CHAPTER-V

ANALYSIS OF PRERAKS' RESPONSES

The researcher has analysed the responses of the total sample of the preraks of NCECs and CECs to the various questions listed in FPCS. The researcher has explained these responses in terms of percentage of the total sample.

For some questions, the preraks responded for more than one option. In such a case, the percentage is computed, using the total number of respondents, namely four preraks of NCECs and eight preraks of CEC in each district.

The preraks of NCEC and CEC have to perform the same duties. In addition, the preraks of NCECs have to perform a few more duties, which include guidance to CEC preraks and monitoring of CECs. Hence, a few additional questions related to these additional responsibilities were asked to the nodal preraks. The analysis of these responses of nodal preraks is given in section II. The section I deals with the responses to the questions, which were common to both preraks of NCEC and CEC.

SECTION-I

ANALYSIS OF RESPONSES OF PRERAKS AND NODAL PRERAKS

(1) **Genderwise Distribution of Preraks**

The following table 5.1 shows the gender of preraks of NCECs and CECs in the selected sample of the districts.
TABLE 5.1
GENDERWISE DISTRIBUTION OF PRERAKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCEC</td>
<td>CEC</td>
<td>NCEC</td>
<td>CEC</td>
<td>NCEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(75%)</td>
<td>(62.5%)</td>
<td>(66.67%)</td>
<td>(75%)</td>
<td>(75%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(25%)</td>
<td>(37.5%)</td>
<td>(33.33%)</td>
<td>(25%)</td>
<td>(75%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figure 5.1 shows the distribution of preraks of NCECs and CECs as per their gender

The percentage (70.83%) of male preraks in both NCECs and CECs was higher as compared to female preraks in both the districts. The same pattern is seen in NCECs and CECs in individual districts.

The percentage (75%) of male preraks was higher in Ahmednagar district as compared to the Satara district (66.67%)

The percentage (33.33%) of female preraks in Satara district was higher as compared to Ahmednagar district (25%)

The guidelines issued by the Directorate of Education (CE), Pune, states that, women should be given preference in selection of preraks. At least 50% preraks should be women. It is possible that, either these guidelines were not followed in both the district while selecting preraks or female preraks were not available in adequate numbers.

The percentage (75%) of male nodal preraks was higher as compared to female nodal preraks (25%). This could be because, the job of nodal prerak requires a lot of travelling. The
BAR DIAGRAM OF GENDER OF PRERAJKS

SATARA NCEC: 75% MALE, 25% FEMALE
SATARA CEC: 62.50% MALE, 37.50% FEMALE
AHMEDNAGAR NCEC: 75% MALE, 25% FEMALE
AHMEDNAGAR CEC: 75% MALE, 25% FEMALE

FIG. 5.1
nodal preraks have to pay monitoring visits to 8-10 CECs per month. This might be one of the reasons for non-availability of female preraks to work in NCECs.

(2) **Age group of the Preraks**

The following table shows the distribution of preraks as per their age.

### TABLE 5.2

**AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PRERAKS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Age-group</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCEC</td>
<td>CEC</td>
<td>NCEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>15-20 years</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>21-25 years</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>26-30 years</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>31-35 years</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>36 year and above</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figure 5.2 shows the distribution of preraks as per their age.

A majority (50%) of the preraks belongs to the age-group of 26-30 years followed by the age-group of 21-25 years in both the districts.

The age of preraks in Satara district ranges between 15 years to 35 years, whereas Ahmednagar district has slightly younger preraks in the age-group of 15 years to 30 years.

With an exception of a small percentage (12.5%) in each district, the selected preraks belong to the age-group of 21-35 years, as mentioned in the guidelines issued by the Directorate of Education (CE), Pune.
(3) **The Religion of the Preraks**

The following table gives the distribution of preraks as per their different religions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCEC</td>
<td>CEC</td>
<td>NCEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(75%)</td>
<td>(87.5%)</td>
<td>(100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(25%)</td>
<td>(12.5%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Figure 5.3 (on page 238) shows the distribution of preraks as per their religion

A very high percentage (91.67%) of the preraks followed the Hindu religion. The preraks following Buddhist religion were 8.33%.

Representation of Muslim or Christian preraks was not there in the entire sample of the preraks

In Satara district, the preraks were Hindus (83.33%) and Buddhists (16.67%).

All the preraks of Ahmednagar district were Hindus.

(4) **The Caste of the Preraks**

The distribution of preraks as per the different castes they belonged to is discussed in the following table and same is shown in figure 5.4 (page 239)
BAR DIAGRAM OF PRERAKS' RELIGION

SATARA NCEC: 75%
SATARA CEC: 87.50%
AHMEDNAGAR NCEC: 100%
AHMEDNAGAR CEC: 100%

FIG. 5.3
BAR DIAGRAM OF PRERAKS' CASTE

SATARA NCEC: 25.00%
SATARA CEC: 12.50%
AHMEDNAGAR NCEC: 25.00%
AHMEDNAGAR CEC: 25.00%

FIG. 5.4
TABLE 5.4
CASTEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF PRERAKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th></th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCEC</td>
<td>CEC</td>
<td>NCEC</td>
<td>CEC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Scheduled Caste</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (25%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (4.17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Scheduled Tribe</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nonadic Tribe</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vimukta Jamati</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Special Backward Caste</td>
<td>1 (25%)</td>
<td>1 (12.5%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 (8.33%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Other Backward Caste</td>
<td>3 (75%)</td>
<td>2 (25%)</td>
<td>1 (25%)</td>
<td>2 (25%)</td>
<td>8 (33 33%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Open Category</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5 (62.5%)</td>
<td>2 (50%)</td>
<td>6 (75%)</td>
<td>13 (54.17%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A majority (54.17%) of the total sample of preraks belonged to the Open Category. This was followed by preraks belonging to Other Backward Caste (33.33%).

The total sample of the preraks had a very small percentage of preraks belonging to Special Backward Caste (8.33%) and Scheduled Caste (4.17%).

In Satara district, preraks were from Other Backward Caste (41.67%), Special Backward Caste (16.67%) and Open Category (41.67%)

In Ahmednagar district preraks were from Scheduled Caste (8.33%), Other Backward Caste (25%) and Open Category (66.67%).

This shows that the sample of preraks included Scheduled Caste, Other Backward Caste, Special Backward Caste and Open Category.
The Other Backward Castes, namely, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Vimiruka Jamati did not represent in the total sample of the preraks. The reason for this could be the requirement of educational qualifications for the posts of prerak of NCEC and CEC. A prerak of CEC should have a minimum qualification of SSC and for nodal CEC, he/she should be a graduate. These conditions are relaxed in tribal and hilly areas.

(5) **Qualification of the Preraks**

The following table shows the educational qualifications of the preraks.

**TABLE 5.5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCEC</td>
<td>CEC</td>
<td>NCEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Less than 7th std.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8th - 10th std.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (12.5%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>11th - 12th std.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (12.5%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Undergraduates</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3 (37.5%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Graduates</td>
<td>3 (75%)</td>
<td>2 (25%)</td>
<td>1 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Post-graduates</td>
<td>1 (25%)</td>
<td>1 (12.5%)</td>
<td>3 (75%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The preceding table and figure 5.5 show the distribution of preraks according to their qualifications.

A majority (70.83%) of the preraks is graduates and sometimes post-graduates.
The educational qualifications of the preraks in Satara district range between std. VIII to post-graduation. The minimum qualification required for preraks of NCEC is graduation and for CEC it is SSC. This condition is exempted for tribal and hilly areas to 8th Std.

The preraks of Ahmednagar district were more qualified as compared to the Satara district. There were 16.67 per cent college going students, 41.67 per cent graduates and 41.67 per cent post-graduates.

Preraks’ job is a part-time job. Many preraks do other additional job/work. The list of occupations/jobs other than working in NCEC/CEC in which the preraks were involved is as follows.

**Satara District**

- Patpedhi/Co-operative society agent (1)
- Agriculture (4)
- Librarian, Government Public Library and also Postal Policy agent (1)
- Rangoli/Designing contractor (1)
- Production of cow-dung cakes (1)
- No other job (4)

**Ahmednagar District**

- Agriculture (6)
- Milk production and sale / Dairy (3)
- Electronic equipment repairing (1)
- Freelance journalist (1)
- Private tuitions (1)
- No other job (3)
This shows that, a majority (70.83%) of the preraks was involved with other work as well, apart from working for NCECs/CECs.

(7) **Monthly Income of the Preraks**

The following table and figure 5.6 show monthly income of the preraks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCEC</td>
<td>CEC</td>
<td>NCEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Below Rs 500/-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rs 500 to Rs 1000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4 (50%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rs 1001 to Rs 1500</td>
<td>4 (100%)</td>
<td>1 (12.5%)</td>
<td>2 (50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rs 1501 to Rs 2000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 (25%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rs 2001 to Rs 2500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rs 2501 to Rs 3000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (12.5%)</td>
<td>1 (12.525%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rs 3000 and above</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A large percentage (41.67%) of the preraks had a monthly income of Rs 1001/- to Rs 1500/-. A small percentage (20.83%) of preraks had their monthly income of Rs 2000/- and above.

The Satara district had all the nodal preraks belonging to income category of Rs 1001/- to Rs 1500/-. The preraks of Satara district had monthly income ranging from Rs 500/- per month to Rs 3000/- per month.
In Ahmednagar district, the preraks’ monthly income varied between a minimum of Rs 500/- and a maximum of Rs 3001/- or above.

This shows a wide range of income groups the preraks belong. This also indicates that preraks’ socio-economic status is not high.

(8) **Date of Establishment of Centres**

All the centres of Satara district in the sample started functioning on 1-3-2003.

Except two centres in Ahmednagar district, all other centres started functioning on 15-8-2003. The CEC of Walwane village of Parner taluka started functioning on 2-12-2003.

The other CEC in Sonai No.3 of Newasa taluka started functioning from 1-11-2003.

The reason, as stated by the APOs, for starting the CECs late was due to the delay in the selection of the preraks. In Parner taluka, political pressure was also one of the reasons for the delay in selection of the preraks as explained in chapter IV.

(9) **Venue of the CEC Centres**

The following table shows location wise distribution of centres.

