

# *Maharashtra Literacy Scenario*

- A Documentation

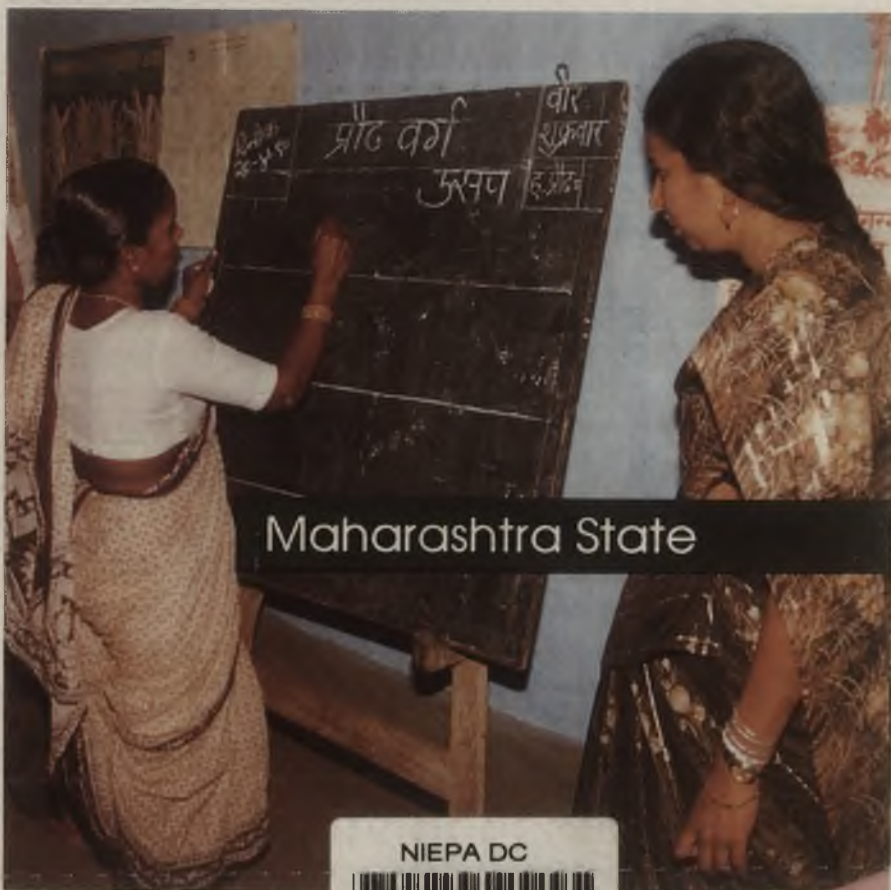


*National Literacy Mission*



# MAHARASHTRA LITERACY SCENARIO – A DOCUMENTATION

Documentation by: B.A. More



**NATIONAL  
LITERACY  
MISSION**

**Maharashtra State**

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*I* t gives me pleasure to present the report of Total Literacy Campaign — 'Towards literacy through Total Literacy Campaign' in Maharashtra.

*This has been possible due to continuous and dedicated efforts of the volunteers, teachers, the field workers of the education and other Government departments under the leadership of the District Collectors, and the Chief Executive Officers. Due to excellent mobilisation of the people at the grass root level there have been remarkable participation, social integration and spirit of voluntarism.*

*Maharashtra is one of the few States where the political leadership has given firm commitment to this programme. The State Government is firmly committed to implement the Total Literacy Campaign in phases by the end of 1995-96.*

*I express my deep sense of gratitude to the Hon. Education Minister Shri Salim Zakeria and Hon Minister of State for Education Shri Sadashivrao Mandalik for their valuable guidance and interaction with Adult learners through their visits to literacy classes.*

*I am also very grateful to Smt. Kumud Bansal, Secretary, School Education Department for her support and valuable guidance.*

*Pune  
Date : 1st May '94*

**B.A. MORE**  
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| <b>Particulars</b>                        | <b>Page No.</b> |
|---|-----------------|
| <b>Chapter I</b>                          |                 |
| Introduction                              | 1               |
| <b>Chapter II</b>                         |                 |
| Districtwise details of Literacy Campaign |                 |
| 1. Sindhudurg                             | 4               |
| 2. Wardha                                 | 10              |
| 3. Latur                                  | 15              |
| 4. Nanded                                 | 19              |
| 5. Jalna                                  | 23              |
| 6. Pune                                   | 26              |
| 7. Ratnagiri                              | 29              |
| 8. Parbhani                               | 32              |
| 9. Aurangabad                             | 33              |
| 10. Sangli                                | 34              |
| 11. Beed                                  | 35              |
| 12. Osmanabad                             | 36              |
| 13. Amravati                              | 37              |
| 14. Greater Bombay                        | 38              |
| 15. Kolhapur                              | 39              |
| 16. Yeotmal                               | 40              |
| Appendices<br>(I to X)                    | 41-50           |



## INTRODUCTION



*A visit of Shri Salim Zakeria, School Education Minister to a Literacy Centre at Village Bhoze, Tq. Khed District Pune*

## BACKGROUND

The main cause of poverty and backwardness in any society is lack of education. Education is key to the progress of nation. It brings enlightenment and awareness which helps in advancement of the country.

The country's literacy rate in 1947 was 15% and female literacy was an all time low i.e. 8%. According to 1991 census country's literacy rate is 52.21%. Article 45 of our constitution stipulated the universalization of Primary Education by 1960 and total eradication of illiteracy. However, these objectives could not be fully achieved. The Kothari Commission, therefore, gave special emphasis on adult education.

## CENTRE BASE APPROACH

There have been a number of programmes of adult education since independence. A major initiative was taken in 1978 with introduction of National Adult Education Programme. The programme was based on the establishment of adult education centres.

Till 1988 the programme was essentially "centre based".

An Assessment of centre based programme, shows that the results have not been commensurate with investment made. The causes of failure of centre based programme were unsatisfactory project management structure, weak monitoring systems, poor training and absence of a system of scientific evaluation of learning outcomes.

## LITERACY CAMPAIGN APPROACH

The break through came with the launching of National Literacy Mission on 5th May 1988 and establishment of National Literacy Mission Authority which is an independent and autonomous wing of Government vested with full executive and financial powers. The objective of National Literacy Mission was to impart functional literacy to the adults in 15 to 35 age group. Total Literacy Campaign is area specific, time bound result oriented and based on purely volunteerism.



## OBJECTIVES OF LITERACY CAMPAIGN

- i) Achieving self-reliance in literacy and numeracy.
- ii) Becoming aware of the causes of their deprivation and moving towards amelioration of their condition through organisation and participation in process of development.
- iii) Acquiring skills to improve their economic status and general well beings.
- iv) Imbibing the values of national integration, conservation of environment, women's equality, observance of small family norms, etc.

### LITERACY CAMPAIGN IN MAHARASHTRA

State Literacy Mission was launched in Maharashtra State on 2nd June 1988. The main aim of this programme is to achieve total literacy in the State according to norms laid down by National Literacy Mission by the end of VIII Five Year Plan. According to 1991 census, the literacy rate of Maharashtra is 64.87% which is above national literacy rate (52.21%). The male literacy rate is 76.56% and female literacy rate is 52.32%

Literacy Campaign was first launched in Maharashtra State in Sindhudurg district on 29.11.1990 and it was declared as totally literate on 4.11.1991. Similarly, Wardha district started the Literacy Campaign including the children in the age group 9 to 14 on 3.6.1990 and declared as totally literate on 24.3.1992. At present, Post Literacy Campaign is going on in Sindhudurg and Wardha districts.

Due to successful implementation of Literacy Campaigns in Sindhudurg and Wardha districts and in view of low literacy rate, especially among women in Marathwada region, Government of Maharashtra has taken a decision on 4th November 1991 to implement the Literacy Campaign in all the seven districts of Marathwada region from 1991-92 to 1993-94. Government has agreed in principle to implement Literacy Campaign in remaining districts of state in a phased manner.

### PROGRAMME OF ACTION

For the effective implementation of Literacy Campaign in the State, Directorate of Education (Adult Education) has prepared a detail action plan and submitted to Central Government through State Government.



The details are given below :

| Year    | Districts covered or to be covered under LC              |
|---------|--|
| 1990-91 | Sindhudurg, Wardha.                                      |
| 1991-92 | Aurangabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Jalna, Latur.              |
| 1992-93 | Beed, Osmanabad, Sangli, Pune, Ratnagiri.                |
| 1993-94 | Amaravati, Bombay, Yeotmal, Kolhapur, Raigad, Satara.    |
| 1994-95 | Buldhana, Nagpur, Nasik, Akola, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon.     |
| 1995-96 | Dhule, Solapur, Thane, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli. |

The project proposals of all the seven districts of Marathwada region viz. Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded, Latur, Parbhani, Beed, Osmanabad and three districts from Western Maharashtra viz. Pune, Ratnagiri and Sangli have been sanctioned by Executive Committee of National Literacy Mission Authority. Total Literacy Campaign of Sindhudurg, Wardha, Latur, Nanded, Jalna, Pune, Ratnagiri and Parbhani districts have been evaluated by external agencies namely, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, Indian Institute of Education, Pune, Karve Institute of Social Services, Pune. The latest position of programme is as follows :

| Districts Completed TLC | Districts under PLC | Districts under TLC | Districts in which TLC started newly |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Sindhudurg           | 1. Sindhudurg       | 1. Aurangabad       | 1. Kolhapur                          |
| 2. Wardha               | 2. Wardha           | 2. Sangli           | 2. Yeotmal                           |
| 3. Latur                | 3. Latur            | 3. Beed             |                                      |
| 4. Nanded               | 4. Nanded           | 4. Osmanabad        |                                      |
| 5. Jalna                | 5. Pune             | 5. Amravati         |                                      |
| 6. Pune                 | 6. Jalna            | 6. Bombay           |                                      |
| 7. Ratnagiri            |                     |                     |                                      |
| 8. Parbhani             |                     |                     |                                      |



A. visit of Shri B.A. More, Director of Education (Adult Education), Maharashtra State, to the Literacy Centre in Ratnagiri district



## DISTRICTWISE DETAILS OF LITERACY CAMPAIGN

### Introduction

As per 1991 census, the population of the district is 8,30,726 out of which 3,88,249 are males and 4,42,477 are females. The literacy rate of the district is 75.81%. Male literacy rate is 86.23% and female literacy is 66.87%.



Shri Arjun Singh, Hon. Minister for Human Resource Development, Govt. of India, New Delhi with Shri Sudhakarraoji Naik then Chief Minister, Maharashtra State on the dias at Sindhudurg TLC felicitating ceremony on 29-12-1991

### Target

A survey was conducted in the district during 1-7 October, 1990, by primary school teachers to ascertain the number of illiterates in various age groups. The survey revealed the following picture :

| Age Group        | No. of illiterates |         |        |
|------------------|--------------------|---------|--------|
|                  | Males              | Females | Total  |
| i) 9-14 years    | 66                 | 125     | 191    |
| ii) 15-35 years  | 5,557              | 22,273  | 27,830 |
| iii) 36-60 years | —                  | —       | 23,598 |
| iv) 9-60 years   | —                  | —       | 51,619 |

The target group in Sindhudurg district was 15-35 and 36-60 was optional.

### Environment Building

Audio and Audio visual taped recordings of the "Shale Baherchi Shala" and the "Aksharadhara" programme of "Akashwani" and "Doordarshan"

respectively were used to initiate and sustain the enthusiasm of learners and instructors throughout the campaign. Wall writings, posters, banners in villages and hoardings along highway were adopted as localised forms of mobilisation. These were complemented by rallies, Padyatras, streetplays, literacy related competitions and dramas. Appeals were printed and personally distributed to major section.

### Training

32 individuals, generally school teachers, were selected as resource persons and trained at S.R.C., Pune. These resource persons in turn trained 400 master trainers and master trainers trained 12671 volunteers. The volunteers were primarily 8th, 9th and 11th standard school children and educated unemployed youths.

### Teaching Learning Material

Each learner was provided with a pencil and learning kit and instructor received in addition

a roll up board, chalk and duster. The 3 primers named "Aple Shikshan" prepared by the S.R.C., Pune were supplied to individual learner. The volunteers taught these primers to adult learners in phases by conducting internal evaluation tests. The period of learning these primers was spread over the entire year.

## Enrolment

All the 27,830 illiterates in the age group 15-35 were enrolled and out of the 23,598 illiterates in the age group 36-60 only 11,937 were enrolled in TLC, as this age group was optional

## Achievement

Against 27,830 learners enrolled in the age group 15-35, 24,838 learners became literate and 11,937 learners enrolled in the age group 36-60, 7418 learners became literate. Totally 32,256 learners emerge from TLC as neo-literates. The percentage of achievement is 62.72.



*Honourabl Education Minister's participation in Literacy Drive*

## External Evaluation

The external evaluation of the campaign was done by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay during 22nd September to 4th October 1991.

For evaluation, 4,158 learners were enrolled in the sample villages in the age group of 15 to 60, out to which 2,548 learners were from 15 to 35 age group and 1,610 learners were from 36 to 60 age group. 1,970 learners of the age group 15 to 35 and 791 learners of age group 36 to 60, as such the total 2,761 learners in the age group 15 to 60 were evaluated in the sample villages.

The evaluation revealed the following picture :

| Scoring range | Age group    | Age group  | Age group    | Percentage |
|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
|               | 15 to 35     | 36 to 60   | 15 to 60     |            |
| 0-14.9        | 155          | 94         | 249          | 9.0        |
| 15-24.9       | 50           | 44         | 94           | 3.4        |
| 25-34.9       | 90           | 50         | 140          | 5.1        |
| 35-44.9       | 114          | 64         | 178          | 6.4        |
| 45-59.9       | 343          | 187        | 530          | 19.2       |
| 60-74.9       | 548          | 217        | 765          | 27.7       |
| 75-100        | 670          | 135        | 805          | 29.2       |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>1,970</b> | <b>791</b> | <b>2,761</b> |            |

## Observations of LC Evaluation by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay

### 1. The Participating Approach

In keeping with the NLM guidelines and in co-ordination with the District Collector (the Chairperson of the District Literacy Committee, DLC) and the District Adult Education Officer (DAEO) (the Secretary for the DLC), it was decided that the evaluation of the Sindhudurg literacy campaign would be in as participatory a manner as was feasible. This participatory character was operationalised within the constraints of our involvement in the evaluation being, due to various circumstantial factors,



only during the last phase of the implementation of the programme. The evaluation could not thus be a concurrent evaluation of the implementation, as would have been desirable.

## Findings, Adult Literacy Outcome

This report presents only the highlights as regards literacy outcomes among the adult learners. A detailed analysis of the performance of the learners on different aspects of the test, the relation of the learning to social and demographic aspects of the learners and instructors, to the regional characteristics of campaign implementation will be presented in a subsequent report.

The age group 15–35 has performed better than those aged 36–60, for each of the aspects of language, numeracy and literacy. This may be observed by considering the contrasting percentage of learners within the age groups for the D and A, A+ grades and by also considering the ungrouped means. The younger age of the learners, greater motivation to learn, the relevance of learning and the focus of the campaign on this age group, may be reasons that cumulatively result in the better success rates for the aged 15–35.

