

Ref. 20.25/1155 & 1156/01 o/c
dt. 11-9-2001

**EXTERNAL EVALUATION OF THE TOTAL
LITERACY CAMPAIGN OF MUMBAI
(PHASE – I AND II)**

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August 2001

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

After the independence, eradication of the illiteracy in the country has been the major concern of the Government. In order to progress towards achieving this goal, a number of programs, such as Social Education, Gram Shikshan Mohim, Farmers Functional Literacy, Polyvalent Education Centers, and Functional Literacy for Adult Women were launched from time to time. The latest in the series was the National Adult Education Program launched in 1988 under the overall supervision of National Literacy Mission (NLM).

In view of the size of the country, greater geographical diversities, prevalence of national sub-cultures, and administrative mechanism the NLM had chalked out the strategies for the new literacy program. After the successful implementation of the Campaign Approach in the Ernakulam district of Kerala launched by the Kerala Shastra Sahitya Parishad in 1989-90, program was extended to other districts of the State. Later the program was implemented in other states by covering certain number of districts each year.

The District Literacy Council (known as Zilla Saksharta Samiti, ZSS), implement the Total Literacy Campaign (TLC). The ZSS are registered under the Societies Registration Act. The prominent persons from different sections of the society are members of the ZSS. The individuals are identified by the District Samiti to work as full time functionaries or as volunteers and instructors essentially for their experience and motivation irrespective of their social or official designations. The office bearers of the ZSS are expected to work with missionary zeal.

Under the TLC program, it is aimed that the illiterates aged 15-35 years of age be made functional literate. The functional literacy implies:

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

The TLC has undergone several modifications and from time to time. However, it represents a well-planned campaign for achieving the literacy on a large scale. The mission has carefully defined the desired levels of competency in reading, writing and numeracy and it was made mandatory by the NLM that after the completion of the TLC program in a district, the external evaluation of the program be done by an outside agency.

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune was assigned the task of External Evaluation of the Total Literacy Campaign in Mumbai District for Phase-I and II. We are thankful to the National Literacy Mission, Government of India, New Delhi,

and the Directorate of Education (Adult Education), Maharashtra State, Pune and the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Mumbai for their invitation and financial support to take up the present evaluation work. We wish to express our sincere thanks to Prof. V.S. Chitre, Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune for his guidance to us and for extending support to the members of the research team for conducting the study successfully.

We are also thankful to all those adult women and men who took part in the TLC program in the Mumbai district and those who took the literacy test under external evaluation work. We thank all of them for their cooperation.

We are extremely grateful to the management and the staff members of all schools for providing the infrastructure support for conducting the literacy tests. We wish to place on record our sincere thanks to Shri Vasant Kalpande, then Director, Directorate of Adult Education, Government of Maharashtra, Pune and the present director Shri G. B. Kambdi for all the cooperation extended to us. We are also thankful to Smt. Sheila Tiwari, Smt. B. Roy and Shri P.R. Koshthi, District Adult Education Officers, Bombay for their able help during the course of evaluation work. Thanks are also due to Smt. Jyoti Gosavi, Social Education Officer, Directorate of Adult Education, Pune for her continuous support. Throughout the fieldwork for the study.

It was pleasure to work with Shri M.B. Kamble and Shri P.D. Patel, Project Officers and Shri S.Z. Gadari, Smt. S.S. Bansode, Smt. T.S. Ghag, Smt. P.G. Saliyan and Shri N.S. Chavan and Smt. Rajinder Kaur, Assistant Project Officers and Shri H.F. Jejurikar, Program Assistant, Department of Adult Education, Chembur, Mumbai during the fieldwork. They did an excellent job in helping us not only in planning and organizing the fieldwork but also everything else that was needed for completing the task very successfully. We thank all of them from the bottom of our hearts. We also thank them for their kind hospitality. We also like to thank all the evaluators who helped us in administering the literacy tests. Thanks are also due to Shri Madane and Shri Dyaneshwar Parade, for their safe driving in Mumbai.

We acknowledge with great pleasure the manifold assistance rendered by all the staff member of the Institute. A formal note of acknowledgement is scarcely adequate to express our thanks to Shri R.D. Khodaskar, Shri S.B. Kate, Shri V.G. Kasbe, Shri V.B. Lokare and Shri S. S. Dete for their painstaking efforts in completing this study, and Mrs. V.A. Shivnekar and Mr. M.M. Marathe and Mrs. Aarti Jadhav, Ms. Archana Deth, Mrs. Deepali Yakkundi, Ms. Rajani Ganjekar, Shri Mukund Deshpande and Shri Deepak Paigude for data entry and tabulation for the study, and Smt. M.S. Marathe and Mr. Vilas M. Mankar for typing the script of the report. Last but not the least, we would like to thanks the accounts and administrative staff of the Institute for their cooperation and help during the course of this study.

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August 15, 2001

Executive Summary

Phase-I	Phase-II
1. Nine wards in the district were covered in phase-I.	1. Fourteen wards in the district were covered in phase-II.
2. In the survey conducted by the Department of Adult Education, a total of 60129 illiterates (target learners) were identified in the 9 wards.	2. In the survey conducted by the Department of Adult Education, a total of 74669 illiterates (target learners) were identified in these 14 wards.
3. Out of the total target learners covered in this phase, about 30 per cent were males and remaining were females.	3. Out of the total target learners covered in this phase, about 19 per cent were males and remaining were females.
4. Nearly 11 per cent of the total learners were selected for the test.	4. Nearly 5.5 per cent of the total learners were selected for the test.
5. Out of the total 6546 sample learners, about 9 per cent were males and 91 per cent were females.	5. Out of the total 4154 sample learners, about 21 per cent were males and 79 per cent were females.
6. For majority of the learners, mother tongue was Marathi (57 per cent) and Hindi (27 per cent) and Urdu (11 per cent).	6. For majority of the learners, mother tongue was Marathi (46 per cent) and Hindi (37 per cent) and Urdu (13 per cent).
7. Fieldwork for phase-I was carried out during February 5 th to 14 th , 1996.	7. Fieldwork for phase-II was carried out during December 30 th 2000 to January 20 th 2001.
8. The sample for this phase was drawn from the frame of all the learners covered under the TLC program irrespective of their Primer-Stage.	8. The sample for this phase was drawn from the frame of all the learners who have completed Primer-III only.
9. Out of the sample learners, around 75 per cent appeared for the literacy test.	9. Out of the sample learners, around 95 per cent appeared for the literacy test.
10. Among sample learners appearing for the literacy test, 98 per cent were the genuine learners.	10. Among sample learners appearing for the literacy test, 97.4 per cent were the genuine learners.
11. Nearly 71 per cent of the genuine learners passed the literacy test. The corresponding figures for male and female learners were 78 and 70 per cent, respectively.	11. Nearly 80 per cent of the genuine learners passed the literacy test. The corresponding figures for male and female learners were 79 and 80 per cent respectively.
12. The success rate for absentee learners was about 33 per cent.	12. The success rate for absentee learners was about 40 per cent.
13. The overall success rate for Phase-I was little over 61 per cent.	13. The overall success rate for Phase-II was around 80 per cent.

Executive Summary Continued...

Phase-I	Phase-II
<p>14. The success rate for the SC and ST learners was only about 44 per cent.</p> <p>15. The success rate varied from a lowest of nearly 60 per cent in Parel to 76-77 per cent in Chembur (E) and Chembur (W) wards.</p> <p>16. Out of the total 147 centers, in 13 examination centers, all the learners appeared for the test passed while in another 18 centers, the success rate was well over 90 per cent.</p> <p>17. The success rate was below 50 per cent for as many as 20 examination centers.</p> <p>18. Over three-fourth of the learners scored 70 or more marks out of total 100 marks allotted for the test.</p> <p>19. The average marks scored by the learners in reading, writing and arithmetic were about 28, 18 and 20, respectively.</p> <p>20. The percentage of learners who failed in reading, writing and arithmetic was lower for male learners as compared to the female learners, gap of nearly 5 per cent points.</p> <p>21. About 46766 illiterates in these wards were yet to be made literate by the end of the evaluation period.</p>	<p>14. The success rate for the SC and ST learners was about 74 and 76 per cent, respectively, whereas that for the OBC was nearly 82 per cent.</p> <p>15. The success rate varied from a lowest of about 50 per cent in Parel to over 91 per cent in Marine Lines followed Colaba and Byculla wards (90 percent)</p> <p>16. Out of the total 90 centers, in 4 examination centers, all the learners appeared for the test passed while in another 25 centers, the success rate was well over 90 per cent.</p> <p>17. The success rate was below 50 per cent for as many as 16 examination centers.</p> <p>18. About 76 of the learners scored 70 or more marks out of total 100 marks allotted for the test. This holds true for male and female learners separately as well.</p> <p>19. The average marks scored by the learners in reading, writing and arithmetic were about 32, 19 and 25, respectively.</p> <p>20. The percentage of learners who failed in reading and writing was slightly higher for male learners as compared to the female learners, whereas reverse was true for arithmetic.</p> <p>21. About 45798 illiterates in these wards were yet to be made literate by the end of the evaluation period.</p>

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION AND SOCIO ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The Total Literacy Campaign for Mumbai district was sanctioned in 1993. Since Mumbai is a metropolitan city, it was decided to carry out the literacy campaign operations in the district in two phases. Accordingly, 9 wards of the district were covered in Phase I and the remaining 14 wards in Phase II. Following statement gives names of the wards covered under each of the two phases.

