence and they go to a big village for marketing. 28.9 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 29.8 of the female neo-literates have expressed the view that after attaining per cent. literacy under the scheme they have become more social with their fellow-villagers. It is significant to note that 84.3 per cent. of the replies have revealed that there is a co-operative society or an industrial co-operative society in the concerned villages. In case where the co-operative societies are established in the villages, 41 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 30.9 per cent. of the female neo-literates have become members of such co-operative societies. This reveals the increasing tendency in becoming members of the co-operative society to take advantage of the facilities provided by co-operative societies.

The following table shows the percentages of neo-literates regarding the attainment

Observations regarding the General knowledge and plan

State/Division	Correct idea of geographical borders.	Correct knowledge about direction	Correct idea of Democracy	Correct idea of next general election.	Information about plan Project	Information regarding basic chemical fertiliser	Use of fertilisers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>State.</i>							
Male.	{ (No. 16,553	59,371	8,368	18,159	8,892	39,579	26,408
	{ (per cent 57.5	62.7	8.8	19.2	9.4	41.8	27.9
Female.	{ (No. 15,505	77,613	4,388	12,904	3,339	20,557	38,358
	{ (10.9	54.4	3.1	9.0	2.3	14.4	26.9
<i>Aurgabad Division.</i>							
Male.	{ (No. 7,508	22,621	2,421	4,297	537	6,547	4,369
	{ (per cent 25.0	76.0	8.1	14.4	1.8	22.0	14.7
Female.	{ (No. 725	10,037	..	..	364	..	2,402
	{ (per cent 4.3	58.9	..	..	2.1	..	14.0
<i>Bombay Division.</i>							
Male.	{ (No. 2,976	23,773	2,968	6,096	2,402	23,131	11,724
	{ per cent 7.1	56.4	7.0	14.5	5.7	54.9	27.8
Female.	{ (No. 7,088	43,258	..	6,586	..	9,991	12,447
	{ (per cent 9.1	55.9	..	8.5	..	12.8	16.0
<i>Nagpur Division.</i>							
Male.	{ (No. 548	1,081	476	1,024	169	1,075	774
	{ per cent 16.0	31.5	13.9	29.8	4.9	31.3	22.6
Female.	{ (No. 457	767	164	570	13	777	879
	{ per cent 11.2	18.7	4.0	13.9	0.3	19.0	21.5
<i>Poona Division.</i>							
Male.	{ (No. 5,521	11,896	2,503	6,742	5,784	8,826	9,541
	{ (per cent 28.6	61.6	13.0	34.9	29.9	45.7	49.3
Female.	{ (No. 7,235	21,571	4,224	5,748	2,962	9,789	22,624
	{ per cent 16.6	49.4	9.7	13.2	6.8	22.4	51.8

of general knowledge and plan awareness :—

awareness of the Neoliterates.

Existence of co-operative societies	Guidance from Gram Sevak	Vaccination against epidemics	Idea about duties of village Panchayat	Participation in Shra-madan	Self confidence for attaining literacy
9	10	11	12	13	14
34,300	20,138	92,907	40,784	10,285	35,547
36.3	21.3	98.1	43.1	10.9	31.9
25,040	1,840	1,39,303	19,695	8,258	26,735
17.6	1.3	97.7	13.8	5.8	17.8
7,497	5,730	29,046	14,911	2,120	10,830
25.2	19.2	97.5	50.1	7.1	28.5
1,296	498	17,049	4,188	748	1,511
7.6	2.9	100.0	24.6	4.4	10.4
21,584	10,894	41,370	15,756	7,358	13,819
51.2	25.9	98.2	37.3	17.5	30.7
17,772	....	77,512	6,090	114	13,849
22.8	....	99.6	7.8	0.2	16.1
823	744	3,239	1,377	366	908
24.1	21.7	94.4	40.1	10.7	24.8
468	496	3,802	943	559	346
11.4	12.1	92.9	23.0	13.7	8.5
4,393	2,770	19,252	8,740	440	8,850
22.7	14.3	99.6	45.2	2.3	32.0
5,504	846	40,940	8,474	6,837	11,029
12.6	1.9	93.8	19.4	15.7	23.2

CHAPTER X

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS OF THE DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICERS DURING THE FIELD WORK OF THE SURVEY

1. Gram Shikshan Mohim is an ambitious scheme introduced not only to fight illiteracy in the rural areas but also the unhygienic, superstitious, ignorant living of the rural communities by way of social education and through basic literacy. A basically required vocabulary of only about 250 words and the lessons on hygienic living, mutual co-operation village unity and eradication of untouchability, evils of drinking etc. and on general knowledge with topics, from agriculture to public health, all built up, on this limited basic Vocabulary, are the only weapons to fight illiteracy and ignorance. The approach through which those lessons on better living and understanding are taught, is itself praiseworthy for the reason that the adults, often the parents themselves—are taught by their own schoolgoing children in a class wherein persons of both sexes belonging to all castes and creeds have to sit together and to learn to wipe out their common enemy of illiteracy and ignorance from the entire village. Rightly, because the primary and the basic education of their citizens is a responsibility of local bodies carrying out civic duties, the responsibility of conducting adult literacy classes under the Mohim has to be shared by Village Panchayat directly by way of bearing the cost on lighting, chalks, slates, etc. for literacy classes and indirectly through the Chairman of the Village Education Committee for the Mohim who is also the Sarpanch of Village Panchayat.

2. It is true that the education is a key to achieve better living standard and better understanding and the ambitious Gram Shikshan Mohim should help our rural communities at least in making them aware of or conscious of their present low standard of living and to create an urge in them for better living for more knowledge provided the scheme is carried to them in the manner it should be. The success or the degree of the achievement under a scheme depends mostly on the manner in which the scheme is implemented at all its stages with due understanding for its importance. For instance, the scheme of Gram Shikshan Mohim requires for the successful implementation: (i) keenness, enthusiasm and the integrity of the officials upto the village level, (ii) systematic and proper approach to the problems involved in the scheme and lastly the, (iii) public participation in the right spirit which requires help and initiative from the influential and enthusiastic social workers for preparing the minds of the illiterate people for their co-operation and participation in the scheme. The success is then sure provided all stages of the scheme are put through on the desired lines at every place. The Evaluation Survey of the Gram Shikshan Mohim has the same objects of finding out whether the scheme was put through at all places on the desired lines or not *vis-a-vis* the quality of achievements under the scheme. The results of the survey on various aspects of the scheme have been already discussed in the earlier chapters. In the current chapter some observations of the District Statistical Officers of the Bureau are recorded which describe some of the salient features of the practical side of the Mohim in progress which they had the opportunity to study during the field work of the survey in some randomly selected villages. These observations, so to say, describe what is being done under the Mohim and if these are considered by the Education Department bearing in mind what should have been done according to the discipline of the Mohim, they would throw much light—it is expected—on the practical side of the Mohim in the direction of making it more effective not only in the areas yet to be covered but in retaining the achievements in the areas already covered by the Mohim.

3. *Census of Neo-literates and maintenance of records.*—Before the Mohim is introduced in a village all the illiterates within the age group 14-50 years in that village are censused (enumerated) and this list of illiterates decides the scope of the Mohim for that village. Since the decision of returning oneself in the list as an illiterate is left to the individuals and as this list further decides the scope of the Mohim in that village the public participation in true spirit is as essential as the correct approach of an enumeration while preparing the list. All further achievements under the scheme—the achievement of 100 per cent. literacy in the village have their foundations in this listing. Therefore, it is essential that this fundamental list should be built up without any flaws.

Strength of the classes and agency for teaching.—As per the instructions laid down by the Education Department each class of neo-literates should not be more than 10 so that it should be manageable and individual attention to the neo-literates is possible. However, it was observed in Atigre and Chokak Villages from Kolhapur District that strength of an individual class varied from 3 to 24. A reason for such a departure from the recommendations was reported to be the convenience of the neo-literates, as the classes were conducted in different localities. Though classes with less than 10 neo-literates could be permitted those with more than 10 would definitely affect the quality of attention paid to neo-literates individually. Primarily the illiterates should have been taught during night hours, by a school teacher or a headmaster with the co-operation and help of the villagers village leaders and Sirpanchas. In Kumbhave (Ratnagiri District) and Ishavi (Sholapur District) village teachers were reported to have paid little attention to the literacy classes under the Mohim as they were normally staying outside the village's jurisdiction. The Mohim was carried out at many places by the pupils and the educated people of the village. Following are some of the instances of this type. In Satavali and Kumbhave (Ratnagiri District), Babhulgaon Khose (Wardha District); Satri, Ghumaval and Sunode (Jalgaon District) the neo-literates were taught by the primary school-going pupils in the "Home Classes". In the three selected villages from Jalgaon District, the school going children had been induced to teach their parents, or elders in the family and those in their neighbourhood whenever necessary. In Kinhi Village from Wardha District, the illiterates were taught by the Social worker, as there was no primary school and hence no primary school teacher. In case of Atigre and Chokak Villages from Kolhapur District, the personnel from the Training College at Kukadi (a village at a distance of some 2 miles) imparted necessary training to the neo-literates. In case of Paijarwadi from the same District, apart from the residents including the Women members took active part to conduct the classes. A number of people including a few educated females although work elsewhere return to Paijarwadi for night halts. They together outnumbered the minimum required teaching staff for the Mohim. In view of this the strength of the class was reduced on an average to 5 thus enabling the teachers to pay individual attention to the neo-literates. Some of the illiterate females from Bhanegaon Village (Nanded District) were taught individually at their homes.

Regularity of the classes, attendance of the neo-literates and their willingness to join the literacy classes.—The classes for the neo-literates in majority of the villages were held regularly at convenient places. The home classes were also conducted regularly by the school going students especially for the female illiterates.

In few cases, the people responded quite enthusiastically and joined the classes willingly thus extending their much needed willing co-operation, whereas in some cases a good deal of persuasion was required to attract the people towards knowledge and literacy.

In some villages from Akola District, the classes were conducted by the primary school teacher at the residence of the illiterates themselves. This is a welcome sign and needs to be encouraged.

Follow-up programme for retention of literacy.—In Paijarwadi (Kolhapur District) special care was taken and foresightedness was shown by the leaders in distributing the pocket edition of preliminary lessons to every individual neo-literate enabling him/her to retain his/her literacy by studying at home or during leisure time in the field. In Thanapude Village (Sangli District) circulating library was started as a follow-up measure for the retention of literacy. The follow-up programme chalked out by the Block authorities and Village Education Committee of Vadgaon Dalache Village from Poona District deserves a word of appreciation. The scheme of circulating library was started in the village through which series of pamphlets and simple booklets of Mohim were introduced for the easy reading of the neo-literates. But it was observed that an average neo-literate did not get much leisure time to concentrate his attention on such studies or reading.

It is suggested here that in the initial stages, after Gram Gaurav, Refresher's courses should be conducted and only thereafter suitable literature and charts, pamphlets, etc.

should be supplied to the neo-literates. It is also necessary for the school teacher or the Village Education Committee to take proper measures to keep touch with the neo-literates and to ensure effective follow-up programme. For this a well thought out scheme is necessary to develop contacts by conducting meetings or melava's at regular intervals between the neighbouring villages. Such meetings of neo-literates from neighbouring villages will be beneficial for the exchange of ideals and indirect retention of 100 per cent. literacy in the initial stages. Thereafter such meetings should develop group discussions on village development and other allied topics.

Impact of the Mohim Direct and Indirect effects of the adult literacy classes.—The scheme of Gram Shikshan Mohim though was not at some places executed on the desired lines and though it had not achieved the desired i.e. 100 per cent. literacy at these places direct results at many places under the scheme or rather the Mohim did help in creating long needed awareness among the people for the village development at least amongst the illiterate youths. The illiterates who were rounded up in the Mohim for the literacy classes could know the evil effects of their illiteracy, ignorance and inertness. The neo-literates could understand the importance of "Shramdan" for the village development with the result that they took active and willing part in the community works such as in approach road, construction of a temple, digging compost pits, etc. The people of Loharwadi Villages (Nasik District) had started "Gita Swadhyay Mandal" to have religious discourse on "Gita" while those of Soyagaon in the same district had undertaken construction of a new road in their village. The people of Penneshi Village (Bhandara District) themselves constructed a road by Shramdan. The people of Tadoli Village from Chanda District appeared to be aware of plan activities and participated in Shramdan for various community works. Today they have self-confidence to take up any community work in their villages without the help from outside. After the Gram Gaurav function the villagers of Khopegaon Village (Osmanabad District) joined together for repairing their village approach-road which they did by Shramdan, without the help from Village Panchayat. In Vithapur Village from Sangli District, the villagers had constructed two roomed school building in one of the hamlets of the village without any Government aid. In Tadvale Village from the same district a popular contribution to the extent of Rs. 10,000 was collected for the village, piped water supply-work, in addition to their normal contribution to small savings and defence fund was also undertaken. A new Girl's school was also started in this village due to the efforts of the villagers. In both these villages of Sangli District, cultural activities of Bhajani Mandals were undertaken through which ideas of village development, unity and co-operation was spread amongst villagers. It is worth mentioning here that the villagers from Gangalwadi (Aurangabad District) maintained their reading habits thus creating an urge among the neo-literates for knowledge. At the time of Gram Gaurav Ceremony, a magazine was also brought out by the Village Committee which contained original articles from about 50 per cent. of the neo-literates.

In the field of Co-operation and Agriculture, the Thanapude Village (Sangli District) had made a commendable progress, part of the credit for which did go to the Gram Shikshan Mohim in creating the spirit of Co-operation and Unity amongst the villagers. The neo-literates from this village could give their independent opinion regarding future developments to be undertaken by the Village Panchayat, such as construction of canals, gutters, shed for passengers at the S. T. Bus stop, etc. The neo-literate had adopted improved methods of sowing and used improved seeds, fertilisers and manures. This is definitely an index of change in the level of understanding of an average neo-literate and of their increasing interest in the matters of village activities. The undertaking and completion of various community works viz., approach road, compost pits, Mahadeo temple construction, Gymnasium, fencing of school farm etc. showed their initiative in such development activities. Many cultivators were aware of their responsibilities and the importance of registering the births and deaths in the village. They claimed to have achieved a complete prohibition in the village. The villagers had utter disregard for the customs like shaving of heads of the widows and evil practices like cheating witchcraft, etc. They chose to feed their own children with the milk which the village could produce and to sell it only if the milk production was in surplus. They also chose to live hygienic life and to keep their village clean. In Atigre and Pajjarwadi Villages from Kolhapur

District, the female neo-literates had shed their shyness and had become more social. The neo-literates appeared prominent in thinking independently regarding the developmental activities which the Village Panchayat should undertake in its village.

The people in Paijarwadi (Kolhapur District), Satavli and Kumbhave (Ratnagiri District) did not practise untouchability and the scheduled castes families lived with the rest of the communities. Though Paijarwadi was a hamlet it had an independent primary school and its headmaster reported that Gram Shikshan Mohim had helped in attracting the backward class pupils who were not sent to the school by their parents before.

In general, in a village covered by the Gram Shikshan Mohim men showed a greater degree of confidence in themselves. According to the neo-literates, the most common benefit which they could derive on being literate was that they could read the sign boards or the Route Boards displayed on the S. T. Bus and thus could unmistakably read and learn the board the correct time-table of the S. T. Buses.

In the village Vadgaon Dalache (Poona District), the villagers had constructed one approach road, two drinking water wells with full contribution from the people. More contributions from the people were received (after Gram Gaurav) for developmental works. Also with the villagers' efforts a Seventh (VII) Standard class was introduced. About 23 neo-literates (members of youth clubs) from the village attended Lok Sahayak Sena Shibir in May 1962. Various cultural programmes were conducted in which Mahila Mandal boldly took part in all activities which were carried out in the village. Another indirect effect of Gram Shikshan Mohim which was noticed was that the parents of the pupils were not required to be persuaded for sending their children to the school. It was observed that the neo-literates kept their children clean and had household articles arranged neatly in their houses. The students took pride in teaching their parents and elders. This naturally induced them to pay more attention to their own studies and home work resulting improvement in their reading habits and in their progress at the school (This was observed from daily attendance and progress of the pupils in the school). Similarly the school going children developed their habit of reading books, newspapers and other material outside their syllabus.

CHAPTER XI

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Gram Shikshan Mohim was launched in the State of Maharashtra on 17th March 1961. The main object of launching the scheme was to remove adult illiteracy of the persons between the age-group of 14-50 and to achieve all-round development of the village. Since the inception of the scheme, 1257 villages from various districts in the State have been covered under the scheme. With a view to finding out the achievements of the Mohim in regard to eradication of illiteracy as well as the achievements in the field of all sided development of the villages covered under this scheme, it was decided to conduct a survey of the work done under Gram Shikshan Mohim in 1963 and 1964. For the purpose of the survey about 63 villages were selected by random sampling out of the 1257 villages covered under the scheme. While assessing the achievements under the scheme, all the villages covered under the Mohim were split up into four different categories according to the dates on which the villages achieved cent per cent. literacy. The four categories A, B, C and D were classified according to period during which cent. per cent. literacy was achieved, villages achieving cent. per cent. literacy upto 30th June 1962 (A), from 1st July 1962 to 31 December 1962 (B), 1st January 1963 to 31st March 1963 (C) and after 1st April 1963 (D). For the purpose of conducting the survey different questionnaires were prepared. One of the questionnaires was issued to the Parishad Education Officers and the Chief Executive Officers who are directly responsible for the implementation of the scheme at the district level from 1st May 1962. This was done with a view to ascertaining the achievements of the Mohim and securing their suggestions for further improvements of the Mohim so as to accelerate the work of the implementation of the Gram Shikshan Mohim in the rest of the villages which were not covered under the Mohim till this time. Similarly, another questionnaire (Schedule II) was prepared for the assessment of all-round development of the village and was delivered to the Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat, Secretary of the Co-operative Society and the Gram Sevak. A third questionnaire (Schedule III) was also prepared for being delivered to the selected neo-literates from the selected villages, with a view to assessing the personal achievements as well as personal development of the individual who attained literacy by attending the classess opened under this scheme. The information in regard to adult illiterates and neo-literates according to their sex and occupation was also collected on the spot in the selected villages. These questionnaires were delivered by the Research Assistants working under the District Statistical Officers in each district, to the selected neo-literates in the villages selected from the respective districts. While selecting the villages, it was attempted that at least one village from each of the four categories was covered in each district. About 20 neo-literates were selected for delivering the questionnaire from each selected village. The actual conduct of the survey was also supervised by the District Statistical Officer and their individual observations have also been consolidated and a separate chapter as "General observations of District Statistical Officers during the Field Work of the Survey" is separately incorporated in this report. However, the general findings of the survey are as indicated below :—

Schedule A

(1) LISTING AND STRATIFICATION OF THE NEO-LITERATES IN SELECTED VILLAGES :

The total number of neo-literates is observed to be 2,37,288 including 94,679 Males and 1,42,609 Females. The figures are arrived at on the basis of estimation adopted in this Survey, as against the actual figures of neo-literates of 2,79,906 including 1,09,898 males and 1,70,008 females reported by the various Zilla Parishads in the State. This difference is probably due to the fact that the information that has been collected is from two different sources and there is possibility that the factual data collected from the various Zilla Parishads is slightly on the higher side.

Out of the total number of neo-literates 57.8 per cent. are observed to be engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural Labourers, 36.5 per cent. are engaged in Agricultural

labour and other casual labour and only 5.7 per cent are found to be engaged in other than the above two occupations. 60.1 per cent. of the total number of neo-literates are found to be females and 39.9 per cent are males. Of the 60.1 per cent. female neo-literates, 38.5 per cent. are engaged in cultivation, 18.5 per cent. in Agricultural Labour and other casual labour and 3.1 per cent. in other occupations. While the corresponding break-up of the 39.9 per cent. male neo-literates is 19.3, 18.0 and 2.6 respectively. It is also observed that out of the total number of neo-literates covered under the scheme, 14.6 per cent belong to the age-group of 14 to 20, 73.1 per cent. are in the age-group of 21 to 40 and only 12.3 per cent. are under the age-group above 41 years. Thus it will be seen that the major portion of the neo-literates under this scheme is covered under the age-group 21 to 40 years. From the various percentages worked out for different age-groups, it is observed that major portion in all the age-group is engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural labour.

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF NEO-LITERATES MADE (SEX-WISE).

It is observed that of the 1,257 villages, 87.5 per cent. villages have attained literacy to the extent of over 90 per cent., 2.8 per cent. have attained literacy between 80 to 90 per cent. There are 1.4 per cent. of the villages wherein literacy has been achieved between 10 to 20 per cent. The distribution of the villages according to sex reveals that in 88.9 per cent. villages, males have attained cent. per cent. (above 90 per cent.) literacy while in 87 per cent. of the total number of villages, females have attained cent. per cent. literacy. The per centage of villages in which males have attained literacy between 50-60 per cent. is only 5.3, and in respect of females, the percentage of villages in which literacy attained is even less than 10 per cent. is only 3.6 per cent. of the total number of villages.

Schedule II

ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE ALL ROUND DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE :

(1) *Distribution of villages according to percentage of neo-literates made against the distance from the nearest bus stop.*—The object of this tabulation is to study the effect of the distance of the village from the nearest bus-stop on attaining literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim. It is expected that the villagers within a short radius of the bus-stop will be more inclined to join these classes for attaining literacy. It is observed that of the 1257 villages, 49.7 per cent. villages are within a distance of 2 miles from the bus stop, 26.5 per cent. are within the distance between 2 to 5 miles and 13.3 per cent. are between 5 to 10 miles from the bus stop. There are 2.3 per cent. villages, i.e., 29 villages which are not having any bus stop within a radius of 20 miles. It is also observed that out of 620 villages having bus facilities within a radius of 2 miles, 575 villages are such where percentage of neo-literates is more than 90 per cent. In 18 villages the percentage of neo-literates is between 89 to 90 while in 22 villages the percentage of neo-literates is between 20 to 30. The minimum percentage of villages is observed to be in respect of the villages which are at a distance of 20 miles from the nearest bus stop. In some cases even though the villages are having facilities for communication by bus near the village, the percentage of neo-literates is lying between 10 to 30 per cent.

(2) *Distribution of the villages according to the percentage of neo-literates made against the distance from the nearest Railway Station.*—It is observed that of the 1257 villages only 10.8 per cent. of the villages have Railway facilities within a distance of 2 miles, 11 per cent. between 2 to 5 miles and 17.6 per cent. between 15 to 20 miles. 602 villages out of 1257 villages covered under this scheme are not having any Railway Station within a distance of 20 miles. However, it is likely that these villages are having bus facilities nearer about them. Out of 136 villages, within a distance of 2 miles from the Railway Station, 135 villages are such that the percentage of neo-literates is more than 90. While in 111 villages facilities of a Railway Station are available within a distance between 2 to 5 miles and the percentage of the neo-literates in these villages is more than 90. Of the 602 villages which are having no Railway station within a distance of 20 miles, 494 villages are found to have percentage of neo-literates more than 90. The lowest per centage of neo-literates between 10 to 20 is observed in 1.4 per

cent. villages, i.e. 17 villages. From comparison of the two statements for the distribution of villages according to the distance of the village from the nearest bus stop or the Railway station, it will be seen that the villages which are nearer to the bus stops are away from the Railway Station. It is also observed that the villages which are away from the bus stop and having more than 90 per cent. neo-literates must be nearer to the railway station. Of the 1257 villages, 1,100, i.e. practically 90 per cent. of the villages irrespective of the facilities of railway station, show that the percentage of neo-literates is more than 90.

(3) *Distribution of villages according to the percentage of neo-literates made against the distance from the nearest urban centre.*—Out of 1257 villages, 65.3 villages are situated within a distance of 10 miles from the urban centre and the remaining are situated beyond 10 miles from the urban centre. It is observed that in 5 per cent. villages i.e. 62 villages even though they were within a distance of 10 miles from the urban centre, the per centage of neo-literates made under the scheme falls between 10 to 30 per cent. These 62 villages where the percentage of neo-literates made falls between 20 to 30 per cent. are from Aurangabad Division. It is mainly due to the fact that the villagers reported to have attained cent. per cent. literacy were so reported on the basis of male adult illiterates only and female adults were excluded. It is seen that 1100 villages out of 1257 i.e. 87.5 per cent. are such, where the percentage of neo-literates made is more than 90.

(4) *Distribution of villages according to the percentage of neo-literates made against the villages having various types of activities.*—The object of consolidating the information is to find out how many villages are having the various facilities like Village Panchayat, Co-operative Society, Primary School, Village libraries, Mahila Mandal, Youth Club, Post-Office, Dispensary, Market-place, Radio Farm forum, Shetkari Sangh, etc. The existence of the above facilities in a village which attains cent per cent. literacy under this scheme will definitely accelerate and maintain the tempo created amongst the villagers and will help in maintaining the literacy attained. It will as well be conducive to the development of the individuals ultimately resulting into achieving some progress towards the development of the village.

(a) *Village Panchayats*

It is observed that 73 per cent. of the villages are having Village Panchayats and 27 per cent. are having no Village Panchayats. The number of villages having Village Panchayats and where cent. per cent. literacy has been achieved is 778 out of 1257 i.e. 61.9 per cent. It is, however, noted that in 45 villages in spite of the existence of Village Panchayats, the percentage of neo-literates made lies between 20 to 30 per cent. Similarly in 17 villages there is no Village Panchayat, the percentage of neo-literates made also lies between 20 to 30. However, it is significant to note that in the absence of a Village Panchayat, 322 villages are such where the percentage of neo-literates is above 90.

(b) *Co-operative Societies and Industrial Co-operatives*

Out of 1257 villages, 1025 villages, i.e. 81.5 per cent. are having Co-operative Societies while 18.5 per cent. of the villages do not possess such facility. The total number of villages attaining cent. per cent. literacy in the State is 1,100 i.e. 87.5 per cent. of the total number of villages.

(c) *Primary Schools*

97.4 per cent. villages in the State covered under the scheme are having Primary Schools while only 2.6 per cent. of villages are not having any Primary School. 87.5 per cent. villages out of 1257 have attained cent. per cent. literacy under this Mohim.

(d) *Village Library with Village Panchayat*

802 villages out of 1257 in the State, i.e. 63.8 per cent. are having Village Libraries with Village Panchayats while 36.2 per cent. villages do not have such libraries. There are 39 villages where the percentage of neo-literates made falls between 10 to 30 and the villages do not have any village libraries. However, of the 87.5 per cent. villages

attaining cent. per cent. literacy facilities of Village Libraries with Village Panchayats are available only for 54.5 per cent. villages and 33.0 per cent. villages do not have such facilities.

(e) *Mahila Mandals*

Out of 1257 villages in the State, 35.4 per cent. villages are having Mahila Mandals while 64.6 per cent. do not have such Mandals. Out of 1100 villages i.e. 87.5 per cent. of the total number of villages which have attained cent. per cent. literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim only 29.7 per cent. i.e. 373 villages have Mahila Mandals and the major portion of 57.8 per cent. i.e. 727 villages do not have this activity in spite of attaining cent. per cent. literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim. The establishment of Mahila Mandal in villages covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim is essential to create a sense of awareness among the female members.

(f) *Youth Clubs*

The establishment of Youth Club in villages is an important activity for achieving progress in the efforts for achievement of all-round development of a village. However, from the Survey conducted for 1257 villages covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim, it is observed that 68.2 per cent. villages have not yet undertaken this activity. It is further observed that 87.5 per cent. i.e. 1100 villages have attained cent. per cent. literacy under this Mohim out of which 56.1 per cent. villages have this activity while 31.4 per cent. villages, it seems, have not yet taken up this activity, even though the villages have attained cent. per cent. literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim. It is also noted that in 1.5 per cent. villages i.e. 17 villages the percentage of neo-literates made falls between 10 to 20 and in 3.6 per cent. villages, i.e. 45 villages it lies between 20 to 30. But in general it is observed that the villages in which Youth Clubs have been established and which have attained cent. per cent. literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim, the percentage of neo-literates made falls above 60.

(g) *Post-Office*

The existence of Post offices in villages is likely to create a tendency amongst the villagers of taking advantage of the facilities provided to them especially the adult illiterates attaining literacy under this Mohim are likely to be tempted to write letters to their near relatives. There is a possibility that this habit if developed amongst the neo-literates will help them at least to a certain extent for retention of the literacy attained. With a view to assessing the facilities provided in different villages, the information regarding the availability of post offices in the villages covered under the Mohim has been collected. It is observed that out of 1257 villages 414 villages are having the location of post offices in their villages while the majority 67.1 per cent. do not have such facilities. It is also noted that out of 87.5 per cent. villages which have attained cent. per cent. literacy under the Mohim only 27.6 per cent. villages have post offices while a large majority 59.9 per cent. i.e. 753 villages are not having facilities.

(h) *Market places*

It is very convenient for the villages to have a market place in the village itself so that they are not required to go out to the nearest market place every week. With a view to assessing the percentage of villages covered under the Mohim, the information in this aspect has been collected and it is observed that of the 1257 villages only 12.4 per cent. villages have market places in their villages and a large majority of 87.6 per cent. villages attaining cent. per cent. literacy do not have such facility in their villages. It is, however, noted that out of 87.5 per cent. villages attaining cent. per cent. literacy only 8.7 per cent. have market places located in their villages itself while a large majority of 78.8 per cent. villages i.e. 991 villages do not have any market places in their village.

(1) *Radio Farm Forum.*

The establishment of Radio Farm Forum is an important activity as far as the villages are concerned because through the daily Radio programmes, topics relating to the agriculturists are discussed. The members of this farm forum are expected to discuss the topics heard on the radio and naturally they are inclined to make use of the knowledge attained

through the Radio Farm Forums. This also creates amongst the villagers curiosity to know about new experiments in farming which is likely to result into achieving progress in the development of farming as well as more production. With this point in view while taking the survey, information was collected in regard to the villages covered under this scheme and having such Radio Farm Forums in their villages.

It is observed that out of 1257 villages covered under the scheme in the State as a whole, 27.3 per cent. villages have the facilities and 72.7 per cent. villages do not have such facilities. Of the 87.5 per cent. villages attaining cent per cent. literacy, 23.3 per cent. i.e. 293 villages have Radio Farm Forums while a large majority of 64.2 per cent. i.e. 807 villages do not have such activities.

(4) *Distribution of villages according to percentage of neo-literates made against the initiative taken by the village organisers.*—The success of the implementation of the scheme mainly depends upon the degree of initiative taken by the people. It is observed that the initiative for implementation of the scheme in the various villages selected for being covered under this scheme is taken up by various agencies like Village Panchayats, Youth Clubs, Shetkari Sangh, by the villagers themselves, officers of the Education Department, and Block Development Officers. While consolidating the replies it is observed that in some cases the initiative was taken by more than one agency. After consolidating all the replies received, it is observed that of the total replies 2086, 35.2 per cent. of the replies show that the initiative was taken by the Village Panchayats. 30.4 per cent. of the replies state that the initiative was taken by the Villagers themselves. In 19.6 per cent. replies it is observed that the initiative was taken by the officers of the Education Department and in 13.1 per cent. replies, the initiative was taken by the Block Development Officers. Taking into consideration the replies in this respect, received from the various persons interviewed for the questionnaire it is observed that in the case of villages attaining cent. per cent. literacy under this scheme, only 32.0 per cent. of the replies show initiative taken by the Village Panchayats. The next percentage of 27.1 is for the people's contribution and 14.0 per cent. for officers of the Education Department and 11.1 per cent. for Block Development Officers. Thus it will be seen that about 60 per cent. of the replies reveal that the initiative was taken by the local agencies. The percentage of local initiative is satisfactory. However, if the percentage of local initiative is further increased it is likely that a large number of villages will be covered under the scheme.

(5) *Distribution of villages according to the percentage of neo-literates made as against the number of examinations conducted.*—Under the Gram Shikshan Mohim at the end of the period of four months a test examination is conducted to verify the attainment of literacy in respect of adult illiterates enrolled in the classes. It is likely that all the adult illiterates will not be considered to have attained literacy at the end of four months only. In such cases, such of the adult illiterates who could not pass the test are again required to attend classes till they attain the expected standard for passing the test. In view of this, for attaining cent per cent. literacy in respect of the adult illiterates enrolled in a village covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim many a time more than one examination is required to be conducted. While tabulating the information collected in this respect it is observed that the maximum number of tests that have been conducted are six.

Of the 1257 villages in 31.6 per cent. villages only one test was conducted while two tests were conducted in 32.1 per cent. villages and three tests were required to be conducted in 20.4 per cent. villages and in four villages only six examinations were conducted. Out of 87.5 per cent. villages which have attained cent. per cent. literacy 60.9 per cent. villages are such wherein examinations were required to be conducted once or twice and in 12 per cent. villages four examinations were required to be conducted. The number of examinations conducted has a direct bearing on the regularity in attendance and the tenacity of the villages to achieve literacy.

(6) *Distribution of villages according to percentage of neo-literates made against regular attendance at the classes under the Scheme.*—The classes opened under this scheme for attaining cent. per cent. literacy in the villages selected to be covered under

this scheme are expected to run for a period of four months. It is expected that the adult illiterates enlisted under these classes should attend these classes very regularly and as such efforts were made to ascertain in showing which section either male or female is regular in these classes. In some cases the replies received show that both males and females are regular. However, out of 1456 replies received, it is seen that 57 per cent. of the replies reveal that male adult illiterates are more regular than females.

(7) *Census of illiterates conducted by house to house approach.*—Under the scheme, the adult illiterates are to be counted before the Mohim by house to house approach. Of the various replies received 88.1 per cent. show that the census was taken up by house to house approach. The relative percentages of the replies revealing the census of illiterates conducted by house to house approach or census not so taken for the State as a whole and for the various regions and in various categories is as indicated in the relevant tables. In the State as a whole, the replies show that in 88.4 per cent. of the villages that census was taken by house to house approach.

(8) *Willingness of males and females to attend the classes.*—Adult illiterates were persuaded to join the classes. However, it is rather difficult to persuade female adult illiterates and as such information was collected to find out what percentage of the females attended the classes willingly and after persuasion. It is observed that 41.1 per cent. of the replies show that the females attended these classes willingly. However, 58.9 per cent. of the replies reveal that the females attended the classes after a good deal of persuasion.

(9) *Seating arrangements for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes neo-literates in the classes.*—It is observed from the various replies received, that 72 per cent. of the replies show that they were studying along with the others. However, where it was not convenient for these adult illiterates to join other classes, 24.7 per cent. of the replies reveal that special classes to suit their convenience were conducted in their localities.

(10) *Payment of grant of 0.50 nP. per neo-literates.*—The grant at the rate of 0.50 nP. is paid to the neo-literates as soon as all the adult illiterates are made literate under the scheme on receipt of such information from the Parishad Education Officer concerned. 46.8 per cent. of the total number of villages state that they have received such grant while the per centage of villages yet to receive the grant is 53.2.

(11) *Maintenance of registers by the Village Panchayats or the Village School Committee showing the use of various Library books by individual neo-literates.*—The maintenance of such registers is very important especially from the point of view of retention of illiteracy attained under the Mohim. If a neo-literate does not develop the habit of reading, it is very likely that he may again lapse into illiteracy. It is significant to note that 52.7 per cent. of the villages have maintained such registers.

(12) *Reading Habits of Students in Primary Schools.*—It is expected that after achieving cent. per cent. literacy under the Mohim a natural consequence would be the reading habits of the children attending Primary Schools should generally improve. With a view to assessing the impact on the adult illiterates attaining literacy under the scheme on the reading habits of their children in Primary Schools, information was collected from the school teachers at the time of the Survey and it is observed that 77.3 per cent. of the replies show that such habits have improved and in 17 per cent. replies no such improvement has been observed.

(13) *Public participation in Community Works.*—After attaining cent. per cent. literacy it is but natural that the villagers get interested in participating in community works towards the development of the villages. The various replies received in this respect reveal that in 36.5 per cent. villages community work was taken up after Gram Caurav Samambha in which the villagers participated while in 62.1 per cent. villages no such community works seem to have been taken up. In case of 1.4 per cent. villages no such replies were received.

(14) *Approach to the Gram Sevaks for Guidance.*—Gram Sevaks in villages are closely associated with the developmental activities undertaken in the village. Attaining of literacy is expected to create amongst neo-literates a tendency to consult the Gram Sevak for

guidance. With a view to assessing whether such tendency has increased after the Gram Gaurav Samarambha in the villages covered under the scheme, various questions were asked and the replies received reveal that 53.9 per cent. villages are such wherein the neo-literates approach the Gram Sevak and in 44.7 per cent. villages no such tendency is observed on the basis of the replies received.

(15) *Percentage of neoliterate readers.*—Circulating libraries are established in villages which have attained cent per cent. literacy under the scheme and have celebrated the Gram Gaurav Samarambha. As soon as the circulating libraries are introduced, the sets of booklets specially prepared for the neoliterates by the Department and handed over to the village for circulation amongst the neoliterates. Each set contains ten booklets pertaining to the various topics closely connected with the village life. Till this time four such sets have been prepared out of which two sets have already been circulated and the remaining two are being circulated. These reading facilities are made available to them purely with the intention of creating interest amongst the neoliterates and to inculcate the habit of reading as well as to help them to retain the literacy attained by them. It is observed that out of 1257 villages covered under the scheme in 386 villages, i.e. 30.7 per cent., the percentage of neoliterates taking advantage of the circulating libraries is above 25 per cent. and in 52.5 per cent. villages the percentage of such neoliterate readers is between 5 per cent. and 25 per cent. In only 3.6 per cent. of the villages the neoliterate readers fall below 5 per cent. and in 43.9 per cent. villages, i.e. in 552 villages it is not clear whether the neoliterates are willing to participate or they are not inclined to take advantage of the facilities provided to them. This shows that there is an appreciable percentage of neoliterates taking interest in the reading material supplied to them. However, it seems that more efforts will have to be taken up in this direction so that the percentage of neo-literate readers goes on increasing.

(16) *Types of literature read by the neo-literates.*—With a view to assessing the types of literature that is being read by the neoliterates attaining the literacy under the scheme, information was collected and from the various replies recorded, it is observed that the neoliterates in 54.5 per cent. villages read the literature published and supplied separately under the Gram Shikshan Mohim while Government publications regarding Plan schemes are being read in 4.5 per cent. villages. It is also observed that newspapers are being read in 8.6 per cent. villages. But in majority of the villages covered under the scheme literature and the small booklets specially prepared for the neo-literates are being read.

(17) *Increase in percentage of attendance.*—In respect of villages covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim it is expected that percentage of attendance in Primary Schools should increase especially in view of the fact that the neo-literates will not like their children to remain at home instead of attending a school. Regular attendance in the schools by the children is of utmost importance from the point of view of the children also. This particular factor may to a certain extent help to avoid wastage and stagnation in Primary Schools.

Of the 1257 villages, it is observed that in 39.4 per cent. villages, attendance of boys has increased up to 5 per cent. while in 22.6 per cent. villages, the percentage increase in attendance of the boys in Primary Schools has increased between 5 to 10 per cent. and in 19.9 per cent. villages the attendance of boys has increased between 10 to 25 per cent. In 142 villages i.e. 2.5 per cent. villages the increase in attendance of boys is to the extent of more than 25 per cent. Similarly in case of girls, the percentage increase is less than 5 per cent. in 15.7 per cent. villages and the increase lies between 5 to 10 per cent. in 28.6 per cent. villages and between 10 to 25 in 24.7 per cent. villages. It is significant to note that in 11.3 per cent. villages the attendance of girls has increased more than 25 per cent. 2.9 per cent. of the villages have not replied regarding either increase or decrease in percentage of attendance in the villages so covered under the Mohim. Similarly it is also noted that in certain cases, the percentage of attendance has increased while replies in cases of a very few villages show that the attendance has decreased of a very few villages show that the attendance has decreased to a certain extent. Thus decrease in attendance as reflected in the replies received is probably to the fact that students have migrated from one school to another school due to opening of new Primary Schools in villages where such facilities were not previously available. The establishment of new schools in the nearby areas is likely to attract the

students from other schools. In general, it is observed that the percentage of attendance of boys and girls has definitely improved at least in respect of the villages which are covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim.

(18) *Participation of villages in Community works before and after the Gram Gaurav Samarambha (5.5).*—Adult illiterates after attaining cent. per cent. literacy under the scheme are expected to become very conscious in regard to the activities taken up in the village towards the all-round development. With a view to assessing the increase or decrease in this tendency, information was collected and it is observed that out of 1257 villages covered under the scheme at the time of the survey, the participation of the villages is increasing in 46.4 per cent. villages. While in 9.1 per cent. villages the replies show that it is to a certain extent less and in 44.5 per cent. villages no replies were received. Probably it is due to the fact that no such new works or activities were taken up in the villages which have attained cent. per cent. literacy under the scheme.

(19) *Co-operative Society (5.9).*—Villages are eager to take part in such activities. The effect of attaining cent. per cent. literacy on the tendency of the villages for participation in such activities was assessed from the various replies received. It is observed that 19.2 per cent. of the replies reveal that some people have become members of the co-operative society. While 16.9 per cent. of the replies show that these members have taken loan facilities of the co-operative society. 24.6 per cent. of the replies show that the recovery of the outstanding loans has become more speedy and effective after Gram Gaurav Samarambha.

Schedule III

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ILLITERATES AGAINST THE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS.

The total number of neo-literates including males and females in villages covered under the scheme is estimated at 2,37,288 out of which 57.8 per cent. are engaged in cultivation except agricultural labour while 36.5 per cent. of the neo-literates are engaged in agricultural labour and other casual labour whereas only 5.7 per cent. have other occupations. As regards the number of illiterates between the age-group 6-13 from the various replies received from the neo-literates it is estimated that 92.6 per cent. of the neo-literates falling under the category of cultivation only have stated that there is no illiterate in their houses between the age-group 6-13 while under the same category 87.3 per cent. of the neo-literates have stated that there is no adult illiterates between the age-group 14-50. As regards the neo-literates engaged in agricultural labour and other casual labour 87.5 per cent. of the neoliterates are such who are not having any children between 6-13 years who are not attending the Primary Schools while 78.4 per cent. of the neo-literates have stated that none of the adults between the age-group 14-50 are illiterates in their houses. Similarly out of 13,518 neo-literates engaged in other occupations 96.1 per cent. have stated that there is no illiterate child between the age-group 6-13 while under the same category 84.2 per cent. of the neo-literates have stated that there is no adult illiterate between the age-group 14-50 in their houses. Thus it will be seen that between the age-group 6-13 years only an insignificant percentage is observed to be not attending Primary Schools. This is probably due to the fact that Primary Education is not yet compulsory in all the districts of the State. There is some percentage of adult illiterates which is probably due to the fact that these adults in spite of all efforts have not joined the classes under the scheme.

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF NEO-LITERATES AGAINST THE HOUSEHOLDS AND OCCUPATIONS.

While conducting the actual Survey one neo-literate irrespective of the total number of neo-literates per household was selected for being interviewed by the research assistants. The information regarding the number of other neo-literates in the household of the selected neoliterate was collected and consolidated according to the category of occupations followed by the neo-literates.

The estimated number of neoliterates in the 1257 villages covered under the Gram Shikshan Mohim is 2,37,288 including males and females. The distribution of the neo-literates according to the occupations shows that 57.8 per cent. are engaged in cultivation

excluding agricultural labour, 36.5 in agricultural labour and other casual labour while 5.7 per cent. are engaged in other occupations. Out of 57.8 per cent. of the neo-literates engaged in cultivation 47.1 per cent. of the households have only one neo-literate while 32.6 per cent. have two neo-literates and in only 10.1 per cent. there are 3 neo-literates. It is significant to note that in 250 households, i.e. 0.2 per cent. households it is observed that there are 8 neo-literates who have attained literacy under the scheme. In the category of neo-literates engaged in agricultural labour and other casual labour the total number of households having one neo-literate is 45.4 per cent. while there are two neo-literates in 43.8 per cent. households. In 13 households it is observed that there are 7 neo-literates per house. As regards the neo-literates engaged in other occupations 38.7 per cent. households have only one neo-literate while 45.1 per cent. have two neo-literates and in 0.3 per cent. households there are 5 neo-literates per household. All the above observations are based on the presumption that the selected neo-literate represents one household.

(3) RETENTION OF LITERACY:

Out of 1257 villages covered under the Mohim in the various districts of the State 63 villages were selected by random sampling for the purpose of actual conduct of the Survey. In each of the selected villages about 20 neo-literates were tested by delivering the questionnaire. This questionnaire was delivered by the Research Assistants in each district. For testing the neoliterates especially in regard to the retention of the literacy attained under the Mohim, the neo-literate was asked to read and write as well as to count numbers from 1 to 100. He was also expected to do some simple additions and subtractions and very simple calculations in connection with the money transactions. While the neoliterate was tested for reading, it was particularly observed whether he can read fluently, slowly with help, slowly without help, only partially with help and could not read even with help. As regards the writing test it was observed whether he writes with ease correctly, writes with difficulty, writes with difficulty but correctly, writes partially correctly, writes wrongly or does not make any effort at all to write. An adult illiterate covered under the scheme is said to have become literate when he has acquired (1) ability to read printed passages with understanding, with the help of the vocabulary used by the Gram Shikshan Mohim, (2) to write matter dictated from the literature supplied by the State Social Education Committee for Maharashtra for Social Education Classes. While tabulating the results the statements have been prepared showing the reading ability as well as the writing ability according to the various tests administered to the neo-literates. Such of the neo-literates who can read fluently or slowly with help and can write with ease correctly and write with difficulty but correctly have been considered as literate or to have retained their literacy attained under the Mohim, while such of the neo-literates who can read slowly with help and partially with help and can write partially correctly are considered as semi-literates or those who need some refreshing. Such of the neo-literates who cannot read even with help and cannot write correctly or do not make any efforts at all have been considered as illiterate or as totally relapsed into illiteracy even though they had attained literacy under the Mohim. The various observations arrived at from the final tabulations are as indicated below :

Out of the 2,37,288 neo-literates estimated to have attained cent. per cent. literacy under the Gram Shikshan Mohim, 43.9 per cent. of the neo-literates are found to have retained their literacy, it is further seen that 9.7 per cent. of the neo-literates can read well and write partially correctly. It is necessary to have a refreshing course for such neo-literates to restore their writing ability. 2.5 per cent. of the neo-literates can read well but cannot write correctly or they do not make any efforts to write at all. It is also observed that 5.7 per cent. of the neo-literates can read with help and partially without help but are good at writing. 11.4 per cent. of the neo-literates can write partially correctly but need some refreshing for reading and 7.8 per cent. of the neo-literates cannot write at all. It is also observed that only 0.92 per cent. of the neo-literates can write partially correctly but are not in a position to read even with help. It is significant to note that only 18.1 per cent. of the neo-literates are such that they cannot read even with help and cannot write at all. The total number of neo-literates falling under this category is 42,936 as against the total estimated number of neo-literates of 2,37,288. Thus it will

be seen that 43.9 per cent. of the total number of neo-literates have retained their literacy while 18.1 per cent. of the neo-literates have totally relapsed into illiteracy and the remaining number of neoliterates, i.e. 38 per cent. are such that they can be considered as capable of retaining their literacy provided they are given some refreshing courses to bring their ability on par with other neo-literates who have retained their literacy completely as far as writing and reading abilities are concerned.

Out of 1,42,609 female neo-literates estimated to have been covered under the scheme 45.1 per cent. have retained their literacy completely while 8.2 per cent. need some coaching in writing and 3.2 per cent. of the female neo-literates possess the ability of reading but cannot write at all. Similarly 3.2 per cent. of the females can read slowly or partially with help but are good at writing and 10.4 per cent. of the female neo-literates under this category need some refreshing in writing and 8.4 per cent. cannot write at all. There is very insignificant percentage, that is only 1 per cent. of the female neo-literates who cannot read at all but can write partially correctly. It is also observed that 30,513 female neo-literates as against the total estimated number of female neo-literates 1,42,609 i.e. 20.5 per cent. can be considered to have totally relapsed into illiteracy.

As regards the male-neoliterates out of 94,679, 42.0 per cent. have retained their literacy completely while 12.1 per cent. need some refreshing in writing and 1.3 per cent. cannot write at all. 9.3 per cent. of the male neo-literates who can read with some difficulty but are good at writing and 13 per cent. of the neo-literates under this category of reading need some coaching in writing and 6.9 per cent. cannot write at all. 0.9 per cent. of the male neoliterates who cannot read even with help are found to be able to write with ease and write partially correctly but 14.5 per cent. of the total number of male neo-literates have been observed to have totally relapsed into illiteracy. Thus it will be seen that the percentage of male neo-literates as far as complete retention of literacy attained under the Gram Shikshan Mohim is considered is less than that of female, while the percentage of neo-literates who have totally relapsed into illiteracy is observed to be more in case of female neo-literates than relapsing into illiteracy of male neo-literates. The percentages are 14.5 per cent. in case of male neo-literates and 20.5 per cent. in case of female neo-literates as against the percentage of 18.1 of the over-all percentage of neo-literates relapsing into total illiteracy.

As regards other abilities of the neo-literates regarding counting and simple additions and substrations, it is observed that 49 per cent. of the neo-literates can count with ease correctly, 20.6 per cent. of the neo-literates can count with difficulty but correctly, 11.0 per cent. can count partially but correctly and 7.4 per cent. counted wrongly and only 12.1 per cent. did not make any efforts for counting. Similarly 36.6 per cent. of the neo-literates were conversant with simple additions and substrations and did the same easily and correctly. 30.6 per cent. of the neo-literates could do additions and substrations slowly but correctly. 18.9 per cent. of the neo-literates do not add and subtract correctly while 13.9 per cent. of the neo-literates were not inclined to make any efforts at all.

(4) OBSERVATIONS REGARDING SELF-KNOWLEDGE OF THE NEOLITERATES.

The adult illiterates made literate under the Gram Shikshan Mohim are required to become more conscious and so questions which were directly delivered to the villagers by the Research Assistant at the time of actual survey, were asked to study whether the curiosity of a neo-literate to know himself is aroused by his training under the Gram Shikshan Mohim. Various questions relate to the consciousness aroused by literacy about his own particulars. The possible replies to each question have also been indicated in the questions prepared for this purpose. The replies received have been consolidated to show the development of an individual due to the training received under this Scheme.

It is observed that the total estimated number of neoliterates covered till this time under this scheme is 2,37,288 out of which 94,679 are male neo-literates and 1,42,609 are female neo-literates. It is observed that 91.9 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 73 per cent. of the female neo-literates replied correctly and independently or state approximately correctly their age in years. 70 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 67 per cent. of the female neo-literates replied correctly without counting or correctly

with counting, and replied correctly and independently or approximately correctly their age at the time when they got married. A neo-literate is expected to know exactly the members of the family-males females. It was tried to ascertain whether the males or females neoliterates can give at random the number of female and male members in his family and it is observed that 90.4 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 82.4 per cent. of the female neoliterates replied correctly to the question regarding the male and female members of their households although they are found to be ignorant of the extent of land with them. With a view to assessing whether the curiosity for knowing the area particulars of the land cultivated by a person is roused due to his training under the scheme a question was asked to the neo-literates and it is observed that 36 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 1.8 per cent. of the female neo-literates can answer it correctly with efforts and without efforts. Similarly, the cultivators are expected to know how much land revenue is paid by them. From the replies, it is observed that 34.3 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 14.2 per cent. of the female neo-literates answered the question correctly. It is also ascertained whether the neo-literates had any opportunity to see the particulars of their land under V. F. "VII" and "XII". The percentage of male and female neo-literates who have seen these documents is observed to be much less. Only 19.7 per cent. of the male neo-literates and hardly 2 per cent. of the female neo-literates seem to have seen these documents. Efforts were also made to verify whether the neo-literates are in a position to report correctly the crops grown by them during the last season. The question was intended to test the memories and the attitude of the neo-literates. It is significant to note that 60.9 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 46.3 per cent. of the female neo-literates answered, this question correctly without any efforts and some with little efforts. Very small percentage of male and female neo-literates replied the question partially, and independently and partially with help. It was also enquired to see whether neo-literates have any idea of their weekly household expenditure. The question was intended to know whether the neo-literates make any efforts to answer the question as well as to observe their attitude when this question is asked. Some of the neo-literates told approximately correctly and in some cases it was observed that they can keep accounts also. It is observed that 51 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 32.4 per cent. of the female neo-literates could answer the question readily. Enquiries were also made to find out whether the neo-literates had any time thought of their heights in inches. The intention was to find out how they react to this question and what efforts they make in knowing their height. The replies show that 34.7 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 9.2 per cent. of the female neo-literates replied the question correctly. Tobacco-chewing and smoking are observed as the usual habits with the villagers and as such it was enquired as to how many neo-literates have an idea regarding expenditure incurred on this particular item. It is significant to note that 64.7 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 29.5 per cent. of the female neo-literates have answered the question effortlessly and correctly. This is indirectly an indication that the neo-literates are developing the sense in regard to the extent of expenditure that is incurred on even very minor items. The relative percentages indicated in the above table will show clearly that the percentages of male or female neo-literates having an idea about their self-knowledge is encouraging and it is observed that in general the literacy attained under the scheme has a definite impact on increasing the power understanding of the neo-literates about their self knowledge which, in the course, is likely to be developed.

5. OBSERVATIONS REGARDING THE CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND LIVING STD. OF THE NEO-LITERATES:—

While taking the survey and delivering the questionnaire some questions were selected to find out the impact of various lessons taught to the neo-literates in the classes under the Gram Shikshan Mohim. The questions on decent living, hygienic living, educating the children of the neoliterates, making best use of leisure time, have been included because such lessons are taught to the neoliterates through the syllabus prescribed by the Gram Shikshan Mohim. The adult illiterates who become literates under the scheme are expected to have developed some change in the outlook and the standard of living as compared to the period before the adult illiterate became literate under the Mohim. The change in the outlook and the standard of living are judged by delivering a number of questions in this

connection directly to the neoliterates. From the various replies received in this respect, it is observed that 67 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 81.9 per cent. female neoliterates were found to have put on clean-washed clothes i.e. the percentage in case of female neoliterates is more than in case of male neoliterates. Then tendency of giving more attention to cleanliness is observed more in case of females than in case of males. 62.4 per cent. of the male neoliterates are observed to be in the habit of using soap for washing clothes. While 17.7 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 11.2 per cent. of the female neoliterates do not use soap but have shown their inclination towards the use of it in future. However, 15.1 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 8.6 per cent. of the female neoliterates have stated that they cannot afford to use soap and a very insignificant percentages of 4.7 and 0.1 of the male and female neoliterates respectively have shown their indifference to washing clothes with soap. 27.6 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 75.7 per cent. of the female neoliterates are observed to be taking care of their hair daily. While 32.9 per cent. of the male and 20.9 per cent. of the females oil and comb their hair periodically. It is observed that 66.2 per cent. of the males neoliterates and 74.9 per cent. of the female neoliterates have stated that their children take bath every day. The percentage is quite satisfactory showing definitely the inclination of the neoliterates towards the cleanliness of their children. This will have an indirect effect on their health. As regards the drinking water, it is observed that 29.1 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 24.1 per cent. of the female neoliterates replied that they filter drinking water on a piece of cloth every day, while 0.6 per cent. of the neo-literates merely heat the drinking water. 52.8 per cent. of the male neo-literates and 59.3 per cent. of the female neo-literates have stated that they drink water without heating or filtering because they think that it is not practicable. It is observed that 2.5 per cent. of the neoliterates and 5.4 per cent. of the female neoliterates have stated that their children answer the nature's call in the latrines. While the majority do so in the fields in places away from the Gaathan. This is probably due to the fact that each and every house in a village does not have latrines. 76.7 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 81.1 per cent. of the female neo-literates have declared that vegetables and grains are washed with clean water and they sort out the spoiled ones, while 14.3 per cent. and 16.9 per cent. of the male and female neo-literates have stated that they wash it with clean water. Only 31.9 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 15.5 per cent. of the female neoliterates are observed to be bold enough in giving the replies but they lack confidence in replying. 38.8 per cent. and 48 per cent. of the male and female neoliterates are found to be bold and have confidence in replies. It is observed that children of 44.4 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 52.7 per cent. of the female neoliterates are clean and tidy while in the case of 59.4 per cent. of the neoliterates (Males plus females), their children are observed to be unclean but tidy. The neoliterates were further asked regarding their opinion about education of their children. After attaining literacy the neoliterates are expected to be of the opinion that their children should receive good education. It is significant to note that 47.7 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 37.6 per cent. of the female neoliterates think that their children should take education at least upto Vernacular Final and 41.3 per cent. and 46 per cent. of the male and female neoliterates respectively have stated that their children should be given higher education. A high percentage of the replies in this respect clearly show an indication of the urge inculcated in the mind of neoliterates to give education to their children. As regards cultural and artistic development, it is observed that in 51.6 per cent. of female members of the total number of households of the neoliterates are found to be displaying Rangoli in front of their houses. 32.1 per cent. of the female neoliterates are such that the family members stitch their own clothes of their daily requirement. 11.7 per cent. of the females of the neoliterates have stated that the members of the household of neoliterates are interested in making items of handicrafts. 15.5 per cent. of the females of neoliterates are such that the family members are interested in the embroidery work. 1.7 per cent. of the females of the neoliterates are observed to spin cotton yarn on charkha and 4.8 per cent. are attracted towards weaving clothes etc. It is observed that 61.9 per cent. of the neoliterates get some leisure time every day during the off season.