Both age groups show better results for numeracy than for language. In fact, the good

performance for numeracy is a noteworthy feature of the campaign outcomes. The predominance of women among the enrolled, their having to deal with market in the absence of literate males who may have seasonally migrated (as is characteristic of the region), and the ensuing oral numerical abilities already existing among the enrolled might be reasons for this good performance in numeracy.

Taking 35/100 marks as the suggested cut off point for basic literacy, we find that 76.2% of the adult learners in the age group 36–60, as high as 85% of the learners in 15–35, and 82.5% in the entire range of adult learners from 15–60 are able to attain a successful result in the test for literacy. The performance of both the age groups is even better for numeracy taken separately. For example, the success rate among the learners in the age group 15–35 for numeracy is as high as 87.4%.

A noteworthy feature of the campaign results in terms of literacy, is that a high percentage of learners attain scores in the range of 60 to 100 (the A and A+ grades). Given the complexity of the test, achieving these grades may be said to indicate attaining the 3rd level of proficiency in the kit and a performance according to the NLM norms. The percentage of such individuals in the age group of 15–35 is 61.8%.

## Objectives of the External Evaluation

The objectives of the evaluation were the following :

i) The primary and immediate objective of the evaluation was to assess the impact of literacy campaign in terms of literacy outcomes among the adult learners in the district. The major conclusions from the data collected with respect to this objective are presented

in this report. These conclusions were urgently required to assess the present status of the programme and to formulate the post-literacy programme.

ii) An additional major objective, though not of the same degree of urgency as the above, was to critically reconstruct the process of implementation of the

programme with special reference to the phases of implementation, the organisational structure at different levels, the co-ordination of different social and material resources towards the unitary time and location bound objective of the programme.

## **SALIENT FEATURES OF THE CAMPAIGN PROCESS**

In this section we will briefly draw attention to some of the problems faced during the campaign implementation. Of equal if not greater importance are the positive features of the campaign. Both aspects could provide useful lessons for other campaign districts. We intend to

only touch upon some of these points, which are derived from our field observations, group discussions and secondary data. A detailed analysis with substantiation will be provided when we will have processed the secondary data.

### **Some Weaknesses and Problems Faced and Overcome**

The early phase of the campaign preparation during October and November was very hectic. Office bearers at various levels mentioned that several phases-creation of the organisational structure, survey, environment building, training-had to be collapsed into each other. Consequently, some of the aspects suffered. The survey had to be conducted in a hurry with very little training for it. There were some inaccuracies, especially as regards age groupings. These were corrected later. Suggestions were made that more demonstration lessons during the training programme would have resulted in more effective teaching. The sustained contact between master trainers and instructors which was visualised, broke off after some time. The primary teachers, the Secretaries of the VLC, made up for this relative lack of guidance of the instructors and were consequently overburdened. We were informed that the district is short of about 400 teachers where vacancies have not been filled. This problem needs to be attended to urgently. That the teachers, despite several odds, played a major role in campaign implementation is to their credit.

### **The Strengths of the Campaign**

The Sindhudurg literacy campaign suggests important lessons for other regions. With suitable adaptation to local conditions, it could serve as a model for organisation structure and popular participation, in particular for rural areas. We draw attention to some of these major aspects.

The success of the Sindhudurg campaign appears to have been as a result of the following major factors :

1. The co-ordination of different social resources. The three primary ones among these were :
  - i) Government departments. The DAEO and the education departments played a major role, in association with the revenue and the rural development wing attached to the local self-governing bodies.
  - ii) Education institutions. The primary and middle schools at local levels and the middle and high schools at wider levels played a major part in the teaching-learning and in the training, respectively. They contributed their human resources by way of the student instructors, the Secretaries of the VLCs who guided and monitored the programme within the village and the Master trainers and the resource persons. The six colleges, in the case of Sindhudurg, played a limited role.
  - iii) Interested individuals, voluntary organisations, associations and unions, political representatives, the media and concerned individuals in organised/unorganised local communities. Popular participation and a sense of involvement in the success of the campaign was a hallmark of this campaign. To a large extent this might be credited to the leadership provided, the



organisation structure and to the environment building campaign.

2. The organised integration of these social resources at each of three levels through the formation of appropriate Committees:
  - i) the district,
  - ii) the taluka/block or section/ward, and
  - iii) the local community in the village.

This organisational structure created, in the case of Sindhudurg, a system of decentralised mutual accountability. It acted as a complement to the motivation and relatively spontaneous, self-accountability of the individual participants coming from the different social resources.

3. The allocation of primary responsibility for three major functions to the three social resources. This may not be always possible for the same societal section at each of the three levels and was not so in the case of Sindhudurg. The three functions are:
  - i) Survey-documentation-monitoring internal evaluation and financial and general administration. The office

bearers of the DAEO and of the education department played a major role in administering the programme. However, they were complemented by the primary school teachers for surveying and monitoring, and by the middle and high school teachers for internal evaluation.

- i) Training and teaching-learning. The schooling system played the major role as regards this function which was an extension of their on going activities.
- iii) Mobilisation, environment building and peoples' participation. Apart from the environment building measures mentioned above, appeals to various organised sections of the community from the leadership and the DLC helped to bring about widespread community support for the literacy campaign. There was no single agency that took on this function. It was mainly by the VLC and the TLC and the creative talent from non-governmental citizenry represented in them.



*Shri Arjun Singh, Hon. Minister for HRD, Govt. of India, while distributing the certificates to neo-literates of Sindhudurg district.*



## THE CHALLENGES AHEAD

The main challenge that confronts the campaign organisers at various levels is to sustain and advance the literacy levels in the learners through the post-literacy programmes. The sample data on literacy outcomes suggest that at present there are generally three categories of learners in each village. Their proportions might differ. About 15% of the learners still require guided learning so as to carry forward their learning to the 3rd level suggested by the NLM norms. They are in immediate danger of relapsing into illiteracy. Their instruction should continue under the guidance of their earlier or a re-organised system of instructors. About 25% of the adult learners could manage with occasional, though systematised guidance. A good 60% of the learners have attained independently retainable levels of literacy.

They would have to be guided into the uses of literacy through the Jan Shikshan Nilayams (JSN). Some suggestions may be made here. The traditional pattern of the JSN may not be adequate for campaign districts that throw up a large number of neo-literates at various levels of literacy. One has heard of innovative models that have been proposed in the Andhra and Karnataka campaign districts. These may be considered. Creative suggestions as regards decentralised involvement of schools, colleges and the local community have been made by participants in our group discussions. These may be considered and given organisational shape. The present structure of VLCs, TLCs and DLC could continue, now taking on the post-literacy task.

A major impact of the literacy campaign has been the new sense of integrative commitment to a cause that has been generated in the district at various levels and within different sections. In many ways, it is like a ray of hope in a larger, depressing societal context. The spirit that has been generated and the organisational structures created during the literacy campaign could be utilised to meet the developmental needs of the district. The new-found hopes and aspirations that we encountered among the

neo-literate and among their youthful student and educated unemployed instructors are a reminder of this wider developmental challenge. Confronting the developmental agenda for the district, in a manner that is concerted and functionally geared to the post-literacy campaign would be the best reward for the many who worked with a spirit of citizenship and voluntarism for the success of the literacy campaign.

### Financial Provision

Central Government had sanctioned Rs. 66.09 lakhs grant-in-aid.

### Post Literacy Campaign

The Post Literacy Campaign in the district was launched on 1st January 1992. The proposed target for the post literacy campaign in the age group 15 to 60 was 63,375. The revised target is 33,375.

274 Jan Shikshan Nilayams are established in addition to 140 Jan Shikshan Nilayams already functioning under R.F.L.P and S.A.E.P. schemes.

31,391 neo-literates are enrolled in the Post Literacy Centres, out of which 18,810 neo-literates were attending the classes during the month of February 1994.

The neo-literates have been provided with PL-1 primer prepared by the State Resource Centre, Pune. A "Shakshar Sindhu" magazine is being published every month. A short duration course in poultry, tailoring, nursery have been started in district.

The approved project cost is Rs. 57.04 lakhs out of which Rs. 38.00 lakhs is central Govt. share and Rs. 19.04 lakhs as State share. District has, so far, received Rs. 30.00 lakhs from central govt. State Government has sanctioned Rs 15.00 lakhs which is yet to be released. The expenditure incurred, so far, is Rs. 14.99 lakhs.



## 2. WARDHA

### INTRODUCTION

As per 1991 census, the total population of the district is 10,65,589 out of which 5,48,918 are males and 5,16,671 are females. The total literacy rate is 69.95%. The male literacy rate is 78.33% and female literacy rate is 61.02%. The age group selected for the campaign was 6–35 years. The campaign was implemented under the chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Wardha.

The objectives of the implementation of the campaign for 6–14 and 15–35 age group were :

- i) To strengthen the primary education system by preventing the drop out rate, improvement of educational standard, development of educational standard, development of training of resource personnel and the introduction of educational kits that would foster creativity values and learning through work and play.
- ii) For those who just could not go to school due to economic circumstances a system of non-formal education was conceptualised and implemented under this programme.
- iii) To impart literacy to adult illiterate learners in the age group of 15–35 year.

### TARGET

As per survey the number of illiterates identified in the age group 15-35 were 34,193 out of which 13,475 were males and 20,718 were females. The target in the age group 6 to 14 was as follows:

| Year    | Boys   | Girls  | Total    |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|
| 1990-91 | 59,748 | 52,771 | 1,12,519 |
| 1991-92 | 57,124 | 55,807 | 1,12,931 |
| 1992-93 | 55,630 | 52,795 | 1,08,425 |

The target for the age group 9–14 who were out of the school was approximately 20,000.

### ENVIRONMENT BUILDING

Towards the start of the campaign a public appeal was made to Government officials, office

bearers of the local self Government bodies at various levels, schools and colleges, voluntary agencies and trade unions at grass root levels. Posters, banners, wall writings and hoardings served to convey message of literacy. Several cultural programmes, meetings and discussion were held during the period. Saksharata dindies were arranged in number of villages and municipal councils. Prabhat Pheries, Kalapathak programmes and puppetry shows were also organised. Rangoli competition, Haladi Kumkum programmes for women were taken within the villages themselves.

### TRAINING

The training of Resource Persons was conducted by S.R.C. Pune. The resource persons in turn trained master trainers. The officials of education department at various levels in the district were given training with resource persons. These training programmes covered by Dy. Education Officers, Project Officers, Asstt. Project Officers and Supervisors of District Adult Education Officer's Office, B.E.Os and A.D.E. Is of primary and secondary education section. The training of members of Village Education Committees was carried out in December 1990. Most of the master trainers were school teachers and school students served as volunteers.

The training programme was also conducted for primary teachers for creativity, moral education and vocational education under the programme of 6 to 14.

### ENROLMENT

Against 34,193 illiterates in the age group 15–35, 32208 illiterates were enrolled in the campaign out of which 12,900 were males and 19,308 females.

Enrolment in the age group 6 to 14 was as follows :

| Year    | Boys   | Girls  | Total    |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|
| 1990-91 | 53,529 | 47,282 | 1,00,811 |
| 1991-92 | 51,391 | 50,383 | 1,01,774 |
| 1992-93 | 55,286 | 52,058 | 1,07,344 |

Enrolment in the age group of 9–14 years through 200 Non-Formal Education Centres is as follows :

| Boys  | Girls | Total |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 2,376 | 1,784 | 4,160 |

## EXTERNAL EVALUATION

External evaluation of the campaign was done by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay from 10 to 26 January, 1992.

3,793 learners were enrolled in sample villages and municipal councils, out of which 1,471 were males and 2,322 were females. Against enrolled 3,793 learners, 3,277 learners of which 1,261 males and 2,016 females were evaluated. The result of evaluation is as follows :

| Scoring range | Males        | Females      | Total        | Percentage |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| i) 0–14.9     | 32           | 88           | 120          | 3.7        |
| ii) 15–24.9   | 8            | 18           | 26           | 0.8        |
| iii) 25–34.9  | 10           | 30           | 40           | 1.2        |
| iv) 35–44.9   | 40           | 49           | 89           | 2.7        |
| v) 45–59.9    | 180          | 326          | 506          | 15.4       |
| vi) 60–74.9   | 447          | 808          | 1,255        | 38.3       |
| vii) 75–100   | 544          | 697          | 1,241        | 37.9       |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>1,261</b> | <b>2,016</b> | <b>3,277</b> |            |

Observations of TLC Evaluation by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay

Two aspects of literacy outcomes may be considered. The first part presents a total perspective on the performance of the learners by sex on the literacy test and the second part on the 14 items of the test in details.

## Part-I- An analysis of the whole

### LANGUAGE, NUMERACY AND LITERACY

76.2% of the learners attain at least 60% marks. While 78.5% of the males attain this level, the

women are not far behind with 74.7% achieving at least 60 marks in the test.

The males perform slightly better than females, specially at the higher levels of literacy.

Both males and females generally score higher marks in numeracy as compared to their respective performance in language.

## Part-II- An analysis of 14 (reading, writing, calculations, simple mathematical operation etc.) parts of language and numeracy.

Few observations are as follows :

1. In numeracy learners appear to have special difficulties in doing oral calculations and writing their responses in numerals and in working out divisions.
2. The difficult items for language appear to be reading an unseen paragraph with words containing joint letters.





## COMMENTS ON TLC EVALUATION BY TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, BOMBAY

### A) The Objectives of the TLC Campaign :

1. Literacy for the productive age group of 15–35 and a post-literacy phase i.e. operationally linked to the developmental needs.
  2. A special programme within same literacy campaign for the age group 6–14. This programme was aimed at cutting off the flow of new illiterates from the younger age group. It consists of :
    - i) An enrolment drive, in particular for the age group 6–8 years, so that all out of the school children have the benefit of formal education.
    - ii) Strengthening the primary education system through training of teachers, the development of training resource personnel and the introduction of educational kits that could foster creativity values and learning through work and play. These innovations within the formal education system were intended to improve attendance and curtail drops of making the classroom a more interesting learning environment.
    - iii) For those who just could not go to school due to economic circumstance, a system of non-formal education (NFE) was conceptualised and implemented.
- ii) The deputation of the staff from the nearby District Adult Education offices within the region to assist in a particular district literacy campaign helps to strengthen the campaign. This was found to have a positive effect in the Wardha campaign.
  - iii) The leadership and commitment of the CEO of Zilia Parisad and of the Deputy Director of Education (Nagpur Division) served to galvanize various sections for the campaign.
  - iv) The students from the secondary schools formed the major component of the body of the instructors. They were guided and trained by their secondary school teachers who together with the headmasters served as master trainers. Some of the teachers from both the primary and secondary schools were also engaged in the instruction of the adult learners.
  - v) The district education officials of primary, secondary and adult play a crucial role in a literacy campaign. The Wardha experience suggests that there was a noteworthy understanding and co-ordination between these three sections, contributing to the strengthening of the campaign organisational structure.

### B) Human Resource Mobilisation

- i) Wardha and Sindhudurg being the earliest campaign districts in the state, they did not have the advantage of the experience of other districts. However, there is a growing body of resourceful persons within the state who could share their experiences with the new campaign districts.

