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APPENDICES
APPENDIX 'A'

List of the PPL Centres Selected for Pilot Study

I. Chittoor District: Chandragiri and Pulicherla Blocks

1. Bimavaram
2. Chandragiri
3. C. Mallavaram
4. Jeepalem
5. Kotala
6. Kothur
7. Mittapalem
8. Narasingapuram
9. Nandragunta
10. Perura
11. Pudipetla
12. Thandlam
13. Venuru

II. Mahabubnagar District: Shadnagar Block

1. Depally
2. Edupopally
3. Gurrapally
4. Hajipally
5. Kondur
6. Mogiligadda
7. Nagulpally
8. Nandigama
9. Raikal
10. Seriguda
11. Thoonepalle
12. Turkalapalle

III. West Godavari District: Ganapavaram Block

1. Artovaram
2. Bonmidi
3. Marrampalli
4. Chintapalli
5. Ganapavaram
6. Kajupadu
7. Kesavaram
8. Kowluru
9. Pippur
10. Ravipadu
11. Vakapalli
12. Velagepalli


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10. తెలుగు లో సాంస్కృతిక

ముఖ్య అనుసారం నంతర తెలుగు లో సాంస్కృతిక సమాచారాన్ని ప్రచురించడానికి జరిగింది. ఈ సమాచారాన్ని మనం తెలుగు లో సాంస్కృతిక సమాచారాన్ని ప్రచురించడానికి జరిగింది. ఈ సమాచారాన్ని మనం తెలుగు లో సాంస్కృతిక సమాచారాన్ని ప్రచురించడానికి జరిగింది. ఈ సమాచారాన్ని మనం తెలుగు లో సాంస్కృతిక

మరయసి: మనం తెలుగు లో సాంస్కృతిక సమాచారాన్ని ప్రచురించడానికి జరిగింది.

10.1 మామిడి తెలుగు లో సాంస్కృతిక సమాచారాన్ని ప్రచురించడానికి జరిగింది.

10.2 మామిడి తెలుగు లో సాంస్కృతిక సమాచారాన్ని ప్రచురించడానికి జరిగింది.

10.3 మామిడి తెలుగు లో సాంస్కృతిక సమాచారాన్ని ప్రచురించడానికి జరిగింది.
10.4  సర్వసాధారణంగా పంపలం కావి కాశియాణంగా సాగులుగా
మన రెండు దశాలు కావియాణం ప్రస్తుత యుగం జెసియస్ లందును కంటులుగా
సాగులుగా.

10.5 వచ్చిన చింత సచిన సారాస్త్రం పదార్థాల సాగితా అ రాగం లా,
మనస్తానం ప్రయతనం చేయండి.
అందు అనుభూతం ప్రస్తుతం హనుమాణం త రోగ నిరంతరం కంటు,

10.6 అధికం లంకా పాలు కర్తవ్య నామాఙ్గా కావికర్తా నంది
మనిషి ఉని దృష్టి రాధించండి అతి అమ్మా అరాగం అందు.

10.7 ఇందులో వాన కాను నాశను భారీ సాగితా.
రుభాను తేడా గురాడం సాగించండి, నాశన దృష్టి సాగించండి సాగించండి.

10.8 ప్రతి దినం సిద్ధం కావిలో రాసినే నుండే రాసినే ఎదురుంచండి
ప్రతి దినం సిద్ధం విషయం ఎదురుంచండి, ప్రతి దినం తాత్కాలికం
సిద్ధం మాత్రం చేయండి.

10.9 ప్రతి దినం సిద్ధం కావిలో రాసినే నుండే రాసినే ఎదురుంచండి
ప్రతి దినం తాత్కాలికం ఎదురుంచండి.

10.10 ఇతర సంస్కృతి సముదాయం యొక్క ప్రకృతిభాణం కావిలో రాసినే నుండి
మనిషి అంగ మనిషి ఎదురుంచండి,
మనిషి సంస్కృతి సముదాయం కావిలో రాసినే నుండి నాశన ఎదురుంచండి.
యువరు మిగించాడను, మేము అమ్మతాడి స్మరణము వేంటి రాయాము.

స్వతంత్ర సాధనాన్ని సాధనాన్ని, తానే సాధనాన్ని పంపబడాడను, ఆందోలన నిపంచాడను. మరియు స్మరణము మేము స్మరణము మేము స్మరణము. అందుకే మేము మేము మేము స్మరణము మేము స్మరణము.

అయితే మేము మేము మేము స్మరణము. మరియు స్మరణము మేము స్మరణము మేము స్మరణము. ఎంతో మరియు స్మరణము మేము స్మరణము. మరియు స్మరణము మేము స్మరణము. కాక మరియు స్మరణము మేము స్మరణము.
11.10. இக்கால நிகழ்வுகள் மூடும் முழுமையான வருவாயு வரையறை

11.11. முசலிம்கள் முதிர்வாரும் முதும் வரையறை

11.12. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.13. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.14. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.15. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.16. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.17. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.18. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.19. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.20. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.21. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.22. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.23. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.24. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.25. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.26. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.27. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் மு�லினர் வரையறை

11.28. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.29. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.30. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.31. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.32. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.33. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.34. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.35. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.36. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.37. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.38. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.39. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.40. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.41. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.42. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.43. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.44. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.45. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.46. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.47. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.48. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.49. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை

11.50. உரும்முதலை முதலினர் பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் முதலினர் வரையறை
మనిషుల గురించి పాఠం

మనిషులు వాస్తుకు వచ్చినాను,

సంస్థాన సమితి పతన వంటిను,

అర్ధపాతం చేయడం వాస్తవం లేదు,

మనిషులు వాస్తుకు వచ్చినాను,
13.1 మేలున్నతమ నిత్యం పుస్తకాలలో ఉన్నాము ముఖం తినారు ప్రాంపంతో బట్టింది. 

13.2 అప్పుడు మనం బాగా తగ్గించింది ఉంది అంటే తాగా బట్టింది. అంటే 

13.3 మనం తను తప్పనింది. తినారు, మనం తప్పనింది. 

13.4 మనం తను తప్పనింది. తినారు, మనం తప్పనింది. 

13.5 మనం తను తప్పనింది. తినారు, మనం తప్పనింది. 

13.6 మనం తను తప్పనింది. తినారు, మనం తప్పనింది. 

13.7 మనం తను తప్పనింది. తినారు, మనం తప్పనింది. 

13.8 మనం తను తప్పనింది. తినారు, మనం తప్పనింది.
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1.6  ఎంపికానికి పతన రావాలి?

1.10  ఎంపికా పిల్లలతో రాము అంరాల కండ ను మనం ప్రతిమాప్పం?

1.11  మనుష్య మనం పునాథా సముదాయ 0 మనా రామించండా?

1.12  మనము రామించి మనుష్య రామించడం ఎప్పటి విధానం?

1.13  దుర్యోగం పరిపాలన రామించడం ఎప్పటి విధానం?

1.14  దుర్యోగం రామించడం రామించడం ఎప్పటి విధానం?

1.15  దుర్యోగం రామించడం దృశ్యం రామించడం దృశ్యం ఎప్పటి విధానం?

1.16  దుర్యోగం రామించడం దృశ్యం రామించడం ఎప్పటి విధానం?

1.17  దుర్యోగం రామించడం మనం రామించడం దృశ్యం రామించడం మనం రామించడం ఎప్పటి విధానం?

1.18  దుర్యోగం రామించడం దృశ్యం రామించడం దృశ్యం ఎప్పటి విధానం?

1.19  దుర్యోగం రామించడం దృశ్యం రామించడం దృశ్యం ఎప్పటి విధానం?

1.20  దుర్యోగం రామించడం దృశ్యం రామించడం దృశ్యం ఎప్పటి విధానం?

1.21  దుర్యోగం రామించడం దృశ్యం రామించడం దృశ్యం ఎప్పటి విధానం?

1.22  దుర్యోగం రామించడం దృశ్యం రామించడం దృశ్యం ఎప్పటి విధానం?

1.23  దుర్యోగం రామించడం దృశ్యం రామించడం దృశ్యం ఎప్పటి విధానం?

1.24  దుర్యోగం రామించడం దృశ్యం రామించడం దృశ్యం ఎప్పటి విధానం?

1.25  దుర్యోగం రామించడం దృశ్యం రామించడం దృశ్యం ఎప్పటి విధానం?
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మాత్రమే మేము అంటారు ఎంతో మేలు తేడా మేలు వారు ఇంతా నుంచి పోతారు నూహు నూహు నూహు నూహు నూహు

ప్రతి సాధ్యం అంటే సాధ్యం ఉండాలి పొందాలి పొందాలి పొందాలి పొందాలి

సాధ్యం లేదు లేదు లేదు లేదు}

ప్రతి సాధ్యం అంటే సాధ్యం ఉండాలి పొందాలి పొందాలి పొందాలి పొందాలి

సాధ్యం లేదు లేదు లేదు లేదు
పొట్టిస్తుంది తెలుగు గ్రంథాలకు సేవలం ప్రత్యేకం. అంటే ఈ కార్యంతో ముందు ప్రారంభించాను. లేదు అంటే వీలు సంయోగం చేయడం శుభ్రా ప్రతిపాదించాను. అంటే ఉండడం సంయోగం చేయడి శుభ్రా ప్రతిపాదించాను. లేదు అంటే వీలు లేదు అంటే వీలు లేదు అంటే వీలు 

3.20 పొట్టిస్తుంది తెలుగు గ్రంథాల సంయోగం శుభ్రా ప్రతిపాదించాను. 

3.3 పొట్టిస్తుంది తెలుగు గ్రంథాలకు సేవలం ప్రత్యేకం. 

3.4 పొట్టిస్తుంది తెలుగు గ్రంథాల సేవలం ప్రత్యేకం.
చిగ్గిన పైసుడు నుండి పైసుడు చేసే లాంటి సచివాలు సంశయాలు ఉండేవారు.

రాష్ట్రానికి తెలుగు భాషలో ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిష్ఠితం చేసిన సంస్థలు నిర్మిత సంస్థలు లేదా బహుమతి సంస్థలు మాత్రమే ఉండావచ్చు.

సాంస్కృతిక విశ్లేషణ సంపాదన కార్యాచరణలో అడుగు ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిష్ఠితం చేసిన సంస్థలు నిర్మిత సంస్థలు లేదా బహుమతి సంస్థలు మాత్రమే ఉండావచ్చు.

పరిస్థితుల కారణంగా కొన్ని సాధనాలు ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతిష్ఠితం చేసిన సంస్థలు నిర్మిత సంస్థలు లేదా బహుమతి సంస్థలు మాత్రమే ఉండావచ్చు.
ఐశ్వర్య అయినప్పటి ప్రయోగాలను అడగాను నిలండు నిలవాలు.

అయి నడి తెలించాలను ఎందుకందా అడదిపండి నిలండును నిలండును నిలవాలు.