From the various replies received in regard to the utilisation of the leisure time it is observed that 15.4 per cent. are interested in taking rest and sleep. 18.3 per cent. use the leisure time for chitchating with the members of the family while 11.4 per cent. are observed to be interested in reading newspapers and books in the leisure time. Only 2.6 per cent. of the replies show that the leisure time is used by the villagers in listening to Radio pro-

grammes in the Village Panchayat's Office. 1.9 per cent. of the replies show that they spend their leisure time in maintaining the accounts of the expenditure on farming and households. 16.6 per cent. of the replies show that the leisure time is used by the neoliterates in looking after the cattle, repairing, oiling the tools and implements etc. Only 2.2 per cent. of the replies show that the leisure time is utilised by the neoliterates in joining other villages to do some community work and 12.9 per cent. of the replies show that the leisure time is used for some other activities.

(6) OBSERVATIONS REGARDING THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEOLITERATES :—

It was intended to study how far the impact of teachings under Gram Shikshan Mohim on a neoliterate has been towards increasing his needs, demands and urge for knowing. With a view to assessing the progress achieved in this direction, different questions were framed and delivered to the neoliterates. It is observed that 17.5 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 10.9 per cent. female neoliterates know the correct information regarding the borders of India. 23.6 per cent. and 16.3 per cent. of the male and female neoliterates made some efforts to reply the question. 62.7 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 54.4 per cent. of female neoliterates replied correctly the question regarding the directions. 8.8 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 3.1 per cent. of the female neoliterates show that they are aware of the democracy and are in a position to express their views, while 73.9 per cent. of the neoliterates know what is democracy but cannot express it properly. 19.2 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 9.0 per cent. of the female neoliterates have a clear idea of the year in which the next general election will be held. 58.6 per cent. of the neoliterates have replied that there will be next general election but the exact year could not be specified. 9.4 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 2.3 per cent. of the female neoliterates have an idea of the different projects taken under the Plan namely 'Koyna Project'. But 19.9 per cent. of the neoliterates knew this project but could not express it properly. 41.8 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 14.4 per cent. of the female neoliterates know about the basic chemical fertilisers which are available to them for use in their fields. It is observed that 27.9 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 26.9 per cent. of the female neoliterates engaged in cultivation are using the improved seeds or improved methods of sowing. 36.3 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 17.6 per cent. of the female neoliterates are aware of the help that they get from the society. 21.3 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 1.3 per cent. female neoliterates are taking advantage of the help and guidance of the Gram Sewaks. 98.1 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 97.7 per cent. of the female neoliterates have stated that they will immediately get themselves vaccinated against the outbreak of any epidemic. This clearly shows the sense of awareness of taking precautions against epidemic. 46.6 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 24.3 per cent. of the female neoliterates have expressed that the people of their own accord should register the births or deaths, while 39.6 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 40.3 per cent. of the female neoliterates are of the opinion that it is the duty of the police patil. 43.1 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 13.8 per cent. of the female neoliterates are fully aware of the duties and functions of the Village Panchayat. 10.9 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 5.8 per cent. of the female neoliterates have desire to take part in Shramadan but could not take it as there was no such opportunity. 51.5 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 12.0 per cent. of the female neoliterates participated in community works either by Shramadan or by paying cash contributions. 31.9 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 17.8 per cent. of the female neoliterates have expressed that the attainment of literacy under the scheme has created self-confidence in all that they do regarding their occupations. While 21.2 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 34 per cent. of the female neoliterates have stated that the attainment of literacy has created only self-confidence, and they go to a big village for marketing. 28.9 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 9.8 per cent. of the female neoliterates have expressed the view that after attaining cent per cent. literacy under the scheme they have become more social with their fellow villagers. It is significant to note that 84.3 per cent. of the replies have revealed that there is a co-operative society or an industrial co-operative society in the concerned villages. Where the co-operative societies are established, 41 per cent. of the male neoliterates and 30.9 per cent. of the female neoliterates have become members of such co-operative societies. This reveals the increasing tendency of becoming members of the co-operative society to take advantage of the facilities provided by co-operative societies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Gram Shikshan Mohim is an ambitious scheme introduced not only to fight illiteracy in the rural areas but also to achieve all-round development of the village. The main objects of the Scheme are as indicated below :—

(a) Eradication of illiteracy of the adults within the age-group 14-50 by starting Social Education and Home Classes.

(b) Retaining literacy and enriching the knowledge of the villagers through Circulating Library Scheme.

(c) Bringing about all-sided development of the village through Social Education Centres.

With a view to assessing the actual attainment of the above object underlying the scheme the survey was conducted. The details of the observations have been indicated in the relevant chapters. The results arrived at show that the objects of the Scheme by and large have been realised. However, a careful scrutiny of the various results arrived at reveals that some measures to accelerate the implementation of the scheme and to remove the deficiencies observed through the Survey are necessary. The following are some of the suggestions for improving the shortcomings observed in the implementation of the Scheme :—

Schedule A.

(1) *Listing and stratification of the villages.*—The total number of neoliterates arrived at on the basis of the estimation made in this survey and the actual figures of the neoliterates reported by the various Zilla Parishads slightly differ. The variation is likely to be due to the fact that proper care in enlisting of the adult illiterates in the villages covered under the Mohim is not taken. It is, therefore suggested that whenever the villages is selected for implementation of the Mohim utmost care is necessary to see that all the adult illiterates between the age-group 14-50 are properly enlisted.

The census of the adult illiterates should be taken by house to house approach to avoid the least possibility of omissions in enlisting all adult illiterates.

Schedule II.

(1) *Distribution of villages according to the percentage of neoliterates made against the villages having various types of activities.*—The existence of facilities like village Panchayats, Co-operative Society, Primary Schools, Village Libraries, Mahila Mandals, Youth Clubs, Post Offices, Dispensaries, Market-places, Radio Farm Forums, Shetkari Sanghs etc. in a village attaining cent. per cent. literacy is expected to accelerate and maintain the tempo created amongst the villagers and will also help in maintaining literacy attained. It will as well be conducive to the development of the individuals ultimately resulting into progress towards the development of the village.

(a) Village Panchayat.

It is observed that 73 per cent. of the villages covered under the Scheme have Village Panchayats while 27 per cent. are not having any Village Panchayat. It is noted that in spite of the existence of Village Panchayats in some villages the percentage of neoliterates made lies between 20 to 30. It is, therefore, suggested that the Village Panchayats should take more active interest in the Villages covered under the Scheme to promote the cause of Education.

(b) Co-operative Society and Industrial Co-operatives.

The results indicate that 81.5 per cent. villages covered under the Scheme are having co-operative societies and the villages are taking full advantage of this facility. However, a very small percentage of villages do not have such facility. It is, therefore, necessary to establish co-operative societies in villages wherever possible.

(c) Primary School.

97.4 per cent. villages covered under the scheme have primary schools and the existence of primary schools helps in the implementation of the scheme. Villages having no such facilities need to be considered for provision of such facilities.

(d) Village Library with Village Panchayats.

It is observed that majority of the villages with Village Panchayats are having Village Libraries. However, it is suggested that villages which have Village Panchayats but are not having Village Libraries should make it a point to provide facilities of Village Libraries. It will be very much useful to the neoliterates in villages covered under the Scheme.

(e) Mahila Mandals.

A major portion of the villages to the extent of 64.6 per cent. do not have Mahila Mandals even though it is one of the activities to be introduced as a part of the Scheme. Such of the villages which have attained cent per cent. literacy under the scheme but are not having such Mahila Mandals should take immediate steps to establish such Mandals as also to see that the activities expected to be undertaken by them are regularly undertaken.

(f) Youth Clubs.

The establishment of Youth Clubs in villages is an important activity for achievement of all-round development of the village. However, results of the survey reveal that 31.8 per cent. of the villages have not yet undertaken this activity. The implementation of the Gram Shikshan Mohim implies the existence of such Youth Clubs. It is, therefore, suggested that the villages covered under the scheme and attaining cent per cent. literacy but not having such Youth Clubs may take immediate steps for undertaking this activity.

(g) Post Offices.

The existence of Post Offices in villages is expected to create a tendency amongst the villagers of taking advantage of such facilities provided to them. Especially adult illiterates attaining literacy under this Mohim are likely to be tempted to write letters to their relatives. There is a possibility that this habit if developed amongst the neoliterates will help them to a certain extent in retention of the literacy attained. Out of 1,257 villages covered under the scheme it is observed that 414 villages have the location of Post Office in their villages. However, it is suggested that the neoliterates should be encouraged to write letters to their relatives taking advantage of the nearest Post Office.

(h) Market Places.

It is very convenient to have a market place in a village itself so that the villagers are not required to go out to the nearest market place every week. A large percentage of the villages do not have a market place in the village itself. The possibility of opening of market places in villages wherever possible should be exploited.

(i) Radio Farm Forum.

The establishment of Radio Farm Forum is an important activity as topics relating to the agriculturists are discussed in these programmes. The members of the Farm Forum are expected to discuss the topics heard and naturally they are inclined to make use of the knowledge attained through these Radio Farm Forums. It is observed that 72.7 per cent. of the villages covered under the scheme are not having this facility. It is necessary to have such Radio Farm Forums in large numbers, in villages covered under the Scheme.

(2) Distribution of villages according to percentage of neoliterates made against the initiative taken by the village Organisers.—It is observed that the initiative for the implementation of the scheme in various villages covered under the scheme is taken by various agencies like Village Panchayats, Youth Clubs, Shetkari Sanghs, Officers of the Education Department, Block Development Officers etc. 35.2 per cent. of the replies have revealed that the initiative was taken by the Village Panchayats and 30.4 per cent. of the replies show that the initiative was taken by the villagers. Thus in majority of cases the initiative for implementation of the Scheme has been taken by popular institutions. The results are no doubt encouraging. However, steps may be taken to encourage popular institutions to participate more vigorously under the Scheme.

(3) Distribution of villages according to the percentage of neoliterates made as against the number of examinations conducted.—Unless all the adult illiterates in a village covered under the Scheme have attained literacy in the true sense of the term, no steps should be taken to celebrate the Gram Gaurav Samarambha. It is immaterial as how many examinations are conducted. It has however a direct bearing on the regularity in attendance and

the tenacity of the villagers to achieve the literacy. In some cases more than 3 tests were required to be conducted. The maximum number of examination is not only justifiable in some cases but are essential. It may not be considered that lesser the Number of examinations conducted the more efficient is the implementation of the scheme. It is, therefore, necessary to take due care while conducting these examinations and declaring the illiterate adult as a neoliterate.

(4) *Distribution of villages according to percentage of neoliterates made against regular attendance at the classes under the Scheme.*—It is expected that the adult illiterates enlisted under these classes should attend very regularly. It is observed that in some cases both male and female adults are regular, while in some cases male adult illiterates are more regular than females. It is, therefore, suggested that to secure regular attendance especially from female members home classes should be made more popular. The time and locality should be fixed according to local convenience.

(5) *Willingness of males and females to attend the classes.*—It is very easy to persuade male adult illiterates to attend the classes, but the difficulty is encountered more in persuading female adult illiterates to join the classes. The general experience is that after a good deal of persuasion females attend these classes. It is, therefore, suggested that unless steps are taken to impress especially the female adult illiterates with the importance of literacy, they will not willingly be co-operative to attend these classes. It will be essential to have female workers for organisation of Social Education and Home classes.

(6) *Maintenance of registers by the Village Panchayats or the Village School Committee showing the use of various Library Books by individual neoliterates.*—The maintenance of such registers is very important especially from the point of view of retention of literacy attained under the Mohim. If a neoliterate does not develop the habit of reading, it is very likely that he may again lapse into illiteracy. It is significant to note that 52.7 per cent. of the villages have maintained such registers while in case of 36 per cent. villages such registers do not seem to have been maintained. It is, therefore, suggested that Village Panchayats should be requested to maintain such registers.

(7) *Reading Habits of students in Primary Schools.*—As an impact of the eradication of adult illiteracy reading habits of children of neoliterates in primary schools have improved. The results are no doubt encouraging. However, efforts are necessary to retain the same and to take steps for improving them further.

(8) *Public participation in Community Works.*—It is observed that in villages covered under the scheme and wherever community works were taken up the villagers have participated in majority. The tendency of participating in community works needs to be encouraged still further.

(9) *Approach to the Gram Sevaks for Guidance.*—The attainment of literacy is expected to create amongst the neoliterates, the tendency to consult the Gram Sevak, who is closely associated with the activities to be taken up in the village. The villagers are expected to take advantage of the facility but in 44.7 per cent. of the villages no such tendency was observed. It is necessary, therefore, to impress upon the neoliterates to approach the Gram Sevak for guidance as and when necessary.

(10) *Percentage of Neoliterate Readers.*—Circulating Libraries are established in villages which have attained cent per cent. literacy under the Scheme and have celebrated Gram Gaurav Samarambhas. It is observed that out of 1,257 villages covered under the scheme in 386 villages the percentage of villagers taking advantage of the Circulating Libraries is above 25 per cent. These results are not very much encouraging at this stage as sufficient material for the circulating libraries has not possibly yet been received by the villagers. It is expected that necessary reading material will be supplied and more efforts will be made to persuade the villagers to take full advantage of the Circulating Libraries. Efforts will have to be made in this direction so as to increase the percentage of neoliterate readers.

(11) *Types of literature.*—The neoliterates are observed to read the literature prepared and supplied to them under the Gram Shikshan Mohim. A small percentage of neoliterates is observed to be interested in reading Government publications regarding Plan Schemes. The neoliterates are also observed to be interested in reading newspapers. It is necessary to

encourage the neoliterates to read special literature prepared for them as well as to inculcate the habit of reading newspapers and Government publications regarding Plan Schemes.

(12) *Co-operative Societies.*—Villagers are observed to be encouraged to take part in such activities and have a tendency to take full advantage of the facilities. However, the tendency of taking advantage of co-operative societies needs to be encouraged still further.

Schedule III

(1) *Retention of Literacy.*—It is observed that 43·9 per cent. of the neoliterates have retained their literacy and 18·1 per cent. of the neoliterates have totally relapsed into illiteracy and the remaining 38 per cent. neoliterates are such that they can be considered as capable of retaining literacy provided they are given some refresher courses to bring their ability on par with other neoliterates who have retained their literacy completely as far as writing and reading abilities are concerned. It is, therefore, necessary to conduct some refresher courses for such of the neoliterates who have partially retained their literacy. It may also be suggested that these neoliterates can take advantage of their own children in primary schools to revive and retain their literacy and in case of the neoliterates who have totally lapsed into illiteracy, definite efforts will have to be made to see that these neoliterates again restore their lost literacy. Unless vigorous efforts are made to conduct such classes for such neoliterates totally, lapsed into illiteracy, the villages cannot be called as having attained cent per cent. literacy in the true sense of the term. Thus the villages which have attained cent per cent. literacy under the scheme and have already celebrated their Gram Gaurav Samarambhas will have to take a survey of the neoliterates with a view to finding out the percentage of retention of literacy. Unless such individual efforts in each and every village covered under the scheme are made, the villages cannot be said to have attained cent per cent. literacy. A specific programme will have to be chalked out in each district at the district level so as to watch the progress of the neoliterates.

(2) *Self knowledge of the neoliterates.*—The adult illiterates covered under the scheme are expected to become more conscious about their ownself. The replies received for the various questions showing the development of an individual due to the training received under the scheme are encouraging. However, further efforts are necessary to enhance their knowledge about their ownself.

(3) *Observations regarding the change in the outlook and living standard of the neoliterates.*—While taking the survey the questions of decent living, Hygenic living, education of children of the neoliterates etc. were included in the questionnaire to find out the impact of the various lessons taught to the neo-literates in the classes under the Gram Shikshan Mohim. It is no doubt observed that there is a definite change in the outlook of the neoliterates. The results of the survey in this connection are satisfactory. However, steps will have to be taken that the change in the outlook of the neoliterates should keep pace with the change in time.

(4) *General knowledge and plan awareness of the neoliterates.*—The impact of teaching under Gram Shikshan Mohim on a neoliterate towards increasing his needs, demands and urge for knowing essential things was studied and it is observed that the results indicated in details in the report show definite signs of improvement. However, the sense created among the neoliterate needs to be developed and kept up in future.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION.

(1) The existing Gram Shikshan Executive Committee is no doubt effective. However, the suggestion for giving representation to the Gram Sevak/Sevika or a prominent old illiterate person seems to be worth considering. The work of Gram Shikshan Mohim, as seen from various replies, cannot be accommodated within the available staff and as such it is necessary to have a Special Officer at the district level specially for this work so as to give impetus to the Mohim and to secure effective implementation of the Gram Shikshan Mohim.

(2) For maintaining the tempo of the Mohim, it is suggested that officers of various Departments at the district level should frequently come together and discuss the ways and means to maintain the same. Periodical stocktaking of the progress made should be

done from time to time and a comprehensive plan should be chalked out to carry out the work of propaganda. It is suggested that wide publicity through films, entertainments, programmes, cultural activities, newspapers, audio visual aids should be given and a Statewide campaign should be organised.

(3) It will be better if an appeal to the public and pupils of the primary, secondary and higher education for participating whole-heartedly in the Social Education drive to liquidate the adult illiteracy is issued. It may be signed by the President of the Zilla Parishad, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Education Committee, Parishad Education Officer and Collector of the district.

(4) The suggestion for establishing the district level committee consisting of M.L.A.'s, M.Ps., Chief Executive Officer, Collector, District Level Officers, President and other officials of the Zilla Parishad, Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti etc., is worth considering.

(5) A definite target for the number of villages to be covered under the scheme should be fixed blockwise, with a view to liquidating completely the adult illiteracy in the district.

(6) Agencies like Basic Training Colleges both Government and Non-Government should participate in the implementation of the scheme. The Basic Training College may select a group of villages within a radius of 3 to 5 miles and should undertake the work as a part of the syllabus of the pupil-teachers in Training Colleges.

(7) The existing arrangements regarding the supply of equipment is not adequate and hence the question of supplying more material for more effective implementation may be considered. The suggestion that this should be obligatory on the part of the Panchayat Samities and the Panchayat Samiti should make a definite provision in their budget for providing the requisite material for the Mohim is worth considering.

(8) The Zilla Parishads may be requested to ask all the officers to get themselves associated with the implementation of the scheme along with other developmental activities.

(9) It is also suggested that Seminars, Shibirs etc. of the neoliterates in the neighbouring villages may be carried out at regular intervals which would develop contacts between the neoliterates of different villages and would help exchange their ideas enthusing the spirit of competition in the neoliterates of different villages.

V. SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION.

(1) The existing Supervisory Committee consisting of elderly and influential persons including ladies in the village is no doubt effective. However, it is suggested that members of the Gram Panchayat and also of the Panchayat Samitee should take more interest in the implementation of the scheme.

(2) The Block Development Officers may get themselves associated with the scheme to a greater extent and possibility of appointing additional A. D. E. Is. for the effective implementation of the scheme may be explored.

(3) The Block Development Officers may hold monthly meetings for discussing and assessing the progress of the Gram Shikshan Mohim in their blocks.

VI. SYLLABUS.

It is suggested that for the economic development of the villages, occupational and professional training suited to local needs may be introduced. At the same time crafts like bamboo work, rope-work and local crafts useful for gainful employment may be introduced for men and crafts like sewing, tailoring, crape-work, etc. may be introduced for women. The suggestion may be considered by the Gram Shikshan Executive Committee of the village.

VII. HOME CLASSES.

It is suggested that lady workers should be made available for these classes and cultural activities should be taught and if pupils in higher standards are to be in charge of home classes, they should be given some training.

VIII. TEACHERS.

It is suggested that if a primary teacher has got special aptitude for Social Education then he may be guaranteed that he may not be transferred from the village for a specific

period of 3 to 4 years and the possibility of payment of some honorarium for this additional work may be favourably considered.

(2) The Special work done by the teacher may be accounted for his promotion and some token reward in the form of certificate etc. should be given, at the district level.

(3) It is suggested that persons in charge of Gram Shikshan Mohim may undergo special training course in regard to the principles and practices dealing with adult psychology and they may be trained in local crafts and practical work. Such a course should be organised for a period of 4 months and should be modelled on the pattern of the courses taught to Gram Sevaks and Social Education Officers.

IX. CO-OPERATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

(1) Zilla Parishads may request other Departments to co-operate with Education Department of the Zilla Parishad implementing the Gram Shikshan Mohim.

(2) All the officers and touring officers of various Departments may come together and discuss the programme of the Gram Shikshan Mohim, and they should visit the villages and should arrange lectures, exhibitions regarding the respective subjects.

The above suggestions are the outcome of the results of the various aspects of the Gram Shikshan Mohim dealt with in the Report. However, special emphasis needs to be given in regard to the points indicated below :—

(1) Wide publicity should be given at all levels to popularise the Gram Shikshan Mohim. In order to do this, adequate staff and equipment and material should be provided to enthuse the people with the idea of taking up the Gram Shikshan Mohim on their own.

(2) A net work of workers both officials and non-official in charge of executive, supervisory duties should be created. Strength of the supervisory and teaching staff should be increased commensurately with the increase in the volume of work.

(3) Elected members of Village Panchayat, Panchayat Samitee and Zilla Parishad should play a leading role in all these activities. It is the elected members rather than the paid servants of local bodies, or of public sector, who should take initiative and make the people feel that the movement is of the people, for the people, and by the people.

(2) There should be co-ordinating bodies at the (i) Village (ii) Block (Panchayat) and (iii) District levels, which should co-ordinate the activities of all Departments.

(5) A system of awarding prizes or token rewards both to villages and social workers should be instituted, at the district level.

(6) Public organisations, like Mahila Mandals, Youth Clubs, etc. should be fully utilised.

(7) A few pilot projects should be undertaken with regard to (a) literacy classes of women, (b) the best incentive for a teacher, (c) duration and hours of instruction (d) whether a batch of trained teachers can concentrate in a village as done in Mexico, (e) suitable follow-up programme and its results etc. etc.

(8) Teachers and workers should be trained in the work of Social Education through short-term courses and Shibirs, etc.

(9) Local leadership should be exploited and village community should be made to think in terms of common good.

(10) Suitable literature and reading and writing material should be provided.

(11) Educational tours of the villagers in the different parts of India should be arranged.

(12) Follow-up programme for maintaining literacy and bringing all round development of the village should be effectively carried on. Efforts should be made to sustain the interests of the people.

(13) Local factions should not be allowed to creep in and disrupt the work of Gram Shikshan Mohim.

APPENDIX I

GRAM SHIKSHAN MOHIM IN STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

(Questionnaire)

REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

I. ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION

	Fre- quency	Per- centage
<i>(a) At Village Level—</i>		
A gram Shikshan Executive Committee comprising 10-15 members is constituted to organise and conduct the Social Education Classes and other activities of Gram Shikshan Mohim.		
<i>Question—</i>		
<i>(i) How far this Committee is truly representative in its composition so that it may represent the interests of all sections of the village community ?</i>		
<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) The committee is truly representative in its composition	21	70·0
(2) The committee is not fully representative	9	30·0
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100·0
<i>Question—</i>		
<i>(ii) If not, what changes do you suggest in its composition ?</i>		
<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) Gram Sevak/Sevika should also be a Member/Secretary of the committee	2	22·2
(2) Membership should be considered not due to external position but on merit of constructive work of each member.	2	22·2
(3) Prominent and illiterate persons also should be on the committee	3	33·4
(4) Divergent groups in the village should have representatives on the committee	1	11·1
(5) Communitywise representation should be made possible	1	11·1
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 100·0
<i>Question—</i>		
<i>(iii) How far is it effective in conducting the campaign of Gram Shikshan Mohim at village level ?</i>		
<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) The committee is not so effective in actual conduct of the campaign of Gram Shikshan Mohim at village level.	11	36·7
(2) The committee is quite effective in conduct of the campaign of Gram Shikshan Mohim at village level.	9	30·0
(3) Success of its work depends upon the interest and enthusiasm of the members	8	26·7
(4) Gram Panchayat should take the lead in the campaign	1	3·3
(5) It is fairly effective in its campaign	1	3·3
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100·0
<i>Question—</i>		
<i>(iv) In view of your personal experience, do you think that the scope and functions of the Gram Shikshan Executive Committee should be increased or modified ? Please state precisely what changes do you wish to propose in the programme of this Committee with reasons thereof ?</i>		
<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) No change is necessary in the scope and functions of the Gram Shikshan Executive Committee.	21	70·0
(2) (a) Gram Panchayat should take lead. Members of Gram Shikshan Executive Committee should be selected out of the members of Gram Panchayat, with Sir-panch as Chairman and Secretary of the Gram Panchayat as Secretary of the Committee, Head Master should be a member with scope for co-opting with other social influential workers.		
(b) Cent per cent. literacy and running of Social Education Centre should be laid down as one of the duties of Gram Panchayat.	4	13·4
(3) Committee should have pressure-groups, enthusiastic workers and Government servants like Gram Sevak/Sevika etc. on its panel.	3	10·0
(4) School improvement committee should be in charge of Gram Shikshan Mohim	1	3·3
(5) Zilla Parishad members and Panchayat Samiti-members should be ex-officio members of this committee.	1	3·3
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100·0

	Pre- quency	Per- centage
<i>(b) At District Level—</i>		
<i>Question—</i>		
<i>(i) How is the work of Gram Shikshan Mohim organized and executed at District level ?</i>		
<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) The work of Gram Shikshan Mohim at District level is organised by the Education Department of Zilla Parishad. The Parishad Education Officers and Deputy Parishad Education Officers, supervise and execute the work in addition to their duties with the help of the A. D. E. Is. and S. E. Os.	21	70.0
(2) Each A. D. E. I. and S. E. O. is allotted definite targets. He organises schemes with the help of local teachers, at selected villages, and execute the programmes through them.	5	16.7
(3) The work entrusted to all territorial Dy. P. E. Os., in the District and they are assisted by the A. D. E. Is.	2	6.7
(4) A committee (Advisory Board) is formed to organise the work in the District. The Committee is constituted mostly of the officers of Education Department. The P. E. O. is the President and work is implemented through A. D. E. Is. and S. E. Os. (Sangli).	1	3.3
(5) A District Committee is formed to give directives to Taluka. Education Department President and the C. E. O. give guidance at District level.	1	3.3
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0
<i>Question—</i>		
<i>(i) (b) Are the activities of Gram Shikshan Mohim organized and executed effectively at District level ?</i>		
<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) Yes, the activities of Gram Shikshan Mohim are effectively guided and supervised ..	16	53.3
(2) They cannot be effectively guided for paucity of staff etc.	7	23.3
(3) No sufficient time is available	5	16.7
(4) Educational guidance to workers of Gram Shikshan Mohim is given and work is reviewed during monthly Common Room meetings.	2	6.7
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0
<i>Question—</i>		
<i>(i) (c) Can this work be accommodated within the available staff ?</i>		
<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) The work cannot be accommodated within the available staff	24	80.0
(2) Yes, it can be accommodated within the available staff	5	16.7
(3) In view of emergency, it is better not to think of additional staff	1	3.3
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0
<i>Question—</i>		
<i>(i) (d) If not what measures do you suggest to ensure adequacy of staff and effective implementation of the scheme ?</i>		
<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) A Special Officer in the rank of class II (Gazetted) Officer should be appointed. He should be given adequate staff of A. D. E. Is. (S. E. Os.), teachers and other ministerial staff.	15	50.0
(2) No. of A. D. E. Is. (Extension Officers of Education Department) should be increased. They should not be given more than 40 schools as envisaged in Panchayat Raj Scheme.	4	13.3
(3) Primary teachers in charge of activities of Gram Shikshan Mohim, should be given some relief in their work and they should be paid some additional remuneration.	3	10.0
(4) Separate staff qualified for this work with adequate ministerial staff to assist them should be appointed.	2	6.7
(5) Officers of other Departments should also actively co-operate	1	3.4
(6) Some two-weeks' camp, for training of lady teacher-workers, and Gram Sevak/Sevikas should be organised	1	3.3
(7) An independent vehicle with audio-visual aids should be provided	1	3.3
(8) No reply	3	10.0
It is decided to liquidate the illiteracy in the State of Maharashtra by covering 25 per cent of the villages in each district each year under Gram Shikshan Mohim	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

Question—

(ii) What measure do you suggest to maintain the tempo of the Mohim ?

Reply—

(1) Officers of the various Departments at the District level should frequently come together and discuss ways and means to maintain the tempo of the Mohim and should cooperate in its implementation. Periodical stock taking of the progress made should be done and comprehensive planning should be chalked out to carry out the work of propaganda etc.	10	33.3
(2) Wide publicity through films, entertainment programme, cultural activities, newspapers, audio-visual aids, etc. should be given and Statewide campaign should be organised.	7	23.3
(3) Villagers should voluntarily think for their own advancement, local leadership should be taken advantage of and villagers should feel that they gain materially.	4	13.4
4. Committees at District and Taluka (Block) level, representing both officials and non-officials should be formed.	4	13.3
(5) Adequate funds should be provided and teachers should be paid some remuneration ..	2	6.7
(6) Gram Shikshan Mohim should be launched more vigorously at Panchayat (Block) and village levels.	2	6.7
(7) Revenue Department right from the Collector to Talati should co-operate and take active interest	1	3.4
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

Question—

(iii) What steps do you recommend to achieve the targets aimed at ?

Reply—

(1) Targets should be moderate and definite targets should be fixed and be allotted to the elected members of Gram Panchayat at village level, members of Panchayat Samiti at Panchayat (Block) level and members of Zilla Parishad at District level. The members should take keen interest in Gram Shikshan Mohim and help in achieving the targets aimed at in cooperation with both officials and non-officials	11	36.7
(2) Cooperation of all Departments should be sought. Targets should be fixed in terms of illiterates to be made literate and work should be equally distributed amongst officers of all Departments at District level.	5	16.7
(3) Incentives to workers, volunteers and teachers should be given. Prizes and certificates should be awarded to villages as well as to social workers.	3	10.0
(4) Propaganda work should be intensified and wide publicity should be given at all levels	3	10.0
(5) (a) A District Committee at district level should be formed. Its members should be— (1) Chairman of Education Department of the Zilla Parishad, (2) Chairman of all Panchayat Samities, (3) Some prominent social workers in the field, (4) Heads of all Departments of Zilla Parishad, (5) All Dy. P. E. Os. and (6) One more Dy. P. E. O. should be a Secretary of the Committee.		
(b) Two to three Senior Extension Officers (A.D.E. Is) should be in charge of Direction and Inspection.	2	6.7
(6) All Secondary (Government Private) should be asked to undertake the work on compulsory basis	2	6.7
(7) Cent per cent. literacy is not possible at a stretch. Work should proceed systematically and grants should be released by instalments. Speed of liquidation appears to be fast.	2	6.7
(8) Closer Supervision is necessary	1	3.3
(9) Objectives of the Mohim should be set in clear-cut terms	1	3.2
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

Question—

(iv) (a) Do you suggest that some other agencies like Basic Training Colleges—both Government and non-Government—should also undertake the work in collaboration with District Education authorities ?

(b) If so, state your plan in brief with ways and means to achieve the same ?

Reply—

(a) (1) Yes—the agencies like Basic Training Colleges (both Government and Non-Government) should undertake this work.	28	93.3
(2) No, very limited work will be done by these agencies	2	6.7
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

	Frequ- ency	Percent- age
(b) (1) Such institution, like Basic Training College should select a group of villages within a radius of 3 to 5 miles and should undertake the work as a part of the syllabus of the pupil-teachers in the Training Colleges. This work should be given credit while assessing the year-work of the pupil-teacher under training.	20	66.7
(2) All the staff of the Basic Training Colleges along with the trainees, should work during holidays and should be asked to make certain number of illiterates literate.	8	26.6
(3) The students in Secondary Schools, and Colleges should also be asked to undertake the work.	2	6.7
	30	100.0
<i>(C) At Block Level—</i>		
<i>Question—</i>		
<i>(i) Is there any section of Panchayat Samiti (at Block level) specially looking after Social Education or Gram Shikshan Mohim ?</i>		
<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) There is no special section of Panchayat Samiti (at Block level) specially looking after Gram Shikshan Mohim.	20	66.7
(2) All the Extension Officers (A.D.E.Is.)/S.E.Os. under Panchayat Samiti look after the Gram Shikshan Mohim.	6	20.0
(3) Recently a Committee (at Block level) is formed to look after Gram Shikshan Mohim	4	13.3
	30	100.0
<i>Question—</i>		
<i>(ii) What is its scope and its functions ?</i>		
<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) Question does not arise because there is no such special section	20	66.7
(2) The work is organised and guided. The classes are visited and inspected by the Extension Officers (A. D. L. Is. and S. E. Os.) in their respective beats.	10	33.3
	30	100.0
<i>Question—</i>		
<i>(iii) What are the resources in the form of (a) personnel and (b) equipment at its disposal ?</i>		
<i>Reply—</i>		
<i>(a) Personal—</i>		
(1) All the Extension Officers (A. D. E. Is. and S. E. Os.) are available for carrying out the work.	19	63.3
(2) In addition to the above staff, teachers, Gram Sevak/Sevika, Patawari, growth-up pupils do the work.	11	36.7
	30	100.0
<i>(b) Equipment—</i>		
(1) Whatever is provided by the District Officer, & B. D. Os. is available for free-distribution viz., free literature for neoliterates is received from the P. E. Os. and film-projections etc. are supplied by B. D. Os.	27	90.0
(2) No reply	3	10.0
	30	100.0
<i>Question—</i>		
<i>(iv) In this arrangement sufficient and satisfactory enough for implementing the activities of Gram Shikshan Mohim ?</i>		
<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) This arrangement is not sufficient	25	83.3
(2) This arrangement is sufficient	5	16.7
	30	100.0

Frequ- Percent-
ency age

Question—

(v) *If not, state your alternative plan to replace the present arrangement.*

Reply—

(1) (a) A committee should be formed at Block level and it should consist of members from—(1) those of Panchayat Samiti, (2) Some co-opted non-officials and (3) Extension Officers of all the Departments.		
(b) Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti should be the Chariman of the Committee.		
(c) B. D. O. should be its Secretary	5	20.0
(d) One extension officer should be in exclusive charge of the Gram Shikshan Mohim and should be responsible to the B. D. O.		
(2) It should be obligatory on the part of Panchayat Samities to make definite provision in their budget. They should provide all the requisite material for Gram Shikshan Mohim.	4	16.00
(3) Propaganda should be carried on larger scale and necessary equipments in the form of audio-visual aids, films, etc. should be provided.	4	16.0
(4) Officials especially Extension Officers from other Departments should also help in the activities of Gram Shikshan Mohim.	2	8.0
(5) Definite targets should be allotted to the elected members of panchayat Samiti.	2	8.0
(6) There should be an independent staff to look after Gram Shikshan, Mohim.	2	8.0
(7) No. of A. D. E. Is./S. E. Os. (Extension Officers) should be increased and their work-load be decreased.	2	8.0
(8) Non-officials and social workers should be also associated with work.	1	4.0
(9) Members of voluntary organisations like Youth-club, Mahila-Mandal, should also be encouraged to take up this work.	1	4.0
(10) Inspectorate of Education Department should only supervise and inspect classes of Gram Shikshan Mohim on agency basis.	1	4.0
(11) The funds, material, stationery, lighting arrangements, etc., should be directly at the disposal of A. D. E. Is. and S. E. Os.	1	4.0
	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 100.0

Question—

(i) *Since Gram Shikshan Mohim is an integral part of the Community Development Programme, how are the activities of this Mohim integrated with those of community Development Programme at (1) village, (2) Panchayat and (3) District level ?*

Reply—

(1) (a) Activities of Gram Shikshan Mohim are not integrated at present with Community Development Programmes at (1) Village, (2) Panchayat and (3) District levels.	12	40.1
(b) Gram Shikshan Mohim is being implemented as a Plan scheme by the staff of the Education Department at these three levels.	10	33.3
(c) Gram Sevaks/Sevikas are taught in the subject and work of Gram Shikshan Mohim is being carried on with their co-operation at village level and under the guidance and help of B. D. O. at Panchayat level.	5	16.7
(d) Through the Social Education Centre, the activities of Gram Shikshan Mohim are integrated with those of development programme.	1	3.3
(e) Government aid under the Community Development programme is the guiding thread for the villagers at present.	1	3.3
(f) Gram Shikshan Mohim is considered as a literacy campaign and hence Officers of other Departments do not co-operate and don't look upon Gram Shikshan Mohim as developmental activity.	1	3.3
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

Question—

(ii) *What lacuna or difficulties do you find in co-ordinating the activities at these three levels ?*

Reply—

(1) Officers connected with other developmental activities are not associated with this Movement.	12	40.0
(2) There is no enthusiasm in the local workers	4	13.3
(3) District (Z. P.), Panchayat Samitee and Village Committees should be given responsible part to play in implementing the Gram Shikshan Mohim.	3	10.0
(4) There is no authority appointed to co-ordinate or inter-link the activities of Gram Shikshan Mohim at these three levels.	3	10.0

	Frequ- ency	Percent- age
(5) There is shortage of skilled workers	2	6.7
(6) There is no difficulty, but working is not effective	1	3.3
(7) There are no difficulties	5	16.7
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

Question—

(iii) What remedies do you suggest to overcome them ?

Reply—

(1) Officers connected with other developmental activities should be closely associated with the work of Gram Shikshan Mohim.	12	40.0
(2) Members of Village Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad should also be charged with the responsibility of drawing, organizing and achieving the programme of Gram Shikshan Mohim.	5	16.7
(3) Special efforts should be made by both officials and non-officials at the three levels.	5	16.7
(4) A Special Officer should be in-charge of this Mohim	3	10.0
(5) Targets should not be ambitious, Eradication of literacy is beyond reach in back-ward areas like Marathwada.	1	3.3
(6) Workers should be trained in the work	1	3.3
(7) Benevolent compulsion is necessary in implementing the Mohim	1	3.3
(8) No reply	2	6.7
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

2. SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION

1. At Village Level—

A Supervisory Committee consisting of elderly and influential persons including ladies, in the village, supervises the work of Gram Shikshan Mohim.

Question—

i(a) Is this arrangement adequate and effective to serve the cause of Gram Shikshan Mohim ?

Reply—

(1) Yes, this arrangement is adequate and effective	19	63.3
(2) Yes, but members of Gram Panchayat and also those of Panchayat Samiti should take interest.	7	23.3
(3) Committee is only on paper, members do not have sufficient interest. Their enthusiasm is short-lived.	2	6.7
(4) The present arrangement is not sufficient	2	6.7
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

Question—

(b) If not, suggest ways and means to improve the same.

Reply—

(1) The members of Gram Panchayat and those of Panchayat Samiti should take keen interest.	7	63.6
(2) Members of the Committee should have zeal for social work. Their interest should be sustained over a period.	2	18.2
(3) Committee should be an integral part of Gram Panchayat	2	18.2
	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 100.0

Question—

(ii) At Panchayat Level—

(a) What arrangement is made to supervise and inspect the work of Gram Shikshan Mohim at Panchayat level ?

Reply—

(1) A. D. E. I., S. E. O. (Extension Officer) supervise the work of Gram Shikshan Mohim ..	24	76.6
(2) Heads of Schools also supervise the work along with A. D. E. Is.	4	16.7
(3) B. D. Os. and members of Panchayat Samiti also supervise the work	2	6.7
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

	Fre- quency	Per- centage
<i>Question—</i>		
(ii) (b) <i>Is this arrangement sufficient and satisfactory ?</i>		
<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) This arrangement is not satisfactory	24	80·0
(2) This arrangement is satisfactory	6	20·0
	30	100·0

(ii) (c) *If not, state alternative ways to replace the present one.*

<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) Panchayat members and E. D. Os. should be associated with work of supervision and inspection.	9	37·5
(2) Additional posts of A. D. E. Is. are necessary for effective supervision	9	37·5
(3) Work should be distributed amongst the Extension Officers of other Departments also.	2	8·3
(4) Executive Committee at Panchayat level should be formed	2	8·3
(5) No Reply	2	8·4
	24	100·0

Question—

(iii) *At District Level—*

(a) *To whom is the work of supervision and inspection entrusted at the District level ?*

<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) The P. E. Os. and Dy. P. E. Os. supervise and inspect the work of Gram Shikshan Mohim from the District level.	26	86·7
(2) District level officers supervise the work but do not inspect	2	6·7
(3) Heads of all Departments supervise the work	1	3·3
(4) Gram Shikshan Committee at the District level does the supervision. The P. E. O. and Dy. P. E. O., supervise and inspect the work. The Z. P. (Sangli) takes the review of Gram Shikshan Mohim, in the co-ordination meetings of B. D. Os. and District Officers.	1	3·3
	30	100

Question—

(iii) (b) *Is this arrangement satisfactory ?*

<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) The arrangement is not satisfactory.	14	46·7
(2) Yes, it is satisfactory.	1	3·3
(3) No reply.	15	50·0
	30·1	100·0

Question—

(iii) (c) *If not, what changes do you propose ?*

<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) One more post of a Dy. P. E. O. or Special Officer in Class II (Gazetted) grade with necessary staff and equipment should be appointed.	9	50·0
(2) Zilla Parishad members should also supervise the work.	3	16·7
(3) Officers of other Departments at District level should also undertake this work.	3	16·7
(4) No. of posts of A.D.E.Is. (Extension Officers of Education Department) should be increased.	3	16·6
	18	100·0

	Fre- quency	Per- centage.
<i>Question—</i>		
(iii) (d) Do you discuss and assess the periodical progress of Gram Shikshan Mohim during your monthly Common-Room Meetings of A. D. E. Is. and S. E. Os. ?		

Reply—

(1) Yes, Programme of Gram Shikshan Mohim is discussed and progress assessed.	23	76·7
(2) No reply.	7	23·3
	30	100·0

Question—

(iii) (e) (1) Are the instructions and guidance (given on the basis of the experience and difficulties discussed during the Common-Room Meetings) carried out by the subordinate staff ? if not state the reasons for their non-compliance ?

Reply—

(1) Yes, instructions are carried out by the subordinate staff.	20	66·7
(2) Yes, but load of their work does not permit to carry out the activities faithfully.	3	10·0
(3) Instructions are partially carried out.	6	20·0
(4) Work in Backward and Scheduled areas lags behind.	1	3·3
	30	100·0

Question—

(iii) (e) (2) Suggest remedies to over-come them ?

Reply—

(1) B. D. Os. should also hold monthly meetings and discuss and assess the progress of Gram Shikshan Mohim.	2	6·7
(2) Work should be distributed amongst other Departments.	2	6·7
(3) No reply.	26	86·6
	30	100·0

3. SYLLABUS

The syllabus prescribed for the Social Education Class is—

(1) Reading, (2) Writing, (3) Counting, (4) General-Knowledge (5) Community living and (6) Social Service activities.

Question—

(i) On the basis of your experience and observation do you recommend any change in the above syllabus ?

Reply—

(1) No change is recommended.	26	86·8
(2) More stress should be laid on general-knowledge.	1	3·3
(3) Sequence of importance should be :—		
(a) Social Service.		
(b) Community living.		
(c) General-Knowledge.		
(d) Reading, Writing & counting.	1	3·3
(4) It should conform to the standard of literacy as laid down in the Census of 1961	1	3·3
(5) Syllabus should be remodelled on the lines suggested by N. F. E. S. in the Report of Seminar held in April, 1962 at Delhi.	1	3·3
	30	100·0

Question—

(ii) Do you recommend for example, separate curriculum for—

(1) different localities,

(2) men-women separately,

(3) different socio-economic groups,

(4) different age-groups like 14-18, 18-25, 25-40, 40-50 etc. ?

								Fre- quency	Per- centage
<i>Reply—</i>									
(1) Different localities—									
(i) Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13·3
(ii) No	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	86·7
								30	100·0
(2) Men-women separately—									
(i) Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	20·0
(ii) No	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	80·0
								30	100·0
(3) Different socio-economic groups—									
(i) Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6·7
(ii) No	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	93·3
								30	100·0
(4) Different age-groups—									
(i) Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13·3
(ii) No	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	86·7
								30	100·0

Question—

(iii) *Do you find any defects in the present syllabus, whether over-weighted, under weighted or otherwise ?*

Reply—

(1) No defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	53·3
(2) It is over-weighted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13·3
(3) Reading and correct expression should be given more weightage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3·3
(4) It is vague. Definite details of programme should be given	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3·3
(5) It should be scrutinised by a Committee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3·4
(6) There should be separate syllabus for women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10·0
(7) For the people above age-group 40 there should be different syllabus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13·4
								30	100·0

Question—

(iv) *If so, suggest remedies to correct the same ?*

Reply—

(1) It should not be so over-weighted in the beginning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	28·6
(2) More stress should be laid on reading and correct expression	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7·1
(3) There should be separate syllabus for men and women e.g.—									
(a) Embroidery, tailoring, nursing, Home Science and other family matters etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	28·6
(b) Professional training should be given to men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	28·6
(4) There should be suitable material for different age-groups, especially for people above 40 years of age, religious and mythological stories should be included and programme of Bhajan and Kirtan arranged.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7·1
(5) A committee should be appointed to work out the details	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7·1
								14	100·0

Question—

(v) *Do you recommend any provision for professional training or craft-education suited to local needs ?*

Reply—

(1) Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	83·3
(2) No	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	16·7
								30	100·0

	Fre- quency	Per- centage
<i>Question—</i>		
(vi) <i>If so, state your plan in brief?</i>		
<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) For economic development of the villagers, occupational or professional training suited to local needs is necessary.	16	53·4
(2) Short-term training courses to teach local crafts, especially in Agriculture and Co-operation is necessary	3	10·0
(3) Co-operation of the local unit of the Small scale cottage Industries, should be obtained for introducing training in the suitable craft.	2	6·7
(4) Technical knowledge in various crafts should be given by the respective Departments ..	4	13·3
(5) (a) For Men-Bamboo-work, rope-work and local crafts useful for gainful employment should be given		
(b) For women-Sewing, tailoring, crape-work, cutting etc., should be taught ..	1	3·3
(6) All the village industries in the District should be enumerated. The group of artisans should first be literate. This work should be entrusted to the Extension Officers for industries. Reading, writing, counting and social service should be co-related with the craft. This plan will help the development work undertaken by the Panchayat Samities at Block-levels and District-levels	1	3·3
(7) No reply	3	10·0
	30	100·0

4. DURATION OF COURSE AND HOURS OF INSTRUCTION

(a) *Duration of Course :—*

Question—

(1) *Is the period of four months sufficient to cover the courses prescribed in the syllabus?*

Reply—

(1) Yes, the period of four months is sufficient, if the classes are held continuously ..	24	80·0
(2) No, in view of the seasonal employment of the villagers, the period of four months is not sufficient	6	20·0
	30	100·0

Question—

(2) *If not, what minimum period do you recommend for attaining the standard of instructions contained in the syllabus ?*

Reply—

(1) It should be about 6 months to one year depending on the nature of seasonal employment and local conditions.	6	100·0
--	---	-------

(b) *Hours of Instruction :—*

Question—

(i) *Is the duration of about one hour per day sufficient to educate the adults during the period of four months ?*

Reply—

1. Yes, one hour per day is sufficient ..	26	86·7
(2) No, instruction should last for more than one hour per day	4	13·3
	30	100·0

Question—

(ii) *If not, what should be the hours of instruction per day, per week according to you ?*

Reply—

(1) The instructions should last for about 1 1/2 hours to 2 hours per day (for six days within a week)	3	75·0
(2) Besides daily teaching of one hour, 3 periods each of 1/2 hour, during a week, may be allotted to social studies and community living.	1	25·0
	4	100·0

Question—	Fre- quency	Per- centage
(iii) <i>Can the whole village or the adults (Men and Women) between the age-group 14—50 become literate during the period of four months ?</i>		

Reply—

(1) Yes, the whole village becomes literate during a period of four months	13	43·4
(2) Yes, the whole village becomes literate, provided all the villagers attend classes regularly.	10	33·3
(3) In case of women-folk, it is rather difficult, because generally lady-teachers are not available, and women hesitate to attend co-education-classes along with men.	3	10·0
(4) For practical literacy it is rather difficult	2	6·7
(5) It depends upon the number of villagers and social workers and teachers	1	3·3
(6) No, the period of four months is short	1	3·3
	30	100·0

Question—

(iv) *If not, what is the average duration of period required for the whole village to become cent per cent. literate ?*

Reply—

(1) The average period required is about 9 months to one year	7	41·2
(2) It is about six months	7	41·2
(3) It depends upon the local conditions	2	11·8
(4) Those who migrate require more period	1	5·8
	17	100·0

Question—

(v) (a) *Are the classes held continuously for four months or held intermittently to make up the period of four months ?*

Reply—

(1) Classes are not held continuously for four months. They are held intermittently to make up the period of four months.	20	66·7
(2) Classes are generally held continuously	10	33·3
	30	100·0

Question—

(v) (b) *What is the average period required for adult (man, woman separately) to become literate ?*

Reply—

(1) Average period with suitable breaks for convenience of the villagers is about nine months to one year.	7	35·0
(2) About six months with convenient intervals in between	7	35·0
(3) Nearly 60 hours for 60 days are necessary	2	10·0
(4) Nearly five months for men and six months for women	2	10·0
(5) A period of 120 hours in a year is necessary	1	5·0
(6) A year is required	1	5·0
	20	100·0

5. SIZE OF CLASS

Question—

(1) *How many adults are under instruction in each class at a time ?*

Reply—

(1) About 2 to 10 adults	2	6·7
(2) About 10 to 15 adults	13	43·3
(3) About 15 to 20 adults	10	33·3
(4) About 20 to 30 adults	3	10·0
(5) About 30 to 40 adults	2	6·7
	30	100·0

Question—

- (ii) Do you think that size of class is too large or otherwise to ensure effective instruction ? If so, what should be the size of the Social Education Class according to you, so that teaching can be more effective and recreative ?

Reply—

(1) The size of the class should be about—

5-10 adults per class	..	..	..	..	10	33.3
10-15 adults per class	..	..	..	..	10	33.3
15-20 adults per class	..	..	..	..	5	16.7
20-25 adults per class	..	..	..	..	3	10.0
25-30 adults per class	..	..	..	..	2	5.7
					30	100.0

Question—

- (iii) Is there any special arrangement made for teaching of women ?

Reply—

(1) Wherever possible, lady-teacher, or school boys or Gram Sevika are put in charge of the classes for classes.					17	56.7
(2) The women are taught through home-classes	..	..	..	..	9	30.0
(3) Lady workers are not available	..	..	..	..	4	13.3
					30	100.0

Question—

- (iv) Are classes separately held for women ?

Reply—

(1) Wherever possible a lady teacher is made available are women are women are taught in home classes.					26	86.7
(2) There is co-education, because lady workers are not available	..	..	..	..	4	13.3
					30	100.0

Question—

- (v) What special measures are taken in respect of teaching of womenfolk as regards :—

- (1) timing,
- (2) place of instruction,
- (3) teacher
- (4) hours of instruction,
- (5) contents of syllabus ?