### C) Organisation

One of the important gains from the Wardha campaign was the strengthening of the VECs. They played a major role within the literacy campaign, especially during the second phase. The experience gained from serving as a decentralised forum for social accountability was fruitfully utilised for the programmes for

strengthening the primary education system. The VECs were becoming a major focus for the co-operative interaction of government officials, the school teachers, the gram panchayat members and interested individuals in the village community.

#### **D) Environment Building**

Several environment building measures were carried out during the first phase of the literacy campaign in Wardha. These served to motivate both learners and instructors and to create a climate for learning in the district. However, these measures did not result in an efficient organisational structure for monitoring and implementing the teaching-learning process in a disciplined manner. During the second phase of the literacy campaign, environment building was closely linked to a systematised organisational structure for monitoring the campaign and the teaching-learning process. As a result, the major gains in terms of literacy outcomes were seen during the second phase.

The first phase of the literacy campaign relied heavily on the sanghataks from the Adult Education Centres and the preraks of the Jan Shikshan Nilayams to serve as instructors. During the second phase, with the passing over of the campaign leadership to the CEO, Zilla Parishad, there was an efficient co-ordination between the primary, secondary and adult sections of the district education department and massive involvement of the teacher and students. Voluntarism in the cause of the literacy based on the spirit of citizenship was extended to include all educational officials and the teaching-learning community within educational institutions. Voluntary organisations as well, began playing a major role in the training programmes and in conducting non-formal education and post-literacy centres.

#### **E) The Survey**

The importance of an efficient and accurate survey cannot be underestimated, both for the purposes of the implementation of the campaign and its evaluation. Three surveys at different times were conducted during the Wardha campaign in order to arrive at an accurate estimate of the number of illiterates. The area of survey was a drawback in the Wardha literacy campaign. An accurate base line was achieved only after much effort and trial and error. This experience suggests that greater attention may need to be paid to the training and organisational mechanism for conducting the survey at the start of literacy campaign.

#### **F) Training**

In Wardha district, the resource persons were mainly district education officials. The master trainers were the headmasters and teachers of secondary schools who trained, guided and monitored the instruction imparted by the secondary school student instructors, mainly at the place of education—the secondary schools. The village based primary school teachers guided the student-instructors of the place of imparting the literacy the villages. There was thus a slight gap with respect to the training of the primary school teachers and sustained guidance of the student-instructors, between their place of education and their place of literacy instruction. It appears necessary that training be imparted at all levels within the district mainly by the teaching community.

Efficient monitoring of teaching-learning process for the adults and constant effort for the age group 6–14 are the distinctive features of the Wardha literacy campaign. The campaign has concentrated on the two crucial age groups in a related manner and has thus laid the basis for learning society within the district.



## FINANCIAL PROVISION

Central Government had sanctioned Rs.92.36 lakhs grant-in-aid. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 89.97 lakhs.

## POST LITERACY CAMPAIGN

The Post Literacy Campaign in Wardha district has been launched on 15th April 1993. This programme is being implemented through 571 JSNs out of this 16 JSNs are under S.A.E.P. scheme, 120 JSNs are run by secondary schools and 187 JSNs run by voluntary agencies and 247 JSNs run by Z.S.S.

32,208 neo-literates were emerged from the T.L.C. This is a target for P.L.C. in the age group of 15-35. So far district has achieved 100% enrolment.

29,261 neo-literates were attending classes during February 1994.

The district has purchased and distributed PL-1 primer prepared by S.R.C., Pune to neo-literates

The Z.S.S. has published "Sakshar Seva" a monthly as a mouth piece of Z.S.S. for the benefit of neo-literates.

The approved cost of project is Rs. 14.00 lakhs of which Rs. 9.33 lakhs is Central Govt. share and Rs. 4.67 lakhs is a State share. The district has so far received Rs. 5.00 lakhs from Central Government and Rs. 2.50 lakhs from State Government. Expenditure incurred by end of February 1994 is Rs. 6.77 lakhs. 415 neo-literates have completed the PL-1 primer.





## 3. LATUR

### INTRODUCTION

Latur district was previously a part of Osmanabad district. It came in existence from 15th August 1982. As per 1991 census, the total population of the district is 16,76,641 and literacy rate is 55.57% (Male 70.47% and Female 39.74%) District has submitted the proposal for Total Literacy Campaign to the N.L.M. in September, 1991 and the executive committee of N.L.M.A. had approved the proposal in the Executive/Committee meeting held on 11th December 1991. The campaign was actually launched on 26th January 1992

### TARGET

The age-group of 15-35 was selected to cover in Total Literacy Campaign. The proposed target of district was 2.50 lakhs, but survey was conducted and only 1,93,126 learners were identified in the age group of 15-35. Out of which 65520 were males and 1,27,606 were females. The number of females. The number of female illiterates are twice the number of male.

### ENVIRONMENT BUILDING

Environment building activity was started with "Saksharata Dindi" on 2 October 1991. An appeal was made by the guardian Minister to members of Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Municipal Council and Village Sarpanchas to support the campaign. A mobile van was utilized for creation of environment. Literacy messages were conveyed through 621 posters, 230 banners and 5007 pamphlets. Folk songs and theatrical performances of ballads with messages of importance of learning have greatly helped to create the environment for popularising the campaign. The voluntary community participation from all walks of life, students, teachers, village headmen, government officials and elected representatives has converted the campaign into a people's movement.

### TRAINING

A training of resource persons was conducted with the help of R.R.O. Aurangabad. The

resource persons trained master trainers, master trainers trained volunteers. A village co-ordinator was appointed for each village and ward in big towns.

### TEACHING-LEARNING MATERIAL

The Zilla Saksharata Samiti has purchased 2,43,625 primers of each Part I, II & III from R.R.C. Aurangabad. The District has prepared "Akshar Doot", "Akshar Deep", "Aksharnad" and "Savangadi" as a hand book at district level. The entire material was supplied to all the illiterates and volunteers.

### ENROLMENT AND ACHIEVEMENT

Out of 1,93,126 Identified illiterates, 1,67,714 learners were enrolled. The percentage of enrolment is 86.84. Out of which 1,55,349 learners have completed all the three primers. The percentage of achievement is 80.44.

### EXTERNAL EVALUATION

The external evaluation of Latur district Literacy Campaign was conducted from May 7 to 24, 1993 by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

In all 7401 learners were tested 34% of these were males and 66% were females (4913 females and 2488 males). 82% neo-literates have secured 50 or more marks and 54% of the evaluated learners score 70 marks or more. Literacy rate in age group 15 to 35 population prior to campaign was 55.1% and estimated literacy rate in the same age group after campaign is 74.4% thereby increase in rate by 19.3%.

### OBSERVATIONS OF TLC BY EXTERNAL AGENCY

- 1) Important objective of the campaign of covering the weaker sections of our society who are most need of literacy was fulfilled.
- 2) 51% of the instructors were female. 54% of the instructors belonged to weaker sections and minority communities, students formed



51% of instructors. The secondary school students in particular undertook a major part of the instructional tasks, under the able guidance of primary and secondary teachers. An additional 11% of the instructors were educated youth.

- 3) The problems of drought in the region during 1991-92, the limited rainfall, agricultural season, the period of vacations and examinations, the Zilla parishad elections and the unfortunate communal disturbances in late 1992, the instructional process for learners was faced with several interruptions.
- 4) Learners scored best in numeracy and then in reading and writing. Writing appears to have been a weak point in the instructional process.

### **SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE CAMPAIGN PROCESS**

Some highlights of the campaign process might be noted. The literacy campaign has been able to mobilise a large cross-section of society at various levels right down to the villages. There was a high degree of personal involvement in the success of the campaign.

Several individuals from scheduled castes and tribes, nomadic tribes, backward castes and minority groups have gained from the literacy campaign. The literacy campaign may be seen as a landmark in the social advancement of women in the district, widening their space for social relations and enlarging their sphere of communication.

The organisational structure was sound and a variety of environment building activities contributed towards creating a climate for adult and even primary school learning.

Several literacy activists, 'full time' and otherwise, have arisen through the campaign. These include government officials from the education and other departments, teachers and students from educational institutions who might be considered as the backbone of the campaign

implementation, members of voluntary organisations and the Teachers' Associations and other interested persons in the district. The campaign received substantial support from the elected representatives of the people at various levels. All these sections of society were ably coordinated by the campaign leadership in the cause of literacy.

The campaign has generated a congenial climate for the educational and economic advancement of the district. This needs to be taken advantage of during the post-literacy phase.

### **THE CHALLENGES AHEAD**

The literacy campaign has generated a felt need for education in the district. It is important to build on this basis of a "learning society" which has been created. All those interested in the advancement of literacy and basic education need to be involved. The post-literacy phase of the campaign will gain from this climate of learning and generalized support.

50% of the enrolled learners who have achieved NLM norms could immediately start on the post-literacy kits. Approximately 30% of the enrolled who have scored at least 50 marks in the test but might not have achieved the NLM norms need to complete the third literacy primer before beginning the post-literacy kits. These 30% might also be incorporated in the post-literacy phase of the campaign. Approximately 20% of the enrolled learners need to complete the literacy phase.

It would be difficult for the campaign organisers to concentrate both on the post-literacy phase of the campaign and also on those in the age group 15-35 years who might not have been enrolled and who still remain adult illiterate. These are primarily seasonally migrant communities and persons from nomadic tribes. It is suggested that the main concentration might be on a functionalised post-literacy phase linked to development, with those who have been left out from enrolment being attracted on their own to literacy through such a programme.







Under the Post Literacy programme 2,680 JSN kendra (each for 50 neo-literates) were opened. JSN kendra will function as reading room, library, evening class, demonstration centre and a discussion forum. Each Kendra will run one centre to cover the drop out or left over illiterates under Total Literacy Campaign. Volunteer will guide neo-literates over 5 days in a week on the post literacy primer and on 6th day all neo-literates would come together for mutual discussion on the subject which they covered during the week. Post Literacy text would be covered in 3 to 4 months. A set of 50 books will be supplied to each Jan Shikshan Nilayam Kendra.

135 Head Masters of Central Primary School or Senior Primary teacher or Middle School teacher would guide J.S.N. Kendra. The post literacy activities at village level will be carried out under the guidance of the Sarpanch and Secretary of Village level committee, who would also be known as JSN guide. 950 JSN guides will monitor the working of P.L.C. centre.

## ENROLMENT

All the 1,55,349 neo-literates have already been enrolled but due to the devastating earthquake in September 1993 the P.L.C. programme is disturbed. P.L.C. programme will be resumed again in about 3 to 4 months after normalization of routine life and resettlement of affected people.

## TEACHING-LEARNING MATERIAL

The District Monitoring Committee of Post Literacy Programme have procured and distributed 1,35,000 copies of PL-1. A booklet on agricultural subject has been printed and distributed. Sakshar Sadhana a monthly and Nav-Sakshar Sandesh fortnightly are being published by the District Saksharata Samiti. A book Sakshar Shetkari (Literate Farmer) has also been given to neo-literates. Agricultural extension workers disseminated information on agricultural subject to neo-literates during 10th July to 18th September 1993 under farmer literacy campaign. The demonstration on this subject has held in enhancement of farmers knowledge. Rural integrated development programme, small saving, Health, Revenue, etc. under the Post literacy Campaign are proposed to be initiated. The libraries in the district have been entrusted for adoption two villages for Post Literacy programme.

## TRAINING

A training programme is planned to all the concerned with its duration and number etc. as under :

| Sl. | Functionaries         | Number | Training Duration |
|-----|-----------------------|--------|-------------------|
| 1.  | Resource Persons      | 25     | 4 days            |
| 2.  | JSN Organisers        | 135    | 6 days            |
| 3.  | JSN Kendra Volunteers | 2,680  | 6 days            |
| 4.  | Village Workers       | 950    | 2 days            |

## FINANCIAL PROVISION

The Post Literacy project is approved for Rs.53.60 lakhs. Out of which the Central Government share is Rs. 35.70 lakhs and that of the State Government share is Rs.17.90 lakhs.

The Central Government has released so far a grant of Rs.18.00 lakhs. Out of which Rs. 0.82 lakhs have been expended upto February 1994.

## 4. NANDED

### INTRODUCTION

The population of Nanded is 23,30,374. As per 1991 census the literacy rate of Nanded is 48.17%. The male literacy rate is 64.38% and female literacy rate is 30.96%. The district has selected 9 to 60 age group for the T.L.C. The campaign was launched informally on 26th January 1992 and regularly on 1st May 1992.

### TARGET

The proposed target is 6.00 lakhs out of which 5.50 lakhs in the age group 9-45 and 0.50 lakh in the age group 46-60. But 6,62,487 illiterates were identified as per survey out of which 2,40,994 were males and 4,21,493 females. The revised target is 4.25 lakhs.

### ENVIRONMENT BUILDING

For environment building ZSS has organised kala jatha programmes, saksharata sindies, seminars, Patha Natyas, discussion, eassay competition, Kala Melava etc. 50,000 posters, 12,000 banners, 25,000 badges, 2,000 literacy flags, 2,000 literacy 'T' shirts, 29,000 stickers, 15,000 literacy caps, wall writings served to convey the literacy message at grass root level. District has observed 'Akshar Ganapati', 'Akshar Gudhi' and 'Akshar Dipawali'. District has prepared audio cassettes and distributed to each village.



### TRAINING

The 185 Key Resource Persons have been trained by R.R.C., Aurangabad in three phases of 4,2 and 2 days respectively. Key Resource Persons trained 3,525 master trainers in three different phases and master trainers trained 54,607 volunteers in three different phases. ZSS has conducted a total training for 8 days for all functionaries. Besides this, there are 6 resource persons, 77 master trainers and 1000 volunteers for Urdu medium and 106 Hindi medium instructors.

| Functionaries       | Phase I days | Phase II days | Phase III days | Total days |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| i) Resource persons | 4            | 2             | 2              | 8          |
| ii) Master Trainers | 4            | 2             | 2              | 8          |
| iii) Volunteers     | 4            | 2             | 2              | 8          |

### TEACHING-LEARNING MATERIAL

The District has used marathi primer "Akshardhara" prepared by R.R.C., Aurangabad, Urdu primer prepared by S.R.C. Jamiya Miliya Islamiya, New Delhi and Hindi primer prepared by S.R.C. Indore.

Z.S.S. has prepared "Sangati"-I, II, III, IV, 'Shiodori', 'Sakshar Sarita', 'Shetu', 'Bandhillaki', 'Bhagirath', 'Janadhar', 'Wata Swapanachya' as a supplementary material. District has also prepared a volunteer diary at district level.

### ENROLMENT

5,42,581 learners were enrolled in the age groups of 9-60 and the percentage of enrolment is 81.90. A flying squad visited frequently to increase the enrolment.

### ACHIEVEMENT

Against 5,42,581 learners, 4,45,022 learners have completed Primer I, 4,27,829 learners have completed primer II and 4,21,989 learners have completed Primer III. The percentage of achievement is 63.69.