**TABLE 5.7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Primary schools</td>
<td>4 (33.33%)</td>
<td>4 (33.33%)</td>
<td>8 (33.33%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anganwadi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (8.33%)</td>
<td>1 (4.17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Samaj Mandir</td>
<td>1 (8.33%)</td>
<td>1 (8.33%)</td>
<td>2 (8.33%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gram Panchayat Office</td>
<td>2 (16.67%)</td>
<td>2 (16.67%)</td>
<td>4 (16.67%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Private Place</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 (16.67%)</td>
<td>2 (8.33%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Any Other</td>
<td>5 (41.67%)</td>
<td>2 (16.67%)</td>
<td>7 (29.17%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A majority (33.33%) of the centres operated in one of the classrooms of primary schools in both the districts.

In Satara district, a small percentage (16.67%) of the centres were located in the Gram Panchayat Office itself. As the Gram Panchayat Office had shifted to a new place, the old/earlier building/room was given to organise the CE activities.

As promised by the GSSs in Satara district, space was provided for NCECs/CECs. So, a large percentage (41.67%) of the CECs was conducted in the place provided by Gram Panchayats.

In Ahmednagar district, a majority (33.33%) of the centres was located in the premises of primary schools. Other centres operated from anganwadi, samaj mandir, gram panchayat office, places provided by gram panchayat office and also in private places.

A few centres (29.17%) were located in the temples’ premises, places given by Trusts and a separate room provided by GP.

This shows the variations in the locations of NCECs and CECs.

All these places were available free of cost. None of the centres paid any rent.

This also shows that none of the centres had its own building.

(10) **Difficulties Faced in Getting a Place for NCEC/CEC**

None of the centres (with an exception of one centre in each district) faced any problem in getting a place for conducting the activities of NCECs/CECs regularly.
In Adarki Khurd of Phalatan taluka in Satara District, the prerak and assistant prerak requested the Gram Panchayat and GSS for arrangement of place for CEC. Accordingly, they were given a classroom of Std. II in a primary school. This room was shared by the school as well as by CEC. It became difficult for the prerak to conduct activities during the day time, as the classes of std. II were held between 11:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Then, the prerak requested the Head Master to provide an independent room for CEC. After having long dialogues with GSS members and negotiations with the Head Master, the classroom of std. II was shifted to another place and the classroom was made available exclusively for CEC.

In Ranjangaon Masjid of Parner taluka, Ahmednagar district, the Gram Panchayat had given a temporary place for the CEC. The same place was also used for running a dispensary. The prerak informed that, very soon the dispensary will be shifted to some other place and the CEC will be given this place.

(11) Timings of the Centre

The following table shows the timings of the CE Centres.

TABLE 5.8
TIMINGS OF THE NCECs/CECs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Timings</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Only Morning</td>
<td>01 (8.33%)</td>
<td>02 (16.67%)</td>
<td>03 (12.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Only Evening</td>
<td>01 (8.33%)</td>
<td>05 (41.67%)</td>
<td>06 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Both - Morning and Evening</td>
<td>10 (83.33%)</td>
<td>05 (41.67%)</td>
<td>15 (12.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A large majority (83.33%) of the NCECs and CECs in Satara district worked in the mornings as well as in the evenings. A small percentage (8.33%) of the total sample of the centres worked only in the mornings (in Mhasurne) or only in the evenings (in Kapashi).

In Ahmednagar district, a large percentage (41.67%) of the centres worked either only in the evenings or both in the mornings and in the evenings.

There was a small percentage (16.67%) of the sample of the centres, which worked only in the mornings.

All the centres in both the districts kept the centre open at least for two hours a day, throughout the week.

The guidelines issued by the Directorate, Education Office (CE), Pune states that, the centres should function for two hours a day for five days in a week. All the centres in both the districts worked more than this. A majority of these centres worked for a minimum of four hours a day throughout the week.

The interview of the prerak of Mhasurne revealed that, she worked as a librarian in a government public library, which remains open in the evenings. That could be the reason for keeping the CE centre open in the mornings only. Another reason could be that, the centre is located outside the village. It does not have electricity. That may be perhaps another reason for not conducting the activities in the evenings.

(12) Decisions Concerning the Timings of the Centre

The following table indicates about the people involved in deciding about the timings of the centres.
TABLE 5.9
DECISIONS ABOUT THE TIMINGS OF CENTRE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Decision-making Persons</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prerak</td>
<td>2 (16.67%)</td>
<td>4 (33.33%)</td>
<td>6 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Consultation with GSS</td>
<td>3 (25%)</td>
<td>3 (25%)</td>
<td>6 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Prerak and Head Master</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Prerak and Participants</td>
<td>3 (25%)</td>
<td>4 (33.33%)</td>
<td>7 (29.17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>4 (33.33%)</td>
<td>1 (8.33%)</td>
<td>5 (20.83%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A large percentage (29.17%) of the sample of the preraks decided the timings of the centre keeping in mind the convenience of the participants.

There was equal percentage (25%) of preraks, who decided the timings of centre on their own and another 25 per cent of the sample of the preraks decided the timings of the centre in consultation with the members of GSS.

A large percentage (33.33%) of the sample of the preraks in Satara district stated that, the timings of their centres was decided as per the directives sent by the District Education Office (CE) office. The district authorities sent a circular to all the centres stating that, the centres should be kept open for 2 hours in the morning and two hours in the evening.

The prerak of Sonai No 3 of Newasa taluka stated that, they received directives from the district to keep the centres open in the mornings as well.

The guidelines of Directorate of Education (CE), Pune, state that, the timings of the centre should be convenient to the participants. Accordingly, depending on the local situations, all the centres had decided the timings of their centre.
(13) **Preraks’ Work Experience in the CE Centres**

All the preraks in both the districts were working in the same centres as preraks since the inception of the centres.

(14) **Prior Experience of Working in Literacy Programme**

The following table shows the prior experience of the preraks in literacy programmes.

**TABLE 5.10**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Experience</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>05 (41.67%)</td>
<td>04 (33.33%)</td>
<td>09 (37.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>07 (58.33%)</td>
<td>08 (66.67%)</td>
<td>15 (62.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A large percentage (62.5%) of the total sample did not have any prior experience of working in the field of adult education. Only 37.5% of the preraks had worked as VTs in TLC programme and/or in JSNs.

In Satara district, the percentage (41.67%) of preraks, who had an experience of working in the literacy programme was little higher (33.33%) than in Ahmednagar district.

(15) **Selection of Preraks**

The preraks of Satara district stated that, they applied to Gram Panchayat, after listening to the dawandi, which was announced in the village. The members of GP and GSS forwarded their applications to TSS with their recommendations. Then, the TSS selected their names for the post of prerak.
In Ahmednagar district, the preraks stated that, they applied to GSS. After scrutiny of their applications, the GSS conducted an interview, which carried 20 marks. Then the applications of the candidates and a mark-list of interviews, along with recommendations were forwarded to TSS. At the taluka level, these candidates appeared for a written examination of 80 marks and for an oral interview of 20 marks. The candidate, who scored the highest marks, was selected as a prerak for CEC.

The selection of Nodal Preraks was done at the district level. The candidates appeared for a written examination of 80 marks and for an interview of 20 marks. Those who scored the highest were selected as the preraks of NCEC.

The preceding discussion shows that, in both the districts, selection of preraks was done as per the guidelines issued by the Directorate of Education (CE), Pune.

(16) Training of Preraks

The following table provides the percentage of preraks having undergone training.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Whether trained</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
<td>11 (91.67%)</td>
<td>23 (95.83%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 (8.33%)</td>
<td>1 (4.17%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A large majority (95.83%) of the preraks was trained for continuing education. The prerak of Walwane centre of Parner taluka was not trained as he had joined the centre in the
The centre started on 2-12-2003. After this date, the training programme for preraks was not organised either by the TSS or ZSS.

In Satara district, the training of preraks of NCEC and CEC was organised together at the taluka level. This was a residential, four days training. The training was organised before the actual commencement of the centres, that is, in the month of February 2003. Depending on the total number of preraks and assistant preraks in the taluka, the preraks were trained in batches of 50-60 persons. All the preraks, except Satara Road of Koregaon taluka, opined that the training had helped them in conducting different activities at NCECs and CECs.

The prerak of Satara Road expressed that, he was busy in the preparation of different charts. This task was given to him by the APO. Due to this, he could not attend all the sessions of the training. Hence, he expressed the need to undergo a refresher training programme, which could enable him to improve his functioning as a prerak.

The pattern of training of preraks in Ahmednagar district was little different. Training for the preraks of NCECs and CECs was organised separately.

The training of the nodal preraks was organised by ZSS in collaboration with State Resource Centre (SRC), Pune. This was a four-day residential programme organised at Sangamner. The training was conducted before the actual inception of the centres.

Three days residential training programme for preraks of CECs was organised at the respective talukas. Those preraks, who stayed in nearby villages could go home. This training was also organised before the commencement of the centres. The preraks were trained in different batches. Each batch was of 50-60 persons.
All the preraks opined that, the training had helped them to understand the CE scheme, which in turn helped in organising different activities at the centres.

(17) **Honorarium For Preraks**

The following table shows the extent of regularity in payments of honorarium to preraks.

**TABLE 5.12**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Regularity in honorarium</td>
<td>Every month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All the preraks of both the districts stated that, the honorarium to prerak of NCEC is Rs 1200/- per month and to the prerak of CEC is Rs 700/- per month. In both the districts, the preraks did not receive their honorarium every month.

In Satara district, the preraks' interviews revealed that the preraks had received honorarium only for their first two months of working, that is, March and April. After that they did not receive any honorarium till the date of data collection by the researcher (August/September 2004). The preraks were promised by the APOs that, they will receive the amount in due course. In Satara district 41.67 per cent of the total sample of preraks stated that, the district office—ZSS—had not received money from the Government.

But the interviews of the District Education Officer (CE) revealed that, the delay was due to the change in administration at the district level. In Maharashtra, district level departments of
education are transferred from State Government to Zilla Parishad. This resulted in many administrative problems. Hence, there was a delay in the disbursement of the honorarium.

The preraks of Ahmednagar have received their honorarium once in two months. The reasons for the delay in receiving the honorarium by the preraks were:

- It was informed by the district authorities to the preraks at the time of their appointment that, they will not get honorarium every month regularly. But it will be paid once in two or three months. For this delay, preraks should not complain.