Reply—

(1) Timing —

(a) Timing is fixed just to meet the local needs, generally night timing.					29	96.7
(b) In backward area, it is difficult to arrange	..	..	..	..	1	3.3
					30	100.0

(2) Place of instruction —

(a) A central convenient place with possibility of private accomodation, is generally selected.					28	93.3
(b) To secure private accomodation is difficult	..	..	..	..	2	6.7
					30	100.0

(3) Teacher —

(a) Generally a lady-teacher or women social-workers or schoolpupils are selected.					29	96.7
(b) It finds difficult to get suitable lady teacher	..	..	..	..	1	3.3
					30	100.0

(4) Hours of instruction—

(a) Instructions are given for about an hour per day	..	..	..	..	25	83.3
(b) Instructions last for about 2 hours per day	..	..	..	..	2	6.7
(c) It depends on the tempo of the class	..	..	..	..	3	10.0
					30	100.0

	Fre- quency	Per- centage
<i>Reply—</i>		
<i>(5) Contents of syllabus—</i>		
(a) The contents of the syllabus is the same as prescribed for social education classes so far as reading, writing and counting is concerned. As regards other activities, they are selected with reference to the problems related to women.	25	83·3
(b) The syllabus is the same as for men	5	16·7
	30	100·0

6. HOME CLASSES

Question—

- (1) (a) *Which Classes are more popular Social Education Classes held outside the homes of the adults or Home Classes ?*

Reply—

(1) Social Education classes held outside home are more popular	12	40·1
(2) Home-classes are more popular for women	17	56·6
(3) Both types of classes are popular	1	3·3
	30	100·0

Question—

- (1) (b) *Are the Home Classes effective enough to ensure more enrolment and better instruction (especially for women) ?*

Reply—

(1) Yes, Home classes are effective enough to ensure more enrolment and better instruction for women.	15	50·0
(2) Home classes are effective for enrolment but not for instruction	10	33·3
(3) Supervision and guidance is not adequate in Home classes	2	6·7
(4) Home classes are more effective for those who do not afford to attend outside classes and for those who do not mix with others.	2	6·7
(5) No, Home classes are dishonest artifice	1	33·3
	30	100·0

Question—

- (1) (c) *If not, what can be done to bring the Home classes on par with other Social Education classes ?*

Reply—

(1) Lady workers should be made available	2	13·3
(2) Social workers should be trained	2	13·3
(3) Cultural activities should be added	2	13·3
(4) Pupils in charge of Home-classes should be trained	1	6·7
(5) Home classes should include two old adults	1	6·7
(6) Home classes should be guided by Social Education workers, teachers, Gram Sevak/ Sevikas.	2	13·3
(7) Weekly meetings should be arranged to develop social outlook	1	6·7
(8) School-going children can be made use of through compulsion and inducement	1	6·7
(9) E. B. O. concession should be given to those students who run home-classes	1	6·7
(10) No reply	2	13·3
	15	100·0

7. BUILDINGS, EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL

Question—

- (1) (a) *Are the buildings or places suitable for purpose of Imparting effective instruction to the adults ?*

Reply—

(1) Yes, the building are generally suitable for imparting effective instructions to the adults	16	53·4
(2) It cannot be said that all of them are suitable	7	23·3
(3) The buildings are not suitable	6	20·0
(4) They are not suitable for women	1	3·3
	30	100·0

Question—	Fre- quency	Per centage
(1) (b) <i>If not, what alternative plan do you propose to accommodate these classes ?</i>		
Reply—		
(1) A separate building or shade of the type of Samaj Mandir, should be constructed ..	6	42.8
(2) School buildings, temples, etc., should be made freely available	3	21.4
(3) Separate special buildings should be provided	2	14.3
(4) Panchayatghar and other centrally situated buildings should be made available ..	2	14.3
(5) Unless funds are available, it is no use of making any suggestion	1	7.2
	14	100.0

Question—

(1) (c) *What should be the role of private enterprise and Government efforts in providing this accommodation ?*

Reply—

(1) Private enterprise should provide necessary accommodation	12	40.0
(2) There is no difficulty in securing accommodation	6	20.0
(3) Village Community Halls and common places should be also made available ..	3	10.0
(4) Private enterprise is not of much use in securing accommodation	3	10.0
(5) Both Government and private efforts should co-operate in securing accommodation ..	5	16.7
(6) Grant-in-aid to the extent of 50 per cent. should be paid to cover the rental charges ..	1	3.3
	30	100.0

Question—

(1) (d) *Are the teaching aids and other equipment adequate and suitable enough to ensure effective instruction ?*

Reply—

(1) Yes, the teaching aids and other equipment are adequate and suitable to ensure effective instruction.	11	36.7
(2) No, teaching aids are not adequate	17	56.7
(3) No reply	2	6.6
	30	100.0

Question—

(1) (e) *If not, what measures do you suggest to supply the requisite and suitable material for these classes ?*

Reply—

(1) Teaching aids like Roll-up blackboard, charts, printed material, should be made available either by local authorities or by Government.	16	94.1
(2) More funds should be made available	1	5.9
	17	100.0

8. TEACHERS

Question—

(1) (a) *What is the criterion applied in selecting a teacher for Social Education Class ?*

Reply—

(1) Teachers and Social Workers, who have passed Stds. IV to VII are generally selected for teaching social Education Class.	14	46.7
(2) All those who are willing and are found eligible to teach are asked to teach ..	8	26.7
(3) A social worker who has an aptitude and enthusiasm to teach are asked to work as teachers	5	16.7
(4) No criterion is applied	2	6.7
(5) P. S. C. or S. S. C. holder is generally asked to teach	1	3.2
	30	100.0

Question—

(1) (b) *Are the instructions effective and sustained over a period of time ?*

(1) Instructions are effective and sustained over a period of time	8	26.7
(2) To some extent they are effective and sustained over a period of time	8	26.7
(3) Instructions are fairly effective	5	16.7
(4) They are effective but cannot be sustained over a period of time	1	3.3
(5) They are effective provided followup work is done	1	3.3
(6) Instructions are not effective and sustained over a period of time	7	23.3
	30	100.0

	Fre- quency	Per- centage
Question—		
(1) (c) <i>Do you think that a teacher who has a special aptitude and interest for Social Education should be in charge of such class ?</i>		
Reply—		
(1) Yes, a teacher who has a special aptitude and interest should be in charge of such class	23	76.7
(2) Yes, but it is difficult to get such teachers	7	23.3
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

Question—

- (1) (d) *If so, what facilities should be provided for him (e.g. guarantee for non-transfer for a specific period, etc.) or any other incentive so that he can whole-heartedly devote to this work ?*

Reply—

(1) There should be guarantee for non-transfer for specific period of three to four years	18	32.7
(2) The teacher should be paid some honorarium or remuneration	12	21.8
(3) The work of the teacher should be counted for promotion	8	14.5
(4) Some token rewards in the form of certificate etc. should be given to him	6	10.9
(5) Such teacher should be given some relief in his daily duties	3	5.4
(6) His personal needs and family convenience should be properly attended to by villagers, officials and non-officials.	2	3.6
(7) He should be posted to a place of his choice	2	3.6
(8) Educational concessions to the children of such teachers should be given	1	1.8
(9) Permission to appear for higher Examination should be granted to him	1	1.9
(10) The teacher should be granted one more increment	1	1.9
(11) No incentive is necessary	1	1.9
	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 100.0

Question—

- (1) (e) *Do you think that a teacher who is in charge of Gram Shikshan Mohim should undergo a special training course ?*

Reply—

(1) Yes, a teacher in charge of Gram Shikshan Mohim should undergo a special training course.	26	86.7
(2) No, he need not undergo such course	4	13.3
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

Question—

- (1) (f) *If so, state the—*
 (i) *Nature of the course*
 (ii) *Period of the course*
 (iii) *Manner and method of conducting the same.*

Reply—

(1) Principles and practice dealing with adults psychology should be given	27	58.7
(2) Training in local crafts, and practical work should be given	7	15.2
(3) Methods of teaching and practicals in Agriculture, Co-operation, in hygiene and health and record keeping should be prescribed.	5	10.9
(4) Practical courses in the syllabus should be generally on the lines followed in the Basic Training Colleges. Community development activities should be included.	4	8.7
(5) Course should be modelled on the pattern of the courses taught to Gram Sevak and S. E. Os.	3	6.5
	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 100.0

9. FINANCE

Question—

- (1) *How is the amount received by way of grants (at the rate of 0.50 N.Ps. per adult made literate) utilised by the Gram Panchayat ?*

Reply—

(1) It is utilised for the purpose of Gram Shikshan Mohim	16	53.3
(2) The amount is not received	6	20.0
(3) It is not known how it is utilised	2	10.0
(4) It is utilised for post-literacy work	2	6.7
(5) Teachers and Social workers perhaps do not know that such grant is paid to Gram Panchayat.	2	6.7
(6) Gram Panchayat spends the amount under guidance of Gram Sevak	1	3.3
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

	Fre- quency	Per- centage
Question—		
(1) (b) <i>Is it utilised for furtherance of Gram Shikshan Mohim ?</i>		
Reply—		
(1) Yes, it is utilised for furtherance of Gram Shikshan Mohim	16	53.3
(2) It is yet to be ascertained	4	13.3
(3) It is not generally utilised for furtherance of Gram Shikshan Mohim	5	16.7
(4) No reply	5	16.7
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0
Question—		
(1) (c) <i>Do you find any defects therein ?</i>		
Reply—		
(1) No defects	16	53.3
(2) The defects are in procedure	10	33.4
(3) It is too early to give any opinion	1	3.3
(4) No reply	3	10.0
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0
Question—		
(1) (d) <i>If so, state remedies to rectify the same ?</i>		
Reply—		
(1) The experiment is being observed	6	37.5
(2) Regular procedure for maintaining the accounts should be laid down. Specific instructions should be given to utilise the amount for specific purposes.	6	37.5
(3) Help in kind, viz. books, slates, black-boards, etc. and not in cash should be given ..	2	12.6
(4) Flat grants be released. The present rate of 0.50 N.Ps. per adult (made literate) tempts the worker to show bogus figures to receive as much amount as possible.	1	6.2
(5) The present rate of 0.50 N. Ps. per adult should be increased	1	6.2
	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 100.0
Question—		
(1) (e) <i>The Gram Shikshan Executive Committee gets a contingent and equipment grant at the rate of Rs. 15 p.m. Is this amount reasonable to meet the demands of Social Education Centre ?</i>		
Reply—		
(1) Yes, the amount is reasonable to meet the demands of Social Education Centre ..	14	46.7
(2) The amount is not adequate	6	20.0
(3) This district has not incurred any expenditure on Social Education Centre ..	1	3.3
(4) Contingent and equipment grant at the rate of Rs. 100 per annum should be given to gram Shikshan Executive Committee of the village having 1,000 or more population.	1	3.3
(5) No reply	8	26.7
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0
Question—		
(1) (f) <i>If not, what other sources can be tapped to make up the deficiency ?</i>		
Reply—		
(1) The question does not arise	14	46.7
(2) Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities should be advised to provide sufficient amount	6	20.0
(3) Village Panchayat should subsidise the grant	1	3.3
(4) Special grant should be given	1	3.3
(5) Local contribution should be obtained	1	3.3
(6) The other villages over 1,000 population should pay their own contribution ..	1	20.0
(7) No reply	6	20.0
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0
Question—		
(1) (g) <i>Is the amount of grant, properly and judiciously spent on the activities enumerated in the programme of Social Education Centres ?</i>		
Reply—		
(1) Yes, the amount is judiciously spent	12	40.0
(2) It is yet to be assessed	7	23.3
(3) It can be said that expenditure is fairly judicious	2	6.7
(4) No reply	9	30.0
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

	Fre- quency	Per- centage
<i>Question—</i>		
(1) (b) 75 per cent. of the amount of funds collected on Social Education Day in the form of donations etc., is paid to the Zilla Parishads and 25 per cent. to the State Social Education Committee for Maharashtra ?		
(1) Is this amount thus collected and given to Zilla Parishad properly spent on the activities of Gram Shikshan Mohim ?		
<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) Yes, the amount thus collected is spent on the activities of Gram Shikshan Mohim ..	18	60.0
(2) No such collection is made	2	6.7
(3) For lack of specific instructions the amount is lying unutilised	1	3.3
(4) Only part of the amount is spent on Gram Shikshan Mchim	1	3.3
(5) No reply	8	26.7
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

Question—
(1) (i) If not, have you any other plan for better and judicious distribution and utilisation of this amount ? State the nature of your plan in brief ?

<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) The present system may continue	18	60.0
(2) Yes, but the plan is not ready	2	6.7
(3) Equipment should be purchased out of this amount	1	3.3
(4) A special periodical should be published out of this amount	1	3.3
(5) No reply	8	26.7
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

10. MAINTENANCE OF LITERACY OF NEOLITERATES

Question—
(1) (a) What steps are taken to keep up the literacy of the neoliterates in the villages ?

<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) Neoliterates are encouraged and persuaded to read the small booklets specially prepared for them and supplied through the circulating libraries.	20	66.7
(2) Beginning is made to establish Social Education Centres and circulating library system	5	16.7
(3) No steps are as yet taken	3	10.0
(4) State of affairs is unsatisfactory and no steps are yet taken	1	3.3
(5) The Ex-Madhya Pradesh Government Scheme of District library is found very useful in setting up centres.	1	3.3
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

Question—
(1) (b) Is the system of Circulating library working successfully to meet the needs of the neoliterates in this respect ?

<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) Yes, the scheme of circulating library is working satisfactorily	8	26.7
(2) The scheme of circulating library is fully or partly successful	7	23.3
(3) It is just started and working is being watched	3	10.0
(4) The set of 10 booklets, appear to be too small to be called a library, however, they are good till a library is opened.	1	3.3
(5) No, the system of circulating library is not working satisfactorily	11	36.7
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

Question—
(1) (c) If not what should be one to make this more effective and wide-spread ?

<i>Reply—</i>		
(1) More No. of books should be added, and supplementary reading should be encouraged	4	26.7
(2) Grades books both qualitatively and quantitatively should be provided	4	26.7
(3) Library should contain (a) daily newspapers, (b) coloured books on mythological stories. They should be written in simple language.	3	20.0
(4) Head Master of the local school should be asked to make this scheme workable and effective.	2	13.2

	Fre- quency	Per- centage
(5) More local efforts are necessary	1	6.7
(6) Circulating libraries are few in number in relation to the demands of the District (Ratnagiri).	1	6.7
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 100.0

11. SOCIAL EDUCATION CENTRES

Question—

(1) (a) *How far the work of the Social Education Centres opened in some of the villages been successful in—*

(i) *maintaining the literacy of the neoliterates ?*

Reply—

(1) They are successful to a great extent	5	16.7
(2) They are successful to some extent	6	20.0
(3) Recently they are started and assessment is yet to be made	10	33.3
(4) They are not successful	1	3.3
(5) They are not as yet opened	8	26.7
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

(ii) *in bringing about all round development of the village ?*

(1) They are successful in bringing about all round development	7	23.3
(2) Recently they are started and no assessment is made	10	33.4
(3) They are successful to some extent in bringing about all round development	9	30.0
(4) They cannot bring about all-round development	3	10.0
(5) They are useful for making people conscious of all-round development	1	3.3
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

Question—

(1) (b) *Are you satisfied with regard to the—*

(i) *Location of the Social Education Centre.*

Reply—

(1) Yes, Social Education Centre is located at a suitable place	14	46.7
(2) Beginning is made and its suitability is yet to be assessed	5	16.6
(3) They are very few	1	3.3
(4) They are not as yet opened	8	26.7
(5) No reply	2	6.7
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

Area you satisfied with regard to the

(ii) *Scope and nature of activities of the Centres?*

(1) Yes, the activities are worth implementing	11	36.7
(2) Just a beginning is made	5	16.6
(3) Functioning of the activities are not satisfactory	2	6.7
(4) They are not as yet opened	8	26.7
(5) Activities of social Education Centres should form the part and parcel of the duties of Gram Panchayat.	1	3.3
(6) Technique of running Social Education Centre should be explained and programme should be regular.	1	3.3
(7) More publicity should be made and cultural activities should be increased	2	6.7
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

Are you satisfied with regard to—

(iii) *Its funds?*

(1) Funds are adequate	27	23.3
(2) Just a beginning is made	5	16.7
(3) Funds are inadequate and it is found difficult for poor and backward districts to meet the expenditure and organise and execute the activities on desired lines.	8	26.7
(4) No reply	10	33.3
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 100.0

Fre-
quency Per-
centage

Question—

1(c) *If not, please offer concrete and constructive suggestions on each of the above so that activities of these centres can be better organised and Gram Shikshan Mohim would be more popular, broad-based and self-sufficient ?*

Reply—

(1) Social Education Centre should be a part and parcel of the Village Panchayat ..	5	16.7
(2) Proper propaganda methods should be launched, wide publicity should be given through cultural and audio visual aids to make Gram Shikshan Mohim more popular.	5	16.7
(3) Local initiative, resourcefulness and leaderships should be evoked to it self-sufficient and broad based.	5	16.7
(4) Government and Zilla Parishads should make suitable provision for adequate funds in their budget.	4	13.3
(5) Technique of running Social Education Centre should be properly explained and easily made applicable.	2	6.7
(6) Secretary of Gram Panchayat should be paid some remuneration	1	3.3
(7) No reply	8	26.6
	30	100.0

12. CO-OPERATION OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Question—

1(a) *Since Gram Shikshan Mohim is a co-operative venture, which are the Departments that actively co-operate in the organisation and implementation of the various activities of Gram Shikshan Mohim ?*

Reply—

(1) It is generally understood that it is the responsibility of Education Department alone and hence only Education Department which is alone concerned with the implementation of Gram Shikshan Mohim.	21	70.0
(2) Other department like Agriculture, Co-operative, Public Health, P. W. D., Publicity, Social Welfare, Animal Husbandry, Revenue also help.	3	10.0
(3) Departments of Agriculture, Co-operation, Public Health, Publicity, Social Welfare co-operate.	2	6.7
(4) Only Agriculture, Social Welfare and Animal Husbandry co-operate	2	6.7
(5) B. D. O. is found to be more useful	1	3.3
(6) Village Panchayat is of much use	1	3.3
	30	100.0

Question—

1(b) *Do you find that there is proper co-ordination between the activities of the various Departments in this respect ?*

Reply—

(1) There is no co-ordination between the activities of the various departments ..	16	53.4
(2) Activities are fairly co-ordinated	7	23.3
(3) Yes, there is a proper co-ordination	3	10.0
(4) No reply	4	13.3
	30	100.0

Question—

1(c) *If not, state your plan in brief how the work of the various Departments can be better co-ordinated to make the Mohim a success at (1) Village Level, (2) Block Level, (3) District Level—*

Reply—

<i>(i) at village level—</i>		
(1) Village Panchayat should undertake this work with the co-operation of local leaders and Gram Sevak/Sevikas and local teachers.	7	23.3
(2) All the officers and touring Officers of various Departments should come together and discuss the programme of Gram Shikshan Mohim. They should visit the villages and should arrange lectures, exhibitions regarding their respective subjects.	8	26.7
(3) Gram Sevaks/Sevikas, Patwari and teachers should be responsible to the Gram Shikshani Executive Committee for Gram Shikshan Mohim.	3	10.0

	Fre- quency	Per- centage
(4) The committee is being formed at the three levels	1	3.3
(5) At village level the work of Gram Shikshan Mohim should be prescribed in the form of a job-chart assigned to such Officer of the respective Departments.	1	3.3
(6) All Officers of the various departments, at the village level should extend active co-operation in the work.	8	26.7
(7) No reply	2	6.7
	30	100.0

13. IMPACT OF MONTH

Question—

1(a) Please state in brief the impact of the Gram Shikshan Mohim on the General life of the village with special reference to—

Reply—

(a) *the effect on the life of women—*

(1) The women have become literate and literacy percentage of the women is raised ..	18	22.5
(2) The problem of women's education is being solved	17	21.2
(3) Women have become more social and practical in their monetary transactions ..	11	13.7
(4) Women have become education minded and they are growing particular in sending their children to Schools.	10	12.5
(5) There is gradual awakening and evolution in Women	8	10.0
(6) Literate women have become conscious of their rights and duties. There is slow awakening in them.	4	5.0
(7) An educated women is, now, able to make her life more pleasant and hygienic ..	2	2.6
(8) Women's leadership is created	2	2.6
(9) Living standard of the Women is being raised	2	2.5
(10) They are broadening their outlook	2	2.5
(11) They have found scope to express themselves in public life	2	2.5
(12) They have developed social attitude and sense of social service, by forming Mahila-Mandals etc.	1	1.2
(13) No progress is as yet seen	1	1.2
	80	100.0

(b) *the impetus given by the Campaign to the general development of a village—*

Reply—

(1) There is a marked change in social consciousness and general development including education among the people.	9	28.1
(2) Village population is gradually becoming enlightened	2	6.2
(3) There is an increase in the enrolment of children in the schools	2	6.2
(4) The villagers read newspapers etc. and grow aware of the developments, taking place in the world. Thus contact with outside world has increased.	2	6.2
(5) Local leadership is being created	1	3.2
(6) Feeling of belonging and oneness in the villages is being created	1	3.2
(7) Villagers have become co-operative and they grow self-reliant	1	3.1
(8) They are growing conscious of their duties and try to cultivate the habits of the democratic ways of life.	1	3.1
(9) Social barriers like castes systems etc. gradually are found to disappear ..	1	3.1
(10) They have become plan conscious and try to work together for the uplift of the village as a whole.	1	3.1
(11) They have become less litigious	1	3.2
(12) They learn to use modern and scientific means of agricultural and allied operations ..	1	3.2
(13) They learn to develop an healthy and cleanly habits	2	6.2
(14) There is growth of other institutions like, youth club, Mahila Mandals etc. ..	1	3.1
(15) The campaign of Gram Shikshan Mohim is not so effective in bringing about all round development in a village.	1	3.1

	Fre- quency	Per- centage
(16) Local politics, prevents smooth functioning of Gram Shikshan Mohim ..	1	3.2
(17) General Development is to some extent	2	6.3
(18) Sometimes, it is feared, that achievement is hallow	1	3.2
(19) Enthusiasm of the villagers is short-lived. It lasts upto Gram Gaurav Samarambh (Ceremoney) and hence Gram Shikshan Mohim has no permanent effect on the people.	1	3.1
	32	100.0

Question—

- (1) (a) Please give some concrete and constructive suggestions about securing popular and voluntary support of villagers, so that they will come to feel that Gram Shikshan Mohim is of the people, by the people and for the people.

Reply—

- | | | |
|--|----|-------|
| (1) Wide publicity should be given at all levels to popularise the Gram Shikshan Mohim. In order to do this, adequate staff and equipment and material should be provided to enthuse the people with the idea of taking up the Gram Shikshan Mohim on their own. | 8 | 13.3 |
| (2) A net work of workers both officials and non-officials in charge of executive, supervisory duties should be created. Strength of the Supervisory and teaching staff should be increased in commu- surate with the increase in the volume of work. | 7 | 11.7 |
| (3) Elected members of village Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad should play a leading role in all these activities. It is the elected members rather than the paid servants of local bodies in public sector, who should take initiative and make the people feel that the movement is of the people for the people and by the people. | 7 | 11.7 |
| (4) There should be co-ordinating bodies at the (1) Village, (2) Block (Panchayat) and (3) District levels, those bodies at these three levels should co-ordinate the activities of all departments. | 5 | 8.3 |
| (5) A system of awarding prizes or token rewards both to villages and social workers should be instituted. | 5 | 8.3 |
| (6) Public organisations, like Mahila Mandals, Youth club, etc. should be fully utilised. | 4 | 6.7 |
| (7) A few pilot of projects should be undertaken with regard to—
(a) literacy classes of Women,
(b) the best incentive for a teacher,
(c) duration and hours of instruction
(d) whether a batch of trained teachers can concentrate in village as done in Mexico,
(e) suitable follow-up programme on the basis of the findings that will emerge from these experiment or pilot projects, should be undertaken. | 2 | 3.3 |
| (8) Teachers and workers should be trained in the work of social education through short term courses and shibirs etc. | 2 | 3.3 |
| (9) Teachers should be paid extra remuneration | 2 | 3.3 |
| (10) Local leadership should be exploited and village community should be made to think in terms of common good. | 5 | 8.3 |
| (11) Suitable literature and reading and writing material should be provided .. | 4 | 6.7 |
| (12) Funds to finance the activities of Gram Shikshan Mohim such as Gram Gaurav Samarambh (ceremony) should be provided. | 2 | 3.3 |
| (13) Educational tours of the villagers in the different parts of India should be arranged. | 1 | 1.7 |
| (14) Targets should be fixed, Grant-in-aid should be given and work of Gram Shikshan Mohim should be given top-priority in the community development programme of the villages. | 1 | 1.7 |
| (15) Follow-up programme, for maintaining literacy and bringing about all round development of a village should be effectively carried on. Efforts should be made to sustain the interests of the 'people. | 4 | 6.7 |
| (16) Party politics and local factions should not be allowed to creep in the work of Gram Shikshan Mohim. | 1 | 1.7 |
| | 60 | 100.0 |

STATE

PRO-FORMA 'A'

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS
(SEXWISE)

(From column 8 of Block 3 or from columns 9 to 26)

Age-groups (in codes).	Sex (in codes)	Number of neoliterates having household occupations								
		Engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural labourers		Agricultural labourers and other casual labourers		Others		Total		
		1		2		3				
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1	Males 1	..	5,524	2.3	5,243	2.2	796	0.3	11,563	4.9
	Females 2	..	15,141	6.4	7,125	3.0	920	0.4	23,186	9.7
	Total	..	20,665	8.7	12,368	5.2	1,716	0.7	34,749	14.6
2	Males 1	..	30,653	12.9	31,264	13.2	4,126	1.7	66,043	27.8
	Females 2	..	67,000	28.2	34,535	14.6	5,721	2.4	1,07,256	45.2
	Total	..	97,653	41.1	65,799	27.8	9,847	4.1	1,73,299	73.1
3	Males 1	..	9,639	4.1	6,086	2.6	1,348	0.6	17,073	7.2
	Females 2	..	9,220	3.9	2,340	1.0	607	0.2	12,167	5.1
	Total	..	18,859	8.0	8,426	3.6	1,955	0.8	29,240	12.3
Total	Males 1	..	45,816	19.3	42,593	18.0	6,270	2.6	94,679	39.9
	Females 2	..	91,361	38.5	44,000	18.5	7,248	3.1	1,42,609	60.1
	Total	..	1,37,177	57.8	86,593	36.5	13,518	5.7	2,37,288	100.0

Block 2

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF NEOLITERATES MADE (SEXWISE)

(Items 2.3 and 2.2 of Block 2)

Sex	Number of villages according to Percentage Neoliterates made										
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total
Males	.. No.	..	..	..	..	67	..	27	46	1,117	1,257
	.. %	..	..	..	..	5.3	..	2.1	3.7	88.9	100.0
Females	.. No.	45	4	..	5	..	63	1	5	40	1,094
	.. %	3.6	0.3	..	0.4	..	5.0	0.1	0.4	3.2	87.0
Total	.. No.	..	17	45	..	9	..	23	27	36	1,100
	.. %	..	1.4	3.4	..	0.7	..	1.8	2.1	2.8	87.5

(Note.—The item "total" under column "sex" is not the sum of items "Males" and "Females".)

STATE

Schedule 2—Block 3

Block-3.iii (a)

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEM 2·3, 2·2) AGAINST DISTANCES FROM 3·1 (iii) (a), (b) and (c).

Difference from the nearest bus-stop	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made											
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total	
Less than 2 miles	No.	..	..	22	..	..	..	1	4	18	575	620
	%	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	1.4	45.7	49.3
2 to 5 miles	No.	..	17	..	..	..	..	23	23	18	333	413
	%	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	1.7	1.8	1.4	26.5	32.9
5 to 10 miles	No.	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	167	172
	%	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	13.3	13.7
10 to 20 miles	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	1.8
Above 20 miles	No.	..	..	23	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	29
	%	..	..	1.8	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.2	2.3
Total	No.	..	17	45	..	9	..	23	27	36	1,100	1,257
	%	..	1.4	3.6	..	0.7	..	1.8	2.1	2.8	87.4	100.0

STATE

BLOCK (B) 3. (iii) (b)

Distance from the nearest Railway Station	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made											
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total	
Less than 2 miles	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	135	136
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	1.7	10.8
2 to 5 miles	No.	..	..	22	..	5	..	..	..	..	111	138
	%	..	..	1.8	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	8.8	11.0
5 to 10 miles	No.	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	221
	%	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.2	17.6
10 to 20 miles	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	156	160
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	12.4	12.7
Above 20 miles	No.	..	..	23	..	4	..	22	22	37	494	602
	%	..	..	1.8	..	0.3	..	1.7	1.7	2.9	39.2	47.9
Total	No.	..	17	45	..	9	..	23	26	37	1,100	157
	%	..	1.4	3.6	..	0.7	..	1.8	2.1	3.0	87.5	110.0

BLOCK (c) 3. (iii) (c)

Distance from the nearest urban centres		Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made										Total
		Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	
Less than 2 miles	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	242	261
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	1.4	19.3	20.8
2 to 5 miles	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	18	131	153
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	1.4	10.4	12.1
5 to 10 miles	No.	..	17	45	..	5	..	..	..	..	339	406
	%	..	1.4	3.6	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	27.1	32.4
10 to 20 miles	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	221	244
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	..	17.6	19.4
Above 20 miles	No.	..	..	..	4	..	22	..	..	..	167	193
	%	..	..	..	0.3	..	1.8	..	..	..	13.3	15.3
Total	No.	..	17	45	..	9	..	23	27	36	1,100	1,257
	%	..	1.4	3.6	..	0.7	..	1.8	2.1	2.8	87.5	100.0

STATE

Schedule 2—Block 3.2

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2.3, 2.2) AGAINST AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES IN 3.2 OF BLOCK 3.

Particulars		Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made											Total
		Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90		
(i) Village Panchayat	Yes	No.	..	..	45	..	9	..	23	27	36	778	917
		%	..	..	3.6	..	0.7	..	1.8	2.1	2.8	61.9	73.0
	No	No.	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	322	340
		%	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.6	27.0
Total	..	No.	..	17	45	..	9	..	23	27	36	1,100	1,257
		%	..	1.4	3.6	..	0.7	..	1.8	2.1	2.8	87.5	100.0
(ii) Co-operative Society or Industrial Co-operatives.	Yes	No.	..	17	45	..	5	..	..	27	18	913	1,025
		%	..	1.4	3.6	..	0.4	..	..	2.1	1.4	72.6	81.5
	No	No.	..	..	..	..	4	..	23	..	18	187	232
		%	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	1.8	..	1.4	14.9	18.5
Total	..	No.	..	17	45	..	9	..	23	27	36	1,100	1,257
		%	..	1.4	3.6	..	0.7	..	1.8	2.1	2.8	87.5	100.0
(iii) Primary School	Yes	No.	..	17	45	..	9	..	1	27	36	1,091	1,225
		%	..	1.4	3.6	..	0.7	..	0.1	2.1	2.8	86.8	97.4
	No	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	9	32
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	..	..	0.8	2.6
Total	..	No.	..	17	45	..	9	..	23	27	36	1,100	1,257
		%	..	1.4	3.6	..	0.7	..	1.8	2.1	2.9	87.5	100.0

Schedule 2—Block 3-2—contd.

Particulars	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made												
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total		
(iv) Village Library with the Village Panchayat.	Yes	No.	..	23	..	9	..	22	27	36	685	802	
		%	..	1.8	..	0.7	..	1.8	2.1	2.9	54.4	63.8	
	No	No.	..	17	22	1	415	455
		%	..	1.4	1.8	..	..	0.1	..	..	33.0	36.2
Total	No.	..	17	45	..	9	..	23	27	36	1,100	1,257	
	%	..	1.4	3.6	..	0.7	..	1.8	2.1	2.9	87.5	100.0	
(v) Mahila Mandal	Yes	No.	..	..	..	9	..	23	4	36	373	445
		%	..	..	..	0.7	..	1.8	0.3	2.9	29.7	35.4
	No	No.	..	17	45	..	..	..	23	..	727	812
	%	..	1.5	3.6	..	..	..	1.8	..	67.9	64.6	
Total	No.	..	17	45	..	9	..	23	27	36	1,100	1,257	
	%	..	1.5	3.6	..	0.7	..	1.8	2.1	2.8	87.5	100.0	
(vi) Youth Club	Yes	No.	..	17	45	..	4	..	23	27	36	705	857
		%	..	1.5	3.6	..	0.3	..	1.8	2.1	2.9	56.1	68.2
	No	No.	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	395	400
	%	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	31.4	31.8	
Total	No.	..	17	45	..	9	..	23	27	36	1,100	1,257	
	%	..	1.5	3.6	..	0.7	..	1.8	2.1	2.9	87.5	100.0	
(vii) Post Office	Yes	No.	22	..	4	..	1	22	18	347	414
		%	1.8	..	0.2	..	0.1	1.8	1.4	27.6	32.9
	No	No.	..	17	23	..	5	..	22	5	18	753	843
	%	..	1.4	1.8	..	0.4	..	1.7	0.4	1.4	39.9	67.1	
Total	No.	..	17	45	..	9	..	23	27	36	1,100	1,257	
	%	..	1.4	3.6	..	0.7	..	1.8	2.2	2.8	87.5	100.0	
(viii) Dispensary, Public Health Unit.	Yes	No.	22	..	5	18	138	182
		%	1.8	..	0.4	1.4	11.0	14.5
	No	No.	..	17	23	..	4	..	23	27	18	962	1,075
	%	..	1.4	1.8	..	0.3	..	1.8	2.1	1.4	76.5	85.5	
Total	No.	..	17	45	..	9	..	23	27	36	1,100	1,257	
	%	..	1.4	3.6	..	0.7	..	1.8	2.1	2.8	87.5	100.0	
(ix) Market Place	Yes	No.	23	..	5	..	1	..	18	119	156
		%	1.8	..	0.4	..	0.1	..	1.4	9.4	12.4
	No	No.	..	17	22	..	4	..	22	27	18	991	1,101
	%	..	1.4	1.8	..	0.3	..	1.8	2.1	1.4	78.8	87.6	
Total	No.	..	17	45	..	9	..	23	27	36	1,110	1,257	
	%	..	1.4	3.6	..	0.7	..	1.8	2.1	2.8	87.5	100.0	

Schedule 2—Block 3-2—contd.

Particulars	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made											Total
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90		
(x) Radio Farm Forum.	Yes	No. ..	..	..	..	5	..	..	27	18	293	343
		% ..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	2.1	1.4	23.4	27.3
	No	No. ..	17	45	..	4	..	23	..	18	807	914
		% ..	1.4	3.6	..	0.3	..	1.8	..	1.4	64.2	72.7
Total	..	No. ..	17	45	..	9	..	23	27	36	1,100	1,257
		% ..	1.4	3.6	..	0.7	..	1.8	2.1	2.8	87.5	100.0
(xi) Shetkari Sangh	Yes	No. ..	17	45	..	9	..	23	27	36	895	1,052
		% ..	1.4	3.6	..	0.7	..	1.8	2.1	2.8	71.2	83.7
	No	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	205
		% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.3	16.3
Total	..	No. ..	17	45	..	9	..	23	27	36	1,100	1,257
		% ..	1.4	3.6	..	0.7	..	1.8	2.1	2.8	87.5	100.0

STATE

Schedule 2—Block 8

(7) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2, 3, 2.2) AGAINST INITIATIVE TAKEN BY THE VILLAGE ORGANISER, ITEM 4.3 OF BLOCK 4

	Number of villages according to Percentage neoliterates made											Total
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	above 90		
Village Panchayat	..	No. ..	..	..	..	4	..	1	26	36	667	734
		%	0.2	..	0.1	1.2	1.7	32.0	35.2
Youth Club	..	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
		%	0.6	0.6
Shetkari Sangh	..	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
		%	0.6	0.6
People's Contribution	..	No. ..	18	22	..	4	..	24	..	..	566	634
		% ..	0.9	1.1	..	0.2	..	1.2	..	..	27.1	30.4
Education Department	..	No. ..	18	45	..	5	..	46	4	..	291	409
		% ..	0.9	2.2	..	0.2	..	2.2	0.2	..	14.0	19.6
Block Officer	..	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	18	232	273
		%	1.1	0.9	11.1	13.1
No Initiative	..	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
		%	0.6	0.6
Total	..	No. ..	36	67	..	13	..	71	53	54	1,792	2,086
		% ..	1.7	3.2	..	0.6	..	3.4	2.5	2.6	85.9	100.0

STATE

Schedule 2—Block 4·7

(8) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE AGAINST NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED, ITEM 4·7 OF BLOCK 4.

Number of examinations conducted	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made													
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
One	9	0·7	..	..	5	0·4	384	397	
Two	22	1·8	382	404	
Three	17	1·4	23	1·8	..	..	..	36	2·8	180	256	
Four	22	1·8	..	..	..	..	..	151	173	
Five	23	1·8	..	..	23	
Six	4	4	
Seven	
Total	17	1·4	45	3·6	9	0·7	23	1·8	27	2·1	36	2·8
			1,100	1,257	
			87·5	100·0	

STATE

Schedule 2—Block 4·9

(9) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (SEXWISE) AGAINST SEXWISE REGULARITY, ITEM 4·9 OF BLOCK 4.

Regularity by	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made													
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Males	17	1·2	45	3·1	9	0·6	28	1·9	23	1·6	18	1·3
Females	23	1·6	5	0·3	..	..
Total	17	1·2	45	3·1	9	0·6	51	3·5	28	1·9	18	1·3
			1,282	1,450
			88·4	100·0

STATE

Schedule 2—Blocks 4 and 5

(10)

Items	Number of villages having			Percentage of villages having		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
(i) Was census of illiterates conducted by house to house approach ? (4.1).	1,108	149	1,257	88.1	11.9	100.0
(ii) Did the villagers (specially women) join the class willingly without much persuasion ? (4.2).	517	740	1,257	41.1	58.9	100.0
(iii) What was the sitting arrangement for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes neoliterates in the class ? (4.8)—						
(a) They are sitting along with others ..	917	4	921	72.0	0.3	72.3
(b) They are taught separately ..	315	..	315	24.7	..	24.7
(c) They were not taught at all ..	38	..	38	3.0	..	3.0
Total ..	1,270	4	1,274	99.7	0.3	100.0
(iv) Has the village Panchayat received the grant of 0.50 nPs. per neoliterate from the Government ? (4.11).	588	669	1,257	46.8	53.2	100.0
(v) Has the village Panchayat or the Village Shikshan Committee kept any register showing the use of various library books by individual neoliterates ? (4.14).	663	452	115	52.7	36.0	88.7
Not applicable	142	..	142	11.3	..	11.3
Total ..	805	452	1,257	64.0	36.0	100.0
(vi) Has the reading habit of students in the primary school increased after the Mohim ? (5.1).	972	214	1,186	77.3	17.0	94.3
Not applicable .. .. .	..	..	71	..	..	5.7
Total ..	972	214	1,257	77.3	17.0	100.0
(vii) Was any community work requiring people's contribution taken after Gram Gaurav in the village ? (5.3).	459	780	1,239	36.5	62.1	98.6
Not applicable .. .. .	..	..	18	..	..	1.4
Total ..	459	780	1,257	36.5	62.1	100.0
(viii) Have the neoliterates themselves started approaching the Gram Sevak for guidance more after the Gram Gaurav ? (5.6).	678	561	1,239	53.9	44.7	98.6
Not applicable .. .. .	..	..	18	..	..	1.4
Total ..	678	561	1,257	53.9	44.7	100.0

						Number of villages according to	Percentage of villages according to
<i>(ix)</i> Percentage neoliterate readers (4.16)—							
Less than 5 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	45	3·6
5 to 10 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	118	9·4
10 to 15 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	54	4·3
15 to 25 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	102	8·1
Above 25 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	386	30·7
Not applicable	..	..	..	..	..	552	43·9
					Total	1,257	100·0

(x) Type of literatures read (4.17)—

(a) Gram Shikshan Mohim literature	..	..	..	..	984	54·5
(b) Government publications regarding Plan schemes	..	..	..	..	81	4·5
(c) Biographies of heroes of great men/women	..	..	..	..	93	5·1
(d) Mythological stories	..	..	..	..	249	13·8
(e) Newspapers and other political articles	..	..	..	..	156	8·6
(f) Others (Religious material, text-books of lower Primary Schools)	..	..	..	..	204	11·3
(g) Does not read	..	..	..	..	25	1·4
Not applicable	..	..	..	..	14	0·8
					Total	1,806	100·0

Number		Percentage	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls

(xi) Increase/Decrease in the percentage attendance (5.2)—

Increase upto 5 per cent	..	..	—72	—145	—5·7	—11·5
	..	..	+495	+197	+39·4	+15·7
5 per cent to 10 per cent	..	..	—48	.....	—3·8	.....
	..	..	+284	+360	+22·6	+28·6
10 per cent to 25 per cent	..	..	—39	—66	—3·1	—5·3
	..	..	+250	+310	+19·9	+24·7
Above 25 per cent	..	..	+32	+142	+2·5	+11·3
No reply	..	..	37	37	2·9	2·9
			Total	1,257	1,257	100·0	100·0

Items	No. of villages according to	Percentage of villages according to
<i>(xii)</i> Groups of per centages of the people's contribution (Average percentage under col. 5 to item no. 5.4)		
0 per cent	30	2.4
Less than 5 per cent	....	....
5 to 10 per cent	1	0.1
10 to 25 per cent	120	9.5
25 to 50 per cent	271	21.6
50 to 75 per cent	107	8.5
Above 75 per cent	205	16.3
No work	523	41.6
Total	1,257	100.0
<i>(xiii)</i> Has there been more or less contribution from the people after Gram Gaurav ? (5.5)		
More	583	46.4
Less	115	9.1
No contribution	559	44.5
Total	1,257	100.0
<i>(xiv)</i> What is the experience of the Secretary of the C-operative Society about the difference in the outlook of the villagers after Gram Gaurav, regarding Society matters, co-operation and the unity of decision among the villagers? (5.9)		
(a) There have been more members after the Gram Gaurav	345	19.2
(b) Those members have been availing of the loan facilities	302	16.9
(c) Recovery of the outstanding loans has been more speedy and effective	440	24.6
(d) The Society has widened its scope by undertaking sale-purchase activities with the co-operation of the villagers	20	1.1
(e) There has been more deposit in the Society from the members	88	4.9
(f) There have been more meetings of the Society after the Gram Gaurav	275	15.3
(g) There has been a suggestion to start a library on co-operative basis	61	3.4
(h) Compost is prepared in the village on co-operative efforts	11	0.6
No Society	250	14.0
Total	1,792	100.0

STATE

Schedule 2—Block 5.8

(11) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE CULTIVATOR MEMBERS BEFORE AND AFTER GRAM GAURAV ITEMS 5.8 COLUMNS 3 & 4.
5.8.

Ranges of Percentage cultivator members	Number of villages according to percentage cultivator-members		Percentage	
	Before Gram Gaurav	After Gram Gaurav	Before Gram Gaurav	After Gram Gaurav
Less than 10 per cent.	8	86	0.6	6.8
10 to 25 per cent.	61	18	4.9	1.4
25 to 40 per cent.	241	211	19.2	16.8
40 to 60 per cent.	349	358	27.8	28.5
60 to 75 per cent.	50	71	4.0	5.6
75 to 100 per cent.	305	342	24.2	27.2
Above 100 per cent	....	4	....	0.3
No Society	243	167	19.3	13.4
Total	1,257	1,257	100.0	100.0

Schedule 3

STATE

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ILLITERATES (2.7) AGAINST HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS (2.3) OF SCHEDULE 3.

Number of illiterates in the household	Number of households against household occupations (Principal occupation only)							
	Cultivation except Agricultural labour		Agricultural labour and other casual labour		Others		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 Between 6—13 years ..	4,673	3.4	2,965	3.4	139	1.0	7,777	3.3
Between 14—50 years ..	5,449	4.0	10,430	12.0	564	4.2	16,443	6.9
2 Between 6—13 years ..	1,684	1.2	5,316	6.1	345	2.6	7,345	3.1
Between 14—50 years ..	4,337	3.2	1,082	1.2	427	3.1	5,846	2.4
3 Between 6—13 years ..	1,655	1.2	1,715	2.0	40	0.4	3,410	1.4
Between 14—50 years ..	1,642	1.2	996	1.1	12	0.1	2,650	1.1
4 Between 6—13 years ..	13	0.1	..	..	..	..	13	0.1
Between 14—50 years ..	476	0.3	730	0.8	..	..	1,206	0.5
5 Between 6—13 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14—50 years ..	299	0.2	86	1.0	..	..	385	0.1
6 Between 6—13 years ..	49	0.1	..	..	..	..	49	0.1
Between 14—50 years ..	7	0.1	84	0.9	..	..	81	0.1
7 Between 6—13 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14—50 years ..	10	0.1	..	..	..	..	10	0.1
8 Between 6—13 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14—50 years ..	..	..	..	..	72	0.5	72	0.5
9 Between 6—13 years ..	1,954	1.4	811	0.9	..	..	2,765	1.1
Between 14—50 years ..	5,175	3.7	5,255	6.1	1,052	7.7	11,482	4.8
0 Between 6—13 years ..	1,27,149	92.6	75,786	87.5	12,994	96.1	2,15,929	91.0
Between 14—50 years ..	1,19,782	87.3	67,930	78.4	11,391	84.2	1,99,103	83.9
Total								
Between 6—13 years ..	1,37,177	100.0	86,593	100.0	13,518	100.0	2,37,288	100.0
Between 14—50 years ..	1,37,177	57.8	86,593	36.5	13,518	5.7	2,37,288	100.0

STATE

Schedule 3—Block 2

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS TO THE NUMBER OF NEOLITERATES AGAINST HOUSEHOLD (2.5 PLUS THE SELECTED NEOLITERATES) OCCUPATION (2.3).

Number of neoliterates in the household	Number of households against household occupations (Principal occupation only) is to be considered								
	Cultivation except Agricultural labour		Agricultural labour and other casual labour		Others		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1	.. 64,545	47.1	39,375	45.4	5,236	38.7	1,09,155	46.0	
2	.. 44,733	32.6	37,901	43.8	6,095	45.1	88,729	37.4	
3	.. 14,015	10.1	6,204	7.1	2,107	15.9	22,326	9.4	
4	.. 10,624	7.7	2,146	2.5	..	..	12,770	5.4
5	.. 2,010	1.5	940	1.1	80	0.3	3,030	1.3	
6	.. 893	0.7	..	..	..	..	893	0.4
7	.. 107	0.1	13	0.1	..	..	120	0.1
8	.. 250	0.2	..	..	..	..	250	0.1
9	.. ..	..	14	0.1	..	..	14	0.1
Total	..	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	No.	1,37,177	57.8	86,593	36.5	13,518	5.7	2,37,288	100.0

STATE

Schedule 3—Block 2

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS (3.1), (3.3), AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES.

Literacy tests	Number of neoliterates against their performances								
	Writing	Reading						Total	
		L (ab)	LR (cd)	I (e)	Total				
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
L (ab)	.. 1,04,090	43.9	13,535	5.7	52	0.2	1,17,677	49.6	
LR (c)	.. 23,090	9.7	27,123	11.4	2,078	0.9	52,291	22.0	
I (de)	.. 5,843	2.5	18,541	7.8	42,936	18.1	67,320	28.4	
Total	.. 1,33,023	56.1	59,199	24.9	45,066	19.0	2,37,288	100.0	
Female—									
L (ab)	.. 64,283	45.1	4,689	3.2	38	0.1	69,010	48.4	
LR (c)	.. 11,616	8.2	14,864	10.4	1,317	0.9	27,797	19.5	
I (de)	.. 4,636	3.2	12,008	8.4	29,158	20.5	45,802	32.1	
Total	.. 80,535	56.5	31,561	22.1	30,513	21.4	1,42,609	100.0	
Male—									
L (ab)	.. 39,807	42.0	8,846	9.3	14	0.1	48,667	51.4	
LR (c)	.. 11,474	12.1	12,259	13.0	761	0.8	24,494	25.9	
I (de)	.. 1,207	1.3	6,533	6.9	13,778	14.5	21,518	22.7	
Total	.. 52,488	55.4	27,638	29.2	14,553	15.4	94,679	100.0	

N.B.—L = Literate ; LR = Literate requiring refreshing ; I = Illiterate.

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS (3·1, 3·3) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES IN RELATION TO HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS.

		Engaged in cultivation excluding agricultural labourers		Agricultural labourers and other casual labourers		Others		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(Literate)	x	58,322	42·5	41,867	48·3	3,905	28·9	1,04,094	43·9
(In between x and y i.e. semi-literate)	l	51,198	37·3	31,929	36·9	7,131	52·8	90,258	38·0
(Illiterate)	y	27,657	20·2	12,797	14·8	2,482	18·3	42,936	18·1
Total		1,37,177	57·8	86,593	36·5	13,518	5·7	2,37,288	100·0

STATE

Schedule 3—Block 2

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS (3·4, 3·5) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES

Literacy tests		Number of neoliterates against their performances					Total
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
3.4 Counting Test	No.	1,16,168	48,812	26,092	17,545	28,611	2,37,288
	%	49·0	20·6	11·0	7·4	12·0	100·0
3.5 Simple additions and subtractions.	No.	86,795	72,685	44,935	32,873		2,37,288
	%	36·6	30·6	18·9	13·9		100·0

STATES

(4) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE

Nature of questions	Observations regarding							
	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
4.1 What is your age in years.	No. %	32,766 34.6	27,450 19.2	54,230 57.3	76,783 53.8	5,794 6.1	18,787 13.2	1,408 1.4
4.2 What was your age when you were married	No. %	30,683 32.4	47,535 33.3	35,655 37.6	48,011 33.7	6,847 7.2	8,768 6.1	3,401 3.6
4.3 Tell the male and female members of your household separately.	No. %	42,979 45.4	60,618 42.5	42,564 45.0	56,897 39.9	4,387 4.6	12,128 8.5	1,663 1.8
4.4 If you are a cultivator, what is your total land	No. %	25,192 26.6	14,514 10.2	8,918 9.4	9,362 6.6	860 0.9	1,758 1.2	16,509 17.4
4.5 How much land Revenue did you pay in 1962-63 ?	No. %	21,997 23.2	12,459 8.7	10,280 10.9	7,847 5.5	1,550 1.6	7,455 5.2	15,156 16.0
4.6 Have you anytime seen the particulars of your land in V. F. VII and XII ? When did you see last time ?	No. %	9,588 10.1	1,140 0.8	9,117 9.6	1,687 1.2	4,867 5.1	2,667 1.9	45,799 48.5
4.7 What crops did you grow in the last season ?	No. %	45,029 47.6	40,217 28.2	12,593 13.3	25,863 18.1	2,727 2.9	10,300 7.2	2,950 3.1
4.8 What is the weekly budget for your household expenditure ?	No. %	25,216 26.6	19,699 13.8	23,083 24.4	26,516 18.6	4,134 4.4	9,200 6.5	11,117 11.7
4.9 What is your height ?	No. %	11,571 12.2	315 2.2	21,299 22.5	9,987 7.0	19,157 20.2	30,153 21.1	28,934 30.6
4.10 How much do you spend in a week on tobacco chewing or smoking ?	No. %	30,740 32.5	16,183 11.3	30,493 32.2	25,943 18.2	6,999 7.4	10,543 7.4	3,530 3.7

Block 4

STATES

OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS (BLOCK 4 -ALL ITEMS)

self-knowledge of neoliterates

(e)		(f)			No reply		Total		
Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
8,790	436	10,705	45	57	..	37	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
6.2	0.5	7.5	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
10,792	4,441	17,672	180	117	13,472	9,714	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
7.6	4.7	12.4	0.2	0.1	14.3	6.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
6,284	360	4,730	545	480	2,181	1,472	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
4.5	0.4	3.3	0.6	0.3	2.2	1.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15,968	487	950	6,613	52,808	36,100	47,249	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
11.2	0.5	0.7	7.0	37.1	38.2	33.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10,286	509	663	9,083	53,371	36,104	50,528	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
7.2	0.5	0.4	9.6	37.4	38.2	35.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
1,03,941	..	..	..	126	25,308	33,048	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
72.9	..	..	..	0.1	26.7	23.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
3,524	1,218	11,562	..	17	30,162	51,126	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
2.5	1.3	8.1	..	0.1	31.8	35.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
8,164	6,642	9,903	3,239	29,903	21,248	39,224	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
5.7	7.0	6.9	3.4	21.0	22.0	27.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
76,180	109	822	77	336	13,532	21,980	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
53.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	14.3	15.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
9,494	5,443	14,485	11	1,035	17,557	6,48,260	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
0.7	5.7	10.2	0.0	0.7	18.5	45.5	100.0	100.0	100.0

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVA

Nature of questions	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
5.1 How is the neoliterate dressed ?	No. 63,472 % 67.0	1,16,789 81.9	30,764 32.5	25,424 17.8	443 0.5	396 0.3	....
5.2 His or her inclination towards using soap for washing the clothes.	No. 59,070 % 62.4	1,08,948 76.4	16,715 17.5	15,973 11.2	14,304 15.1	12,295 8.6	4,453 4.7
5.3 When does he/she oil and comb his/her hair every day ?	No. 26,120 % 27.6	1,08,023 75.7	31,157 32.9	29,871 20.9	20,693 21.8	3,638 2.6	16,077 17.0
5.4 Did his or her children have their bath on the date of enquiry ? Do they have it every-day ?	No. 62,708 % 66.2	1,06,799 74.9	13,506 14.3	15,908 11.2	3,760 4.0	3,902 2.7	23 0.1
5.5 How do you use the drinking water ?	No. 27,584 % 29.1	34,305 24.1	158 0.1	689 0.5	50,036 52.8	84,621 59.3	302 0.3
5.6 Where do your children answer their "nature's calls" ?	No. 2,388 % 2.5	7,674 5.4	39,013 41.2	43,087 30.2	32,191 34.0	56,384 39.5	10,222 10.8
5.7 How do you use the vegetables and grains before cooking ?	No. 72,617 % 76.7	1,15,595 81.1	13,496 14.3	24,127 16.9	5,155 5.4	1,060 0.7	....
5.8 Does the neoliterate feel shy to face the investigator or an official ?	No. 30,195 % 31.9	22,112 15.5	36,730 38.8	68,438 48.0	24,503 25.9	42,276 29.6	403 0.4
5.9 Are the children of the neoliterate clean and tidy ?	No. 42,044 % 44.4	75,093 52.7	30,847 32.6	38,198 26.8	7,001 7.4	10,619 7.4	1,624 1.7
5.10 What is the opinion of the neoliterate in educating his children ?	No. 1,243 % 1.3	7,055 4.9	45,190 47.7	53,589 37.6	39,108 41.3	65,585 46.0	1,000 1.1

Block 5

TIONS PERTAINING TO CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEOLITERATES

		(e)		(f)		No reply		Total		
Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
202	..	..	..	..	..	137	5,191	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
0.1	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	3.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
400	360	..	..	..	..	272	677	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
0.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
650	23	650	..	..	..	14,679	14,700	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
0.5	0.1	0.4	..	..	..	15.3	10.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
190	6,159	1,042	..	..	..	10,440	21,762	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
0.1	6.5	0.7	..	..	..	11.2	15.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
22,224	..	..	..	..	..	10,865	13,240	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
15.6	..	..	..	..	..	11.5	9.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,411	1,827	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
4,852	..	..	..	..	..	2,848	4,931	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
3.4	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	3.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
2,499	..	..	..	..	..	13,163	16,200	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
1.8	..	..	..	..	..	13.9	11.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
2,019	97	927	..	41	8,041	13,393	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288	
1.4	0.1	0.7	..	0.1	8.5	9.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	

*

STATE

Schedule 3—Block 5

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEOLITERATE.