## SPECIAL FEATURES

1. Zilla Saksharata Samiti has prepared handbooks namely 'Sangati' —1,2,3,4, 'Shidori', Manthan', Shetu', 'Bhagirath', 'Janadhar', 'Sukanu,' 'Saksharsarita', 'Atmashodh', 'Wata Swapnachya', Chetna', Aksharsadhana, Saksharateche Ware' etc. for functionaries.
2. Special teaching-learning material prepared for Urdu and Hindi Learners.
3. Flying squad has visited adult education centres frequently.
4. Conventions were held at beat level to involve social workers and public representatives.
5. District has observed 'Akshar Dipawali', 'Akshar Ganpati'.

## EXTERNAL EVALUATION

The external evaluation of the campaign was done by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay from 1st August to 15th August 1993.

1. The evaluation was carried out for 25,090 learners.
2. The evaluation was carried out for 126 villages and 27 wards spread over throughout the district.
3. The result of evaluation is as follows :

| Scoring range | 9-14 years   | 15-45 years   | 46-60 years  | Total         | Percentage |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 0-49.9        | 341          | 3668          | 328          | 4337          | 17.3       |
| 50-59.9       | 235          | 1684          | 110          | 2029          | 8.1        |
| 60-69.9       | 329          | 2728          | 160          | 3217          | 12.8       |
| 70-79.9       | 557          | 4969          | 302          | 5858          | 23.2       |
| 80-100        | 718          | 8421          | 540          | 9679          | 38.6       |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>2,180</b> | <b>21,470</b> | <b>1,440</b> | <b>25,090</b> |            |

4. Learning outcomes in terms of scoring range reveal that 82.7% learners have scored 50% or more marks.
5. 61.8% learners have scored 70% or more marks.
6. The number of learners scoring 80% or more marks are 38.6%

7. Number of neo-literates scoring less than 50% marks are 17.3%.

## OBSERVATIONS OF EXTERNAL EVALUATION OF TLC BY TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, BOMBAY

The Nanded District Literacy Campaign was marked by a high degree of social mobilisation of various sections of society, right down to the village level. Extensive social mobilisation and popular participation might be seen to be the major reasons for the comparative success of the literacy campaign. Participation was given a concrete organisational form at the district, taluka and village levels through appropriate literacy/education committees. An important long term gain from the literacy campaign has been the strengthening of the village education/literacy committees. This should have a positive impact on the primary education system in the district, which needs to be strengthened. Hopefully, with the proposed District Primary Education Programme to be implemented in the district, the Village Education Committee will be an important resource for the decentralised social accountability of the primary schools.



Voluntary organisations such as the Bharat Gyan Vignyan Samiti (BGVS), the Nehru Yuva Kendra and others, played an active part in environment building, training and the preparation of supplementary materials. Various environment building programmes that were based on the folk culture of the local people helped to stimulate motivation among both learners and instructors. These programmes, drew inspiration from the oral culture of the people cutting across the various communities that comprise the district. To this extent the literacy campaign might be seen to have contributed to the integration of various religious communities in the process of working towards a common objective—the eradication of illiteracy. Every attempt was made to utilise various festivals as an occasion to enhance motivation for literacy.

A significant feature of the campaign has been the local production of supplementary instruction/training material for various categories of participants in the campaign. This has helped to not only involve the educated middle class in the campaign but to contribute to the “education” of the literate. The district is working towards continuing this tradition of producing creative educational material during the post-literacy phase.

The campaign has been able to reach out to various weaker sections of society such as the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and nomadic tribes. A credit-worthy feature has been the active participation of Muslim women, despite past social inhibitions to learning and to moving out of the home. These women have also performed satisfactorily in the tests for literacy, an indication of their motivation.

Thanks to the efficient leadership and high degree of commitment of the Collector, the Chairperson of the District Literacy Committee,

there was an active participation of government officials from various departments, in particular, from the education department primary, secondary and adult. The secondary school teachers served as master trainers, guided their students in the instruction of the learners and assisted the officials in the monitoring of the campaign. The campaign had evolved a complex system of monitoring with various types of formats which should be useful to other districts. The monitoring system, while being good, was perhaps a bit exaggerated in the amount of time that it would have taken to keep pace with the various requirements for data. However, it served an important purpose of personal contact between the organisers and the learners at decentralised levels.

The campaign was not able to get as much support from the elected political representatives as would be desirable. However, the sarpanches in a number of villages played an important role in mobilising the village literacy committee. The headmasters of the primary schools together with the primary teachers played an active part in monitoring the campaign within the villages.

Considering the economic backwardness of the region and the inadequate state of educational facilities, the literacy outcomes among the adult learners have been credit-worthy. About 59% of the enrolled and attending learners have been able to achieve the high level of the NLM prescribed norms in the test (70 marks on the whole and 50% in each of the components of reading, writing and numeracy). About 82.7% of the learners have been able to achieve at least 50 marks in the test. A main challenge for the literacy campaign is to sustain the spirit of voluntarism and to continue the post-literacy phase giving it a functional and developmental orientation.



## FINANCIAL PROVISION

The approved project cost is Rs. 390.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 260.00 lakhs is central Govt. share and Rs. 130.00 lakhs is State share. District has, so far received Rs. 200.00 lakhs from central Govt. and Rs. 100.00 lakhs from State Govt. However, poor response of illiterates in the age group 46 to 60, the President, ZSS, has submitted revised proposal of target- 4.25 lakhs. E.C. of NLMA has sanctioned the revised proposal of target.

Accordingly, the revised approved project cost is Rs. 275.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 183.33 lakhs is central Govt. share and Rs. 91.67 lakhs is State share. NLMA has permitted to transfer extra amount of Rs. 16.67 lakhs to PLC; the Directorate of Education (Adult Edn.) has submitted a proposal to the State Govt. for transfer of extra amount of Rs. 8.33 lakhs to PLC.

The expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 250.81 lakhs.

## ■ POST LITERACY CAMPAIGN ■

### TARGET

Target of the district in the age group of 9 to 60 years is 4.25 lakhs and campaign was started in May 1993.

Post Literacy Project is proposed to be implemented as a process of improving life situations in addition to the retention of literacy. The activities under post literacy are as follows :

1. A post literacy primer for each neo-literate to hold transaction from guided learning to self-learning.
2. Material in the form of books as the subject so related to day to day life of neo-literates will be prepared by the subject experts.
3. A daily newspaper to make neo-literate aware of the happenings around them.
4. Weekly wall paper on subject of an contemporary interest and common concern, specifically, focusing on neo-literate's need.
5. Each Jan Shikshan Niiayam Kendra would function as a reading room, library, evening class and discussion forum for spreading awareness among the neo-literates.
6. Each Kendra will run to cover a drop-out or left out poor illiterate under the total literacy campaign.
7. A set of 50 books will be supplied to each Kendra.
8. A post literacy programme should be linked with the development programmes such

as universalization of primary education, immunization, family welfare programme, etc.

### ENROLMENT

The enrolment upto the month of February 1994 is 3,67,947 giving a percentage of 86.57.

### ATTENDANCE

1,90,687 neo-literates were attending the classes in the month of February 1994.

### TEACHING-LEARNING MATERIAL

ZSS has purchased 3,00,000 copies of PL-1 from S.R.C., Pune.

Supplementary literature is preparing with the coordination of concerned departments viz. Animal Husbandry, Health, Revenue, Zilla Parishad, District Information and Publicity Officer and other departments involved in post literacy programme.

### FINANCIAL PROVISION

The approved cost of the Project is Rs. 170.00 lakhs out of which Central Govt. share is Rs. 113.33 lakhs and State Govt. share is Rs. 56.67 lakhs. The Central Govt. has disbursed Rs. 13.33 lakhs. The expenditure incurred by the end of February 1994 is Rs. 82.94 lakhs.

Rs.95.00 lakhs from Central Government and Rs.40.00 lakhs from State Government. Total grant received is 135.00 lakhs out of which an expenditure of Rs.102.54 lakhs has been incurred by the end of December, 1993.

## POST LITERACY CAMPAIGN

### TARGET

The total target of the Post Literacy Campaign is 2,42,261 neo-literates (male 83,289 and female 1,58,972) in the age group of 9-35. The project was approved by E.C. of N.L.M.A. on 31st January 1994.

#### (a) Brief outline of the Post Literacy

1. The objective of the post literacy campaign is to cover left out and drop out illiterates and bringing their literacy levels upto the specified norms.
2. Retention, strengthening and consolidation of literacy skills of the neo-literates.
3. Induce self-learning in neo-literates.
4. Generate awareness with regard to developmental activities.
5. Developing linkages with various income generating programmes and family welfare programmes.

#### (b) Activities under P.L.C.

1. Post Literacy primer for each neo-literate to help transition from guiding learning to self-learning.
2. Self-learning materials related to day-to-day life.
3. A local daily newspaper and weekly wall paper.
4. Reading and other materials produced by S.R.C. and R.R.C. will be supplied to J.S.N., and Lok Shikshan Kendra. (L.S.K.).
5. A set of 50 books of different subjects related to day-to-day life will be provided to L.S.K. and books will be circulated among neo-literates.



### ORGANISATION STRUCTURE

4,840 L.S.Ks, one for 50 neo-literates, will be opened in the district. Lok Shikshan volunteer will be incharge of L.S.K. There will be 164 P.L.Cs at C.P.S. level, out of which 137 J.S.N.s are already functioning under S.A.E.P. and R.F.L.P. scheme. Additional 27 J.S.N.s will be opened.

### MONITORING

- (i) Gram Shikshan Samiti (GSS) will take the review of L.S.K. once in a week.
- (ii) Headmaster of C.P.S. level will monitor the P.L.C.
- (iii) At taluka level, there will be 2 to 3 area co-ordinators who could co-ordinate 10 to 15 J.S.N.s. A.P.O. will be taluka co-ordinator.
- (iv) Taluka level and district level committee will supervise and monitor the P.L.C. programme.

### FINANCIAL PROVISION

Zilla Akshar Jyoti Samiti, Jalna has submitted the project proposal of post literacy for 2.42 lakh neo-literates with a total budget of Rs.196.00 lakhs for period of 2 years to N.L.M.A.

After discussion, E.C. of N.L.M.A. approved the project for one year at a per learner cost not exceeding Rs.45/-.





### INTRODUCTION

As per the 1991 census the population of the Pune district is 54,94,336 out of which 28,36,601 are males and 26,57,735 are females. The literacy rate of the district is 71.05% Male literacy rate is 81.56% and female literacy rate is 59.77%.

The Saksharata Andolan Munch, Pune is (Pune District Literacy Munch) headed by Vice Chancellor of University of Pune as President and the Collector, Pune as a Co-President. The project proposal of the Total Literacy Campaign of Pune district (Rural) in the age group of 15 to 35 was approved by the E.C. of N.L.M.A. in July 1991 and the campaign was launched on 6th December 1991.

### TARGET

The campaign which initially envisaged to cover 5 lakhs adult illiterates in the age group of 15 to 35 as per the approved project report, was later actually conducted for 2,46,707 adult illiterates identified in the survey.

### ENVIRONMENT BUILDING

The campaign was actually conducted in three phases spread over a time span of almost 24 months. Badges, posters and pamphlets are the effective means used. For creation of environment 1821 Kala Jatha programmes were conducted. Z.S.S. has prepared the audio cassette on literacy songs with the co-operation

of well-known music director Shri Ram kadam. The novel concept of "Gaon Kacheri" (A village office) was administered in the district where all the workers from different departments came together on a common platform This accelerated the process of people participation to a great extent. The distribution of "Literacy Badges" (Amhi Sakshartache Gondhali) and the Identity Cards to the adult learner saw the increase in the attendance at literacy classes. The weekly radio talk infused a lot of zeal and enthusiasm among the functionaries of various levels and the adult learners as well. The introduction of "Nav Lok Jagar" to the neo-literates, Mahila Mandal workers, beat level workers gave an added boost to motivate the learners.

### TRAINING

| Functionaries    | Nos.  | Phase I days | Phase II days | Phase III days | Total |
|------------------|-------|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------|
| Resource persons | 91    | 5            | 2             | 2              | 9     |
| Master Trainers  | 1670  | 5            | 2             | 2              | 9     |
| Volunteers       | 26374 | 5            | 2             | -              | 7     |

### TEACHING-LEARNING MATERIAL

District has purchased 2,51,450 copies of Marathi primer Part I, II and III each.

## ENROLMENT

All the learners (2,46,707) identified are enrolled. There is 100% enrolment.

## ATTENDANCE

Final evaluation has been completed from 1st November to 5 November 1993. So, number of learners was nil in month of January 1994.

## ACHIEVEMENT

By the end of January, 1994, 2,43,799 learners have completed Primer-I, 2,39,657 learners have completed Primer-II and 2,35,467 learners have completed Primer-III. District has achieved 95.44% target.

## EXTERNAL EVALUATION

The external evaluation of campaign is done by Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune from 1-5 November, 1993.

## FINANCIAL PROVISION

The project cost is Rs. 151.48 lakhs out of which Rs.100.99 lakhs is Central Government share and Rs. 50.49 lakhs is State Government share. Central Government has released an amount of Rs.

100.00 lakhs and State Government has released an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. The district has so far received an amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs out of which the expenditure incurred by the end of January, 1994 is Rs.129.42 lakhs.

## POST LITERACY AND CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMME OF PUNE DISTRICT

Post Literacy Campaign project of Pune district was approved by E.C. of N.L.M.A. on 1st February 1994.

## TARGET

The total target population for post literacy programme of Pune district is approximately three lakhs.

1. Neo-literates in the age group of 15-35 are, 2,46,707 out of out of which (approximately) two lakhs are expected to reach the stage of literacy.
2. Children in the age group 6 to 14 are 60,000. Literacy classes would be continued for the remaining forty-six thousand adult learners as a part of post literacy phase till the time they achieve literacy level.

## SPECIAL FEATURES

- |  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| 1. District has provided identity card to each illiterate.                   | paign by Rotary Club, Ganeshkind, Pune.   | Hon'ble Union Minister for Human Resource Development, New Delhi, Hon'ble Education Ministers, Maharashtra State, have encouraged all the political workers in the district for their participation in the literacy campaign of the district. |   |
| 2. District has collected an amount of Rs. 11,91,813 as a local fund.        | 6. Frequent taluka-wise tour programmes of local press reporters and correspondents to see for themselves the realities of the literacy campaign. |   | 9. Publication of audio-cassette of songs sung by literacy workers based on the importance of literacy. |
| 3. Poster competition of students at Inter-college level.                    | 7. Establishment of Mahila Mandals in the villages on a larger scale.   |   |   |
| 4. Free health check-up programmes for adult learners on "World Health Day". | 8. The visits to Pune district of the Hon'ble Union Minister of Defence and the   |   |   |
| 5. Publication of posters based on literacy cam                              |   |   |   |



## BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE POST LITERACY CAMPAIGN

1. Basic Objectives of the post literacy movement are—
  - (a) Retention of literacy skills
  - (b) Continuation of basic skills in the three areas (Reading, Writing and Numeracy).
  - (c) Developing the inherent skills of neo-literates through literacy.
  - (d) Awareness of developmental issues—possibilities and potentials.
2. Basic manpower, planning, organisational structure and strategy for implementation of post literacy training and re-orientation and environment building activities.
3. Institutional building approach through—
  - (a) College participation
  - (b) Voluntary cell

Voluntary cell to ensure the participation of voluntary agencies not only in literacy and post literacy campaign but also in all the developmental activities undertaken by either voluntary agencies or Government.