- All the preraks were asked to open their bank accounts. The honorarium was to be paid by cheque. There was a delay on the part of the preraks and assistant preraks in opening their accounts. Hence, the bank account numbers of all the preraks and assistant preraks of the district did not reach the district office in time. This further delayed the payment of preraks.

- The interviews of Education Officer and Deputy Education Officer revealed that, there was a transfer of the scheme from the chairpersonship of Collector to the Chief Executive Officer. This brought a lot of changes in the administration. Hence, there was a delay in the payment of the preraks.

(18) **Infrastructural Facilities Available At the Centres**

The following table shows the nature of facilities available at the CE centres.
TABLE 5.13
FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT THE NCECs AND CECs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Facilities</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>02 (16.67%)</td>
<td>01 (8.33%)</td>
<td>03 (12.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Brightness of day light</td>
<td>11 (91.67%)</td>
<td>11 (91.67%)</td>
<td>22 (91.67%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Toilet</td>
<td>1 (8.33%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (4.17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fresh air</td>
<td>11 (91.67%)</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
<td>23 (95.83%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>7 (58.33%)</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
<td>19 (79.19%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A very large percentage (91.67%) of the total sample of the preraks in both districts opined that, the venue of the centre had enough daylight and it was airy (95.83%).

There was a very small percentage (16.67%) of the sample of centres in Satara district, which had drinking water facility at the centre.

In Ahmednagar district, only one centre had drinking water facility.

One of the centres in Khatav taluka, namely, Gandewadi (Satara district) had toilets. This is due to the fact that the centre was running in the gram panchayat's office. The prerak and participants demanded a separate toilet for women participants, as it was not available.

All the centres in both the districts had one room at their disposal.

The NLM scheme states that, the NCECs and CECs should have three rooms, a room for the library, a hall for indoor activities other than the library and a store. The centre must also have facilities for drinking water and toilets. The rooms must be well lit and airy.
As per these norms, all the centres in both the districts had inadequate infrastructure facilities.

(19) **Preraks' Opinions About Available Facilities**

The following table shows the adequacy of the available facilities as perceived by the preraks.

**TABLE 5.14**

**PRERAKS' OPINIONS ABOUT FACILITIES AT CENTRES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Facilities</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>3 (25%)</td>
<td>2 (16.67%)</td>
<td>5 (20.83%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Okay</td>
<td>9 (75%)</td>
<td>10 (83.33%)</td>
<td>19 (79.17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Not Okay</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Not appropriate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A very large percentage (79.17%) of the preraks in both the districts opined that, the facilities available at the centre were okay and adequate.

In Satara district, a small percentage (25%) of the sample of preraks expressed that, the facilities available at their centres were very good and they were happy with it.

There was a small percentage (16.67%) of the sample of preraks in Ahmednagar district, who were very happy about the facilities available at the centre.

(20) **Efforts Made/Taken to Get More Facilities in the Centre**

The following table shows the attempts made by preraks for getting more facilities at the centres.
### TABLE 5.15
ATTEMPTS OF PRERAKS FOR GETTING MORE FACILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Attempted</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8 (66.67%)</td>
<td>7 (58.33%)</td>
<td>15 (62.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4 (33.33%)</td>
<td>5 (41.67%)</td>
<td>9 (37.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A majority (66.67%) of the preraks of the Satara district has tried to improve the facilities at their centres. These efforts included the following:

- collection of books through 'Pustak Dan' drive.
- a request to GSS for giving an alternative place.
- a request to GSS and they received 10 chairs for the centre.
- Prepared a board of centre with the co-operation of GSS.
- a request letter to district authorities and gram panchayat for supply of musical instruments and sports material.
- a request to the gram panchayat for the supply of electricity.

In Ahmednagar district, the preraks took initiative to improve the facilities at their centre. Their efforts included the following:

- a request to the sarpanch for a place for the centre.
- a request to the sarpanch and the primary school for chairs and they received the chairs.
- the public library of the village was merged in the centres’ library.
- Received satranjis from the gram panchayat.
This shows that a few preraks had taken initiatives and tried to improve the facilities.

(21) **Programmes Organised at Centres**

The following table shows the nature of programmes organised at the CE centres.

**TABLE 5.16**

**PROGRAMMES ORGANISED AT NCECs and CECs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Nature of programmes organised</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Celebration of different days</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
<td>10 (83.33%)</td>
<td>22 (91.67%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Awareness programmes</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
<td>24 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Skill development and income generation programmes</td>
<td>7 (58.33%)</td>
<td>5 (41.67%)</td>
<td>12 (50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Quality of life improvement programme</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
<td>11 (91.67%)</td>
<td>23 (95.83%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Individual interest promotion programme</td>
<td>9 (75%)</td>
<td>9 (75%)</td>
<td>18 (75%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures in preceding table indicate the percentage of centres—NCECs and CECs—which offer each of the programmes.

In both the districts, the CE programmes, such as celebration of different days, Literacy Day, Teachers’ Day, Children’s day, Women’s Day, observance of Independence Day and the Republic Day, etc were celebrated.

Other CE programmes, which include AWPs, QLIPs, SD and IGP and ITPPs, were also organised.

The number of programmes organised in Ahmednagar district is less as compared to the number of programmes organised in Satara district.
(22) Availability of Assistant Preraks

In both the districts, the assistant preraks were appointed along with the preraks, with an exception of Ranjangaon Masid of Parner taluka in Ahmednagar district.

The centre in Ranjgaon Masjid started on 15-8-2003. But due to 'political pressure' the appointment of assistant prerak was delayed. He was appointed on 1-11-2003.

The selection criteria used were the same as preraks' selection. Their training was also conducted with the preraks at the taluka.

(23) Qualification of Assistant Preraks

The following table shows the educational qualification of the assistant preraks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Qualification</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Below S S C</td>
<td>2 (16.67%)</td>
<td>1 (8.33%)</td>
<td>2 (12.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S S.C</td>
<td>3 (25%)</td>
<td>3 (25%)</td>
<td>6 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Below H S C.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (8.33%)</td>
<td>1 (4.17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>H.S.C</td>
<td>3 (25%)</td>
<td>2 (16.67%)</td>
<td>5 (20.83%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 (16.67%)</td>
<td>2 (8.33%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>4 (33.33%)</td>
<td>2 (16.67%)</td>
<td>6 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Post-graduate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (8.33%)</td>
<td>1 (4.17%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The preceding table shows that with an exception of three centres, all other centres had qualified assistant preraks. The minimum qualification for the post of assistant prerak is SSC.
There was 25 per cent of the assistant preraks in the sample, who were graduates.

Two centres in Satara district, namely, Kokisare (Patan taluka) and Chitali (Khatav taluka) had assistant preraks, who had not completed SSC. Kokisare being a hilly area with tribal population, the minimum qualification for assistant preraks was reduced to std. VIII.

The researcher tried to find out the reasons for appointing a non-SSC person as an assistant prerak in Chitali centre. But, the APO/Supervisor could not give any explanation.

In Ranjangaon Masjid of Parner taluka, the APO/Supervisor could not give any reason for the appointment of under-qualified person as an assistant prerak.

(24) Strategies Adopted for Publicity

The following table shows the strategies adopted for giving publicity to CE programmes.

**TABLE 5.18**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Nature of programmes organised</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Personal Contacts</td>
<td>7 (58.33%)</td>
<td>3 (25%)</td>
<td>10 (41.67%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dawandi</td>
<td>2 (16.67%)</td>
<td>2 (16.67%)</td>
<td>4 (16.67%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>School notice board</td>
<td>3 (25%)</td>
<td>4 (33.33%)</td>
<td>7 (29.17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gram Panchayat’s notice board</td>
<td>7 (58.33%)</td>
<td>4 (33.33%)</td>
<td>11 (45.88%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Any other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Various strategies were adopted by the preraks for giving publicity to the programmes organised at NCECs and CECs.
A majority of the preraks used their personal contacts for giving publicity.

Gram panchayat notice boards were also widely used by the preraks to give information about organisation of various programmes at the centre

Other methods adopted by the preraks, include.

- Message through regular participants.
- Announcement on speaker—either at the mandir or the gram panchayat office.
- Notice on the notice board of NCECs and CECs.
- Announcement after Haripath.
- Announcement at work through a mukadam/supervisor (at place where Rojgar Hami work was on).
- Sending messages through school children
- Holding group discussions, meetings of villagers.
- By playing siren (Bhonga).

By adopting these strategies for publicity, the preraks tried to take the CE activities and to reach as many people as possible.

(25) **Material Available at the Centres**

The following table shows the kinds of material available at the CE centres
TABLE 5.19
MATERIAL AVAILABLE AT CENTRES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCEC</td>
<td>CEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>4 (100%)</td>
<td>8 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>4 (100%)</td>
<td>8 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cupboard</td>
<td>4 (100%)</td>
<td>8 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bench</td>
<td>4 (100%)</td>
<td>8 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Book rack</td>
<td>4 (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cycle</td>
<td>4 (100%)</td>
<td>7 (75%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Blackboard</td>
<td>4 (100%)</td>
<td>8 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Harmonium</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Halagi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Volley-ball</td>
<td>3 (75%)</td>
<td>8 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Skipping ropes</td>
<td>4 (100%)</td>
<td>6 (75%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The preceding table shows that the NCECs and CECs of Satara district received all the required furniture and material for smooth functioning of the activities of the centre.

The Gundewadi centre of Khatav taluka did not receive a bi-cycle. Another centre, namely, Mhasurne did not receive volleyball.

The NCECs and CECs of Ahmednagar district did not receive sufficient material and supplied only some furniture to run centres.
However, the centre of Sonai No.3 had received following material from previous Jana Shikshan Nilayam: 2 big boxes (peti), 25 skipping ropes, 5 ghungar kathya, 10 sets of children's games (marbles), 5 big sataranjis and 3 small durries.

(26) Residual Literacy Programme (Mopping up Operation)

In Satara district, all the centres conducted a survey to enroll the residual illiterates. This survey was conducted by the preraks and assistant preraks in the month of March/April 2003. In all the centres, with an exception of Mhasurne, the teaching-learning process had started. There were no illiterates in the age group of 15-35 years in Mhasurne village.

In Kokisare, though the enrollment of illiterates was over, actual teaching-learning process did not begin due to the unavailability of literacy kits and slates.

Except Morgiri, in other centres the learners were taught by preraks and/or assistant preraks. In Morgiri, a VT taught the learners.