చేసుకోలు పండం పోయి తెల్లించాలను ఎందుకందా అడదిపండి నిలండును నిలవాలు.
A. சூறு வேறு x
A 1. x-க்கு அரைக் கொண்டும்

| 16 | 18 | 30 |
| 17 | 14 | 70 |
| 35 | 12 | 47 |

A 2. கூறு வடிவான புது கூறு வடிவில் வருமாறு மற்றும் சீர்வருமாறு

| 90 | 70 | 102 | 79 | 895 | 890 |
| 33 | 43 | 61 | -137 | -107 | -592 |

A 3. கூறு வடிவில் வசைய்கள் வருமாறு

| 2 x 2 | 2 x 3 | 2 x 4 | 2 x 7 | 3 x 3 | 10 x 8 | 11 x 7 |
| 72 | 80 | 84 | 91 |

20 x 4 112 x 13

A 4. கூறு வடிவில் வசைய்கள் வருமாறு

| 24 | 6 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 31 | 17 |

A 5. (கூறு வடிவில் வசைய்கள்) அல்லது (கூறு x வடிவில்) வசைய்கள்

| 12 | 12 |
| 9 |

A 6. (கூறு வடிவில் வசைய்கள்) அல்லது (கூறு x வடிவில்) வசைய்கள்

| 12 |
| 4 |
| 12 |
| 6 |

A 7. (கூறு வடிவில் வசைய்கள்) அல்லது (கூறு x வடிவில்) வசைய்கள்
A 5-11 రసగాలను అలంపాలే పిల్లలు, రసగాలు తెచ్చుండి.
పుస్తకాలు మాత్రమే పిల్లలు వచ్చిని?
డీ 11 75 21 50 31 25 41 55
1 1
A 5-12 రసగాల ఏ లేదులే రసగాలు ఇప్పటి, 20 తొట్టు అందాలు ఈప్పులు.
30 తొట్టు తాము ఈప్పులు, మాత్రమే మాత్రమే ఈప్పులు ఈప్పులు?
డీ 11 70 21 90 31 90 41 100
1 1
A 5-13 రసగాల ఽషుపి డిలైట్ అందాలు సహిష్ణు, 10 నాలుగు సాధు ఇప్పులు
డీ తాము ఎక్కడ ఇప్పులు?
డీ 17 200 ఈప్పులు 31 90 ఈప్పులు 31 20 ఈప్పులు 41 100 ఈప్పులు
1
A 5-14 రసగాలు సాగు ఈప్పులు అందాలు ఈప్పులు ఈప్పులు హిందు?
డీ 11 5 21 2 1/2 31 3 41 1/2
1 1
A 5-15 ఇన ఈప్పులు అంటుంది ప్రపంచ సాగి?
డీ 11 8 21 2 31 6 41 7
1 1
A 5-16 ఇన ఈప్పులు ఇప్పులు ఈప్పులు?
డీ 11 10 21 12 31 8 41 5
1 1
A 5-17 రసగాలు సాగు ఈప్పులు ఇప్పులు ఈప్పులు ఈప్పులు ఈప్పులు?
డీ 11 6 21 60 31 24 41 244
1 1
**APPENDIX 'C'**

**Interview Schedule and Test Papers Used in the Pilot Study (English Version)**

**PART I**

**Interview Schedule for the Participants of Farmers' Functional Literacy Program**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>Name of the Person who conducted the interview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name of the village: | Date of interview |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name of the District:  

1. Personal Particulars
   1.1 Your name:
   1.2 Your father's name:
   1.3 Your age (in years):
   1.4 You are (in years): Male ☐ Female ☐
   1.5 Your caste:
   1.6 Your religion:
   1.7 Your occupation particulars:
   1.7.1 Your primary occupation:
      Cultivation ☐ Agricultural labourer: ☐ Others (name): ☐

1.8 Your marital status:
   Married: ☐ Unmarried: ☐ Widower: ☐ Widow: ☐

1.9 If you are married, the number of children you have:
   Male: ☐ Female: ☐ Total: ☐

2. Family type, size and income
   2.1 Your family type: Joint Family: ☐ Nuclear family: ☐
   2.2 Your family size: Total: Males:
   2.3 Average yearly income of your family: Rs.

*For this part ascertain answers from the respondents and fill in.*
3. Family Literacy

(Note: Delete children of eight years and lesser than that)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literacy level</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1 Illiterates
3.2 Literates
3.3 Primary education completed
3.4 Middle school education
3.5 Secondary school education
3.6 Collegiate education
3.7 Other levels of education

4. Mass-media Exposure

4.1 Newspapers
4.1.1 Do you read any newspapers? Yes ☐ No ☐
If 'Yes'
4.1.2 How many times do you read in a week? (Number):.....

4.2 Radio
4.2.1 Do you listen to radio? Yes ☐ No ☐
If 'Yes'
4.2.2 How many times do you listen in a week? (Number):.....
4.2.3 How many times do you listen on agricultural matters in a week? (Number):.....
4.2.4 How many times do you listen on other than agricultural matters (songs, news, plays, weather forecasts, etc.) in a week? (Number):.....

4.3 Movies
4.3.1 Do you see movies? Yes ☐ No ☐
If 'Yes'
4.3.2 In the last twelve months, how many times have you seen movies on agricultural matters? (Number):.....
4.3.3 In the last twelve months, how many times have you seen movies on other than agricultural matters? (Number):.....
5. Social Participation

What is your status in the following social institution/organisation in the last twelve months? (Note: put a tick mark (√) in the bracket against the social institution/organisation the respondent is participating in the capacities given):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the institution/organisation</th>
<th>Social Participation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ordinary member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Executive member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vice-President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other with name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1 Gram Panchayat
5.2 Samithy
5.3 Zilla Parishad
5.4 Primary Cooperative Society
5.5 Land Mortgage Bank
5.6 Youth Club
5.7 Nehru Yuva Kendra
5.8 Discussion club
5.9 Devotees club
5.10 Dramatic club
5.11 Cultural club
5.12 Political party name:
5.13 Others with names

--------

6. Urban contacts

6.1 What were the cities and towns you visited in the last twelve months in Andhra Pradesh? Also, kindly give the number of times you visited and the purpose of your visit?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the town/city</th>
<th>Number of times visited</th>
<th>Purpose of visit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.2 Did you travel outside Andhra Pradesh in the last twelve months? If yes, kindly give particulars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the State(s) visited</th>
<th>Number of times visited</th>
<th>Purpose of visit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Urban Occupational Pull

7.1 If you are offered a job in a city or town that fetches double the income you get now, will you accept it?

Yes: □ No: □

6. Contact with Agricultural Extension Officers

6.1 If you have consulted with any of the following, kindly give particulars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Officer</th>
<th>No. of times</th>
<th>Topic of consultation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V.L.W.(VDO)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Agricultural Extension Officer:</td>
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<td>D.D.C.</td>
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<td>Officers of Farm Advisory Division:</td>
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<td>Progressive Farmers:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others(with designations)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

9. Value-orientations

A few items are given below. Every item would be read out to you. You have to state whether you strongly agree (SA) or agree (A), or disagree (D), or strongly disagree (SD) with each one of the statements. (Note: Indicate the response with a tick (✓) mark in the appropriate bracket against the statement).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>S.A.</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>D</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.1 The good old days were golden</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.2 'Mantras' have far-reaching effects. If one can chant and recite accurately good 'Mantras' on right occasion, one can produce miraculous effects.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Items</td>
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<td>9.3 When man proposes, god disposes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.4 In any organisation, the decision of the head should be treated as final.</td>
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<td>9.5 All kinship relations should be maintained as they have been so far.</td>
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<td>9.6 An illiterate brahmin is better than a lower caste college graduate.</td>
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<td>9.7 The caste system has more virtue than vice.</td>
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<td>9.8 Fate decides every event in man's life.</td>
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<td>9.9 It is better to rule in hell than to serve in heaven.</td>
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<td>9.10 Those who say that they have seen ghosts, either distort the truth or tell a lie.</td>
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<td>9.11 Marriages are made in heaven.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.12 It is only natural and right that women be restricted in some ways in which men have more freedom.</td>
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<td>9.13 Inter-caste marriages are to be encouraged.</td>
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<td>9.14 Obedience and respect for authority are the most important virtues children should learn.</td>
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<td>9.15 Harijans too can enter all temples in villages.</td>
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<td>9.16 Widow marriages are to be encouraged.</td>
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<td>9.17 Only that which is proved should alone be believed.</td>
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<td>9.18 The judgement of a tribunal of judges is better than that of a single judge.</td>
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<td>9.19 Daily prayer of God is important for men.</td>
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<td>Items</td>
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<td>9.20</td>
<td>The present pattern of education is better than the former.</td>
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<td>9.21</td>
<td>Those who insult our honour, should be severely punished.</td>
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<td>9.22</td>
<td>God is the custodian of all people.</td>
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<td>9.23</td>
<td>When the head of the family taken decisions pertaining to family matters, the views of the other family members should be taken into consideration.</td>
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<td>9.24</td>
<td>Wife should follow the husband in all matters.</td>
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<td>9.25</td>
<td>There should be equal rights to both men and women.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.26</td>
<td>If one believes in anything as truly good, one is justified if one ruthlessly imposes it on others.</td>
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<td>9.27</td>
<td>Man's progress depends on his education, intelligence and hard work.</td>
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<td>9.28</td>
<td>Women should stay out of politics.</td>
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<td>9.29</td>
<td>Decentralisation of power is better than dictatorship.</td>
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<td>9.30</td>
<td>Evil spirits cause disease.</td>
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10. **N-Achievement**

Two statements together would be read out to you. You have to agree with only one of them. Kindly indicate the statement that you agree with (Note: Put a tick (✓) mark against the statement the respondent agrees with).

10.1 What I like is doing things better than others. ( )

Even if things are not done better than others, I like spending life happily. ( )

10.2 Goal achieved without popularity is of no use. ( )

One should aim at achieving a goal even if it makes him unpopular. ( )
10.3 Farmers, by working hard throughout their lives, have to grow as much as possible and progress in life.

It is enough that if farmers grow only that much which is sufficient to their families.

10.4 I like achieving a task that is not achieved by many without encountering difficulty, I like to spend my days in the routine way.

10.5 I do not care even if the work that I am doing is obstructed and spoiled for any reason.

If the work that I am doing is obstructed, I will will be frustrated.

10.6 If I lose the contest, I feel bitter.

I do not like contesting.

10.7 It would have been good, had I become a big doctor in my life.

It is enough if I can earn my food and clothing without any difficulty.

10.8 It is enough that the 'ryots' in our country grow that much that they are growing now.

'Ryots' in our country have to grow well by resorting to high yielding varieties.

10.9 Work should come first even if one cannot get proper rest.

Rest is more important for man.

10.10 One should succeed in one's occupation even if one has been neglecting one's family.

One should have to strive hard to attain the welfare of one's family.

11. Aspirations

Read out the following:

Some can read very well. They can also write very well and do arithmetic very well. These people also have good knowledge of improved methods of cultivation. This means the above said persons have attained the highest status or level in these fields.

On the contrary, some are completely illiterate. These people do not have any knowledge of improved methods of cultivation. This means, people belonging to this category have
completely nothing to their credit in respect of reading, writing, arithmetic and knowledge of improved methods of cultivation.

If we want to understand the top most and the lower most status of persons in respect of reading, writing, arithmetic and knowledge of improved methods of cultivation in terms of the rungs of the picture of ladder given here, we can say that those who have attained the top most and the lower most status or levels could be equated with the 10th rung and the 0 (zero) rung respectively. This also means that if one travels from the bottom to the top of the ladder, he/she would be reaching higher heights which means higher levels (status).