Nature of Questions	Number			Percentage		
	Yes	No.	Total	Yes	No	Total
5.11 Do any female members of the family of the neoliterate						
(a) display ' Rangoli' in front of their house etc.	1,22,495	1,14,793	2,37,288	51.6	48.4	100.0
(b) stitching of their own blouse ?	76,115	1,61,173	2,37,288	32.1	67.9	100.0
(c) make items of handicrafts ? ..	27,654	2,09,634	2,37,288	11.7	88.3	100.0
(d) make any embroidery work ? ..	36,832	2,00,456	2,37,288	15.5	84.5	100.0
(e) spin the cotton yarn on charkha	4,079	2,33,209	2,37,288	1.7	98.3	100.0
(f) weave mats, cloth etc. ..	6,915	2,30,313	2,37,288	4.8	95.2	100.0
5.12 Did the neoliterate get any leisure time in a day normally during off season.	1,46,954	90,334	2,32,288	61.9,	38.1	100.0
					Number	Percentage
51.3 if 'Yes' in 5.12 above, how did he make use of it ?						
(a) takes rest and sleeps .. .. .			.. .. .	.. .. .	37,102	15.4
(b) chitchats with members of the family or neighbours .. .. .			.. .. .	.. .. .	44,042	18.3
(c) reads newspapers or books .. .. .			.. .. .	.. .. .	27,390	11.4
(d) listens to the village Panchayat Radio .. .. .			.. .. .	.. .. .	6,279	2.6
(e) keeps farm accounts or such other household work .. .. .			.. .. .	.. .. .	4,624	1.9
(f) cleans his house, cattle-sheds, etc. .. .. .			.. .. .	.. .. .	39,996	16.6
(g) attends to the household work including looking after the cattle service or oiling the tools and implements etc. .. .. .			.. .. .	.. .. .	45,155	18.7
(h) joins other fellow-villagers to do some community work .. .. .			.. .. .	.. .. .	5,441	2.2
(i) any other work .. .. .			.. .. .	.. .. .	31,054	12.9
			Total .. .. .	.. .. .	2,41,083	100.0

STATE

Schedule 3—Block 6

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS JUDGED PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEOLITERATE (BLOCK 6)

Nature of Questions		(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		No reply		Total		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
6-1	Where is China ?	No.	16,553 17.5	15,505 10.9	22,333 23.6	23,247 16.3	51,499 54.4	97,733 68.4	4,294 4.5	5,766 4.0	..	358 0.3	94,679 100.0	1,42,609 100.0	2,37,288 100.0
6-2	Which is the South direction ?	No.	59,371 62.7	77,613 54.4	18,624 19.7	30,148 21.1	10,296 10.9	21,517 15.1	2,484 3.7	3,949 2.8	2,904 3.0	9,382 6.6	94,679 100.0	1,42,609 100.0	2,37,288 100.0
6-3	What is democracy ?	No.	8,368 8.8	4,388 3.1	41,655 44.0	42,598 29.9	38,101 40.2	86,000 60.3	2,800 3.0	5,004 3.5	3,755 4.0	4,619 3.2	94,679 100.0	1,42,609 100.0	2,37,288 100.0
6-4	When is the next General Election ?	No.	18,159 19.2	12,904 9.0	29,827 31.5	38,716 27.1	40,998 43.3	83,898 58.8	3,218 3.4	4,782 3.4	2,477 2.6	2,309 1.7	94,679 100.0	1,42,609 100.0	2,37,288 100.0
6-5	Where is Koyna Project located and what is it meant for ?	No.	8,892 9.4	3,339 2.3	8,331 8.8	15,855 11.1	74,072 78.2	1,15,299 80.8	3,128 3.3	7,451 5.2	256 0.3	665 0.6	94,679 100.0	1,42,609 100.0	2,37,288 100.0
6-6	Which are the basic chemical fertilisers now available to you ?	No.	39,579 41.8	20,557 14.4	25,979 27.4	38,319 26.9	25,306 26.7	64,312 45.1	936 1.0	6,713 4.7	2,879 3.1	12,708 8.9	94,679 100.0	1,42,609 100.0	2,37,288 100.0
6-7	Has the neoliterate (if cultivator) been using the improved seeds or improved methods of sowing ?	No.	26,408 27.9	38,352 26.9	29,529 31.1	15,548 10.9	5,910 6.2	3,489 2.4	8,958 9.5	25,769 18.1	23,874 25.3	59,451 41.7	94,679 100.0	1,42,609 100.0	2,37,288 100.0
6-10	What can the Co-operative society, do for you regarding your occupation ?	No.	34,300 36.3	25,040 17.6	26,157 27.6	42,454 29.8	22,454 23.8	45,503 31.9	3,006 3.2	5,618 3.9	8,634 9.1	23,994 16.8	94,679 100.0	1,42,609 100.0	2,37,288 100.0

STATE

Nature of Questions		(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		No reply		Total		Total
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
6-11	What help or guidance can you get from your Gram Sevak ?	No. 20,138	1,840	30,002	42,519	33,120	72,534	8,515	10,159	2,904	15,557	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
		% 21.3	1.3	31.7	29.8	35.0	50.9	9.0	7.1	3.0	10.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
6-12	Will you have vaccination against the epidemic if it outbreaks ?	No. 92,907	1,39,303	762	1,313	546	1,685	247	..	217	308	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
		% 98.1	97.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.3	..	0.2	0.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
6-13	What is your opinion about voluntary registration of births or deaths ?	No. 44,089	34,691	37,495	57,304	30	394	10,605	49,020	2,460	1,200	4,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
		% 46.6	24.3	39.6	40.2	0.1	0.3	11.1	34.4	2.6	0.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
6-14	What is Village Panchayat expected to do in the village ?	No. 40,784	19,695	33,563	80,903	10,603	15,455	9,522	26,483	207	72	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
		% 43.1	13.8	35.4	56.7	11.2	10.8	10.1	18.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
6-15	Did you participate any-time during last year in Shramdan or did you contribute to any community work ?	No. 10,284	8,258	48,767	17,269	14,292	37,153	20,897	79,897	439	32	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
		% 10.9	5.8	51.5	12.0	15.1	26.1	22.1	56.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
6-16	What difference do you feel after achieving literacy ?	No. 35,547	26,735	23,643	51,182	32,123	44,825	9,456	18,614	10,543	8,964	94,679	1,42,609	2,37,288
		% 31.9	17.8	21.2	34.0	28.9	29.8	8.5	12.4	9.5	6.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

STATE

Schedule 3—Block 6

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS
JUDGED PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEOLITERATES (BLOCK 6)

Item		Yes	No	Total
6·8 Is there a co-operative society or an Industrial Co-operative in your village ?				
Males	.. No.	79,789	14,889	94,679
	%	84·3	15·7	100·0
Females	.. No.	1,22,563	20,046	1,42,609
	%	85·9	14·1	100·0
6·9 If 'Yes' are you a member of the Cooperative Society or Industrial Co-operative ?				
Males	.. No.	32,792	46,997	79,789
	%	41·0	59·0	100·0
Females	.. No.	37,904	84,659	1,22,563
	%	30·9	69·1	100·0

AURANGABAD DIVISION

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS (SEXWISE)

(From column 8 of Block 3 or from columns 9 to 26)

Age groups (in codes)	Sex (in codes)	Number of neoliterates having household occupations								Total	
		Engaged in clutiva- cultural labourers		Agricultural labour- ers and other casual labourers		Others					
		1		2		3					
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Males .. 1	2321	5.0	1,826	3.9	460	1.0	4,607	9.8		
	Females .. 2	3,838	8.2	1,867	3.9	213	0.6	5,918	12.7		
	Total ..	6,159	13.2	3,693	7.9	673	1.4	10,525	22.5		
2	Males .. 1	10,122	21.6	7,771	16.6	1,884	4.0	19,777	42.2		
	Females .. 2	6,605	14.0	2,633	5.5	869	1.8	10,107	21.3		
	Total ..	16,727	35.7	10,404	22.2	2,753	5.6	29,884	63.5		
3	Males .. 1	3,570	7.6	1,414	3.0	415	0.9	5,399	11.65		
	Females .. 2	930	2.0	34	0.3	60	0.2	1,024	2.5		
	Total ..	4,500	9.7	1,448	3.3	475	1.0	6,423	14.0		
Total	Males .. 1	16,013	34.2	11,012	23.5	2,758	5.9	29,783	65.6		
	Females .. 2	11,373	24.3	4,534	9.7	1,142	2.4	17,049	36.4		
	Total ..	27,386	58.5	15,546	33.2	3,900	8.3	46,832	100.0		

AURANGABAD DIVISION

Proforma A—Block 2

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (SEXWISE).

Sex	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made										
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total
	Males	No.	63	..	22	41	122	248
	% ..	..	..	..	..	25.4	..	8.9	16.5	49.2	100.0
Females	No. 45	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	18	122	248
	% 18.1	..	..	..	..	25.4	..	..	7.3	49.2	100.0
Total	No. ..	17	45	..	..	..	22	23	18	123	248
	% ..	6.9	18.1	..	..	..	8.9	9.2	7.3	49.6	100.0

(Note.—The item 'total' under column 'sex' is not the sum of items 'Males' and 'Females'.)

AURANGABAD DIVISION

Schedule 3—Block 2

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2·3, 2·2) AGAINST DISTANCES
Block 3 (iii) (a), (b) & (c).

Distance from the nearest bus-stop	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made										Total	
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90		
Less than 2 miles—												
No.	22	44	66
%	8·9	17·7	26·6
2 to 5 miles—												
No.	..	17	..	..	..	..	22	23	18	26	106
%	..	6·9	..	..	..	..	8·9	9·3	7·3	10·5	42·7
5 to 10 miles—												
No.	31	31	
%	12·5	12·5	
10 to 20 miles—												
No.	22	22	
%	8·9	8·9	
Above 20 miles—												
No.	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	
%	9·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·3	
Total—												
No.	..	17	45	..	..	..	22	23	18	123	248
%	..	6·9	18·1	..	..	..	8·9	9·3	7·3	49·6	100·0

AURANGABAD DIVISION

Schedule 2—Block 3

Block (B)—3·1(i)(b)

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2·3, 2·2)
AGAINST DISTANCE; FROM 3·1(iii)(a), (b) AND (c)

Distance from the nearest Railway Station	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made										Total	
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90		
Less than 2 miles												
No.	18	18
%	7·3	7·3
2 to 5 miles												
No.	22	16	38
%	8·9	6·4	15·3
5 to 10 miles												
No.	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
%	..	6·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·9
10 to 20 miles												
No.	8	8	
%	3·2	3·2	
Above 20 miles												
No.	23	..	..	..	22	23	18	80	166	
%	9·3	..	..	..	8·9	9·3	7·3	32·3	66·9	
Total												
No.	..	17	45	..	..	..	22	23	18	123	248
%	..	6·9	18·1	..	..	..	8·9	9·3	7·3	49·6	100·0

BLOCK 3·iii(c)

Distance from the nearest urban Centres	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made											Total	
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.		%
Less than 2 miles
2 to 5 miles	18	25	43	..
5 to 10 miles	18	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	79	..
10 to 20 miles	23	..	40	63	..
Above 20 miles	22	..	..	41	63	..
Total	18	45	..	..	..	22	23	18	122	248	..
	6·9	18·1	..	..	..	8·9	9·3	7·3	49·6	100·0	..

AURANGABAD DIVISION

Schedule 2-Block 3-2

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2·3, 2·2) AGAINST AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES IN 3·2 OF BLOCK 3

Particulars	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made											Total	
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.		%
(i) Village Panchayat	Yes	..	..	45	..	..	..	22	23	18	86	194	..
		..	..	18·1	..	..	..	8·9	9·3	7·3	34·7	78·2	..
	No	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	54	..
		..	..	6·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·9	21·8	..
Total	..	..	..	17	45	..	..	..	22	23	18	123	248
	..	..	..	6·9	18·1	..	..	..	8·9	9·3	7·3	49·6	100·0
(ii) Co-operative Society or Industrial Co-operatives.	Yes	..	..	17	45	..	..	..	23	18	78	181	..
		..	..	6·9	18·1	..	..	..	9·3	7·3	31·4	73·0	..
	No	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	44	67	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	8·9	..	..	17·7	27·0	..
Total	..	..	..	17	45	..	..	..	22	23	18	123	248
	..	..	..	6·9	18·1	..	..	..	8·9	9·3	7·3	49·6	100·0
(iii) Primary School.	Yes	..	..	17	45	..	..	..	23	18	123	225	..
		..	..	6·9	18·1	..	..	..	9·3	7·3	49·6	90·7	..
	No	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	23	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	8·9	..	..	..	9·3	..
Total	..	..	..	17	45	..	..	..	22	23	18	123	248
	..	..	..	6·9	18·1	..	..	..	8·9	9·3	7·3	49·6	100·0

Schedule 2-Block 3-2

Particulars	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made											
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total	
(iv) Village Library with the Village Panchayat.	No.	..	..	23	..	..	..	22	23	18	38	124
	%	..	..	9.3	..	..	..	8.9	9.3	7.3	15.3	50.0
	No.	..	17	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	124
	%	..	6.9	8.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.3	50.0
Total	No.	..	17	45	..	..	..	22	23	18	123	248
	%	..	6.9	18.1	..	..	..	8.9	9.3	7.3	49.5	100.0
(v) Mahila Mandal	Yes	No.	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	18	26	66
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.9	..	7.3	10.4	26.6
	No.	No.	..	17	45	..	..	..	23	..	97	182
	%	..	..	6.9	18.1	..	..	..	9.3	..	39.1	73.4
Total	No.	..	17	45	..	..	..	22	23	18	123	248
	%	..	6.9	18.1	..	..	..	8.9	9.3	7.3	49.6	100.0
(vi) Youth Club	Yes	No.	..	17	45	..	..	22	23	18	16	141
	%	..	..	6.9	18.1	..	..	8.9	9.3	7.3	6.5	56.9
	No.	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	107
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.1	43.1
Total	No.	..	17	45	..	..	..	22	23	18	123	248
	%	..	6.9	18.1	..	..	..	8.9	9.3	7.3	49.6	100.0
(vii) Post Office	Yes	No.	..	..	22	..	..	..	22	..	8	52
	%	..	..	8.9	..	..	..	..	8.9	..	3.2	21.0
	No.	No.	..	17	23	..	..	23	..	18	115	196
	%	..	16.9	9.3	..	..	..	9.3	..	7.3	46.4	79.0
Total	No.	..	17	45	..	..	..	23	22	18	123	248
	%	..	6.9	9.3	..	..	..	9.3	8.9	7.3	49.6	100.0
(viii) Dispensary or Public Health Unit	Yes	No.	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
	%	..	..	8.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.9
	No.	No.	..	17	23	..	..	22	23	18	123	226
	%	..	6.9	9.3	..	..	..	8.9	9.3	7.3	49.6	91.1
Total	No.	..	17	45	..	..	..	22	23	18	123	248
	%	..	6.9	18.1	..	..	..	8.9	9.3	7.3	49.6	100.0
(ix) Market Place	Yes	No.	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
	%	..	..	9.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3
	No.	No.	..	17	22	..	..	22	23	18	123	225
	%	..	6.9	8.9	..	..	..	8.9	9.3	7.3	49.6	90.7
Total	No.	..	17	45	..	..	..	22	23	18	123	248
	%	..	6.9	18.1	..	..	..	8.9	9.3	7.3	49.6	100.0

Particulars	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made											Total	
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90			
(x) Radio from Forum.	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	18	..	41
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3	7.3	..	16.5
No	No.	..	17	45	..	..	..	22	..	..	123	207
	%	..	6.9	18.1	..	..	..	8.9	..	..	49.6	83.5
Total	No.	..	71	45	..	..	..	22	23	18	123	248
	%	..	6.9	18.1	..	..	..	8.9	9.3	7.3	49.6	100.0
(xi) Shetkari Sangh.	Yes	No.	..	17	45	22	23	18	38	163
	%	..	6.9	18.1	..	..	..	8.9	9.3	7.3	15.3	65.7
No	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	85
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.3	34.3
Total	No.	..	17	45	..	..	..	22	23	18	123	248
	%	..	6.9	18.1	..	..	..	8.9	9.3	7.3	49.6	100.0

AURANGABAD DIVISION

(7) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2.3, 2.2) AGAINST INITIATIVE TAKEN BY THE VILLAGE ORGANISER, ITEM 4.3 OF BLOCK 4

Particulars	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made											Total
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90		
Village Panchayats	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	18	96	136
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.2	4.3	22.8	32.3
Youth Club	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	%
Shetkari Sangh	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	%
People's Contribution	No.	..	18	22	..	..	..	22	..	..	35	97
	%	..	4.3	5.2	..	..	..	5.2	..	..	8.3	23.0
Block Development Officer	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	18	23	64
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.5	4.3	5.5	15.2
Education Department	No.	..	18	45	..	..	..	46	..	..	16	124
	%	..	4.3	10.7	..	..	..	10.7	..	..	3.8	29.5
Total	No.	..	36	67	..	..	..	67	45	36	170	421
	%	..	8.6	15.9	..	..	..	15.9	10.7	8.6	40.4	100.0

AURANGABAD DIVISION

Schedule 2—Block 4.7

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE AGAINST NO. OF EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED, ITEM 4.7 OF BLOCK 4

No of Examinations conducted	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made											
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total	
One	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	96
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.7	38.7
Two	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	19	41
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3	..	7.7	16.6
Three	No.	..	17	23	..	..	..	..	..	18	8	66
	%	..	6.9	9.3	..	..	..	..	..	7.3	3.9	26.6
Four	No.	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
	%	..	..	8.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.9
Five	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	23
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3	..	..	..	9.2
Total	No.	..	17	45	..	..	..	22	23	18	123	248
	%	..	6.9	18.1	..	..	..	8.9	9.3	7.3	49.6	100.0

AURANGABAD DIVISION

Schedule 2—Block 4.9

(9) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE SEXWISE AGAINST SEXWISE REGULARITY ITEM 4.9 OF BLOCK 4

Regularity by	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made											
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total	
Males	No.	..	17	45	..	..	..	22	23	18	123	248
	%	..	5.9	15.6	..	..	..	7.6	8.0	6.2	42.6	85.8
Females	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	18	41
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.0	..	..	6.2	14.2
Total	No.	..	17	45	..	..	..	45	23	18	141	289
	%	..	5.9	15.6	..	..	..	15.6	8.0	6.2	48.8	100.0

AURANGABAD DIVISION
(10)

Schedule No. 2—Block Nos. 4 and 5

Items	Number of villages having			Percentage of villages having		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
(i) Was census of illiterates conducted by house to house approach ? (4.1).	226	22	248	91.1	8.9	100.0
(ii) Did the villagers (specially women) join the class willingly without much persuasion ? (4.2)	80	168	248	32.3	67.7	100.0
(iii) What was the sitting arrangement for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes neoliterates in the class ? (4.8)—						
(a) They are sitting along with others ..	195	..	195	78.6	..	78.6
(b) They are taught separately ..	53	..	53	21.4	..	21.4
(c) They were not taught at all ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	248	..	248	100.0	..	100.0
(iv) Has the Village Panchayat received the grant of 0.50 nPs. per neoliterate from the Government ? (4.11)	85	163	248	34.3	65.7	100.0
(v) Has the Village Panchayat or the Village Shikshan Committee kept any Register showing the use of various library books by individual neoliterate ? (4.14).	123	125	248	49.6	50.4	100.0
(vi) Has the reading habit of students in the Primary School increased after the Mohim ? (5.14).	248	..	248	100.0	..	100.0
(vii) Was any community work requiring people's contribution taken after Gram Gaurav in the village ? (5.3)	115	133	248	46.4	53.6	100.0
(viii) Have the neoliterates themselves started approaching the Gram Sevak for guidance more after the Gram Gaurav ? (5.6).	130	118	248	52.4	47.6	100.0
(ix) Percentage neoliterate readers (4.16)						
Less than 5 % .. ..	..	..	..	41	..	16.5
5 to 10 % .. ..	..	..	..	22	..	8.9
10 to 15 % .. ..	..	..	..	18	..	7.3
15 to 25 % .. ..	..	..	..	16	..	6.4
Above 25 % .. ..	..	..	..	63	..	25.4
No Register .. ..	..	..	..	88	..	35.5
Total ..	..	..	..	248	..	100.0

AURANGABAD DIVISION
(10)

Schedule 2—Blocks 4 and 5

Items	Number of villages according to	Percentage of villages according to
(x) Type of literatures read (4·17)—		
(a) Gram Shikshan Mohim literature	182	31·4
(b) Government publications regarding Plan schemes	23	4·0
(c) Biographies of heroes of great men/women	71	12·3
(d) Mythological stories	133	23·0
(e) Newspapers and other political articles	63	10·9
(f) Others	107	18·4
Total	579	100·0

	Number		Percentage	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(ix) Increase in the percentage attendance (5·2)—				
Increase upto 5 per cent.	+88	+76	+35·5	+30·6
5 to 10 per cent.	—22 +43	..... +23	—9·3 +17·3	..... +9·3
10 to 25 per cent.	—31 +40	—53 73	—12·5 16·1	—21·4 29·4
Above 25 per cent. .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not available	24	23	9·3	9·3
Total	248	248	100·0	100·0

Items	Number of villages according to	Percentage of villages according to
(xii) Groups of percentages of the people's contribution (Average percentage under column 5 of item No. 3·4)—		
0 per cent.	26	10·6
Less than 5 per cent. .. .. .	.....	.....
5 to 10 per cent. .. .. .	.....	.....
10 to 25 per cent.	40	15·4
25 to 50 per cent.	45	18·2
50 to 75 per cent.	22	8·9
Above 75 per cent.	49	19·8
Not available	49	19·8
No reply	17	7·0
Total	248	100·0

AURANGABAD DIVISION
(10)

Schedule 2—Blocks 4 and 5

Items	Number of villages according to	Percentage of villages according to
<i>(xiii)</i> Has there been more or less contribution from the people after Gram Gaurav ? (5.5)—		
More	130	52.4
Less	26	10.5
No		
Not available	92	37.1
Total ..	248	100.0
<i>(xiv)</i> What is the experience of the Secretary of the Co-operative Society about the difference in the outlook of the villagers after Gham Gaurav, regarding Society matters, co-operation and the unity of decision among the villagers ? (5.9)—		
<i>(a)</i> There have been more members after the Gram Gaurav	107	23.0
<i>(b)</i> Those members have been availing of the loan facilities	121	26.0
<i>(c)</i> Recovery of the outstanding loans has been more speedy and effective.	71	15.3
<i>(d)</i> There has been more deposits in the Society from the members ..	39	8.4
<i>(e)</i> There have been more meetings of the Society after the Gram Gaurav.	49	10.5
No Society	78	16.0
Total ..	465	100.0

AURANGABAD DIVISION

Schedule 2—Block 5.8

(11) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE CULTIVATOR MEMBERS BEFORE AND AFTER GRAM GAURAV ITEM 5.8, COLUMNS 3 AND 4

Ranges of percentage cultivator members	Number of villages according to percentage cultivator members	
	Before Gram Gaurav	After Gram Gaurav
Less than 10 %	No. 8	8
	% 3.2	3.2
10 to 25 %	No. ....	....
	%
25 to 40 %	No. 22	22
	% 8.9	8.9
40 to 60 %	No. 18	18
	% 7.3	7.3
60 to 70 %	No. 23	23
	% 9.2	9.2
75 to 100 %	No. 88	88
	% 35.5	35.5
Above 100 %	No. ....	....
	%
No Society	No. 89	89
	% 35.9	35.9
Total ..	No. 248	248
	% 100.0	100.0

AURANGABAD DIVISION

Schedule 3

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ILLITERATES (2·7) AGAINST HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS (2·3) OF SCHEDULE 3.

Number of illiterates in the household	Number of households against household occupations (Principal occupation only)								
	Cultivation except Agricultural labour		Agricultural labour and other casual labour		Others		Total		
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	
1 Between 6-13 years	..	1,406	5·1	209	1·3	..	..	1,615	3·4
Between 14-50 years	..	797	2·9	2,478	15·9	481	12·3	3,756	8·0
2 Between 6-13 years	..	343	1·3	354	2·3	..	..	697	1·5
Between 14-50 years	..	2,842	10·4	1,012	6·5	427	10·9	4,281	9·1
3 Between 6-13 years	..	205	0·7	248	1·6	..	..	453	1·0
Between 14-50 years	..	848	3·1	948	6·1	..	..	1,796	3·8
4 Between 6-13 years
Between 14-50 years	..	372	1·4	676	4·4	..	10·48	2·2	..
5 Between 6-13 years
Between 14-50 years	..	250	0·9	74	0·5	..	..	324	0·7
6 Between 6-13 years
Between 14-50 years	..	7	0·0	67	0·4	..	..	74	0·2
7 Between 6-13 years
Between 14-50 years	..	10	0·0	..	..	..	..	10	0·1
8 Between 6-13 years
Between 14-50 years	72	1·8	72	0·2
11 Between 6-13 years
Between 14-50 years	72	1·8	72	0·2
0 Between 6-13 years	..	25,431	92·9	14,735	94·7	3,900	100·0	44,066	94·1
Between 14-50 years	..	22,859	83·5	10,291	66·2	2,848	73·0	35,398	75·6
Total—Between 6-13 years	..	27,386	100·0	15,546	100·0	3,900	100·0	46,832	100·0
Between 14-50 years	..	27,386	58·5	15,546	33·2	3,900	8·3	46,832	100·0

AURANGABAD DIVISION

Schedule 3—Block 2

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS TO THE NUMBER OF NEOLITERATES AGAINST HOUSEHOLD (2.5 PLUS THE SELECTED NEOLITERATES)—OCCUPATION (2.3)

No. of neoliterates in the household.	Number of households against household occupations (Principal occupation only)							
	Cultivation except Agricultural labour		Agricultural labour and other casual labour		Others		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	14,663	53.5	8,492	54.6	2,181	55.9	25,336	54.1
2	6,276	23.0	4,709	30.3	1,684	43.2	12,669	27.1
3	3,672	13.4	1,692	10.9	35	0.9	5,399	11.5
4	1,877	6.9	653	4.2	..	..	2,530	5.4
5	558	2.0	..	..	..	..	558	2.0
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	89	0.3	..	..	..	..	89	0.2
8	250	0.9	..	..	..	..	250	0.5
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	%	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
	No.	27,386	58.5	15,546	33.2	3,900	8.3	46,831	100.0

AURANGABAD DIVISION

Schedule 3—Block 2

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TEST (3.1), (3.3), AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES

Literacy tests	Number of neoliterates against their performances								
	Writing	Reading						Total	
		L (ab)	LR (cd)		I (e)		No.	%	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Males + Females—									
L (ab)	..	19,729	42.2	1,792	3.8	..	..	21,522	46.0
LR (c)	..	6,033	12.9	5,945	12.7	126	2.6	13,194	28.2
I (de)	..	1,224	2.5	2,193	46.7	8,699	18.6	12,116	25.8
Total	..	26,986	57.6	9,931	21.2	9,915	21.2	46,832	100.0
Females—									
L (ab)	..	9,322	54.7	592	3.5	..	..	9,914	58.2
LR (c)	..	1,622	9.5	1,192	7.0	564	3.3	3,378	19.8
I (de)	..	148	0.9	612	3.6	2,997	17.6	3,757	22.0
Total	..	11,092	65.1	2,396	14.1	3,561	20.8	17,049	100.0
Males—									
L (ab)	..	10,407	35.0	1,201	4.0	..	..	11,608	39.0
LR (c)	..	4,411	14.8	4,753	16.0	652	2.2	9,816	33.0
I (de)	..	1,076	3.6	1,581	5.3	5,702	19.1	8,359	28.0
Total	..	15,894	53.4	7,535	25.3	6,354	21.3	29,783	100.0

N.B.—L = Literate ; LR = Literate requiring refreshing ; I = Illiterate.

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS (3·1, 3·3) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES IN RELATION TO HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS.

	Engaged in cultivation excluding agricultural labourers		Agricultural labourers and other casual labourers		Others		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
X (Literate)	13,172	48·1	4,641	29·9	1,918	49·2	19,731	42·1
I	8,825	32·2	8,135	52·3	1,442	37·0	18,402	30·3
Y (In between X and Y i.e. semiliterate).	5,389	19·7	2,770	17·8	540	13·8	8,699	18·6
Total	27,386	58·5	15,546	33·2	3,900	8·3	46,832	100·0

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS (3·4, 3·5) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES.

Literacy Tests	Number of neoliterates against their performances						Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		
3·14 Counting Test	No. 17,791	13,130	7,259	2,078	6,573	46,831	
	% 80·0	28·0	15·5	4·4	14·1	100·0	
3·15 Simple additions and subtractions.	No. 899	20,756	7,423	9,652	46,831		
	% 19·2	44·3	15·9	20·6	100·0		

(4) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE

Nature of questions		(a)		(b)		(c)		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
4.1	What is your age in years ? ..	No.	11,556	3,082	15,880	13,269	2,186	359
		%	38.8	18.1	53.3	77.8	7.3	2.1
4.2	What was your age when you were married ?	No.	11,226	4,733	12,636	10,618	1,847	564
		%	37.7	27.7	42.4	62.3	6.2	3.3
4.3	Tell the male and female members of your household separately.	No.	14,633	5,310	14,052	10,558	178	763
		%	49.1	31.0	47.2	11.9	0.5	4.5
4.4	If you are a cultivator ? what is your total land ?	No.	9,061	2,142	2,120	1,531	89	381
		%	30.4	12.6	7.1	8.9	0.2	0.2
4.5	How much land Revenue did you pay in 1962-63 ?	No.	6,151	1,474	3,027	828	879	1,439
		%	20.6	8.6	10.3	4.9	3.0	8.4
4.6	Have you anytime seen the particulars of your land in V. F. VII and XII ? When did you see last time ?	No.	1,461	..	2,610	449	787	404
		%	4.9	..	8.8	2.6	2.6	2.4
4.7	What crops did you grow in the last season ?	No.	12,833	4,042	4,376	4,162	931	3,038
		%	43.1	23.7	14.7	24.4	3.1	17.8
4.8	What is the weekly budget for your household expenditure ?	No.	6,901	638	13,671	5,877	1,427	2,401
		%	23.2	3.7	45.9	34.5	4.8	14.1
4.9	What is your height ? ..	No.	2,994	1,208	10,646	2,148	10,936	9,004
		%	10.1	7.1	35.7	12.6	36.7	52.8
4.10	How much do you spend in a week on tobacco-chewing or smoking ?	No.	10,405	452	9,674	4,267	2,925	2,475
		%	34.8	2.7	32.5	25.0	9.8	14.5

DIVISION

--Block 4

OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS (BLOCK 4--ALL ITEMS)

(d)		(e)		(f)		No reply		Total		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
71	338	89	..	..	..	..	..	29,783	17,049	46,832
0.2	2.0	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
405	427	785	..	..	..	2,886	707	29,783	17,049	46,832
1.3	2.5	2.6	..	..	..	9.7	4.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
336	..	360	160	..	..	224	267	29,783	17,049	46,832
1.1	..	1.2	0.9	..	..	0.7	1.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
3,467	982	89	160	3,940	7,061	11,015	4,739	29,783	17,049	46,832
11.6	5.7	0.2	0.9	13.2	41.4	36.9	28.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
3,780	..	89	71	4,589	8,438	11,268	4,798	29,783	17,049	46,832
12.7	..	0.3	0.4	15.4	49.5	37.8	28.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
15,597	11,337	..	..	..	71	9,325	4,788	29,783	17,049	46,832
52.4	66.5	..	..	..	0.4	31.3	28.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
120	214	742	606	..	..	10,779	4,986	29,783	17,049	46,832
0.4	1.3	2.5	3.6	..	..	36.2	29.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
3,426	3,400	4,357	4,730	..	..	..	..	29,783	17,049	46,832
11.5	20.0	14.6	27.7	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
5,204	4,689	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,783	17,049	46,832
17.5	27.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
607	434	1,687	1,698	..	..	4,531	7,723	29,783	17,049	46,832
2.0	2.5	5.7	10.0	..	..	15.2	45.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS

Nature of questions		(a)		(b)		(c)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
5.1 How is the neoliterate dressed ?	No.	20,264	14,104	9,518	2,946	..	..
	%	68.0	82.7	32.0	17.3	..	..
5.2 His or her inclination towards using soap for washing the clothes.	No.	19,376	15,193	2,773	925	3,890	754
	%	65.1	89.0	9.3	5.4	13.1	4.4
5.3 When does he/she oil and comb his/her hair every day ?	No.	2,982	8,433	12,143	8,348	3,738	267
	%	10.0	49.5	40.8	49.0	12.6	1.3
5.4 Did his or her children have their bath on the date of enquiry? Do they have it every day ?	No.	17,821	10,772	4,958	2,134	732	..
	%	59.8	63.1	16.6	12.5	2.5	..
5.5 How do you use the drinking water ?	No.	7,321	2,654	..	..	16,403	13,558
	%	24.6	15.6	..	..	55.0	79.5
5.6 Where do your children answer their " nature's calls " ?	No.	653	..	15,011	6,106	6,946	7,422
	%	2.2	..	50.4	35.8	23.3	43.5
5.7 How do you use the vegetables and grains before cooking ?	No.	24,190	14,789	3,333	1,956	2,011	160
	%	81.2	86.7	11.2	11.5	6.7	0.9
5.8 Does the neoliterate feel shy to face the investigator or an official ?	No.	1,023	5,521	12,222	6,061	5,667	5,378
	%	34.4	32.4	41.0	35.6	19.0	31.5
5.9 Are the children of the neoliterate clean and tidy ?	No.	13,096	8,793	9,006	3,996	1,529	1,468
	%	43.9	51.6	30.2	23.4	0.5	8.6
5.10 What is the opinion of the neoliterate in educating his children ?	No.	551	1,739	5,038	3,558	19,165	8,741
	%	1.9	10.2	16.9	20.9	64.3	51.3

DIVISION

—Block 5

OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEO-LITERATES

(d)		(e)		(f)		No reply		Total		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,783	17,049	46,832
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
3,742	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	29,783	17,049	46,832
12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
10,514	..	360	..	..	..	..	..	29,783	17,049	46,832
35.4	..	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
..	292	..	..	..	..	6,272	3,850	29,783	17,049	46,832
..	1.7	..	..	..	..	21.0	22.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
247	..	5,812	837	..	..	..	..	29,783	17,049	46,832
0.8	..	19.5	4.9	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
2,053	1,213	..	..	..	..	5,120	2,310	29,783	17,049	46,832
6.9	7.1	..	..	..	..	17.2	13.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
..	..	..	..	..	..	247	144	29,783	17,049	46,832
..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	0.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
..	89	..	..	..	..	1,656	..	29,783	17,049	46,832
..	0.5	..	..	..	..	5.6	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
368	..	..	..	..	..	5,782	2,793	29,783	17,049	46,832
12.4	..	..	..	..	..	19.4	16.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,029	3,011	29,783	17,049	46,832
..	..	..	..	..	..	16.9	17.6	100.0	100.0	100.0

AURANGABAD DIVISION

Schedule 3—Block 5

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEOLITERATE.

Nature of Questions	Number			Percentage		
	Yes	No.	Total	Yes	No.	Total
5·11 Do any female members of the family of the neoliterate—						
(a) Display 'Rangoli' in front of their house, etc. ?	18,678	28,153	46,832	39·9	60·1	100·0
(b) stitching of their own blouse ?	12,167	34,664	46,832	26·0	74·0	100·0
(c) make items of handicrafts ?	3,835	37,996	46,832	8·2	91·8	100·0
(d) make any embroidery work ?	5,345	41,486	46,832	11·4	88·6	100·0
(e) spin the cotton yarn on charkha ?	2,387	44,444	46,832	5·1	94·9	100·0
(f) weave mats, cloth etc. ..	2,635	44,196	46,832	5·6	94·9	100·0
5·12 Did the neoliterate get any leisure time in a day normally during off season ?	33,295	13,536	46,831	71·1	28·9	100·0
				Number	Percentage	
5·13 If 'Yes' in 5·12 above, how did he make use of it ?						
(a) takes rest and sleeps .. .. .	..	..	..	15,429	18·6	
(b) chitchats with members of the family or neighbours				15,518	18·7	
(c) reads newspapers or books .. .. .	..	..	..	6,395	7·7	
(d) listens to the village Panchayat radio .. .. .	..	..	..	1,081	1·3	
(e) keeps farm accounts or such other household work				135	0·2	
(f) cleans his house, cattle-sheds etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	8,719	10·5	
(g) attends to the household work including looking after the cattle service or oiling the tools and implements, etc.				21,229	25·6	
(h) joins other fellow-villagers to do some community work				3,766	4·5	
(i) any other work .. .. .	..	..	..	10,705	12·9	
				Total ..	82,977	100·0

AURANGABAD DIVISION

Schedule 3—Block 6

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATION JUDGED PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEOLITERATE (BLOCK—6)

Nature of Questions	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		No reply		Total		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
6.1 Where is China ?	No.	7,508	725	7,195	2,373	14,629	13,213	450	737	..	..	29,783	17,049	46,832
	%	25.0	4.3	24.2	13.9	49.1	77.5	16.0	4.3	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.2 Which is the South direction	No.	22,621	10,037	3,756	1,723	3,196	4,884	156	404	53	..	29,783	17,049	46,832
	%	76.0	58.9	12.6	10.1	10.7	28.6	0.5	2.4	0.2	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.3 What is democracy ?	No.	2,421	..	13,142	3,117	13,158	13,258	659	674	403	..	29,783	17,049	46,832
	%	8.1	..	44.1	18.3	44.2	77.8	2.2	3.9	1.4	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.4 When is the next General Election ?	No.	4,297	..	7,226	4,200	17,427	12,760	833	89	..	..	29,783	17,049	46,832
	%	14.4	..	24.3	24.6	58.5	74.8	2.8	0.6	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.5 Where is Koyna Project located and what is it meant for ?	No.	537	364	4,418	3,996	24,311	12,689	516	..	..	..	29,783	17,049	46,832
	%	1.8	2.1	14.8	23.4	81.6	74.5	1.8	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.6 Which are the basic chemical fertilisers now available to you ?	No.	6,547	..	8,580	2,947	14,109	14,066	89	..	457	..	29,783	17,049	46,832
	%	22.0	..	28.8	17.4	47.4	82.6	0.3	..	1.5	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.7 Has the neoliterate (if cultivator) been using the improved seeds or improved methods of sowing ?	No.	4,369	2,402	12,895	4,374	1,629	470	5,574	6,154	5,313	3,347	29,783	17,049	46,832
	%	14.7	14.0	43.5	25.6	5.5	2.8	18.6	36.1	17.8	21.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.10 What can the Co-operative Society do for you regarding your occupation ?	No.	7,497	1,296	7,626	5,297	10,201	8,296	676	267	3,782	1,893	29,783	17,049	46,832
	No.	25.2	7.6	25.6	31.1	34.3	48.7	2.3	1.6	12.7	11.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

Na 4760-23a

Schedule 3—Block 6

Nature of Questions		(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		No reply		Total		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
6.11	What help or guidance can you get from your Gram Sevak ?	No.	5,730	498	11,901	5,251	11,566	11,033	585	267	..	....	29,783	17,049	46,832
		%	19.2	2.9	40.0	30.8	38.8	64.7	2.0	15.1	..	....	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.12	Will you have vaccination against the epidemic if it outbreaks ?	No.	29,045	17,049	125	..	362	..	247	..	..	....	29,783	17,049	46,832
		%	97.5	100.0	0.4	..	1.2	..	0.9	..	..	....	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.13	What is your opinion about voluntary Registration of births or deaths ?	No.	22,317	7,484	5,093	3,847	..	89	2,373	5,629	..	....	29,783	17,049	46,832
		%	74.9	43.9	17.1	22.6	..	0.5	8.0	33.0	..	....	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.14	What is Village Panchayat expected to do in the village ?	No.	14,911	4,188	9,981	5,647	2,301	1,087	2,591	6,127	..	....	29,783	17,049	46,832
		%	50.1	24.6	33.5	33.1	7.7	6.4	8.7	36.0	..	....	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.15	Did you participate any-time during last year in Shramadan or did you contribute to any community work ?	No.	2,120	748	25,315	1,353	1,054	..	1,293	14,948	..	....	29,783	17,049	46,832
		%	7.1	4.4	85.0	7.9	3.5	..	4.3	87.7	..	....	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.16	What difference do you feel after achieving literacy ?	No.	10,830	1,511	8,155	3,335	12,440	9,138	5,519	2,801	1,105	525	29,783	17,049	46,832
		%	28.5	10.4	21.4	23.0	32.7	63.1	14.5	1.9	2.9	3.6	100.0	100.0	100.0

AURANGABAD DIVISION

Schedule 3—Block 6

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS JUDGED PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENES; OF THE NEOLITERATE; (BLOCK 6)

Item		Yes	No.	Total
6·8 Is there a Co-operative Society or an Industrial Co-operative in your village ?				
Males	...	No. 21,758	8,024	29,782
		% 73·1	26·9	100·0
Females	...	No. 11,447	5,602	17,049
		% 67·2	32·8	100·0
6·9 If ' Yes ' are you a member of the Co-operative Society or Industrial Co-operative ?				
Males	...	No. 4,410	24,872	29,282
		% 14·8	85·2	100·0
Females	...	No. 1,401	15,648	17,049
		% 8·2	91·8	100·0

BOMBAY DIVISION

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS
(SEXWISE)

(From column 8 of Block 3) or (from columns 9 to 26)

Age-groups (in codes)	Sex (in Codes)	No. of neoliterates having household occupations			Total		
		Engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural labourers	Agricultural labourers and other casual labourers	Others			
1	Males 1	.. ..	No.	920	2,749	67	3,736
		.. ..	%	0.7	2.3	0.2	3.2
	Females 2	.. ..	No.	4,099	3,919	254	8,272
		.. ..	%	3.4	3.3	0.2	6.9
	Total	.. ..	No.	5,019	6,668	321	12,008
		.. ..	%	4.2	5.6	0.3	10.1
2	Males 1	.. ..	No.	10,503	19,809	1,004	31,316
		.. ..	%	8.8	16.5	0.7	26.0
	Females 2	.. ..	No.	34,122	26,196	3,073	63,391
		.. ..	%	28.4	21.8	2.6	52.8
	Total	.. ..	No.	44,496	46,004	4,075	94,576
		.. ..	%	37.1	38.4	3.3	78.8
3	Males 1	.. ..	No.	2,706	3,785	550	7,041
		.. ..	%	2.3	3.2	0.4	5.9
	Females	.. ..	No.	4,718	1,025	408	6,151
		.. ..	%	3.9	0.9	0.4	5.2
	Total	.. ..	No.	7,426	4,809	958	13,193
		.. ..	%	6.1	4.0	1.0	11.1
Total	Males 1	.. ..	No.	14,140	26,378	1,621	42,139
		.. ..	%	11.8	22.0	1.3	35.1
	Females 2	.. ..	No.	42,941	31,179	3,734	77,819
		.. ..	%	35.8	26.0	3.1	64.9
	Total	.. ..	No.	57,081	57,555	5,355	1,19,958
		.. ..	%	46.6	48.0	5.4	

Block 2

BOMBAY DIVISION

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (SEXWISE)

(Items 2.3 and 2.2 of Block 2, percentages are to be calculated first)

Sex % ages	Tally marks for Number of villages according to Percentage Neoliterates made			
	Less than 10	10 to 90	Above 90	Total
Males	625	625
			100	100
Females	625	625
			100	100
Total	625	625
			100	100

(Note.—The item 'Total' under column 'sex' is not the sum of items 'Males' and 'Females'. The tally marks for 'Males' and 'Total' would be different and should be independently done for every village separately).

Schedule 2—Block 3

BOMBAY DIVISION

BLOCK 3 (iii) (a)

(5) [DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 3, 2·2) AGAINST DISTANCES FROM 3·1 (iii) (a), (b) and (c)]

Percentages	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made					
	Less than 10	10 to 90	Above 90	Total		
Difference from the nearest bus stops—						
Less than 2 miles	263 42·1%	263 42·1%
2 to 5 miles	284 45·4%	284 45·4%
5 to 10 miles	78 12·5	78 12·5
10 to 20 miles
Above 20 miles
Total	625 100·00%	625 100·00%

BOMBAY DIVISION

BLOCK 3 (iii) (b)

	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made					
	Less than 10	10 to 90	Above 90	Total		
Distance from the nearest Railway Station—						
Less than 2 miles	49 7·8%	49 7·8%
2 to 50 miles	38 6·1%	38 6·1%
5 to 10 miles	179 28·6%	179 28·6%
10 to 20 miles	38 6·1%	38 6·1%
Above 20 miles	321 51·4%	321 51·4%
Total	625 100%	625 100%

BOMBAY DIVISION
BLOCK 3 (iii) (c)

		Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made			
		Less than 10	10 to 90	Above 90	Total
Distance from the nearest Urban Centres--					
Less than 2 miles	No.	....	....	180	180
	%	....	....	28.8	28.8
2 to 5 miles	No.	....	....	39	39
	%	....	....	6.2	6.2
5 to 10 miles	No.	....	....	226	226
	%	....	....	36.2	36.2
10 to 20 miles	No.	....	....	106	106
	%	....	....	17.00	17.00
Above 20 miles	No.	....	....	74	74
	%	....	....	11.8	11.8
Total	No.	....	....	625	625
	%	....	....	100.0	100.0

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2.3, 2.2) AGAINST AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES IN 3.2 OF BLOCK 3.

Particulars		Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made				
		Less than 10	10 to 90	Above 90	Total	
(i) Village Panchayat	Yes	No.	....	....	369	369
		%	....	....	59.0	59.0
	No	No.	....	....	256	256
		%	....	....	41.0	41.0
	Total	No.	....	....	625	625
		%	....	....	100.0	100.0
(ii) Co-operative Society or Industrial Co-operatives.	Yes	No.	....	....	510	510
		%	....	....	81.6	81.6
	No	No.	....	....	115	115
		%	....	....	18.4	18.4
	Total	No.	....	....	625	625
		%	....	....	100.0	100.0
(iii) Primary School	Yes	No.	....	....	625	625
		%	....	....	100.0	100.0
	No	No.	....	....	....	....
		%
	Total	No.	....	....	625	625
		%	....	....	100.0	100.0

Particulars	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made				
	Less than 10	10 to 90	Above 90	Total	
(iv) Village Library with the Village Panchayat.	Yes	No.	....	438	438
		%	....	70.0	70.0
	No	No.	....	187	187
		%	....	30.0	30.0
	Total	No.	....	625	625
		%	....	100.0	100.0
(v) Mahila Mandal	Yes	No.	....	160	160
		%	....	25.6	25.6
	No	No.	....	465	465
		%	....	74.4	74.4
	Total	No.	....	625	625
		%	....	100.0	100.0
(vi) Youth Clubs	Yes	No.	....	476	476
		%	....	76.2	76.2
	No	No.	....	149	149
		%	....	23.8	23.8
	Total	No.	....	625	625
		%	....	100.0	100.0
(vii) Post Office	Yes	No.	....	116	116
		%	....	18.6	18.6
	No	No.	....	509	509
		%	....	81.4	81.4
	Total	No.	....	625	625
		%	....	100.0	100.0
(viii) Dispensary Public Health Unit.	Yes	No.	....	49	49
		%	....	7.8	7.8
	No	No.	....	576	576
		%	....	92.2	9.2
	Total	No.	....	625	625
		%	....	100.0	100.0

Particulars	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made					
	Less than 10	10 to 90	Above 90	Total		
(ix) Market Place ..	Yes	No.	....	....	34	34
		%	....	....	5.4	5.4
		No.	....	....	591	591
	No	%	....	....	94.6	94.6
		No.	....	....	625	625
	Total	%	....	....	100.0	100.0
(x) Radio Farm Forum ...	Yes	No.	....	....	213	213
		%	....	....	34.1	34.1
		No.	....	....	412	412
	No	%	....	....	65.9	65.9
		No.	....	....	625	625
	Total	%	....	....	100.0	100.0
(xi) Shetkari Sangh ...	Yes	No.	....	....	514	514
		%	....	....	82.2	82.2
		No.	....	....	111	111
	No	%	....	....	17.8	17.8
		No.	....	....	625	625
	Total	%	....	....	100.0	100.0

Schedule 2—Block 3

BOMBAY DIVISION

7 (DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2.3, 2.2) AGAINST INITIATIVE TAKEN BY THE VILLAGE ORGANISER. ITEM 4.3 OF BLOCK 4)

Particulars	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made				
	Less than 10	10 to 90	Above 90	Total	
Village Panchayats	258	258
				25.2%	25.2%
Youth Club
Shetkari Sangh
Peoples Contribution	411	411
				40.1%	40.1%
Education Department	214	214
				20.9%	20.9%
Block authorities	141	141
				13.8%	13.8%
Total	1024	1024
				100%	100%

Schedule 2—Block 34·7

BOMBAY DIVISION

(8) (DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE AGAINST NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED ITEM 4·7 OF BLOCK 4.)

Number of Examinations conducted	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made			
	Less than 10	10 to 90	Above 90	Total
1	175 28·0%	175 28·0%
2	230 36·8%	230 36·8%
3	72 11·5%	72 11·5%
4	148 23·7%	148 23·72%
Total	625 100%	625 100%

Schedule 2—Block 4·9

BOMBAY DIVISION

(9) (DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE SEXWISE AGAINST SEXWISE REGULARITY, ITEM 4·9 OF BLOCK 4.)

Particulars	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made			
	Less than 10	10 to 90	Above 90	Total
Regularity	396 59·7%	396 59·7%
	267 40·3%	267 40·3%
Total	663 100%	663 100%

BOMBAY DIVISION

Schedule No. 2—Block Nos. 4 & 5

Items	No. of villages having (Tally marks)			Percentage of villages having		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
(i) Was census of illiterates conducted by house to house approach ? (4·1)	510	115	625	81·6	18·4	100%
(ii) Did the villagers (specially women) join the class willingly without much persuasion ? (4·2).	165	460	625	26·4	73·6	100%
(iii) What was the sitting arrangements for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes—neoliterates in the Class ? (4·8)—						
(a) They are sitting along with others.	448	...	448	71·7	..	71·7%
(b) They are taught separately..	139	..	139	22·2	..	22·2%
(c) They were not taught at all	38	..	38	6·1	..	6·1%
	625		625	100%		100%

BOMBAY DIVISION

Schedule 2—Block 4 & 5

Items	No. of villages having (Tally marks)			Percentage of villages having		
	Yes	Nn.	Total	Yes	No.	Total
(iv) Has the village panchayat received the grant of 0.50 nPs. per neo-literate from the Government ? (4.11).	295	330	625	47.2	52.8	100%
(v) Has the village panchayat or the Village Shikshan Committee kept any Register showing the use of various library books by individual neoliterate ? (4.14).	334	149	..	53.5	23.8	....
(vi) Has the reading habit of students in the primary school increased after the Mohim ? (5.).	378	176	..	60.5	28.2	....
(vii) Was any community work requiring peoples' contribution taken after Gram Gaurav in the Village ? (5.3)	126	499	625	20.01%	79.9	100%
(viii) Have the neoliterates themselves started approaching the Gram Sevak for guidance more after the Gram Gaurav ? (5.6).	334	291	625	53.4	46.6%	100%

Items	Tally marks of No. of villages according to	Percentage of village according to
(ix) Percentage neoliterates readers (4.16)—		
Less than 5 per cent		
5 to 10%		
10 to 15%		
15 to 25%	77	12.3
Above 25%	257	41.1
Total	334	46.5

(x) Type of literatures read (4.17)—	....	87.8
(a) Gram Shikshan Mohim literature	.. .. 549	
(b) Government publications regarding Plan Schemes	.. ..	....
(c) Biographies of heroes of great men/women	.. ..	....
(d) Mythological stories	.. ..	....
(e) Newspapers of other political articles	.. ..	....
(f) Not applicable	.. .. 76	12.2
Total	.. .. 625	100.0

BOMBAY DIVISION

				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>(xi) Increase in the percentage attendance (5.2)</i>							
Increase less than 5%	...	...	..	-38	-38	-6.1	-6.1
				+218	....	+34.9	....
5 to 10%	...	...	..	155	258	+24.8	+41.3
10 to 25%	...	...	..	176	149	+28.1	+23.8
above 25%	..	...	..	....	142	....	22.7
	Not applicable	..	..	-38	38	6.1	6.1
	Total	..	..	625	625	100.0	100.0

Schedule 2—Block 4 & 5

Items					Tally marks of No. of villages according to	Percentage of villages according to
<i>(xii) Groups of percentages of the peoples' contribution (Average percentage under Col. 5 of item No. 5.4)</i>						
Less than 5%	...	...	...	...	....	...
5 to 10%	...	...	...	...	....	...
10 to 25 %	...	...	...	...	....	...
25 to 50%	...	...	...	...	190	30.4
50 to 75%	...	...	...	...	38	6.1
Above 75%	...	...	...	...	39	6.2
No Society	..	...	...	...	358	57.3
				Total	625	100

(xiii) Has there been more or less contribution from the people after Gram Gaurav ? (5.5)—

More	..	...	...	...	189	30.2
Less	...	...	...	...	49	7.8
No difference	...	...	...	...	92	14.7
No contribution	...	...	...	...	295	47.3
				Total	625	100%

	Tally marks of No. of villages according to	Percentage of villages according to
(xiv) What is the experience of the Secretary of the Co-operative Society about the difference in the outlook of the villagers after Gram Gaurav, regarding Society matters, co-operation and the unity of decision among the villagers ? (5-9)		
(a) There have been more members after the Gram Gaurav	145	23.8
(b) Those members have been availing of the loan facilities	34	5.4
(c) Recovery of the outstanding loans have been more speedy and effective.	185	27.9
(d) The Society has widened its scope by undertaking sale purchase activities with the co-operation of the villagers.		
(e) There has been more deposits in the Society from the members.		
(f) There have been more meetings of the Society after the Gram Gaurav.	142	22.7
(g) There has been a suggestion to start a library on co-operative basic.	....	....
(h) A co-operative framing Society has been started by the villagers themselves after the Gram Gaurav.	....	....
No Society	115	18.5
(i) Compost is prepared in the village on co-operative efforts	11	1.7
Total	625	100%

BOMBAY DIVISION

Schedule 2—Block

(11) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE CULTIVATOR MEMBERS BEFORE AND AFTER GRAM GAURAV (ITEM 5.8 COLUMNS 3 AND 4.)

Ranges of percentage cultivator members	Tally marks for No. of villages according to percentage cultivator members		Total
	Before Gram Gaurav	After Gram Gaurav	
Less than 10 per cent	No.	76	78
	%	12.2	12.5
10 to 25 per cent	No.	38	..
	%	6.1	
25 to 40 per cent	No.	141	141
	%	22.6	22.6
40 to 60 per cent	No.	254	253
	%	40.6	40.5
60 to 75 per cent	No.	11	11
	%	1.7	1.7
75 to 100 per cent	No.	67	104
	%	10.7	16.6
Above 100 per cent	No.	38	38
	%	6.1	6.1
No Society	No.	38	38
	%	6.1	6.1
Total	No.	625	625
	%	100	100

BOMBAY REGION

Schedule 3

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO THE NO. OF ILLITERATES
(2.7) AGAINST HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS (2.3) OF SCHEDULE 3

Number of illiterates in the house hold		Tally marks for Number of (only principal occupation is to be considered) households against household occupations				
		Cultivation except Agricultural Labour	Agricultural Labour and other casual Labour	Others	Total	
1.	Between 6-13 years	.. ..	2,161 3.27%	2,177 3.7%	0 0	4,338 3.6%
	Between 14-50 years	.. ..	4,020 7.0%	7,818 13.7%	0 0	11,838 9.9%
2.	Between 6-13 years	.. ..	990 1.7%	4,854 8.4%	192 3.6%	6,036 5.0%
	Between 14-50 years	.. ..	1,434 2.5%			1,434 1.2%
3.	Between 6-13 years	.. ..	1,436 2.5%	1,437 2.5%		2,837 2.4%
	Between 14-50 years	.. ..	689 1.2%			689 0.6%
4.	Between 6-13 years					
	Between 14-50 years	.. ..	55			55
5.	Between 6-13 years	.. ..			
	Between 14-50 years	.. ..			
6.	Between 6-13 years	.. ..			
	Between 14-50 years	.. ..			
7.	Between 6-13 years	.. ..	52,494	49,052	5,164	1,06,710
	Between 14-50 years	.. ..	92.0%	85.3%	96.4%	89.0%
	Between 6-13 years	.. ..	42,494 92.0%	49,052 85.3%	5,164 96.4%	1,06,710 89.0%
	Between 14-50 years	.. ..	50,883 89.0%	49,703 86.4%	5,356 100.0%	1,05,942 88.3%
Total—6-13		.. ..	57,081 100.0%	57,520 100.0%	5,356 100.0%	1,19,950 100.0%
14-50		.. ..	46.6%	48.0%	100.0%	100.0%

BOMBAY REGION

Schedule 3—Block 2

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS TO THE NUMBER OF NEOLITERATES AGAINST HOUSEHOLD
(2.5) PLUS THE SELECTED NEOLITERATES OCCUPATION (2.3)

Number of neoliterates in the Household		Tally marks for number of households against household occupations (principal occupating only is to be considered)							
		Cultivation except Agricultural Labour		Agricultural Labour and other casual Labour		Others		Total	
1	...	25,834	45.3	26,148	45.5	1,125	21.0	53,107	44.3
2	..	19,681	34.5	27,278	47.4	2,986	55.7	49,945	41.6
3	..	5,477	9.6	2,660	4.6	1,245	23.3	9,382	7.8
4	..	5,820	10.2	1,245	2.2	....	....	7,065	5.9
5	..	268	0.4	191	0.3	....	....	459	0.4
6	..								
7	..								
8	..								
Total	..	57,081	46.6	57,521	48.0	5,356	4.4	1,19,958	100.0

Schedule 3—Block 2

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS (3.1 AND 3.3) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES
(3.1 Reading)

(3.3 Writing)

(Males and Females)

		L(ab)		LR(cd)		I(e)		Total	
L(ab)	..	61,978	51.7	8,730	7.3	....	....	70,708	59.0
LR(c)	..	10,007	8.4	7,548	6.3	102	0.9	17,657	14.7
I(de)	..	1,924	1.6	8,782	7.3	20,887	17.4	31,593	26.3
Total	..	73,909	61.6	25,060	20.8	20,989	17.6	1,19,958	100.0

(3.1 Reading)
(Females)

		L(ab)		LR(cd)		I(e)		Total	
L(ab)	..	41,920	53.9	1,797	....	....	....	43,717	56.3
LR(c)	..	5,164	6.6	4,772	6.1	101	0.1	9,917	12.8
I(de)	..	1,924	2.4	5,550	7.1	16,590	21.4	24,064	30.9
Total	..	49,008	63.0	12,119	15.6	16,691	21.4	77,819	100.0

N.B.—L—Literate

LR—Literate but requiring refreshing.