The centres, except Kokisare, had received one or two sets of literacy kits.

The major problem faced by the preraks in the implementation of residual literacy (mopping up) programme was the non-availability of literacy kits in sufficient numbers. At a few places, the teaching started without kits. There was a demand from the learners for slates and pencils. But the centre could provide them. Preraks had asked the learners to bring slates and pencils. This could be one of the reasons for the demotivation of learners.

In Satara Road, though the survey was conducted, illiterates did not enroll due to migration.
There were no illiterates in the age-group of 15-35 years in Padali.

Rewadi centre served five villages, namely, Rewadi, Tambi, Bhakktawadi, Paratwadi and Kolwadi. The fourteen learners enrolled belonged to these villages. It was not possible for the prerak and assistant preraks to go to all these places. The process of identifying a suitable volunteer to teach these learners was in the process. Hence, the actual teaching-learning did not start in villages other than Rewadi.

In Ahmednagar district, 66.66% of the centres had either completed the survey or were in the process. Those who have completed the survey and enrolled the illiterates, had started teaching-learning activity. Mostly, it is the prerak and/or assistant prerak taught the learners.

The problems faced by the preraks include:

- Non-availability of literacy kits.
- Lack of electricity.
- Poor motivation of the learners.
- No training for literacy teaching /how to teach adults.

The preraks opined that, they themselves needed training for teaching adults (andragogy).

The preceding discussion shows that, sporadic efforts were made to start the residual literacy programme. There is a need to give serious attention to this programme by organising a special training programme for preraks. This training programme should cover different methodologies of adult teaching, adult psychology and how to sustain the motivation of the learners.
CONTRIBUTION OF OTHERS IN ORGANISING CE PROGRAMMES

A large percentage (91.67%) of the preraks in both the districts received help in organising activities at the NCECs and CECs.

Two of the preraks in Satara district expressed that they did not receive any help from others in organising programmes at their centres. These centres were Morgiri and Satara Road.

The preraks received assistance of following people in organising different programmes at their centres.

**Satara District**
- GSS
- Gram Panchayat
- Sarpanch
- Local volunteers, unemployed youth, college students
- Head Master
- College teachers
- Community people
- Local eminent personalities
- Participants
- Husband and relatives
- NGOs
- Mitra Mandal
- Janata Pratishthan
- Bhai Jagtap Pratishthan
- Nehru Yuva Mandal
- Patha Sanstha (co-operative)
- Milk Daury

**Ahmednagar District**
- GSS
- Gram Panchayat
- Sarpanch
- Head Masters
- Local eminent personalities
- Primary teachers
- Youth
- Local people
- Gram sevak
- Retired Government Officers
- Tarun Mandal
- Annabhau Sathe
- National Youth Programme
- Mahila Mandal
- Bajarang Vividha Karyakar Society
- Secondary teachers
- Veterinary doctor
(28) **Library Facilities at the Centres**

The following table shows whether library facilities were made available at the centres or not.

**TABLE 5.20**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Facility available</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>07 (58.33%)</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
<td>19 (79.17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>05 (41.67%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5 (20.83%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A large percentage (79.17%) of the centres in both the districts had library facility.

In Satara district, the district authority could not supply books to the centres due to a legal dispute. However, a large percentage (58.33%) of the sample of preraks could collect books on their own. Some of the preraks organised ‘Pustak Dan’ drive, others have collected the books through their personal contacts.

In five centres, namely, Chitali, Mhasurne, Satara Road, Padali and Rewadi, there were no efforts in collection of books.

Thus, the number of books in each library varied from 11 to 250.
In Ahmednagar district, all the centres were provided books. The NCECs had around 573 books and the CECs had around 212 books.

In addition, the centre in Narayandoha received 11 books as donation and 21 books from the public library. The centre of Sonai No.3 received 321 books from previous Jana Shikshan Nilayam.

The types of books included: short stories, plays, magazines, informative books, books of health, autobiographies, biographies, books on income generating activities. Few centres also had booklets on different government schemes.

The books were issued to the participants and the children of the village. The period of lending the books depended on the time needed to read the books. The duration varied between one day to one week. Usually, in a day 10-15 participants borrowed the books.

At all the centres in both the districts, the separate registers for library were maintained. These included book entry and book exchange register.

The library facility was available throughout the week. It remained open during the working time of the centre.

(29) **Reading Room Facility**

All the centres in both the district had reading room facility for the entire village.

The number of newspapers subscribed varied in all the centres in Satara district. Fifty per cent of the total sample of the centres subscribed to two daily newspapers.
Three of the centres subscribed to only one newspaper. These centres included Gokul Tarf, Morgiri and Adarki Khurd. The Gokul Tarf village is a hilly area and is situated in the remote/interior area. Only one State Transport bus goes there daily. In rainy season, the village does not have any contact with others. Only two wheelers and private jeeps are the mode of transport. This might be the reasons for non-availability of any newspaper in the village. Hence, the only newspaper, which reaches there, is subscribed by the centre.

The preraks of Morgiri and Adarki Khurd could not give satisfactory answers for not subscribing two newspapers.

This could be perhaps because, there was a delay from the district authorities in the payment of newspaper bills. The preraks had either to pay from their pocket and get it reimbursed or took them on credit. This might be one of the reasons for not subscribing to the additional newspapers.

In three centres, three newspapers were available. In Kokisare, an eminent personality had donated daily subscription of one newspaper.

In Ahmednagar district, all the centres were subscribers of three newspapers. The centres remained open to all public for newspaper reading purpose. On an average 20-25 persons read the newspaper daily.

In Satara district, none of the centres was a subscriber for any magazine.

All the centres in Ahmednagar districts subscribe magazines from the district authorities. At the district level, the District Education Office (CE) paid for the subscription of following monthly magazines to be supplied to NCECs and CECs of the district.
**Monthly Magazines for NCECs**

- Kishor
- Shetkari
- Lokrajya
- Lokshikshan
- Sadhana
- Baliraja
- Eradication of superstition
- Jivan Shikshan
- Arogya Patrika

**Monthly Magazines for CECs**

- Kishor
- Shetkari
- Lokrajya
- Lokshikshan
- Arogya Patrika
- Baliraja
- Eradication of superstition

As stated by the Dy. Director (CE), Ahmednagar, that due to the budgetary provisions, the CECs received two of the magazines less than the NCECs.

It must be noted here that, the preraks and the district authorities had taken initiatives to provide reading material.

(30) **Nature of Information Disseminated through the Centres**

Through continuing education programmes, mainly, through AWPs, and QLIPs, information on the following topics was disseminated.

**Satara District**

- Agriculture
- Small Scale Industry
- Home industry (Gruhaudyog)
- Environment
- Computers
- Health
- Self employment opportunities

**Ahmednagar District**

- Importance of education
- Savings Schemes
- Government schemes
- Employment opportunities
- Health
- Local Self Government
- Superstition and its ill effects
Methods used for disseminating the information were lectures, discussions, demonstrations and through AV-aids.

Experts from the respective fields were invited to give information on the preceding subjects. At a few places, experts were called from the taluka and the district headquarters. A majority of the preraks found it difficult to invite experts from the taluka or district headquarters, as there was no provision either for honorarium or travelling allowance for the experts. Also, there was no provision for the organisation of programme. Hence, local persons such as Sarpanch, Gramsevak, GSS members, doctors, teachers and local eminent personalities were invited for the dissemination of the information. Preraks and assistant preraks themselves were also involved in the process of dissemination of information.

The government departments, mainly, agriculture department, health department, forest department, rural development department etc. were involved in disseminating the information.
A very small percentage (8.33%) of the sample of the preraks invited non-governmental organizations for giving the information. They included the following:

- Yuvak Pratisthan, Adarki Budruk
- Krushi Bajar Samiti, Phalatan

(31) **Cultural Activities Conducted At the Centres**

Two-thirds of the centres in both the districts organised cultural activities. Following cultural activities were conducted by the NCECs and CECs in both the districts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Singing competitions</td>
<td>• Bhajan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Drama</td>
<td>• Kirtan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Vividha Gunadarshan</td>
<td>• Folk songs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Street play</td>
<td>• Haripath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bhajan</td>
<td>• One act play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Kirtan</td>
<td>• Singing competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Haripath</td>
<td>• Pravachan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Pravachan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Folk songs competition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Kalapathak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Parayan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Satsang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The interviews of preraks revealed that, the preraks were not clear about activities to be organised at the centre. Paucity of funds also created problems. Every time spending money from their own pockets was also not possible for the preraks.
These activities were either conducted outside the centre in the open place or in the temples.

These programmes were open to all, for the entire village. People used to attend them according to their convenience. Hence, keeping a record of their attendance was difficult.

(32) **Sports Organised by the Centres**

In both districts, 41.67% of the total sample of the centres conducted sports.

Following sports were organised at the centres.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Cricket (above 15 years)</td>
<td>• Cricket (age-group 17 to 25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Kabaddi (5 to 12 years)</td>
<td>• Kho-Kho (11 to 13 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Kho-Kho (5 to 12 years)</td>
<td>• Kabaddi (11 to 13 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Long jump (5 to 12 years)</td>
<td>• Swimming (14 to 18 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Running competition (7 to 14 years)</td>
<td>• Cycle competition (11 to 16 years and 25 to 40 years)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approximately 103 students from Satara district participated in these sports. Around 137 people participated from the Ahmednagar district.

(33) **Records maintained at the Centres**

The following table shows the nature of the records maintained at the CE centres.
# TABLE 5.21
**RECORDS MAINTAINED AT THE CENTRES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Attendance register</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
<td>24 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dead Stock</td>
<td>11 (91.67%)</td>
<td>11 (91.67%)</td>
<td>22 (91.67%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Remarks (Visitors') Book</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
<td>24 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Albums</td>
<td>9 (75%)</td>
<td>5 (41.66%)</td>
<td>14 (58.33%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Paper cuttings</td>
<td>5 (41.66%)</td>
<td>2 (16.67%)</td>
<td>7 (29.17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Books' Entry</td>
<td>5 (41.66%)</td>
<td>5 (41.66%)</td>
<td>10 (41.67%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Books Exchange Register</td>
<td>8 (66.67%)</td>
<td>11 (91.67%)</td>
<td>19 (79.17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Newspaper Register</td>
<td>2 (16.67%)</td>
<td>4 (33.33%)</td>
<td>6 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Diary</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
<td>4 (33.33%)</td>
<td>6 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Special Day Celebration</td>
<td>6 (50%)</td>
<td>1 (8.33%)</td>
<td>7 (29.17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Inward-Outward Registers</td>
<td>9 (75%)</td>
<td>2 (16.67%)</td>
<td>11 (45.83%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Any other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In both the districts, the preraks maintained various registers.