Table 1.1 : Names of the wards covered in Phase I and Phase II

Phase	Code and Name of the Ward		
Phase I	F – South Parel M – West Chembur H - East Khar/Santacruz	F – North Matunga S – Bhandup K – Andheri East.	M - East Chembur G - North Dadar/Plaza P - North Malad
Phase II	A – Colaba D – Grant Road H - West Bandra R – North Borivali N – Ghatkopar	B - Sandhurst Road E - Byculla K – West Andheri. R – South Kandivali T – Mulund	C - Marine Lines G - South Eliphinstone P - South Goregaon L - Kurla T - Mulund

Before analyzing the finding of the external evaluation of the total literacy campaign, it would be useful to have a brief note on the socio-economic and demographic parameters of the wards. The important socio-economic and demographic features of selected wards are presented in Table 1.2

Mumbai, a metropolis, experienced slowest growth rate of its population during 1981-91, which has continued during 1991-2001 as well. According to 2001 census, Mumbai (City and Suburb together) has population of about 119 Lac. As may be seen from the Table 1.2, the total population of the district in 1991 was nearly one crore out of which about 55 Lac were males and remaining 45 Lac were females. Further, close to 13 percent of the state population live in Mumbai district. The decadel population growth rate during 1981-91 was a little over 36 percent for Mumbai suburb whereas Mumbai city experienced negative growth rate of about 3.35 percent during the same period. The population growth rate for Mumbai Suburb and Mumbai City in 1991-2001 changed to 27.20 and 4.79 percent, respectively. It may be mentioned here that the population growth rate of the state as a whole was about 25.23 percent during 1981-91 and 22.57, during 1991-2001. Borivali ward was the largest ward in terms of geographical area (with

65.26 sq. km. area) followed by Mulund, Malad and Chembur-West wards. On the other hand, some of the wards like Marine Lines, Sandhurst Road, Grant Road, Byculla, Khar/Santacruz, Eliphinstone, Parel, Dadar/Plaza and Colaba are very small wards in terms of their geographical areas. For the remaining wards, the area ranges between 10 sq. km. to 26 sq. km.

In terms of population in 1991, Andheri East had the largest population (nearly 7 Lac) followed by Malad (6 Lac). On the other hand, Sandhurst Road (1.2 Lac), Colaba (1.9 Lac) and Marine Lines (nearly 2 Lac) are the smaller wards in term of population size. However, a very different picture emerges when we look at the population density figures of the wards. Population density is defined as the number of persons per square kilometer of geographic area. In 1991, Marine Lines topped the rank with over 11 Lac population for every square kilometer of area followed by Khar/Santacruz with population density of about 64231 persons per sq. km. and Eliphinstone ward with population density of 60875 persons per sq. km. Contrary to this, Malad and Borivali appeared to be relatively sparsely populated wards with density of about 7150 persons and 9312 persons per sq. km., respectively.

The percent change in population of wards during 1981-91 reveals that there are few wards that have grown tremendously in the past decade. In this context, Kandivali ward topped the list as it recorded a growth rate of above 94 percent during 1981-91 followed by Malad (64.3 percent), Borivali (59.20 percent), Chembur (45.4 percent), Andheri West (45.3 percent) and Kurla (42.1 percent). There were four wards in the central city, namely, Sandhurst Road (-20.1 percent) Marine Line (-26.4 percent), Byculla (-20.6 percent) and Eliphinstone (-17.2 percent) which experienced negative growth rate. It may be mentioned here that these wards have experienced negative growth rate of the population since last three decades. This may largely be the result of the public policy of re-allocation of certain establishments, industrial units and development of satellite towns like Navi Mumbai.

Coming to the sex ratio of the population, it may be noted that the sex ratio has declined further in Mumbai from already low level of 818 females per 1000 males in 1991 to 811 females per 1000 males in 2001. This could be due to immigration of single male workers in the district from other parts of the state as well as other states. The sex ratio of the population here is defined as the number of females available for every 1000 males. It may also be mentioned here that generally the sex ratio in urban areas is low. The sex ratio was relatively higher in Bandra (915) followed by Mulund (888), Andheri West (872) and Grant Road (866). In all other wards, there were about 800 females for every one thousand males.

Urbanization of scheduled castes (SC) and scheduled tribes (ST) in India has been very slow and low and state of Maharashtra is no exception to it. In Mumbai, according to 1991 census, only 6.52 percent of population belonged to SC and 1.05 percent to ST.

The percent share of SC and ST population, however, does reveal some variations across the wards. It may be noted that largest share of the SC population (14.3 percent) was observed in Chembur West followed by 12.3 percent in Dadar/Plaza, and 10.5 percent in Eliphinstone. In Marine Line, the share of SC population was lowest (1.2 percent) where as it ranged from 3 to 4 percent in Bandra, Andheri West, Borivali, Malad and Andheri East. On the other hand, Mulund has the highest share of ST population (2.6 percent) followed by Andheri West, Goregaon, Borivali, Kandivali and Bandra (varying between 1.3 to 1.6 per cent).

Education is the most important constituent of the human development that determines the demographic and health behaviour of any population. Education empowers people, especially, women to take decisions regarding various issues relating to themselves and their families. It may be noted from the data given in Table 1.2, that in 1991 about 88 percent of males aged 7 years or more in Mumbai were literate. That increased to nearly 92 percent by the year 2001 it still remain on the lower side. Further, the proportion of literate female aged 7 years or more in the district has also increased from about 76 percent in 1991 to 81 percent in the year 2001. Though there seems to be some kind of convergence as far as literacy is concerned, there exist differences in educational status of the population across various wards. As may be seen, from Table 1.2 in most of the wards male literacy was above 75 percent in 1991. In fact, there were only six wards where male literacy was above or around 90 percent. In last 10 years there must have been substantial improvement in literacy and Mumbai may be close to universal literacy percent as far as male section of the population is concerned.

As has been found elsewhere, females in various wards of the district are lagging behind their male counterparts. The female literacy in 1991 was as low as 59 percent in Chembur, 67 percent in Kurla, and 69 percent in Kandivali. It may be stated that a substantial number of migrants in these wards are from states like U.P., Bihar and Rajasthan where educational status of the females, in general, has been very low. Thus, it is a daunting task for the local administration to achieve universal literacy through formal education system. In such a situation the programmes like total literacy campaign and adult literacy programme becomes most essential.

Work participation rate is another key variable of women empowerment. In most of the wards male work participation rate in 1991 was around 55 percent. Wards such as Marine Lines (64.1 percent) and Colaba (61.3 percent) had relatively higher levels of male work participation rates whereas it was lower in Malad (34.7 percent) and Bhandup (41.5 percent). Female work participation rates in general are very low in majority of the wards and there are only slight variations across wards. The highest work participation rate for females was observed in Colaba (15.9 percent) followed by Bandra (15.54 percent), and Grant Road (14.5 per cent).