- (c) Formation of Mahila Mandal, at least one per village
- (d) Experiment in responsive administration. Any development movement does not succeed unless the administration takes steps to carry out the programme, function in the responsive manner. Concept of "Gaon Kacheri" has definitely caused to create awareness among people about their local problems and the effect of the responsive administration related to it.
- (e) Linking literacy with development.

## TEACHING-LEARNING MATERIAL

- (i) Pragat Vachan Part I&II developed by S.R.C. will be used.

- (ii) Weekly "Saptahik Nav-Lokjagar"
- (ii) Preparation of a text book on "Resource literacy"

## MONITORING

6000 centres will be identified (each for 50 neo-literates) for total of 3,07,312 neo-literates. Each post literacy centre will be run by individual, voluntarily. The primary teachers who have been working as beat deputy co-ordinator will assess the neo-literates and will study the reasons of shortfall. B.E.O., B.D.O. and Tahsildar will monitor the P.L.C. programme at taluka level and will give the report to the district.

## EVALUATION

Internal as well as external evaluation will be done.

## FINANCIAL PROVISION

The total budget estimated for the entire Post Literacy Campaign is Rs. 122.92 lakhs @ Rs.40/- per head

The 2/3 share of N.L.M. will be Rs.81.94 lakhs.

The 1/3 share of State Government will be Rs.40.98 lakhs.



*Shri Salim Zakaria, Hon. School Education Minister Maharashtra State visited Literacy Centre at Village Bhare Tal. Mulshi district Pune accompanied by Shri Nitin Kareer, Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Pune Shri Ashok Mohal, M.L.A., Shri Hagavane, Speaker, Panchayat Samiti, Haveli*

## 7. RATNAGIRI

### INTRODUCTION

According to 1991 census, the population of Ratnagiri district is 15,39,416 out of which 6,96,132 are male and 8,43,2284 females. The literacy rate is 62.70% (Male 76.64% and female 51.61%).

### TARGET

T.L.C. project for 15-60 age group of illiterates was approved by EC of NLMA on 8/10 March 1992 and launched on 1st April 1992 under the leadership of Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad. The proposed target in the age group 15-60 (Age group 46-60 is optional) is 2.20 lakhs and target after survey is 2,03,687.

### ENVIRONMENT BUILDING

The one act play "Whaya mi Savitribai", "Dnyan Jyoti" marching, Akshar Kranti Week, public involvement campaign these innovative activities gave boost to campaign through mobilisation of masses in the district. Akshar Dipawali was also observed. Slides on Literacy and Health prepared by Mr.&Mrs. Parulkar was shown. District has prepared a video cassette entitled "Ratnakshar Gatha". This helped to create awareness in illiterate. A video cassette on "Whay mi Savitribai" prepared by Smt. Sushma Deshpande was exhibited throughout district. Orientation course was organised on 2nd and 3rd May 1993 for members of Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, M.L.As and M.Ps. etc.

### TRAINING

72 resource persons, 1610 master trainers and 98,439 volunteers were trained by Z.S.S.

### TEACHING-LEARNING MATERIAL

District has purchased 2,31,500 copies of Marathi Primer I,II,III and each 2,000 of Urdu primers.

### ENROLMENT

1,40,411 learners in the age group of 15 to 45 and 63,276 learners in the age group of 46-60 were enrolled. The total enrolment is 2,03,687. The Percentage of enrolment is 100.

### ATTENDANCE

1,29,295 learners in the age group of 15 to 45 and 49,550 learners in the age group 46-60 were present. The total attendance in the month of February 1994 was 1,78,845. The percentage of attendance is 87.80.

### ACHIEVEMENT

By the end of February 1994, 1,29,920 learners have completed Book Iii. The district has achieved 63.78% goal.

### EXTERNAL EVALUATION

The final evaluation study of "Ratnagiri District Literacy Campaign" was carried out by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay from 23rd December 1993 to 8th January, 1994. The study covered 103 revenue villages and 4 wards, one each from 4 municipal council. In all 10,865 adult learners in the two age groups 15 to 45 and 46 to 60 were tested. These formed 86.2% of the enrolled in the sample unit of campaign. 83% of the learners were female. 67% of the learners in the age group of 15 to 45 score over 70 marks in the literacy test. In both the age groups taken as a whole the percentage is 60.2 due to the comparatively lower performance of the older age group of 46 to 50. 75.6% of all the learners score more than 50 marks in the test.

### THE DETAILS OF THE SCORING RANGE :

| Scoring range      | Age Group    | Age Group    | Total         | Percentage |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
|                    | 15-45        | 46-60        |               |            |
| 0 to 49.9          | 1,459        | 1,193        | 2,652         | 24.4       |
| 50 to 59.9         | 467          | 149          | 616           | 5.7        |
| 60 to 69.9         | 759          | 295          | 1,054         | 9.7        |
| 70 to 79.9         | 1,493        | 357          | 1,850         | 17.0       |
| 80 to 100          | 3,956        | 737          | 4,693         | 43.2       |
| <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>8,134</b> | <b>2,731</b> | <b>10,865</b> |            |

The male score better than the female.



## OBSERVATIONS ON LITERACY CAMPAIGN BY TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, BOMBAY

The final evaluation study of the "Ratnagiri District Literacy Campaign" was carried out from December 23, 1993 to January 8, 1994. This field trip was preceded by three earlier ones in order to acquaint oneself with the field and to study the campaign in process. The study covered 103 campaign revenue villages and four wards, one each from four municipal councils. These sample units formed roughly 10% of the units of the campaign organisation. In all 10,865 adult learners in the two age groups of 15 to 45 and 46 to 60 were tested. These formed 86.2% of the enrolled in the sampled units of the campaign. In addition, group discussions were held at village/ward level, and with the taluka level activists and the members of the executive of the "District Literacy Committee". Some of the salient features of the literacy campaign are briefly mentioned below.

83% of the learners were female. The campaign was able to reach out to the various weaker sections of society such as the SC, ST, NT, Neo-Buddhists and the other backward castes (OBCs). About 82% of the learners belonged to these sections. A major constituent were the OBCs who formed 66.4% of the sampled learners. Considering the peasant economy of the region, we find that 58.4% of the learners were petty cultivators and 22.5% were agricultural labourers. In addition 12.6% were housewives.

Women participated actively in the campaign, not only as learners. About 40% of the instructors were female. A good 66.3% of the instructors belonged to the weaker sections of society. 50.3% of the instructors were OBCs.

Secondary school students under the guidance of their teachers played an important part in the campaign. About 24.8% of the instructors were secondary school students, primarily from eighth, ninth and eleventh standards. Towards the latter phase campaign the primary school teachers who had been monitoring and guiding the instruction of the school students, themselves took on the role of instructors. We thus find that about

63% of the learners reported being taught by school teachers. The formal primary and secondary schooling system, comprised both of students and teachers, may be said to have been the backbone of the campaign. They were ably supported by the government officials at the decentralized levels, in particular, by the education officials of primary, secondary and adult.

An innovative feature of the organisational structure of the literacy campaign was the combination of the system of training and monitoring of the teaching-learning process. The education officials together with the primary and secondary school teachers (some of whom were appointed as full timers on lien) served as master trainers as well as persons responsible for the monitoring at the Beat/Zone level downwards. This helped to maintain ongoing personal contact with the instructors and learners and also ensured sustained training.

Environment building activities made extensive use of the folk culture of the people. Festival occasions were used for creating an environment for literacy. Organisations and individuals from the voluntary sector took an active part in these activities. The Ratnagiri campaign was also marked by a comparatively high degree of participation of and support from the elected representatives. Some of the sarpanches played a crucial role in mobilising the village education/literacy committees. A setback to the campaign was received as a result of the change in its leadership, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chairperson of the District Literacy Committee. However, the campaign was able to overcome these difficulties. One hopes that the post-literacy phase of the campaign under the new leadership with the support of elected representatives, will be conducted with renewed vigour.

An important feature of the campaign, which has been picked up by the other literacy campaigns, has been the organisation of the



women into mahila mandals. The organisation structure of the mahila mandals, the village education/literacy committees, and the nodal agencies of the voluntary organisations at the taluka levels is likely to play an important role during the post literacy phase of the campaign. The literacy campaign has also been able to mobilise at various stages the support of the Bombay based mandals of migrant residents of Ratnagiri.

Some weaknesses of the campaign have been problems related to the conduct of the survey. This was remedied at a later stage. The training of the primary teachers during the second phase of teaching-learning was delayed. A major responsibility for the campaign fell on the shoulders of the teachers. It is hoped that during the post-literacy phase this responsibility will be shared by the officials from other development departments and by the voluntary organisations in the region. The literacy campaign could also take advantage of the environment that has been created for education in the region in order to strengthen the primary schooling system through the village education committees.

In the external evaluation, about 67% of the learners in the age group 15 to 45 score over 70 marks in test for literacy. In both the age groups taken as a whole, this percentage is 60.2% due to the comparatively lower performance of the older age group of 46 to 60. 75.6% of all the learners scored more than 50 marks in the test. All these 75.6% of the enrolled learners could be incorporated into the postliteracy phase of the campaign after their learning levels have been brought up to the NLM norms.

Considering the mean performance, one finds that the male scored better than the female. The learners appeared to have some difficulty in writing, which has a comparatively lower mean score as compared to numeracy and reading, in that order of better performance.

The NLM norms require that learners score at least 70 marks on a standardised test together with at least 50% marks in each of the

components of reading, writing and numeracy. 62.9% of the learners in the age group 15-45 achieved these levels, which is a credit-worthy performance for the district. About 36.2% of the learners in the age group 46-60 achieved these levels. On the whole, for the both age groups, the percentage is 55.6. One estimates that the district has been able to arrive at 98,763 neo-literates who were able to reach the high norms set by the NLM. The literacy rate for the age group 7 and above in the district, according to the 1991 Census, was 62.7%. As a result of the literacy campaign, one estimates that the literacy rate for the age group 7 and above has been raised to 70.3%. The rise in the literacy rate for the age group 15 to 60, which was the focus for the campaign, is likely to be even higher. However, the Census has not yet provided the population and literates according to various age groups.

The NLM has set a very ambitious and generally unattainable expectation that 80% of the identified illiterates should attain the above mentioned norms on the test before the district can be declared as totally literate in a defined age group. 57.8% of the identified illiterates in the age group 15 to 45 and 27.9% in the age group 46 to 60 attained the NLM norms. This gives an overall success rate of 48.5% of the identified illiterates attaining the high NLM norms. This does not qualify the district for totally literacy declaration. However, we consider the performance of the district a creditable one and perhaps close to the best that can be attained within the overall constraints of a literacy campaign.

### **Financial Provision**

The approved project cost is Rs. 147.00 lakhs out of which Central Government share is Rs. 98.00 lakhs and State Govt. share is Rs. 49.00 Lakhs. Central Government has released an amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs and State Govt. has released an amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs. The district has, so far, received total amount of Rs. 105.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 71.21 is incurred by the end of February 1994.



## 8. PARBHANI

### INTRODUCTION

According to 1991 census, the population of the district is 21,13,168 out of which 10,81,008 are males and 10,32,168 are females. The literacy rate of the district is 47.58% (male 64.90% and female 29.41%). The project proposal of Parbhani district was sanctioned in the Executive Committee meeting of National Literacy Mission on 7/8-5-1991 for the age group of 15-45 and the campaign was started from 1st January 1992.

### TARGET

Proposed target in the age group of 15-45 is being 4.50 lakhs and target after survey is 4,26,339.

### ENVIRONMENT BUILDING

Akshar Diwali, Akshar Raksha Bandhan, Akshar Chetna, Saksharata Pandharwada are the notable features of environment building activity. It has created tremendous enthusiasm in the rural masses. Powerful social messages were disseminated through songs, dance, lectures, poster exhibitions and video programmes, "Saksharata Jyot, cycle rallies and kalapathak programmes were also organised by Zilla Saksharata Samiti.

### TRAINING

169 Resource Persons, 2650 Master Trainers and 40055 Volunteers were trained for 7 days.

### TEACHING-LEARNING MATERIAL

Zilla Saksharata Samiti has purchased Marathi and Urdu primers. The details are given below:

| Primer     | Part I   | Part II  | Part III |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Marathi | 4,96,000 | 4,86,000 | 3,66,000 |
| 2. Urdu    | 23,000   | 12,800   | 12,600   |

### ENROLMENT

By the end of February 1994 total number of learners enrolled are 3,88,558 and the percentage of enrolment is 91.14%.

### ATTENDANCE

2,62,225 learners were present in the month of February 1994.

### ACHIEVEMENT

3,03,172 learners have completed primer-I; 2,75,354 have completed primer II and 2,61,691 have completed primer III. The percentage of the achievement is 61.38%.

### SPECIAL FEATURES

- 1) Organisation of frequent visits by flying squads.
- 2) Class I officer is appointed as Liaison Officer for each taluka.
- 3) For neo-literates and volunteers "contact fortnight" was observed from 1st to 15th November 1993.
- 4) Special coaching was organised from 27.12.1993 to 31.12.1993 to rectify the mistakes committed by neo-literates.
- 5) Teacher, Talathi, Gramsevak convention was organised during campaign period.

### EXTERNAL EVALUATION

The external evaluation of campaign have been done by Karve Institute of Social Sciences, Pune from 25.2.94 to 4.3.94. The Data is under scrutiny and final report is awaited.

### FINANCIAL PROVISION

The approved project cost is Rs.292.50 lakhs out of which Rs.195.00 lakhs is Central Govt. share and an amount of Rs.97.50 lakhs is State share. Central Govt. has released Rs.165.00 lakhs and Stage Govt. has released Rs.45.00 lakhs. The district has so far received an amount of Rs.210 lakhs. Out of which Rs.175.53 lakhs have been expended.

## 9. AURANGABAD

| Training Functionaries | Nos.  | Phase I days | Nos.  | Phase II days | Nos.  | Phase III days | Total days |
|------------------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|----------------|------------|
| Key Resource Persons   | 44    | 4            | 35    | 3             | 38    | 2              | 9          |
| Resource Persons       | 456   | 4            | 361   | 3             | 298   | 2              | 9          |
| Master Trainers        | 4450  | 4            | 3227  | 3             | 3665  | 2              | 9          |
| Volunteers             | 38947 | 4            | 30194 | 3             | 30193 | 2              | 9          |

### INTRODUCTION

According to 1991 census the population of the Aurangabad district is 22,09,476. Out of which 11,48,190 are males and 10,61,286 are females. The literacy rate of the district is 56.98% (male 72.93% and female 39.64%). The total literacy campaign project proposal of the Aurangabad district was approved by Executive Committee of National Literacy Mission Authority on 10th March 1992 and launched on 15th August 1992.

The campaign is headed under the Chairmanship of distinguished freedom fighter Padmabhushan Govindbhai Shroff and the Collector, Aurangabad as Executive Chairman.

### TARGET

The proposed target in the age group 15 to 45 is 3.50 lakhs. The target after survey is 3,45,991 out of which 1,13,192 are males and 2,32,799 are females

### ENVIRONMENT BUILDING

Aurangabad Zilla has created favourable environment in the district through the organisation of programme of 104 kalapathanatya. A notable artist Prof. Lakshamanrao Deshpande and his assistant Shri Vilas Salunke have conducted training programme for artists at Taluka level.