In Satara district, the District Education Office (CE) had provided 9 registers to NCECs and 5 registers to the CECs. However, proper guidelines regarding which records needed to be maintained were not issued. Thus, there was variation in the maintenance of record keeping.

In addition to the preceding records, at Chitali and Padali centres, preraks maintained a register for sports materials used by the participants. At Rewadi, special register for survey report was maintained. The Adarki Budruk is a NCEC and maintained a register of its monitoring. Adarki Khurd kept a record of people, who came to read newspapers.
The District Education Office, Ahmednagar did not supply any registers. All the registers maintained in all the centres, except Narayan doho, were bought by the preraks from their own money. The centre at Narayan doho received registers from earlier Jana Shikshan Nilayam.

Devalali Bunglow kept a separate register for the needs of the participants.

(34) **Programmes Conducted Daily at Centres**

Depending on the agricultural work and other situations, on an average, 20-25 people attended the centre daily in both the districts.

Activities such as reading newspapers, discussions on current affairs, problems faced by the village, information on topics such as Rojagar Hami Yojana or draught, problems of unavailability of drinking water or seasonal diseases etc were organised at the NCECs and CECs.

(35) **Availability of Experts**

A very small percentage (16.67%) of the preraks in both the districts, faced problems in inviting the experts from outside the village.

The paucity of funds was the main problem. The preraks and assistant preraks shared some of the expenses, while part of it was also shared by the Gram Panchayats, members of GSS and local eminent personalities.

A very large percentage of the preraks did not face any problem in Ahmednagar district. The researcher found that 58.33 per cent of the preraks did not make attempts to invite any outstation expert. They relied only on local people. One of the reasons was the non-availability of funds.
Through the informal discussions with the preraks, the researcher realized that the preraks were unaware about the experts from taluka and district headquarters. They also did not know about the procedures of inviting them. The preraks opined that, the APOs/Supervisors should make the list of experts available during their monthly meetings or training programmes. Preraks expected that proper guidance should be given for organising different programmes.

(36) Reporting Authority

The following table shows the authority to whom the preraks report about the activities of the CE centres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Authority</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCEC Preraks</td>
<td>CEC Preraks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gram Shikshan Samiti</td>
<td>4 (100%)</td>
<td>6 (75%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nodal Preraks</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5 (62.50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>APOs/Supervisor</td>
<td>4 (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nobody</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Any other</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A large majority of the preraks of both the districts reported to GSS.

All the NCECs in Satara district reported about the centres' activities to GSS and APOs/Supervisors.
A large percentage (75%) of the CECs in Satara district reported to GSS, whereas another major percentage (62.50%) of the total sample of preraks in Satara district reported to nodal preraks.

All the NCEC preraks in Ahmednagar district reported to APOs/Supervisors. In addition, two NCECs, namely, from Supa and Takalikazi reported to GSS as well.

The CEC preraks of Ahmednagar district mainly reported to nodal preraks (87.5%). There was a very small percentage (12.5%) of the sample of preraks, who reported to APOs/Supervisors directly. Another small percentage (25%) of the preraks’ sample reported to GSS, in addition to nodal prerak.

This implies that, the preraks were in contact with the GSS on a regular basis.

(37) Monitoring the Centres

The following table shows the authorities, which monitor the activities of the centres.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Monitored by</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCEC</td>
<td>CEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>GSS member</td>
<td>4 (100%)</td>
<td>6 (75%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nodal Preraks</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>APOs/Supervisor</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>None of them</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (12.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Any other</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A very large percentage (79.17%) of the sample of centres from both the districts were regularly monitored by the members of the GSS, mainly either the Sarpanch (he is the chairperson of the GSS) or the Head-Master of the primary school (he is the Secretary of the GSS).

Twenty five per cent of the centres in Satara district were monitored by the nodal preraks. The prerak of the Padali reported that, no one had paid any monitoring visit to her centre.

In Ahmednagar district, a large percentage (75%) of the NCECs and CECs was regularly monitored by the GSS. The NEC of Devalali Pravara reported that, neither a GSS member nor the APO/Supervisor paid monitoring visit to his centre.

CE Centres regularly monitored by the nodal preraks comprised 62.5%.

A very small percentage (12.5%) of CECs was monitored by the APO/Supervisor.

The preceding table shows that, the NCECs and CECs were not regularly monitored by the nodal preraks and the APOs/Supervisors.

The job responsibilities as mentioned in the ‘Nirantar Shikshan Karyakarmi: Saksharata Karmisathi Hastpustika’ published by Directorate of Education (CE), Pune are as follows.

- Each CEC under the jurisdiction of the nodal prerak should be visited at least once a month by him/her.

- The APOs/Supervisors should pay minimum 15 monitoring visits each month.

However, in reality the monitoring is not done as required
(38) **Frequency of Visits by APOs/Supervisors**

The following table shows the frequency of visits made by APOs/Supervisors to the CE Centre.

**TABLE 5.24**

**FREQUENCY OF MONITORING VISITS BY APOs /SUPERVISORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Frequency of visits</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCEC Preraks</td>
<td>CEC Preraks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>2 (50%)</td>
<td>3 (37.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Once in two months</td>
<td>2 (50%)</td>
<td>4 (50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Once in three months</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Once in six months</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (12.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fifty per cent of the total sample of the NCECs in both the districts were monitored by the APOs/Supervisors once a month and the remaining 50 per cent NCECs were visited by the APOs/Supervisors once in two months.

They include Morgiri and Satara Road in Satara district, and Sonai No.1 and Takalikazi in Ahmednagar district.

The CECs in both the districts were also not monitored regularly.

Only 37.5 per cent of the CECs in Satara district were visited once a month by the APOs/Supervisors.
As compared to Satara district, more number of visits were paid by the APOs/Supervisors of Ahmednagar district.

The preraks of Ukkadgaon, Devalali, Bunglow, Narayandoho and Panaswadi reported that, the APOs/Supervisors visited once in two months.

This shows a very poor monitoring by the APOs/Supervisors. As revealed in interviews of APOs/Supervisors in chapter-IV, following may be the reasons for irregular monitoring by the APOs/Supervisors:

- Work overload at the taluka headquarters.
- No assistance in work at the taluka headquarters.
- Too much distance of the centres from the talukas.
- Same timings at all the centres.

(39) Help from APOs/Supervisors in Solving Prerak's Problems

The following table shows whether the prerak received help from APOs/Supervisors in solving their problems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Helped</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4 (33.33%)</td>
<td>5 (41.67%)</td>
<td>9 (37.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8 (66.66%)</td>
<td>7 (58.33%)</td>
<td>15 (62.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A small percentage (37.5%) of the sample of preraks was helped by the APOs/Supervisors in solving their problems faced by them in the implementation of the programme at the NCECs and CECs.

Following help was extended by the APOs/Supervisors in solving the problems of the preraks of NCECs and CECs.

**Satara District**
- Motivated people for their extending cooperation and participation (Kokisare)
- Getting space for running the centres (Chitali, Adarki Budruk, Adarki Khurd)

**Ahmednagar District**
- Provision of mike and speakers (Devalali Pravara)
- Getting electricity (Devalali Pravara)
- Getting newspaper bill paid early (Saonai No 1)
- Transferring the centre from public school to primary school (Sonai No 2)
- Shifting of material, furniture (Sonai No.3)

(40) **Frequency of Meetings of Preraks**

The following table shows the frequency of the meetings of the preraks.

**TABLE 5.26**

**MEETINGS OF PRERAKS OF NCECs AND CECs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Frequency of meetings</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCEC</td>
<td>CEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Once in a fortnight</td>
<td>1 (50%)</td>
<td>4 (50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>1 (25%)</td>
<td>4 (50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Once in two months</td>
<td>1 (25%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No meeting</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fifty per cent of the total sample of the preraks of NCECs and CECs attended the meetings once in a fortnight in Satara district.

In Ahmednagar district, a very high percentage (75%) of the NCEC preraks attended meetings once a month.

There were 12.5 per cent preraks who reported that, they had attended quarterly meeting of the preraks organised at the taluka headquarters by the APO/Supervisor.

The prerak of Walwane centre did not attend any meeting as the centre started in December 2003, and till the time of data collection by the researcher (January 2004), the feedback meetings were not conducted by the nodal prerak.

The guidelines states that, the meetings of NCEC preraks should be conducted by the APOs/Supervisors once a month. It further says that, the monthly meetings of CEC preraks should be organised by the nodal preraks as well as APOs/Supervisors. From the preceding table, it may be said that, this is not practiced in reality.

(41) **Authority Presiding Over Preraks’ Meetings**

The following table shows the authority, who conducts the meeting of the preraks.

**TABLE 5.27**

**AUTHORITY CONDUCTING PRERAKS’ MEETINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Authority</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCEC</td>
<td>CEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nodal prerak</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>APO/Supervisor</td>
<td>4 (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The feedback meetings of the NCEC and CEC prerak were conducted by the APOs/Supervisors and nodal preraks respectively in both the districts.

Fifty per cent of the sample of preraks from Ahmednagar reported that, they had attended monthly meetings called by the APOs/Supervisors. These included preraks from Ranjangaon Masjid, Chinchvihire, Devalali Pravara and Panaswadi.

(42) **Venues of the Meetings of the Preraks**

The following table shows the venues of the meetings of the preraks.

**TABLE 5.28**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Venues</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th></th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NCEC</td>
<td>CEC</td>
<td>NCEC</td>
<td>CEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NCEC</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7 (87.5%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>One of the central place</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (12.5%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Taluka level</td>
<td>4 (100%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4 (100%)</td>
<td>7 (87.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Any other</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (12.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The meetings of the nodal preraks of NCECs in both the districts were conducted at the taluka headquarters. They were either conducted at the primary schools or in a Panchayat Samiti hall.