Table 1.2: Ward-wise Socio- Economic and Demographic Profile of Mumbai, 1991

Ward No.	Ward Name	Area in sq. km.	Population	% Change 81-91	Population Density	Sex Ratio	Per cent SC Pop	Per cent ST Pop	MLR	FLR	MWPR	FWPR
Phase I												
F/S	Parel	8.18	417136	4.10a	50995	769	6.94	0.78	94.27	78.80	55.56	12.65
F/N	Matunga	12.98	430687	-	33181	819	5.87	1.16	87.41	74.24	54.81	10.51
G/N	Dadar/Plaza	9.29	560052	25.60	52078	822	12.27	0.97	87.22	73.58	54.40	13.79
H/E	Khar/Santacruz	7.41	452162	8.90b	64231	817	7.44	0.57	89.16	75.60	52.74	10.96
K/E	Andheri East	24.47	692586	30.90	28303	832	4.12	0.93	90.13	78.69	54.08	12.53
M/E	Chembur	34.38	470662	45.40c	13730	812	9.53	1.31	78.36	58.88	52.74	10.96
M/W	Chembur West	20.63	352254	-	17075	840	14.32	0.47	87.20	72.15	52.63	11.40
P/N	Malad	38.21	603877	64.30	14734	818	3.84	1.12	83.17	75.27	34.74	8.67
S	Bhandup	25.22	567004	-	22523	813	6.63	0.99	90.73	77.44	41.48	8.28
Phase- II												
A	Colaba	10.49	194844	15.80	18574	761	6.38	2.05	86.54	77.73	61.34	15.92
B	Sandhurst Rd.	2.46	117722	-20.10	47854	813	5.27	0.74	86.75	78.48	56.49	6.84
C	Marine Lines	1.79	199260	-26.40	110183	733	1.23	0.20	90.15	86.11	64.12	8.37
D	Grant Road	6.63	399516	4.00	60565	866	5.76	0.47	90.74	82.92	54.45	14.45
E	Byculla	7.41	410824	-20.60	55442	776	5.48	0.50	85.23	74.82	56.49	9.61
G/S	Eliphinstone	8.56	444848	-17.20	60875	734	10.49	1.18	87.59	72.91	55.62	11.71
H/W	Bandra	12.14	317661	-	26588	915	3.32	1.29	89.99	81.11	55.22	15.54
K/W	Andheri West	23.00	575994	45.30	23917	872	3.47	1.61	88.13	78.46	55.32	13.56
L	Kurla	13.47	616592	42.10	45775	767	7.18	0.52	85.45	67.13	54.27	7.59
N	Ghatkopar	23.03	507329	22.50	22029	849	7.18	0.79	85.90	76.32	52.59	8.40
P/S	Goregaon	26.05	350948	18.50	14039	815	6.70	1.40	88.83	77.55	55.86	11.07
R/N	Borivali	65.26	619434	59.20	9312	859	3.66	1.39	91.43	81.28	55.79	12.10
R/S	Kandivali	15.45	335317	94.00	22386	783	5.25	1.40	87.40	69.53	55.73	8.16
T	Mulund	40.30	289182	29.90	7150	888	6.06	2.61	89.00	77.87	54.51	13.56
Mumbai Combined		436.81d	9925891	20.41	16,461	818	6.52d	1.05d	87.87	75.80	55.08d	11.02d
Mumbai Suburb		--	675102	36.15	15137	831	--	--	87.53	75.12	--	--
Mumbai City		--	3174889	-3.35	20232	791	--	--	88.54	77.24	--	--

Note: a' means for F/S and F/N combined
 b' means for H/E and H/W combined
 c' means for K/E and K/W combined
 d' refers to Mumbai Suburb and Mumbai City together

MLR = Male Literacy Rate
 FLR = Female Literacy Rate
 MWPR = Male Work Participation Rate
 FWPR = Female Work Participation Rate

CHAPTER – II: RESULTS OF PHASE - I

The work of the External Evaluation of Total Literacy Campaign of Mumbai District for Phase I and Phase II was assigned to the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune-4. The actual administration of the literacy test for the external evaluation for Phase I was carried out during February 5 to 14, 1996. The field investigators of the Institute who were assisted by the locally appointed investigators closely supervised the tests. The high quality of the literacy evaluation was further ensured by the continuous presence of the faculty members of the institute.

Mumbai is a cosmopolitan city, thus the literacy campaign in the city had to be multi-lingual in nature. Therefore, the campaign covered seven language groups, namely, Marathi, Hindi, Urdu, Gujrati, Kannad, Telgu and Tamil in both the Phases. Thus, the literacy campaign in Mumbai district catered to the needs of the people speaking seven different languages. A very important point which needs to be specified here that in Phase-I all the target learners, irrespective of their Primer Stage, were included in the external evaluation. This was done, as the Primer-wise distribution of the target learners was not recorded. In other words, the sample for the purpose was drawn from all the learners ignoring the fact whether they had completed all the three Primers or not. It may also be mentioned here that the fieldwork for the Phase-I for the external evaluation was carried out much before the Guidelines for External Evaluation of Total Literacy Campaign were issued by the National Literacy Mission in 1997.

A total of 60129 illiterates from 9 wards to be covered under Phase I were identified by the Department of Adult Education (DAE). Of these 60129 illiterates 17938 were males and 42191 were females. The details of the target learners (also referred to as the universe) by wards and languages are presented in Table-2.1. It may be observed from the Table 2.1 that out of the total target learners covered in 9 wards in this phase, about 17 percent were from Dadar/Plaza, and about 15 percent each from Chembur-East and Chembur-West wards. The share of target learners in Malad and Bhandup wards was about 12 and 10 percent, respectively, whereas in case of other wards it ranged between 7 to 9 percent.

The language-wise distribution of target learners given in the same table reveals that the majority learners were from Marathi language (57.32 percent) followed by Hindi (27.12 percent) and Urdu (10.68 percent). Another over 2 percent of the target learners were from Tamil while that of Gujrati were about 1.28 percent. The share of target learners of Kannad and Telgu was less than one percent each.

Table 2.1: Ward-wise and Language-wise Distribution of Target Learners, Mumbai, Phase-I.

Name of the ward	Language							Total	
	Marathi	Hindi	Urdu	Gujrati	Kannad	Telgu	Tamil	Number	Percent
F-South Parel	2963	456	522	-	291	29	-	4261	7.09
F-North Matunga	2076	1669	304	102	12	133	288	4584	7.62
G-North Dadar/Plaza	5411	1540	1820	25	-	-	370	9166	15.24
H-East Khar/Santacruz	7028	1427	120	-	8	10	82	8675	14.43
K-East Andheri East	4416	1587	150	29	-	-	-	6182	10.28
M-East Chembur	4031	3872	1562	154	186	27	299	10131	16.85
M-West Chembur West	2195	1581	1330	24	32	73	27	5262	8.75
P-North Malad	3274	1151	170	106	-	-	39	4740	7.88
S Bhandup	3075	3026	442	328	-	-	257	7128	11.85
Total : Number	34469	16309	6420	768	529	272	1362	60129	100.00
Per cent	57.32	27.12	10.68	1.28	0.88	0.45	2.27		

The total sample size for the external evaluation was estimated at 6546 learners (constituting about 11 percent of the total target learners) spread across 9 wards covered under Phase-I. Table 2.2 gives the distribution of sample learners by wards and sex of the learners. As may be seen from the Table, out of the total sample learners, about 9 percent were male learners whereas remaining 91 percent were female learners. The distribution of sample learners across various wards is in accordance with the distribution of the total target learners. Thus, making the sample representative of the total learners.

Table 2.2: Ward-wise and Sex-wise Distribution of Target Learners, Mumbai, Phase-I.

Name of the ward	Sex of the Learners		Total Learners	
	Male	Female	Number	Percent
F – South Parel	26	634	660	10.08
F – North Matunga	23	424	447	6.83
G – North Dadar/Plaza	131	791	922	14.08
H – East Khar/Santacruz	74	832	906	13.84
K - East Andheri East	63	597	660	10.08
M – East Chembur	148	950	1098	16.78
M – West Chembur West	48	453	501	7.65
P – North Malad	16	459	475	7.26
S – Bhandup	70	807	877	13.41
Total : Number	599	5947	6546	100.00
Per cent	(9.15)	(90.85)		

Note : figures in parentheses are percentages to the total

Table 2.3 gives the distribution of learners by their selected characteristics and also the over all success rate. It may be noted that out of the total sample learners drawn for administering the learning test, about three-fourth actually appeared for the test while remaining one-fourth absented from the test. Further, out of the total learners who actually took the literacy test, over 98 percent were genuine learners whereas remaining

two percent were proxy learners. It may be mentioned here that for the purpose of identifying the proxy learners, we have used the guidelines issued by the National Literacy Mission (NLM) in 1997. The overall success rate for the target learners for the wards in Phase-I works out to be little over 61 percent. However, the success rate is much higher when only genuine learners are considered as over 71 percent of them had achieved the NLM norm. On the other hand, only about 34 percent of the absentee learners had achieved the NLM norm. Further, the results suggest that the success rate was relatively higher for male learners as compared to female learners. About 79 percent of male learners as compared to nearly 70 percent of female learners had achieved the NLM norms. The success rates of the learners seem to be extremely low (44.25 per cent) among SC/ST learners.