You have been participating in the Farmers' Functional Literacy Programme for the last 12 months. Hence, by now, you might have attained some level (status) in reading, writing, arithmetic and knowledge of improved methods of cultivation. Also you might be aspiring to attain some level (status) in the next three years. To the questions that I ask, indicate the step number on which you think to be now in the picture of the ladder in respect of reading, writing, arithmetic and knowledge of improved methods of cultivation and the step number you aspire to reach in the picture of the ladder in next three years in these respects. This is not an examination for you. Obviously there are no right or wrong answers in your responses. You can be free in giving your responses.

(Note: Note the step number in the block against the question. After asking each one of the following questions, ask the respondent to indicate his answer in terms of the step number in the picture of the ladder).

11.1 In respect of reading, where do you think you are now? ( )
11.2 In respect of reading, where do you expect to be in the next three years? ( )
11.3 In respect of writing, where do you think you are now? ( )
11.4 In respect of writing, where do you expect to be in the next three years? ( )
11.5 In respect of doing arithmetic, where do you think you are now? ( )
11.6 In respect of doing arithmetic, where do you expect to be in the next three years? ( )
11.7 In respect of possessing knowledge of improved methods of cultivation, where do you think you are now? ( )
11.8 In respect of possessing knowledge of improved methods of cultivation, where do you expect to be in the next three years?

12. **Attitudes**

Some statements on adult literacy and on improved methods of cultivation are given below. Every statement will be read out to you. You have to state whether you strongly agree (SA), or agree (A), or undecided (U), or disagree (D) or strongly disagree (SD) with each of the statements. This is not an examination to you. There is no question of right or wrong in the opinions you express. Hence, you are quite free to express your opinions (for attitudes expressed put a (√) mark in the appropriate bracket).

### 12.1 Attitudes towards adult literacy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.1.1 It is difficult to impart literacy to an adult illiterate</td>
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<td>12.1.2 It is painful to know that many are illiterate in our country</td>
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<td>12.1.3 Higher the literacy, higher will be the economic development</td>
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<td>12.1.4 Even if women are illiterate, it does not matter.</td>
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<td>12.1.5 Literacy is necessary for national development</td>
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<td>12.1.6 An illiterate is a burden for society</td>
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<td>12.1.7 An illiterate is suffering, for he is unable to maintain his household accounts</td>
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<td>12.1.8 Illiterates are being deceived in society</td>
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<td>12.1.9 Efforts in respect of adult literacy are wasteful</td>
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<td>12.1.10 Acquisition of literacy is the right of every citizen</td>
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<td>12.1.11 An illiterate, like a literate, is participating in politics well.</td>
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<td>12.1.12</td>
<td>An illiterate too can understand things quite easily.</td>
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<td>12.1.13</td>
<td>Literacy is a mark of civilization</td>
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<td>12.1.14</td>
<td>Literacy is not much necessary in life</td>
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<td>12.1.15</td>
<td>Literacy is not useful for acquiring knowledge</td>
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<td>12.1.16</td>
<td>Literate is securing Government loan easily.</td>
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<td>12.1.17</td>
<td>An illiterate also can easily understand about improved methods of cultivation</td>
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<td>12.1.18</td>
<td>An illiterate cannot distinguish between good and bad easily</td>
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<td>12.1.19</td>
<td>An illiterate is not looked down in society</td>
<td>( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )</td>
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<td>12.1.20</td>
<td>A vote in the hands of an illiterate is like a stone in the hands of a mad man</td>
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<td>12.1.21</td>
<td>Literacy liquidates ignorance</td>
<td>( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )</td>
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<td>13.1.22</td>
<td>The expenditure incurred on literacy is a waste</td>
<td>( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )</td>
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<td>12.1.23</td>
<td>Literacy is like a third eye to an adult</td>
<td>( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )</td>
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<td>12.1.24</td>
<td>Literacy broadens the intellectual horizons of man</td>
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<td>12.1.25</td>
<td>It is true that acquisition of literacy is limited to childhood</td>
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<td>12.1.26</td>
<td>Literate parents send their children to school</td>
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<td>12.1.27</td>
<td>There is no interest in literacy in villages</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.1.28</td>
<td>Graduation of illiteracy is one of our primary responsibilities</td>
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<td>12.1.29</td>
<td>Literacy cannot brighten man's life</td>
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<td>12.1.30</td>
<td>An illiterate is worried about the deficiencies in him</td>
<td>( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )</td>
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<td>12.1.31</td>
<td>Literacy is not necessary for rich people</td>
<td>( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )</td>
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12.1.32 Literacy reminds citizens about his responsibilities.  

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12.1.33 It is shameful for an adult to go to literacy centre to acquire literacy.  

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12.2 Attitudes towards Improved Methods of Cultivation

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.2.1 Improved methods of cultivation cannot be adopted</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.2.2 The cultivation of high-yielding varieties of crops is not within the reach of poor farmers</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.2.3 Soil testing is much necessary</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.2.4 Chemical fertilizers increased yield</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.2.5 Green manures are necessary for farm</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.2.6 Dwarf-varieties have to be grown leaving tall-varieties</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.2.7 Seed-treatment for high-yielding variety seeds is not necessary</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.2.8 For nursery, it is better that plant protection is done according to specifications</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.2.9 Traditional-variety seeds are better than high-yielding variety seeds</td>
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<th>S.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.2.10 Consuming food prepared out of the grains of high-yielding varieties is not good for health</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<th>S.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.2.11 As the fodder yield of dwarf varieties is lesser, dwarf varieties should not be grown</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
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<th>S.A.</th>
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<th>D</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.2.12 The efforts of our Government in diffusing improved methods of cultivation are wasteful</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<th>D</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.2.13 It does not matter even if chemical fertilizers are not applied for high-yielding varieties of crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
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<th>U</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.2.14 Iron plough is better than wooden plough for ploughing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12.2.15 Usage of tractor for ploughing reduces soil fertility.

12.2.16 Adoption of improved methods of cultivation increases farmers' net income.

12.2.17 Training for farmers in improved methods of cultivation is necessary.

12.2.18 It is better that pesticides are sprayed even before the crop is affected by diseases.

12.2.19 Adoption of improved methods of cultivation is profitable to poor farmers too.

12.2.20 Usage of chemical fertilizers spoils the farm.

12.2.21 Many farmers who have adopted improved methods of cultivation have become rich.

13. Knowledge of Improved Methods of Cultivation

A few questions on improved methods of cultivation would be asked to you. Listen and answer them.

13.1 From how many centimetres of depth soil samples are to be collected for the purpose of soil testing?

A: 

13.2 From how many places soil samples are to be collected from an even farm of one acre?

A: 

13.3 How many kilograms of soil sample is to be collected for soil testing?

A: 

13.4 Name five high-yielding varieties of paddy crops.

A: 

13.5 How many kilograms of high-yielding varieties of paddy seed is required to raise nursery sufficient to one acre of main field?

A: 

13.6 Name a chemical used to pre-treat high-yielding varieties of paddy seed.

A: 

13.7 What is the number of leaves the paddy seedlings have to bear by the time they are ready for transplantation?
   A:

13.8 How many times, plant protection operations are to be carried on paddy nursery?
   A:

13.9 How many paddy seedlings are to be transplanted per hill in the main field?
   A:

13.10 What is the minimum area of nursery plot required to grow paddy seedling sufficient for one acre of main field?
   A:

13.11 While transplanting, to what depth of centimeters paddy seedlings have to be inserted in the main field?
   A:

13.12 By the time paddy seedling is ready for transplantation to what height should it have grown?
   A:

13.13 Generally, what is the dosage of fertilizers recommended for one acre of paddy crop?
   A: Nitrogen: ... Kgs
   Phosphorus: ... Kgs
   Potash: ... Kgs

13.14 Name three diseases that attack dwarf variety of paddy?
   A:

13.15 When 'hopper burn' is noticed in a dwarf variety of paddy crop, what insecticide has to be sprayed? How has it to be sprayed?
   A:

13.16 Name the pest that diaminon 10% can eradicate?
   A:

13.17 Name any pesticide to be sprayed to save paddy crop from attack of pests within twenty days after transplantation.
   A:

13.18 Name two hybrid bajra varieties?
   A:

13.19 How many kilograms of hybrid bajra seed is required to sow one acre?
   A:

13.20 What should be the depth at which hybrid bajra seed should be drilled while sowing?
   A:
13.21 Name two pests that attack hybrid bajra crop?
A:

13.22 If green ear disease is seen in bajra crop, what precautions are to be taken?
A:

13.23 How many kilograms of hybrid groundnut seed (bunch variety) are required to sow an extent of one acre?
A:

13.24 Name two high-yielding varieties of groundnut?
A:

13.25 What is the dosage of chemical fertilizers that have to be applied in one hectare of groundnut crop under assured irrigation, apart from farm yard manure?
A: Nitrogen: Kgs
Phosphorus: Kgs
Potash: Kgs

13.26 Name two pests that attack high-yielding varieties of groundnut?
A:

13.27 Name the pesticide to be sprayed, when red hairy caterpillar attacks groundnut crop? Also explain the method of using this pesticide?
A:

13.28 Name three high-yielding varieties of sugarcane.
A:

13.29 How many three-budded sets are required to sow one acre of sugarcane.
A:

13.30 To save the sugarcane three-budded sets from being attacked by diseases, in what solution have they to be dipped before being sowed?
A:

13.31 What is the total dosage of nitrogen to be applied in one acre of sugarcane crop in your area?
A:

13.32 Name three pests that attack high-yielding varieties of sugarcane?
A:

13.33 To prevent bunch top disease, what precautions are to be taken before the three sets of sugarcane are sowed?
A:
PART XI

Literacy Test for the Participants of Farmers' Functional Literacy Programme

H1. Reading Test

(Note: Put a tick (√) mark for correct reading and a cross (x) mark for incorrect reading.)

H1.1 Do not transplant distantly and deeply. ( )

H1.2 Do not apply fertilizers, when there is much water in the field. ( )

H1.3 Do not transplant late ( )

H1.4 Do not apply potash and zinc together ( )

H1.5 Do not keep water more than two inches ( )

H1.6 Do not select the dwarf variety of paddy that has a short crop duration ( )

H1.7 Except to apply fertilizers, do not dry the field in other instances. ( )

H1.8 Do not neglect the eradication of 'naku shattu' pest and hopper burn disease. ( )

H1.9 Do not neglect plant protection at the nursery stage ( )

---

Time taken to read the above | Minutes: |
nine sentences | Seconds: |

H2. Read the following passage aloud. (Note: Put a tick (√) mark for correct reading and a cross (x) mark for incorrect reading).

Sankaraiah is a 'ryot' in Panapakam village ( ). He is twenty-eight years old ( ). Bathamma is Sankaraiah's wife ( ). Sankaraiah's is a small family ( ). Sita and Gopal are Sankaraiah's children ( ).