In Satara district, the meetings of the preraks of the CECs were conducted at various NCECs by rotation. The preraks themselves decided the venue for the each meeting and chose one of the NCECs. Thus, they were able to visit all the NCECs of their taluka.
In Ahmednagar district, large majority (87.5%) of the CEC preraks’ meetings were held at the taluka headquarters. The prerak of Walwane had not attended any meeting as he was appointed in December 2003.

The preceding discussion shows that, the venues of the meeting of preraks in both the districts were decided as per the convenience of the preraks.

(43) **Benefits Received by the Participants by Attending the Programmes Organised by the Centres**

The following table shows the benefits received by the participants from the CE programmes as perceived by the preraks.

**TABLE 5.29**

**BENEFITS GAINED BY THE PARTICIPANTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Information</td>
<td>11 (91.67%)</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>New skills</td>
<td>1 (8.33%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Got a job</td>
<td>1 (8.33%)</td>
<td>1 (8.33%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Started own business</td>
<td>3 (25%)</td>
<td>3 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Help in improving quality of life</td>
<td>7 (58.33%)</td>
<td>4 (33.33%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Useful for children</td>
<td>5 (41.67%)</td>
<td>11 (91.67%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Became more vocal</td>
<td>1 (8.33%)</td>
<td>1 (8.33%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Increased self-confidence</td>
<td>5 (41.67%)</td>
<td>2 (16.67%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Received benefits of Government schemes</td>
<td>2 (16.67%)</td>
<td>2 (16.67%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Increased income</td>
<td>7 (58.33%)</td>
<td>5 (41.67%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A very large percentage (95.83%) of the sample of the preraks in both the districts opined that, the participants received information on various topics. People got a common platform to discuss various issues. Coming together and sharing information was the biggest advantage of the centre.

A large percentage (58.33%) of the preraks of Satara district stated that the programmes helped the participants to improve their quality of life. Compared to this, a small percentage (33.33%) of the preraks in Ahmednagar district felt that the programme helped the participants in improving their quality of life.

A very large percentage (91.67%) of the sample of the preraks of Ahmednagar district expressed that, the library and sports activities helped the children in the community.

There were 50 per cent of the total sample of the preraks of both the districts, who opined that the programmes helped the participants to increase their income. Earlier many people were not reading newspaper, but now they had started it.

The preceding discussion shows that the participants benefited in terms of receiving more information, got jobs, learnt new skills through which they started business, which in turn led to increased income. This ultimately resulted into improving the participants’ quality of life.

(44) **Types of Benefits Received by the Participants**

Following table shows the benefits gained by the participants.
### Table 5.30

**VARIOUS BENEFITS RECEIVED BY THE PARTICIPANTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Programme</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Nature of Benefit</th>
<th>Income generated, if any, per month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(I) Satara District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Production of fertilizers</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Started vermiculture</td>
<td>Rs 500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>High yielding seeds</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Increased rice production</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tree plantation</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Will get wood</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>Used new variety of seeds</td>
<td>Rs 500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Teakwood plantation</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Will get wood</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Started vermiculture</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Alphanso tree plantation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Will get fruits</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Women’s saving groups</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Increased savings</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Goat rearing</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Started goat rearing</td>
<td>Rs 500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Animal husbandry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bought cows</td>
<td>Rs 600/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bought buffalo</td>
<td>Rs 400/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Guidance for starting business</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bought a taxi</td>
<td>Rs 1000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Started a poultry</td>
<td>Rs 500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Government schemes for BPL families</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Received sewing machines</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Fruit gardening</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Planted chikko trees</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Rojagar Hami</td>
<td>Whole Village</td>
<td>Constructed bandhara</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>225</td>
<td>Got jobs</td>
<td>Depends on per square feet work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table continues on next page...
Table 5.30 contd

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Programme</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Nature of Benefit</th>
<th>Income generated, if any, per month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Equivalence programme</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Motivated 2 students to appear for Std. 12 exam and 1 for attending college through Open University</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Agarbatti training</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Started production</td>
<td>Rs 100/- to Rs 200/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Women’s saving group</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Received loan of Rs 25,000/- from Zill Madhyawarti Bank for goat rearing</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(II) Ahmednagar District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Nature of Benefit</th>
<th>Income generated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Started poultry</td>
<td>Rs 500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Goat rearing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Started goat rearing</td>
<td>Rs 500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Got jobs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CRP</td>
<td>Rs 2000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Started milk production</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Purchased 4 cows</td>
<td>Rs 2000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Indira Awas Yojana</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Received houses</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Economic help</td>
<td>Rs 10,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Home based industry</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Lijjat Papad work</td>
<td>Rs 500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Home based industry</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sewing machines</td>
<td>Rs 500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Construction of wells (Vihir Punarbharaan)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Received funds of Rs 60,000/- and Rs 45,000/- each</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Papad making</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Started production</td>
<td>Rs 1,000/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The preceding table shows that a large number of the participants had increased their monthly income.
Those participants, who planted tree like teakwood, alfanso, chikkoo, and used high yielding variety of seeds are expected to be benefited in near future. Hence, their monthly income is not shown.

(45) Help Provided by the Preraks to Participants to Start a Business And Problems, if any

All the participants started their own business after receiving proper information from the centre. None of them took any help from the preraks for getting loans for investment, as most of them had either invested money of their own or borrowed money from relatives. They preferred to borrow money, as they do not have to pay any interest

The business started by the participants includes: agarbatti production, poultry, milk production and papad making. Only agarbatti production requires raw material. At Rawadi centre of Koregaon in Satara district, the prerak herself, along with two participants, took training in agarbatti making. They started production of agarbatti. Later on, the prerak herself started giving training to those who were interested. In this case, the prerak brought raw material from the district and/or taluka headquarters and supplied to the participants, who were interested in the production of agarbatti. The participants themselves had established a market for their own product.

(46) Impact of the Programme on Participants' Families

The following table indicates whether CE programmes had any impact on the participants' families
TABLE 5.31
IMPACT OF PROGRAMMES ON PARTICIPANTS’ FAMILIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All the preraks in both the districts opined that, there was an impact of the programmes on the participants’ families. These include the following:

- The participants realized the importance of education. They started sending their children to school.

- Children started reading books other than their own school textbooks. In other words, the centre had inculcated the habit of reading amongst the children.

- Some of the participants started their own business, namely, poultry, agarbatti making, dairy etc. This increased family income, which had helped the families to fulfill their needs.

- The health programmes helped the participants and their families to improve their health. They started putting water purifying medicines in the wells from where they drank the water. Other methods of purification of drinking water were practiced in the families. This also helped them to reduce the illnesses caused due to water-based diseases. Under polio vaccination drive all the children below 5 years were given polio doses.

- The eye check-up camp helped them to check the eye-sights of the members of family.
• Health check-up camps helped them to detect HIV persons. This helped the participants for early detection of HIV and also provided counselling and further treatment to the HIV positive persons.

• Information on new techniques of agriculture helped the family members to improve their agricultural practices

• The participants attending activities at the centres shared the information with their family members. Thus, the knowledge of family members on various subjects increased

• The habit of sharing the information and communication in the family increased

• Attending the cultural programmes like bhajans, kirtan, parayan and satsang, resulted in the peace of mind of people. This helped in reducing quarrels in the family.

• The members of the family understood the importance of personal hygiene. Personal cleanliness improved, which helped them to improve their health.

• The habit of saving was inculcated

(47) Impact on the Village

Following are some of the benefits perceived by the preraks about the impact of the programmes at the centres on the community

• The centre made two newspapers available to the community. Those who were not reading newspapers earlier have now started reading them. They came to the centre daily
to read at least the newspaper and then they proceeded for their work. Reading habit increased.

- For both, men and women, the centre became a common platform to share and discuss different issues. People have started coming together.

- People have now realized that the centre is useful for the development of the village, as a few people received benefits of the government schemes.

- Due to centre, celebrations of different days have started. This created awareness on different subjects.

- Very few villages have public libraries. Due to a library at the centre, elders as well as children got a variety of books available at the village. This increased their reading habits.

(48) **Problems Faced by the Preraks in Running the Centres**

Following programmes were faced by the preraks while implementing CE programmes at the centres

**Satara District**

- Participants’ attendance was low.

- The centres’ timings were either in the mornings and/or in the evenings. At both these times, women are busy at home. Hence, the participation of women was less.

- The centre could not fulfill the expectations of the people. They demanded some economic benefit/gain from the centre. The centres were unable to provide income.
generating activities due to paucity of funds, non-availability of experts and marketing facility and other factors.

- Entertainment equipment were not available at the centre. For example, tabla, harmonium, dholaks. These instruments play a vital role in attracting people towards the centre by organising different programmes such as bhajans, kirtans.

- In Satara district, books were provided by the district authorities to the centres. A few preraks had collected books through 'Pustak Dan' drive. The library is open for all. There was a demand for books such as novels, fictions, autobiographies, books on career guidance, government schemes, small-scale businesses and income generating programmes.

- The venue of the centre was also a problem in some centres. Some of the centres in Satara district were located at the premises of primary schools. These schools are situated outside the village. They are open in the mornings and/or in the evenings. Hence, attending the centre in the evenings, especially for girls and women, was too difficult. This affected their regular attendance.

- The centres were not provided with petromax/gasbatti

- In many villages, the supply of electricity was irregular. Hence, conducting centres in the evening/night was too difficult.

- Those centres, which were being conducted at the gram panchayat office, had little response from the girls and women. Women felt awkward to come to the centre while men were there.

- Drought was one of the major reasons in Satara district for the poor participation of the people. People demanded that the centre should provide some jobs/work and drinking water. Due to drought, the prerak had to conduct activities of the centre wherever the Rojagar Hami Yojana work was on.
• The nodal preraks had problems in monitoring the CECs. Distances between NCECs and CECs is too far. Preraks did not have vehicles. Regular monitoring, especially during rainy season, became very difficult.

• Latest agricultural equipment was demanded by the people, which the centres could not provide.

(II) Ahmednagar District

• Teaching-learning material, that is, literacy kits, slates and pencils, were not available at the centres. Teaching adults without kits was a problem.

• Special training on how to teach adults was not given to the preraks and assistant preraks. A large number of preraks did not have prior experience of working in literacy programmes. It becomes difficult to motivate and sustain the motivation of learners. Teaching adults in the absence of such types of special training is also difficult.

• The NCECs and CECs were not provided with gasbattis/petromax. A large number of centres do not have electricity. Also, the voltage of the electricity is inadequate. Hence, conducting classes in the evenings becomes more difficult.