Table 2.3: Distribution of Learners by Selected Characteristics, Mumbai, Phase-I.

Particulars	Learners	
	Number	Percent
A: Out of the Total Learners		
• Appeared for the Test	4907	74.96
• Absentee Learners	1639	25.04
B: Out of those Appeared for Test		
• Genuine Learners	4826	98.35
• Proxy Learners	81	1.65
C: Achieved NLM Norms		
• Out of Genuine Learners	3430	71.07
• Out of Absentee*	582	32.54
• Out of Total Learners	4012	61.29
D: Achieved NLM Norms by Sex		
• Male Learners	599	78.32
• Female Learners	5947	70.37
E: SC/ST learners who Achieved NLM Norms	991	44.25
Total Learners	6546	100.00

- Calculated using the method suggested by Ghosh Committee in the Guidelines for the External Evaluation of the Total Literacy Campaign by the National Literacy Mission (1997, pp. 15).

Table 2.4 gives the success rate of the learners by wards. It may be observed that the percent of learners achieving NLM norms ranged between about 60 percent in Parel and 63 percent in Khar/Santacruz to close to 77 percent in Chembur-East and Chembur-West. In other words, the performance of the later wards in this respect was much better than that of the former wards. In case of other wards, percent of learners achieving NLM norm was relatively higher at Matunga, Dadar/Plaza, Malad and Andheri East, whereas it was on the lower side in Bhandup.

Table 2.4: Ward-wise Success Rate of Sample Learners, Mumbai Phase-I.

Name of the Ward	Number of Sample Learners	Learners Achieved NLM Norm	
		Number	Percent
F-South Parel	311	187	60.13
F-North Matunga	308	224	72.73
G-North Dadar/Plaza	684	490	71.64
H-East Khar/Santacruz	574	361	62.89
K-East Andheri East	463	340	73.43
M-East Chembur	976	749	76.74
M-West Chembur West	424	310	76.11
P-North Malad	310	225	72.58
S – Bhandup	770	544	70.10
Total	4826	3430	71.07

The detailed results of percent of learners achieving NLM norms by evaluation center in different wards are given in Table 2.5a.

Table 2.5 a : Ward-wise and Evaluation Center-wise Success Rate of Sample Learners, Mumbai Phase-I.

Name of the Ward	Sr. No. of the Center	No. of Learners Appeared (Genuine)	Learners Who Achieved NLM Norm		Sr. No. of the Center	No. of Learners Appeared (Genuine)	Learners Who Achieved NLM Norm	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
F-South Parel	1	67	50	74.63	2	46	42	91.30
	3	32	17	53.13	4	41	30	73.17
	5	41	12	29.27	6	53	26	49.06
	7	31	10	32.26				
F-North Matunga	1	9	8	88.89	2	10	9	90.00
	3	10	8	80.00	4	5	4	80.00
	5	44	28	63.64	6	11	5	45.45
	7	36	31	86.11	8	9	9	100.00
	9	5	4	80.00	10	19	18	94.74
	11	38	27	71.05	12	32	17	53.13
	13	33	16	48.48	14	11	8	72.73
	15	1	1	100.00	17	5	4	80.00
18	4	2	88.89	19	26	25	96.15	
M-East Chembur	1	40	21	52.50	2	27	21	77.78
	3	71	63	88.73	4	81	47	58.02
	5	75	64	85.33	6	37	17	45.95
	7	12	4	33.33	8	41	32	78.08
	9	10	10	100.00	10	28	12	42.86
	11	9	8	88.89	12	38	35	92.11
	13	25	18	72.00	14	19	3	15.79
	15	40	39	97.50	16	45	23	51.11
	17	52	45	46.54	18	34	28	82.35

Contd....11

Table 2.5a: Ward-wise and Evaluation Center-wise Success Rate of Sample Learners, Mumbai Phase-I.

Name of the Ward	Sr. No. of the Center	No. of Learners Appeared (Genuine)	Learners Who Achieved NLM Norm		Sr. No. of the Center	No. of Learners Appeared (Genuine)	Learners Who Achieved NLM Norm	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
A-West Chembur	1	60	31	51.67	2	74	6	8.11
	3	48	15	31.25	4	64	40	62.50
	5	82	69	84.15	6	110	92	83.63
	7	89	59	66.29	8	109	104	95.41
	9	20	12	60.00	10	28	25	89.29
B-Bhandup	1	21	14	66.67	2	50	37	74.00
	3	18	17	94.44	4	17	5	29.41
	5	30	14	46.67	6	30	27	90.00
	7	46	38	82.61	8	25	6	24.00
	9	12	12	100.00	10	6	2	33.33
	11	39	31	79.49	12	75	61	81.33
	13	52	39	75.00	14	42	37	88.10
C-North Dadar Plaza	1	16	12	75.00	2	8	7	87.50
	3	25	24	96.00	4	6	6	100.00
	5	16	10	62.50	6	27	24	88.89
	7	9	6	66.67	8	25	21	84.00
	9	20	18	90.00	10	40	27	67.50
	11	22	19	86.36	12	51	48	94.12
	13	69	57	82.61	14	23	22	95.65
	15	16	5	31.25	16	44	38	86.36
	17	31	9	29.03	18	92	71	77.17
	19	78	55	70.51	20	85	67	78.82
	21	53	26	49.06	22	50	46	92.00
	23	47	37	78.72	24	39	31	79.49
	25	10	6	60.00	26	20	12	60.00
27	37	28	75.68					

Contd....12

Table 2.5a: Ward-wise and Evaluation Center-wise Success Rate of Sample Learners, Mumbai Phase-I.

Name of the Ward	Sr. No. of the Center	No. of Learners Appeared (Genuine)	Learners Who Achieved NLM Norm		Sr. No. of the Center	No. of Learners Appeared (Genuine)	Learners Who Achieved NLM Norm	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
H-East Khar/ Santacruz	1	66	37	56.06	2	12	2	16.67
	3	13	10	76.92	4	15	12	80.00
	5	8	5	62.50	6	8	4	50.00
	7	17	15	88.24	8	5	3	60.00
	9	1	0	0.00	10	3	3	100.00
	11	31	26	83.87	12	3	2	66.67
	13	9	5	55.56	14	44	22	50.00
	15	6	6	100.00	16	23	23	100.00
	17	1	1	100.00	18	15	11	73.33
	19	4	4	100.00	20	32	27	84.38
	21	15	14	93.33	22	22	21	95.45
	23	22	17	77.27	24	39	34	87.18
	25	10	6	60.00				
K-East Andheri	1	18	15	83.33	2	73	62	84.93
	3	44	22	50.00	4	26	16	61.54
	5	54	30	55.56	6	3	3	100.00
	7	7	6	85.71	8	6	4	66.67
	9	32	27	84.38	10	17	13	76.47
	11	20	19	95.00	12	9	7	77.78
	13	1	1	100.00				
P-North Malad	1	113	87	76.99	2	86	46	53.49
	3	30	29	96.67	4	79	49	62.03
	5	21	17	80.95	6	54	29	53.70
	7	46	31	67.39	8	82	55	67.07
	9	50	31	62.00	10	19	11	57.89
	11	61	53	86.89	12	6	5	83.33
	13	28	20	71.43	14	30	24	80.00
	15	30	25	83.33	16	41	32	78.05

The results of the Table 2.5a are summarized in brief in the Table 2.5b as given below:

Table 2.5b: Distribution of Evaluation Centers by Percent Achieving NLM Norms, Mumbai Phase-I.