I—Illiterate.

BOMBAY DIVISION

Schedule 3—Block 2

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS (3·1 AND 3·3) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES

		(3·1 Reading)							
		(Males)							
3·3)—Writing)		L(ab)		LR(cd)		I(e)		Total	
L(ab)	..	20,057	47·6	6,933	16·5	....	....	26,990	64·0
LR(c)	..	4,853	11·5	2,776	6·6	....	....	7,529	18·1
I(de)	..	....	....	3,232	7·7	4,288	10·2	7,520	17·9
Total	..	24,910	59·1	12,941	30·8	4,288	10·1	42,139	100·0

N.B.—L — Literate.

LR — Literate but requiring refreshing,

I — Illiterate.

Schedule 3—Block 2

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUP (SEXWISE) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES

Category	Number of neoliterates having household occupations							Total	
	Engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural Labourers	Agricultural Labourers and other casual Labourers	Others						
X	..	25,210	21·0	35,129	29·3	1,639	1·4	61,978	51·7
I	..	19,506	16·3	15,287	12·7	2,300	1·9	37,093	30·9
Y	..	12,365	10·3	7,105	5·9	1,417	1·2	20,887	17·4
Total	..	57,081	46·6	57,521	48·0	5,356	5·4	1,19,958	100·0

N.B.—X — Total Literates.

Y — Total Illiterates.

I — Intermediate stage (Semi-literate).

Schedule 3—Block 2

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS (3·1, 3·3, 3·4, 3·5) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES

Literacy Tests	Tally marks for number of neoliterates against their performance						
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	Total	
Counting Test	..	78,931 65·8%	16,029 13·4%	6,077 5·1%	11,940 10·0%	6,981 5·7%	11,995 100·0%
Simple additions and subtractios.		64,868 54·1%	21,993 18·3%	22,158 18·5%	10,939 9·1%	....	1,19,958 1000%

(4) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST

Nature of Questions	Tally marks for various					
	(a)		(b)		(c)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
4.1 What is your age in years ? ..	16,585 39.4%	14,197 18.1%	24,021 57.0%	40,038 51.0%	527 1.3%	13,658 17.6%
4.2 What was your age when you were married ?	12,219 29.0%	21,006 27.0%	12,834 30.8%	23,723 30.5%	2,527 6.0%	5,275 6.9%
4.3 Tell the male and female members of your household separately ?	15,177 36.0%	31,936 41.0	21,701 51.5	29,592 38.0	2,933 7.0	7,172 9.2
4.4 If you are a cultivator ? What is your total land ?	8,959 21.3	3,492 4.5	1,473 3.4	431 0.6	766 1.8	689 0.9
4.5 How much land Revenue did you pay in 1962-63 ?	9,061 21.5	4,110 5.3	1,808 4.3	958 1.2	68 0.2	3,054 3.9
4.6 Have you any time seen the particulars of your land in V. F. VII and XII ? When did you see last time ?	6,012 14.3	.... ....	2,580 6.1	.... ....	2,636 6.3	........
4.7 What crops did you grow in the last season ?	17,739 42.0	9,295 11.9	4,169 11.1	12,384 15.9	1,213 2.9	4,115 5.2
4.8 What is the weekly budget for your household expenditure ?	9,061 21.5	4,110 5.3	1,808 4.3	958 1.2	68 0.2	3,054 3.9
4.9 What is your height ?	6,012 14.3	.... ....	2,580 6.1	.... ....	2,636 6.3	........
4.10 How much do you spend in a week on tobacco chewing or smoking ?	12,124 28.8	9,295 11.9	10,981 26.1	12,384 15.9	3,162 7.5	4,115 5.2

—Block 4

DIVISION

VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS (BLOCK 4-ALL ITEMS)

observations judged

(d)		(e)		(f)		(g)	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1,005	3,475	..	6,504	....	....	....	37
2.3%	4.0%	....	8.4%	....	....	....	0.4%
2,734	7,045	2,917	13,594	....	....	8,908	7,076
6.5	9.0%	6.9	17.5	....	....	21.1%	9.1%
747	4,836	....	3,749	....	....	1,587	534
1.8	6.2	....	4.8	....	....	3.7	0.8
8,350	5,530	114	229	594	31,853	21,957	35,585
19.8	7.1	0.3	0.3	1.4	40.9	52.0	45.07
6,989	1,458	....	....	3,239	29,903	20,974	38,336
16.6	1.9	....	....	7.7	38.4	49.7	49.3
17,729	51,868	....	....	....	55	13,182	20,896
42.1	73.1	....	....	....	0.1	31.2	26.8
2,830	2,532	....	10,620	....	....	16,198	38,895
6.8	3.4	....	13.6	....	....	38.2	50.0
6,989	1,458	....	....	3,239	29,903	20,974	38,336
16.6	1.9	....	....	7.7	38.4	49.7	49.3
17,729	56,868	....	....	....	....	13,182	20,951
42.1	73.1	....	....	....	....	31.2	26.9
2,532	2,532	3,437	10,620	....	55	9,903	38,870
6.0	3.4	8.1	13.6	....	0.1	23.5	49.9

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS

Nature of Questions	Tally marks for various					
	(a)		(d)		(c)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
5·1 How is the neoliterate dressed ? ..	28,025 66·5	67,077 86·2	14,114 33·5	10,742 13·8	........	........
5·2 His or her inclination towards using soap for washing his/her clothes ?	24,071 57·1	60,550 77·8	10,629 25·2	9,664 12·4	7,286 17·3	7,605 9·8
5·3 When does he/she oil and comb his/her hair every day ?	10,282 24·4	68,290 87·8	15,407 37·0	8,242 10·6	12,232 29·3	612 0·7
5·4 Did his or her children have their bath on the date of enquiry ?	29,610 70·3	62,864 80·8	4,443 10·5	6,329 8·1	1,952 4·6	808 1·1
5·5 How do you use the drinking water ?	13,089 31·1	19,695 25·3	.. ..	497 0·6	19,060 45·2	36,472 46·9
5·6 Where do your children answer their "nature's calls ?".	.. ..	1,279 1·6	15,877 37·7	22,986 29·5	18,694 44·4	31,281 44·1
5·7 How do you use the vegetables and grains before cooking ?	33,198 78·8	65,100 83·7	4,281 10·2	11,088 14·2	1,819 4·3	....
5·8 Does the neoliterates feel shy to face the investigator or an official.	12,484 29·6	6,661 8·6	14,284 33·9	37,630 48·4	14,226 33·8	25,576 32·9
5·9 Are the children of the neoliterates clean and tidy ?	20,100 47·6	46,503 59·8	13,755 32·6	16,436 21·1	3,034 7·2	5,937 7·6
5·10 What is the opinion of the neoliterate in educating his children ?	643 1·5	4,328 5·6	31,663 75·1	35,276 45·3	8,437 19·3	30,622 39·4
5·11 Do any female members of the family of the neoliterate. (a) display 'Rangoli in front of their house etc. ?	75,806 63·2	44,152 36·8	........	........	........	........
(b) Stitching of their own blouse ? ..	33,122 27·6	86,836 72·4	........	........	........	........
(c) make items of handcrafts ? ..	16,138 13·5	1,03,820 86·5	........	........	........	........
(d) make any embroidery work ? ..	18,997 15·8	1,00,961 84·2	........	........	........	........
(e) Spin the cotton yarn on charkha ?	404 0·5	1,19,554 99·5	........	........	........	........
(f) weave mats, cloth, etc. ? ..	569 0·4	1,19,389 99·5	........	........	........	........

3—Block 5

DIVISION

OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEOLITERATES

observations judged							
(d)		(e)		(f)		(g)	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
....
....
153	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
0·7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3,918	....	....	....	....	....	675	....
9·3	....	....	....	....	....	0·9	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	6,134	7,819
....	....	....	....	....	....	14·6	10·0
....	....	....	....	....	....	9,990	21,155
....	....	....	....	....	....	23·3	27·2
3,515	11,341	....	....	....	....	4,053	7,933
8·3	14·6	....	....	....	....	9·6	10·2
101	....	....	....	....	....	2,738	1,631
0·2	....	....	....	....	....	6·5	2·1
....	3,174	....	....	....	....	1,145	4,778
....	4·1	....	....	....	....	2·7	6·0
849	696	....	....	....	....	4,403	8,247
2·2	0·9	....	....	....	....	10·4	10·6
917	1,279	68	101	....	....	693	6,213
2·2	1·6	0·2	0·1	....	....	1·6	8·0

WORKING SHEET

Schedule 3—Block 5

BOMBAY DIVISION

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEOLITERATE (BLOCK 5).

Items	Tally marks for 'Yes', 'No'		Total
	Yes	No	
5·12 Did the neoliterate get any leisure time in a day normally during off season.	52,206 43·5	67,752 56·5	1,19,958 100·0
5·13 If 'Yes' in 5·12 above, how did he make use of it ?		Tally Marks	
(a) takes rest and sleeps		6,621	
(b) chitchats with members of the family or neighbours.		9,702	
(c) reads newspapers or books		2,324	
(d) listens to the village Panchayat Radio ..		....
(e) keeps farm accouts or such other household work.		1,095	
(f) cleans his house, cattle sheds, etc.		8,927	
(g) attends to the household work including looking after the cattle service or oiling the tools and implements, etc.		13,742	
(h) joins other fellow villagers to do some community work.		....
(i) any other work (specify)		15,103	

WORKING SHEET

Schedule 3—Block 6

BOMBAY DIVISION

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS JUDGED PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEOLITERATE (BLOCK 6).

Nature of Questions	Tally marks for various observations judges									
	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6.1 Where is China ?	2,976 7.1	7,088 9.1	9,456 22.4	6,602 8.5	22,225 64.6	38,647 81.3	2,482 5.9	497 0.6	....	336 0.5
6.2 Which is the South direction ?	23,773 56.4	43,258 55.9	9,601 22.8	16,195 20.8	3,916 9.2	9,107 11.7	2,325 5.5	370 0.2	2,524 6.1	8,889 11.4
6.3 What is democracy ?	2,968 7.0	....	17,425 41.4	23,342 30.0	18,058 42.9	46,730 60.0	370 0.8	3,350 4.3	3,318 7.9	4,388 5.7
6.4 When is the next General Election ?	6,096 14.5	6,586 8.5	15,741 37.4	22,968 29.5	16,571 40.5	44,730 57.5	1,250 2.9	3,535 5.0	1,981 4.7	....
6.5 Where is Koyna Project located and what is it meant for ?	2,402 5.7	....	76 0.2	....	37,590 89.2	77,176 99.2	1,839 4.3	....	232 0.6	782 0.8
6.6 Which are the basic chemical fertilisers now available to you ?	23,131 54.9	9,991 12.8	10,254 24.3	18,466 23.7	7,016 16.6	36,115 46.4	370 1.0	5,428 7.0	1,368 3.2	7,818 10.1
6.7 Has the neoliterate (if cultivator) been using the improved seeds or improved methods of sowing ?	11,724 27.8	12,447 16.0	10,095 24.0	919 1.0	2,325 5.5	323 0.3	1,915 4.5	17,200 22.1	16,080 38.0	47,650 81.0
6.10 What can the Co-operative Society do for you regarding your occupation ?	21,584 51.2	17,772 22.8	7,978 18.9	21,111 27.1	7,339 17.4	20,983 27.0	849 2.0	505 1.5	4,388 10.4	17,447 22.4

BOMBAY DIVISION

Schedule 3—Block 6—contd.

Nature of Questions	Tally marks for various observations judged									
	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6·11 What help or guidance can you get from your Gram Sevak ?	10,894 25·9	.... ....	10,594 25·2	23,377 30·0	12,782 30·3	36,347 46·7	5,140 12·2	2,803 3·6	2,729 6·9	15,292 19·7
6·12 Will you have vaccination against the epidemic if it outbreaks ?	41,370 98·2	77,512 99·6	557 1·4	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	191 0·4	446 0·4
6·13 What is your opinion about voluntary registration of births or deaths.	10,596 25·1	11,198 14·4	25,278 60·0	38,378 49·3	.... ....	191 0·3	4,143 9·8	27,062 34·8	2,122 5·0	990 1·2
6·14 What is village Panchayat expected to do in the village ?	15,756 37·3	6,090 7·8	18,513 43·9	59,136 76·0	5,798 13·8	5,738 7·4	1,878 4·5	6,853 8·8	196 0·5	........
6·15 Did you participate anytime during last year in Shramadan or did you contribute to any community work ?	7,358 17·5	114 0·2	8,629 20·5	1,556 2·0	12,080 28·7	35,974 46·6	13,633 22·4	40,175 52·2	439 0·9	........
6·16 What difference do you feel after achieving literacy ?	13,819 30·7	13,849 16·1	8,835 19·6	38,809 45·2	12,693 28·2	23,505 27·4	662 1·5	5,740 6·7	44,994 20·0	85,904 4·6

BOMBAY DIVISION

Schedule 3—Block 6

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS JUDGED PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEOLITERATES (BLOCK 6)

Items	Tally marks for		Total
	Yes	No	
6.8 Is there a co-operative Society or an Industrial Co-operative in your village ?			
Males	37,069 88.0	5,069 12.0	42,138
Females	66,472 85.4	11,347 14.6	77,819
6.9 If 'Yes' are you a member of the Co-operative Society or Industrial Co-operative ?			
Males	16,671	20,938	37,069
Females	17,069	49,403	66,472

NAGPUR DIVISION

Proforma 'A'a

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUP (SEXWISE)

Age-groups (in codes)	Sex (in codes)	Number of neoliterates having household occupations						Total	
		Engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural Labourers		Agricultural Labourers and other casual Labourers		Others		No.	Per cent
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
1	Males 1	205	2.7	195	2.6	126	1.7	526	7.0
	Females 2	482	6.4	350	4.7	200	2.6	1,032	13.7
	Total	687	9.1	545	7.3	326	4.3	1,558	20.7
2	Males 1	915	12.2	1,025	13.6	563	7.5	2,503	33.3
	Females 2	1,425	18.9	925	12.3	449	6.0	2,799	37.2
	Total	2,340	31.1	1,950	25.9	1,012	13.5	5,302	70.5
3	Males 1	156	2.1	183	2.4	64	0.9	403	5.4
	Females 2	166	2.2	84	1.1	12	0.1	262	3.4
	Total	322	4.3	267	3.5	76	1.0	665	8.8
Total	Males 1	1,276	17.0	14,03	18.6	753	10.0	3,432	45.6
	Females 2	2,073	27.5	1,359	18.1	661	8.8	4,093	54.4
	Total	3,349	44.5	2,762	36.7	1,414	18.8	7,525	10.0

PROFORMA 'A'

Block 2

NAGPUR DIVISION

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (SEXWISE)

Sex	Number of villages according to Percentage Neoliterates made										
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total
Males—											
No.	4	..	5	5	55	69
%	5.8	..	7.2	7.3	79.7	100
Females—											
No.	..	4	..	5	..	..	1	5	4	50	69
%	..	5.8	..	7.2	..	..	1.4	7.3	5.8	72.5	100
Total—No.											
No.	9	..	1	4	..	55	69
%	13.0	..	1.4	5.8	..	79.8	100

Schedule 2—Block 3

NAGPUR DIVISION

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE ITEMS (2, 3, 2, 2,) AGAINST DISTANCES FROM 3.1(iii)(a), (b) AND (c).

Difference from the present bus-stop	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made											Total
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90		
Less than 2 Miles—												
No.	1	4	..	14	19
%	1.4	5.8	..	20.3	27.5
2 to 5 Miles—												
No.	20	20
%	29.0	29.0
5 to 10 Miles—												
No.	5	..	..	..	..	18	23
%	7.2	..	..	..	..	26.1	33.3
10 to 20 Miles—												
No.	1	1
%	1.5	1.5
Above 20 Miles—												
No.	4	..	..	..	..	2	6
%	5.8	..	..	..	..	2.9	8.7
Total—No.												
No.	9	..	1	4	..	55	69
%	13.0	..	1.5	5.8	..	79.7	100
Less than 2 Miles—												
No.	5	5
%	7.2	7.2
2 to 5 Miles—												
No.	5	..	..	..	..	5	10
%	7.2	..	..	..	..	7.2	14.6
5 to 10 Miles—												
No.	5	5
%	7.2	7.2
10 to 20 Miles—												
No.	4	..	14	18
%	5.8	..	20.3	26.1
Above 20 Miles—												
No.	4	..	..	..	..	18	22
%	5.8	..	..	..	..	26.1	31.9
Total—No.												
No.	9	..	1	4	..	55	69
%	13.0	..	1.5	5.8	..	79.7	100

NAGPUR DIVISION

Difference from the nearest urban centres	Number of villages according to Percentage neoliterates made										
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total
Less than 2 Miles—											
No.	1	..	..	10	11
%	1.4	..	..	14.5	15.9
2 to 5 Miles—											
No.	4	..	11	15
%	4.8	..	15.9	21.7
5 to 10 Miles—											
No.	5	..	..	..	..	15	20
%	7.2	..	..	..	..	21.7	28.9
10 to 20 Miles—											
No.	18	18
%	26.3	26.3
Above 20 Miles—											
No.	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
%	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	7.2
Total—											
No.	9	..	1	4	..	75	69
%	13.2	..	1.4	4.8	..	79.4	100

Schedule 2—Block 3.2

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2.3.2.2) AGAINST AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES IN 3.2 OF BLOCK 3).

Particulars	No. of villages according to Percentage neoliterates made											
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total	
(i) Village Panchayat Officer												
Yes	No.	..	..	..	9	..	1	4	..	37	51
	%	..	..	..	13.0	..	1.4	5.8	..	53.6	73.9
No	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.1	26.1
Total	No.	..	..	..	9	..	1	4	..	65	69
	%	..	..	..	13.0	..	1.4	5.8	..	79.7	100
(ii) Co-operative Society or Industrial Co-operatives—												
Yes	No.	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	28	37
	%	..	..	..	7.2	..	..	5.8	..	40.6	53.6
No	No.	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	27	32
	%	..	..	..	5.8	..	1.4	..	..	39.1	46.4
Total	No.	..	..	..	9	..	1	4	..	55	69
	%	..	..	..	13.0	..	1.4	5.8	..	79.9	100
(iii) Primary School—												
Yes	No.	..	..	..	9	..	1	4	..	50.0	64
	%	..	..	..	13.0	..	1.4	5.8	..	73.9	92.8
No	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.2	7.2
Total	No.	..	..	..	9	..	1	4	..	55	69
	%	..	..	..	13.0	..	1.4	5.8	..	79.7	100

NAGPUR DIVISION

Particulars	No. of villages according to Percentage neoliterates made											
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total	
(iv) Village Library with the Village Panchayat—												
Yes	No.	..	..	..	9	..	..	4	..	26	39
	%	..	..	..	13.0	..	..	5.8	..	27.7	56.5
No	No.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	29	30
	%	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	..	..	42.0	43.5
Total	No.	..	..	..	9	..	1	4	..	55	69
	%	..	..	..	13.0	..	1.4	5.8	..	79.7	100
(v) Mahila Mandal—												
Yes	No.	..	..	..	9	..	1	4	..	25	39
	%	..	..	..	13.0	..	1.4	5.8	..	36.2	56.5
No	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.5	43.5
Total	No.	..	..	..	9	..	1	4	..	55	69
	%	..	..	..	13.0	..	1.4	5.8	..	79.8	100
(vi) Youth clubs—												
Yes	No.	..	..	..	4	..	1	4	..	33	42
	%	..	..	..	5.8	..	1.4	5.8	..	47.8	60.9
No	No.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	22	27
	%	..	..	..	7.2	..	..	..	..	19.9	39.1
Total	No.	..	..	..	9	..	1	4	..	55	69
	%	..	..	..	13.0	..	1.4	5.8	..	79.7	100
(vii) Post Office—												
Yes	No.	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	7	12
	%	..	..	..	5.8	..	1.4	..	..	10.1	17.4
No	No.	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	48	57
	%	..	..	..	7.2	..	..	5.8	..	69.6	82.6
Total	No.	..	..	..	9	..	1	4	..	55	69
	%	..	..	..	13.0	..	1.4	5.8	..	79.8	100
(viii) Dispensary health Unit— public												
Yes	No.	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	9	13
	%	..	..	..	5.8	..	..	..	..	13.0	18.8
No	No.	..	..	..	5	..	1	4	..	46	56
	%	..	..	..	7.2	..	1.4	5.8	..	66.7	81.2
Total	No.	..	..	..	9	..	1	4	..	55	69
	%	..	..	..	13.0	..	1.4	5.8	..	79.7	100

Schedule 2—Block 3·2

NAGPUR DIVISION

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2·3 2·2) AGAINST AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES IN 3·2 OF BLOCK 3)

Particulars	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made										
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total
(ix) Market Place—											
Yes	No. ..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	5	10
	% ..	..	..	..	5·8	..	1·4	..	..	7·2	14·4
No.	No. ..	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	50	59
	% ..	..	..	..	7·2	..	..	5·8	..	72·5	85·5
Total	No. ..	..	..	..	9	..	1	4	..	55	69
	% ..	..	..	..	13·0	..	1·4	5·8	..	79·7	100
(x) Raido Farm Forum ..											
Yes	No. ..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	11	19
	% ..	..	..	..	5·8	..	..	5·8	..	15·9	27·5
No.	No. ..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	44	50
	% ..	..	..	..	7·2	..	1·4	..	..	63·8	72·5
Total	No. ..	..	..	..	9	..	1	4	..	55	69
	% ..	..	..	..	13·0	..	1·4	5·8	..	79·7	100
(xi) Shetkari Sngh											
Yes	No. ..	..	..	..	9	..	1	4	..	46	60
	% ..	..	..	..	13·0	..	1·4	5·8	..	66·7	86·9
No.	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
	% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·0	13·0
Total	No. ..	..	..	..	9	..	1	4	..	55	69
	% ..	..	..	..	13·0	..	1·4	5·8	..	79·7	100

Schedule 2—Block 3

NAGPUR DIVISION

(7) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2·3 2·2.) AGAINST INITIATIVE TAKEN BY THE VILLAGE ORGANISER, ITEM 4·3 OF BLOCK 4)

Particulars	Number of villages according to Percentage are neoliterates made										
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total
Village Panchayats	No. ..	..	..	..	4	..	1	4	..	28	37
	% ..	..	..	..	4·1	..	1·0	4·1	..	28·9	38·1
Youth Club	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	%
Shetkari Sangh	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	%
Peoples contribution	No. ..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	19	25
	% ..	..	..	..	4·1	..	2·0	..	..	19·6	25·8
Education Department.	No. ..	..	..	..	5	..	1	4	..	9	19
	% ..	..	..	..	5·2	..	1·0	4·1	..	9·3	19·6
Block Officer	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16
	% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·5	16·5
Total	No. ..	..	..	..	13	..	4	8	..	72	97
	% ..	..	..	..	13·4	..	4·1	8·2	..	74·27	100

Schedule 2—Block 4.7

(8) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE AGAINST NUMBER FO EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED, (ITEM 4.7 OF BLOCK 4)

		Number of villages according to Percentage neoliterates made										
		Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total
1	No.	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	4	..	23	36
	%	..	..	..	..	13.0	..	..	5.8	..	33.3	52.2
2	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.8	18.8
3	No.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	16
	%	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	..	..	..	21.7	23.2
4	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	%
5	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	%
6	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.8	5.8
7	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	%
8	No.	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	4	..	55	69
	%	..	..	..	..	13.0	1.4	..	5.8	..	79.7	100

Schedule 2—Block 4.9

(9) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE SEXWISE AGAINST SEXWISE REGULARITY, (ITEM 4.9 OF BLOCK 4)

		No. of villages according to Percentage neoliterates made										
		Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total
Males	No.	..	..	..	..	9	..	6	..	..	37	52
	%	..	..	..	..	10.0	..	6.7	..	..	41.1	57.8
Females	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	33	38
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.6	..	..	36.7	42.2
Total	No.	..	..	..	..	9	..	6	5	..	70	90
	%	..	..	..	..	10.0	..	6.7	5.6	..	77.8	100

Schedule 2—Blocks 4 and 5

Items	No. of village having			Percentage of village having		
	Yes	No.	Total	Yes	No.	Total
(i) Was census of illiterates conducted by house to house approach ? (4.1).	69	..	69	100	..	100
(ii) Did the villagers (Specially women) join the class willingly without much persuasion ? (4.2).	52	17	69	75.4	24.6	100
(iii) What was the sitting arrangement for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes-neoliterates in the Class ? (4.8).	55	4	59	74.3	5.4	79.7
(a) They are sitting along with others	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) They are taught separately ..	15	..	15	20.3	..	20.3
(c) They are not taught at all ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	70	4	74	94.6	5.4	100
(iv) Has the village Panchayat received the grant of 0.50 nP. per neoliterate from the Government (4.11).	49	28	69	59.4	40.6	100
(v) Has the village Panchayat or the village Shikshan Committee kept any Register showing the use of various library books by individual neoliterate ? (4.14).	26	43	69	57.7	62.3	100
(vi) Has the reading habit of students in the primary school increased after the Mohim ? (5.1).	43	26	69	62.3	37.7	100
(vii) Was any community work requires peoples' contribution taken after Gram Gaurav in the village ? (5.3).	47	22	69	68.1	31.9	100
(viii) Have the neoliterates themselves started approaching the Gram Sevak for guidance mere after the Gram Gaurav ? (5.6).	40	29	69	58.1	42.0	100

Items	Number of villages according to	Percentage of villages according to
(ix) Percentage neoliterate readers (4.16)—		
Less than 5 per cent.	4	5.8
5 to 10 per cent.	4	5.8
10 to 25 per cent.	5	7.2
15 to 25 per cent. .. .. .	..	..
Above 25 per cent. .. .. .	..	..
Not applicable	56	81.2
Total	69	100

Items	Number of villages according to	Percentage of villages according to
(x) Type of literatures read (4.17)—		
(a) Gram Shikshan Mohim literature	15	15
(b) Government publications regarding Plan schemes	18	18
(c) Biographies of heroes of Great men/women	10	10
(d) Mythological stories	10	10
(e) Newspapers of other political articles	23	23
(f) Others	24	24
Total ..	100	100

Items	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(xi) Increase in the percentage attendance (5.2)—				
Increase less than 5 per cent. .. (—)	4	9	5.8	13.0
.. .. . (+)	7	9	5.8	27.5
5 to 10 per cent. (—)	13	..	18.8	..
.. .. . (+)	10	10	14.5	14.5
10 to 25 per cent. (—)	8	13	11.6	18.8
.. .. . (+)	10	4	14.4	5.8
Above 25 per cent. (+)	13	..	18.8	..
Not applicable	14	14	..	20.3
Total ..	55	69	79.7	79.7

Items	Number of vilages according to	Percentage of vilages according to
(xii) Groups of percentages of the peoples' contribution (average percentage under column 5 of item No. 5.4)—		
0 per cent.	4	0.8
Less than 5 per cent. .. .. .	..	..
5 to 10 per cent.	1	1.4
10 to 25 per cent. .. .. .	..	..
25 to 50 per cent.	24	34.8
50 to 75 per cent.	4	5.8
Above 75 per cent.	10	14.5
Not applicable	26	37.7
Total ..	69	100
(xiii) Has there been more or less contribution from the people after Gram Gaurav ? (5.5)—		
More	40	58.0
Less .. .. .	..	..
Not applicable	29	42.0
Total ..	69	100

NAGPUR DIVISION

Schedule 2—Blocks 4 and 5

Items	Number of villages according to	Percentage of villages according to
(xiv) What is the experience of the Secretary of the Co-operative Society about the difference in the outlook of the villagers after Gram Gaurav, regarding society matters, co-operation and the unity of decision among the villagers ? (5.9)—		
(a) There have been more members after the Gram Gaurav ..	20	17.9
(b) Those members have been availing of the loan facilities	23	20.5
(c) Recovery of the outstanding loans has been more speedy and effective ..	9	8.0
(d) The Society has widened its scope by undertaking sale-purchase activities with the co-operation of the villages.	4	3.6
(e) There has been more deposit in the Society from the members ..	9	8.0
(f) There have been more meetings of the Society after the Gram Gaurav ..	14	12.5
(g) There has been a suggestion to start a library on co-operative ..	6	5.4
(h) A co-operative farming society has been started by the villagers themselves after the Gram Gaurav.	....	....
No Society	27	24.1
Total ..	112	100
(i) Compost is prepared in the village on co-operative efforts .. ..	....	....

Schedule 2—Block 5.8

(11) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE CULTIVATES MEMBERS BEFORE AND AFTER GRAM GAURAV ITEM 5.8 COLUMNS 3 AND 4

Ranges of Percentage cultivator members	Number of villages according to percentage cultivator-members				Total
	Before Gram Gaurav		After Gram Gaurav		
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	
Less than 10 per cent .. .. .	....	....	....	....
10 to 25 per cent	5	7.2	....	....
25 to 40 per cent	4	5.8	5	7.2	
40 to 60 per cent	14	20.3	14	20.3	
60 to 75 per cent	4	5.8	4	5.8	
75 to 100 per cent	14	20.3	14	20.3	
Above 100 per cent .. .. .	....	....	4	5.8	
No Reply	28	40.6	....	....
Total ..	41	59.4	41	59.4	

NAGPUR DIVISION

Schedule 3

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ILLITERATES
(2.7) AGAINST HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS (2.3) OF SCHEDULE 3 (ONLY PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION)

Number of illiterates in the household		Number of households against household occupations									
		Cultivation except Agricultural Labour		Agricultural Labour and other casual Labour		Others		Total			
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
Between 6-13 Years	.. ..	134	4.0	88	3.2	7	0.5	229	3.0	
Between 14-50 Years	.. ..	215	6.4	99	3.6	83	5.9	397	5.3	
Between 6-13 Years	.. ..	..	..	108	3.9	33	5.9	1,411	1.9
Between 14-50 Years	.. ..	61	1.8	35	1.3	..	..	96	1.3
Between 6-13 Years	.. ..	14	0.4	30	1.1	..	..	44	0.6
Between 14-50 Years	.. ..	57	1.7	48	1.7	..	..	105	1.4
Between 6-13 Years	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14-50 Years	.. ..	..	..	17	0.6	..	..	17	0.2
Between 6-13 Years	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14-50 Years	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 6-13 Years	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14-50 Years	.. ..	..	..	17	0.6	..	..	17	0.2
6-13 Years	.. ..	3,201	95.6	2,536	91.8	1,374	97.2	7,111	94.5	
14-50 Years	.. ..	3,016	90.0	2,546	92.2	1,331	94.1	6,892	91.6	
Total —6-13 Years	.. ..	3,349	100.0	2,762	100.0	1,414	100.0	7,525	100.0	
14-50 Years	.. ..	3,349	44.5	2,762	36.7	1,414	18.8	7,525	100.0	

NAGPUR DIVISION

WORKING SHEET

Schedule 3—Block 2

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS TO THE NO. OF NEOLITERATES AGAINST HOUSEHOLD (2.5 PLUS THE SELECTED NEOLITERATES)—OCCUPATION (2.3)

No. of neoliterates in the household	No. of households against household occupations (principal occupation only is to be considered)							
	Cultivation except Agricultural Labour		Agricultural Labour and Other casual Labour		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	1,565	46.7	1,337	48.5	1,134	80.0	4,036	53.6
2	1,080	32.2	1,078	39.0	205	14.5	2,363	31.4
3	381	11.4	219	9.7	75	5.5	725	9.6
4	226	6.7	51	1.8	..	..	277	3.7
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	79	2.4	..	..	..	..	79	1.1
7	18	0.6	13	0.5	..	..	31	0.4
9	..	..	14	0.5	..	..	14	0.2
	100	44.5	100	36.7	100	18.8	100	100
Total	3,349	..	2,762	..	1,414	..	7,525	..

3.3 Writing

3.1 Reading

	L (ab)		LR (cd)		I (e)		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	L(ab)	1,636	21.7	339	4.5	52	0.7	2,027	26.9
LR(c)	504	6.7	1,586	21.1	345	4.6	2,435	32.4
I(de)	191	2.5	288	3.8	2,584	34.4	3,063	40.7
Total	2,331	31.0	2,213	29.4	2,981	39.6	7,525	100.0

3.1 Reading

	L (ab)		LR (cd)		I (e)		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	L(ab)	797	19.5	220	5.4	38	0.9	1,055	25.8
LR(c)	107	2.6	1,178	28.8	226	5.5	1,511	36.9
I(de)	60	1.5	183	4.5	1,283	31.3	1,526	37.3
Total	964	23.6	1,581	38.6	1,547	37.8	4,092	100

Schedule 3--Block 2

NAGPUR DIVISION

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS (3·1, 3·3) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES.

3·3 Writing

3·1—Reading—(Males)

		L (ab)		IR (cd)		I (e)		Total	
L (ab)	...	839	24·4	119	3·5	14	0·4	972	28·3
LR (c)	...	397	11·5	408	11·9	119	3·5	924	26·9
I (de)	...	131	3·8	105	3·1	1,301	37·9	1,537	44·8
Total	...	1,367	39·8	632	18·4	1,434	41·8	3,433	100·0

N.B.—L — Literate ; LR — Literate but requiring refreshing and I — Illiterate.

Schedule 3—Block 2

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUP (SEXWISE) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES.

Category	Number of neoliterates having household occupations								
	Engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural labourers		Agricultural labourers and casual labourers		Others		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
X	...	884	11·7	550	7·4	204	2·9	1,638	21·8
I	...	1,308	17·4	1,285	17·1	710	9·4	3,303	43·9
Y	...	1,157	15·4	927	12·3	500	6·6	2,584	34·3
Total	...	3,349	44·5	2,762	36·7	1,414	18·8	7,525	100·0

N.B.—X — Total Literates. Y — Total Illiterates. I — Intermediate stage (Semilliterate).

NAGPUR DIVISION

Schedule 3—Block 2

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS (3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES.

Literacy tests	Tally marks for number of Neoliterates against their performance											
	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		(e)		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3.4 Counting Test	3,522	46.8	1,006	13.4	968	12.9	345	2.2	1,784	23.7	7,525	100
3.5 Simple additions and subtractions	2,323	30.9	2,323	30.9	1,073	14.2	1,806	24.0	....	....	7,525	100

Schedule 4—Block 4

(4) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS (BLOCK 4—ALL ITEMS).

Nature of Question	Tally marks for various observations judged												Not applicable	
	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		(e)		(f)		Males	Females
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
4.1 What is your age in years ?	No. 940	1,219	1,729	1,767	138	189	283	429	298	432	44	57	....	....
	% 27.4	29.8	50.4	43.2	4.0	4.6	8.2	10.5	8.7	10.6	1.3	1.3	....	....
4.2 What was your age when you were married ?	No. 1,304	1,534	1,317	1,535	200	121	216	425	93	235	180	117	122	126
	% 38.0	37.5	38.4	37.6	5.8	3.0	6.3	10.4	2.7	5.7	5.2	2.8	3.6	3.0
4.3 Tell the male and female members of your household separately.	No. 1,702	2,541	1,016	1,034	197	205	273	158	....	26	185	....	57	129
	% 49.6	62.1	29.6	25.3	5.7	5.0	8.0	3.8	....	0.6	5.4	....	1.7	3.2
4.4 If you are a cultivator ?	No. 1,289	1,243	395	248	5	38	72	381	162	51	78	631	1,431	1,501
What is your total land ?	% 37.6	30.4	11.5	6.1	0.2	0.9	2.0	9.3	4.7	1.3	2.3	15.4	41.7	36.6

NAGPUR DIVISION

Schedule 3—Block 4

(4) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS (BLOCK 4—ALL ITEMS).

Nature of Question	Tally marks for various observations judged											Not applicable			
	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		(e)		(f)		Males	Females	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
4. 5 How much land Revenue did you pay in 1962-63 ?	No.	670	444	482	295	27	160	184	155	211	56	281	1,313	1,577	1,670
	%	19.5	10.8	14.0	7.2	0.8	3.9	5.4	3.8	6.2	1.4	8.2	32.1	45.9	40.8
4. 6 Have you any time seen the particulars of your land in V.F.VII and XII ? When did you see last time ?	No.	183	43	250	182	165	108	1,451	2,272	....	....	....	....	1,383	1,480
	%	5.3	1.1	7.3	4.4	4.8	2.6	42.3	55.5	....	....	....	....	40.3	36.4
4. 7 What crops did you grow in the last season ?	No.	1,369	1,592	334	315	152	303	....	57	39	336	....	17	1,538	1,473
	%	39.9	33.9	9.7	7.7	4.4	7.4	....	1.8	1.1	8.2	....	0.4	44.9	35.6
4.9 What is the weekly budget for your household expenditure ?	No.	1,276	1,410	1,259	991	82	149	341	568	385	709	....	....	89	266
	%	37.2	34.4	36.7	24.2	2.4	3.7	9.9	13.9	11.2	17.3	....	....	2.6	6.5
4.9 What is your height ?	No.	406	211	1,304	886	574	565	639	871	109	396	77	336	323	828
	%	11.8	5.2	38.0	21.6	16.7	13.8	18.6	21.3	3.2	9.7	2.2	8.2	9.5	20.2
4.10 How much do you spend in a week on tobacco-chewing or smoking ?	No.	1,512	955	518	1,022	158	143	312	430	108	199	11	60	813	1,284
	%	44.1	23.3	15.1	25.0	4.6	3.5	9.1	10.5	3.1	4.9	0.03	1.5	23.9	31.3

NAGPUR DIVISION

Schedule 3—Block 5

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEOLITERATES.

Nature of questions	Tally marks for various observations judged												Not applicable		
	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		(e)		(f)		Males	Females	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
5.1 How is the neoliterates dressed ?	No.	2,260	3,464	1,155	621	17	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	%	65.9	84.6	33.7	15.2	0.4	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.2 His or her inclination towards using soap for washing the clothes	No.	2,309	2,642	356	475	647	934	120	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
	%	67.3	64.5	10.4	11.6	18.9	22.8	3.4	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.3 When does he/she oil and comb his/her hair everyday?	No.	2,028	2,624	225	444	756	625	396	400	..	..	..	..	27	..
	%	59.1	64.1	6.6	10.8	22.0	15.3	11.5	9.8	..	..	..	..	0.8	..
5.4 Did his or her children have their bath on the date of enquiry ? Do they have it everyday ?	No.	2,549	3,279	118	129	98	158	23	..	..	..	..	..	644	527
	%	74.3	80.1	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.9	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	18.7	12.8

NAGPUR DIVISION

Schedule 3—Block 5

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEOLITERATES

MO-B No. 4780-28

Nature of questions	Tally marks for various observations judged												Not applicable	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
5.5 How do you use the drinking water ?														
No. ..	1,503	1,983	109	179	1,407	1,487	55	70	347	136	..	..	11	218
% ..	43.8	48.4	3.2	4.4	41.0	36.3	1.6	1.7	10.1	3.8			0.3	5.4
5.6 Where do your children answer their "nature's calls" ?														
No. ..	33	70	2,181	2,578	526	555	129	216	..	..	..	..	563	674
% ..	1.0	1.7	63.5	63.0	15.3	13.6	3.8	5.3					16.4	16.4
5.7 How do you use the vegetables and grain before cooking ?														
No. ..	1,444	2,445	1,641	1,597	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	51
% ..	42.1	59.7	47.8	39.0	9.6	..	..	..					0.5	1.25
5.8 Does the neoliterates feel shy to face the investigation or an official?														
No.	1,189	1,273	1,399	1,190	753	958	43	520	..	..	..	..	48	152
%	34.6	31.1	40.8	29.1	21.9	23.4	1.3	12.7					1.4	3.7

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEOLITERATES

Nature of Questions	Tally marks for various observations judged												Not applicable		
	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		(e)		(f)		Males	Females	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
(5.9) Are the children of the neoliterate clean and tidy ?	No.	1767	2606	458	590	509	329	87	39	....	....	....	....	611	529
	%	51.5	63.7	13.3	14.4	14.8	8.0	2.5	1.0	....	....	....	....	17.9	12.9
(5.10) What is the opinion of the Neoliterate in educating his children?	No.	359	526	1175	963	1087	1760	65	50	17	43	....	41	727	710
	%	10.5	12.9	34.2	23.5	31.7	43.0	1.9	1.2	0.5	1.1	....	1.0	21.2	17.3
(5.11) Do any female members of the family of the neoliterate :	Yr.	No.	Total			Yes.	No.	Total							
(a) display 'Rangoli' in front of their house etc. ?	4553	2972	7525			60.05	39.5	100							
(b) Stitching of their own house ?	1499	6026	7525			20.0	80.0	100							
(c) make items of handicraft ..	....	648	6877	7525		8.6	91.4	100							
(d) make any embroidery work ?..	....	454	7071	7525		6.0	94.0	100							
(e) Spin the cotton yarn on charkha ?	....	195	7330	7525		2.6	97.4	100							
(f) Weavemats, cloth etc. ..	....	630	6895	7525		8.4	91.6	100							

NAGPUR DIVISION

Schedule 3—Block 5

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEOLITERATE (BLOCKS)

Item	Tally marks for 'Yes' 'No'		Total	
	Yes	No		
5.12 Did the neoliterate get any leisure time in a day normally during off season ?	No.	4,013	3,512	7,525
	%	53.3	46.7	100
		Tally marks		
5.13 If 'Yes' in 5.12 above, how did he make use of it ?				
(a) takes rest and sleeps	422	9.6	....
(b) chitchats with members of the family or neighbours ..	653	14.9	....
(c) reads newspapers or books	74	1.7	....
(d) listens to the village panchayat Radio	30	0.7	....
(e) keeps farm accounts or such other household work ..	5	0.1	....
(f) cleans his house, cattlesheds etc.	317	8.4	....
(g) attends to the household work including looking after the cattle service or oiling the tools and implements etc.	260	5.9	....
(h) joins other fellow-villagers to do some community work ..	....	....	....
(i) Any other work (specify)	2,636	58.7	....
	4,397	100	....

NAGPUR DIVISION.

Schedule 3-Block 6

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS JUDGED PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEOLITERATE (BLOCK 6)

Nature of Questions	Tally marks for various observations judged.								Not-applicable		
	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		Males	Females	
	Males	Females	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
(6.1) Where is China ?	No. ..	548	457	774	415	2006	2890	104	309	....	22
	% ..	16.0	11.2	22.6	10.1	58.4	70.6	3.0	7.6	....	0.5
(6.2) Which is the South directions?	No. ..	1081	767	924	924	930	2150	170	79	327	173
	% ..	31.5	18.7	26.9	22.6	27.1	52.5	5.0	1.9	9.5	4.3
(6.3) What is democracy	No. ..	476	164	1172	564	1624	2978	125	157	35	230
	% ..	13.9	4.0	34.2	13.8	47.3	72.8	3.6	3.8	1.0	5.6
(6.4) When is the next General Election ?	No. ..	1024	570	431	210	1511	3104	466	209	....	....
	% ..	29.8	13.9	12.6	5.1	44.0	75.8	13.6	5.2	....	....
(6.5) Where is Koyna Project located and what is it meant for ?	No. ..	169	13	353	397	2,827	3,490	83	172	....	21
	% ..	4.9	0.3	10.0	9.7	82.4	85.3	2.4	4.2	....	0.5
(6.6) Which are the basic chemical fertilisers now available to you ?	No. ..	1,075	777	919	587	1,127	2,174	70	217	241	338
	% ..	31.3	19.0	26.8	14.3	32.8	53.1	2.0	5.3	7.1	8.3
(6.7) Has the neoliterate (if cultivator) been using the improved seeds or improved methods of sowing ?	No. ..	774	879	816	627	170	298	404	988	1,268	1,301
	% ..	22.6	21.5	23.8	15.3	5.0	7.3	11.8	24.1	36.8	31.8

NAGPUR DIVISION

Schedule—Block.

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS JUDGED PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEOLITERATE (BLOCK 6).

		Tally marks for various observations judged.								Not applicable	
		(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		Males	Females
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
(6.10) What can the Co-operative Society do for you regarding your occupation ?	No. ..	828	468	981	664	1,031	2,547	59	98	533	316
	% ..	24.1	11.4	28.6	16.2	30.0	62.25	1.7	2.4	15.6	7.7
(6.11) What help or guidance can you get from your Gram Sevak ?	No. ..	744	496	966	512	1,446	2,974	101	56	175	55
	% ..	21.7	12.1	38.1	12.5	42.1	72.7	2.9	1.4	5.1	1.3
(6.12) Will you have vaccination against the epidemic if it outbreaks ?	No. ..	3,239	3,802	60	44	110	247			23	
	% ..	94.4	92.9	1.7	1.1	3.2	6.0			0.7	
(6.13) What is your opinion about voluntary Registration of births or deaths.	No. ..	1,646	1,363	1,087	872	30	113	669	1,745		
	% ..	48.0	33.3	31.7	21.3	0.9	2.8	19.4	42.6		
(6.14) What is Village Panchayat expected to do in the Village ?	No. ..	1,377	943	978	628	173	251	891	2,271	13	
	% ..	40.1	23.0	28.5	15.3	5.0	6.2	26.0	55.5	0.4	
(6.15) Did you participate anytime during last year in Shramadan or did you contribute to any community work ?	No. ..	366	559	1,839	1,232	278	139	949	2,163		
	% ..	10.7	13.7	53.6	30.1	8.1	3.4	27.6	52.8		
(6.16) What difference do you feel after achieving literacy ?	No. ..	908	346	668	952	290	376	450	1,604	1,343	815
	% ..	24.8	8.5	18.2	23.3	7.9	9.2	12.3	39.2	36.8	19.9

NAGPUR DIVISION

Schedule 3—Block 6

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS JUDGED PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEOLITERATE (BLOCK 6).

Item.	Tally marks for		Total
	Yes	No.	
(6.8) Is there a Co-operative Society or an Industrial Co-operative in your village ?			
Males	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,432
	No.	1,759	1,673
	% ..	51.3	48.7
			100
Females	.. .. .	.. .. .	4,093
	No. ...	1,582	2,511
	% ...	38.7	61.3
			100
(6.9) If 'Yes' are you a member of the Co-operative Society or Industrial Co-operative ?			
Males	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,759
	No. ...	617	1,142
	% ...	35.1	64.9
			100
Females	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,582
	No. ...	196	1,386
	% ...	12.4	87.6
			100

POONA DIVISION

No. of Villages—325

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS (SEXWISE)

(From column 8 of Block 3 or from columns 9 to 26)

		Number of neoliterates having household occupations								
Age groups (in codes)	Sex (in codes)	Engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural labourers		Agricultural labourers and other casual labourers		Others		Total		
		1		2		3				
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1	Males 1 ..	2,078	3.3	473	0.8	143	0.2	2,694	4.3	
	Females 2 ..	6,722	10.6	989	1.6	253	0.4	8,964	12.6	
	Total ..	8,800	13.9	1,462	2.4	396	0.6	10,658	16.9	
2	Males 1 ..	9,102	14.4	2,623	4.2	677	1.1	12,402	19.7	
	Females 2 ..	24,865	39.5	4,897	7.8	1,332	2.1	31,094	49.4	
	Total ..	33,967	53.9	7,520	12.0	2,009	3.2	43,496	69.1	
3	Males 1 ..	3,207	5.1	704	1.1	319	0.5	4,230	6.7	
	Females 2 ..	3,387	5.4	1,078	1.7	124	0.2	4,589	7.3	
	Total ..	6,594	10.5	1,782	2.8	443	0.7	8,819	14.0	
Total, Males 1 ..		14,387	22.8	3,800	6.1	1,139	1.8	19,326	30.7	
Females 2 ..		34,974	55.6	6,964	11.0	1,709	2.7	43,647	69.3	
Total ..		49,361	78.4	10,764	17.1	2,848	4.5	62,973	100.0	

POONA DIVISION

Proforma Block—2

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (SEXWISE)

		Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made										
Sex		Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total
		Males	No.
	% ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0
Females	No. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	297	315
	% ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.7	94.3	100.0
Total	No. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	297	315
	% ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.7	94.3	100.0

(Note.—The item 'total' under column 'sex' is not the sum of items 'Males' and 'Females')

POONA DIVISION

Schedule 2-Block—3

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2·3, 2·2) AGAINST DISTANCES FROM 3·1 (III) (a), (b) AND (c)

Sex	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made											Total
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90		
Less than 2 miles ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	253	271
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	80·6	86·3
2 to 5 miles ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	1·0
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	..
5 to 10 miles ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·7	12·7
10 to 20 miles ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	%
Above 20 miles ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	%
Total ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	297	315
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	94·3	100·0
Less than 2 miles ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	55
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·4	17·4
2 to 5 miles ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	52
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·5	16·5
5 to 10 miles ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	5·7
10 to 20 miles ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	96
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·6	30·6
Above 20 miles ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	76	9·4
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	24·1	29·8
Total ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	297	315
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	94·3	100·0

POONA DIVISION

Schedule 2-Block—3

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2·3, 2·2) AGAINST DISTANCES FROM 3·1 (III) (a), (b) AND (c)

Difference from nearest urban centres	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made											Total
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90		
Less than 2 miles ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	52	70
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	16·5	22·2
2 to 5 miles ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	55
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·4	17·4
5 to 10 miles ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	82
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·0	26·0
10 to 20 miles ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	56
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·9	17·9
Above 20 miles ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	52
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·5	16·5
Total ..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	29·7	315
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	94·3	100·0

POONA DIVISION

Schedule 2—Block 3—contd,

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2·3, 2·2) AGAINST AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES IN 3·2 OF BLOCK

Particulars	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made											
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to Above 90	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
(i) Village Panchayat Officer.	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	285	303
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	90·4	96·1
	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·9	3·9
Total	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	29·7	3·15
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	94·3	100·0
(ii) Co-operative Society or Industrial Co-operative	Yes	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	297
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94·3	94·3
	No.	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	..	5·7
Total	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	297	315
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	94·3	100·0
(iii) Primary School	Yes	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	293	311
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	93·0	98·7
	No.	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·3	1·3
Total	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	297	315
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	94·3	100·0
(iv) Village library with the Village Panchayat.	Yes	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	183	201
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	58·1	63·8
	No.	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	114
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36·2	36·2
Total	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	297	315
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	94·3	100·0
(v) Mahila Mandal	Yes	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	162	180
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	51·4	57·1
	No.	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	135
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42·9	42·9
Total	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	297	315
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	94·3	100·0
(vi) Youth Club	Yes	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	180	198
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	57·1	62·8
	No.	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	117
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37·2	37·2
Total	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	297	315
	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	94·3	100·0

Schedule 2—Block 3—contd.

POONA DIVISION

Particulars	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made											
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total	
(vii) Post Office	Yes	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	216	234
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	68.6	74.3
	No	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	81
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.7	25.7
Total	..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	297	315
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	94.3	100.0
(viii) Dispensary or Public Health Unit.	Yes	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	80	98
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	25.4	31.1
	No	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	217
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68.9	68.9
Total	..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	297	315
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	94.3	100.0
(ix) Market Place	Yes	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	80	98
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	25.4	31.1
	No	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	217
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68.9	68.9
Total	..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	297	315
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	94.3	100.0
(x) Radio Farm Forum.	Yes	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	70
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.2	22.2
	No	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	227	245
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	72.1	77.8
Total	..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	297	315
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	94.3	100.0
(xi) Shetkari Sangh	Yes	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	297	315
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	94.3	100.0
	No	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		%
Total	..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	297	315
		%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	94.3	100.3

POONA DIVISION

Schedule 2—Block 3

(7) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2.3, 2.2) AGAINST INITIATIVE TAKEN BY THE VILLAGE ORGANISER, ITEM 4.3 OF BLOCK 4

Particulars	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made										Total
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	
Village Panchayats	No. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	285	303
	% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	52.4	55.7
Youth Club	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
	% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	2.2
Shetkari Sangh	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
	% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	2.2
People's contribution	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	101
	% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.5	18.5
Education Department.	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	52
	% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.6	9.6
Block Development Officer.	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	52
	% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.6	9.6
No Initiative	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
	% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	2.2
Total	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	526	544
	% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	96.7	100.0

POONA DIVISION

Schedule 2—Block 4.7

(8) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATE MADE AGAINST NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED ITEM 4.7 OF BLOCK 3.

No. of examinations conducted	Number of villages according to Percentage neoliterates made										Total
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	
One	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	90
	% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.6	28.6
Two	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	102	120
	% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	32.4	38.1
Three	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	102
	% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32.3	32.3
Four	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
	% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	0.9
Total	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	297	315
	% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	94.3	100.0

POONA DIVISION

Schedule 2—Block H 9

(9) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE SEXWISE AGAINST SEX WISE REGULARITY ITEM 4.9 OF BLOCK 4.

Particulars	Number of Villages according to percentage neoliterates made										Total	
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90		
Males	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	130
	% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.8	31.8
Females	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	278
	% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68.2	68.2
Total	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	408	408
	% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0

(10) Schedule 2-Blocks 4 and 5

Items.	Number of villages having			Percentage of villages having		
	Yes.	No.	Total	Yes	No.	Total
(i) Was census of illiterates conducted by house to house approach ? (4.1).	303	12	315	96.2	3.8	100.0
(ii) Did the villagers (specially women) join the class willingly without much persuasion ? (4.2).	220	95	315	69.8	30.2	100.0
(iii) What was the sitting arrangement for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes neoliterates in the class ? (4.8)						
(a) They are sitting along with others	219	..	219	70.0	..	70.0
(b) They are taught separately	108	..	108	30.0	..	30.0
Total ..	327	..	327	100.0	..	100.0
(iv) Has the Village Panchayat received the grant of 0.50 nP. per neoliterates from the Government ? (4.11)	167	130	315	53.0	41.3	100.0
Register not maintained	..	..	18	..	..	5.7
Total ..	167	130	315	53.0	..	100.0
(v) Has the Village Panchayat or the Village Shikshan Committee kept any Register showing the use of various library books by individual neoliterate ? (4.14)	180	135	315	57.1	42.9	100.0
(vi) Has the reading habit of students in the Primary School increased after the Mohim ? (5.1)	303	12	315	96.2	3.8	100.0
(vii) Was any community work requiring people's contribution taken after Gram Gaurav in the village ? (5.3)	171	126	297	54.2	40.0	100.0
Not applicable	..	..	18	..	..	5.8
Total ..	171	128	297	54.2	40.0	100.0
(viii) Have the neoliterates themselves started approaching the Gram Sevak for guidance more after the Gram Gaurav ? (5.6)	174	123	297	55.2	39.0	100.0
No Register	..	..	18	..	..	5.8
Total ..	174	123	297	55.12	39.0	100.0

POONA DIVISION

Schedule No. 2—Block Nos. 4 and 5.