Film slides were shown in cinema theatre, cable T.V. was effectively used for giving literacy messages. "Vichchha Mazi Puri Kara", a drama was performed by the famous cinema actress Smt. Usha Chavan. The Pathanatyas "Livayala Siku Chala, Vichayala Siku Chala" written by Shri R.R. Borade was demonstrated Shri Nana Patekar a famous Cine Artist was also closely associated with this campaign.

"Akshar-Utsav", "Akshar Sevak", "Aksharvrat" programmes were observed which gave boost

to campaign. For experimentation of various activities in connection with Total Literacy Campaign, a Khirdi village adopted by the Regional Resource Centre, Aurangabad.

Audio cassettes on literacy songs were prepared and used effectively for spreading messages on literacy. A special column in daily newspaper "Lokmat" was reserved for giving reply to the questions of neo-literates. Member of Executive Committee have adopted Talukas for close supervision, monitoring and guidance. Training programmes were sponsored by the public as a result there was a saving

### TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL

Zilla Saksharata Samiti has purchased Marathi primer - I, 38,7810, Primer - II, 36,4000, Primer - III, 3,38,900 respectively and Urdu Primer I, II & III 30,000 respectively

### ENROLMENT

3,34,701 learners have enrolled by the end of February 1994 percentage of enrolment is 96.73.

### ATTENDANCE

2,86,854 learners were attending the class during the month of February 1994. Percentage of attendance is 82.91.

### ACHIEVEMENT

1,54,920 learners have completed book III. The percentage of achievement is 44.77.

### FINANCIAL PROVISION

The approved cost of the project is Rs.277.50 lakhs. Out of which Rs.151.66 lakhs is Central Govt. share and Rs.75.84 lakhs is State Govt. share. Central Govt. has released an amount of Rs.125 lakhs and State Govt. released an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs. District has, so far, received an amount of Rs.175.00 lakhs out of which Rs.142.27 lakhs is incurred by the district.



## 10. SANGLI



*Awareness through environment building, plantation and Saksharata Dindi at Tasgaon district Sangli (10-7-1993)*

### INTRODUCTION

As per 1991 census, the population of the district is 21,97,977 and literacy rate is 62.61% and male literacy rate is 74.83% and female literacy rate is 49.94% (above + 7 age). The campaign was launched on 15th June 1993.

### TARGET

As per survey, a target in the age group 15-45 is 2,95,105 out of which 91,078 are males and 2,04,027 are females

### ENVIRONMENT BUILDING

Zilla Saksharata Samiti has prepared 20,000 posters, 8,000 banners, 40,000 metal badges for environment building. Cultural programmes and Kalajatha programmes were organised in 486 villages. Literacy message is printed on State Transport buses. Wall writing served to convey literacy message at grassroot level. "Sangli Saksharata Sandesh", a fortnightly, has been published by Zilla Saksharata Samiti on 2nd October, 1993

### TRAINING

Training of the 40 resource persons has been conducted by State Resource Centre, Pune at district level. Resource persons trained 1,201 master trainers at block level and master trainers trained 28,533 volunteers at village level

### TEACHING-LEARNING MATERIAL

Zilla Saksharata Samiti has purchased the 2,76,837 Marathi Primer 'Apale Shikshan' prepared by

State Resource Centre, Pune. Zilla Saksharata Samiti has developed Kannad Primer with the help of State Resource Centre, Mysore and Zilla Saksharata Samiti, Bijapur. Zilla Saksharata Samiti has provided slates, pencils, chinks and roll-up boards to illiterates and all volunteers.

### ENROLMENT

2,82,960 learners were enrolled. The percentage of enrolment is 95.88 which is impressive. Out of this enrolled learners 1,15,956 learners were present in the centre during February 1994.

### ACHIEVEMENT

Against 2,82,960 enrolled learners, 70,547 learners have completed Primer - I, 11,302 learners have completed Primer - II and 1,603 learners have completed Primer - III.

### SPECIAL FEATURES

- 1) Appointment of Liaison Officer for each taluka.
- 2) Expenditure incurred on training of master trainers and volunteers is borne by sugar factories and other institutions.

### FINANCIAL PROVISION

Approved project cost is Rs.188.00 lakhs out of which Rs.125.33 lakhs is Central Govt. share and Rs.62.67 lakhs is State Govt. share. The district has so far received Rs.75.00 lakhs from Central Govt. and Rs.37.50 lakhs from State Govt. The expenditure incurred so far is Rs.92.31 lakhs.



master trainers and master trainers trained 25,487 volunteers.

| Functionaries       | Nos.   | Phase I days | Phase II days | Phase III days | Total days |
|---------------------|--------|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. Resource Persons | 59     | 5            | —             | —              | 5          |
| 2. Master Trainers  | 1,206  | 5            | —             | —              | 5          |
| 3. Volunteers       | 25,487 | 3            | —             | —              | 3          |

## TEACHING-LEARNING MATERIALS

The district has purchased 2,50,000 copies of Marathi Primer Part - I prepared by Regional Resource Centre, Aurangabad.

## ENROLMENT

2,51,950 learners have been enrolled in the campaign.

## ATTENDANCE

72,163 learners were attending the classes during the month of February 1994.

## ACHIEVEMENT

1,604 learners have completed Book I.

## SPECIAL FEATURES

- i) 'Akshar Sevaks' and 'Akshar Vraties' have been appointed for each village.
- ii) District level officer are visiting the centres. They appreciate the good performance and guide against shortfalls.

## FINANCIAL PROVISION

Approved project cost is Rs.165.43 lakhs out of which Rs.110.28 lakhs is Central Govt. share and Rs.55.15 lakhs is State Govt. share. District has so far received Rs.80.00 lakhs from Central Govt. and Rs.15.00 lakhs from State Govt. The expenditure incurred by the end of February 1994 is Rs.56.47 lakhs.

## INTRODUCTION

As per 1991 census, the population of the district is 1,822,072 and literacy rate is 49.82%. The male literacy rate is 66.34% and female literacy rate is 32.34%. The campaign was launched on 2nd October 1993

## TARGET

As per survey the target in the age group of 15-35 is 2,51,950 out of which 88,972 are males and 1,62,978 are females.

## ENVIRONMENT BUILDING

District has prepared 35,000 stickers, 100 banners, 26,000 badges, 1,000 pamphlets to convey literacy message at grass root level. 924 villages are covered through cultural and Kalajatha programmes.

## TRAINING

59 resource persons are identified and they have been trained by Regional Resource Centre, Aurangabad. Resource persons trained 1,206



## 12. OSMANABAD

### INTRODUCTION

As per 1991 census, the population of district is 12,71,840 out of which 6,54,700 are males and 6,17,140 are females and literacy rate is 54.27%. The male literacy rate is 68.39% and female literacy rate 39.16%

### TARGET

The target after survey in the age group 15-35 is 1.45 lakhs out of which 52,893 are males and 92,107 are females.

### ENVIRONMENT BUILDING

District has prepared 48,000 posters, 20,000 badges, 152 banners and 40,000 pamphlets for environment building. 712 villages have been covered under cultural and Kalajatha programmes.

### TRAINING

| Functionaries       | Nos.   | Phase I days | Phase II days | Phase III days | Total days |
|---------------------|--------|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. Resource Persons | 120    | 4            | —             | —              | 4          |
| 2. Master Trainers  | 900    | 4            | —             | —              | 4          |
| 3. Volunteers       | 16,000 | —            | —             | —              | —          |

### TEACHING-LEARNING MATERIAL

District has purchased 20,000 copies of Marathi Primer- I, II and III, prepared by R.R.C. Aurangabad.

### ENROLMENT/ATTENDANCE/ACHIEVEMENT

Due to devastating earthquake in the district, the Zilla Saksharata Abhiyan Samiti has proposed to launch teaching-learning from June 1994.

### SPECIAL FEATURES

1. All co-operatives banks are involved.
2. District has collected Rs.1,62,224 as literacy fund.

### FINANCIAL PROVISION

Approved cost of the project is Rs.94.25 lakhs out of which Central Govt. share is Rs.62.83 lakhs and State Govt. share is Rs.31.42 lakhs. Central Govt. has released an amount of Rs.47.00 lakhs and State Govt. has released an amount of Rs.7.50 lakhs. District has so far received an amount of Rs.54.50 lakhs. The expenditure incurred so far is Rs.5.96 lakhs.



## 13. AMRAVATI

### INTRODUCTION

As per 1991 census, the population of district is 22,08,568 out of which 11,39,719 are males and 10,68,649 are females. The literacy rate of the district is 70.06%. The male literacy rate is 78.40% and female literacy rate is 61.13%.

### TARGET

The proposed target in the age group 15-45 was 1,98,559. The target after survey is 1,64,5576 out of which 64,139 are males and 1,00,437 are females.

### ENVIRONMENT BUILDING

District has prepared 1,50,000 posters, 800 banners, 1,00,000 stickers and 25,000 badges for environment building and 147 villages are covered under Kala Jatha programmes.

### TRAINING

| Functionaries       | Nos.   | Phase I days | Phase II days | Phase III days | Total days |
|---------------------|--------|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. Resource Persons | 60     | 4            | —             | —              | 4          |
| 2. Master Trainers  | 1,600  | 4            | —             | —              | 4          |
| 3. Volunteers       | 47,946 | —            | —             | —              | —          |

### TEACHING-LEARNING MATERIAL

District has purchased 1,45,000 copies of Marathi Primer - I, prepared by R.R.C. Aurangabad. 12,000 copies of Urdu primers and 8,000 copies of Hindi primers.

### ENROLMENT/ATTENDANCE/ACHIEVEMENT

Campaign has been launched from 2.10.93 but teaching/learning is started from 30.1.1994.

### SPECIAL FEATURES

1. Orientation course was organised on 9.12.1993 for Block Education Officers, Administrative Officers, Asst. Project Officers and Supervisors.



Shri Shivajirao Patil, District Collector, Amravati at women convention at Chikhaldara surrounding (Melghat)

2. The district has selected six types of wall papers, banners and stickers for environment building.
3. The district has prepared audio cassettes of suitable Marathi songs.
4. A film 'Shri Sant Gadge Maharaj' is being shown throughout the district.
5. The district has purchased 25 audio cassettes of Shri Sant Gadge Maharaj's last Kirtan and will be utilised with the help of Taluka Saksharata Samiti.
6. District has prepared audio cassettes in Koraku dialect for tribal area.
7. District publicity office has provided three hoardings.
8. Literacy Bhajan Competition was organised on 16th February 1994.
9. One day workshop on T.L.C. for Talathi was organised on revenue circles from 21st January 1994 to 29th January 1994.

### FINANCIAL PROVISION

Approved cost of project is Rs.128.70 lakhs out of which Central Govt. share is Rs.85.80 lakhs and State Govt. share is Rs.42.90 lakhs. District has so far received an amount of Rs.63.00 lakhs from Central Govt. and Rs.16.35 lakhs from State Govt. The expenditure incurred by end of February 1994 is Rs.19.64 lakhs.





Smt. Nirmala Samant, Mayor, Bombay Municipal Corporation at left, Shri Saleem Zakaria, Education Minister, Shri Sharad Kale, Commissioner, Bombay Municipal Corporation while taking oath of making entire Bombay City literate

### INTRODUCTION

As per 1991 census, the population of Greater Bombay is 99,08,547 out of which 54,45,737 are males and 44,62,810 are females. The literacy rate is 82.50%. The male literacy rate is 87.87% and female literacy rate is 75.80%.

### TARGET

The target in the age group 15-35 as per survey is 6,33,380. The campaign will be implemented in three phases. For the first phase 9 wards are identified out of 23 wards. The projected figures of illiterates in 9 wards selected for 1st phase was 3,00,760 but the actual figures after survey is 82,762.

### ENVIRONMENT BUILDING

The programmes like Saksharata Dindies, wall painting, pasting of stickers, drawing competitions, Rangoli competitions, pathanaty are organised. More emphasis was given on literacy in science exhibition. A meeting of media persons was held in each ward, in which appeal was made to give maximum coverage to literacy programme.

### TRAINING

Training of resource persons was organised on 4.9.1993. 16,695 volunteers are trained.

### ENROLMENT/ATTENDANCE

Teaching-learning is started from December 1993. Total numbers of classes started in 9 wards are 1,532 with 11,588 learners enrolled in group teaching and 6,064 learners enrolled in "each one teach one classes". Total 17,822 illiterates are enrolled.

### FINANCIAL PROVISION

Project proposal of Bombay has been sanctioned by E.C. of N.L.M.A. in the meeting of E.C. held on 16/18, November 1993. The approved budget cost is Rs.411.48 lakhs out of which Rs.274.32 lakhs is Central Govt. share and Rs.137.16 lakhs is State Govt. share. The district has, so far, received an amount of Rs.205.00 lakhs from Central Govt. The expenditure incurred by end of March 1994 is Rs.16.81 lakhs.

## 15. KOLHAPUR

### INTRODUCTION

As per 1991 census the population of the district is 29,74,352 out of which 15,13,004 are males and 14,61,348 are females. The literacy rate is 66.94%. Male literacy rate is 80.33% and female literacy rate is 53.08%.

### TARGET

The proposed target in the age group 15-45 is 2.50 lakhs.

### ENVIRONMENT BUILDING

District has identified artists from each taluka for Kaiapathak. Kalapathak programmes are being organised in villages. Different committees at village level, block level have been formed. Conventions, Saksharata Dindies, wall writings, functions are also organised. Local newspapers are also involved in campaign.

An appeal is made to all education societies, social workers, political leaders to involve in campaign

### TRAINING

| Functionaries       | Nos.   | Phase I days | Phase II days | Phase III days | Total days |
|---------------------|--------|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. Resource Persons | 84     | 5            | —             | —              | 5          |
| 2. Master Trainers  | 2,396  | 5            | —             | —              | 5          |
| 3. Volunteers       | 24,519 | 5            | —             | —              | —          |

### TEACHING-LEARNING MATERIAL

District has placed order to State Resource Centre, Pune to supply the primers.

### FINANCIAL PROVISION

Project proposal is approved in the meeting of E.C. of N.L.M.A. held on 16.11.1993. Approved project cost is Rs.162.550 lakhs out of which Rs.108.33 lakhs is Central Govt. share and Rs.54.17 lakhs is State Govt. share. District has, so far, received Rs.81.25 lakhs from Central Govt.



While praising the neo-literates (from left) Shri Ambhaikar, Addl. Commissioner, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Shri Sharad Kale, Commissioner & President of SAHAS, Shri Saleem Zakaria, Hon. Minister for School Education, Smt. Nirmala Samant, Mayor, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Smt. Painter, President, Teachers Committee, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Smt Kumud Bansal, Secretary, Department of School Education, Maharashtra State



### INTRODUCTION

As per 1991 census the population of Yeotmal district is 20.74 lakhs, out of which 10.64 lakhs are males and 10.10 lakhs are females. The literacy rate of the district is 57.96%. The male literacy rate is 70.45% and female literacy rate is 44.81%.