Cultivation is Sankaraiah's primary occupation ( ). He owns a well and four acres of land ( ). Sankaraiah mainly grows dwarf varieties of paddy ( ). He has sent the soil sample of his land for soil testing ( ). Sankaraiah

---

*In this part, for H1 and H2 items the person collecting data has to score rights or wrongs, while the respondent is reading. The respondent himself has to answer the other items.*
is one among those who know plant protection methods very well in that village ( ). Poultry farming is Sankaraiah's secondary occupation ( ). Rathnam will be helping Sankaraiah in maintaining his poultry farm ( ). If extension officers come to that village, they do not leave the village without conversing with Sankaraiah ( ). Sankaraiah was one among those who were unanimously elected as Panchayat members in the village in the last elections ( ).

Two years ago, Sankaraiah joined in the Adult Literacy Centre of Pampaipakam village and acquired reading, writing and arithmetical skills ( ). Sankaraiah never hesitates to help his associates ( ). Now and then, Sankaraiah would be writing letters to his friend Mr. Sundaram, working in Kakinada Port yard ( ). By reading newspapers and by listening to radio, Sankaraiah would be knowing many things ( ).

---

Time taken to read | Minutes: 
the above passage | Seconds:
---

R3. Comprehension Test

(Note: On the passage you have just now read, a few questions are given. Under each question four answers are also given. Only one of the answer is correct. Identify the correct answer and put its number in the bracket against the question).

R3.1 What is Sankaraiah's primary occupation?
1. Poultry farming  
2. Cultivation  
3. Business  
4. Agricultural labourer  

R3.2 How old Sankaraiah is?
1. 56 yrs  
2. 52 yrs  
3. 28 yrs  
4. 38 yrs  

R3.3 What is the name of Sankaraiah's village?
1. Pakala  
2. Paathapeta  
3. Pampaipakam  
4. Pudipatla  

R3.4 How many children Sankaraiah has?
1. Three  
2. One  
3. Four  
4. Two  

R3.5 How many acres of land Sankaraiah has?
1. One acre
2. Two acres
3. Four acres
4. Four and a half acres ( )

R3.6 What crop Sankaraiah grows mainly?
1. Dwarf variety of paddy
2. Hybrid jowar
3. Hybrid bajra
4. Traditional variety of paddy ( )

R3.7 What is the name of Sankaraiah's wife?
1. Seetha
2. Nanthamma
3. Rathnamma
4. Rangamma ( )

R3.8 Apart from cultivation, what else Sankaraiah does?
1. Poultry farming
2. Cultivation
3. Business
4. Sale of newspapers ( )

R3.9 How far Sankaraiah knows about plant protection measures?
1. Does not know anything
2. Knows to some extent
3. Does not know very much
4. Knows well ( )

R3.10 In what organisation Sankaraiah is a member?
1. Bhajansmandali
2. Village cooperative society
3. Gram Panchayat
4. Samithy ( )

R3.11 How many years ago Sankaraiah became literate?
1. 20 yrs ago
2. 2 yrs ago
3. 6 yrs ago
4. 4 yrs ago ( )

R3.12 What is Sundaram?
1. An employee
2. Cultivator
3. Poultry farming owner
4. Carpenter ( )

R3.13 Where is Sundaram living?
1. Kekiniki
2. Panapakam
3. Kakinada
4. Pakala ( )

R3.14 How does Sankaraiah know about things?
1. By asking friends
2. By seeing cinemas
3. By reading books
4. By reading newspapers and listening to radio ( )
61. **Writing Test**

Record what I dictate in this blank space.

*(Note: The person administering the test has to remove this slip from the booklet, handover the booklet to the respondent and dictate the matter.)*

Crops have to be grown enormously. I do not stop reading. Rats destroy crops. Fertilizers have to be applied to crops. Ramaiha belongs to my village. Lemon juice is sour. Education is important for man. These days family should be small. Our country is India. I will impart to others, what I learn. Health has to be protected. These days, people themselves are rulers. Soil testing has to be done. The name of our state is Andhra Pradesh.

Your father is writing to son, Ravi, with blessings. We are okay. Inform us about your welfare. The amount of Rs. 200/- you asked for, is sent herewith. Read well. I believe that you would pass your examination in First Class. Only this much.
1. Writing Test (Dictation)
Among the important diseases that attack cattle the foot and mouth disease, the black quarter and the rinderpest are very dangerous. In the cattle attacked by these diseases, there would be severe fever. Because of these diseases, innumerable animals die and it is a great loss to cattle property. Hence, prevention of these diseases is very important. If sufficient care is taken to see that cattle are not attacked by these diseases, there can be increase in the milk yield as well as in the number of cattle.
A. Arithmetic Test

A1. Add the following:

Example

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>16</th>
<th>18</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>83</th>
<th>650</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>676</td>
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<td>496</td>
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<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A2. Subtract the bottom number from the top in the following:

Example

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<th>102</th>
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<th>650</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-66</td>
<td>-43</td>
<td>-19</td>
<td>-137</td>
<td>-107</td>
<td>-592</td>
<td></td>
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<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A3. Multiply the following:

Example

<table>
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<th>8 x 9</th>
<th>3 x 3</th>
<th>4 x 5</th>
<th>5 x 9</th>
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<th>9 x 9</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A4. Divide the following:

Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>24</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A5. A few questions on arithmetic are given below. Under each question four answers are also given. Among the four, only one is correct. Identify the correct answer and put its number in the bracket against the question.

Example: A rupee is equal to 100 paise. To how many paise is 20/- are equal?

A. 1) 200  2) 20  3) 2000  4) 20000  ( 3 )
A5.1 If 1000 grams are equal to 1 kilogram, how many grams would 3 kilograms equal?
A: 1) 300 2) 3000 3) 30 4) 30000

A5.2 At the rate of 75 kilograms per bag, how many bags can 300 kilograms be filled?
A: 1) 6 2) 10 3) 4 4) 8

A5.3 How many paisa would Rs.4/- and paisa 40 come to?
A: 1) 440 2) 44 3) 404 4) 400

A5.4 There are 10 kilograms of nitrogen in one bag. In other bag 25 kilograms of nitrogen is there. Put together, how many kilograms of nitrogen does it come to?
A: 1) 25 2) 35 3) 55 4) 10

A5.5 What is one by fourth of 60?
A: 1) 6 2) 10 3) 4 4) 15

A5.6 At the rate of 20 kilograms of Hg per acre, how much Hg is required to spray in 17 acres?
A: 1) 34 Kgs 2) 172 Kgs 3) 340 Kgs 4) 217 Kgs

A5.7 A farmer sold away 33 bags of grain from the 97 bags of grain he had. What is the remaining quantity of grain (in bags) with him?
A: 1) 46 2) 61 3) 34 4) 67

A5.8 Ramaiah has an amount of Rs.260. Sankaraniah has an amount of Rs.140/-. What is the total amount both of them put together possess?
A: 1) 2400 2) 2601 3) 240 4) 400

A5.9 If a bullock cart travels at 3 kilometres per hour, how much time does it take to cover a distance of 15 kilometres? (In hours)
A: 1) 35 2) 15 3) 3 4) 5

A5.10 At the rate of 1 rupee and 25 paisa per book, what would be the cost of 8 books? (In rupees)
A: 1) 10 2) 8 3) 25 4) 125

A5.11 In a village, there are 575 men and 550 women. How many men are more as compared to women?
A: 1) 75 2) 50 3) 25 4) 5
A5.12 A farmer applied 50 kgs of nitrogen, 20 kgs of potash and 30 kgs of phosphorus to his field. What is the total amount of fertiliser he applied? (In kilograms)

A: 1) 70  2) 80  3) 80  4) 100

A5.13 A house site was of 20 metres length and 10 metres breadth. What is the area of that site?

A: 1) 200 Sq.m.  2) 30 Sq.m.  3) 20 Sq. m.  4) 1003Sq.m.

A5.14 A gallon comprises of 5 litres. How many litres for half a gallon is equal?

A: 1) 5  2) 2$\frac{1}{2}$  3) 3  4) $\frac{1}{2}$

A5.15 To obtain 26, with what number 4 should be multiplied.

A: 1) 8  2) 2  3) 6  4) 7

A5.16 To obtain 6, with what number should 64 be divided

A: 1) 10  2) 12  3) 8  4) 5

A5.17 If 240 coconuts in a coconut tree are to be equally divided among four brothers, how many each one of them gets?

A: 1) 6  2) 60  3) 24  4) 244
(INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR THE PARTICIPANTS OF FARMER’S FUNCTIONAL LITERACY PROGRAMME)

**Personal particulars**

1. **Name**:  
2. **Address**:  
3. **Date of Birth**:  
4. **Age**:  
5. **Sex**:  
6. **Marital status**:  
7. **Occupation**:  
8. **Father’s Name**:  
9. **Mother’s Name**:  

**Family type, size and income**

1. **Family type**:  
   - Joint family  
   - Nuclear family

2. **Income**:  
   - Regular income

*Note: The table and text are in Telugu, a language spoken in India.*
3. Family literacy
(Family literacy)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marthandam</th>
<th>Nallavaram</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

4. Mass-media exposure (Mass-media exposure)

4.1

4.1.1

4.1.2

4.2

4.2.1

4.2.2

4.2.3

4.2.4

4.3

4.3.1

4.3.2

4.3.3

5. Social participation
(Social participation)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Contact Name</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>4567 Main St</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Urban contacts)

1. For urban contacts, please provide the town/city and relevant information.

2. Include additional details as necessary.
7. పాలకానికి పండిత్రకు వంతము (Urban occupational pull)

7.1 పాలకానికి పండిత్రకు వంతము ప్రపంచ ప్రధాన సంస్థలపై ప్రధానస్థితి వంతము 1984 రోజు దీని విషయం తెలియాలనుకుంటున్నాను. సంస్థల నుండి నిర్ధారం వేయబడింది.

8. పాలకానికి పండిత్రకు వంతము ప్రపంచ ప్రధాన సంస్థలపై ప్రధానస్థితి వంతము (Contact with agriculture extension officers)

8.1 పాలకం పండిత్రకు మార్గించాలనుకుంటున్నాం కారణానికి పాలకానికి పండిత్రకు వంతము ప్రధానస్థితి వంతము 1984 రోజు దీని విషయం తెలియాలనుకుంటున్నాను.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>ప్యాడాలు ప్యాడాలు</th>
<th>ప్యాడాలు ప్యాడాలు</th>
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9. పాలకానికి పండిత్రకు వంతము (Value - Orientation)

9.1 పాలకం పండిత్రకు మార్గించాలనుకుంటున్నాం కారణానికి పాలకానికి పండిత్రకు వంతము 1984 రోజు దీని విషయం తెలియాలనుకుంటున్నాను. (పాలకం: పాలకం పండిత్రకు వంతము ప్రధానస్థితి వంతము)

<table>
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<tr>
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(n Achievement)

పను సాధించడానికి ఎంత శతాబ్దం రెండు సహస్రాబ్దం పూర్వం లాంటి. మేము యొక్క ఒక సాధనానికి ముందు జాతి సాధనాను ముందు కమ్మము. మేము కొంతమైన కాలం వరకు ఇది ఉంది.

పరిస్థితి: ప్రత్యేకించిన వస్తువు ప్రతిభ రు శిక్షణ సాధన రెండు వరకు ఉంది.

చట్టాన్ని ప్రారంభించడానికి ఎంత సమయం నిర్వాహించండి. మేము చాలా సాధనానికి ముందు సమయం ఉంది. మేము కొంతమైన కాలం వరకు ఇది ఉంది.