Percent of Learners Achieving NLM Norm	Distribution of Testing Centers	
	Number	Percent
100.00 percent	13	8.84
90.00 to 99.99 percent	18	12.24
80.00 to 89.99 percent	36	24.49
70.00 to 79.99 percent	25	17.01
50.00 to 69.99 percent	35	23.81
20.00 to 49.99 percent	16	10.88
Below 20 percent	4	2.72
Total Centers	147	100.00

It may be seen from the above Table that out of the total 147 evaluation centers, all the learners from 13 centers achieved the NLM norm. The percent of NLM norm achievers was over 90 percent in another 18 centers. However, in about 41 percent of the centers, the percent of NLM norm achievers was between 50 to 79.99 percent. There were few other centers where less than half of the learners were successful. In fact, in four centers the percent of achievers of NLM norm was less than 20 percent.

Table 2.6 gives the distribution of sample learners by the total marks obtained by them in the test. The results in this Table are given by marks obtained by the learners in reading, writing, and arithmetic separately as well as total marks secured in all three. It may be noted from the table that nearly 78 percent of the learners obtained 70 or more marks out of total 100 marks. On the other hand, about 10 percent of the learners got less than 50 percent marks. As may be seen from the same Table, the average score obtained by the learners in reading was over 28, out of the total 40 marks assigned for this section. Further, out of 30 marks each assigned for writing and arithmetic, the average score was higher for the later (20.45) as compared to the former (17.86). It may also be seen from the Table that over 91 percent of the learners scored 50 percent or more marks in reading whereas the corresponding figures for writing and arithmetic were 73.46 percent and 86.78 percent, respectively.

The data in Table 2.7 on the marks obtained by learners in three of the sub-groups by sex reveals that the male learners have performed slightly better as compared to their

female counterparts. As may be noticed, the percent of learners scoring 50 percent or more in reading, writing and arithmetic were higher for male learners than the female learners, gaps being by nearly 5 percent.

In the Table 2.8, we have given the overall scenario of the literacy status of the 9 wards covered in phase I. Based on the success rate of the external evaluation and the number of illiterates identified in each wards by the survey carried out by the Department of Adult Education, Government of Maharashtra, it may be concluded that there are 46776 illiterates spread over these 9 wards who are yet to achieve the NLM literacy norm.

Table 2.6: Distribution of Sample Learners by Marks Obtained by them, Mumbai, Phase-I.

Marks Obtained	Learners		
	Number	Percent	Average
A: Overall (out of 100)			
0-49	462	9.57	
50-59	245	5.08	
60-69	364	7.54	
70 or more	3755	77.81	
Total	4826	100.00	77.21
B: In Reading (out of 40)			
0-19	430	9.91	
20-40	4396	91.09	
Total	4826	100.00	28.17
C: In Writing (out of 30)			
0-14	922	19.11	
15-30	3545	73.46	
Total	4826	100.00	17.86
D: In Arithmetic (out of 30)			
0-14	638	13.22	
15-30	4188	86.78	
Total	4826	100.00	20.45

Table 2.7: Distribution of Sample Learners (percent) by Marks Obtained and by Sex, Mumbai, Phase-I.

Marks Obtained	Percent of Learners	
	Male	Female
A: In Reading (out of 40)		
0-19	4.77	9.30
20-40	95.23	90.70
B: In Writing (out of 30)		
0-14	14.32	19.56
15-30	85.68	80.44
C: In Arithmetic (out of 30)		
0-14	8.59	13.66
15-30	91.41	86.34

Table 2.8: Summary of the Overall Literacy Achievement, Mumbai, Phase-I.

Particulars	Number
a) Effective target of the Non-Literate as per the Survey	83639
b) Total Learners Covered at the time of evaluation	60129
c) Non-participant illiterate and drop outs (a - b)	23500
d) Those achieving NLM literacy norms	36853
e) Illiterates who are yet to achieve the NLM norms	23726
f) Total backlog (c + e)	46776

CHAPTER – III: RESULTS OF PHASE – II

The actual administration of the literacy test for the external evaluation for Phase-II was carried out during January 1 to 18, 2001. The research faculties and field investigators of the Institute who were assisted by the locally appointed evaluators closely supervised the tests. The high quality of the test was ensured by the continuous presence of the faculty members of the Institute during the center evaluation period. Before starting the fieldwork, one-day training program was organized for the evaluators at the Ghatkopar High School Mumbai, on December 30, 2000. During the training programme the evaluators were acquainted with the procedures involved in the fieldwork and were given guidelines on how to ensure high quality of the test. The questionnaires to be used in the survey were also discussed and explained to the evaluators in detail. An important and unique feature of the external evaluation of the total literacy campaign for Mumbai, phase-II, was that besides using the regular questionnaires for the literacy test, a brief questionnaire covering various social, economic and demographic aspects of the neo-literate was also canvassed to all the sample learners who attended the test. In this questionnaire, the neo-literates were also asked about their future intentions of continuing learning through the Post Literacy Programme.

Like phase-I, the literacy campaign in Mumbai district in Phase-II too was of multi-lingual in-nature catering to seven different languages. Further, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Literacy Mission in 1997, the external evaluation in Phase-II was carried out for only those learners who completed Primer-III. In other words, the sample for the phase-II was drawn from all the learners who had completed all the three Primers before the commencement of the external evaluation work.

A total of 74669 illiterates from 14 wards to be covered under phase II were identified by the Department of Adult Education. Of these 74669 illiterates, 14180 (19.00 percent) were males and 60489 (81.00 percent) were females. The details of the target learners (also referred to as the universe) by wards and languages are presented in Table 3.1. It may be observed from the Table 3.1 that out of the total target learners covered in 14 wards in this phase, two wards, namely, Kurla (29.94 percent) and Ghatkopar (14.80 percent) together accounted for about 45 percent of the total learners. Further, about 10 percent each of the target learners belonged to Borivali and Kandivali wards. The share of target learners in Byculla, Andheri West, Goregaon and Mulund ranged between about 5 to 7 percent. The share of target learners was less than 3 percent in the remaining wards.

The language-wise distribution of target learners given in the same table in the last row reveals that like phase-I, in Phase-II too the majority of the target learners were from the Marathi language (45.72 percent) followed by Hindi (37.12 percent) and Urdu

Table 3.1: Ward-wise and Language-wise Distribution of Target Learners, Mumbai, Phase-II.

Name of the ward	Language							Total	
	Marathi	Hindi	Urdu	Gujrati	Kannad	Telgu	Tamil	Number	Percent
A – Colaba	778	1015	11	48	-	-	-	1852	2.48
B – Sandhurst Road	454	357	490	-	-	-	-	1301	1.74
C – Marine lines	229	260	121	40	-	-	-	650	0.87
D - Grant Road	707	871	2	10	-	-	-	1590	2.13
E – Byculla	1614	1745	846	-	-	95	167	4467	5.98
G - South, Eliphinstone	1368	432	8	60	7	197	-	2072	2.77
H - West, Bandra	887	601	683	79	-	-	-	2250	3.01
K -West, Andheri West	1607	2651	516	18	18	-	70	4880	6.54
L - Kurla	6563	8583	6472	224	254	215	48	22359	29.94
N – Ghatkopar	7826	2859	69	243	-	-	51	11048	14.80
P - South, Goregaon	1880	1335	115	252	24	115	417	4138	5.54
R - North, Borivali	3726	3006	-	360	-	-	-	7092	9.50
R - South, Kandivali	3755	3233	-	445	-	-	-	7433	9.95
T – Mulund	2741	696	-	100	-	-	-	3537	4.74
Total : Number	34135	27644	9333	1879	303	622	753	74669	100.00
Per cent	45.72	37.02	12.50	2.52	0.41	0.83	1.01		

(12.50 per cent). Another about 2.5 percent of the target learners were from Gujrati while that of Tamil and Telgu were about one percent each. Less than half percent of the target learners in Phase II were having Kannad mothertounge.

As per the guidelines for the external evaluation of the total literacy campaign, the sample size for the Phase-II was fixed at 5 percent of the target learners (universe). Additional 10 percent of the sample was included in the evaluation test in order to take care of absentees, etc. Thus, making the total sample to be about 5.56 percent of the total target learners. Accordingly, the total sample included 4154 learners. The selection of sample learners was made by using systematic random sampling procedure. The list of illiterates who attended the classes and completed Primer III formed the frame for selecting the sample. Another important feature was that the selection of the sample across 14 wards was done as per their share in the total target learners.

Table 3.2 gives the distribution of sample learners by wards and sex of the learners. Out of the total sample learners in Phase II, about 27 percent were male learners whereas remaining 73 percent were female learners. Further, as one would expect, most of the sample learners belong to Kurla and Ghatkopar wards accounting for about 44 percent of the total sample learners followed by Borivali and Kandivali wards (approximately 10 percent each).