### TARGET

The proposed target of Yeotmal district in the age group 15-45 is 3.00 lakhs. The target as per survey is 3,00,068 out of which 1,87,567 are females and 1,12,501 are males.

### ENVIRONMENT BUILDING

The training of artists was conducted in different parts of district during 5-7 August 1993. Prof. Laxman Deshpande has guided the trainees "Saksharata Dahihandi" was organised with the co-operation of Yeotmal Municipal Council. Saksharata Dindies were organised in every village with the help of primary schools. The programmes like 'Scooter Rally', 'Cycle Rally', 'Padyatra', 'Meeting of Villagers' were organised. A short film 'Akshar Kimaya' is being prepared at Wani. The two books namely 'Akshar Wel' and 'Akshar Ankur' have been prepared for the guidance of artists. A 'Saksharata Andolan' handbook

is prepared. 'Saksharata diaries' have been prepared and provided to Sarpanches artists, officers, non-officials, supervisors and resource persons. Saksharata (Shabnam) cotton bags have been provided to workers and artists. The workers always find carrying books and other materials in those cotton bags. Banners have been displayed at important spots. Much coverage has been given to literacy in local newspapers. A 'poster competition' was organised on 5th September 1993. The entire expenditure on these items for environment building was made from the public donations before approval of the project by National Literacy Mission.

### TRAINING

134 resource persons have been trained by R.R.C., Aurangabad on 9th and 10th July 1993. One day training of master trainers is conducted.

### FINANCIAL PROVISION

A project proposal of Yeotmal district has been approved by E.C. of N.L.M.A. in the meeting held on 31.1.1994. The approved project cost is Rs.194.74 lakhs, out of which Rs.129.82 lakhs is Central Govt. share and Rs.64.92 lakhs is State Govt. share. District has so far received Rs.97.36 lakhs from Central Govt.



*Shri Sadashivrao Mandalik, Minister of State for Education, Maharashtra State and Minister incharge Kolhapur at inauguration of Saksharata Dindi (Literacy Procession)*

## LITERACY CAMPAIGN

| Sr. No. | District   | Literacy percentage (as per 1991 census) | Age group                 | Proposed target (in lakhs) | Date of N.L.M.A. N.L.M.A., E.C. meeting in which approved | Zilla Saksharata Samiti, Registration number and date |
|---------|------------|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| 1       | 2          | 3  | 4                         | 5                          | 6   | 7   |
| 1.      | Sindhudurg | 75.81                                    | 15-60                     | 0.51                       | —   | Mah/507/Sindhu dt. 16-9-90                            |
| 2.      | Wardha     | 69.95                                    | 6-35                      | 0.34                       |   |   |
| 3.      | Latur      | 55.57                                    | 15-35                     | 2.50                       | 11-12-91  | Mah-369/91 dt. 21-10-91                               |
| 4.      | Nanded     | 48.17                                    | 9-45<br>+45-60            | 6.00                       | 7/8-5-92  | Mah-17/92 Nanded dt. 21-1-92                          |
| 5.      | Jalna      | 46.25                                    | 9-35                      | 2.66                       | 7/8-5-92  | Mah/14-92/J dt. 24-1-92                               |
| 6.      | Pune       | 71.05                                    | 15-35                     | 2.47                       | 26-7-91   | Mah/5867-91/(Pune) dt. 11-6-91                        |
| 7.      | Ratnagiri  | 62.70                                    | 15-45<br>(46-60 optional) | 2.20                       | 9/10-3-92   | Mah/1049/Ratna dt. 12-2-92                            |
| 8.      | Parbhani   | 47.58                                    | 15-45                     | 4.50                       | 7/8-5-92  | Mah/93/91 (Parbhani) dt. 31-12-91                     |
| 9.      | Aurangabad | 56.98                                    | 15-45                     | 3.50                       | 9/10-3-92   | Mah/Aur/304/91 dt. 27-12-91                           |
| 10.     | Sangli     | 62.61                                    | 15-45                     | 2.95                       | 8/9-10-92   | Mah/3510/Sangli dt. 7-9-92                            |
| 11.     | Beed       | 49.82                                    | 15-35                     | 2.55                       | 29/30-7-93  | Mah/133/92/Beed dt. 12-11-92                          |
| 12.     | Osmanabad  | 54.27                                    | 15-35                     | 1.45                       | 16/17-11-92   | Mah/25/92/Osmanabad dt. 13-3-92                       |
| 13.     | Amravati   | 70.06                                    | 15-45                     | 1.98                       | 29/30-7-93  | Mah/2985/Amravati dt. 18-01-92                        |
| 14.     | Bombay     | 82.50                                    | 15-35                     | 6.33                       | 16/18-11-93   | Mah/Bombay/704/1992 dt. 17-10-92                      |
| 15.     | Kolhapur   | 66.94                                    | 15-45                     | 2.50                       | 16/18-11-93   | Mah/90-91/Koh. dt. 17-7-93                            |
| 16.     | Yeotmal    | 57.96                                    | 15-45                     | 3.00                       | 31-1-94   | Mah/2802/Yeotmal/1993 dt. 26-3-93                     |



## LITERACY CAMPAIGN- ENROLMENT

| Sr. No. | District   | Age group                     | Proposed Target (in lakhs) | Target as per survey | Date of launching       | August 1993 | November 1993 | December 1993 | January 1994 | February 1994 | Percentage of enrolment |
|---------|------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1       | 2          | 3                             | 4                          | 5                    | 6                       | 7           | 8             | 9             | 10           | 11            | 12                      |
| 1.      | Sindhudurg | 15-35<br>36-60<br>(Optional)  | —                          | 51428                | 29-11-90                | —           | —             | —             | —            | 39767*        | 77.32                   |
| 2.      | Wardha     | 6-14<br>15-35                 | —                          | 34193                | 3-6-90                  | —           | —             | —             | —            | 32208*        | 94.19                   |
| 3.      | Latur      | 15-35                         | 2.50                       | 193126               | 26-1-92                 | 167714      | 167714        | 167714        | 167714       | 167714        | 86.84                   |
| 4.      | Nanded     | 9-45<br>+1/3(45-60)           | 6.00                       | 662487               | 26-1-92                 | 542581      | 542581        | 542581        | 542581       | 542581        | 81.90                   |
| 5.      | Jalna      | 9-35                          | 2.66                       | 242261               | 15-8-92                 | 242261      | 242261        | 242261        | 242261       | 242261        | 100.00                  |
| 6.      | Pune       | 15-35                         | 2.47                       | 246707               | 6-12-91                 | 246707      | 246707        | 246707        | 246707       | —             | 100.00                  |
| 7.      | Ratnagiri  | 15-45<br>+46-60<br>(Optional) | 2.20                       | 203687               | 1-4-92                  | 203687      | 203687        | 203687        | 203687       | 203687        | 100.00                  |
| 8.      | Parbhani   | 15-45                         | 4.50                       | 426339               | 1-1-92                  | 374565      | 381209        | 385373        | 387480       | 388558        | 91.14                   |
| 9.      | Aurangabad | 15-45                         | 3.50                       | 345991               | 15-8-92                 | 326228      | 335237        | 335959        | 336115       | 334701        | 96.73                   |
| 10.     | Sangli     | 15-45                         | 2.95                       | 295105               | 15-6-93                 | 282877      | 282960        | 282960        | 282960       | 282960        | 95.88                   |
| 11.     | Beed       | 15-35                         | 2.55                       | 251950               | 2-10-93                 | —           | 251610        | 251950        | 251950       | 251950        | 100.00                  |
| 12.     | Osmanabad  | 15-35                         | 1.45                       | 145000               | Proposed from July 1994 |             |               | —             | —            | —             | —                       |
| 13.     | Amravati   | 15-45                         | 1.98                       | 164576               | 30-1-94                 | —           | —             | —             | —            | —             | —                       |
| 14.     | Bombay     | 15-35                         | 6.33                       | 633380               | 2-10-93                 | —           | —             | —             | —            | —             | —                       |
| 15.     | Kolhapur   | 15-45                         | 2.50                       | 250000               | —                       | —           | —             | —             | —            | —             | —                       |
| 16.     | Yeotmal    | 15-45                         | 3.00                       | 300000               | —                       | —           | —             | —             | —            | —             | —                       |

\*Figure indicates final enrolment in campaign.

## LITERACY CAMPAIGN- ATTENDANCE

| Sr. No. | District   | Target as per survey | August 1993  | November 1993 | December 1993 | January 1994 | February 1994 | Percentage of attendance |
|---------|------------|----------------------|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1       | 2          | 3                    | 4  | 5             | 6             | 7            | 8             | 9                        |
| 1.      | Sindhudurg | 51428                | —  | —             | —             | —            | —             | —                        |
| 2.      | Wardha     | 34193                | —  | —             | —             | —            | —             | —                        |
| 3.      | Latur      | 193126               | 12117  | —             | —             | —            | —             | —                        |
| 4.      | Nanded     | 662487               | 455909   | 266985        | 292417        | 302298       | 62205         | —                        |
| 5.      | Jalna      | 242261               | 190966   | 215120        | 215120        | 215120       | 215120        | 88.80                    |
| 6.      | Pune       | 246707               | 126467   | 215685        | —             | —            | —             | —                        |
| 7.      | Ratnagiri  | 203687               | 178845   | 178845        | 178845        | 178845       | 178845        | 87.80                    |
| 8.      | Parbhani   | 426339               | 265759   | 241019        | 242572        | 237049       | 262225        | 61.51                    |
| 9.      | Aurangabad | 345991               | 217073   | 223553        | 245665        | 274597       | 286854        | 82.90                    |
| 10.     | Sangli     | 295105               | 127716   | 102780        | 103638        | 102862       | 115956        | 39.29                    |
| 11.     | Beed       | 251950               | —  | 86782         | 94949         | 69823        | 72163         | 28.64                    |
| 12.     | Osmanabad  | 145000               | Teaching - Learning activity proposed from June 1994 |               |               |              |               | —                        |
| 13.     | Amravati   | 164575               | —  | —             | —             | —            | —             | —                        |
| 14.     | Bombay     | 633380               | —  | —             | —             | —            | —             | —                        |
| 15.     | Kolhapur   | 250000               | —  | —             | —             | —            | —             | —                        |
| 16.     | Yeotmal    | 300000               | —  | —             | —             | —            | —             | —                        |



## LITERACY CAMPAIGN- ACHIEVEMENT

| Sr. No. | District   | Target as per survey | Phase  | August 1993  | November 1993 | December 1993 | January 1994 | February 1994 | Percentage of achievement |
|---------|------------|----------------------|--------|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1       | 2          | 3                    | 4      | 5  | 6             | 7             | 8            | 9             | 10                        |
| 1.      | Singhudurg | 51428                | —      | —  | —             | —             | —            | 32257*        | 62.72                     |
| 2.      | Wardha     | 34193                | —      | —  | —             | —             | —            | 30490*        | 89.17                     |
| 3.      | Latur      | 193126               | First  | 155349   | 155349        | 155349        | 155349       | 155349        | 80.44                     |
|         |            |                      | Second | 155349   | 155349        | 155349        | 155349       | 155349        |                           |
|         |            |                      | Third  | 155349   | 155349        | 155349        | 155349       | 155349        |                           |
| 4.      | Nanded     | 662487               | First  | 441390   | 445022        | 445022        | 445022       | —             | 63.69                     |
|         |            |                      | Second | 418479   | 427829        | 427829        | 427829       | —             |                           |
|         |            |                      | Third  | 412639   | 421989        | 421989        | 421989       | —             |                           |
| 5.      | Jalna      | 242261               | First  | 184817   | 212267        | 213692        | 214577       | 214851        | 88.30                     |
|         |            |                      | Second | 139176   | 208524        | 211465        | 213495       | 214295        |                           |
|         |            |                      | Third  | 83587  | 205538        | 208960        | 212470       | 213920        |                           |
| 6.      | Pune       | 246707               | First  | 244201   | 243799        | 243799        | 243799       | —             | 95.44                     |
|         |            |                      | Second | 229891   | 239657        | 239657        | 239657       | —             |                           |
|         |            |                      | Third  | 209900   | 235467        | 235467        | 235467       | —             |                           |
| 7.      | Ratnagiri  | 203687               | First  | 156209   | 17752         | 12038         | 11050        | 10783         | 63.78                     |
|         |            |                      | Second | 130444   | 33535         | 27262         | 25114        | 24475         |                           |
|         |            |                      | Third  | 92752  | 112981        | 125111        | 128924       | 129920        |                           |
| 8.      | Parbhani   | 426339               | First  | 156716   | 270855        | 292242        | 298563       | 303172        | 61.38                     |
|         |            |                      | Second | 25863  | 95413         | 194465        | 243673       | 275354        |                           |
|         |            |                      | Third  | 360  | 1176          | 3434          | 105470       | 261691        |                           |
| 9.      | Aurangabad | 345991               | First  | 177752   | 193707        | 132504        | 56680        | 15144         | 44.77                     |
|         |            |                      | Second | 1494   | 94274         | 174496        | 182819       | 160913        |                           |
|         |            |                      | Third  | —  | —             | —             | 88353        | 154920        |                           |
| 10.     | Sangli     | 295105               | First  | —  | 25798         | 43896         | 54726        | 70547         | 0.54                      |
|         |            |                      | Second | —  | —             | 3127          | 5861         | 11302         |                           |
|         |            |                      | Third  | —  | —             | 22            | 160          | 1603          |                           |
| 11.     | Beed       | 251950               | First  | —  | —             | —             | 840          | 1604          | —                         |
|         |            |                      | Second | —  | —             | —             | —            | —             |                           |
|         |            |                      | Third  | —  | —             | —             | —            | —             |                           |
| 12.     | Osmanabad  | 145000               | —      | Teaching-Learning activity proposed from June 1994 |               |               |              |               | —                         |
| 13.     | Amravati   | 164576               | —      | —  | —             | —             | —            | —             | —                         |
| 14.     | Bombay     | 633380               | —      | —  | —             | —             | —            | —             | —                         |
| 15.     | Kolhapur   | 250000               | —      | —  | —             | —             | —            | —             | —                         |
| 16.     | Yeotmal    | 300000               | —      | —  | —             | —             | —            | —             | —                         |