పరిస్థితి: ప్రత్యేకించిన వస్తువు ప్రతిభ రు శిక్షణ సాధన రెండు వరకు ఉంది.
11. Aspirations

11.1 What are your aspirations in life? (Describe what you want to achieve)

11.2 What are your short-term aspirations? (What do you want to achieve in the next few years?)

11.3 (Describe your long-term aspirations) (What do you want to achieve in the future?)

11.4 (What are your career aspirations? (What field do you want to pursue?)

11.5 (Describe your educational aspirations) (What educational goals do you have?)

11.6 (Describe your financial aspirations) (What financial goals do you have?)

11.7 (Describe your personal aspirations) (What personal goals do you have?)

11.8 (Describe your social aspirations) (What social goals do you have?)
### 12. ಜೊತೆಗೆಯು (Attitudes)

ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜೊತೆಗೆಯುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೊಲ್ಮಾಡುವವರು ಅಂದಾಜು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರು. ಅದೇ ಹಾಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜೊತೆಗೆಯುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರು. ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜೊತೆಗೆಯುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರು.

#### 1. ಹೊಲ್ಮಾಡಿದ ಜೊತೆಗೆಯುಗಳು (Attitudes towards adult literacy):

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### Footnotes

- ಜೊತೆಗೆಯುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೊಲ್ಮಾಡುವವರು ಅಂದಾಜು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರು.
- ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜೊತೆಗೆಯುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರು.

### Table

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### Notes

- ಜೊತೆಗೆಯುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೊಲ್ಮಾಡುವವರು ಅಂದಾಜು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರು.
- ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜೊತೆಗೆಯುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರು.
12.1.18 కర్మనిష్ఠం కొండల చట్టికా మొత్తం
12.1.19 కర్మనిష్ఠం కొండల చట్టికా మొత్తం
12.1.20 కర్మనిష్ఠం కొండల చట్టికా మొత్తం
12.1.21 కర్మనిష్ఠం కొండల చట్టికా మొత్తం
12.1.22 కర్మనిష్ఠం కొండల చట్టికా మొత్తం
12.1.23 కర్మనిష్ఠం కొండల చట్టికా మొత్తం
12.1.24 కర్మనిష్ఠం కొండల చట్టికా మొత్తం
12.1.25 కర్మనిష్ఠం కొండల చట్టికా మొత్తం
12.1.26 కర్మనిష్ఠం కొండల చట్టికా మొత్తం
12.1.27 కర్మనిష్ఠం కొండల చట్టికా మొత్తం

12.2 దీర్ఘాంశాస్థం (Attitudes towards improved methods of cultivation):
12.2.1 దీర్ఘాంశాస్థం పౌర్ నిష్పత్తి మొత్తం
12.2.2 దీర్ఘాంశాస్థం పౌర్ నిష్పత్తి మొత్తం
12.2.3 దీర్ఘాంశాస్థం పౌర్ నిష్పత్తి మొత్తం
12.2.4 దీర్ఘాంశాస్థం పౌర్ నిష్పత్తి మొత్తం
12.2.5 దీర్ఘాంశాస్థం పౌర్ నిష్పత్తి మొత్తం
12.2.6 దీర్ఘాంశాస్థం పౌర్ నిష్పత్తి మొత్తం
12.2.7 దీర్ఘాంశాస్థం పౌర్ నిష్పత్తి మొత్తం
12.2.8 దీర్ఘాంశాస్థం పౌర్ నిష్పత్తి మొత్తం
12.2.9 దీర్ఘాంశాస్థం పౌర్ నిష్పత్తి మొత్తం
12.2.10 దీర్ఘాంశాస్థం పౌర్ నిష్పత్తి మొత్తం
12.2.11 దీర్ఘాంశాస్థం పౌర్ నిష్పత్తి మొత్తం
3. Knowledge of improved methods of cultivation

1. [Text]
2. [Text]
3. [Text]
4. [Text]
5. [Text]
6. [Text]
7. [Text]
8. [Text]
9. [Text]
10. [Text]
11. [Text]
12. [Text]
13.14 ತೆಂಕು ದ್ವಾರಕ ೧೦ ಹಿಂದಿತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಸಾಧನ ಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗಿ

13.15 ಅವರು, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇದು ದೊರಕದಲ್ಲಿ,

ಮ: ೧, ೨

13.16 ಅವರು ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪುರದ ಸಿಂಗಾಲಿಗಳು ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ನೀಡಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ

13.17 ಅವರು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳವು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವ ಆರೋಹಿಕವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ

13.18 ಅವರು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳವು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವ ಆರೋಹಿಕವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ

ಮ: ೧, ೨

13.19 ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿ

13.20 ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧ

ಮ: ೧, ೨

13.22 ಅವರು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧನ ಕೆಳಗೆ (ಹಿಂದಿತಿಗಾಗಿ) ಹಾಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ. ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರ
 ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ

ಮ: ಇಂದು ಇಂದು, ಇಂದು ಇಂದು, ಇಂದು ಇಂದು

13.22 ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ

ಮ: ೧, ೨

13.23 ಇತರ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳವು ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ (ಹಿಂದಿತಿಗಾಗಿ) ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ, ಉಂಟಾಗಿ,
ಉಳಿದಾಗಿಂದ ಬಳಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲುಸಿತಿ

ಮ:

13.24 ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ

ಮ: ೧, ೨, ೩

13.25 ಅವರು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳವು ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು. ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಸಲುಸಿತಿ

13.26 ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಸಲುಸಿತಿ ಎಂಬ ಸ್ಥಳವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ

13.27 ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲುಸಿತಿ ಎಂದು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಸಲುಸಿತಿ,

ಮ:

13.28 ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ.

ಮ: ೧, ೨, ೩.

13.29 ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ, ಉಳಿದಾಗಿಂದ ಸಾಧನ ಸ್ಥಳವು
客观题（PART - II）

literacy test for the participants of farmers' functional literacy programme.

R1 阅读测试

R1. 1 甘蔗和萝卜．
R1. 2 鸡蛋和米饭．
R1. 3 书包和铅笔．
R1. 4 苹果和橘子．
R1. 5 奶牛和母鸡．
R1. 6 蛋糕和面包．
R1. 7 桔子和葡萄．
R1. 8 豆芽和黄瓜．
R1. 9 菜花和胡萝卜．

R2（加油！...）
R3 சொள் விளக்கம் என்றும் (Comprehension test):

பின் அடக்கம் என்றும் இருந்து வந்தற்கோற்றும் பதிப்புகள், மூலைச்சட்ட மற்றும் மூட்டல் குறைவு ஆகியவையும் முக்கியமில்லாத கருவிகளாகும். மேலும் இந்தப் பதிப்புகளும் முக்கியமில்லாத கருவிகளாகும். இதன் மூலம் தேசிய மற்றும் வலுவான கருவிகளை முறையேவெளிக்கலாம்.

R3.1 சொல்லை வலர்களுக்கு இருப்பினும் [ ]
   1. முதல் 2. மறையும் 3. முடியும் 4. புணர்வுறும்

R3.2 சொல்லை வேகமூட்டுவது [ ]
   1. முதல் 2. மறையும் 3. முடியும் 4. புணர்வுறும்

R3.3 சொல்லை வேகமூட்டுவது [ ]
   1. முதல் 2. மறையும் 3. முடியும் 4. புணர்வுறும்

R3.4 சொல்லை வேகமூட்டுவது [ ]
   1. முதல் 2. மறையும் 3. முடியும் 4. புணர்வுறும்

R3.5 சொல்லை வேகமூட்டுவது [ ]
   1. முதல் 2. மறையும் 3. முடியும் 4. புணர்வுறும்

R3.6 சொல்லை வேகமூட்டுவது [ ]
   1. முதல் 2. மறையும் 3. முடியும் 4. புணர்வுறும்

R3.7 சொல்லை வேகமூட்டுவது [ ]
   1. முதல் 2. மறையும் 3. முடியும் 4. புணர்வுறும்

R3.8 சொல்லை வேகமூட்டுவது [ ]
   1. முதல் 2. மறையும் 3. முடியும் 4. புணர்வுறும்

R3.9 சொல்லை வேகமூட்டுவது [ ]
   1. முதல் 2. மறையும் 3. முடியும் 4. புணர்வுறும்
1. 20 மி.சி.களுக்கு முன்பு 2. 25 மி.சி.களுக்கு முன்பு 3. 5 மி.சி.களுக்கு முன்பு
4. 10 மி.சி.களுக்கு முன்பு

W. |  செய்யுவிக்க (Dictation):

W1. செய்யு விதம் தம் தன்னுடைய வெளியுள்ள தமிழகத்தில்.

(சொல்லிடுதல்: அஞ்சலியை சரியாகவும் எழுத்து குறிப்பிட்டு பதிவு செய்து.)

என்று எழுந்து உரியதே. தனது பாணத்தை மறந்த பூர்வத்தில், கலை முக்கு பின்யானோம். நேரான பார்வை செய்து லேரியான.

என் நூற்றோர் பம்பகம் பாதுகாக்கிய வாசம் என்று.

என்று வைத்தாலே நீ மூன்று பார்வைகளை விளக்குவதிலும், நேரான பார்வை லேரியான.

2. என் வெளியேர்க்கும் வழியில் செய்யுவிக்க (சொல்லிடுதல்).

எனதுகொண்டு வைத்தாலே வேலூரை உரியதே. என் பால் வளர்ண என விளக்கத்திலும் என்று வைத்தாலே நேரான பார்வை லேரியான.

என்று வைத்தாலே நேரான பார்வை லேரியான.

சொல்லிடுதல் : குறிப்பிட்டு :
A. *అంశాల కాల్పన (Arithmetic test)*

A1. ప్రామాణిక సంఖ్యలు

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A2. ప్రామాణిక సంఖ్యలు కూడా ప్రామాణిక సంఖ్యలు కూడా ప్రామాణిక సంఖ్యలు

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A3. ప్రామాణిక సంఖ్యలు కూడా ప్రామాణిక సంఖ్యలు కూడా ప్రామాణిక సంఖ్యలు

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A4. ప్రామాణిక సంఖ్యలు కూడా ప్రామాణిక సంఖ్యలు కూడా ప్రామాణిక సంఖ్యలు

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A5  ప్రామాణిక సంఖ్యలు కూడా ప్రామాణిక సంఖ్యలు కూడా ప్రామాణిక సంఖ్యలు

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<th>2) 20</th>
<th>3) 2000</th>
<th>4) 20000</th>
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</table>

A5-1  ఎందుకు సమానం 1000 లేదా సమానం 3 సమానం ఎలా తెలియజేం?

|   | 1) 300 | 2) 3000 | 3) 30 | 4) 30000 |

A5-2  ఎందుకు సమానం 75 సమానం ఎలా తెలియజేం?

|   | 1) 6   | 2) 10  | 3) 4   | 4) 8   |

[ ]
(5.3) 60°°° ಗಿಡಿ ಸಮೀಕರಣ

1) 8  
2) 10  
3) 4  
4) 15

(5.4) ಗಿಡಿಯಾಯಿತ್ತೇ 20 ಪತ್ರ ಸರಾಸರಿ, ಪರ್ಷನೊ ಪಟ್ಟುಳ್ಳ 17 ಪರ್ಷನೊ ಪಟ್ಟುಳ್ಳ?