	Number of villages according to	Percentage of villages according to
<i>(ix)</i> Percentage neoliterate readers (4.16)—		
Less than 5 per cent. .. .. .	....
5 to 10 per cent.	92	
10 to 15 per cent.	36	
15 to 25 per cent.	4	
Above 25 per cent.	66	
No Register maintained and not applicable	117	37.2
Total	315	100.0

<i>(x)</i> Type of literature read (4.17)—		
<i>(a)</i> Gram Shikshan Mohim literature.. .. .	238	42.2
<i>(b)</i> Government publications regarding Plan Schemes	90	7.1
<i>(c)</i> Biographies of heroes or greatmen/women	12	2.1
<i>(d)</i> Mythological stories	106	18.8
<i>(e)</i> Newspapers and other political articles	70	12.4
<i>(f)</i> Others (Religious material, text books of Lower Primary Schools).	73	13.0
<i>(g)</i> Does not read	25	4.4
Total	564	100.0

	Number		Percentage	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>(xi)</i> Increase/Decrease in the percentage attendace (5.2)—				
Increase upto 5 per cent	—30	—98	—9.5	—31.1
	+182	+102	+57.8	+32.4
5 to 10 per cent.	—12	....	—3.8	....
	+76	+31	+24.1	+9.8
10 to 25 per cent .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	+15	+84	+84	+26.7
Above 25 per cent .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total	315	315	100.0	100.0

Items	Number of villages Accordings to	Percentage of vill-ages according to
<i>(xii)</i> Groups of percentages of the people's contribution (Average percentage under col. 5 of item No. 5.4).		
0 per cent .. .. .	....	....
Less than 5 per cent .. .. .	....	....
5 to 10 per cent .. .. .	....	....
10 to 25 per cent	80	25.4
25 to 50 per cent	12	3.8
50 to 75 per cent	43	13.6
Above 75 per cent	90	28.6
Not applicable	90	28.6
Total	315	100.0

POONA DIVISION

(10) Schedule 2—Blocks 4 and 5—contd.

Items	Number of villages according to	Percentage of villages according to
(xiii) Has there been more or less contribution from the people after Gram Gaurav ? (5.5)—		
More	224	71.1
Less	40	12.6
	3	1.0
Not available	48	15.3
Total ..	315	100.0

(xiv) What is the experience of the Secretary of the Co-operative Society about the difference in the outlook of the villagers after Gram Gaurav, regarding Society matters, cooperation and the unity of decision among the villagers ? (5.9)—		
(a) There have been more members after the Gram Gaurav ..	69	11.6
(b) Those members have been availing of the loan facilities..	124	20.8
(c) Recovery of the outstanding loans has been more speedy and effective.	186	31.3
(d) The Society has widened its scope by undertaking sale-purchase activities with the cooperation of the villagers.	16	2.7
(e) There has been more deposit in the Society from the members.	40	6.7
(f) There have been more meetings of the Society after the Gram Gaurav.	70	11.9
(g) There has been a suggestion to start a library on Cooperative basis.	59	9.0
(h) A cooperative farming society has been started by the villagers themselves after the Gram Gaurav.	....	....
(i) Compost is prepared in the village on cooperative efforts..	....	0.9
No Society	30	5.1
Total ..	594	100.0

Ranges of percentage cultivator-members	Number of villages according to percentage cultivator-members			
	Before Gram Gaurav		After Gram Gaurav	
	Number	Percent.	Number.	Per cent.
Less than 10 per cent .. .. .	..	..	..	..
10 to 25 per cent	18	5.7	18	5.7
25 to 40 per cent	74	23.5	43	13.7
40 to 60 per cent	63	20.0	73	23.1
60 to 75 per cent	12	3.8	33	10.5
75 to 100 per cent	136	43.2	136	43.2
Above 100 per cent .. .. .	..	..	..	..
No Society	12	3.8	12	3.8
Total ..	315	100.0	315	100.0

POONA DIVISION

Schedule 3

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ILLITERATES (2·7) AGAINST HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS (2·3) OF SCHEDULE 3.

No. of illiterates in the household.	Number of households against household occupations (Principal occupation only)							
	Cultivation except Agricultural labour		Agricultural labour and other casual labour		Others.		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Between 6—13 years ..	972	2·0	491	4·6	132	4·6	1,595	2·60
Between 14—50 years ..	417	0·9	35	0·3	..	..	452	0·72
2. Between 6—13 years ..	351	0·7	..	..	120	40·2	471	0·8
Between 14—50 years ..	..	..	35	0·3	..	..	35	0·06
3. Between 6—13 years ..	..	..	..	..	40	1·4	40	0·10
Between 14—50 years ..	48	0·1	..	..	12	0·4	60	0·1
4. Between 6—13 years ..	13	0·03	..	..	..	..	13	0·02
Between 14—50 years ..	49	0·1	37	0·4	..	..	86	0·14
5. Between 6—13 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14—50 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Between 6—13 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14—50 years ..	49	0·1	12	0·2	..	..	61	0·10
7. Between 6—13 years ..	49	0·1	..	..	..	..	49	0·08
Between 14—50 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Between 6—13 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14—50 years ..	49	0·1	..	..	..	..	49	0·07
0. Between 6—13 years ..	47,976	97·2	10,273	95·4	2,556	89·8	60,805	96·5
Between 14—50 years ..	48,749	98·8	10,645	98·9	2,836	99·6	62,230	98·8
Between 6—13 years ..	49,361	100·0	10,764	100·0	2,848	100·0	62,973	100·0
Between 14—50 years ..	49,361	78·3	10,764	17·1	2,848	4·6	62,973	100·0

POONA DIVISION

Schedule 3—Block 2

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS TO THE NUMBER OF NEOLITERATES AGAINST HOUSEHOLD (2·5 PLUS THE THE SELECTED NEOLITERATES) OCCUPATION (2·3).

No. of neoliterates in the household.	Number of households against household occupations (Principal occupation only)							
	Cultivation except Agricultural labour.		Agricultural labour and other Casual labour.		Others		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 ..	22,482	45·5	3,398	31·6	796	28·3	26,676	42·3
2 ..	17,695	35·8	4,837	44·9	1,220	42·8	23,752	37·7
3 ..	4,485	9·1	1,583	14·7	752	26·4	6,820	10·8
4 ..	2,701	5·5	197	1·8	..	..	2,898	4·6
5 ..	1,184	2·4	749	7·0	80	2·8	2,013	3·3
6 ..	814	1·7	..	..	..	..	814	1·3
7 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	49,361	100·0	10,764	100·0	2,848	100·0	62,973	100·0
		78·4		17·1		4·5		100·0

POONA DIVISION

Schedule 3-Block 2—contd.

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS (3·1), (3·3), AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES

Writing	Reading								
	L (ab)		LR (cd)		I (e)		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Male + Female—									
L (ab)	..	20,747	32·9	2,673	4·2	..	..	23,420	37·2
LR (c)	..	6,536	10·3	12,044	19·1	25	0·6	19,005	30·2
I (de)	..	2,504	4·0	7,278	11·7	10,766	17·2	20,548	32·6
Total	..	29,787	47·3	21,995	34·9	11,191	17·8	62,973	100·0
Female—									
L (ab)	..	12,244	28·1	2,080	4·7	..	..	14,324	32·8
LR (c)	..	4,721	10·8	7,722	17·8	425	0·9	12,868	29·5
I (de)	..	2,504	5·7	5,663	13·0	8,288	19·0	16,455	37·7
Total	..	19,469	44·6	15,465	35·4	8,713	20·0	43,647	100·0
Male—									
L (ab)	..	8,503	44·0	593	3·1	..	..	9,096	47·1
LR (c)	..	1,815	9·4	4,322	22·3	..	..	6,137	31·7
I (de)	1,615	8·4	2,478	12·8	4,093	21·2
Total	..	10,318	53·3	6,530	33·9	2,478	12·8	19,326	100·0

N. B.—L—Literate ; LR—Literate requiring refereshing ; I—Illiterate.

(3) Distribution of neoliterates according to various tests (3.1, 3.3) against their performances in relation to household occupations.

	Engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural labourers		Agricultural labourers and other Casual labourers.		Others		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
X (Literate).	19,056	38·6	1,547	14·4	144	5·1	20,747	32·9
I (in between X and Y i. e. Semi-literate)	21,559	43·7	7,222	67·1	2,679	94·0	31,460	50·0
Y (Illiterate)	8,746	17·7	1,995	18·5	25	0·9	10,766	17·1
Total	49,361	78·4	10,764	17·1	2,848	4·5	62,973	100·0

POONA DIVISION

Schedule 3—Block 2—concl.

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TEST (3·4, 3·5) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES.

Literacy Tests	Number of neoliterates against their performances						Not applicable	Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)			
3·4 Counting Test ..	No.	15,623	18,647	11,788	3,282	13,273	360	62,973
	%	24·8	29·6	18·7	5·2	21·1	0·6	100·0
3·5 Simple addition .. and subtractions ..	No.	10,605	27,643	14,281	10,434	..	..	62,973
	%	16·8	43·8	22·7	16·7	..	..	100·0

(4) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATE SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF

Nature of questions		(a)		(b)		(c)		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
4.1 What is your age in years ?	No. %	3,685 19.1	9,040 20.7	12,600 65.2	2,1709 49.7	2,943 15.2	4,581 19.6	49 0.2
4.2 What was your age when you were married	No. %	5,934 30.7	20,262 46.4	8,868 45.9	12,135 27.8	2,273 11.8	2,708 6.3	49 0.2
4.3 Tell the male and female members of your household separately.	No. %	11,467 59.3	20,840 47.7	5,795 30.0	15,712 36.0	1,079 5.6	3,988 9.1	305 1.6
4.4 If you are a cultivator what is your total land ?	No. %	5,883 30.4	7,639 17.5	4,930 25.5	7,152 16.3	.. ..	650 1.4	4,620 23.9
4.5 How much Land Revenue did you pay in 1962-63. ?	No. %	6,115 31.6	6,431 14.7	4,963 25.7	5,766 13.2	576 3.0	2,802 6.5	4,203 21.7
4.6 Have you anytime seen the particulars of your land in V. F. VII and XII? When did you see last time?	No. %	1,932 10.0	1,097 2.5	3,677 19.0	1,056 2.4	1,279 6.6	2,155 4.9	11,020 57.0
4.7 What crops did you grow in the last season?	No. %	13,098 67.8	25,288 57.8	3,714 19.2	9,002 20.6	431 2.2	2,844 6.5	....
4.8 What is the weekly budget for your household expenditure?	No. %	7,978 41.3	15,541 31.0	6,345 32.0	18,690 42.8	2,557 13.2	3,595 8.2	361 1.9
4.9 What is your height ?	No. %	2,159 11.3	1,732 3.9	6,769 35.0	6,953 15.9	5,011 25.9	20,584 47.2	5,362 27.7
4.10 How much do you spend in a week on tobacco-chewing or smoking?	No. %	6,699 34.7	5,481 12.6	9,320 48.2	8,270 18.9	754 3.9	3,810 8.7	79 0.4

QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS (BLOCK 4- ALL ITEMS).

(d)		(e)		(f)		No reply		Total	
Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
4548	49	3769	..	..	..	..	19326	43647	62973
10.4	0.3	8.6	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
2895	646	3843	..	..	1356	1804	19326	43647	62973
6.6	3.3	8.8	..	..	8.1	4.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
1290	..	795	360	480	320	542	19326	43647	62973
3.0	..	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.6	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
9075	122	510	1448	13263	2323	5358	19326	43647	62973
20.7	0.6	11.7	7.6	30.4	12.0	12.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
8673	209	536	974	13717	2286	5722	19326	43647	62973
19.9	1.1	1.2	5.1	31.4	11.8	13.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
33464	..	..	..	..	1418	5875	19326	43647	62973
76.7	..	..	..	..	7.4	13.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
721	437	..	..	..	1646	5792	19326	43647	62973
1.7	2.3	..	..	..	8.5	13.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
2738	1900	4464	..	..	185	619	19326	43647	62973
6.4	9.8	10.2	..	..	1.0	1.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
13952	..	426	..	..	25	..	19326	43647	62973
32.0	..	1.0	..	..	0.1	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
6048	211	1668	..	920	2263	17450	19326	43647	62973
13.9	1.1	3.8	..	2.1	11.7	40.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

POONA DIVISION

Schedule 3

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS

Nature of questions		(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
5.1 How is the neoliterate dressed ?	No.	12,923	32,144	5,977	11,115	426	388	..
	%	66.9	73.9	30.9	25.9	2.2	0.9	..
5.2 His or her inclination towards using soap for washing the clothes ?	No.	13,314	30,563	2,957	4,909	2,481	3,002	138
	%	68.9	70.9	15.3	11.2	12.8	6.9	2.3
5.3 When does he/she oil and comb his/her hair every day.	No.	10,828	28,676	3,182	12,837	3,867	2,134	1,249
	%	51.0	65.7	16.5	29.4	20.0	4.9	6.5
5.4 Did his or her children have their bath on the date of enquiry ? Do they have it every day ?	No.	12,728	29,885	3,987	7,316	978	2,936	..
	%	65.9	68.5	20.6	16.7	5.1	6.7	..
5.5 How do you use the drinking water ?	No.	5,671	9,973	49	13	13,166	33,104	..
	%	29.3	22.8	0.3	0.03	68.1	75.8	..
5.6 Where do your children answer their "nature's calls" ?	No.	1,702	6,327	5,944	11,417	6,025	14,126	4,525
	%	8.8	14.5	30.8	26.1	31.1	32.3	23.4
5.7 How do you use the vegetables and grain before cooking ?	No.	13,785	33,261	4,241	9,486	985	900	..
	%	71.3	76.2	22.0	21.7	5.1	2.1	..
5.8 Does the neoliterate feel shy to face the investigator or an official ?	No.	6,284	8,657	8,826	23,557	3,857	10,364	360
	%	32.5	19.8	45.7	54.0	20.0	23.7	1.8
5.9 Are the children of the neoliterate clean and tidy ?	No.	7,081	17,191	7,628	17,176	1,929	2,885	320
	%	36.6	39.4	39.5	39.4	10.0	6.6	1.6
5.10 What is the opinion of the neoliterate in educating his children ?	No.	49	462	7,314	13,792	10,719	24,462	..
	%	0.3	1.1	37.8	31.6	55.5	56.0	..

Block 5

OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEOLITERATES.

(e)		(f)			Not applicable		Total		Total
Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
..	19,326	43,647	62,973
..	100.0	100.0	100.0
160	136	5,013	19,326	43,647	62,973
0.4	0.7	11.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
..	200	..	19,326	43,647	62,973
..	1.0	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
358	1,633	3,152	19,326	43,647	62,973
0.8	8.4	7.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
120	..	49	..	..	440	388	19,326	43,647	62,973
0.3	..	0.1	..	..	2.3	0.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
9,454	1,130	2,323	..	..	62,973
21.7	5.9	5.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
..	315	..	19,326	43,647	62,973
..	1.6	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1,069	19,326	43,647	62,973
2.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
1,764	2,368	4,631	19,326	43,647	62,973
4.0	12.3	10.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
69.0	12	783	..	..	1,232	3,458	19,326	43,647	62,973
1.6	0.06	1.8	..	..	6.4	7.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

POONA DIVISION

Schedule 3—Block 5

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEOLITERATE.

Nature of Questions	Number			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
5.11 Do any female members of the family of the neoliterate—						
(a) Display 'Rangoli' in front of their house etc. ?	23,458	39,515	62,973	37.2	62.8	100.0
(b) Stitch their own blouse ? ..	29,337	33,636	62,973	46.6	53.4	100.0
(c) Make items of handicrafts ? ..	7,033	55,940	62,973	11.2	88.8	100.0
(d) Make any embroidery work ? ..	12,036	50,937	62,973	19.1	80.9	100.0
(e) Spin the cotton yarn on charkha ?	1,093	61,880	62,973	1.8	98.2	100.0
(f) Weave mats, cloth etc. ? ..	3,081	59,892	62,973	4.9	95.1	100.0
5.12 Did the neoliterate get any leisure time in a day normally during off season ?	57,440	5,533	62,973	91.2	8.8	100.0
5.13 If 'Yes' in 5.12 above, how did he make use of it ?—						
				Number	Percentage	
(a) takes rest and sleeps .. ..	..	..	--	14,630	15.2	
(b) chitchats with members of the family or neighbours ..			..	18,169	18.9	
(c) reads newspapers or books .. ..	..	..	..	18,597	19.3	
(d) listens to the Village Panchayat Radio .. ..		..	..	5,168	5.4	
(e) keeps farm accounts or such other household work ..			..	3,389	3.6	
(f) cleans his house, cattlesheds etc. .. ..	..	..	..	22,033	22.9	
(g) attends to the household work including looking after the cattle, service or oiling the tools and implements etc.				9,924	10.3	
(h) joins other fellow-villagers to do some community work ..			..	1,675	1.7	
(i) any other work .. ..	..	..	..	2,610	2.7	
			Total ..	96,195	100.0	

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS JUDGED PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEOLITERATE (BLOCK 6)

Nature of Questions	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		No reply		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
6.1 Where is China ..	No.	5521	7235	4908	13857	7639	18334	1258	4221	..	....	19326	43647
	%	28.6	16.6	25.4	31.7	39.5	42.0	6.5	9.7	..	....	100.0	100.0
6.2 Which is the South direction ?	No.	11896	21571	4343	11306	2254	7526	833	3096	..	148	19326	43647
	%	61.6	49.4	22.4	25.9	11.7	17.2	4.3	7.1	..	0.4	100.0	100.0
6.3 What is democracy ..	No.	2503	4224	9916	15575	5261	23034	1646	814	..	....	19326	43647
	%	13.0	9.7	51.3	35.7	27.2	52.8	8.4	1.8	..	....	100.0	100.0
6.4 When is the next General Election	No.	6742	5748	6429	11338	5489	23304	666	949	..	2308	19326	43746
	%	34.9	13.2	33.3	26.0	28.4	53.4	3.4	2.2	..	5.2	100.0	100.0
6.5 Where is Koyna Project located and what is it meant for ?	No.	5784	2962	3484	11462	9344	21944	690	7279	24	....	19326	43647
	%	29.9	6.8	18.0	26.2	48.4	50.3	3.6	16.7	0.1	....	100.0	100.0
6.6 Which are the basic chemical fertilisers now available to you ?	No.	8826	9789	6226	16319	3054	11957	407	1068	813	4514	19326	43647
	%	45.7	22.4	32.2	37.4	15.8	27.4	2.1	2.5	4.5	10.3	100.0	100.0
6.7 Has the neoliterate (if cultivator) been using the improved seeds or improved methods of sowing ?	No.	9541	22624	5723	9638	1786	2398	1065	1427	1211	7560	19326	43647
	%	49.3	51.8	29.6	22.1	9.3	5.5	5.5	3.3	6.3	17.3	100.0	100.0
6.10 What can the Co-operative Society do for you regarding your occupation ?	No.	4391	5504	9572	15382	3941	13677	1422	4748	..	4336	19326	43647
	%	22.7	12.6	49.5	35.2	20.5	31.3	7.3	10.9	..	10.0	100.0	100.0

SCHEDULE 3—BLOCK 6—contd.

POONA DIVISION

Nature of Questions		(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		Not Applicable		TOTAL		Total
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
6·11	What help or guidance can you get from your Gram Sevak ?	No. 2770	846	6541	13379	7326	22179	2689	7033	....	210	19326	43647	62973
		% 14·3	1·9	33·9	30·7	37·9	50·8	13·9	16·1	....	0·5	100·0	100·0	
6·12	Will you have vaccination against the epidemic if it outbreaks ?	No. 19252	40940	....	1269	74	1438	....	....	....	....	19326	43647	62973
		% 99·6	93·8	....	2·9	0·4	0·4	....	....	....	....	100·0	100·0	
6·13	What is your opinion about voluntary Registration of births or deaths	No. 9530	14646	6376	14207	....	....	3420	14584	....	210	19326	43647	62973
		% 49·3	33·6	33·0	32·5	....	....	17·7	33·4	....	0·5	100·0	100·0	
6·14	What is Village Panchayat expected to do in the village	No. 8740	8474	4091	15492	2331	8379	4164	11232	....	70	19326	43647	62973
		% 45·2	19·4	21·2	35·5	12·1	19·2	21·5	25·7	....	0·2	100·0	100·0	
6·15	Did you participate anytime during last year in Shramdan or did you contribute to any community work ?	No. 440	6837	12984	13128	880	1040	5022	22611	....	31	19326	43647	63973
		% 2·3	15·7	67·1	30·0	4·6	2·4	26·0	51·8	....	0·1	100·0	100·0	
6·16	What difference do you feel after achieving literacy ?	No. 8850	11029	5987	10086	5152	11806	2825	8469	3301	2646	34586	39578	74164
		% 32·0	23·2	21·6	21·1	18·6	24·8	10·2	17·8	11·9	5·6			

POONA DIVISION

Schedule 3-Block 6

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS JUDGED PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEOLITERATES (BLOCK 6)

Item	Yes.	No.	Total
6·8 Is there a cooperative society or an Industrial Cooperative in your village			
Males	No. 19203	123	19326
	% 99·3	0·7	100·0
Females	No. 43062	585	43647
	% 98·6	1·4	100·0
6·9 If 'Yes' are you a member of the Cooperative Society or Industrial Cooperative ?			
Males	No. 11092	8111	19203
	% 57·8	42·2	100·0
Females	No. 19238	23824	43062
	% 44·7	55·3	100·0

CATEGORY 'A'

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS (SEXWISE)
Working Sheet

No. of Villages—478

Age-groups (in codes)	Sex (in codes)	No. of neoliterates having Household occupations						Total	
		Engaged in Culti- vation excluding Agricultural Labourers.		Agricultural labou- rers and other cas- ual labourers		Others		No.	%
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Males ..	2697	3.7	2077	2.8	453	0.6	5227	7.1
	Females 2 ..	6488	8.8	2315	3.1	418	0.6	9221	12.5
	Total ..	9185	12.4	4392	6.0	871	1.2	14448	19.6
2	Males ..	11287	15.3	8767	11.9	2167	2.9	22221	30.1
	Females 2 ..	17695	24.0	6682	9.1	2185	3.0	26562	36.0
	Total ..	28982	39.3	15449	21.0	4352	5.9	48783	66.1
3	Males 1 ..	4333	5.9	2105	2.9	461	0.5	6899	9.3
	Females 2 ..	2711	3.6	861	1.1	113	0.3	3685	5.0
	Total ..	7044	9.5	2966	4.0	574	0.8	10584	14.3
Total	Males 1 ..	18317	24.8	12949	17.5	3081	4.2	34347	46.5
	Females 2 ..	26894	36.4	9858	13.4	2716	3.7	39468	53.5
	Total ..	45211	61.2	22807	30.9	5797	7.9	73815	100

Proforma A—Block 2

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (SEXWISE)

Sex	No. of villages according to percentage Neoliterates made.										
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Above 90	Total
Males	No. ..	..	..	..	..	45	..	26	23	384	478
	% ..	..	..	..	..	9.4	..	5.4	4.8	80.4	100.0
Females	No. 45 ..	4	..	..	..	45	..	5	..	379	478
	% 9.4 ..	0.8	..	..	..	9.4	..	1.1	..	79.3	100.0
Total	No. ..	..	45	..	4	..	22	27	..	380	478
	% ..	..	9.4	..	0.8	..	4.6	5.5	..	79.5	100.0

CATEGORY "A"

SCHEDULE 2—BLOCK 3

CATEGORY 'A'

Schedule 2—

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE ITEMS 2.3 AND

	No. of villages according to percentage									
	Less than 10		10 to 20		20 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Distance from the nearest bus-stop—										
Less than 2 miles	22	0.6	..	..	..	..
2 to 5 miles
5 to 10 miles
10 to 20 miles
Above 20 miles	23	4.7	..	..	4	0.8
Total	45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8
Distance from the nearest Railway Station—										
Less than 2 miles.
2 to 5 miles	22	4.6	..	..	..	..
5 to 10 miles
10 to 20 miles
Above 20 miles	23	4.7	..	..	4	0.8
Total	45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8
Distance from the nearest urban centre.—										
Less than 2 miles
2 to 5 miles
5 to 10 miles	45	9.4	..	..	..	..
10 to 20 miles
Above 20 miles	4	0.8
Total	45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8

Block 3.

2.2) AGAINST DISTANCES FROM 3.1 (iii) (a), (b) AND (c).

Percentage neoliterates made.

50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		Above 90		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
..	..	..	..	4	0.8	..	..	160	33.5	186	39.9
..	..	22	4.6	23	4.7	..	..	90	18.9	135	28.2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	22.6	108	22.6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	4.6	22	4.6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	5.7
..	..	22	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	380	79.5	478	100.0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	16.7	80	16.7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	10.1	72	15.1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	8.8	42	8.8
..	..	..	..	4	0.8	..	..	64	13.4	68	13.4
..	..	22	4.0	23	4.7	..	..	144	29.9	215	46.0
..	..	22	4.0	27	5.5	..	..	380	79.4	478	100.0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3.6	17	3.6
..	..	..	..	4	0.8	..	..	118	24.7	122	25.5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	18.0	131	27.4
..	..	..	..	23	4.7	..	..	123	25.9	146	30.5
..	..	22	4.6	..	..	..	..	36	7.5	62	13.0
..	..	22	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	380	79.5	478	100.0

CATEGORY 'A'

Schedule 2—

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE

		No. of villages according to Percentage									
		Less than 10		10 to 20		20 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(i) Village Panchayat Officer.											
Yes	45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8
No
Total	45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8
(ii) Co-operative Society or Industrial Co-operatives											
Yes	45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8
No
Total	45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8
(iii) Primary School											
Yes	45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8
No
Total	45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8
(iv) Village Library with the Village Panchayat.											
Yes	23	4.7	..	..	4	0.8
No	22	4.6	..	..	..	..
Total	45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8
(v) Mahila Mandal.											
Yes	4	0.8
No	45	9.4	..	..	..	..
Total	45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8
(vi) Youth Clubs											
Yes	45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8
No
Total	45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8
(vii) Post Office.											
Yes	22	4.6	..	..	4	0.8
No	23	4.8	..	..	..	..
Total	45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8
(viii) Dispensary and Public Health Unit											
Yes	22	4.6	..	..	4	0.8
No	23	4.7	..	..	..	..
Total	45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8

Block 3.2

(ITEMS 2, 3 AND 2.2) AGAINST AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES IN 3.2 OF BLOCK 3).

neoliterates made

50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		Above 90		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
..	..	22	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	240	50.2	338	70.7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	29.3	140	29.3
..	..	27	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	380	79.5	478	100.0
..	..	..	..	27	5.5	..	..	247	51.7	323	67.6
..	..	22	4.6	..	..	..	..	132	27.6	155	32.4
..	..	22	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	380	79.5	478	100.0
..	..	..	..	27	5.5	..	..	380	79.5	455	95.2
..	..	22	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	4.8
..	..	22	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	380	79.5	478	100.0
..	..	22	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	175	36.4	251	52.5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	42.9	227	47.5
..	..	22	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	380	79.5	478	100.0
..	..	22	4.6	4	0.8	..	..	161	33.7	191	40.0
..	..	..	..	23	4.7	..	..	219	45.8	287	60.0
..	..	22	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	380	79.5	478	100.0
..	..	22	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	174	36.4	272	56.9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	43.1	206	43.1
..	..	22	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	380	79.5	478	100.0
..	..	..	..	22	4.6	..	..	75	15.7	123	25.7
..	..	22	4.6	5	1.1	..	..	305	63.8	355	74.3
..	..	22	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	380	79.5	478	100.0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	8.8	68	14.2
..	..	22	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	338	70.5	410	85.8
..	..	22	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	380	79.5	478	100.0

Schedule 2—

CATEGORY 'A'

		No. of villages according to percentage									
		Less than 10		10 to 20		20 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(ix) Market Place											
Yes	23	4.7	..	..	4	0.8
No	22	4.6	..	..	..	..
Total		45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8
(x) Radio Farm Forum											
Yes	4	0.8
No	45	9.4	..	..	..	..
Total		45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8
(xi) Shetkari Sangh											
Yes	45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8
No
Total		45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8

Block 3.2

neoliterates made

50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		Above 90		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	5.5
..	..	22	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	380	79.5	451	94.5
..	..	22	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	380	79.5	478	100.0
..	..	..	..	27	5.5	..	..	55	11.5	86	18.0
..	..	22	4.6	..	..	..	..	325	68.0	392	82.0
..	..	22	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	380	79.5	478	100.0
..	..	22	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	280	58.6	378	79.1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	20.9	100	20.9
..	..	22	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	390	79.5	478	100.0

CATEGORY 'A'

Schedule 2—

(7) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2.3 AND 2.2)

	No. of villagers according to									
	Less than 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50					
	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage
Village Panchayat	4	0.6
Youth Club
Shetkari Sangh
Peoples contribution	22	3.1	..	..	4	0.6
Block Development Officer
Education Department	45	6.3	..	..	..	..
No initiative
Total	67	9.4	..	..	8	1.2

--Block 4.

AGAINST INITIATIVE TAKEN BY THE VILLAGE ORGANISER ITEM 4.3 OF BLOCK 4.

percentage age neoliterates made

50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		Above 90		Total	
No.	Per- centage	No.	Per- centage	No.	Per- centage	No.	Per- centage	No.	Per- centage	No.	Per- centage
..	27	3.6	..	..	154	21.5	184	25.7
..	12	1.7	12	1.7
..	12	1.7	12	1.7
..	254	35.5	280	39.1
..	23	3.3	..	..	44	6.1	67	9.3
..	..	45	6.3	4	0.6	..	..	55	7.6	149	20.8
..	12	1.7	12	1.7
..	..	45	6.3	53	7.4	..	..	543	75.8	716	100.0

CATEGORY 'A'

Schedule 2

(8) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE AGAINST NO. OF

	No. of villages according to										
	Less than 10		10 to 20		20 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	
1	4	0.8
2
3	23	4.7	..	..	..	..
4	22	4.6	..	..	..	..
5
6
Total	45	9.4	..	..	4	0.8

Schedule 2

(9) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE SEXUWISE AGAINST SEXWISE

Males	..	..	..	..	..	45	8.4	..	..	5	0.9
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	45	8.4	..	..	5	0.9

—Block 4.7

EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED ITEM 4.7 OF BLOCK 4).

Percentage neoliterates made.

50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		Above 90		Total	
No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
..	5	1.1	..	..	61	13.0	70	14.7
..	22	4.6	..	..	123	25.7	145	30.3
..	71	16.1	100	20.8
..	115	24.1	137	28.8
..	..	22	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	4.6
..	4	0.8	4	0.8
..	..	22	4.6	27	5.5	..	..	380	79.5	478	100.0

—Block 4.9.

REGULARITY ITEM 4.9 OF BLOCK 4.

..	..	22	4.1	28	5.3	..	..	254	47.6	354	66.4
..	..	23	4.3	5	0.9	..	..	151	28.3	179	33.6
..	..	45	8.4	33	6.2	..	..	405	75.9	533	100.0

CATEGORY 'A'

WORKING SHEET

(10) Schedule No. 2—Block Nos. 4 and 5.

Items	No. of villages having			Percentage of villages having		
	Yes	No.	Total	Yes	No.	Total
(i) Was Census of illiterates conducted by house to house approach ? (4.1).	329	149	478	68·8	31·2	100·0
(ii) Did the villagers (Specially women) join the class willingly without much persuasion ? (4.2).	266	212	478	55·6	44·4	100·0
(iii) What was the sitting arrangement for Scheduled Castes ; Scheduled Tribes-neoliterates in the class ? (4·8).						
(a) They are sitting along with others ..	373	5	377	78·0	1·0	79·0
(b) They are taught separately ..	100	..	100	21·0	..	21·0
(c) They were not taught at all ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	473	5	478	99·0	1·0	100·0
(iv) Has the village Panchayat received the grant of 0·50 N.Ps. per neoliterate from the Government ? (4.11).	195	283	478	40·8	59·2	100·0
(v) Has the village Panchayat or the Village Shikshan Committee kept any Register showing the use of various library books by individual neoliterate ? (4.14).	259	219	478	54·2	45·8	100·0
(vi) Has the reading habit of students in the primary school increased after the Mohim ? (5.1).	415	25	440	86·8	5·2	92·0
No Reply .. .. .	..	..	38	8·0	..	8·0
Total ..	415	25	478	94·8	5·2	100·0
(vii) Was any Community work requiring people's contribution taken after Gram Gaurav in the village ? (5.3).	280	198	478	58·6	41·4	100·0
(viii) Have the neoliterates themselves started approaching the Gram Sevak for guidance more after the Gram Gaurav ? (5.6).	254	224	478	53·1	46·9	100·0
(ix) Percentage neoliterate readers (4.16)						
Less than 5% ..	..	..	27		5·6	
5 to 10% ..	..	..	38		7·9	
10 to 15% ..	..	..	..		..
15 to 25% ..	..	..	77		16·2	
Above 25% ..	..	..	108		22·6	
No Reply ..	..	..	228		46·7	
Total ..			478		100·0	

CATEGORY 'A'

WORKING SHEET

(10) Schedule 2—Blocks 4 and 5

Items	No. of villages according to	Percentage of Villages according to
(x) Type of literature read. (4.17)		
(a) Gram Shikshan Mohim literature	307	40.8
(b) Government Publications regarding Plan Schemes	36	4.8
(c) Biographies of heroes of great men/women	74	9.8
(d) Mythological stories	124	16.6
(e) Newspapers of other political articles	79	10.5
(f) Others—stories etc.	107	14.2
(g) Does not read	25	3.3
Total ..	752	100.0
(xi) Increase in the percentage attendance. (5.2)		
	Boys	Girls
	Boys	Girls
Increase less than 5%	44	68
	151	29
5 to 10%	118	..
	29	84
10 to 25%	27	49
	39	178
Above 25% .. .. .	..	..
Not available	70	70
Total ..	478	478
	100.0	100.0
(xii) Groups of percentages of the peoples' contribution (average percentage under column 5 of item No. 5.4).		
0%	4	0.8
Less than 5% .. .. .	..	..
5 to 10% .. .. .	..	..
10 to 25%	22	4.6
25 to 50%	98	20.5
50 to 75%	89	18.6
Above 75%	96	20.1
Not available	169	35.5
Total ..	478	100.0
(xiii) Has there been more or less contribution from the people after Gram Gaurav ? (5.5).		
More	264	55.2
Less	38	7.9
0	29	6.1
Not available	147	30.8
Total ..	478	100.0

CATEGORY 'A'

(10) Schedule 2—Blocks 4 and 5

Items	No. of villages according to	Percentage villages according to
(xiv) What is the experience of the Secretary of the Cooperative Society about the difference in the outlook of the villagers after Gram Gaurav, regarding Society matters, cooperation and the unity of decision among the villagers ?		
(a) There have been more members after the Gram Gaurav	202	26.3
(b) Those members have been availing of the loan facilities	105	13.7
(c) Recovery of the outstanding loans has been more speedy and effective	103	13.5
(d) The Society has widened its scope by undertaking sale/purchase activities with the cooperation of the villagers.	54	7.1
(e) There has been more deposits in the Society from the members	68	8.9
(f) There have been more meetings of the Society after the Gram Gaurav.	44	5.8
(g) There has been a suggestion to start a library on cooperative basis .. .. .	....	....
(h) A cooperative farming society has been started by the villagers themselves after the Gram Gaurav.	....	....
(i) No reply	189	24.7
Total	765	100.0

WORKING SHEET

Schedule 2—Block 5.8

(11) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE CULTIVATOR-MEMBERS BEFORE AND AFTER GRAM GAURAV ITEM 5.8—COLUMNS 3 AND 4.

Ranges of percentage cultivator-members	No. of villages according to percentage cultivator-members				Total
	Before Gram Gaurav		After Gram Gaurav		
	No.	%	No.	%	
Less than 10 per cent .. .. .	....	....	78	16.3
10 to 25 per cent	38	7.9	....	....
25 to 40 per cent	38	7.9	22	4.6	
40 to 60 per cent	75	15.7	99	20.7	
60 to 75 per cent	40	8.4	39	8.2	
75 to 100 per cent	164	34.4	117	24.5	
About 100 per cent .. .. .	....	....	....	....
No Society	123	25.7	123	25.7	
Total	478	100.0	478	100.0	

CATEGORY 'A'

Schedule 3

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ILLITERATES
(2.7) AGAINST HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS (2.3) OF SCHEDULE 3.

No. of illiterates in the household	No. of only principal occupation is to be considered households against household occupations							
	Cultivation except Agricultural Labour		Agricultural Labour and other Casual Labour		Others		Total	
1. Between 6-13 years ..	3,853	8.5	1,813	7.9	13	0.2	5,679	7.7
Between 14-50 years ..	2,309	5.1	2,269	9.9	337	5.8	4,915	6.7
2. Between 6-13 years ..	381	0.8	761	3.3	191	3.3	1,333	1.8
Between 14-50 years ..	3,892	8.6	686	3.0	427	7.4	5,005	6.8
3. Between 6-13 years ..	393	0.9	470	2.1	..	..	863	1.2
Between 14-50 years ..	1,510	8.3	790	3.5	12	0.2	2,312	3.1
4. Between 6-13 years ..	13	0.1	..	..	..	..	13	0.1
Between 14-50 years ..	387	0.9	525	2.3	..	..	912	1.2
5. Between 6-13 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14-50 years ..	225	0.5	..	..	..	..	225	0.5
6. Between 6-13 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14-50 years ..	49	0.1	96	0.4	..	..	145	0.2
7. Between 6-13 years ..	49	0.1	..	..	..	..	49	0.1
Between 14-50 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Between 6-13 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14-50 years ..	49	0.1	..	..	..	..	49	0.1
10. Between 6-13 years ..	4,0522	89.6	1,9763	86.7	5,593	96.4	65,878	89.2
Between 14-50 years ..	3,6750	81.3	1,8441	80.9	5,021	86.6	58,301	78.9
Total								
6-13 Years	45211	100.0	22807	100.0	5797	100.0	73815	100.0
14-50 Years	45211	61.2	22807	30.9	5797	7.9	73815	100.0

WORKING SHEET

Schedule 3—Block 2.

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS TO THE NO. OF NEOLITERATES AGAINST HOUSEHOLD (2.5 plus
THE SELECTED NEOLITERATES)—OCCUPATION (2.3).

No. of neoliterates in the household	No. of households against household occupations (principal occupations only is to be considered)							
	Cultivation except Agricultural Labour		Agricultural Labour and Other casual Labour		Others		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1	22,472	49.7	11,422	50.0	3,152	54.4	37,046	50.2
2	11,912	26.3	8,313	36.5	2,117	30.3	22,342	30.3
3	7,057	15.6	1,966	8.6	528	9.1	9,551	12.9
4	2,505	5.5	902	4.0	..	..	3,407	4.6
5	538	1.2	191	0.8	..	..	729	1.0
6	459	1.0	..	..	..	..	459	0.6
7	18	0.1	13	0.1	..	..	31	0.1
8	250	0.6	..	..	..	..	250	0.3
		100.0		100.0	..	100.0		100.0
Total ..	45,211	61.2	22,807	30.9	5,797	7.9	73,815	100.0

CATEGORY 'C'

Schedule 3—Block 2

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS (3.1 AND 3.3) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES

(3.1—Reading).

(3.3) Writing

(Males and Females)

	L(ab)		LR(cd)		I(e)		Total		
L(ab)	..	26,117	35.3	1,897	2.5	38	0.1	28,052	38.2
LR(c)	..	7,641	10.4	11,103	15.0	1,764	2.4	20,508	27.8
I(de)	..	1,292	1.8	5,881	8.0	18,082	24.4	25,255	34.2
Total	..	35,050	47.5	18,881	25.6	19,884	26.9	73,815	100.0

(3.1 Reading).

(3.3) Writing

(Females)

	L(ab)		LR(c)		I(e)		Total		
L(ab)	..	13,498	34.2	1,332	3.4	38	0.1	14,868	37.3
LR(c)	..	2,927	7.4	6,425	16.3	1,086	2.7	10,438	26.4
I(de)	..	675	4.7	2,692	6.8	10,795	27.4	14,162	35.9
Total	..	17,100	43.3	10,449	26.5	11,919	30.2	39,468	100.0

N.B.—L=Literate.

LR=Literate but requiring refreshing.

I=Illiterate.

CATEGORY 'A'

(3.1—READING)

(3.3) Writing

(Males)

	L(ab)		LR(cd)		I(e)		Total		
L(ab)	..	12,619	36.7	565	1.7	..	..	13,184	38.4
LR(c)	..	4,714	13.7	4,678	13.6	678	2.0	10,070	29.3
I(de)	..	617	1.8	3,189	9.3	7,287	21.2	11,093	32.3
Total	..	17,950	52.3	8,432	24.5	7,965	23.2	34,347	100.0

N.B.—L=Literate; LR=Literate but requiring refreshing; I=Illiterate.

Schedule 3—Block 2

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUP (SEXWISE) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES.

No. of neoliterates having household occupations

Category	Engaged in cultivation excluding agricultural labourers		Agricultural labourers and other casual labourers		Others		Total		
X	..	16,878	37.3	7,004	30.7	2,235	38.6	26,117	35.4
I	..	15,173	33.6	11,353	49.8	3,090	53.3	29,616	40.1
Y	..	13,160	29.1	4,450	19.5	472	8.1	8,032	24.5
Total	..	45,211	61.2	22,807	30.9	5,797	7.9	73,815	100.0

N.B.—X=Total Literates; Y=Total Illiterates; I=Intermediate stage (semi-literate).

CATEGORY 'A'

Schedule 3—Block 2

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS (3.1, 3.3, 3.4 AND 3.5)
AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES

Literacy Tests	No. of Neoliterates against their Performance						Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		
(3.4) Counting Test	.. No. ..	23435	21524	12233	5350	11273	73815
	.. % ..	31.7	29.2	16.6	7.2	15.3	110.0
(3.5) Counting Test	.. No. ..	15175	28362	19028	11250	1503	73815
	.. % ..	20.5	38.4	25.8	14.8	0.5	100.00

(4) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE
(BLOCK 4)

Serial No.	Nature of Questions	Various observations judged						
		(a)		(b)		(c)		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
4.1	What is your age in years ? ..	No.	9521	5195	21084	25342	3240	5677
		%	27.7	13.2	61.4	64.2	9.4	14.4
4.2	What was your age when you were married ?	No.	12564	10650	15939	18867	2310	3371
		%	36.6	27.0	46.4	47.8	6.7	8.5
4.3	Tell the male and Female members of your household separately.	No.	19499	14866	12697	18750	808	4022
		%	56.8	37.7	37.0	47.5	2.4	10.2
4.4	If you are a cultivator ? What is your total land ?	No.	9035	3847	3332	3447	766	1204
		%	26.3	9.8	9.7	8.7	2.2	3.1
4.5	How much land Revenue did you pay in 1962-63 ?	No.	6113	3861	3979	2234	779	2953
		%	17.8	10.0	11.6	5.7	2.3	7.5
4.6	Have you any time seen the particulars of your land in V. F. VII and XII ? When did you see last time ?	No.	1998	240	3267	690	1358	584
		%	5.8	0.6	9.5	1.8	4.0	1.5
4.7	What crops did you grow in the last season ?	No.	15560	13269	4485	11190	654	2864
		%	45.3	33.6	13.1	28.4	1.9	7.3
4.8	What is the weekly budget for your household expenditure ?	No.	10379	9507	14700	12196	2140	4452
		%	30.2	24.1	42.8	30.9	6.2	11.3
4.9	What is your height ? ..	No.	3720	1103	11922	3821	13167	18549
		%	10.8	2.8	34.7	9.7	38.3	47.0
4.10	How much do you spend in a week on tobacco-chewing of smoking ?	No.	13415	4114	10339	8689	3202	4605
		%	39.1	10.4	30.1	22.0	9.3	11.7

Block 4

OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS
—ALL ITEMS).

Various observations judged									
(d)		(e)		(f)		No Reply		Total	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
266	1902	191	1295	45	57	..	..	34347	39468
0.8	4.8	0.6	3.3	0.1	0.1	..	..	100.0	100.0
990	3225	272	2413	180	117	2092	835	34347	39468
2.9	8.2	0.8	6.1	0.5	0.3	6.1	2.1	100.0	100.0
675	985	..	332	165	..	503	515	34347	39468
2.0	2.5	..	0.8	0.5	..	1.3	1.3	100.0	100.0
5178	5639	257	349	3141	14583	12638	10389	34347	39468
15.1	14.3	0.7	0.9	9.2	36.9	36.8	26.3	100.0	100.0
6889	3716	272	201	3150	15502	13165	10998	34347	39468
20.1	9.4	0.8	0.5	9.2	39.3	38.2	27.6	100.0	100.0
17157	26929	..	..	..	..	10567	11025	34347	39468
50.0	68.2	..	..	..	..	30.7	27.9	100.0	100.0
67	546	793	1287	..	17	12788	10315	34347	39468
0.2	1.4	2.3	3.1	..	0.1	37.2	26.0	100.0	100.0
2906	5456	3745	7407	..	..	477	450	34347	39468
8.5	13.8	10.9	18.8	..	..	1.4	1.1	100.0	100.0
5088	12630	9	2852	..	..	441	513	34347	39468
14.8	32.0	0.03	7.2	..	..	1.3	1.3	100.0	100.0
298	3992	2751	7940	..	..	4342	10128	34347	39468
0.9	10.1	8.0	20.1	..	..	12.6	25.7	100.0	100.0

CATEGORY ' A '

Schedule 3

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND THE

Serial No.	Nature of questions	Various observations judged					
		(a)		(b)		(c)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
5.1	How is the neoliterate dressed ? No.	21021	25829	13309	13629	17	10
	%	61.2	65.4	38.7	34.5	0.1	0.
5.2	His or her inclination towards using soap for washing clothes ? No.	20514	25290	4644	10401	5437	3600
	%	59.7	64.1	13.5	26.4	15.8	9 .1
5.3	When does he/she oil and comb his/her hair every day No.	7054	24388	12318	13667	5123	1398
	%	20.5	61.8	35.9	34.6	14.9	3.5
5.4	Dtd his or her children have their bath on the date of enquiry ? Do they have it every day ? No.	23122	29152	5739	4179	609	791
	%	67.3	73.9	16.7	10.6	1.8	2.0
5.5	How do you use the drinking water ? No.	5170	7619	35	526	21515	28850
	%	15.1	19.3	0.1	1.3	62.6	73.1
5.6	There do your children answer their "nature's calls" ? No.	1066	426	17140	13068	8200	13168
	%	3.1	1.1	49.9	33.1	23.9	33.4
5.7	How do you use the vegetables and grains beforecooking ? No.	25162	26969	6415	11100	2315	900
	%	73.3	68.3	18.7	28.1	6.7	2.3
5.8	Does the neoliterates feel shy to face investigator or an official. No.	12340	12926	14157	13003	7807	10670
	%	32.8	32.8	41.2	22.9	22.7	27.0
5.9	Are the children of the neo-literate clean and tidy ? No.	15123	19153	11783	11814	1529	3469
	%	44.0	48.5	34.3	29.9	4.4	8.8
5.10	What is the opinion of the neo-literate in educating his children. No.	774	5999	11179	15219	18031	13798
	%	2.3	15.1	32.5	38.6	52.7	35.0

—Block 5

QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEOLITERATES

Various observations judged									
(d)		(e)		(f)		No. reply		Total	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34347	39468
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
3616	177	..	..	..	..	136	..	34347	39468
10.5	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.5	..	100.0	100.0
9418	15	360	..	..	..	74	..	34347	39468
27.4	0.1	1.1	..	..	..	0.2	..	100.0	100.0
..	650	..	..	..	..	4877	4696	34347	39468
..	1.6	..	..	..	..	14.2	11.9	100.0	100.0
256	13	5253	43	..	..	2118	2417	34347	39468
0.7	0.1	15.3	0.1	..	..	6.2	6.1	100.0	100.0
3794	9633	..	..	..	..	4138	3173	34347	39468
11.0	24.4	..	..	..	..	12.7	8.0	100.0	100.0
..	..	..	..	..	..	455	499	34347	39468
..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.3	100.0	100.0
43	303	..	..	..	..	..	2566	34347	39468
0.1	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	16.5	100.0	100.0
402	825	..	..	..	..	5510	4207	34347	39468
1.2	2.1	..	..	..	..	16.1	10.7	100.0	100.0
68	223	.97	539	..	..	4126	3690	34347	39468
0.2	0.6	0.3	1.4	..	..	12.0	9.3	100.0	100.0

CATEGORY 'A'

Schedule 3—Block 5

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEOLITERATES (BLOCK 5)

Items	Answers given by the neoliterates			Total		
	Yes	No	Total			
5.(12) Did the neoliterate get any leisure time in a day normally during off season?	60663	82.2	13152	17.8	73815	100.0
5.(13) If 'Yes' in 5.12 above, how did he make use of it ?						
(a) takes rest and sleeps	18319	20.7	
(b) chitchats with members of the family or neighbours.	11386	12.9	
(c) reads newspapers or books	8870	10.0	
(d) listens to the Village Panchayat Radio.	845	1.0	
(e) keeps farm accounts or such other household work	8400	9.4	
(f) cleans his house, cattle-sheds, etc.	20916	23.6	
(g) attends to the household work including looking after the cattle, service or oiling the tools and implements etc.	13900	15.7	
(h) joins other fellow-villagers to do some community work.	3234	3.7	
(i) any other work	2665	3.0	
Total	88535	100.0	

Schedule 3—Block 6

Na 4760-34

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS JUDGED PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEOLITERATE (BLOCK 6).

Nature of Questions	Various observations judged												Total	
	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		No applicable					
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
6.1 Where is China ?	No.	8314	2587	5720	6057	18841	29152	1472	1647	..	25	34347	39468	
	%	24.2	6.6	16.7	15.2	54.9	73.9	4.2	4.2	..	0.1	100.0	100.0	
6.2 Which is the South Direction ?	No.	23842	17382	5867	8394	4042	11595	971	685	225	1412	34347	39468	
	%	69.4	44.0	15.3	21.3	11.8	29.4	2.8	1.7	0.7	3.6	100.0	100.0	
6.3 What is Democracy ?	No.	4272	1631	12539	6535	16365	29506	943	1612	226	184	34347	39468	
	%	12.5	4.1	36.5	16.6	47.6	74.8	2.7	4.0	0.7	0.5	100.0	100.0	
6.4 When is the next General Election ?	No.	6392	1659	6890	5534	19834	31039	1231	1088	..	148	34347	39468	
	%	18.6	4.2	20.1	14.0	57.7	78.6	3.6	2.8	..	0.4	100.0	100.0	
6.5 Where is Koyna Project located ? and What is it meant for ?	No.	2306	1505	4718	4762	26479	31488	615	1384	229	329	34347	39468	
	%	6.7	3.8	13.7	12.1	77.1	79.8	1.8	3.5	0.7	0.8	100.0	100.0	
6.6 Which are the basic chemical fertilisers now available to you ?	No.	9346	5604	9523	8050	14432	22976	459	633	587	2205	34347	39468	
	%	27.3	14.2	27.7	20.4	42.0	58.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	5.6	100.0	100.0	
6.7 Has the neoliterate (if cultivator) been using the improved seeds or improved methods of sowing ?	No.	5843	7765	11675	7864	1918	1186	7212	13857	7699	8796	34347	39468	
	%	17.0	19.7	34.0	19.9	5.6	3.0	21.0	35.1	22.4	22.3	100.0	100.0	

Schedule 3—Block 6—contd.

Nature of Questions		Various observations judged											Total	
		(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		No applicable		Males	Females	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
6.10. What can the Co-operative Society do for you regarding your occupation.	No.	8546	3962	9042	7699	10665	20615	568	1053	5526	6139	34347	39468	
	%	24.9	10.0	26.3	18.5	31.0	52.2	1.7	2.7	16.1	15.6	100.0	100.0	
6.11. What help or guidance can you get from your Gram Sevak ?	No.	7609	691	10515	5916	14670	27773	648	1052	905	4036	34347	39468	
	%	22.2	1.8	30.6	15.0	42.7	70.4	1.9	2.7	2.6	10.1	100.0	100.0	
6.12. Will you have vaccination against the epidemic if it outbreaks ?	No.	33197	38370	423	24.0	289	542	247	..	191	307	34347	39468	
	%	86.7	97.2	1.2	0.6	0.8	.4	0.7	..	0.6	0.8	100.0	100.0	
6.13. What is your opinion about Voluntary Registration of Births or Deaths ?	No.	22045	12408	9842	11923	31	65	2429	14862	..	210	34347	39468	
	%	64.2	31.4	28.7	30.2	0.1	0.2	7.0	37.7	..	0.5	100.0	100.0	
6.14. What is Village Panchayat expected to do in the village	No.	13577	4044	11998	13229	3744	8351	4832	13844	206	..	34347	39468	
	%	39.5	10.1	34.9	33.5	10.9	21.2	14.0	35.1	0.7	..	100.0	100.0	
6.15. Did you participate anytime during last year in Sharamadan or did you contribute to any community work ?	No.	767	2005	25396	5577	1343	2791	6841	29095	..	..	34347	39468
	%	2.3	5.1	73.9	14.1	3.9	7.1	19.9	73.7	..	..	100.0	100.0
6.16. What difference do you feel after achieving literacy ?	No.	11409	5192	7303	13650	10479	12292	3279	5064	2116	3380	34586	39578	
	%	33.0	13.1	21.1	34.5	30.3	31.0	9.5	12.8	6.1	8.6	100.0	100.0	

CATEGORY 'A'

Schedule 3—Block 6

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS JUDGED PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEOLITERES (BLOCK 6)

Items				Yes	No	Total				
(6.8) Is there a Co-operative Society or an Industrial Co-operative in oyur village ?										
Males	28278	82.3	6069	17.7	34347	100.0	
Females	32599	82.6	6869	17.4	39468	100.0	
(6.9) If 'Yes' are you a member of the Co-operative Society or Industrial Co-operative ?										
Males	9275	32.8	19003	67.2	28278	100.0	
Females	9059	27.8	23540	72.2	32599	100.0	

CATEGORY 'B'

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUP'S (SEXWISE)

No. of villages—179

Age groups (in codes)	Sex (in codes)	Number of neoliterates having House-hold occupations								
		Engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural labourers.		Agricultural labourers and other casual labourers.		Others		Total		
		No.	percent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	
1	Males	1	575	1.0	598	1.0	72	0.1	1,245	2.1
	Females	2	3,665	6.3	1,462	2.5	195	0.3	5,322	9.1
	Total	..	4,240	7.3	2,060	3.5	267	0.5	6,567	11.3
2	Males	1	5,155	8.8	6,342	10.8	1,097	1.9	12,594	21.5
	Females	2	20,740	35.5	8,682	14.8	2,156	3.7	31,578	54.0
	Total	..	25,895	44.3	15,024	24.7	3,253	5.5	44,172	75.5
3	Males	1	2,172	3.7	1,412	2.4	467	0.8	4,051	6.9
	Females	2	2,321	4.0	900	1.5	463	0.8	3,684	6.3
	Total	...	4,493	7.7	2,312	4.0	930	1.6	7,735	13.2
Total	Males	1	7,902	13.5	8,352	14.3	1,636	2.8	17,890	30.6
	Females	2	26,726	45.7	11,044	18.9	2,814	4.8	40,584	69.4
	Total	..	34,628	59.2	19,396	33.2	4,450	7.6	58,474	100.0

Proforma A—Block 2

CATEGORY ' B '

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGES NEOLITERATE MADE (SEXWISE)

Sex	No. of villages according to percentage neoliterates made												Total	
	Less than 10 to 50-60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		Above 90		Total			
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
Males	1	0.7	3	2.1	138	97.2	142	100.0	
Females	1	0.7	..	..	18	12.7	123	86.6	142	100.0	
Total	1	0.6	1	0.07	18	10.0	160	89.4	179	100.0	

Schedule 2—Block 3

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEM 2, 3 AND 2.2) AGAINST DISTANCES FROM 3.2 (iii) (a), (b) AND (c).