Table 3.2: Ward-wise and Sex-wise Distribution of Sample Learners, Mumbai, Phase-II.

Name of the ward	Male Learners		Female Learners		Total Learners	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A - Colaba	30	3.39	76	2.32	106	2.55
B - Sandhurst Road	24	2.71	50	1.53	74	1.78
C - Marine lines	14	1.58	21	0.64	35	0.84
D - Grant Road	18	2.03	74	2.26	92	2.27
E - Byculla	65	7.64	181	5.54	246	5.92
G - South Eliphinstone	38	4.29	150	4.59	188	4.53
H - West Bandra	17	1.92	86	2.63	103	2.48
K - West Andheri	69	7.80	218	6.67	287	6.91
L - Kurla	320	36.16	943	28.85	1263	30.40
N - Ghatkopar	93	10.51	467	14.29	560	13.48
P - South Goregaon	39	4.41	153	4.68	192	4.62
R - North Borivali	38	4.29	349	10.68	387	9.32
R - South Kandivali	62	7.01	367	11.23	429	10.33
T - Mulund	58	6.55	134	4.10	192	4.62
Grand Total	885	100.00	3269	100.00	4154	100.00

In the Table 3.3 we have given the distribution of learners by their selected characteristics and also the over all success for all the 14 wards put together. It may be noted that out of the total sample learners, over 95 percent actually appeared for the test while remaining 5 percent did not attend the test. Further, out of the total learners who actually took literacy test, close to 97 percent were genuine learners whereas remaining 3 percent were proxy learners. It may be reemphasized here that for the purpose of identifying the proxy learners, we have used the guideline issued by the NLM in 1997. The overall success rate for the target learners works out to be a little over 79 percent. Further, nearly 80 per cent of the genuine learners achieved the NLM norm. On the other hand, only about 40 percent of the absentee learners had achieved the NLM norm. If we look at the sex-wise break up of the success rate, it shows that the success rate is more or less similar for both male and female learners as about 80 percent have achieved the NLM norms.

Table 3.3: Distribution of Learners by the Selected Characteristics, Mumbai, Phase-II.

Particulars	Learners	
	Number	Percent
A: Out of the Total Learners		
Appeared for the Test	3954	95.19
Absentee Learners	200	4.81
B: Out of those Appeared for Test		
Genuine Learners	3852	97.42
Proxy Learners	102	2.58
C: Achieved NLM Norms		
Out of Genuine Learners	3078	79.91
Out of Absentee*	80	39.95
Out of Total Learners	3158	79.87
D: Achieved NLM Norms by Sex		
Male Learners	571	79.31
Female Learners	2507	80.04

* Calculated using the method suggested by Ghosh Committee in the Guidelines for the External Evaluation of the Total Literacy Campaign by the National Literacy Mission (1997, pp. 15).

The data in Table 3.4 indicate the success rate of learners by selected characteristics. The table shows that the success rate of the genuine learners seems to be relatively higher for OBC and other groups (approximately 82 percent) as against that of the SC or ST learners (around 75-76 percent). In case of the age of the learners, it appears that the success rate is slightly lower for very young genuine learners as compared to the learners aged 15 years and above.

Table 3.5 gives the success rate of the learners by wards. It may be observed from the table that the percent of learners achieving NLM norms was lowest in Mulund ward where only about half of the sample learners achieved the NLM norm. In case of other wards, the percent of learners achieving NLM norms was about 76 percent in Goregaon, 77 percent in Kurla, about 90 percent in Colaba and Byculla wards and to over 91 percent in Marine Lines. In Grant Road, Bandra and Borivali wards too the success rate varied between 86 to 88 percent. It may thus be said that the performance of few wards like Marine Lines, Colaba, Grant Road, Bandra and Borivali in terms of literacy achievement has been commendable. Similarly, in case of other wards also, the performance was very good as over three-fourth of the sample learners achieved the NLM norms. Thus, the results of the external evaluation of the Total Literacy Campaign in Mumbai, Phase-II, suggest that majority of the wards have done a good job in imparting the education to the target learners.

Table 3.6 a gives the percent of learners achieving NLM norms for each of the examination centers in all the 14 wards. At the outset, it may be mentioned that the tests were administered in 90 different examination centers spread over 14 wards in Mumbai District. The location of the each examination center was decided in consultation with the officials from the Department of Adult Education and Local Authorities. While deciding the location of the centers two points were considered: firstly they should be most convenient to the learners in terms of their accessibility, and secondly they should have the required infrastructure for conducting the test. Further, instead of discussing the center-wise results reported in Table 3.6 a, we have summarized the results of this table into broad sub-groups in the following Table 3.6 b. Table 3.6 b clearly indicates that the majority of the centers have performed very well as the success rate being more than 70 percent for 74 centres out of the total 90 evaluation centers. Only two centers (both from Mulund ward) had success rate below 50 percent.

Table 3.7 gives the distribution of sample learners by the total marks obtained by them in the test. The results in this table are given by marks obtained by the learners in reading, writing and arithmetic separately as well as combined marks in all three. It may be noted from the table that more than 81 percent of the learners obtained 70 or more marks out of total 100 marks and another about 9 percent of the learners got less than 50 percent marks. It may further be noted that there are no notable differences in the percent of learners obtaining 70 and above score by sex.

Table 3.4: Distribution of Learners by the Selected Characteristics and Success Rate, Mumbai, Phase-II.

Characteristics of the Learners	Sample Learners	Appeared in test	Genuine Learners	Proxy Learners	Percent Achieved NLM Out of Genuine Learners
E: Achieved NLM Norms by Caste					
SC	741	741	716	25	74.44
ST	300	300	289	11	76.47
OBC	851	851	829	22	81.79
Others	2062	2062	2015	44	81.57
E: Achieved NLM Norms by Age					
9-14 years	4	4	4	0	75.00
15-25 years	868	868	847	21	80.40
26-35 years	2652	2652	2579	73	79.60
More than 35 years	430	430	422	8	80.81
Number of Absentee Learners	200				
Total Learners	4154	3954	3852	102	

Table 3.5: Ward-wise Success Rate of Sample Learners, Mumbai, Phase-II.

Name of the Ward	No. of Sample Learners	Learners achieved NLM Norm	
		Number	Percent
A - Colaba	103	93	90.29
B - Sandhurst Road	74	62	83.78
C - Marine lines	35	32	91.43
D - Grant Road	85	75	88.24
E - Byculla	238	214	89.92
G - South Eliphinstone	183	141	77.05
H - West Bandra	77	67	87.01
K - West Andheri	269	216	80.30
L - Kurla	1122	862	76.83
N - Ghatkopar	513	411	80.12
P - South Goregaon	179	136	75.98
R - North Borivali	376	323	85.90
R - South Kandivali	432	365	83.72
T - Mulund	166	81	48.80
Total	3852	3078	79.91

Table 3.6a: Ward-wise and Center-Wise Success Rate of Sample Learners, Mumbai, Phase-II.

Name of the Ward	Sr. No. of the Center	No. of Learners Appeared (Genuine)	Learners Who Achieved NLM Norm		Sr. No. of the Center	No. of Learners Appeared (Genuine)	Learners Who Achieved NLM Norm	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
L – Kurla	1	55	35	63.64	2	58	33	56.90
	3	53	41	77.36	4	41	36	87.80
	5	28	26	92.86	6	53	44	83.02
	7	71	64	90.14	8	135	77	57.04
	9	54	31	57.41	10	64	42	65.63
	11	69	53	76.81	12	21	18	85.71
	13	66	53	80.30	14	51	47	92.16
	15	56	52	92.86	16	34	28	82.35
	17	35	31	88.57	18	71	59	83.10
19	61	55	90.16	20	46	37	80.43	
N-Ghatkopar	21	68	56	82.35	22	32	28	87.50
	23	59	39	66.10	24	48	45	93.75
	25	18	15	83.33	26	36	28	77.78
	27	15	11	73.33	28	27	23	85.19
	29	29	25	86.21	30	42	34	80.95
	31	42	38	90.48	32	38	27	71.05
	33	36	26	72.22	34	23	16	69.57
T- Mulund	35	42	22	52.38	36	51	24	47.06
	37	73	35	47.95				
G-South Eliphisten	38	74	65	87.84	39	23	14	60.87
	40	19	15	78.95	41	38	27	71.05
	42	29	20	68.97				
E – Byculla	43	33	30	90.91	44	38	34	89.47
	45	41	38	92.68	46	18	12	66.67
	47	33	30	90.91	48	16	15	93.75
	49	14	14	100.00	50	45	41	91.11

Contd....24

Table 3.6a: Ward-wise and Center-Wise Success Rate of Sample Learners, Mumbai, Phase-II.