1) 34 2) 172 3) 340 4) 217

(5.5) ಗಿಡಿಯಾಯಿತ್ತೇ 87 ಪತ್ರ ಸರಾಸರಿ 31 ಗಿಡಿ ಪರಿಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಷರ ಸರಾಸರಿ?

1) 48 2) 64 3) 34 4) 67

(5.6) ಗಿಡಿಯಾಯಿತ್ತೇ ಸರಾಸರಿ 8 ಕಿಲೋ ಗಿಡಿಯಾಯಿತ್ತೇ 15 ಕಿಲೋ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಗಿಡಿಯಾಯಿತ್ತೇ?

1) 55 2) 15 3) 3 4) 5

(5.7) ಗಿಡಿಯಾಯಿತ್ತೇ 80 ಪರ್ಷನೊ, 25 ಪರ್ಷನೊ ಎಂದರೆ 8 ಪರ್ಷನೊ ಪರಿಮಾಣ? ಎಂದರೆ ಪರಿಮಾಣ?

1) 10 2) 8 3) 25 4) 125

(5.8) ಗಿಡಿಯಾಯಿತ್ತೇ 57ಕೋಟೆ 9ಕೋಟೆ, 56ಕೋಟೆ 2ಕೋಟೆ ಎಂದರೆ 8ಕೋಟೆ ಪರಿಮಾಣ?

1) 75 2) 50 3) 25 4) 55

(5.9) ಗಿಡಿಯಾಯಿತ್ತೇ 50ಕೋಟೆಗೆ 2ಕೋಟೆ, 20ಕೋಟೆಗೆ 3ಕೋಟೆದಿದ್ದು 30ಕೋಟೆಗೆ 4ಕೋಟೆ, ಎಂದರೆ 1ರಾಜಕುಟೆ ಎಂದರೆ 3ರಾಜಕುಟೆ ಎಂದರೆ?

1) 70 2) 90 3) 80 4) 100

(5.10) ಗಿಡಿಯಾಯಿತ್ತೇ 20 ಮೆಟ್ರ ಎಂದರೆ 10 ಮೆಟ್ರ ಎಂದರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಎಂದರೆ?

1) 200 ಮೆಟ್ರ 2) 80 ಮೆಟ್ರ 3) 20 ಮೆಟ್ರ 4) 100 ಮೆಟ್ರ

(5.11) ಗಿಡಿಯಾಯಿತ್ತೇ 5 ಕಿಲೋ ಗಿಡಿಯಾಯಿತ್ತೇ 8  ಕಿಲೋ ಎಂದರೆ ಎಂದರೆ?

1) 5 2) 24 3) 31 4) 8

(5.12) ಗಿಡಿಯಾಯಿತ್ತೇ 28 ಎಂಬುಳಕ್ಕೆ

1) 8 2) 2 3) 8 4) 7

(5.13) ಗಿಡಿಯಾಯಿತ್ತೇ ಕೋಟೆ 8 ಎಂಬುಳಕ್ಕೆ

1) 10 2) 12 3) 8 4) 5
APPENDIX 'E'  

Interview Schedule and Test Papers used in the Final Study  
(English Version)

9. Value-Orientations

A few items are given below. Every item would be read out to you. You have to state whether you strongly agree (S.A) or agree (A) or disagree (D), or strongly disagree (S.D) with each one of the statements.

(Note: Indicate the response with a tick (✓) mark in the appropriate bracket against the statement).

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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>S.A.</th>
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<th>D</th>
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* Items 1 to 8 (not given here) are the same as in appendix 'E'.

To avoid repetition these items are deleted.
9.14 Those, who insult our honour should be severely punished.

9.15 When the head of the family takes decisions pertaining to family matters, the views of the other family members should also be taken into consideration.

9.16 There should be equal rights to both men and women.

9.17 If one believes in anything as truly good, he is justified if he ruthlessly imposes it on others.

9.18 Man's progress depends on his education, intelligence and hardworking.

9.19 Women should stay out of politics.

10. N-Achievement

Two statements together will be read out to you. You have to agree with only one of them. Kindly indicate the statement that you agree with.

(Note: Put a tick (✓) mark against the statement the respondent agrees with).

10.1 What I like is doing things better than others.

Even if things are not done better than others
I like spending life happily.

10.2 Farmers, by working hard throughout their lives have to grow as much as possible and progress in life.

It is enough that if farmers grow only that much which is sufficient to their families.

10.3 I like achieving a task that is not achieved by many.

Without encountering difficulty, I like to spend my days in the routine way.
10.4 If I lose the contest, I feel better.
I do not like contesting.

10.5 It would have been good, had I become a big doctor in my life.
It is enough if I can earn my food and clothing without any difficulty.

10.6 Work should come first even if one cannot get proper rest.
Rest is more important for man.

10.7 One should succeed in his occupation even if he has been neglecting his family.
Always one should have to strive hard to attain the welfare of his family.

11. Aspirations

Read out the following:

Some can read very well. They can also write very well and do arithmetic very well. These people also have good knowledge of improved methods of cultivation. This means, the above said persons have attained the highest status or level in these fields.

On the contrary, some are completely illiterate. These people do not have any knowledge of improved methods of cultivation. This means, people belonging to this category have completely nothing to their credit in respect of reading, writing, arithmetic and knowledge of improved methods of cultivation.

If we want to understand the top most and the lower most status of persons in respect of reading, writing, arithmetic and knowledge of improved methods
of cultivation in terms of the rungs of the picture of ladder given here, we can say that those who have attained the top most and the bottom most status or levels could be equated with the 10th rung and the '0' (zero) rung respectively. This also means that if one travels from the bottom to the top of the ladder, he/she would be reaching higher heights, which means higher levels (status).

You have been participating in the Farmers' Functional Literacy Programme for the last twelve months. Hence, by now, you might have attained some level (status) in reading, writing, arithmetic and knowledge of improved methods of cultivation. Also, you might be aspiring to attain some level (status) in the next three years. To the questions that I ask, indicate the step number on which you think to be now in the picture of the ladder in respect of reading, writing, arithmetic, and knowledge of improved methods of cultivation and the step number you aspire to reach in the picture of the ladder in the next three years in these respects. This is not an examination to you. Obviously there are no right or wrong answers in your responses. You can be free in giving your responses.

(Note: Note the step number in the block against the question. After asking each of the following questions, ask the respondent to indicate his/her answer in terms of the step number in the picture of the ladder).
11.1 In respect of reading, where do you think you are now? (  )

11.2 In respect of reading, where do you expect to be in the next three years? (  )

11.3 In respect of writing, where do you think you are now? (  )

11.4 In respect of writing, where do you expect to be in the next three years? (  )

11.5 In respect of doing arithmetic, where do you think you are now? (  )

11.6 In respect of doing arithmetic, where do you expect to be in the next three years? (  )

11.7 In respect of possessing knowledge of improved methods of cultivation, where do you think you are now? (  )

11.8 In respect of possessing knowledge of improved methods of cultivation, where do you expect to be in the next three years? (  )

12. **Attitudes**

Some statements on adult literacy and on improved methods of cultivation are given below. Every statement will be read out to you. You have to state whether you strongly agree (S.A) or agree (A) or undecided (U), or disagree (D) or strongly disagree (S.D) with each one of the statements. This is not an examination to you. There is no question of right or wrong in the opinions you express. Hence, you are quite free to express your opinions (for attitudes expressed put a tick (√) mark in the appropriate bracket).

12.1 **Attitudes towards Adult Literacy**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>S.A</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>S.D</th>
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</thead>
</table>

12.1.1 It is difficult to impart literacy to an illiterate adult= ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )
12.1.2 Higher the literacy, higher will be the economic development.

12.1.3 Even if women are illiterate it does not matter.

12.1.4 Literacy is necessary for national development.

12.1.5 An illiterate is a burden for society.

12.1.6 Illiterates are being deceived in society.

12.1.7 Efforts in respect of adult literacy are wasteful.

12.1.8 Acquisition of literacy is the right of every citizen.

12.1.9 An illiterate, like a literate, is participating in politics well.

12.1.10 An illiterate too can understand things quite easily.

12.1.11 Literacy is a mark of civilization.

12.1.12 Literacy is not useful for acquiring knowledge.

12.1.13 Literate is securing Government loan easily.

12.1.14 An illiterate also can easily understand about improved methods of cultivation.

12.1.15 An illiterate is not looked down in society.

12.1.16 The expenditure incurred on literacy is a waste.

12.1.17 Literacy is like a third eye to an adult.

12.1.18 Literacy broadens the intellectual horizons of man.
12.1.19 It is true that the acquisition of literacy is limited to childhood.

12.1.20 Literate parents send their children to school.

12.1.21 Eradication of illiteracy is one of our primary responsibilities.

12.1.22 Literacy cannot brighten man's life.

12.1.23 An illiterate is worried about the deficiencies in him.

12.1.24 Literacy is not necessary for rich people.

12.1.25 Literacy reminds a citizen about his responsibilities.

12.1.26 It is shameful for an adult to go to literacy centre to acquire literacy.

12.2 Attitudes towards Improved Methods of Cultivation

12.2.1 Improved methods of cultivation cannot be adopted.

12.2.2 Soil testing is much necessary.

12.2.3 Green manures are necessary for farm.

12.2.4 Dwarf varieties have to be grown leaving tall-varieties.

12.2.5 Seed treatment for high-yielding variety seeds is not necessary.

12.2.6 For nursery, it is better that plant protection is done according to specifications.
12.2.7 Traditional variety seeds are better than high yielding variety seeds.

12.2.8 Consuming food prepared out of the grains of high yielding varieties is not good for health.

12.2.9 The efforts of our Government in diffusing improved methods of cultivations are wasteful.

12.2.10 It does not matter even if chemical fertilizers are not applied for high yielding varieties of crops.

12.2.11 Iron plough is better than wooden plough for ploughing.

12.2.12 Usage of tractor for ploughing reduces soil fertility.

12.2.13 Adoption of improved methods of cultivation increases farmers' net income.

12.2.14 Training for farmers in improved methods of cultivation is necessary.

12.2.15 Adoption of improved methods of cultivation is profitable to poor farmers too.

12.2.16 Usage of chemical fertilizers spoils the farm.

13. **Knowledge of Improved Methods of Cultivation**

A few questions on improved methods of cultivation would be asked to you. Listen and answer them.

13.1 From how many centimeters of depth soil samples are to be collected for the purpose of soil testing?

A:
13.2 From how many places soil samples are to be collected from an even farm of one acre?
A:

13.3 How many kilograms of soil sample is to be collected for soil testing?
A:

13.4 Name five high-yielding varieties of paddy crops.
A:

13.5 How many kilograms of high-yielding varieties of paddy seed is required to raise nursery sufficient to one acre of main field?
A:

13.6 Name a chemical used to pre-treat high-yielding varieties of paddy seed.
A:

13.7 How many times, plant protection operations are to be carried on paddy nursery?
A:

13.8 How many paddy seedlings are to be transplanted per hill in the main field?
A:

13.9 What is the minimum area of nursery plot required to grow paddy seedling sufficient for one acre of main field?
A:

13.10 While transplanting, to what depth of centimeters paddy seedlings have to be inserted in the main field?
A:

13.11 Generally, what is the dosage of fertilizers recommended for one acre of paddy crop?
A: Nitrogen: Kgs; Phosphorus: Kgs; Potash: Kgs.