Block 3-iii(a)

Categories	No. of villages according to percentage neoliterates made												Total	
	Less than 10 to 50-60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		Above 90		Total			
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
<i>Distance from the nearest Bus-stop—</i>														
Less than 2 miles	1	0.6	..	..	18	10.0	91	50.0	110	61.5	
2 to 5 miles	67	37.4	67	37.4	
5 to 10 miles	
10 to 20 miles	1	0.6	1	0.6	
Above 20 miles	1	0.5	1	0.5	
Total	1	0.6	..	..	18	10.0	160	89.4	179	100.0	

Schedule 2—Block 3—contd.

Items	No. of villages according to percentage neoliterates made																
	Less than 10 to 50-60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		Above 90		Total						
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent					
<i>Distance from the nearest Railway Station—</i>																	
Less than 2 miles	19	10·6	20	11·2	
3 to 10 miles	19	10·6	19	10·6	
10 to 20 miles	1	0·6	1	0·6	
Above 20 miles	18	10·6	121	67·6	139	77·6
Total	1	0·6	..	..	18	10·6	160	89·4	179	100·0				
<i>Difference from the nearest Urban Centres—</i>																	
Less than 2 miles	18	10·0	..	..	19	10·6				
2 to 5 miles	18	10·0	18	10·0		
5 to 10 miles	73	40·8	73	40·8		
10 to 20 miles	69	38·6	69	38·6		
Total	1	0·6	..	..	18	10·0	160	89·4	179	100·0				

Schedule 2—Block 3·2

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2·3 & 2·2) AGAINST AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES IN 3·2 OF BLOCK 3.

		No. of Villages according to Percentage neoliterates made											
		Less than 10 to 50·60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		Above 90		Total	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
(i) Village Panchayat Officer—													
Yes	1	0·6	..	..	18	10·0	160	89·4	179	100·0
No
Total		1	0·6	..	..	18	10·0	160	89·4	179	100·0
(ii) Co-operative Society or Industrial Co-operatives—													
Yes	160	89·4	160	89·4
No	1	0·6	..	..	18	10·0	..	..	19	10·6
Total		1	0·6	..	..	18	10·0	160	89·4	170	100·0
(iii) Primary School—													
Yes	1	0·6	..	..	18	10·0	160	89·4	179	100·0
No
Total		1	0·6	..	..	18	10·0	160	89·4	179	100·0
(iv) Village Library with the Village Panchayat—													
Yes	18	10·0	109	60·9	127	70·9
No	1	0·6	..	..	..	..	51	28·5	52	29·1
Total		1	0·6	..	..	18	10·0	160	89·4	179	100·0
(v) Mahila Mandal—													
Yes	1	0·6	..	..	18	10·0	74	41·4	93	52·0
No	86	48·0	86	48·0
Total		1	0·6	..	..	18	10·0	160	89·4	179	100·0

(vi) Youth Clubs—

Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.6	....	....	18	10.0	125	69.8	144	80.4
No	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	19.6	35	19.6
Total		..	....	....	....	....	....	1	0.6	....	....	18	10.0	160	89.4	179	100.0

(vii) Post Office—

Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.6	....	....	18	10.0	123	68.7	142	79.3
No	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	20.7	37	20.7
Total		..	....	....	....	....	....	1	0.6	....	....	18	10.0	160	89.4	179	100.0

(viii) Dispensary or Public Health Unit—

Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	18	10.0	....	....	18	10.0
No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.6	....	....	....	....	160	89.4	161	90.0
Total		..	....	....	....	....	....	1	0.6	....	....	18	10.0	160	89.4	179	100.0

(ix) Market Place—

Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.6	....	....	18	10.0	34	19.0	53	29.6
No	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	126	70.4	126	70.4
Total		..	....	....	....	....	....	1	0.6	....	....	18	10.0	160	89.4	179	100.0

(x) Radio Farm Forum—

Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	53	29.6	53	29.6
No	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.6	....	....	18	10.0	107	59.8	126	70.4
Total		..	....	....	....	....	....	1	0.6	....	....	18	10.0	160	89.4	179	100.0

(xi) Shetkari Sangh—

Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.6	....	....	18	10.0	126	70.4	145	81.0
No	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	19.0	34	19.0
Total		..	....	....	....	....	....	1	0.6	....	....	18	10.0	160	89.4	179	100.0

Schedule 3—Block 3

(7) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2·3 AND 2·2) AGAINST INITIATIVE TAKEN BY THE VILLAGE ORGANISER, ITEM 4·3 OF BLOCK 4

Items	No. of villages according to Percentage neoliterates made											
	Less than 10 to 50—60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		Above 90		Total	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Village Panchayat	1	0·4	..	..	18	6·7	125	46·6	144	53·7
Youth Clubs
Shetkari Sangh
Peoples contribution	2	0·7	..	..	..	..	87	32·5	89	33·2
Education Department	1	0·4	..	..	..	..	34	12·7	35	13·1
Total	4	1·5	..	..	18	6·7	246	91·8	268	100·0

(8) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE AGAINST No. OF EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED, ITEM 4·7 OF BLOCK 4

No. of Examinations conducted	No. of villages according to Percentage neoliterates made											
	Less than 10 to 50-60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		Above 90		Total	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1	34	19·0	34	19·0
2	18	10·0	23	12·9	41	22·9
3	1	0·6	..	..	..	..	71	39·7	71	39·7
4	33	18·4	33	18·4
Total	1	0·6	..	..	18	10·0	161	90·0	179	100·0

Schedule 2—Block 4·9

(9) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE SEXWISE AGAINST SEXWISE REGULARITY, ITEM 4·9 OF BLOCK 4

Regularity by—	No. of villages according to Percentage neoliterates made											
	Less than 10 to 50-60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		Above 90		Total	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Males	1	0·6	..	..	18	10·0	109	56·4	120	67·0
Females	18	10·0	41	23·0	59	33·0
Total	1	0·6	..	..	18	10·0	160	89·4	179	100·0

(10) Schedule No. 2—Block Nos. 4 and 5

Items	No. of villages having			Percentage of villages having		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
(i) Was Census of illiterates conducted by house to house approach ? (4.1)	179	..	179	100.0	..	100.0
(ii) Did the villagers (Specially women) join the class willingly without much persuasion ? (4.2)	56	123	179	31.3	68.7	100.0
(iii) What was the sitting arrangement for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes—neoliterates in the Class ? (4.8).						
(a) They are sitting along with others	122	..	122	68.2	..	68.2
(b) They are taught separately ..	57	..	57	31.8	..	31.8
(c) They were not taught at all ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	179	..	179	100.0	..	100.0
(iv) Has the Village Panchayat received the grant of 0.50 P. per neoliterate from the Government (4.11).	86	93	179	48.0	52.0	100.0
(v) Has the Village Panchayat Committee kept any Register showing the use of various library books by individual neoliterate ? (4.14) ..	123	38	161	68.7	21.2	89.9
No Register .. ..	..	..	18	..	..	10.1
Total ..	123	38	179	68.7	21.2	100.0
(vi) Has the reading habit of students in the primary school increased after the Mohim ? (5.1) ..	111	34	145	62.0	19.0	81.0
Not available .. ..	..	..	34	..	..	19.0
Total ..	111	34	179	62.0	19.0	100.0
(vii) Was any community work requires people's contribution taken after Gram Gaurav in the village ? (5.3)	42	137	179	23.5	76.5	100.0
(viii) Have the neoliterates themselves started approaching the Gram Sevak for guidance more after the Gram Gaurav ? (5.6) ..	109	70	179	60.9	39.1	100.0
(ix) Percentage Neoliterate readers. (4.16)						
Less than 5 per cent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 to 10 per cent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 15 per cent .. ..	..	..	..	..	18	10.0
15 to 25 per cent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Above 25 per cent .. ..	..	..	..	..	105	58.7
Not available .. ..	..	..	..	..	56	31.3
Total ..	..	..	..	..	179	100.0

(10) Schedule 2—Blocks 4 and 5

Items	No. of villages according to	Percentage of villages according to
(x) Type of literatures read (4·17)		
(a) Gram Shikshan Mohim literature	178	61·4
(b) Government publications regarding Plan Schemes .. .. .	.....	.....
(c) Biographies of heroes of great men/women .. .. .	.....	.....
(d) Mythological Stories	38	13·1
(e) Newspapers of other political articles	56	19·3
(f) Others—Religious material	18	6·2
Total	290	100·00

	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
(xi) Increase in the percentage attendance (5·2)						
Increase less than 5 per cent	{	+	40	40	22·4	22·4
		-	18	18	10·0	10·0
5 to 10 per cent.	{	+	87	87	48·6	48·6
		-
10 to 25 per cent.	{	+	34	34	19·0	19·0
		-
Above 25 per cent.	{	+
		-
Total	{	+	161	161	90·0	90·00
-		18	18	10·0	10·0	

Items	No. of villages according to	Percentage of villages according to
(xii) Groups of percentages of the peoples' contribution (Average percentage under column 5 of item No. 5·4)		
0 per cent. .. .. .	.....	.....
Less than 5 per cent. .. .. .	.....	.....
5 to 10 per cent.	1	0·6
10 to 25 per cent. .. .. .	.....	.....
25 to 50 per cent.	2	1·1
50 to 75 per cent.	18	10·0
Above 75 per cent.	19	10·6
No Society	139	77·7
Total	179	100·0

(xiii) Has there been more or less contribution from the people after Gram Gaurav ? (5·6)		
More	42	23·5
Less .. .. .	.....	.....
No difference	72	40·2
No Society	65	36·3
Total	179	100·0

(10) Schedule 2—Blocks 4 and 5

Items	No. of villages according to	Percentage of villages according to
<i>(xiv)</i> What is the experience of the Secretary of the Co-operative Society about the difference in the outlook of the villagers after Gram Gaurav, regarding Society matters, Co-operation and the unity of decision among the villagers ? (5·9)		
(a) There have been more members after the Gram Gaurav ..	34	14·6
(b) Those members have been availing of the loan facilities ..	54	23·2
(c) Recovery of the outstanding loans has been more speedy and effective	87	37·3
(d) The Society has widened its scope by undertaking sale-purchase activities with the co-operation of the villagers. ....	....	....
(e) There has been more deposit in the Society after the Gram Gaurav ....	....	....
(f) There have been more meetings of the Society after the Gram Gaurav.	18	7·7
(g) There has been a suggestion to start a library on co-operative basis.	21	9·0
(h) A co-operative farming society has been started by the villagers themselves after the Gram Gaurav. ....	....	....
No Society	19	8·2
Total ..	233	100·0

(11) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE CULTIVATORS MEMBERS BEFORE AND AFTER GRAM GAURAV ITEM 5, 8, COLUMNS 3 AND 4.

Ranges of percentage cultivator-members.	Number of villages according to percentage cultivator-members				Total
	Before Gram Gaurav		After Gram Gaurav		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Less than 10 percent .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
10 to 25 percent	18	10·0	18	10·0	....
25 to 40 percent	19	10·6	....	....	....
40 to 60 percent	53	29·6	53	29·6	....
60 to 75 percent .. .. .	....	....	19	10·6	....
75 to 100 percent	88	49·2	88	49·2	....
Above 100 percent .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
No society	1	0·6	1	0·6	....
Total ..	179	100·0	179	100·0	....

Schedule 3

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ILLITERATES (2.7) AGAINST HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPATIONS (2.3) OF SCHEDULE 3.)

Number of illiterates in the households	Number of households against household occupations (only Principal occupation is to be considered.)							
	Cultivation except Agricultural labour		Agricultural Labour and other casual Labour		Others		Total	
1 Between 6-13 Years	389	1.1	7	0.1	7	0.2	403	0.7
Between 14-50 Years ..	404	1.2	1,185	6.1	..	..	1,589	2.7
2 Between 6-13 Years ..	..	..	2,490	12.8	..	..	2,490	4.3
Between 14-50 Years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Between 6-13 Years ..	1,245	3.6	1,245	6.4	..	..	2,490	4.3
Between 14-50 Years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Between 6-13 Years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14-50 Years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Between 6-13 Years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14-50 Years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Between 6-13 Years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14-50 Years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Between 6-13 Years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14-50 Years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 Between 6-13 Years ..	32,994	95.3	15,654	80.7	4,443	99.8	53,091	90.8
Between 14-50 Years ..	34,224	98.8	18,211	93.9	4,450	100	56,885	97.3
Total 6-13 Years ..	34,628	100	19,396	100	4,450	100	58,474	100.0
Between 14-50 Years ..	34,628	59.2	19,396	33.2	4,450	7.6	58,474	100.0

Schedule 3--Block 2.

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS TO THE NUMBER OF NEOLITERATES AGAINST HOUSEHOLDS (2.5 PLUS THE SELECTED NEOLITERATES) OCCUPATION (2.3)

	Number of households against household occupations (principal occupation only is to be considered)							
	Cultivation except Agricultural labour.		Agricultural labour and other casual Labour		Others		Total	
1	10,525	30.4	6,030	31.1	644	14.5	17,199	29.4
2	13,821	39.9	9,490	48.9	3,791	85.1	27,102	46.3
3	4,753	13.7	2,243	11.6	15	0.4	7,011	12.0
4	3,974	11.4	1,245	6.4	..	..	5,219	8.9
5	1,148	3.3	388	2.0	..	..	1,538	2.7
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	100.0
Total ..	34,628	59.2	19,396	33.2	4,450	7.6	58,474	100.0

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS (3.1 AND 3.3) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES

	3.3 Writing		3.1 Reading		(Males and Females)		Total	
	L(ab)		LR(cd)		I(e)			
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
L (ab)	25,044	42.8	2,887	4.9	..	..	27,931	47.8
LR (c)	2,933	5.0	7,858	13.4	101	0.2	10,892	18.6
I (de)	2,288	3.9	7,146	12.2	10,217	17.5	19,651	33.6
Total ..	30,265	51.8	17,891	30.6	10,318	17.6	58,474	100.0

Schedule 3—Block 2

3·1—Reading—Females

3·3 Writing

	L (ab)		LR (cd)		I (e)		Total	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
L (ab)	15,719	38·7	2,367	5·8	..	..	18,086	44·6
LR (c)	2,047	5·0	4,594	11·3	101	0·3	6,742	16·6
I (de)	2,268	5·6	5,183	12·8	8,305	20·4	15,756	38·8
Total	20034	49·4	12144	29·9	8406	20·7	40584	100·0

DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS 3·1 & 3·3 AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES

3·1—Reading (Males)

	L (ab)		LR (cd)		I (e)		Total	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
L (ab)	9325	52·1	520	2·9	..	..	9845	55·0
LR (c)	886	4·9	3264	18·3	..	..	4150	23·2
I (de)	20	0·1	1963	11·0	1912	10·7	3895	21·8
Total	10231	57·2	5747	31·1	1912	10·7	17890	100·0

N. B.—L=Literate, LR=Literate but requiring refreshing.
I=Illiterate.

Schedule 3—Block 2

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUP (SEXWISE) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES.

Category	No. of neoliterates having Household Occupations							
	Engaged in Cultivation excluding Agricultural labourers		Agricultural Labourers and other casual labourers		Others		Total	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
X	16578	47·9	7139	36·8	1328	29·8	25045	42·8
I	12238	35·3	8738	45·1	2238	50·3	33215	39·7
Y	5812	16·8	3519	18·1	884	19·9	10215	17·5
Total	34628	59·2	19396	33·2	4450	7·6	58474	100·0

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES (3·4 and 3·5)

	No. of Neoliterates against their performances							
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	Total	
(3·4) Counting	No.	..	32072	10650	3353	2536	9863	58474
Test	Per cent	..	54·8	18·3	5·7	4·3	16·9	100·0
(3·5) Simple additions and subtractions	No.	..	23399	18915	7877	8283	..	58474
	Per cent	..	40·0	32·3	13·5	14·2	..	100·0

(4) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE

Serial No.	Nature of questions.	Various observations judged						
		(a)		(b)		(c)		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
4.1	What is your age in years ?	No.	7,328	7,149	8,348	20,950	2,089	7,009
		%	41.0	17.6	46.7	51.6	11.7	17.3
4.2	What was your age when you were married.	No.	9,876	20,328	5,292	9,092	1,405	3,442
		%	55.2	50.1	29.6	22.4	7.9	8.5
4.3	Tell the male and female members of your household separately.	No.	7,794	21,073	7,818	12,860	1,304	2,580
		%	43.6	51.9	43.7	31.7	7.3	6.4
4.4	If you are a cultivator, what is your total land ?	No.	5,743	3,078	1,570	1,462	5	7
		%	32.1	7.6	8.8	3.6	0.1	0.1
4.5	How much land revenue did you pay in 1962-63 ?	No.	7,611	3,070	1,434	3,622	68	489
		%	42.5	7.6	8.0	8.9	0.4	1.2
4.6	Have you anytime seen the particulars of your land in V. F. VII and XII ? When did you see last time ?	No.	5,822	851	2,544	814	425	777
		%	32.5	2.1	24.2	2.0	2.4	1.9
4.7	What crops did you grow in the last season ?	No.	9,853	9,889	3,201	8,589	464	2,880
		%	55.1	24.4	17.9	21.2	2.6	7.1
4.8	What is the weekly budget for your household expenditure?	No.	9,667	17,048	4,526	13,186	1,648	1,047
		%	54.0	42.0	25.3	32.5	9.2	2.6
4.9	What is your height ?	No.	4,607	512	3,750	3,889	5,080	21,319
		%	25.8	1.3	21.0	9.6	28.4	52.5
4.10	How much do you spend in a week on tobacco-chewing of smoking ?	No.	6,900	2,173	5,227	4,911	522	1,394
		%	38.6	5.4	29.2	12.1	2.9	3.4

Schedule 3—

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES, SEXWISE, ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSER

Serial No. and Nature of questions	Various observations judged							
	(a)		(b)		(c)			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
5.1	How is the neoliterate dressed?	No.	12,789	36,088	4,675	4,108	426	388
		%	71.5	88.9	26.1	10.1	2.4	1.0
5.2	His or her inclination towards using soap for washing her clothes.	No.	13,041	29,754	1,271	2,229	3,146	3,582
		%	72.9	73.3	7.1	5.5	17.6	8.8
5.3	When does he/she oil and comb his/her hair everyday ?	No.	6,803	33,808	2,083	5,692	8,550	1,084
		%	38.0	83.3	11.6	14.0	47.8	2.7
5.4	Did his or her children have their bath on the date of enquiry. Do they have it everyday ?	No.	9,976	28,463	1,573	4,246	2,389	1,994
		%	55.8	70.1	8.8	10.5	13.3	4.9
5.5	How do you use the drinking water ?	No.	4,581	7,725	.....	.....	6,225	16,562
		%	25.6	19.0	.....	.....	34.8	40.8
5.6	Where do your children answer their nature's calls ?	No.	1,722	7,236	7,127	13,643	2,569	12,561
		%	9.6	17.8	39.8	33.6	14.4	31.0
5.7	How do you use the vegetables and grain before cooking?	No.	15,540	37,931	39	2,653	1,541	.....
		%	86.9	93.5	2.2	6.5	8.6	.....
5.8	Does the neoliterates feel shy to face the investigator or an official ?	No.	3,215	2,410	6,045	15,341	7,436	19,882
		%	18.0	5.9	33.8	37.8	41.8	49.0
5.9	Are the children of the neoliterate clean and tidy ?	No.	7,618	18,029	3,826	11,758	2,098	3,581
		%	42.6	44.4	21.4	29.0	11.7	8.8
5.10	What is the opinion of the neoliterate in educating his children ?	No.	80	20	9,601	13,062	7,812	21,162
		%	0.5	0.1	53.7	32.2	43.7	52.1

Block 4

OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS

B 91

Various observations judged									
(d)		(e)		(f)		No Reply		Total	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
116	1,416	9	4,026	..	..	..	34	17,890	40,584
0.6	3.5	0.1	9.9	..	..	..	0.1	100.0	100.0
184	2,440	821	5,158	..	..	312	124	17,890	40,584
1.0	6.0	4.6	12.7	..	..	1.7	0.3	100.0	100.0
416	1,997	..	1,973	..	..	558	101	17,890	40,584
2.3	4.9	..	4.9	..	..	3.1	0.2	100.0	100.9
3,749	4,972	19	406	1,254	23,672	5,550	6,987	17,890	40,584
20.9	12.2	0.1	1.0	7.0	58.3	31.0	17.2	100.0	100.0
3,302	2,763	25	388	1,079	20,799	4,371	9,453	17,890	40,584
18.5	6.8	0.1	1.0	6.0	51.2	24.5	23.3	100.0	100.0
6,391	33,113	..	..	..	..	2,708	5,029	17,890	40,584
35.7	81.6	..	..	..	..	15.1	12.4	100.0	100.0
..	402	425	10,206	..	..	3,947	8,618	17,890	40,584
..	1.0	2.4	25.0	..	..	22.0	21.3	100.0	100.0
601	3,875	1,448	4,154	..	..	..	1,274	17,890	40,584
3.4	9.5	8.1	10.3	..	..	..	3.1	100.0	100.9
4,403	13,348	40	437	10	69	..	1,010	17,890	40,584
24.5	32.9	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	..	2.4	100.0	100.0
1,709	2,035	17	524	11	60	3,504	29,487	17,890	40,584
9.6	5.0	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	19.5	72.7	100.0	100.0

Block 5

VARIATIONS PERTAINING TO CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEOLITERATES

B 20

various observations judged									
(d)		(e)		(f)		No Reply		Total	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,890	40,584
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100.0	100.0
432	7	....	....	....	....	....	5,012	17,890	40,584
2.4	0.1	....	....	....	....	....	12.3	100.0	100.0
454	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,890	40,584
2.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100.0	100.0
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,890	40,584
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100.0	100.0
....	7	50	82	....	....	7,034	16,208	17,890	40,584
....	0.1	0.3	0.2	....	....	39.3	39.9	100.0	100.0
2,958	3,479	....	....	....	....	3,514	3,665	17,890	40,584
16.5	8.6	....	....	....	....	19.7	9.0	100.0	100.0
101	....	....	....	....	....	36	....	17,890	40,584
0.6	....	....	....	....	....	1.7	....	100.0	100.0
....	1,670	....	....	....	....	1,144	12,81	17,890	40,584
....	4.1	....	....	....	....	6.4	3.2	100.0	100.0
....	514	....	....	....	....	4,349	6,701	17,890	40,584
....	1.3	....	....	....	....	24.3	16.5	100.0	100.0
....	1,279	....	388	....	9	397	4,664	17,890	40,584
....	3.2	....	1.0	....	0.1	2.1	11.3	100.0	100.0

Schedule 3—Block 5

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEOLITERATE (BLOCK 5)

		Answers given by the neoliterate					
		Yes	No	Total			
5.12	Did the neoliterate get any leisure time in a day normally during off season.	37,779	64.6	20,695	35.4	58,474	100.0
5.13	If "Yes" in 5.12 above, how did he make use of it—						
	(a) takes rest and sleeps	6,283	10.9				
	(b) Chitchats with members of the family or neighbour.	9,792	17.1				
	(c) reads newspapers or books	7,738	13.5				
	(d) listens to the Village Panchayat Radio ..	3,543	6.2				
	(e) Keeps farm accounts or such other household work	899	1.6				
	(f) cleans his house, cattle-sheds etc. ..	8,221	14.3				
	(g) attends to the household work including looking after the cattle service or oiling the tools and implements etc.	4,468	7.8				
	(h) joins other fellow-villagers to do some community work.	1,128	2.0				
	(i) Any other work	1,250	2.0				
	(j) No Reply	14,104	24.6				
	Total	57,426	100.0				

Schedule 3—Block 6

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS JUDGED PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEOLITERATE (BLOCK 6).

Various observations Judged

			(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		No reply		Total	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6.1	Where is China ?	..	2,148	1,691	2,638	4,900	12,186	31,511	918	2,482	..	..	17,890	40,584
		%	12.0	4.2	14.7	12.1	68.1	77.6	5.2	6.1	..	..	100.00	100.0
6.2	Which is the South direction ?	..	9,335	21,095	4,206	10,345	1,491	5,314	426	370	2,432	3,540	17,890	40,584
		%	52.2	51.8	23.5	25.5	8.3	13.1	2.4	0.9	13.6	8.7	100.00	100.0
6.3	What is Democracy ?	..	3,024	1,302	5,987	8,021	5,088	28,008	1,646	3,253	1,145	..	17,890	40,584
		%	16.9	3.2	33.5	19.8	34.0	69.0	9.2	8.0	6.4	..	100.00	100.0
6.4	When is the next General Election	..	7,828	8,915	4,453	5,796	5,201	22,330	403	3,543	..	..	17,890	40,584
		%	43.8	22.0	24.9	14.3	29.1	55.0	2.2	8.7	..	..	100.90	100.9
6.5	Where is tKoyna Project located ? and what is it meant for ?	No	3,302	703	1,149	5,298	13,439	34,168	..	79	..	336	17,890	40,584
		%	18.5	1.7	6.4	13.1	75.1	84.2	..	0.2	..	0.8	100.00	100.0
6.6	Which are the basic chemical fertilisers now available to you ?	..	9,783	9,402	2,808	11,890	3,234	16,393	370	774	1,695	2,125	17,890	40,584
		%	54.7	23.2	15.7	29.3	18.0	40.4	2.1	1.9	9.5	5.2	100.00	100.0
6.7	Has the neoliterate (if cultivator) been using the improved seeds or improved methods of sowing ?	No	10,788	14,872	23,17	1,446	426	388	484	5,107	3,875	18,771	17,890	40,584
		%	60.2	36.6	13.0	3.6	2.4	9.0	2.7	12.6	21.7	46.2	100.00	100.0
6.10	What can the co-operative society do for you regarding your occupation ?	No	9,725	15,690	5,172	11,275	2,809	7,591	5	556	179	5,472	17,890	40,554
		%	54.4	38.7	28.9	27.8	15.6	18.7	0.1	11.4	1.0	13.4	100.9	100.0
6.11	What help or guidance can you get from your Gram Sevak ?	No	2,363	7	3,357	10,652	10,978	28,362	1,192	532	..	1,312	17,890	40,584
		%	13.2	0.1	18.8	26.2	61.4	69.9	6.6	1.4	..	2.4	100.0	100.0
6.12	Will you have vaccination against the epidemic if it outbreaks ?	No	17,785	39,967	105	499	..	118	..	..	..	..	17,899	40,584
		%	99.4	98.5	0.5	1.2	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.00
6.13	What is your opinion about voluntary Registration of births or deaths.	No	3,370	5,917	9,044	12,387	..	..	5,476	22,280	..	..	17,890	40,584
		%	18.8	14.6	50.6	30.5	..	..	30.6	54.9	..	..	100.0	100.0
6.14	What is village Panchayat expected to do in the village ?	No	4,809	4,540	9,364	28,486	1,238	2,665	2,471	4,893	..	..	171,890	40,584
		%	26.9	11.2	52.3	70.2	6.9	6.6	13.9	12.0	..	..	100.0	100.0
6.15	Did you participate anytime during last year in Shramdan or did you contribute to any community work ?	No	305	3,145	11,707	4,157	2,035	7,090	3,843	26,192	..	..	17,890	40,584
		%	3.7	7.8	65.4	10.2	11.4	17.5	21.5	64.5	..	..	100.0	100.0
6.16	What difference do you feel after achieving literacy ?	No	8,700	8,243	2,517	14,478	4,808	12,853	2,407	8,149	678	267	43,990	24,880
		%	45.5	18.7	13.2	32.9	25.2	29.2	12.6	18.6	3.5	0.6	100.00	100.0

Schedule 3—Block 6

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS JUDGED PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEOLITERATES (BLOCK 6)

Items	Answers given by					
	Yes		No.		Total	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
6.8 Is there a cooperative society or an Industrial Cooperative in your village ?						
Males	17672	98.2	218	1.8	17890	100.0
Females	38737	95.4	1847	4.6	40584	100.0
9.6 If 'Yes' are you a member of the Cooperative Society or Industrial Cooperative ?						
Males	10131	57.3	7541	42.7	7672	100.0
Females	19015	49.1	19722	50.9	38737	100.0

CATEGORY 'C'

PROFORMA 'A'

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS (SEXWISE)

No. of villages — 555

Age-groups (in codes)	Sex (in codes)		No. of neoliterates having household occupations						Total		
			Engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural labourers		Agricultural labourers and other casual labourers		Others				
			No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	
1	Males	1	...	1915	2.0	2241	2.4	112	0.1	4268	4.5
	Females	2	...	4321	4.6	2551	2.7	107	0.1	6979	7.4
	Total		..	6236	6.6	4792	5.1	219	0.2	11247	11.9
2	Males	1	..	12720	13.5	14356	15.2	466	0.4	27542	29.1
	Females	2	..	26438	28.0	18235	19.2	803	0.9	45376	48.1
	Total		..	39198	41.5	32451	34.4	1269	1.3	72919	77.2
3	Males	1	..	2801	3.0	2537	2.7	356	0.3	5693	6.0
	Females	2	..	4044	4.3	498	0.5	18	0.1	4560	4.9
	Total		..	6846	7.3	3034	3.3	374	0.3	10253	10.9
Total	Males	1	..	17436	18.5	19134	20.3	934	0.9	37504	39.7
	Females	2	..	34804	36.9	21183	22.4	927	1.0	56914	60.3
	Total		..	52240	55.3	40317	42.7	1861	2.0	94418	100.0

Proforma A—Block 2
(2) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (SEXWISE)

Sex	Number of villages according to Percentage Neoliterates made.																				
	Less than 10		10 to 20		20 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60-70 to 70-80		80 to 90		Above 90		Total		
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	per cent.	No.	per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	per cent.	No.	per cent.	No.	per cent.	
Males	18	3.2	5	0.8	..	..	22	4.0	510	92.0	555	100.0
Females	5	0.8	18	3.2	..	..	..	..	22	4.0	510	92.0	555	100.0
Total	5	0.9	..	..	..	..	18	3.2	515	92.8	555	100.0

Schedule 2—Block 3
(5) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE ITEMS [2.3 AND 2.2 AGAINST DISTANCE; FROM 3.1 (iii) (a), (b) AND (c).]

	No. of villages according to percentage neoliterates made																	
	Less than 10		10 to 20		20-30 to 30-40		40 to 50		50-60 to 70-80		80 to 90		Above 90		Total			
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.		
<i>Difference from the nearest Bus-stop</i>																		
Less than 2 miles	303	54.6	303	54.6
2 to 5 miles	17	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3.2	163	29.4	198	35.7
5 to 10 miles	5	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	49	8.8	54	9.7
Total	17	3.1	..	..	5	0.9	..	..	18	3.2	515	92.8	555	100.0	
<i>Difference from the nearest Railway Station</i>																		
Less than 2 miles	23	4.2	23	4.2
2 to 5 miles	5	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	44	7.9	49	8.8
5 to 10 miles	17	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	25.5	159	28.6
19 to 20 miles	80	14.4	80	14.4
Above 20 miles	18	3.2	226	40.8	244	44.0
Total	17	3.1	..	..	5	0.9	..	..	18	3.2	515	92.8	555	100.0	

Schedule 2—Block 3

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2.3 AND 2.2) AGAINST

		No. of villages according to Percentage neoliterates made															
		Less than 10		10 to 20		20-30 to 30-40		40 to 50		50-60 to 70-80		80 to 90		Above 90		Total	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
<i>Difference from the nearest Urban Centres—</i>																	
Less than 2 miles	186	33.5	186	33.5
2 to 5 miles	18	3.2	22	4.0	40	7.2
5 to 10 miles	18	3.1	..	..	5	0.9	..	..	..	..	187	33.7	210	37.8
10 to 20 miles	62	11.0	62	11.0
Above 20 miles	58	10.5	58	10.5
Total	18	3.1	..	..	5	0.9	..	..	18	3.2	515	92.7	555	100.0

Schedule 2—Block 3.2

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2.3 AND 2.2) AGAINST AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES IN 3.2 OF BLOCK 3

		No. of villages according to percentage neoliterates made															
		Less than 10		10 to 20		20-30 to 30-40		40 to 50		50-60 to 70-80		80 to 90		Above 90		Total	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
<i>(i) Village Panchayat Officer</i>																	
Yes	5	0.9	..	..	18	3.22	333	60.0	355	64.0
No	17	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	32.8	200	36.0
Total	17	3.1	..	..	5	0.9	..	..	18	3.22	515	92.8	555	100.0
<i>(ii) Co-operative Society or Industrial Co-operatives—</i>																	
Yes	17	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3.2	469	84.6	505	91.0
No	5	0.9	..	..	..	..	45	8.1	50	9.0
Total	17	3.1	..	..	5	0.9	..	..	18	3.2	514	92.7	555	100.0

Schedule 2—Block 3.2—contd.

		No. of villages according to Percentage neoliterates made															
		Less than 10		10 to 20		20-30 to 30-40		40 to 50		50-60 to 70-80		80 to 90		Above 90		Total	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
(iii) Primary School																	
Yes	17	3.1	..	..	5	0.9	..	..	18	3.2	510	92.8	505	100.0
No	5	..	55	..
Total		17	3.1	..	..	5	0.9	..	..	18	3.2	515	92.8	555	100.0
(vi) Village Library with the Village Panchayat—																	
Yes	5	0.9	..	..	18	3.2	372	67.1	395	71.2
No	17	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	25.6	160	28.8
Total		17	3.1	..	..	5	0.9	..	..	18	3.2	514	92.7	555	100.0
(v) Mahila Mandals—																	
Yes	5	0.9	..	..	18	3.2	112	20.2	135	24.3
No.	17	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	72.5	420	75.7
Total		17	3.1	..	..	5	0.9	..	..	18	3.2	515	92.7	555	100.0
(vi) Youth Clubs—																	
Yes	17	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3.2	372	67.1	407	73.3
No.	5	0.9	..	..	..	..	143	25.6	148	26.4
Total		17	3.1	..	..	5	0.9	..	..	18	3.2	515	92.7	555	100.0

(vii) Post Office—

Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	22.3	124	22.3
No	..	..	..	..	..	17	3.1	..	..	5	0.9	..	..	18	3.2	391	70.5	431	77.7
Total	..	..	..	..	..	17	3.1	..	..	5	0.9	..	..	18	3.2	515	92.7	555	100.0

(viii) Dispensary or public Health Unit—

Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	15.3	85	15.3
No	..	..	..	..	..	17	3.1	..	..	4	0.7	..	..	18	3.2	431	77.7	470	84.7
Total	..	..	..	..	..	17	3.1	..	..	4	0.7	..	..	18	3.2	516	93.0	555	100.0

(ix) Market Place—

Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	15.3	85	15.3
No	..	..	..	..	..	17	3.1	..	..	4	0.7	..	..	18	3.2	431	77.7	470	84.7
Total	..	..	..	..	..	17	3.1	..	..	4	0.7	..	..	18	3.2	516	93.0	555	100.0

(x) Radio Farm Forum—

Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3.2	186	35.6	204	36.8
No	..	..	..	..	..	17	3.1	..	..	5	0.9	..	..	..	..	330	57.4	351	63.2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	17	3.1	..	..	5	0.9	..	..	18	3.2	396	93.0	555	100.0

(xi) Shetkari Sangh

Yes	..	..	..	..	..	17	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3.2	452	81.4	487	87.7
No	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0.9	..	..	..	..	63	11.4	68	12.3
Total	..	..	..	..	..	17	3.1	..	..	5	0.9	..	..	18	3.2	515	92.8	555	100.0

Schedule 2—Block 4

(7) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2·3 AND 2·2) AGAINST INITIATIVE TAKEN BY VILLAGE ORGANISER. ITEM 4·3 OF BLOCK 4)

	No. of villages according to percentage neoliterates made																	
	Less than 10		10 to 20		20-30 to 30-40		40 to 50		50-60 to 70-80		80 to 90		Above 90		Total			
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.		
(i) Village Panchayats	18	1·9	351	37·9	369	39·8
(ii) Peoples contribution	18	1·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	20·1	204	22·0
(iii) Education Department	18	1·9	..	..	5	0·5	..	..	..	..	..	146	16·8	169	18·2
(iv) Blocks	185	20·0	185	20·0
Total	36	3·8	..	..	5	0·5	..	..	..	18	1·9	868	93·8	927	100·0

Schedule 2—Block 4·7

(8) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE AGAINST NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED, ITEM 4·7 OF BLOCK 4

No. of Examinations conducted—																			
1	5	0·9	..	..	..	..	234	42·2	239	43·1
2	241	43·4	241	43·4
3	18	3·2	40	7·2	75	13·5
Total	17	3·1	..	..	5	0·9	..	..	..	..	18	3·2	515	92·8	555	100·0

Schedule 2—Block 4·9

(9) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE SEXWISE AGAINST SEXWISE REGULARITY, ITEM 4·9 OF BLOCK 4.

Males .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	17	0·3	..	..	5	0·1	..	..	18	0·3	284	48·5	324	49·2
Females .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	334	50·8	334	50·8
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	17	0·3	..	..	5	0·1	..	..	18	0·3	618	99·3	658	100·0

(10) Schedule No. 2—Block Nos. 4 and 5—contd.

Items	Number of villages having			Percentage of villages having		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
(i) Was Census of illiterates conducted by house to house approach ? (4.1) ..	555	..	555	100.0	..	100.0
(ii) Did the villagers (specially women) join the class willingly without much persuasion ? (4.2) ..	173	382	555	31.2	68.8	100.0
(iii) What was the sitting arrangement for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes neoliterates in the class ? (4.8)—						
(a) They are sitting along with others	506	..	506	91.2	..	91.2
(b) They are taught separately ..	49	..	49	8.8	..	8.8
(c) They were not taught at all ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	555	..	555	100.0	..	100.0
(iv) Has the Village Panchayat received the grant of 0.50 nP. per neoliterate from the Government ? (4.11) ..	292	263	555	52.6	47.4	100.0
(v) Has the Village Panchayat or the Village Shikshan Committee kept any register showing the use of various library books by individual neoliterate ? (4.14) ..	247	166	413	44.5	29.9	74.4
No Register ..	..	..	142	..	..	25.6
Total ..	247	166	555	44.5	29.9	100.0
(vi) Has the reading habit of students in the primary school increased after the Mohim ? (5.1) ..	399	156	555	71.9	28.1	100.0
(vii) Was any community work requires people's contribution taken after Gram Gaurav in the village ? (5.3) ..	111	444	555	20.0	80.0	100.0
(viii) Has the neoliterates themselves started approaching the Gram Sevak for guidance more after the Gram Gaurav ? (5.6) ..	289	266	555	52.0	48.0	100.0
(ix) Percentage neoliterate readers. (4.16)—						
Less than 5 per cent ..	..	..	..	18	..	3.2
5 to 10 per cent ..	..	..	..	80	..	14.4
10 to 15 per cent ..	..	..	..	18	..	3.2
15 to 25 per cent ..	..	..	..	5	..	0.9
Above 25 per cent ..	..	..	..	159	..	28.6
Not applicable ..	..	..	..	275	..	49.6
Total ..	..	..	..	555	..	100.0

(10) Schedule 2—Block Nos. 4 and 5—contd.

Items	No. of villages according to	Percentage of villages according to
(x) Type of literature read. (4.16)—		
(a) Gram Shikshan Mohim literature	462	68·0
(b) Government Publications regarding Plan Schemes	40	5·9
(c) Biographies of heroes of great men/women	23	3·4
(d) Mythological stories	75	11·0
(e) Newspapers of other political articles	18	2·7
(f) Others	61	9·0
Total	679	100·0

	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
(xi) Increase in the percentage attendance (5.2)—					
Increase less than 5 per cent	{ +	297	103	53·5	18·6
	{ -	80	....	14·4
5 to 10 per cent	{ +	84	141	15·1	25·4
	{ -
10 to 25 per cent	{ +	170	78	30·6	14·1
	{ -	4	11	0·7	2·0
Above 25 per cent	{ +	142	....	25·6
	{ -
Total	{ +	551	464	99·3	98·0
	{ -	4	91	0·7	2·0

Items	No. of villages according to	Percentage of villages according to
(xii) Groups of percentages of the peoples' contribution (average percentage under column 5 of item No. 5.4).		
0 &	18	3·2
Less than 5 per cent .. .. .	....	....
5 to 10 per cent .. .. .	....	....
10 to 25 per cent	98	17·7
25 to 50 per cent	150	27·0
50 to 75 per cent .. .. .	....	....
Above 75 per cent	58	31·1
Not applicable	58	10·5
No Society	173	31·1
Total	555	100·0

(xiii) Has there been more or less contribution from the people after Gram Gaurav ? (5.5)

More	152	27·4
Less	58	10·5
No	35	6·2
No Society	310	55·9
Total	555	100·0

(10) Schedule 2—Blocks 4 and 5—concl'd.

Items	No. of villages according to	Percentage of villages according to
(xiv) What is the experience of the Secretary of the Co-operative Society about the difference in the outlook of the villagers after Gram Gaurav regarding Society matters, co-operation and the unity of decision among the villagers ? (5·9)		
(a) There have been more members after the Gram Gaurav ..	94	12·2
(b) Those members have been availing of the loan facilities ..	143	18·6
(c) Recovery of the outstanding loans has been more speedy and effective.	239	31·2
(d) The Society has widened its scope by undertaking sale-purchase activities with the co-operation of the villagers. ....	....	....
(e) There has been more deposit in the Society from the members.	17	2·2
(f) There have been more meetings of the Society after the Gram Gaurav.	205	26·7
(g) There has been a suggestion to start a library on co-operative basis.	44	5·7
(h) A co-operative farming society has been started by the villagers themselves after the Gram Gaurav. ....	....	....
No Society	26	3·4
Total ..	768	100·0

Schedule 2—Block 5.8

(11) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE CULTIVATOR MEMBERS BEFORE AND AFTER GRAM GAURAV ITEM 5·8, COLUMNS 3 AND 4.

Ranges of Percentage cultivator-member	Number of villages according to percentage cultivator-members				Total
	Before Gram Gaurav		After Gram Gaurav		
	No.	per cent.	No.	per cent.	
Less than 10 percent .. .. .	....	....	....	....
10 to 25 percent	5	0·9	....	....
25 to 40 percent	181	32·6	186	33·5	
40 to 60 percent	205	36·9	205	36·9	
60 to 75 percent .. .. .	....	....	....	....
75 to 100 percent	119	21·4	119	21·4	
Above 100 percent .. .. .	....	....	....	....
No Society	45	8·2	45	8·2	
Total	555	100·0	555	100·0	

Schedule 3

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO THE NO. OF ILLITERATES
(2.7) AGAINST HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS (2.3) OF SCHEDULE 3

No. of illiterates in the household	No. of households against household occupations (only principal occupation is to be considered).							
	Cultivation except Agricultural Labour		Agricultural Labour and other casual Labour		Others		Total	
1 Between 6-13 Years ..	269	0.5	1,038	2.5	120	6.4	1,427	1.5
Between 14-50 Years ..	2,136	4.0	6,526	16.2	..	..	8,612	9.0
2 Between 6-13 Years ..	1,231	2.4	1,981	5.0	120	6.4	3,332	3.5
Between 14-50 Years ..	30	0.1	1	..	..	..	31	0.1
3 Between 6-13 Years ..	17	..	..	..	40	2.4	57	0.1
Between 14-50 Years ..	25	0.1	2	..	..	..	27	0.1
4 Between 6-13 Years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14-50 Years ..	34	0.1	..	..	..	..	34	0.1
5 Between 6-13 Years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14-50 Years ..	25	0.1	..	..	..	..	25	0.1
6 Between 6-13 Years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14-50 Years ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
7 Between 6-13 Years ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14-50 Years ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
0 Between 6-13 Years ..	50,724	97.1	37,218	92.5	1,579	84.8	89,601	94.9
Between 14-50 Years ..	49,929	95.6	33,738	83.7	1,861	100.0	85,672	90.6
Total 6-13	52,240	55.3	40,317	42.7	1,861	100.0	94,418	100.0
Between 14-50 Years ..	52,240	55.3	40,317	42.7	1,861	100.0	94,418	100.0

Schedule 3--Block 2

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE NO. OF NEOLITERATES AGAINST HOUSEHOLD (2.5 PLUS THE SELECTED NEOLITERATES) OCCUPATIONS (2.3)

No. of neoliterates	No. of households against household occupations (Principal occupations only is to be considered)							
	Cultivation except Agricultural Labour		Agricultural Labour and other casual Labour		Others		Total	
1	27,042	51.7	18,702	46.4	1,046	55.9	46,749	49.5
2	18,156	34.7	19,345	48.1	580	31.2	38,082	40.3
3	2,053	3.9	1,896	4.7	155	8.3	4,104	4.3
4	4,625	8.9	..	..	..	..	4,625	4.3
5	288	0.5	360	0.7	80	4.6	728	0.7
6	27	0.1	..	..	..	..	27	0.1
7	89	0.2	..	..	..	..	89	0.2
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	14	0.1	..	..	14	0.1

Schedule 3—Block 2

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS (3.3 & 3.4) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES

3.3 Writing.		(3.1—Reading) (Males and Females)							
		L(ab)		LR(cd)		I(e)		Total	
L(ab)	..	48,262	51.1	8,126	8.6	14	0.1	56,402	59.7
LR(c)	..	10,179	10.8	7,201	7.6	114	0.1	17,494	18.5
I(de)	..	1,701	1.8	4,886	5.2	13,935	14.8	20,522	21.8
Total	..	60,142	63.7	20,213	21.4	14,063	14.9	94,418	100.0

		(Females)							
		L(ab)		LR(cd)		I(e)		Total	
L(ab)	..	31,941	56.1	743	1.3	..	..	32,584	57.3
LR(c)	..	5,629	10.0	3,393	6.0	82	0.2	9,204	16.2
I(de)	..	1,650	2.9	3,766	6.6	9,710	17.0	15,125	26.5
Total	..	39,220	68.9	7,902	13.9	9,792	17.2	56,914	100.0

N.B.-L—Literate ; LR—Literate but requiring refreshing ; I—Illiterate

		L(ab)		LR(cd)		I(e)		Total	
		L(ab)	..	16,321	43.5	7,383	19.7	14	..	23,718	63.2
LR(c)	..	4,550	12.1	3,808	10.2	32	0.1	8,390	22.4
I(de)	..	51	0.1	1,120	8.0	4,225	11.3	5,396	14.4
Total	..	20,922	55.7	12,311	32.9	4,271	11.4	37,504	100.0

N B.-L—Literate ; LR—Literate but requiring refreshing I—Illiterate

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEO-LITERATES ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS (SEX-WISE) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES.

Category	Number of neoliterates having household occupations.							Total	
	Engaged in cultivation excluding agricultural labourers.	Agricultural labourers and other casual labourers	Others.						
X	..	22,293	42.7	25,757	63.9	215	11.6	48,265	51.1
I	..	21,460	41.1	9,759	24.2	997	53.6	32,216	34.1
Y	..	8,487	16.2	4,801	11.9	649	34.8	13,937	14.8
Total	..	52,240	55.3	40,317	42.7	1,861	2.0	94,418	100.0

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS (3.4 & 3.5) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES

Literacy tests	Number of Neoliterates against their performance.							Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	Not applicable.		
3.4 Counting Test	No	54,220	14,673	9,237	9,501	6,425	360	94,418 *
	%	57.4	15.5	9.8	10.1	6.8	0.4	100.0
3.5 Simple additions and subtractions	No	45,364	20,388	17,358	11,307	400	..	94,418
	%	48.0	21.6	18.4	12.0	0.4	..	100.0

CATEGORY 'C'

(4) Distribution of neoliterates sexwise according to nature

Nature of Questions		(a)		(b)		(c)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
4.1 What is your age in years ?	No.	13,236	13,968	22,671	26,494	441	5,646
	%	35.3	24.6	60.4	46.6	1.1	9.9
4.2 What was your age when you were married ?	No.	6,760	14,594	13,394	17,396	3,077	1,872
	%	17.0	25.6	35.7	30.6	8.2	3.3
4.3 Tell the male and female members of your household separately.	No.	14,186	22,537	19,463	21,986	2,171	5,435
	%	37.7	39.6	51.9	38.6	5.8	9.6
4.4 If you are a cultivator what is your total land ?	No.	8,917	5,802	3,561	4,369	89	547
	%	23.8	10.2	9.5	7.7	0.2	0.9
4.5 How much land Revenue did you pay in 1962-63 ?	No.	7,499	4,439	4,312	1,494	703	4,013
	%	20.0	7.8	11.5	2.6	0.9	7.1
4.6 Have you anytime seen the particulars of your land in V. F. VII and XII ? When did you see last time ?	No.	1,439	..	3,171	89	2,936	1,276
	%	3.8	..	8.5	0.4	7.8	2.2
4.7 What crops did you grow in the last season ?	No.	17,788	15,071	4,090	4,268	1,482	4,314
	%	47.4	26.5	10.9	7.5	4.0	7.6
4.8 What is the weekly budget for your household expenditure ?	No.	10,910	16,044	10,401	19,409	5,068	6,288
	%	29.2	28.2	27.7	34.1	13.5	11.0
4.9 What is your height ?	No.	6,945	2,999	12,866	9,543	9,041	16,694
	%	18.5	5.3	34.3	16.8	24.1	29.3
4.10 How much do you spend in a week on tobacco-chewing or smoking ?	No.	10,020	1,022	12,822	4,313	3,020	4,527
	%	26.7	1.8	34.2	7.6	8.1	8.1

Block 4

of questions against various observations (Block 4--All Items)

(d)		(e)		(f)		No reply		Total		Total
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
920	5,472	236	5,333	..	..	..	..	37,504	56,914	94,418
2.5	9.6	0.7	9.3	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
2,182	5,079	2,766	10,049	..	..	9,725	810	37,504	56,914	94,418
5.8	8.9	7.4	17.6	..	..	25.9	11.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
212	3,304	..	2,424	360	480	1,022	747	37,504	56,914	94,418
0.6	5.8	..	4.3	0.9	0.8	3.4	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
7,197	4,406	89	160	137	13,293	16,281	28,336	37,504	56,914	94,418
19.2	7.7	0.2	0.3	3.7	23.4	43.4	49.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
4,860	3,592	89	71	3,722	14,770	16,318	28,534	37,504	56,914	94,418
13.0	9.6	0.2	..	9.9	..	44.5	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
20,173	40,369	..	..	..	71	9,784	15,108	37,504	56,914	94,418
53.8	70.9	..	..	..	..	26.1	26.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
2,883	2,478	..	89	..	..	11,262	30,692	37,504	56,914	94,418
7.7	4.4	..	0.1	..	..	30.0	53.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
8,717	7,492	2,408	4,790	..	..	..	2,890	37,504	56,914	94,418
23.2	13.2	6.4	8.4	..	..	..	5.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
7,594	14,747	60	290	69	267	28	12,374	37,504	56,914	94,418
20.2	25.9	1.6	0.5	1.8	0.5	0.5	21.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
1,276	9,119	2,480	4,259	..	920	7,886	32,753	37,504	56,914	94,418
3.4	16.0	6.6	7.5	..	1.5	21.0	57.5	100.0	100.0	100.0

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OUTLOOK AND QUESTIONS AGAINST

Nature of Questions		(a)		(b)		(c)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
5.1	How is the neoliterate dressed ?	No. 25,986	49,819	11,518	7,096	..	..
		% 69.3	87.5	30.7	12.5	..	..
5.2	His or her inclination towards using soap for washing the clothes.	No. 22,596	48,859	9,503	3,388	5,230	4,471
		% 60.2	85.8	25.3	6.0	13.9	7.9
5.3	When does he/she oil and comb his/her hair every day ?	No. 11,661	46,515	14,761	8,830	7,781	1,568
		% 31.1	81.7	39.4	15.5	20.7	2.8
5.4	Did his or her children have their bath on the date of enquiry. Do they have it everyday ?	No. 27,150	45,228	5,773	6,953	672	1,117
		% 72.4	79.5	15.4	12.2	1.8	1.9
5.5	How do you use the drinking water ?	No. 15,498	16,785	..	..	19,841	35,863
		% 41.3	89.5	..	..	52.9	63.0
5.6	Where do your children answer their " nature's calls " ?	No. ..	14	12,886	12,689	20,889	28,426
		% ..	..	34.4	22.3	55.7	49.9
5.7	How do you use the vegetables and grain before cooking ?	No. 28,029	45,480	5,637	10,141	1,291	160
		% 74.7	79.9	15.0	17.8	3.4	0.2
5.8	Does the neoliterates feel shy to face the investigator or an official ?	No. 12,301	5,301	14,775	37,088	8,412	10,562
		% 32.8	9.4	39.4	65.2	22.4	18.6
5.9	Are the children of the neoliterate clean and tidy ?	No. 17,077	36,966	15,108	10,804	2,534	3,973
		% 45.5	65.0	40.3	19.0	6.8	7.0
5.10	What is the opinion of the neoliterate in educating his children.	No. 418	634	24,032	23,733	11,094	28,578
		% 1.1	1.1	64.1	41.7	29.5	50.2

Block 5

VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO CHANGE IN THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEOLITERATES

(d)		(e)		(f)		No reply		Total		Total
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,504	56,914	94,418
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	100·00	100·00
174	18	..	..	..	..	..	178	37,504	56,914	94,418
0·6	0·1	..	..	..	..	..	0·2	100·00	100·00	100·00
3,101	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	37,504	56,914	94,418
8·3	..	..	..	..	..	0·5	..	100·00	100·00	100·00
23	..	..	..	..	..	3,886	3,616	37,504	56,914	94,418
..	..	..	..	..	..	10·4	6·4	100·00	100·00	100·00
46	120	756	868	..	..	1,289	3,113	37,504	56,914	94,418
0·4	0·5	2·0	1·5	..	..	3·4	5·5	100·00	100·00	100·00
2,209	8,792	..	..	..	..	1,509	6,993	37,504	56,914	94,418
5·9	15·5	..	..	..	..	4·0	12·3	100·00	100·00	100·00
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,547	1,132	37,504	56,914	94,418
..	..	..	..	..	..	6·9	2·1	100·00	100·00	100·00
360	2,688	..	..	..	..	1,655	1,133	37,504	56,914	94,418
1·0	4·7	..	..	..	..	4·4	2·1	100·00	100·00	100·00
1,222	1,160	..	..	..	..	1,562	4,010	37,504	56,914	94,418
3·2	2·0	..	..	..	..	4·2	7·0	100·00	100·00	100·00
863	517	..	..	..	..	1,096	3,452	37,504	56,914	94,418
2·3	0·9	..	..	..	..	3·0	6·1	100·00	100·00	100·00

Schedule 3—Block 5

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEOLITERATE

Nature of Questions	Number			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
5.11 Do any female members of the family of the neoliterate :						
(a) Display 'Rangoli' in front of their house etc. ?	59,421	34,996	94,417	62·9	37·1	100·0
(b) Stich their own blouse ?	41,513	52,904	94,417	44·0	56·0	100·0
(c) make items of handicrafts ?	8,365	86,052	94,417	8·9	91·1	100·0
(d) make any embroidery work ?	24,327	70,090	94,417	25·8	74·2	100·0
(e) Spin the cotton yarn on charkha ?	26,20	91,797	94,417	2·8	97·2	100·0
(f) weave mats, cloth etc. ..	2,980	91,437	94,417	3·2	96·8	100·0
5.12 Did the neoliterate get any leisure time in a day normally during off season	56,036	38,382	94,418	59·3	40·7	100·0
				Number	Percentage	
5.13 If 'Yes' in 5.12 above how did he make use of it ?						
(a) takes rest and sleeps .. .. .	..	..	..	12,516	13·3	
(b) chitchats with members of the family or neighbours ..	..	..	..	20,371	21·7	
(c) reads newspapers or books .. .. .	..	..	..	9,097	9·7	
(d) listens to the village Panchayat Radio .. .. .	..	..	..	1,361	1·6	
(e) keeps farm accounts or such other household work ..	..	..	..	2,790	3·0	
(f) cleans his house, cattle sheds, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	10,290	11·0	
(g) attends to the household work including looking after the cattle, service or oiling the tools and implements etc.	..	..	..	24,346	25·9	
(h) joins other fellow-villagers to do some community work ..	..	..	..	729	0·6	
(i) any other work .. .. .	..	..	..	12,439	13·2	
			Total ..	93,939	100·0	

Schedule 3—Block 6

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS JUDGED PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEOLITERATE (BLOCK 6)

Nature of Questions	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		No reply		Total		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
6.1 Where is China ? .. No.	5,142 13.7	10,666 20.1	12,812 34.2	11,422 20.1	17,697 47.2	32,854 57.7	1,853 4.9	1,971 2.1	....	....	37,504 100.0	56,914 100.0	94,418 100.0
6.2 Which is the South direction ? No.	22,141 59.0	33,653 59.1	8,822 23.5	10,843 19.1	4,359 11.6	5,262 9.2	2,088 5.6	2,894 5.0	94 0.3	4,252 7.5	37,504 100.0	5,6914 100.	94,418 100.0
6.3 What is democracy ? .. No.	951 2.5	1,178 2.1	21,247 56.7	26,058 45.8	13,164 35.1	25,152 44.2	160 0.4	139 0.2	1,981 5.3	4,386 7.7	37,504 100	56,914 100.0	94,418 100.0
6.4 When is the next General Election ? No.	2,779 7.4	1,746 3.1	17,540 46.8	25,953 45.6	13,801 36.8	26,902 47.3	1,402 3.7	163 0.3	1,981 5.3	2,160 3.7	37,504 1100.0	56,914 100.0	94,418 100.0
6.5 Where is Koyna Project located and what is it meant for ? No.	3,088 8.2	640 1.1	1,801 4.8	5,076 8.9	30,099 80.3	45,210 79.4	2,515 6.7	5,988 10.6	....	....	37,504 100.0	56,914 100.0	94,418 100.0
6.6 Which are the basic chemical fertilisers not available to you ? No.	19,851 52.9	5,169 9.1	12,137 32.4	21,785 38.3	5,046 13.3	18,274 32.1	107 0.3	5,306 9.4	400 1.1	6,342 11.1	37,504 100	56,914 100.0	94,418 100.0
6.7 Has the neoliterate (if cultivator) been using the improved seeds or improved methods of sowing ? No.	8,868 23.6	13,569 23.8	13,310 35.5	5,481 9.6	3,566 9.5	1,718 3.1	932 2.5	6,556 11.5	10,827 28.9	29,589 52.0	37,504 100.0	56,914 100.0	94,418 100.0
6.10 What can the Co-operative Society do for you regarding your occupation ? No.	15,342 40.9	4,217 7.4	9,830 26.2	21,141 37.1	7,050 18.8	15,209 26.7	2,433 6.5	3,965 7.0	2,848 7.6	12,381 21.8	37,504 100.0	56,914 100.0	94,418 100.0

Schedule 2—Block 6

Nature of Questions		(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		No reply		Total		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
6.11	What help or guidance can you get from your Gram Sevak ?	No.	9,857 26.3	1,047 1.8	13,139 35.0	22,566 39.7	6,978 18.6	14,585 25.6	6,680 17.8	8,509 15.0	849 2.3	10,206 17.9	37,504 100.0	56,914 100.0	94,418 100.0
6.12	Will you have vaccination against the epidemic if it outbreaks ?	No.	37,161 99.1	55,323 97.2	113 0.3	565 1.0	206 0.5	1,025 1.8	.....	.....	23 0.1	.....	37,504 100.0	56,914 100.0	94,418 100.0
6.13	What is your opinion about voluntary Registration of births or deaths ?	No.	15,483 41.3	14,260 25.1	18,380 49.0	32,247 56.7	..... .....	89 0.2	1,519 4.1	9,326 16.3	2,122 5.6	990 1.7	37,504 100.0	56,914 100.0	94,418 100.0
6.14	What is Village Panchayat expected to do in a village ?	No.	19,797 52.8	9,773 17.2	10,880 29.0	35,952 63.2	5,469 14.6	4,303 7.6	1,358 3.6	6,885 12.0	.....	.....	37,504 100.0	56,914 100.0	94,418 100.0
6.15	Did you participate any-time during last year in Shramdan or did you contribute to any community work ?	No.	2,042 5.4	3,108 5.5	13,648 36.4	6,210 10.9	11,335 30.2	27,223 47.8	10,478 28.0	20,372 35.8	.....	.....	37,504 100.0	56,914 100.0	94,418 100.0
6.16	What difference do you feel after achieving literacy ?	No.	11,557 24.6	13,365 20.9	11,967 23.5	23,208 36.3	14,345 30.6	17,706 27.7	2,640 5.6	4,900 7.7	6,414 13.7	4,809 7.4	37,504 100.0	56,914 100.0	94,418 100.0

Schedule 3—Block 4

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS JUDGED PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEOLITERATE

Item		Yes	No	Total
6·8	Is there a co-operative society or an Industrial Co-operative in your village ?			
	Males	No. 31,791	5,713	37,504
		84·8	15·2	100·0
	Females	Percent 48,577	8,336	56,914
		85·4	14·6	100·0
6·9	If 'Yes' are you a member of the Co-operative Society or Industrial Co-operative ?			
	Males	No. 13,169	18,622	31,791
		41·4	58·6	100·0
	Females	Percent 9,074	39,503	48,577
		18·7	81·3	100·0

CATEGORY 'D'.