Name of the Ward	Sr. No. of the Center	No. of Learners Appeared (Genuine)	Learners Who Achieved NLM Norm		Sr. No. of the Center	No. of Learners Appeared (Genuine)	Learners Who Achieved NLM Norm	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
I- West Bandra	51	56	48	85.71	52	38	20	52.63
	53	21	19	90.48				
D- Grant Road	54	32	29	90.63	55	36	30	83.33
	56	25	25	100.00	57	8	7	87.50
	58	15	14	93.33	59	37	29	78.38
E- West Andheri	60	80	50	62.50	61	35	33	94.29
	62	85	73	85.88	63	1	1	100.00
F-South Goregaon	64	41	34	82.93	65	60	48	80.00
	66	78	54	69.23				
G-South Kandivali	67	120	96	80.00	68	31	27	87.10
	69	49	43	87.76	70	81	73	90.12
	71	40	38	95.00	72	34	33	97.06
	73	39	35	89.74				
H-North Borivali	74	22	17	77.27	75	23	22	95.65
	76	20	17	85.00	77	56	49	87.50
	78	51	39	76.47	79	82	71	86.59
	80	22	21	95.45	81	100	87	87.00
I-Marine lines	82	35	32	91.43				
J- Colaba	83	19	18	94.74	84	13	11	84.62
	85	58	52	89.66	86	13	12	92.31
K- Sandhurst Road	87	21	21	100.00	88	11	10	90.91
	89	27	19	70.37	90	15	12	80.00

Table 3.6b: Distribution of Evaluation Centers by Percent Achieving NLM Norms, Mumbai, Phase-II.

Percent of Learners Achieving NLM Norms	Distribution of Testing Centers	
	Number	Percent
100.00	4	4.44
90.00 to 99.99	25	27.78
80.00 to 89.99	33	36.67
70.00 to 79.99	12	13.33
50.00 to 69.99	14	15.56
Below 50.00	2	2.22
Total Centers	90	100.00

Table 3.7: Distribution of Sample Learners by Marks Obtained by them, Mumbai, Phase-II

Marks Obtained	Learners		
	Number	Percent	Average
A: Total Marks Obtained out of 100 Marks			
Persons			
0-49	335	8.70	
50-59	255	6.62	
60-69	124	3.22	
70 or more	3138	81.46	
Total	3852	100.00	75.83
Male			
0-49	65	9.03	
50-59	54	7.50	
60-69	24	3.33	
70 or more	577	80.14	
Total	720	100.00	75.18
Female			
0-49	270	8.62	
50-59	201	6.42	
60-69	100	3.19	
70 or more	2561	81.77	
Total	3132	100.00	75.98
B: Reading (Out of 40)			
Persons			
0-19	450	11.68	
20 or More	3402	88.32	
Total	3852	100.00	31.67
Male			
0-19	92	12.78	
20 or More	628	87.22	
Total	720	100.00	30.92
Female			
0-19	358	11.43	
20 or More	2774	88.57	
Total	3132	100.00	31.84

Contd...27

Table 3.7: Distribution of Sample Learners by Marks Obtained by them, Mumbai, Phase-II

Marks Obtained	Learners		
	Number	Percent	Average
C: Writing (Out of 30)			
Persons			
0-14	580	15.06	
15 or More	3272	84.94	
Total	3852	100.00	18.92
Male			
0-14	117	16.25	
15 or More	603	83.75	
Total	720	100.00	18.74
Female			
0-14	463	14.78	
15 or More	3669	85.22	
Total	3132	100.00	18.96
D: Arithmetic (Out of 30)			
Persons			
0-14	490	12.72	
15 or More	3362	87.28	
Total	3852	100.00	25.24
Male			
0-14	91	12.64	
15 or More	629	87.36	
Total	720	100.00	25.53
Female			
0-14	399	12.74	
15 or More	2733	87.26	
Total	3132	100.00	25.17

The same table also gives the average score obtained by the learners separately in reading, writing and arithmetic. It may be seen that with the exception of only 12 of the learners failed in reading while all others scored 50 percent or higher marks. On the other hand, about 85 percent of the learners scored 50 percent or more marks in writing. Once again there were no notable differentials by sex in this regard. The percent of learners scoring 50 percent or higher marks in arithmetic was close to 88 percent. Unlike arithmetic, the percent of learners securing 50 percent or more marks in both reading and writing were slightly higher for female learners as compared to the male learners.

Table 3.8 gives the overall scenario of the literacy status of the 14 wards covered in the phase-II. Based on the success rate of the external evaluation and the number of illiterates identified in each wards by the survey carried out by the Department of Adult Education, Government of Maharashtra, it may be concluded that out of the total 102561 illiterates identified in these 14 wards, 56763 have already achieved the NLM norm and remaining 45798 illiterates are yet to achieve the NLM literacy norm.

Table 3.8 : Summary of the Overall Literacy Achievement, Mumbai, Phase-II.

Particulars	Number	Percent
a) Effective target of the non-literate as per the survey	102561	100.00
b) Total learners covered at the time of evaluation	74669	72.80
c) Non-participant illiterate and drop outs (a - b)	27892	27.20
d) Those achieving NLM literacy norms	56763	55.35
e) Illiterates who are yet to achieve the NLM norms	17906	17.46
f) Total backlog (c + e)	45798	44.65

CHAPTER - IV

OBSERVATIONS FROM THE FIELD WORK

During the fieldwork, constant interaction of the research team members with the learners brought out some very useful points that can be used for effective implementation of TLC programs in future. For example, it was felt that all the learners participating in the program might be issued photo identity cards at the time of the registration. The advantage of this would be double fold as besides ensuring better implementation of the program it will also ensure that only genuine learners appear for the test.

Secondly, often learners mentioned that after the completion of the course work they find it difficult to retain the knowledge they had acquired during the programme particularly that of the reading due to the non availability of the material and time. In such situation, it might be a good idea to scroll the script of the popular television programme in the local language simultaneously that these neo-literate can read while viewing the programmes.

Thirdly, some of the elderly illiterate people in the area (aged more than 35 years) felt that they should have been included in the program. Some relaxation may be considered in this aspect for those who very genuinely are interested to learn and the local planners may be given some flexibility to include some of the elderly illiterates in the program. Fourthly, after the successful completion of the course work, the neo-literates should be given certificates. This will give them a sense of achievement and fulfillment. Further all those learners who attended the course without fail should also be issued certificate of appreciation.

Appendix 1: Research Team

Project Co-ordinators

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Research Investigators

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Appendix 2: List of Ward-wise Evaluation Centers, Phase – I

Name of the Ward	Name of the Test Center
W2FS South Parel	1. Abhyuday Municipal Secondary School
	2. Navhind Junior College
	3. Ram – Lakhman Vasahat, Azadnagar
	4. Shankarrao Parab Municipal Marathi School
	5. Tulasi Manas Secondary School
	6. Sewari Cross Road Municipal School
	7. Bhoiwada Municipal Kannad School
FN North Matunga	1. Nadkarni Park School No. 1
	2. Shatabdi Sohala Municipal School
	3. B. P. T. Wadala Municipal School
	4. Nadkarni Park School No. 3
	5. Wadala Municipal Primary School No. 1
	6. Sardarnagar Municipal School No. 1
	7. Karamvir Bhaurao Patil, School
	8. Bharatnagar
	9. Wadala Transit Camp
	10. Gurunanak High School
	11. D. Ed. College
	12. Jogalekarwadi Municipal School
	13. Shaikh Mistry Darga Urdu School
	14. Amulak Highschool
	15. Sewari – Wadala E
	16. Telgu Bostur Ganga – Putra Sangam
	17. Andhra Education School
	18. K. D. Gaikwad, Telgu School
	19. K. D. Gaikwad, Tamil School