13.12 Name three diseases that attack dwarf variety of paddy?
A:

13.13 When 'hopper burn' is noticed in a dwarf variety of paddy crop, what insecticide has to be sprayed? How has it to be sprayed?
A:
13.14 Name any pesticide to be sprayed to save paddy crop from attack of pests within twenty days after transplantation?
A:

13.15 Name two hybrid bajra varieties?
A:

13.16 How many kilograms of hybrid bajra seed is required to sow one acre?
A:

13.17 What should be the depth at which hybrid bajra seed should be drilled while sowing?
A:

13.18 Name two pests that attack hybrid bajra crop?
A:

13.19 If green ear disease is seen in bajra crop, what precautions are to be taken?
A:

13.20 Name two high-yielding varieties of groundnut?
A:

13.21 What is the dosage of chemical fertilizers that have to be applied to one hectare of groundnut crop under assured irrigation, apart from farm yard manure?
A: Nitrogen Kgs; Phosphorus Kgs; Potash Kgs.

13.22 Name two pests that attack high-yielding varieties of groundnut?
A:

13.23 Name the pesticide to be sprayed, when red hairy caterpillar attacks groundnut crop? Also explain the method of using this pesticide?
A:

13.24 Name three high-yielding varieties of sugarcane?
A:

13.25 How many three-budded sets are required to sow one acre of sugarcane?
A:
13.26 To save the sugarcane three-budded sets from being attacked by diseases, in what solution have they to be dipped before being sowed?
A:

13.27 What is the total dosage of Nitrogen to be applied to one are of sugarcane crop in your area?
A:

13.28 Name three pests that attack high-yielding varieties of sugarcane?
A:

13.29 To prevent bunch top disease, what precautions are to be taken before the three-budded sets of sugarcane are sowed?
A:

PART II*

Literacy Test for the Participants of Farmers' Functional Literacy Programme

RI. Reading Test

(Note: put a tick (√) mark for correct reading and a cross (X) mark for incorrect reading.)

RI.1 Do not transplant distantly and deeply. ( )
RI.2 Do not apply fertilisers, when there is much water in the field. ( )
RI.3 Do not transplant late. ( )
RI.4 Do not apply potash and zinc together. ( )
RI.5 Do not keep water more than two inches. ( )
RI.6 Do not select the dwarf variety of paddy that has a short crop duration. ( )
RI.7 Except to apply fertilizers, do not dry the field in other instances. ( )
RI.8 Do not neglect the eradication of 'aaku chuttu' pest and happer burn diseases. ( )
RI.9 Do not neglect plant protection at the nursery stage. ( )

Time taken to read the [ ] Minutes;
above nine sentences [ ] Seconds;

* In this part, for RI and R2 items the person collecting the data has to score rights or wrongs, while the respondent is reading. The respondent himself has to answer the other items.
R2. Read the following passage aloud:
(Note: Put a tick (✓) mark for correct reading and a cross (x) mark for incorrect reading).

Sankaraiah is a ryot in Panapakam village ( ). He is twenty eight years old ( ). Rathamma is Sankaraiah's wife( ). Sankaraiah's is a small family without worries ( ). Sita and Gopal are Sankaraiah's children ( ).

Cultivation is Sankaraiah's primary occupation( ). He owns a well and four acres of land ( ). Sankaraiah mainly grows dwarf varieties of paddy ( ). He has sent the soil sample of his land for soil testing ( ). Sankaraiah is one among those who knows plant protection methods very well in that village( ). Poultry farming is Sankaraiah's secondary occupation { ). Rathamma will be helping Sankaraiah in maintaining his poultry farm( ). If extension officers come to that village, they do not leave the village without conserving with Sankaraiah( ).

Two years ago, Sankaraiah joined in the Adult literacy centre of Panapakam village and acquired reading, writing and arithmetic skills( ). Sankaraiah never hesitates to help his associates( ).

Time taken to read | Minutes: |
the above passage | Seconds: |

R3. Comprehension Test
(Note: On the passage you have just now read, a few questions are given. Under each question four answers are also given, Only one of the answers is correct. Identify the correct answer and put its number in the bracket against the question).

R3.1 What is Sankaraiah's primary occupation ?
1. Poultry farming
2. Cultivation
3. Business
4. Agricultural labour ( )

R3.2 How old Sankaraiah is?
1. 58 years
2. 82 years
3. 28 years
4. 38 years ( )
R3.3 What is the name of Sankaraiah’s village?
   1. Pakala   2. Paathapeta
   3. Panapakam  4. Pudiputla

R3.4 How many children Sankaraiah has?
   1. Three   2. One
   3. Four  4. Two

R3.5 How many acres of land Sankaraiah has?
   1. one acre  2. Two acres
   3. Four acres  4. Four and a half acres

R3.6 What crop Sankaraiah grows mainly?
   1. Dwarf variety of paddy  2. Hybrid jowar
   3. Hybrid bajra  4. Traditional variety of paddy

R3.7 What is the name of Sankaraiah’s wife?
   1. Seetha   2. Rathamma
   3. Rathnamma  4. Rangamma

R3.8 Apart from cultivation, what else Sankaraiah does?
   1. Poultry farming  2. Cultivation

R3.9 How far Sankaraiah knows about plant protection measures?
   1. Does not know anything  2. Knows to some extent
   3. Does not know very much  4. Knows well

R3.10 How many years ago Sankaraiah became literate?
   1. 20 years ago  2. 2 years ago
   3. 5 years ago  4. 4 years ago

W1. Writing Test:
Record what I dictate in this blank space. (Note: The person administering the test has to take away this slip from this booklet, handover the booklet to the respondent and dictate the matter).

Crops have to be grown enormously. Rats destroy crops. Fertilizers have to be applied to crops. Ramaiah belongs to my village. Lemon juice is sour. Education is important for man. These days family should be small. Our country is India. I will impart to others, what I learn. Health has to be protected. These days, people themselves are rulers. Soil testing has to be done. The name of our state is Andhra Pradesh.
Your father is writing to son, Navi, with blessings. We are okay. Inform us about your welfare. The amount of Rs. 200 you asked for, is sent. Read well. I think that you would pass your examination in first class. Only this much.
W1. Writing Test (Dictation)

Time taken to write these sentences

Minutes:

Seconds:
Among the important diseases that attack cattle the foot and mouth disease, the black quarter and the rinder pest are very dangerous. Because of these diseases, innumerable animals die and it is a great loss to cattle property. Hence, prevention of these diseases is very important.
A. Arithmetic Test

A1. Add the following:

Example

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
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<td>20</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A2. Subtract the bottom number from the top in the following:

Example

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-66</td>
<td>-43</td>
<td>-19</td>
<td>-137</td>
<td>-107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A3. Multiply the following:

Example

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 x 9</td>
<td>5 x 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 x 2</td>
<td>115 x 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A4. Divide the following:

Example

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A5. A few questions on arithmetic are given below. Under each question, four answers are also given. Among the four, only one is correct. Identify the correct answer and put it's number in the bracket given against the question.

Example: A rupee is equal to 100 paise. To how many paise Rs. 20/- are equal?
A: 1) 200 2) 20 3) 200 4) 20000  (3)

A5.1 If 1000 grams are equal to 1 kilogram, to how many grams would 3 kilograms are equal?
A: 1) 300 2) 3000 3) 30 4) 30000  ( )
A5.2 At the rate of 75 kilograms per bag, in how many bags can 300 kilograms be filled?
   A: 1) 6  2) 10  3) 4  4) 8

A5.3 What is one by fourth of 60?
   A: 1) 6  2) 10  3) 4  4) 15

A5.4 At the rate of 20 kilograms of BHC per acre how much BHC is required to spray in 17 acres?
   A: 1) 34 Kgs  2) 172 Kgs  3) 340 Kgs  4) 217 Kgs

A5.5 A farmer sold away 33 bags of grain from the 97 bags of grain he has. What is the remaining quantity of grain (in bags) with him?
   A: 1) 46  2) 64  3) 34  4) 67

A5.6 If a bullock cart travels at 3 kilometres per hour how much time does it take to cover a distance of 15 kilometres?
   A: 1) 35  2) 15  3) 3  4) 5

A5.7 At the rate of 1 rupee and 25 paisa per book, what should be the cost of 8 books?
   A: 1) 10  2) 8  3) 25  4) 125

A5.8 In a village, there are 575 men and 550 women. How many men are more and compared to women?
   A: 1) 75  2) 50  3) 25  4) 55

A5.9 A farmer applied 50 kgs of Nitrogen, 20 kgs of potash and 30 kgs of phosphorus to his field. What is the total amount of fertilizer he applied?
   A: 1) 70  2) 90  3) 80  4) 100

A5.10 A house site was of 20 metres length and 10 metres breadth. What is the area of that site?
   A: 1) 200 sq.m. 2) 30 sq.m. 3) 20 sq.m. 4) 100 sq.m.

A5.11 A gallon comprised 5 litres. What is the literage of half a gallon?
   A: 1) 5  2) 2½  3) 3  4) 4 ½

A5.12 To obtain 28, with what number 4 should be multiplied?
   A: 1) 8  2) 2  3) 6  4) 7

A5.13 To obtain 8, with what number should 64 be divided?
   A: 1) 10  2) 12  3) 8  4) 5
APPENDIX 17

Answer Key (Telugu and English Version) of the Tests and Scales Used in the Pilot and Final Studies

Answer Key for the Test on Knowledge of Improved Methods of Cultivation (Telugu): Pilot Study

13.1 13
13.2 10-13
13.3 1
13.4 అనే అనే ప్రామాణ్యం కలుగా ఇవి. ఆమె ఇ. ఇందులో, భూ శాసన, భూ స్థానం, భూ గ్రామం, భూ చేది, భూ పాడం, భూ నిర్మింపు, భూ పెంచడం, భూ సంస్థ నిర్వహణలు, భూ హద్దులు, భూ విస్తారం, భూ సంఖ్య సంఖ్య,
13.5 15 ప్రసాదం 30
13.6 సంస్థ నిర్మాణం ప్రారంభం
13.7 4 - 5
13.8 2
13.9 2 - 3
13.10 10 శాసన
13.11 2 - 3
13.12 15 - లేకి
13.13 సందర్భం 100 కంటే, ప్రారంభం 30 కంటే,
13.14 ఇందులో లోపం ఇవి. ఎండు శాసన, ఎండు సంస్థ, ఎండు గ్రామం, ఎండు చేది, ఎండు పాడం, ఎండు పాడం సంస్థ, ఎండు సంస్థ నిర్వహణలు, ఎండు హద్దులు, ఎండు విస్తారం, ఎండు సంఖ్య సంఖ్య, ఎండు శాసన.
522

13.15

13.16

13.17

13.18

13.19

13.20

13.21

13.22

13.23

13.24

13.25

13.26

13.27

13.28

5
13:31

13:32

13:33

Answer Key for the Test on Knowledge of Improved Methods of Cultivation (Telugu) - Final Study

13:1

13:2

13:3

13:4

13:5

13:6

13:7

13:8

13:9

13:10

13:11

13:12
13.13

13.14

4

13.15

4-5

13.16

13.17

13.18

13.19

13.20

13.21

15,20,45

13.22

13.23

13.24

524

పెట్టుగా చొప్పులు, సహాడించండి, రాగుడు, రాగుడ మంచి
నీ పెంచండి, కొండ మంచి తెలుసు, మంచి పెంచండి.