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS
SEXWISE

No. of villages 45

Age-groups (in codes)	Sex (in codes).	No. of neoliterates having household occupations						Total		
		Engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural labourers.		Agricultural labourers and other casual labourers.		Others		No.	Per cent.	
1	Males	1	337	3·2	327	3·1	159	1·5	823	7·8
	Females	2	647	6·1	677	5·6	199	1·9	1,523	14·4
	Total	..	984	9·3	924	8·7	358	3·4	2,346	22·2
2	Males	1	1,490	14·1	1,799	17·0	397	3·7	3,686	34·8
	Females	2	2,146	20·3	1,157	10·9	579	5·5	3,882	36·7
	Total	..	3,636	34·4	2,956	27·9	976	9·2	7,568	71·5
3	Males	1	334	3·2	32	0·3	63	0·6	429	4·1
	Females	2	144	1·4	81	0·7	13	0·1	238	2·2
	Total	..	478	4·5	113	1·1	76	0·7	667	6·3
Total	Males	1	2,161	20·4	2,158	20·4	619	5·9	4,938	46·7
	Females	2	2,937	27·8	1,915	18·1	791	7·4	5,643	53·3
	Total	..	5,098	48·2	4,073	38·5	1,410	13·3	10,581	100·0

Block 2

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (SEXWISE)

Sex	Number of villages according to Percentage Neoliterates made					
	Less than 10 to 80 to 90		Above 90		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Males	45	100·0	45	100·0
Females	45	100·0	45	100·0
Total	45	100·0	45	100·0

Schedule 2—Block 3

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2.3 AND 2.2)
AGAINST DISTANCES FROM 3.1 (iii) (a), (b) AND (c)

Items	Number of villages according to Percentage neoliterates made					
	Less than 10 to 80—90		Above 90		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Difference from the nearest bus-stop—						
Less than 2 miles	23	51.0	23	51.0
2 to 5 miles	14	31.0	14	31.0
5 to 10 miles	8	18.0	8	18.0
Total	45	100.0	45	100.0

Schedule 2—Block 3

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2.3 AND 2.2)
AGAINST DISTANCES FROM 3.1 (iii), (b) AND (c)

Items	Less than 10 to 80—90		Above 90		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Distance from the nearest Railway Station—						
Less than 2 miles	3	7.0	3	7.0
2 to 5 miles	19	42.0	19	42.0
10 to 20 miles	15	33.0	15	33.0
Above 20 miles	8	18.0	8	18.0
Total	45	100.0	45	100.0

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2.3 AND 2.2)
AGAINST DISTANCES FROM 3.1 (iii) (a), (b) AND (c)

Items	Less than 10 to 80—90		Above 90		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Difference from the nearest urban centres—						
2 to 5 miles	11	24.0	11	24.0
5 to 10 miles	31	69.0	31	69.0
10 to 20 miles	3	7.0	3	7.0
Total	45	100.0	45	100.0

Schedule 2—Block 3·2

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2·3 AND 2·2)
AGAINST AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES IN 3·2 OF BLOCK 3.

Items	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made					
	Less than 10 to 80—90		Above 90		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
(i) Village Panchayat Officer—						
Yes	45	100·0	45	100·0
No
Total	45	100·0	45	100·0
(ii) Co-operative Society or Industrial Co-operatives—						
Yes	37	82·0	37	82·0
No	8	18·0	8	18·0
Total	45	100·0	45	100·0
(iii) Primary School—						
Yes	42	93·0	42	93·0
No	3	7·0	3	7·0
Total	45	100·0	45	100·0
(iv) Village Library with the Village Panchayat—						
Yes	31	69·0	31	69·0
No	14	31·0	14	31·0
Total	45	100·0	45	100·0
(v) Mahila Mandal—						
Yes	26	58·0	26	58·0
No	19	42·0	19	42·0
Total	45	100·0	45	100·0
(vi) Youth Clubs—						
Yes	34	76·0	34	67·0
No	11	24·0	11	24·0
Total	45	100·0	45	100·0
(vii) Post Office—						
Yes	26	58·0	26	58·0
No	19	42·0	19	42·0
Total	45	100·0	45	100·0
(viii) Dispensary or Public Health Unit—						
Yes	11	24·0	11	24·0
No	34	76·0	34	76·0
Total	45	100·0	45	100·0
(ix) Market Place—						
Yes	3	7·0	3	7·0
No	42	93·0	42	93·0
Total	45	100·0	45	100·0

Schedule 2—Block 3·2

Items	Number of villages according to percentage neoliterates made					
	Less than 10 to 80—90		Above 90		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
(x) Radio Farm Forum—						
Yes
No	45	100·0	45	100·0
Total	45	100·0	45	100·0
(x) Shetkari Sangh—						
Yes	37	82·0	37	82·0
No	8	18·0	8	18·0
Total	45	100·0	45	100·0

Schedule 2—Block 4

(7) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE (ITEMS 2·3 AND 2·2) AGAINST INITIATIVE TAKEN BY THE VILLAGE ORGANISER (ITEM 4·3 OF BLOCK 4).

Items	No. of villages according to percentage neoliterates made					
	Less than 10 to 80-90		Above 90		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Village Panchayat	37	52·0	37	52·0
People's contribution	15	21·0	15	21·0
Block Office	3	4·0	3	4·0
Education Department	16	23·0	16	23·0
Total	71	100·0	71	100·0

(8) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE AGAINST NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED (ITEM 4·7 OF BLOCK 4).

Items	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
No. of Examinations conducted	1	..	20	44·0	20	44·0
	2	..	11	24·0	11	24·0
	3	..	11	25·0	11	25·0
	4	..	3	7·0	3	7·0
Total	..	..	45	100·0	45	100·0

(9) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE NEOLITERATES MADE SEXWISE, AGAINST SEXWISE REGULARITY (ITEM 4·9 OF BLOCK 4).

Items	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Regularity by						
Males	34	71·0	34	71·0
Females	14	29·0	14	29·0
Total	48	100·0	48	100·0

(10) Schedule No. 2—Block Nos. 4 and 5.

Items.	Number of villages having			Percentage of villages having		
	Yes	No.	Total	Yes	No	Total
(i) Was census of illiterates conducted by house to house approach ? (4.1) ..	45	..	45	100.0	..	100.0
(ii) Did the villagers (specially women join the class willingly without much persuasion ? (4.2) ..	21	24	45	47.0	53.0	100.0
(iii) What was the sitting arrangement for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Neoliterates in the class ? (4.8)—						
(a) They are sitting along with others ..	37	..	37	82.0	..	82.0
(b) They are taught separately. ..	9	..	8	18.0	..	18.0
(c) They were not taught at all. ..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total ..	45	..	45	100.0	..	100.0
(iv) Has the Village Panchayat received the grant of 0.5 nps. per neoliterate from the Government ? (4.11) ..	15	30	45	33.0	67.0	100.0
(v) Has the Village Panchayat or the Village Shikshan Committee kept any Register showing the use of various library books by individual neoliterate ? (4.14) ..	33	12	45	73.0	27.0	100.0
(vi) Has the Reading habit of students in the Primary School increased after the Mohim ? (5.1) ..	42	3	45	93.0	7.0	100.0
(vii) Was any community work requiring people's contribution taken after Gram Gaurav in the village ? (5.3) ..	26	19	45	58.0	42.0	100.0
(viii) Have the neoliterates themselves started approaching the Gram Sevak for guidance more after the Gram Gaurav ? (5.6) ..	26	19	45	58.0	42.0	100.0
(ix) Percentage noeliterate readers (4.16)—						
Less than 5 per cent ..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5 to 10 per cent ..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10 to 15 per cent ..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15 to 25 per cent ..	..	..	..	..	20	44.0
Above 25 per cent ..	..	..	..	..	14	31.0
Not applicable ..	..	..	..	..	11	25.0
Total ..	..	..	..	..	45	100.0
Items	Number of villages according to		Percentage of villages according to			
(x) Type of literatures read (4.17)—						
(a) Gram Shikshan Mohim literature ..	..	..	37	..	55.0	..
(b) Government publications regarding Plan schemes ..	..	..	..	..	..	....
(c) Biographies of heroes of great men/women ..	..	..	8	..	12.0	..
(d) Mythological stories ..	..	..	12	..	18.0	..
(e) Newspapers of other political articles ..	..	..	4	..	6.0	..
(f) Others—Literature, Text Books etc. ..	..	..	6	..	9.0	..
Total ..	..	..	67	..	100.0	..

(10) Schedule No. 2—Blocks Nos. 4 and 5

Items.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>(xi)</i> Increase in the percentage attendance(5.2)				
Increase less than 5 per cent	+ 8	3	18.0	7.0
5 to 10 per cent	+ 22	11	49.0	24.0
10 to 25 per cent	+ 12	23	26.0	51.0
Above 25 per cent	+ 3	8	7.0	....
	—....
	+ 45	37	100.0	100.0
Total	—....	8	100.0	100.0

Items	Number of villages according to	Percentage of villages according to
<i>(xii)</i> Groups of percentages of the people's contribution (Average percentage under Col. 5 of item Nos. 5.4)—		
Zero per cent	8	18.0
Less than 5 per cent .. .. .	....	....
5 to 10 per cent .. .. .	....	....
10 to 25 per cent .. .. .	....	....
25 to 50 per cent	11	24.0
50 to 75 per cent .. .. .	....	....
Above 75 per cent	15	34.0
No Society	11	24.0
Total	45	100.0

<i>(xiii)</i> Has there been more or less contribution from the people after Gram Gaurav ? (5.5)—		
More	15	33.0
Less	8	18.0
Same	3	7.0
No	8	18.0
No Society	11	24.0
Total	45	100.0

<i>(xiv)</i> What is the experience of the Secretary of the Co-operative Society about the difference in the outlook of the villagers after Gram Gaurav, regarding Society matters, Co-operation and the unity of decision among the villagers ? (5.9)—		
(a) There have been more members after the Gram Gaurav	15	22.0
(b) Those members have been availing of the loan facilities .. .. .	..	....
(c) Recovery of the outstanding loans has been more speedy and effective.	12	18.0
(d) The Society has widened its scope by undertaking sale-purchase activities with the co-operation of the villagers.	3	4.0
(e) There has been more deposit in the Society from the members.	3	5.0
(f) There have been more meetings of the Society after the Gram Gaurav.	8	12.0
(g) There has been a suggestion to start a library on co-operative basis. .. .. .	..	....
(h) A co-operative farming society has been started by the villagers themselves after the Gram Gaurav. .. .. .	..	....
(i) Compost is prepared in the village on co-operative efforts	11	16.0
(j) No Society	16	23.0
Total	68	100.0

Schedule 2—Block 5.8

(11) DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE CULTIVATOR MEMBERS BEFORE AND AFTER GRAM GAURAV, ITEM 5.8—COLUMNS 3 AND 4

Ranges of percentage cultivator-members	Number of villages according to percentage cultivator members				Total
	Before Gram Gaurav		After Gram Gaurav		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Less than 10 per cent ..	8	18.0	8	18.0	
10 to 25 per cent ..	....	....	....	....
25 to 40 per cent ..	4	9.0	4	9.0	
40 to 60 per cent ..	3	7.0	3	7.0	
60 to 75 per cent ..	11	24.0	11	24.0	
75 to 100 per cent ..	11	24.0	11	24.0	
Above 100 per cent ..	....	....	....	....
No Society ..	8	18.0	8	18.0	
Total ..	45	100.0	45	100.0	

Schedule 3

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO THE NO. OF ILLITERATES (2.7) AGAINST HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS (2.3) OF SCHEDULE 3

No. of illiterates in the household	No. of households against household occupations (only principal occupation is to be considered)							Total
	Cultivation except Agricultural Labour		Agricultural Labour and other casual labour		Others			
1 Between 6-13 years ..	162	3.2	107	2.6	..	..	269	2.5
Between 14-50 years ..	500	9.8	450	11.0	227	16.1	1,177	11.1
2 Between 6-13 years ..	72	1.4	84	2.1	..	..	156	1.5
Between 14-50 years ..	415	8.1	395	9.7	..	..	810	7.7
3 Between 6-13 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14-50 years ..	107	2.1	204	5.0	..	..	311	2.9
4 Between 6-13 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14-50 years ..	55	1.1	204	5.0	..	..	259	2.4
5 Between 6-13 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14-50 years ..	..	..	72	1.8	..	..	72	0.7
8 Between 6-13 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14-50 years ..	..	..	..	..	72	5.1	72	0.7
11 Between 6-13 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Between 14-50 years ..	..	..	..	..	72	5.1	72	0.7
0 Between 6-13 years ..	4,864	95.4	3,882	95.3	1,410	100	10,156	95.9
Between 14-50 years ..	4,021	78.9	2,798	68.7	1,039	73.7	7,808	73.8
6-13 years Total ..	5,098	100.0	4,073	100.0	1,410	100.0	10,581	100.0
14-50 years ..	5,098	48.2	4,073	38.5	1,410	13.3	10,581	100.0

Schedule 3—Block 2

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS TO THE NO. OF NEOLITERATES AGAINST HOUSEHOLD (2.5 PLUS THE SELECTED NEOLITERATES)—OCCUPATION (2.3)

No. of households against household occupations (Principal occupation only is to be considered)

	Cultivation except Agricultural Labour		Agricultural Labour and other casual Labour		Others		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1 ..	4,204	82.5	3,260	80.0	999	70.9	8,463	80.0
2 ..	583	11.4	714	17.5	247	17.5	1,544	14.6
3 ..	154	3.0	99	2.5	164	11.6	417	3.9
4 ..	120	2.4	..	..	..	..	120	1.1
5 ..	37	0.7	..	..	..	..	37	0.4
		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
Total ..	5,098	48.2	4,073	38.5	1,410	13.3	10,581	100.0

Schedule 3-Block 2

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS (3.3 and 3.3) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES (3.1—Reading)

(3.3 Writing) (Males and Females)

	L(ab)		LR(cd)		I(e)		Total	
L(ab) ..	4,667	44.1	625	5.9	..	..	5,292	50.0
LR(c) ..	2,337	22.1	961	9.1	99	0.9	3,397	32.1
I(de) ..	562	5.3	628	5.9	702	6.7	1,892	17.9
Total ..	7,566	71.5	2,214	20.9	801	7.6	10,581	100.0

(3.1—Reading)

(Females)

	L(ab)		LR(cd)		I(e)		Total	
L(ab) ..	3,125	55.4	247	4.4	..	..	3,372	59.8
LR(c) ..	1,013	18.0	452	8.0	48	0.8	1,513	26.8
I(de) ..	43	0.7	367	6.5	348	6.2	758	13.4
Total ..	4,181	74.1	1,066	18.9	396	7.0	5,643	100.0

Schedule 3—Block 3

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS (3.1 AND 3.3) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES (3.1—Reading)

(3.3) Writing (Males)

	L(ab)		LR(cd)		I(e)		Total	
L(ab) ..	1,542	31.2	378	7.7	..	..	1,920	38.9
LR(c) ..	1,324	26.8	509	10.3	51	1.0	1,884	38.1
I(de) ..	519	10.5	261	5.3	354	7.2	1,134	23.0
Total ..	3,385	68.6	1,148	23.2	405	8.2	4,938	100.0

N.B.—L—Literate.

LR—Literate but requiring refreshing.

I—Illiterate.

Schedule 3-Block 2

CATEGORY 'D'

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUP (SEXWISE) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES

Category	No. of neoliterates having household occupations						Total	
	Engaged in cultivation excluding Agricultural labourers	Agricultural labourers and other casual labourers	Others					
X ..	2,573	24.3	1,967	18.6	127	1.2	4,667	44.1
I ..	2,337	22.0	2,079	19.7	806	7.6	5,212	49.3
Y ..	198	1.9	27	0.2	477	4.5	702	6.6
Total ..	5,098	48.2	4,073	38.5	1,410	13.3	10,581	100.0

N.B.—X—Total Literates.

I—Intermediate stage (Semi-literate).

Y—Total illiterates.

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TESTS (3.4 AND 3.5) AGAINST THEIR PERFORMANCES

		No. of neoliterates against their performances					Total
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
(3.4) Counting Test	No.	6,118	1,965	1,269	179	1,030	10,581
	Per cent	57.8	18.6	12.0	1.7	9.8	100.0
(3.5) Simple additions and subtractions	No.	2,859	5,019	287	2,416	385	10,581
	Per cent	27.0	47.4	2.7	19.2	3.7	100.0

SCHEDULE 3

Block 4

Schedule 3—Block 4

(4) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO
OBSERVATION (BLOCK 4)

Serial No.	Nature of questions	Various observations judged						
		(a)		(b)		(c)		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
4.1	What is your age in years ?	No.	2,681	1,557	2,127	4,000	24	35
		%	54.3	27.6	43.1	70.9	0.5	0.6
4.2	What was your age when you were married ?	No.	1,886	1,973	1,030	2,695	55	170
		%	38.2	35.0	20.9	47.8	1.1	3.0
4.3	Tell the male and female members of your household separately.	No.	1,500	1,842	2,596	3,300	95	101
		%	30.4	32.6	52.6	58.5	1.9	1.8
4.4	If you are a cultivator ? What is your total land ?	No.	1,497	1,789	465	81	..	..
		%	30.3	31.8	9.4	1.4	..	..
4.5	How much Land Revenue did you pay in 1962-63 ?	No.	773	1,089	555	497	..	..
		%	15.7	19.3	11.2	8.8	..	..
4.6	Have you anytime seen the particulars of your land in V. F. VII and XII ? When did you see last time ?	No.	329	49	135	94	148	417
		%	6.7	0.9	2.7	1.7	3.0	7.4
4.7	What crops did you grow in the last season ?	No.	1,828	1,988	817	1,816	127	235
		%	37.9	35.2	16.5	32.2	2.6	4.2
4.8	What is the weekly budget for your household expenditure ?	No.	504	844	1,408	2,219	156	404
		%	10.2	15.0	28.5	39.3	3.2	7.2
4.9	What is your height ?	No.	255	993	1,072	707	1,009	2,041
		%	5.2	17.6	21.7	12.5	20.4	36.2
4.10	How much do you spend in a week on tobacco-chewing or smoking.	No.	345	..	2,105	1,573	255	145
		%	9.0	..	42.6	27.9	5.2	2.6

OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS
ALL ITEMS).

Various observations judged.									
(d)		(e)		(f)		No reply		Total	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
106	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	4,938	5,643
2.1	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
48	48	582	51	..	..	1,337	706	4,938	5,643
1.0	0.9	11.8	0.9	..	..	27.0	12.4	100.0	100.0
279	..	360	..	..	..	108	400	4,938	5,643
5.7	..	7.3	..	..	..	2.1	7.1	100.0	100.0
385	891	122	35	294	1,260	2,175	1,587	4,938	5,643
7.8	15.8	2.5	0.6	6.0	22.3	44.0	28.1	100.0	100.0
105	216	123	..	1,132	2,300	2,250	1,541	4,938	5,643
2.1	3.8	2.5	..	22.9	40.9	45.6	27.3	100.0	100.0
2,076	2,910	..	..	..	55	2,250	2,118	4,938	5,643
42.0	51.6	..	..	..	1.0	45.6	37.4	100.0	100.0
..	98	..	..	..	..	2,166	1,506	4,938	5,643
..	1.7	..	..	..	..	43.9	26.9	100.0	100.0
1,053	1,402	1,766	774	..	..	51	..	4,938	5,643
21.3	24.8	35.8	13.7	..	..	1.0	..	100.0	100.0
2,376	1,455	..	..	..	..	226	447	4,938	5,643
48.1	25.8	..	..	..	..	4.6	7.9	100.0	100.0
247	153	195	107	..	..	1,691	3,665	4,938	5,643
5.0	2.7	3.9	1.9	..	..	34.3	64.9	100.0	100.0

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF
IN THE OUTLOOK AND THE LIVING STANDARD

Serial No.	Nature of questions.	Various observations judged						
		(a)		(b)		(c)		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
5.1	How is the neoliterate dressed?	No.	3,675	5,053	1,263	590	..	..
		%	74.4	89.5	25.6	10.5	..	..
5.2	His or her inclinations towards using soap for washing the clothes ?	No.	3,019	4,159	1,167	842	521	642
		%	61.1	73.7	23.6	14.9	10.6	11.4
5.3	When does he/she oil and comb his/her hair every day ?	No.	600	3,511	1,995	1,782	1,191	299
		%	12.2	62.2	40.4	31.6	24.1	5.3
5.4	Did his or her children have their bath on the date of enquiry ? Do they have it every day ?	No.	2,460	3,957	411	530	90	..
		%	49.8	70.1	8.4	9.8	1.8	..
5.5	How do you use the drinking water ?	No.	2,334	2,248	49	..	2,555	3,346
		%	47.3	39.8	1.0	..	51.7	59.3
5.6	Where do your children answer their " nature's calls " ?	No.	..	..	2,051	1,991	905	2,229
		%	..	..	41.5	35.3	18.3	39.5
5.7	How do you use the vegetables and grains before cooking ?	No.	3,886	5,215	1,014	233	..	..
		%	78.7	92.4	20.5	4.1	..	..
5.8	Does the neoliterate feel shy to face the investigator or an official ?	No.	2,339	1,475	1,803	3,006	748	1,162
		%	47.4	26.1	36.5	53.3	15.1	20.6
5.9	Are the children of the neoliterate clean and tidy ?	No.	2,226	2,945	135	1,417	840	..
		%	45.1	52.2	2.7	25.1	17.0	..
5.10	What is the opinion of the neoliterate in educating his children ?	No.	330	402	378	1,575	2,339	2,047
		%	6.7	7.1	7.7	27.9	47.4	36.4

Block 5

QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO CHANGE
OF THE NEOLITERATES

Various observations judged									
(d)		(e)		(f)		No reply		Total	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
..	4,938	5,643
..	100·0	100·0
231	4,938	5,643
4·7	100·0	100·0
1,152	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,938	5,643
23·3	0·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	100·0
..	1,977	1,156	4,938	5,643
..	40·0	20·5	100·0	100·0
..	49	..	..	..	..	4,938	5,643
..	0·9	..	..	..	..	100·0	100·0
260	255	..	..	..	..	1,722	1,168	4,938	5,643
5·3	4·5	..	..	..	..	34·9	2,057	100·0	100·0
..	38	195	4,938	5,643
..	0·8	3·5	100·0	100·0
..	48	..	4,938	5,643
..	1·0	..	100·0	100·0
..	1,737	1,281	4,938	5,643
..	35·2	22·7	100·0	100·0
51	1,840	1,619	4,938	5,643
1·0	37·3	28·1	100·0	100·0

Schedule 3—Block 5

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK AND THE LIVING STANDARD OF THE NEOLITERATE (BLOCK 5).

		Answers given by the neoliterates					
		Yes		No.		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
5.12	Did the neoliterate get any leisure time in a day normally during off-season.	6,089	57.5	4,492	42.5	10,581	100.0
5.13	If 'Yes' in 5.12 above, how did he make use of it ?					No.	%
	(a) takes rest and sleeps					284	3.3
	(b) chit-chats with members of the family or neighbours					2,493	28.0
	(c) reads newspapers or books					1,685	18.9
	(d) listens to the Village Panchayat Radio					530	6.0
	(e) keeps farm accounts or such other household work					140	1.6
	(f) cleans his house, cattle-sheds, etc.					589	6.6
	(g) attends to the household work including looking after the cattle, service or oiling the tools and implements.					2,441	27.4
	(h) joins other fellow-villagers to do community work					350	3.9
	(i) any other work (specify)					384	4.3
				Total ..		8,896	100.0

Schedule 3—Block 6

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS JUDGED PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEOLITERATE (BLOCK 6)

Serial No. and nature of questions	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		No reply		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6.1 Where is China	No. 949	561	1,163	868	2,775	4,214	51	..	..	..	4,938	5,643
	% 19.2	9.9	23.6	15.4	56.2	74.7	1.0	..	..	..	100	100
6.2 Which is the south direction	No. 4,053	3,581	229	566	404	1,496	..	..	252	..	4,938	5,643
	% 82.1	63.5	4.6	10.0	8.2	26.5	..	..	5.1	..	100	100
6.3 What is democracy	No. 521	277	1,882	1,984	2,484	3,334	59	..	..	48	4,938	5,643
	% 10.6	4.9	38.1	35.2	50.3	59.1	1.0	..	..	0.8	100	100
6.4 When is the next General Election	No. 1,140	581	956	1,433	2,662	3,628	180	..	..	..	4,938	5,643
	% 23.1	10.3	19.4	25.4	53.9	64.3	8.6	..	..	..	100	100
6.5 Where is Koyna Project located and what is it meant for ?	No. 196	491	663	719	4,055	4,433	..	..	24	..	4,938	5,643
	% 4.0	8.7	13.4	12.7	82.1	78.6	..	..	0.5	..	100	100
6.6 Which are the basic chemical fertilisers now available to you ?	No. 599	382	1,511	1,530	2,594	3,731	..	..	294	..	4,938	5,643
	% 12.1	6.8	30.6	27.1	62.1	66.1	..	..	43	..	100	100
6.7 Has the neoliterate (if cultivator) been using the improved seeds or improved methods of sowing.	No. 911	2,546	2,227	767	..	202	330	255	1,470	1,873	4,938	5,643
	% 18.4	45.1	45.1	13.6	..	3.6	6.7	4.5	29.8	33.2	100	100
6.10 What can the Co-operative Society do for you regarding your occupation ?	No. 1,023	1,171	1,777	2,339	1,988	2,088	..	45	150	..	4,938	5,643
	% 20.7	20.8	36.0	41.4	40.3	37.0	..	0.8	3.0	..	100	100
6.11 What help or guidance can you get from your Gram Sevak ?	No. 303	95	2,991	3,385	1,494	2,114	..	49	150	..	4,938	5,643
	% 6.1	1.7	60.6	60.0	30.3	37.5	..	0.8	3.0	..	100	100
6.12 Will you have vaccination against the epidemic if it outbreaks ?	No. 4,760	5,643	127	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	4,938	5,643
	% 96.4	100.0	2.6	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
6.13 What is your opinion about voluntary registration of births or deaths ?	No. 3,191	2,206	229	838	..	42	1,518	2,551	..	..	4,938	5,643
	% 64.6	39.1	4.6	14.9	..	0.9	30.8	45.1	..	..	100	100
6.14 What is Village Panchayat expected to do in the village ?	No. 2,601	1,338	1,321	3,236	152	136	864	863	..	70	4,938	5,543
	% 52.7	23.7	26.8	57.3	3.1	2.4	17.4	15.2	..	1.3	100	100
6.15 Did you participate any time during last year in Shramadan or did you contribute to any community work ?	No. 1,044	..	2,930	1,374	51	..	913	4,238	..	31	4,938	5,643
	% 21.1	..	59.3	24.3	1.0	..	18.6	75.1	..	0.6	100	100
6.16 What difference do you feel after achieving literacy ?	No. 2,744	1,045	584	1,836	2,491	1,974	130	502	319	338	6,268	5,705
	% 43.8	18.3	9.3	32.4	39.7	34.6	2.1	8.8	5.1	5.9	100	100

Schedule 3--Block 6

(6) DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLITERATES SEXWISE ACCORDING TO NATURE OF QUESTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS JUDGED PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND PLAN AWARENESS OF THE NEOLITERATES (BLOCK 6·7)

	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
6.8 Is there a Co-operative Society or an Industrial Co-operative in our village ?						
Males	2,049	41·5	2,889	58·5	4,938	100·0
Females	2,649	47·0	2,994	53·0	5,643	100·0
6.9 If ' Yes ' are you a member of the Co-operative Society or Industrial Co-operative ?						
Males	715	34·9	1,334	65·1	2,049	100·0
Females	756	28·5	1,893	71·5	2,649	100·0

SCHEDULE No. 2.—QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE VILLAGE PARTICULARS (TO BE FILLED IN FOR THE SARPANCH, VILLAGE PANCHAYAT, SCHOOL HEAD-MASTER, THE SECRETARY OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY AND THE GRAM SEVAK TOGETHER BY DISCUSSION WITH THEM).

Block 1—Identification particulars			Block 2—Village particulars	
	Description	Code		
1.1	District ..		2.1	Population of the village (1961) (i) Males (ii) Females
1.2	Taluka ..		2.2	Total illiterates censused before the Mohim— (i) Males (ii) Females
1.3	Block ..		2.3	Total neoliterates made in the Mohim— (i) Males (ii) Females
1.4	Village ..		2.4	Total voters in the village during— (i) 1961 General Election (ii) 1962 Panchayat Samiti Election
1.5	Month and year of starting the Mohim.		2.5	Percentage of voting during— (i) 1961 General Election (ii) 1962 Panchayat Samiti Election
1.6	Month and years of Gram Gaurav.		2.6	Percentage of invalid votes during— (i) 1961 General Election (ii) 1962 Panchayat Samiti Election
1.7	Date of Enquiry ...			
1.8	Signature of the Research Assistant.			

Block 3 : Location of the village and the availability of the facilities

3.1 (Write 'Yes' or 'No' in the cells provided against each block).

(i) Is it located on the State/National High Way/Major District Road and is approached at the time during 12 months ?

(ii) Is it on the Bus route from District/Taluka Head Quarter or from a big urban centre ?

(iii) Is it connected by Rail within the village ?

If 'No' in one or all of the above questions (in miles).

(a) distance from the nearest bus-stop

(b) distance from the nearest Railway Station ...

(c) distance from the nearest urban Centre

3.2 Facilities available in the village—

(State 'Yes' or 'No' depending on the availability or not of the facilities quoted below within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Gaathan).

(i) Village Panchayat Office

(ii) Co-operative Society or Industrial Co-operative ..

(iii) Primary School

(iv) Village Library with the Village Panchayat ..

(v) Mahila Mandal

(vi) Youth Club

(vii) Post Office

(viii) Dispensary or Public Health Unit

(ix) Market Place

(x) Radio Farm Forum

(xi) Shetkari Sangh

Block 4 : Particulars of Mohim

- 4.1 Was census of illiterates conducted by house to house approach ? (Yes, No)
- 4.2 Did the villagers (specially women) join the class willingly without much persuasion ? ... (Yes, No)
- 4.3 Who supplied the books, slates, chalks and kerosene for the adult literacy classes ? (Village Panchayat, Youth, Club, Shetkari Sangh, People's contribution etc.)
- 4.4 What was given by the Village Panchayat ? ..
- 4.5 What was,
 (i) the frequency of the class in a week (Number of days).
 (ii) the duration of the class in a day (Number of hours).
 (iii) the duration of the course (in months)
- 4.6 What were the minimum conditions for the passing out of the literacy test ?
 (i) Writing test
 (ii) Reading test
 (iii) counting test
 (iv) Others (Please specify)
- 4.7 How many examinations had to be conducted before all the 100 percent neoliterates passed ?
- 4.8 What was the sitting arrangement for Scheduled Cast/Scheduled Tribe neoliterates in the Class ? (a) They were sitting along with others.
 (b) They were taught separately.
 (put tick mark against one which is applicable). (c) They were not taught at all.
- 4.9 Which Section (Male/Female) of the community was regular in the class ?
- 4.10 Which Section (Male/Female) of the community was found to be intelligent.
- 4.11 Has the Village Panchayat received the grant of 0.50 P. per neoliterate from the Government. (Yes, No)
- 4.12 If 'Yes' in (4-11) above what has the Village Panchayat done for the village out of that amount ?
 (In this respect more emphasis should be given to the work done by the Village Panchayat in the follow-up programme for the retention of the literacy gained by the neoliterates)
- 4.13 Were the books and slates given to the neoliterates taken back from them after Gram-Gaurava ?
- 4.14 Has the Village Panchayat or the Village Shikshan Committee kept any Register showing the use of various library-books by individual neoliterate ?
- 4.15 If 'Yes' in (4-14) above, has it been kept up-to-date ?
- 4.16 If 'Yes' in (4-15) above, What is the percentage of neoliterate readers ?
- 4.17 What literature, normally the neoliterates read ? (a) Gram Shikshan Mohim literature.
 (Please 'tick' mark against those applicable). (b) Government publications regarding plan schemes.
 (c) Biographies of heroes and great men/women.
 (d) Mythological stories.
 (e) Newspapers and other political articles.
 (f) Others.

Block 5 : Regarding after-effects of the Mohim—

- 5.1 Has the reading habit of students in the Primary School increased after the Mohim ?
 (This should be asked to the school teacher with reference to the home-work and studies done by them under the direct supervision of their parents)
-
- 5.2 Give the following particulars regarding average daily attendance in the Primary School.
 (To be obtained from school records).
-

Item 1	During 1960-61		During 1961-62	
	Boys 2	Girls 3	Boys 4	Girls 5
(1) Total strength of the School (Number)				
(2) Average daily attendance (Number) ..				
(3) Average daily percentage attendance (percentage) Item (2)/item (1) × 100				

(5.3 to 5.9 to be put to the Gram Sevak).

- 5.3 Was any community work requiring peoples' contribution taken after Gram Gaurava in the village ? (Yes, No)
- 5.4 If 'Yes' in (5-3) above give the following particulars for each of the works :
 (Works, such as approach road, public latrines, Soakage-pits, school-Building, Chavdi, Panchayat Ghar, Drainages, urinals, Drinking water-well, Public Health Unit Building etc. may be mentioned).
-

Serial No.	Description of work taken during 1962-63	Total cost (estimated) if actual not available	Peoples' contribution in cash, kind or labour	Percentage Col. 4 × 100/ Col. 3	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

Block : Regarding after-effects of the Mohim (continued)

5.5 Has there been more or less contribution from the people after Gram Gaurava ? ..

5.6 Have the neoliterates themselves started approaching the Gram Sevak for guidance more after the Gram Gaurav ? ..

5.7 What concrete work the public institutions have done for the village after Gram Gaurava ?

(Regular attendance in clubs Mandals, Excursions or study trips to different parts of India or visit to exhibitions conducting more "Get-together" programmes, eradication of untouchability or scarcity by the villagers with co-operative or joint efforts may be mentioned here. Also mention starting of cutting, embroidery classes and/or class for handicrafts by the Mahila Mandal)

(1) Youth Club.
(2) Mahila Mandal.
(3) Shetkari Sangh.
(4) Other (Please specify).

5.8 To be asked to the Secretary of the Co-operative Society within the village

Please give the particulars of the members of the Co-operative society

Serial No.	Item	Before Gram Gaurava	After Gram Gaurava	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Total Khatedars			
2	Total cultivator members			
3	Percentage of cultivator member to total khatedars.			
4	Number of loans advanced during the year ..			

5.9 What is the experience of the Secretary of the Co-operative Society about the difference in the out-look of the villagers after Gram-gaurava, regarding society matters, co-operation and the unity of decision among the villagers ?

(The opinion of the Secretary should be supported by some documentary or concrete evidence in the village. Mere tall talks of the Secretary should not be taken into account. Put 'tick' mark against each which is applicable).

(a) There have been more members after the Gram-Gaurav.

(b) Those members have been availing of the loan-facilities.

(c) Recovery of the outstanding loans has been more speedy and effective.

(d) The Society has widened its scope by undertaking sale purchase activities with the co-operation of the villagers.

(e) There has been more deposits in the society from the members.

(f) There have been more meetings of the society after Gram Gaurav.

(g) There has been a suggestion to start a library on co-operative basis.

(h) A co-operative farming Society has been started by the villagers themselves after the Gram-gaurava.

(i) Compost is prepared in the village on co-operative efforts.

Block 6.

General observations of the Research Assistant

The observations of the Research Assistant regarding the impact of the Gram Shikshan Mohim on the Neoliterates and in the village as a whole are to be recorded here on the following points :—

- 6.1 The understanding capacity of an average Neolite- (a) Has started giving his attention to new ideas
rate :— and new practices advocated in the Plan.
(b) His curiosity has been aroused.
(c) Has started giving independent opinion.
(d) Has remained indifferent to new teachings.
- 6.2 Interest of the average Neoliterate in the village (a) Knows the minimum requirements in the
activities. village.
(b) Takes interest in Village Panchayat activities.
(c) The latest Village Panchayat election after the
Gram Gaurav was quite a contesting one.
(d) Has remained indifferent to village activities
and is concerned only with his occupation and
his family.
- 6.3 The initiative taken by the villagers in starting (a) The works were suggested by the villagers
community works with people's contribution. themselves.
(b) The work was started by people's contribution
even before getting any help from Block or
Government agency.
(c) The work was completed without outside help
by the villagers.
(d) Any other observations (Please specify).
- 6.4 Co-operative efforts and unity among the villagers. (a) Started a Co-operative Farming Society of their
own initiative.
(b) Started a circulating library on Co-operative
basis.
(c) Wiped out all major disputes among themselves
by Co-operative efforts.
(d) Started voluntary Youth Force with joint
efforts for the defence of the village against
dacoites, outlaws etc.
(e) Started welfare centres with joint efforts for
the people bit by natural calamities or for the
widows and parents of martyrs-soldiers.
(f) Performed marriages of their sons or daughters
on co-operative basis.
(g) Respected village leadership, and realised
own responsibilities to the village and their
nation.
- 6.5 Shedding of old customs and habits and adopting (a) Keep themselves clean and tidy.
new practices. (b) Have controlled their vices, and evil-practices
such as cheating, witch-craft, gangsterism etc.
(c) have become health-minded and now approach
doctors for vaccination, maternity, etc.
(d) Widows do not shave their heads.
(e) Women participate in the village activities
equally boldly.
(f) Voluntarily register the births and deaths in
the family.
(g) Exploit the services of the Gram-Sevak for
guidance in all developmental matters.
- (This should be emphasised for the villages which
are predominantly occupied by Scheduled
Tribes population).
- 6.6 Any outstanding work done by the villagers which
can bear as an evidence of impact of Gram
Shikshan Mohim on the villagers and the village
(Describe).

SCHEDULE-3—QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE SELECTED NEOLITERATES

Block 1— Identification Particulars

Block 2—Particulars of the selected neoliterates

Name	‘Code’
1.1 District	2.1 Sex (Male-1, Female 2)
1.2 Taluka	2.2 Age (in years)
1.2 Taluka	2.3 Household Occupation :
.....	(a) Principal
	(b) Subsidiary
1.5 Selected Neoliterate _____	2.4 If cultivator—
1.6 Other informant _____	(a) total land owned within the village
1.7 Date of Enquiry _____	(To be obtained (b) total land leased in the village
1.8 Name of Investigator _____	from the re- during 1962.63
	cords) (c) total amount of land revenue paid
1.9 Designation of the Investigator _____	2.5 No. of other neoliterates in the household of the
	selected neoliterate
1.10 Signature of the Inspector _____	2.6 No. of school-going members in the household
Scrutinizer _____	2.7 No. of illiterates in the household above 6 years,
1.11 Designation of the Inspector _____	and below 50 years in the household who either
Scrutinizer _____	do not go to school or did not enrol themselves
	among the neoliterates
	(a) between 6-13 years.
	(b) between 14-150 years.

Block 3—Results of the literacy test of the selected Neoliterate

3.1 Reading Test (Fluency should be judged in correct spacing of words)	(a) Read fluently (b) Read slowly without help (c) Read slowly with help (d) Read only partially without help (e) Could not read even with help.
3.2 Did he understand what he read in (3.1) (a) to (b) above ?	(a) Understood fully. (b) Understood partially (c) Could not understand at all.
3.3 Writing test (writing of numbers too)	(a) Wrote with ease correctly (b) Wrote with difficulty but correctly (c) Wrote partially correctly (d) Wrote wrongly (e) Did not make any efforts at all
3.4 Counting test (1 to 100 only and small calculations of money transactions)	(a) Counted with ease correctly (b) Counted with difficulty but correctly (c) Counted partially correct (d) Counted wrongly (e) Did not make any efforts
3.5 Simple additions and subtractions	(a) Can do easily and correctly (b) Can do slowly but correctly (c) Cannot do correctly (d) Did not make any efforts

Block 4—Observations regarding the self-knowledge of the Neoliterate

- 4.1 What is your age in years ? years
(The efforts made by the neoliterate and his attitude to be observed)
- 4.2 What was your age when you were married ?
..... yrs.
- 4.3 Tell the male and female members of your household separately—
(i) Male
(ii) Female
(See whether he can tell separately each sex counting even the small kids)
- 4.4 If you are a cultivator, what is your total land ?
(to be compared with that in item 2.4 Block 2.)
- 4.5 How much Land Revenue did you pay in 1962-63 ?
(to be compared with that in 2.4 (c) Block 2)
- 4.5 Have you anytime seen the particulars of your land in V.F. VII & XII ? When did you see last time ?
(Ask him the particulars from the form to verify)
- 4.7 What crops did you grow in the last season ?
(Observe his memory and the attitude)
- 4.8 What is the weekly budget for your household expenditure? (Observe only the efforts made or attitude he had to the question) .
- 4.9 What is your height ? (inches) (Observe his attitude and efforts he makes in knowing his height)
- 4.10 How much do you spend in a week on tobacco-chewing and smoking ? (Same as in 4.9 above)
- (a) told correctly and independently
(b) told approximately correctly (with ± 5 years)
(c) told incorrdtly
(d) could not tell indenpendently but made efforts
(e) did not make any efforts at all
(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) as in (4.1) above
- (a) told correctly without counting
(b) told correctly with counting
(c) told partially correctly
(d) told incorrectly but made efforts
(e) did not make any efforts
- (a) told approximately correctly without effort
(b) told correctly with efforts
(c) knows, but is reluctant to tell
(d) told partially correctly
(e) told correctly
(f) did not know
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) as in 4.4. above
- (a) He has seen and understood
(b) He has only seen but could not read it
(c) He could not see it, in spite of his requests
VLW
(d) He did not make any efforts to see i.e was indifferent.
(a) told all without efforts
(b) told all with efforts
(c) told partially independently and partially with help
(d) did not tell because he was reluctant
(e) did not remember anything
(a) told approximately correct effortlessly— keeps accounts
(b) told approximately correct, with some efforts keeps accounts
(c) told incorrectly
(d) could not tell because he was reluctant
(e) He is indifferent to budgeting
(a), (b), (c), or (d) as in (4.8.) above
- (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) as in (4.8) above

Block 5—Observations regarding change in the outlook and the living standard of the Neoliterate

- 5.1 How is the Neoliterate dressed ? (to be observed)
- 5.2 His or her inclination towards using soap for washing the clothes (ask the brand of the soap which he normally uses to see whether he has read it)
- 5.3 When does he/she oil and comb his/hier hair every day ?
(an indirect) question to get replies to (a) (b)....)
- 5.4 Did his or her children had their bath on the date of enquiry? Do they have it every day ?
- (a) wears clean-washed clothes
(b) wears unclean clothes
(a) He/She does use soap for washing the clothes
(b) He/She does not use the soap but has inclination towards using it
(c) He/She cannot afford to use soap
(d) He/She is indifferent to washing clothes with soap
(a) Does every day
(b) Does only periodically
(c) Does casually
(d) Does not do at all, but admits
(a), (b), (c) or (d) as in 5.3 above.

Block 4—Particulars of Mohim (continued)

- 5.5 How do you use the drinking water ?
- (a) Heat and filter on a piece of cloth everyday.
 - (b) Heat only every day.
 - (c) Do not heat or filter but use as we bring as it is not practicable.
 - (d) Has intention to adopt the practice in (a) or (b) above.
 - (e) Attitude indifferent towards heating and for filtering.
- 5.6 Where do your children answer their "nature's calls" ?
- (a) In the latrines.
 - (b) In the fields or in a place away from the Gaathan
 - (c) On the road side within the Gaathan.
 - (d) Just close and opposite their houses.
- 5.7 How do you use the vegetables and grains before cooking ?
- (a) Wash them with clean water and sort out the spoiled one.
 - (b) Only wash with clean water
 - (c) Don't wash but use as is available
- 5.8 Does the neoliterate feel shy to face the investigator or an official ? (To be observed by the R.A. especially in case of female neo-literates)
- (a) Has/shed her/his shyness but has no confidence in replying.
 - (b) Has shed her/his shyness but has confidence in replying.
 - (c) Has not shed her/his shyness
 - (d) Cannot talk to the stranger as the local customs do not permit to do so.
- 5.9 Are the children of the neoliterate clean and tidy ? (To be observed by the R. A.)
- (a) They are clean and tidy.
 - (b) are unclean but tidy.
 - (c) Unclean and untidy.
 - (d) neoliterate is making efforts to keep them clean.
- 5.10 What is the opinion of the neoliterate in educating his children ?
- (a) They can be taught only for reading and writing. Marathi upto the standard as in Mohim.
 - (b) They should be taught upto the Vernacular Final at least.
 - (c) They should be given even higher education.
 - (d) They need not be given education at all because they can be better utilised for small works in agriculture etc., within the village.
 - (e) his children are not sent by him to the school at all.
- 5.11 Do any female members of the family of the Neoliterate—
(Write 'Yes' or 'No' by observation in the house)
- (a) display "Rangoli" in front of their house ? (a)
 - (b) stitching of their own blouses etc. ? (b)
 - (c) make items of handicrafts ? .. (c)
 - (d) make any embroidery work ? .. (d)
 - (e) Spin the cotton yarn on charkha ? (e)
 - (f) weave mats, cloth etc ? .. (f)
- 5.12 Did the neoliterate get any leisure time in a day normally during off season (Yes or No)
- 5.13 If 'Yes' in 5.12 above, how did he make use of it?
- (a) takes rest and sleeps.
 - (b) chitchats with members of the family or neighbours.
 - (c) reads newspapers or books.
 - (d) listens to the village Panchayat Radio.
 - (e) keeps farm accounts or such other household work.
 - (f) cleans his house, cattleshed, etc.
 - (g) attends to the household work including looking after the cattle, service or oiling the tools and implements etc.
 - (h) joins other fellow villagers to do some community work.
 - (i) any other work (Please specify)

 Block 6 — Observations regarding the general knowledge and the Plan awareness of the Neoliterate

- 6.1 Where is China ? (with reference to India's border).
 (a) told correctly.
 (b) told incorrectly but made efforts.
 (c) did not know.
 (d) attitude indifferent to the question.
- 6.2 Which is the south direction ?
 (a), (b), (c) or (d) as in (6.1) above.
- 6.3 What is democracy ? (Lokshahi) (Question can be put in a different way)
 (a) knows and can express.
 (b) knows, but cannot express properly.
 (c) Does not know.
 (d) Attitude indifferent to the question.
- 6.4 When is the next General Election ?
 (a), (b), (c) or (d) as in (6.3) above.
- 6.5 Where is Koyna Project located and what is it meant for ?
 (a), (b), (c) or (d) as in (6.3) above.
- 6.6 Which are the basic chemical fertilisers now available to you ?
 (a), (b), (c) and (d) as in (6.3.) above.
- 6.7 Has the Neoliterate (if cultivator) been using the improved seeds or improved methods of sowing ?
 (a) He knows about improved practices and uses to.
 (b) He knows about improved practices but does not use.
 (c) Is not in favour of improved practices for some specific reasons.
 (d) He is indifferent to the use of new methods.
- 6.8 Is there a co-operative society or an Industrial Co-operative in your village ? ('Yes' or 'No')
- 6.9 If 'Yes' are you a member of the Co-operative Society or Industrial Co-operative? ('Yes' or 'No')
- 6.10 What can the Co-operative Society do for you regarding your occupation ? (To observe whether the Neoliterate is aware of the help he can get from the society)
 (a), (b), (c) or (d) as in (6.3) above.
- 6.11 What help or guidance can you get from your Gram Sevak ?
 (a), (b), (c) or (d) as in (6.3.) above.
- 6.12 Will you have vaccination against the epidemic if it outbreaks ?
 (a) Yes.
 (b) No, because I am against vaccination.
 (c) I have no opinion.
- 6.13 What is your opinion about voluntary Registration of births and deaths ?
 (a) It should be registered by people themselves.
 (b) It is Police Patil's work as he should obtain it from us.
 (c) It is not good to let out the birth of a child or the death of a person.
 (d) No opinion.
- 6.14 What is Village Panchayat expected to do in the village ?
 (a) Knows and has some suggestions, too.
 (b) Knows but is not interested in V. P. affairs.
 (c) Does not know, but is keen to understand it.
 (d) Does not know.
- 6.15 Did you participate anytime during last year in sramdan or did you contribute to any community work ?
 (a) Such occasions did not arise.
 (b) Participated by contributing in cash or kind labour.
 (c) Had no time to participate but was willing.
 (d) Did not participate.
- 6.16 What difference do you feel after achieving literacy ?
 (a) Self-confidence in all that he does or signs on in his occupation.
 (b) Self confidence in going to a big village for marketing.
 (c) More social with fellow villagers.
 (d) Others (Please specify).
-