• Irregular supply of electricity was also a problem in a few centres.

• Books for youth and the elderly people on various topics were not available at the centres' library. This hampered the participation of a large section of the society in the activities of CECs and NCECs.

• Centres did not have sports material and entertainment equipments. In absence of these, attracting people towards the centre became difficult.

• The list of experts available at taluka and district headquarters on AWPs and IGPs was not available to the preraks. Hence, inviting experts for different programmes was a problem.
• Newspaper bills were not paid regularly and in time by the district authorities. Convincing the newspaper dealers for supply of the newspapers on credit was difficult for the preraks.

• There is a demand from the participants to provide income generating programmes. Due to paucity of funds, preraks could not organise such programmes. There were sporadic efforts done by the preraks, but it did not help to increase the number of participants for attending the centre regularly.

• The centres, which were conducted in places other than primary school premises had a problem of black-board. Without black-board, teaching illiterates was difficult.

• In a few villages/centres, women were interested only in cultural activities such as bhajan, kirtan, haripath and satsang.

• Permanent building/place for a centre was not available.

• Furniture provided to CECs was very inadequate. Due to improper physical facilities, organising CE activities was difficult for the preraks.

• Funds were not available for organising any programme. This reduced the number of programmes organized.

• Guidance on which types of programmes to be organised, was not given.

The preceding discussion shows that a lot of problems in running the centres are being faced by the preraks in both the districts.

(49) Attempts Made by the Preraks to Overcome the Problems

Following attempts were made by the preraks in both the districts to overcome the problems and to run the NCECs and CECs smoothly.
(I) Satara District

- Tried to get another venue for the centre
- Convinced the GSS members to provide another venue for the centre
- Organised activities at a convenient place for the participants. For example, at the site of Rojgar Hammi Yojana work.
- Paid home visits to motivate the participants to attend the CE activities
- Requested the Sarpanch to provide alternate venue for the centre. But failed to get one
- Established the women's saving group to attract them and increased their participation in CE programmes
- Organised training programme for women on agarbatti making
- Promised the women participants to start more number of income generating courses. Under this, it was planned to start a course on tailoring and envelope making. A list of participants interested in these activities was prepared.
- Publicity of the programmes was given through writing on the notice boards, announcement on the microphones and dawandi. This enabled the preraks to attract more number of participants to attend the programmes.
- A few participants, on individual basis, were helped to start small-scale businesses of income generating activities such as poultry, dairy, agarbatti production and so on. This motivated others to attend the centre.

(II) Ahmednagar District

- Approached the Gram Panchayat and GSS members and requested to provide a centrally located place for the centre.
• Local teachers helped to motivate the participants to attend the CE programmes.

• Help from GSS was sought in organising different CE activities

• Tried to get a gasbatti/petromax as donation.

• In some villages, electricity supply was not available every Tuesday. Hence the prerak decided to keep the centre open on Sunday, instead of Tuesday

• Requested the APOs/Supervisors to pay the newspaper bills in time and regularly

• The preraks requested the gram sevaks to donate books on various subjects, especially on government schemes, income generation and small-scale business

• A demand of the participants for sports material and equipment was placed before the monthly meetings conducted by the NCEC preraks and APOs/Supervisors.

(50) **Awareness About the Duration of the CEC Scheme and Future Plans**

The following table shows preraks’ awareness about the duration of the CE schemes and future plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Aware</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>5 (41.67%)</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7 (58.33%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A small percentage (41.67%) of the sample of preraks of Satara district was aware about the duration of the CE scheme. The funding would cease after five years and the preraks will
have to continue the centre with the community support. This was not informed to the preraks while giving them appointments, or during their training or even afterwards.

In Ahmednagar district, all the preraks were aware of the fact that, the scheme would be funded only for five years.

A very small percentage (8.33%) of the preraks in both the districts has the intention of continuing their work in absence of funds. They were ready to work without remuneration.

The preraks of Ahmednagar had received a circular from the district authorities stating that, they should collect donations, which would enable them to form a corpus fund. This fund will be kept in fixed deposit in a bank. As and when the government fund ceases, this money would be utilized. Accordingly, a few preraks have started raising the funds. But they do not get response form the community due to drought.

The prerak of Chinchvihire of Rahuri taluka had approached the local MLA and President of State Sugar Industry and requested them to donate some amount for the centre.

(51) **Strengths of the Programme**

Following are the strengths of CE Centres as perceived by the preraks

(I) **Satara District**

- Centres had become a common platform for people. They come together and discuss various issues. This has increased the sense of affiliation and had developed a bond of unity.

- Interpersonal communication of people had increased.
• Women can come out of house and share their thoughts.

• Women’s mobility had increased in comparison to the past.

• Self-confidence of women had increased. They have become more vocal.

• Habit of reading newspapers had increased amongst the people.

• People could get information on various government schemes. A few had also received the benefits of the government schemes.

• School drop-outs and neo-literates get guidance about continuation of education.

• Information and guidance was given on topics, such as how to apply to get benefits of government schemes; how to fill up the forms; how and where to apply for loans etc. This helped people to apply and get benefit, which in turn had increased the income of the participants.

• Under one roof, people get information, knowledge, application, skill development, entertainment, cultural entertainment and sports. This helped in their personal as well as family development.

• Development of a village through CE centre activities was possible. For example, implementation of Gram Swachhata Abhiyan, Education for All, etc.

• It provides opportunities to those who did not acquire basic literacy skill.

• It provides opportunities to those, who were out of school but want to continue their education.

• It provided opportunities of training for self-employment.
(II) Ahmednagar District

- Library facility has inculcated reading habit in children.

- Centre has become a common place for coming together.

- Discussion on various issues is held. Problem solving help is provided for many problems at the village level itself that avoids further delay in getting justice.

- It gives opportunities to school drop-outs, illiterates, and semi-literates, to join the mainstream.

- Awareness about different government programmes, helped the participants to seek the benefit of it.

- For the first time, the gram panchayat and GSS are actively involved in the development process.

(52) Weaknesses of the Programmes

Following are the weaknesses of the CE Centres as expressed by the preraks.

(I) Satara District

- The centres did not have their own building. This places restriction on organising activities for the participants.

- The physical facilities in most of the centres were not adequate. For example, flooring, unavailability of electricity supply, drinking water and toilets

- Entertainment equipment was not provided.
- Books were not available in the library.

- Equipment like mike, speakers were not provided

- For organisation of any programme, the preraks have to hire equipment and spend money on hospitality and TA to the experts. No funds were available to hire equipment or any honorarium. Preraks had to pay from their own pockets. This became burden on the preraks.

- Centres located at primary schools had to follow the timetable of the school They cannot organise programmes during the school hours. This placed a restriction on organisation of programmes during the day.

- Dissemination about the purpose, objectives of the CE centres was not done, like literacy campaigns. Hence, many people equate CECs to only literacy centres. People were still unaware about the CE scheme.

- Participation of Gramsevaks, Sarpanch was not adequate. At very few places, gramsevaks were involved in CE activities.

- Guidance for organising different programmes from authorities (APOs/Supervisors) was not sufficient.

- Prior training was given before the NCECs and CECs started functioning. Refresher training was not organised.

- Training programme for the preraks did not pay much attention on the information of government schemes and their implementation.

- Monitoring visits by APOs/Supervisors were very few in numbers.
(II) **Ahmednagar District**

- The centres were located outside the village, as they are held in the primary schools.

- Electricity supply was irregular. Gasbattis/petromaxes were not provided to the centres. Due to this, it became difficult to organise programmes in the evening.

- Sufficient furniture was not provided to the centres. For organisation of programmes, more energy was spent on the physical arrangements and preraks have to run here and there to get the facilities. For example, chairs, musical instruments, sport material.

- Registers were not provided to all the centres. Preraks had spent money from their own pockets to buy the registers to maintain various registers.

- Co-ordination and co-operation between different development departments was lacking.

- Gramsevaks and Sarpanch were not actively involved in CE programmes.

- Funds were not provided for organisation of any programme.

- Training was given before the commencement of the centres. The training of preraks did not include a component on how to motivate illiterates, how to sustain their literacy and how to teach adults. The majority of the preraks did not have earlier experience of working in literacy campaigns. It becomes difficult for such preraks to handle the illiterate adults.

- Getting experts for the programmes was too difficult. The list of experts available at the taluka and district headquarters was not provided.

- Proper guidance on which programmes should be organised was lacking. Preraks were not clear about IIPPs, QLIPs and AWPs.
- Honorarium of preraks and assistant preraks was irregular and was not received on time.

- Newspaper bills were delayed.

- Proper environment building for implementation of CE programmes was not built up.

- Peoples' participation was very inadequate.

- Teaching-learning material, that is, literacy kits, slates and pencils were not provided.

- Entertainment equipment like harmonium, tabla, dholaki were not provided.

- The programme is funded by the government only for five years. The funding would cease after that.

- Honorarium to preraks is not sufficient and was irregular as well.

**Opportunities for the Participants by Attending CE Centres**

The participants will be benefited in terms of the following.

- Self-employment
- Starting small-scale business
- Getting jobs
- Getting information and knowledge
- Benefitting from government schemes
- Guidance and encouragement
- Sense of affiliation
- Unity in the village
Problems Faced by the Participants

According to the preraks, the following problems were faced by the participants.

- Participants had a constraint of time. Most of the participants did agricultural work. During such seasons, they remained busy for the entire day. Hence, it affected the attendance in the centre.

- Most of the participants belonged to poor economic class and/or lower middle economic class. They had economic problems. To start any income generating activity, these participants could not invest a large amount. This places restrictions on the type of programmes that could be organised at the centre.

- Marketing was also a big problem. For example, Agarbatti production has started in Rewadi. But it did not have sufficient market.

- Participants expected monetary help from the centres. According to them, the centres should provide them loans.

- No attractive programmes were organised at the centre. The participants wanted to know how they would get benefit by attending CE programmes.

Suggestions for Improvement

Following are the suggestions given by the preraks for improvement in different aspects, to improve the quality of functioning of the NCECs and CECs.
(1) **Honorarium**

(i) It should be paid in time and regularly

(ii) The present honorarium for NCEC and CEC preraks is not sufficient. It should be increased. The honorarium to nodal prerak is Rs 1200/- per month, which should be increased to Rs 2000/- - Rs 2500/- per month and for preraks of CEC it should be Rs 1500/- to Rs 2000/- per month.