\* Final achievement of campaign

## LITERACY CAMPAIGN- FINANCIAL PROVISION

| Sr. No. | District   | Approved project cost | Central share | State share | Grant-in-aid Central | released State | Total  | Expenditure by Feb. 94 |
|---------|------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|--------|------------------------|
| 1       | 2          | 3                     | 4             | 5           | 6                    | 7              | 8      | 9                      |
| 1.      | Sindhudurg | 66.09                 | 66.09         | —           | 66.09                | —              | 66.09  | —                      |
| 2.      | Wardha     | 92.36                 | 92.36         | —           | 92.36                | —              | 92.36  | 89.97                  |
| 3.      | Latur      | 162.00                | 108.00        | 54.00       | 83.00                | 41.50          | 124.50 | 104.19                 |
| 4.      | Nanded     | 275.00                | 183.33        | 91.67       | 183.33               | 100.00         | 283.33 | 250.81                 |
| 5.      | Jalna      | 172.63                | 115.00        | 57.63       | 95.00                | 40.00          | 135.00 | 102.54*                |
| 6.      | Pune       | 151.48                | 100.99        | 50.49       | 100.00               | 50.00          | 150.00 | 129.42**               |
| 7.      | Ratnagiri  | 147.00                | 98.00         | 49.00       | 70.00                | 35.00          | 105.00 | 71.21                  |
| 8.      | Parbhani   | 292.50                | 195.00        | 97.50       | 165.00               | 45.00          | 210.00 | 175.53                 |
| 9.      | Aurangabad | 227.50                | 151.66        | 75.84       | 125.00               | 50.00          | 175.00 | 142.27                 |
| 10.     | Sangli     | 188.00                | 125.33        | 62.57       | 75.00                | 37.50          | 112.50 | 92.31                  |
| 11.     | Beed       | 165.43                | 110.28        | 55.15       | 80.00                | 15.00          | 95.00  | 56.47                  |
| 12.     | Osmanabad  | 94.25                 | 62.83         | 31.42       | 47.00                | 7.50           | 54.50  | 5.96                   |
| 13.     | Amravati   | 128.70                | 85.80         | 42.90       | 63.00                | 16.35          | 79.35  | 19.54                  |
| 14.     | Bombay     | 411.48                | 274.32        | 137.16      | 205.00               | —              | 205.00 | 16.81+                 |
| 15.     | Kolhapur   | 162.50                | 108.33        | 54.17       | 81.25                | —              | 81.25  | —                      |
| 16.     | Yeotmal    | 194.74                | 129.82        | 64.92       | 97.36                | —              | 97.36  | —                      |

\* Expenditure by end of December 93

\*\* Expenditure by end of January 94

+ Expenditure by end of March 94



## LITERACY CAMPAIGN- PARTICULARS OF FUNCTIONARIES

| Sr. No. | District   | Target as per survey | Resource Persons | Master Trainer | Volunteers | Pry. Teachers | Full time workers<br>Sec. Teachers | Others | Total |
|---------|------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| 1       | 2          | 3                    | 4                | 5              | 6          | 7             | 8                                  | 9      | 10    |
| 1.      | Sindhudurg | 51428                | 32               | 400            | 12671      | —             | —                                  | —      | —     |
| 2.      | Wardha     | 34193                | —                | —              | —          | —             | —                                  | —      | —     |
| 3.      | Latur      | 193126               | 122              | 1657           | 19423      | 186           | 14                                 | 2      | 202   |
| 4.      | Nanded     | 662487               | 191              | 3602           | 55713      | 46            | 58                                 | 6      | 110   |
| 5.      | Jalna      | 242261               | 92               | 1150           | 24404      | 155           | 11                                 | —      | 166   |
| 6.      | Pune       | 246707               | 91               | 1670           | 26374      | —             | —                                  | —      | —     |
| 7.      | Ratnagiri  | 203687               | 72               | 1610           | 98439      | —             | —                                  | —      | —     |
| 8.      | Parbhani   | 426339               | 169              | 2650           | 40055      | 254           | 9                                  | 1      | 264   |
| 9.      | Aurangabad | 345991               | 500              | 4450           | 38947      | 100           | 86                                 | —      | 186   |
| 10.     | Sangli     | 295105               | 40               | 1201           | 28533      | 92            | —                                  | 22     | 114   |
| 11.     | Beed       | 251950               | 59               | 1206           | 25487      | 236           | —                                  | —      | 236   |
| 12.     | Osmanabad  | 145000               | 120              | 900            | 16000      | 124           | —                                  | —      | 124   |
| 13.     | Amravati   | 164576               | 60               | 1600           | 47946      | 66            | 10                                 | 8      | 84    |
| 14.     | Bombay     | 633380               | 40               | 676            | 16695      | 125           | —                                  | —      | 125   |
| 15.     | Kolhapur   | 250000               | 84               | 2396           | 24519      | 300           | —                                  | —      | 300   |
| 16.     | Yeotmal    | 300000               | —                | —              | —          | —             | —                                  | —      | —     |

## LITERACY CAMPAIGN- TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL

| Sr. No. | District   | Primer Part-I              |        |                         |        | Primer Part-II |        |           |       | Primer Part-III |        |           |       |
|---------|------------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|----------------|--------|-----------|-------|-----------------|--------|-----------|-------|
|         |            | Marathi                    | Urdu   | Kannad                  | Hindi  | Marathi        | Urdu   | Kannad    | Hindi | Marathi         | Urdu   | Kannad    | Hindi |
| 1       | 2          | 3                          | 4      | 5                       | 6      | 7              | 8      | 9         | 10    | 11              | 12     | 13        | 14    |
| 1.      | Sindhudurg | —                          | —      | —                       | —      | —              | —      | —         | —     | —               | —      | —         | —     |
| 2.      | Wardha     | —                          | —      | —                       | —      | —              | —      | —         | —     | —               | —      | —         | —     |
| 3.      | Latur      | 2,43,625                   | —      | —                       | —      | 2,43,625       | —      | —         | —     | 2,43,625        | —      | —         | —     |
| 4.      | Nanded     | 6,50,000                   | 2500   | —                       | 1,500  | 5,51,516       | 25,000 | —         | 1500  | 5,63,000        | 21,000 | —         | 1,500 |
| 5.      | Jalna      | 2,80,000                   | —      | —                       | —      | 2,40,000       | —      | —         | —     | 2,25,000        | —      | —         | —     |
| 6.      | Pune       | 2,51,450                   | —      | —                       | —      | 2,51,450       | —      | —         | —     | 2,25,1450       | —      | —         | —     |
| 7.      | Ratnagiri  | 2,31,500                   | 2000   | —                       | —      | 2,31,500       | 2,000  | —         | —     | 2,31,500        | 2,000  | —         | —     |
| 8.      | Parbhani   | 4,96,000                   | 23000  | —                       | —      | 4,86,000       | 12,800 | —         | —     | 3,66,000        | 12,600 | —         | —     |
| 9.      | Aurangabad | 3,87,810                   | 30000  | —                       | —      | 3,64,000       | 30,000 | —         | —     | 3,38,900        | 30,000 | —         | —     |
| 10.     | Sangli     | (L) 2,76,837<br>(T) 31,468 | —      | 18,268 (L)<br>2,077 (T) | —      | 2,76,837       | —      | 18,268(L) | —     | 2,76,837(L)     | —      | 18,268(L) | —     |
| 11.     | Beed       | 25,000                     | —      | —                       | —      | —              | —      | —         | —     | —               | —      | —         | —     |
| 12.     | Osmanabad  | 20,000                     | —      | —                       | —      | 20,000         | —      | —         | —     | 20,000          | —      | —         | —     |
| 13.     | Amravati   | 1,45,000                   | 12,000 | —                       | 8,000  | —              | —      | —         | —     | —               | —      | —         | —     |
| 14.     | Bombay     | 60,000                     | 20,000 | 1,000(G)<br>5,000 (Te)  | 40,000 | —              | —      | —         | —     | —               | —      | —         | —     |
| 15.     | Kolhapur   | —                          | —      | —                       | —      | —              | —      | —         | —     | —               | —      | —         | —     |
| 16.     | Yeotmal    | —                          | —      | —                       | —      | —              | —      | —         | —     | —               | —      | —         | —     |

L - Learning series  
T - Teaching series  
G - Gujarati medium  
Te - Telugu medium



## POST LITERACY CAMPAIGN- ENROLMENT

| Sr. No. | District   | Age group | Target                                    | Date of launching | November 1993 | December 1993 | January 1994 | February 1994 |
|---------|------------|-----------|---|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1       | 2          | 3         | 4   | 5                 | 6             | 7             | 8            | 9             |
| 1.      | Singhudurg | 15-60     | 63,375 (Proposed)<br>33,375 (Revised)     | 1-1-92            | 31,391        | 31,391        | 31,391       | 31,391        |
| 2.      | Wardha     | 15-35     | 32,208                                    | 15-4-93           | 32,208        | 32,208        | 32,208       | 32,208        |
| 3.      | Latur      | 15-35     | 1,35,000 (Proposed)<br>1,55,349 (Revised) | 15-6-93           | 1,55,349      | 1,55,349      | 1,55,349     | 1,55,349      |
| 4.      | Nanded     | 9-60      | 4,25,000                                  | May 93            | 2,39,911      | 2,79,238      | 3,01,592     | 3,67,947      |

## POST LITERACY CAMPAIGN- TEACHING LEARNING MATERIAL/ ATTENDANCE/ ACHIEVEMENT

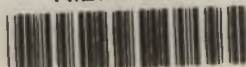
| Sr. No. | District   | Age Target group                 | Teaching learning material |             |  | Attendance |          |          |          | achievement |         | Jan. 94 | Feb. 94 |
|---------|------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--|------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|
|         |            |                                  | PL-1 book                  | Other books |  | Nov. 93    | Dec. 93  | Jan. 94  | Feb. 94  | Nov. 93     | Dec. 93 |         |         |
| 1       | 2          | 3                                | 4                          | 5           | 6  | 7          | 8        | 9        | 10       | 11          | 12      | 13      | 14      |
| 1.      | Singhudurg | 15-60<br>(Revised)               | 63,375<br>33,375           | 48,000      | 4,67,200<br>Broadsheet                             | 20,130     | 18,945   | 19,407   | 18,810   | —           | —       | —       | —       |
| 2.      | Wardha     | 15-35                            | 32,208                     | 23,610      | 1,000<br>Sakshar Seva<br>Broadsheets               | 28,384     | 28,384   | 29,203   | 29,261   | 415         | 415     | 415     | 415     |
| 3.      | Latur      | 15-35<br>(Proposed)<br>(Revised) | 1,35,000<br>1,55,349       | 1,35,000    | 10,000<br>Books on<br>Agriculture                  | —          | —        | —        | —        | —           | —       | —       | —       |
| 4.      | Nanded     | 9-60                             | 4,25,000                   | 3,00,000    | Z.S.S. have prepared 50 books on different titles. | 2,39,911   | 2,79,238 | 3,01,592 | 1,90,687 | —           | —       | —       | —       |



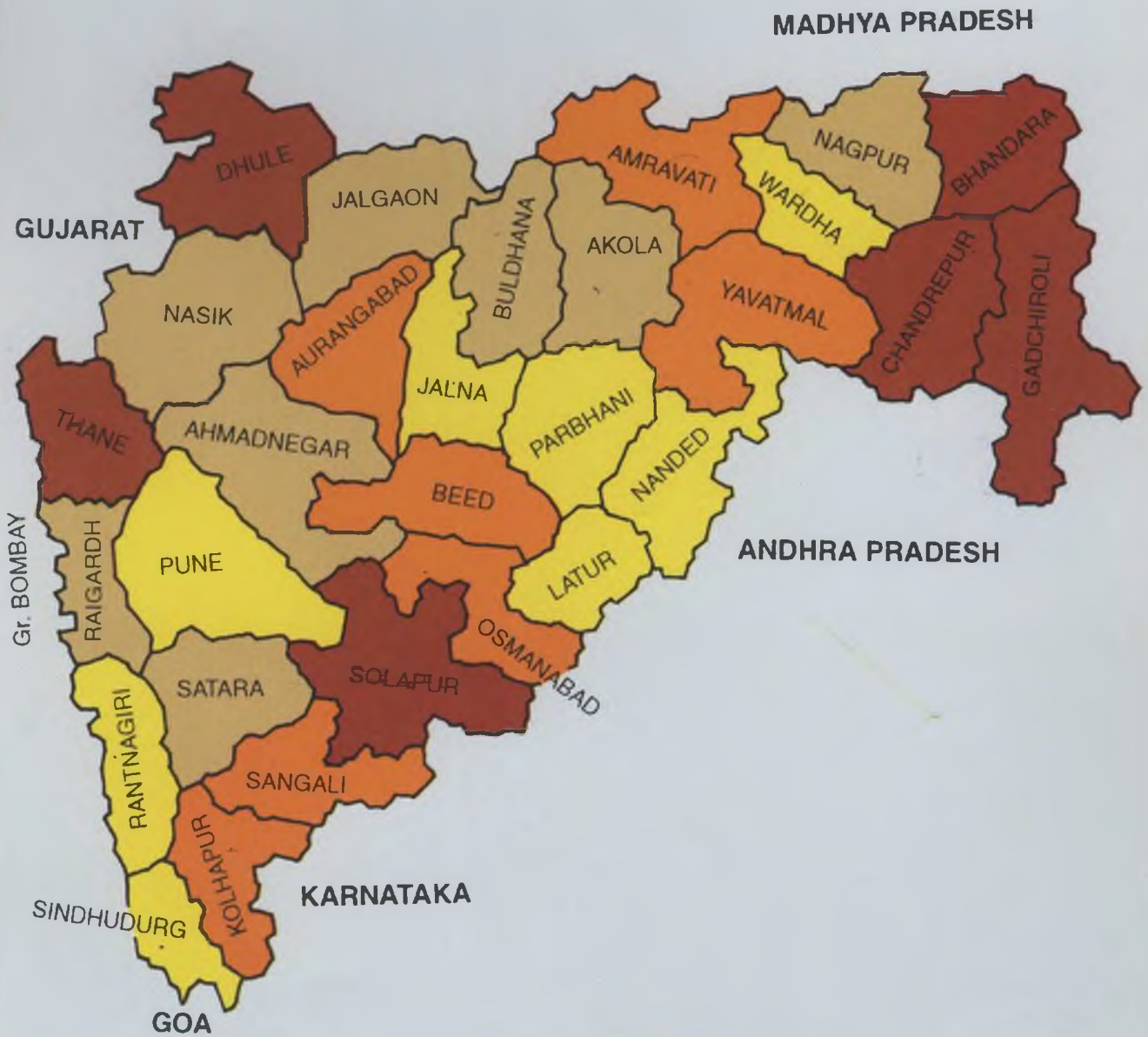
## POST LITERACY CAMPAIGN- FINANCIAL PROVISION





(Rs. in akhs)

| Sr. No | District Groups | Age   | Target  | Total Approved | Central share cost | State share | Grant-in-aid released |      | Expenditure Total | Incurred upto February 1994 |
|--------|-----------------|-------|---|----------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1      | 2               | 3     | 4   | 5              | 6                  | 7           | 8                     | 9    | 10                | 11                          |
| 1.     | Sindhudurg      | 15-60 | 63,375<br>(Proposed)<br>33,375<br>(Revised)     | 57.04          | 38.00              | 19.04       | 30.00                 | —    | 30.00             | 14.99                       |
| 2.     | Wardha          | 15-35 | 32,208  | 14.00          | 9.33               | 4.67        | 5.00                  | 2.50 | 7.50              | 6.77                        |
| 3.     | Latur           | 15-35 | 1,35,000<br>(Proposed)<br>1,55,349<br>(Revised) | 53.60          | 35.70              | 17.90       | 18.00                 | —    | 18.00             | 0.82                        |
| 4.     | Nanded          | 9-60  | 4,25,000  | 170.00         | 113.33             | 56.67       | 113.33                | —    | 113.33            | 82.94                       |



# LITERACY CAMPAIGN IN MAHARASHTRA



-  LC evaluated
-  LC on going
-  LC to be started during 1994-95
-  LC proposed during 1995-96