లేకుదైన రకా, మించరు కొండం, శుభం ప్రాంభం.

మహకుండల దేవ-10, మహకుండల-10, 3 దినం మహకుండల
లేకుదైన రకా, మించరు కొండం, శుభం ప్రాంభం.

మహకుండల దేవ-10, మహకుండల-10, 3 దినం మహకుండల
లేకుదైన రకా, మించరు కొండం, శుభం ప్రాంభం.

మహకుండల దేవ-10, మహకుండల-10, 3 దినం మహకుండల
లేకుదైన రకా, మించరు కొండం, శుభం ప్రాంభం.

13.24 మొట్టము: 30 మే 175, 30 మే 418, 30 మే 475,
30 మే 711, 30 మే 1370.

13.25 12,000

13.26 నెం. దినుపాట కలపం లేదు అభివృద్ధి

13.27 ఈ తరువాత ఈ అంశాలు ప్రపంచ ప్రతిభ, సంప్రదాయ ప్రతిభా, ప్రతిభ పిట్టిక ప్రతిభా, ప్రతిభ పిట్టిక ప్రతిభా, ప్రతిభ పిట్టిక ప్రతిభా, ప్రతిభ పిట్టిక ప్రతిభా, 224 పిట్టిక ప్రతిభా.

13.28 దీని తొలి కాలంలో చెప్పిన ప్రతిభ, భారత భాష ప్రతిభ,

శాస్త్రముపాటం, అనుసరించానికి, ప్రతిభ ప్రతిభ,

పని, తద్వార ప్రతిభ, రామాని ప్రతిభ, భారత భాష ప్రతిభ,

మాత్ర భాష ప్రతిభ.

13.29 ఈ అంశాన్ని 50 దిన స్థాయి సంపాదించడం కోసం

అభివృద్ధి.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No. of the question</th>
<th>Answer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>10 to 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>15 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>Agraon or Serasan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.10</td>
<td>10 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.11</td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.12</td>
<td>15-20 cms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.13</td>
<td>Nitrogen: 120 Kgs, Phosphorus: 60 Kgs, Potash: 50 Kgs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.14</td>
<td>Any three of: Blast, Brown spot, Stem rot, Foot rot, False smut, Damping-off, Seedling blight, Bacterial leaf streak, Leaf Yellowing, Grass seed, Yellow dwarf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.15</td>
<td>B.H.C = 10% or Nevin - 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Kgs of 10% Nevin and 7 Kgs of B.H.C. 10% has to be mixed and sprayed on one acre of crop or 10 Kgs of BHC - 10% dust has to be sprayed on one acre of crop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.16</td>
<td>Thrips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.17</td>
<td>Parathion 50% or Endrine 30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q.No. of the question</td>
<td>Answer(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.18</td>
<td>Any two of: H.B-3, H.B-4, Vijaya composit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.19</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.20</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.21</td>
<td>Any two of: 'Muvatholuolu Purugu', Red hairy caterpillar, Aphids, weevil, Jassids, Mistor Beetles, Ear head bugs, Midge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.22</td>
<td>The green ear disease - plants have to be removed and burnt. Then, Thiram has to be sprayed on the crop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.23</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.25</td>
<td>15, 30, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.26</td>
<td>Aphids, Red hairy caterpillar, White grub or chaffar grub, Leaf minor, Jassids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.27</td>
<td>Any one of: Parathion, Endo sulphas, Endrine, Nuvan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any one of: 500 milli litres of Parathion or 714 milli litres of endosulphas or 1.25 litres of Endrine or 250 milli litres of Nuvan has to be mixed with 500 litres of water and sprayed on the crop (per hectare)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.28</td>
<td>Any three of: Co = 997, Co = 63175, Co = 419, Co = 975, Co-A-71-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.29</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30</td>
<td>0.5 per cent Agalal or Aritan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.31</td>
<td>Chittoor district 224 Kgs, Nalgonda district 250 Kgs, West Godavari district 168 Kgs, Mahaboobnagar district 224 Kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No. of the question</td>
<td>Answer(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.32</td>
<td>Any three of: Early shoot borer, cane fly, Top borer, scale insect, white fly, mites, Bilt disease, Red rot, Smut, Grass Shoot disease, Yellow spot disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.33</td>
<td>Deposit the sugar cane three buded sets for two hours in 50 degrees centigrade hot water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl No. of the question</td>
<td>Answer(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>10 to 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>15 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>Agrasan or Sarsan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.10</td>
<td>10 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.11</td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.12</td>
<td>Nitrogen: 120 Kgs, Phosphorus: 60 Kgs, Potash: 50 Kgs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.13</td>
<td>Any three of: Blast, Brown spot, Stem rot, Foot rot, False smut, Damping-off, Seedling blight, Bacterial leaf streak, Leaf yellowing, Grassy Stunt, Yellow dwarf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.14</td>
<td>B.H.C - 10% or Nevin - 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.15</td>
<td>3 Kgs of 10% Nevin and 7 Kgs of B.H.C 10% has to be mixed and sprayed on one acre of crop or 10 Kgs of B.H.C - 10% dust has to be sprayed on one acre of crop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.16</td>
<td>Parathion 50% or Endrine 20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13.15 Any two of: N.D.-3, N.D.-4, Vijaya composit

13.16 4

13.17 4-5

13.18 Any two of: Navvatholula Kurugu, Red hairy caterpillar, Aphids, Leevil, Jassids, Mister Beetles, Ear head bugs, Ridge

13.19 The green ear disease - plants have to be removed and burnt. Then, Thriss has to be sprayed on the crop.


13.21 15, 30, 45

13.22 Aphids, Red hairy caterpillar, white grub or chaffor grub, leaf minor, Jassids.

13.23 Any one of: Parathion, Endo sulphas, Emdrive, Nuvan.

13.24 Any one of: 500 milli litres of Parathion or 714 milli litres of Endosulphos or 1.25 litres of Emdrive or 250 milli litres of Nuvan has to be mixed with 500 litres of water and sprayed on the crop (per hectare).


13.26 12,000

13.26 0.5 per cent Agalal or Aritan

13.27 Chittoor district 224Kgs, Nalgonda district 250 Kgs, West Godavari district 188 Kgs, Mahaboobnagar district 224 Kgs.

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<td>Deposit the sugar cane three-handed sets for two hours in 50 degrees of centigrade hot water.</td>
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### Answer Key of the Reading Comprehension Test - Pilot Study

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Appendix G

Items of Self-defined Literacy Ability Test Used for Finding Validity of Literacy Tests

I. Can the respondent read the following? If a respondent can read mark a 'yes' with a ☑ and a 'no' with X.

1. Sign boards
2. Newspapers
3. Train tickets
4. Names of stations on buses
5. Names on fertilizer bags
6. Cinema titles

II. Can the respondent write the following? If a respondent can write mark a 'yes' with a ☑ and a 'no' with X.

1. Applications
2. Letters
3. Household accounts
4. Farm accounts

The following is the Telugu version of the self-defined literacy ability test.

I. 1. సినిమా కార్డ్‌లు ☑ X
2. సినిమా గాంచనలు
3. సినిమా సంఖ్యలు
4. కృష్ణ ఇంటిలా హెచ్‌లు
5. కృషి కేంద్రాలు సంఖ్యలు
6. కృషి సంఖ్యలు

II. 1. స్థానశ్రేణి సంఖ్యలు ☑ X
2. స్థానశ్రేణి సంఖ్యలు
3. స్థానశ్రేణి సంఖ్యలు
4. స్థానశ్రేణి సంఖ్యలు
APPENDIX II

List of Farmers' Functional Centres Selected for Final Study from West Godavari, Chittoor, Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda Districts in 1975-76:

I. West Godavari District: Ganapavaram Block

1. A. Gopavaram
2. Bodnapadu
3. Dommidi
4. Channimilli
5. Chintapalli
6. Ganapavaram
7. J. Kakinada
8. Jallapalem
9. Kakarimilli
10. Kesavaram
11. Konamra
12. K. Pentapadu
13. Krishnapayapalem
14. Koramilli
15. Mandalaparru
16. Moosavilluru
17. Muddapuram
18. Kuggula
19. Pedala
20. Parimalla
21. Pippura
22. Nachuru
23. Vakapalli
24. Vallurupalli
25. Varadarajapuram

II. Chittoor District: Chandragiri, Sri Kalahasti and Thottambedu Blocks

1. Brahmapalle
2. Bhavamisankaparapuram
3. Brahmapeta
4. Chullapalas
5. Chembedu
6. Cherlopalle
7. Chiguruvada
8. Durganamudram
9. Gowdamala
10. Kalathur
11. Kasaram
12. Kurunjalam
13. K.V.P. Puram
14. K.J. Puttur
15. Kallapalam
16. Obulayyapalle
17. Palachur
18. Perumallepalle
19. Reddipalle
20. Sanjeevinaryanipattada
21. Thalarivetti
22. Thathaish Kalva
23. Thimmavaram
24. Velampadu
25. Venkatapuram
III. Nabadwip District

Kalwakurthy Block

1. Agraharam Tendra
2. Hellum pally
3. Chandrayana pally
4. Gajra
5. Kalwakurthy
6. Kondareddi pally
7. Kontra
8. Lingareddipally
9. Madhavaram
10. Midjil
11. Peetapally
12. Ruchur
13. Ramareddipalle

14. Revally
15. Sarwarwedipally
16. Tendra
17. Tarnikal
18. Thippareddipally
19. Thotapally
20. Urukonda
21. Urukkondapet
22. Veldanda
23. Velketa
24. Badigal
25. Wangoor

IV. Anikonda District: Suryapet Block

1. Anuram
2. Bhakthapur
3. Dopparam
4. Chealla
5. Bachanram
6. Durajpally
7. Gavasvari guda
8. Gumpula
9. Kandagattula thanda
10. Kesaram
11. K.T. Anuram
12. Kudali
13. Macharam

14. Mamillaguda
15. Mohammadapur
16. Penphad
17. Pottipath
18. Ramachandrapur
19. Ramavaram
20. Ramapuram thanda
21. Nela thanda
22. Thuljareopet
23. Nagulphad
24. Uurlugonda
25. Yenbamula
## APPENDIX I

Means ($M$'s) and Standard Deviations (SD's) of all Social-Psychological Factors (Independent Category) and Performance Areas (Dependent Category)

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<th>Standard Deviation</th>
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<td>Age</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Caste</td>
<td>1.7495</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Number of children</td>
<td>1.1560</td>
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<td>Family size</td>
<td>6.9890</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Per capita income</td>
<td>328.5671</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Family literacy index</td>
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<td>5.1389</td>
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<td>Total newspaper reading in a week</td>
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<td>Total radio listening in a week</td>
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<td>Social participation</td>
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<td>8.9331</td>
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<td>Contact with agricultural extension officers</td>
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**DEPENDENT CATEGORY**

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