(iii) The preraks should get an honorarium equivalent to the anganwadi workers.

(2) **Place**

(i) Centres should have a separate building with all the physical facilities, such as proper seating arrangement, electricity, drinking water, toilets and fresh air

(ii) The centres should be equipped with all furniture, entertainment/music instruments and sports material

(iii) The place of the centre should be centrally located in the village.

(3) **Library**

(i) The library should have variety of books, which should serve to the readers of all age-groups. For example, novels, stories, autobiographies, religious books like Ramayan, Mahabharat, information on IGP schemes, government schemes, career guidance, general knowledge and jokes, should be available there.

(ii) Library should have a variety of magazines. For example, agricultural magazines, health magazines, competitive examination magazines, should be available there.
(4) **Programme Organisation**

(i) Like TLC, due publicity to CE scheme should be given, on television, radio and through newspaper.

(ii) The district authorities, that is, ZSS can prepare a small advertisement, which can be telecast through local cables. Also the ZSS can prepare a documentary of successful CE programmes. The documentation can be shown in movie theatres before the actual movie starts.

(iii) More guidance should be provided to the preraks on organization of different types of programmes.

(iv) The APOs/Supervisors should provide help in getting experts from outside, that is, taluka/district headquarters.

(v) A list of experts along with phone numbers and addresses from taluka and district headquarters should be provided by the District Education Office (CE).

(vi) The CEO should send directives to the concerned departments to extend co-operation to the preraks in organising different programmes.

(vii) Participation of gramsevaks should be improved.

(viii) The Gram Panchayats and GSS should provide all the facilities and co-operation to the preraks. They should provide sound system whenever required.

(ix) The centres should be provided with sufficient amount of funds for the organisation of programmes.

(x) All the centres should be provided with durries/satrangis, chairs, and petromax/gasbattis.
(5) **Training**

(i) A two-three days residential refresher training programme for preraks and assistant preraks should be organised at the earliest.

(ii) Refresher programme should give more stress on methodology of teaching adults, information on different government schemes, contacting experts and writing reports.

(iii) The preraks should be provided with guidelines on implementation of CE scheme.

(6) **Teaching Adults**

(i) Sufficient quantity of literacy kits should be provided to all the centres.

(ii) Other teaching-learning material such as slates, pencils should be made available by the ZSS.

(7) **Monthly Meetings**

(i) Monthly meetings of CEC preraks should be conducted in rotation at each CEC, like NCECs.

(ii) The preraks of CEC should get TA for attending the monthly feedback meetings.

(iii) In monthly feedback meetings, latest information of government schemes, success stories of other districts and any other information useful in implementation of centres should be shared.
(8) **Monitoring**

(i) The APOs/Supervisors should pay monthly visits to all the centres and guide the preraks. They should try to solve the problems, if any.

(ii) APOs/Supervisors should take some steps to increase the people's participation in the programme.

(iii) APOs/Supervisors should help the preraks in solving their problems.

(iv) Other officers from the district, namely, District Education Officer (CE), Deputy Education Officer (CE), CEO, ZSS members and taluka level officers like Block Development Officers (BDO) Block Education Officers (BEO), Panchayat Samiti members should visit the centres whenever they are on field trips. This boosts the motivation of the preraks as well as of the participants.

(9) **General Suggestions**

(i) The centres should be provided with all types of registers.

(ii) The centres should start functioning only after purchasing of material, books etc.

(iii) Some stationery should be provided to all centres.

(iv) Feedback forms should be prepared and sent to all the centres.

(v) While sanctioning different government schemes, priorities should be given to those, who are regular in attending the CE programme.

(vi) Money for newspaper bills should be provided in time and regularly.
(vii) The co-ordination and co-operation between the education departments, that is, primary, secondary and CE as well as development departments like rural development, animal husbandry, agricultural departments should be improved.

(viii) The centre should supply the information on, how to apply for loans, details about agencies/bank which provide loans. If possible, loans can be given through the centres.

(ix) More women oriented programmes should be organised.

(x) Various competitions for preraks should be organised at the taluka and district levels.

(xi) Small-scale business training, home industry, income generating programmes should be organised at the NCEC level, and if possible, at CEC level, too.

(xii) A separate booklet on government policies/schemes should be prepared and circulated among the centres.

(xiii) A few centres cater to more than one village. For instance, Rewadi centre of Koregaon taluka in Satara district serves five villages. It becomes too difficult for a prerak to be present at the same time at all the centres. Hence, in such cases, it becomes too difficult to monitor all the centres. In such exceptional cases, the preraks should get an additional helping hand.

(xiv) The scheme should not be discontinued after five years. The Government should continue this scheme without any break.
SECTION-II
RESPONSES OF NODAL PRERAKS

Nodal preraks pay monitoring visits to CECs. Based on their job responsibilities, a few additional questions were asked to them. The analysis of the responses of nodal preraks is as follows:

(1) Frequency of Monitoring Visits by Nodal Preraks

The following table shows the frequency of monitoring visits by the nodal preraks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Once a week</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Once in a fortnight</td>
<td>2 (50%)</td>
<td>2 (50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>2 (50%)</td>
<td>2 (50%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fifty per cent of the sample of the nodal preraks paid monitoring visits once in a fortnight and the remaining fifty per cent sample of the nodal preraks paid monitoring visits to CECs once in a month.

This variation is due to the difference in geographical area, that is, plane, hilly areas and due to the distance between NCEC and CECs.

According to the guidelines, each centre should be visited at least once a month. This is followed in both the districts.
(2) Problems Faced by the Preraks in Running CECs

Following problems faced by the preraks of CECs were perceived by the nodal preraks.

(I) Satara District

(i) Getting a suitable place for the centre was a difficult task.

(ii) There was no co-operation between the preraks and assistant preraks at a few centres.

(iii) In a few villages, GSS was not active and co-operative.

(iv) Gathering people together for programmes was difficult, as there was drought and most of the people worked for Rojgar Hami Yojana.

(v) Participation of people was very poor.

(II) Ahmednagar District

(i) Centres did not receive sufficient material.

(ii) The library did not have books for all the age groups and educated people.

(iii) Motivating illiterates to attend residual literacy programme was difficult.

(iv) Newspaper bills were not paid in time.

(v) Getting a central place for the centre was a difficult task.

(vi) Compilation of reports of all the centres was not taught in the training. Hence, it was a difficult job.
(vii) The CEC preraks did not get TA for attending the monthly meetings.

(viii) Exchange of books and teaching adults at the same time was a challenge to the preraks.

3) **Help from Nodal Preraks to Overcome the Problems Faced by the Preraks of CEC**

The nodal prerak tried to solve the problems faced by the preraks of CECs. Following types of help had been extended by the nodal prerak.

(I) **Satara District**

(i) Met the GSS members and requested to extend co-operation to preraks.

(ii) The preraks were told to conduct activities, where the actual crowd exists. For example, people were working at Rojgar Hami Yojana. The preraks were told to conduct activities at the site of the work. This was done in two centres, namely, Adarki Budruk, Kapashi.

(iii) Discussed with the supervisor of Rojgar Hami Yojana and requested him to give an hour to the participants to attend the CE programmes.

(iv) Addressed a general meeting of people and requested them to extend their co-operation.

(v) The nodal prerak told the preraks to meet sarpanch and members of GSS, with prior intimation.

(II) **Ahmednagar District**

(i) Helped a few preraks in establishing women's saving groups. This had helped in increasing women's attendance at the centres.
(ii) Met the head master and got a classroom for the CEC.

(iii) Helped the prerak in getting a cupboard from the school.

(iv) Advised the preraks to conduct programmes on their own and spend money from their pockets.

(4) **Travelling Allowance for Monitoring Visits**

The following table shows whether the nodal preraks received TA for visits to monitoring.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Received T.A.</th>
<th>Satara District</th>
<th>Ahmednagar District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2 (50%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2 (50%)</td>
<td>4 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fifty per cent of the total sample of the nodal preraks in Satara district expressed that, they will get Rs 200/- per month. Till the data were collected, none of them had received the TA. But APOs/Supervisors had assured them that, the preraks will get this amount. Till that time, preraks were paying from their own pocket.

In Ahmednagar district, none of the nodal preraks had received any money as TA for monitoring the centres. They pay from their pockets. Nodal preraks spend around Rs 150/- to Rs 200/- per month for the purpose of travel to all CECs under them.
(5) **Recording Checking**

The nodal preraks in their monitoring visits check the following records maintained by the CECs.

- Attendance register
- Dead stock register
- Diary
- Visitors' book
- Special programme reports
- Books entry register
- Books exchange register

(6) **Preparation of a Consolidated Report**

All the nodal preraks in both the districts expressed that, they prepare a consolidated report of CEC activities under their supervision.

When the researcher asked them to show a copy of the report or a format of the report, none of the preraks was able to produce the format. They said, such type of printed forms were not available. They took oral review of the work done by preraks of CECs and also reported orally to the APOs/Supervisors in monthly meetings.

If any centre had conducted any special programme, they were asked to give a written report.

(7) **Method of Seeking Peoples' Participation**

To increase the participation of people in the programme, the preraks used many methods, which include.
- Home visits
- Environment building through slogans
- Appeal by eminent personalities
- Peoples' meetings and explaining them about the importance of the CE scheme, government schemes
- Through informal discussions with people
- By using notice boards in the village.

(8) **Programmes Attended at the CECs**

The nodal preraks had attended the following programmes at the CECs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the village, where CEC is located</th>
<th>Name of the programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Morguri (NCEC) – Kokisare</td>
<td>Inauguration, 15&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; August and Haladi Kumkum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chitali – (NCEC) Mhasurne (Wadgaon, Pushisalavi, Shenawadi)</td>
<td>Tree plantation, Neo-literates' melawa, Programme on agriculture, Health programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Adarki Budruk (NCEC) – Adarki Khurd (Takali kazi – Ukkadgaon, Chinchodi Patil)</td>
<td>Vermiculture, Lecture series, Kalapathak, Science Exhibition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Satara Road (NCF) Rewadi</td>
<td>Agarbatti Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Devalali Pravara – Devalah Bunglow</td>
<td>Tree plantation, Literacy week – Dindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This shows that the nodal preraks were present at CEC programmes in a few villages.