Name of the Ward	Name of the Test Center
ME East Chembur	1. Dr. Ambedkar Vidyalaya
	2. Model Highschool
	3. Dnyansampada Highschool
	4. Limboni Bagh, Municipal Marathi School No. 2
	5. Govandi English School
	6. Kori Sanstha
	7. Tata Sanstha
	8. Star English Highschool
	9. Rakhi Memorial
	10. Sevasadan D. Ed. College, Mankhurd
	11. Ekvira Vidyalaya
	12. Maharashtra Urdu Highschool
	13. Kazimiya Urdu Highschool
	14. Sarvodaya Vidyalaya
	15. Avami Girls' Urdu Highschool
	16. Anjuman Riyajul Islam Highschool
	17. Anjuman Behrul Urdu Highschool
	18. Nurul Islam Urdu Highschool
MW West Chembur	1. Acharya Maratha College, 1
	2. Acharya Maratha College, 2
	3. Lal Dongar Group
	4. Amachi Shala
	5. Chembur Vidyaniketan, A
	6. Chembur Highschool
	7. Siddarthanagar
	8. Gurunanak Highschool
	9. Swami Vivekanand Vidyalaya.
	10. Chembur Vidyaniketan, B

Name of the Ward	Name of the Test Center	
GN North Dadar / Plaza Cond.	17. Akhil Bharatiya Mahila Parishad	
	18. Vanita Vinayalay D .Ed. College, 2.	
	19. Vanita Vidyalaya, Dharavi Premnagar	
	20. Tarabai Modak D. Ed. College, 1	
	21. R. C. Mahim D. Ed. College	
	22. Rajarshi Shahunagar Municipal Urdu School	
	23. Wanzewadi Urdu School	
	24. A. K. I. D. Ed. College	
	25. Tarabai Modak D. Ed. College, 2	
	26. Sant Kankyya Kannad, Shastrinagar	
	27. Mahim Secondary Kannad School	
	28. Sant Kankyya Marga Municipal Tamil School Dharavi	
	HE East Khar/ Santacruz	1. Prabhat Colony Municipal Secondary School
		2. Sane Guruji Vidyalaya Davrinagar
		3. Lasoonwadi, Indiranagar Gaondevi
		4. Mahatma Gandhi Vidyalaya
		5. Khernagar Municipal Secondary School, 1
6. Purushottam High-school		
7. Khernagar Municipal Secondary School, 2		
8. Khernagar Municipal Secondary School, 3		
9. Cardinal Highschool		
10. Anuyog Vidyalaya		
11. Pathak Technical School		
12. Khernagar, 1		
13. Khernagar, 1, Sub-section Bharatnagar		
14. Khernagar, 1, Sub-section Kherwadi		
15. Bharatnagar No. 2		
16. A. K. I. D. Ed. College		
17. National Urdu Highschool		

Name of the Ward	Name of the Test Center
S Bhandup	1. Dnyanmandir Vidyalaya
	2. Paoi English Highschool
	3. Matosri Kasturben Thakkar Highschool
	4. Nehru Municipal School
	5. Vikroli Vidyalaya
	6. Gautamnagar
	7. Jijamata Highschool
	8. Paspoli Municipal Marathi School
	9. Paspoli Municipal Hindi School
	10. Sahyadri Vidyamandir
	11. B. E. S. Menon Highschool
	12. Abhinav Hindi Secondary School
	13. Mohamadi Urdu Highschool
	14. Anjuman Khairul Islam Highschool, Vikroli
GN North Dadar / Plaza	1. Matunga Labour Camp
	2. General Education Mahim
	3. Mahim Secondary Marathi School
	4. Samarth D. Ed. College
	5. Matunga Labour Camp School No. 1
	6. Maharashtra Highschool
	7. Balmohan Vidyamandir
	8. L. D. Road, Secondary School
	9. Chhabildas Boy's Highschool
	10. Dharavi Kala Killa School No. 1
	11. Vanita Vidyalaya D. Ed. College, 1
	12. Shirolkar D. Ed. College
	13. Shri Ganesh Vidyamandir
	14. Lokmanya Vidyamandir
	15. Rajarshi Shahunagar Labour Camp, Matunga
	16. Anjuman D. Ed. College, Mahim

Name of the Ward	Name of the Test Center
HE East Khar/	18. National Girls' Highschool
Santacruz Cond.	19. Avami Welfare Centre
	20. Bharatnagar Municipal Primary School
	21. National Urdu Girls' Highschool
	22. Anjuman Islam D. Ed. College
	23. Bandra Urdu Highschool
	24. Moin Urdu (local)
	25. Wakola Telgu
KE East Andheri	1. Madhavrao Bhagwat Highschool, 1
	2. Madhavrao Bhagwat Highschool, 2
	3. Chakala Municipal Primary School
	4. Pant Samarth High-School
	5. Shri Samarth Vidyalaya
	6. B. L. Ruia High-School
	7. Kalgidhar Mission
	8. Marol Urdu High-School
	9. Kapdia College
	10. Veraoli Municipal Hindi Primary School
	11. Surajba High School
	12. Lion's Airport
PN North Malad	1. Swami Vivekanand Appapada
	2. Anudatta Vidyalaya, 1 Krantinagar
	3. Dnyansadhana Mahori
	4. Gurukul Vidyalaya Malad
	5. Gandhi Vidyalaya Malvani
	6. Saint Pol High School Malad
	7. Holy Angels High School
	8. Mount Merry High-School
	9. Maharashtra Lokhit Seva Mandal
	10. Anudatta Vidyalaya, 2

Name of the Ward	Name of the Test Center
PN North Malad	11. Anudatta Vidyalaya, 3
Cond.	12. Bhai Mahant Motipada, 1
	13. Bhai Mahant Motipada, 2
	14. Millat Urdu High School
	15. Malvani Municipal Secondary School
	16. J. T. D. High School

Appendix 3: List of Ward-wise Evaluation Centers, Phase – II

Name of the Ward	Name of the Test Center
L Kurla	1. Ganesh Baug Municipality School
	2. Naupada Hindi Mu. School
	3. Shivaji Vidyalay
	4. Pant Valawalkar Highschool
	5. Yogiraj Shrikrishna
	6. Anjuman Nurul
	7. Shivner Highschool
	8. Michel Highschool
	9. Shivam Khairani highschool
	10. Hindi Balmandir
	11. Shishu Vilkas Highschool
	12. Kurla Highschool
	13. Gadge Maharaj Vidyalaya
	14. Gulshan Highschool
	15. Tabliq Urdu Highschool
	16. Shishu Vilkas Highschool
	17. Anjuman Islam Boys
	18. Swami Vivekanand Highschool
	19. Green Bombay Highschool
	20. Anjuman Girls Highschool
N Ghatkoper	1. Ambedkar Chowk
	2. Sukhada Vidyalay
	3. Rajawadi Municipal School
	4. Sarvoday Vidyalay
	5. Gurunank Highschool
	6. Barvenagar Mu. No.6
	7. Barvenagar Mu. No.5
	8. Sainath Nagar Mu. School

Name of the Ward	Name of the Test Center
N Ghatkoper Cond.	9. Saraswati Vidyalay 10. Saraswati VidyaMandir 11. Vikroli parksite Mu. 12. Bhimsena balwadi 13. Sandesh Vidyalay 14. Sainath Nagar No.2
T Mulund	1. Tarun Utkarsh Mandal 2. Nutan Marathi Vidyamandir 3. Purandare High / P.K. Road
S South Eliphistone	1. G. K. Marg Mu. 2. Maratha Highschool 3. Social Service Lig 4. Talchekar Radi mu.
E Byculla	1. Sabusiddik Highschool 2. Eli Kaduri Highschool 3. Hyum Highschool 4. Kamathi Pura 5. Shivadi Police Vasahat 6. Secred Heart Highschool 7. Saint Andrewz 8. Paschim Bhayakhala Mu. 9. Pragati Warg D.P. 10. Moulana Azad
D Grant Road	1. Arya Nagar 2. Union Highscool 3. Sewa Sadan Highschool 4. Kawalhemath Highschool 5. Guilder path (Hamara Club)

Name of the Ward	Name of the Test Center
H/W West Bandra	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manekji Gajdhar Mu. 2. Anjuman Girls Highschool 3. Poddar Marathi High School
K/W West Andheri	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parle Mu. Secondary Highschool 2. Vidya vikas Highschool
K/W West Andheri	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. C.D. Barfiwala 2. Mahatma Gandhi Highschool 3. Mumbai Urdu Highschool
P/D	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. B.J.Girls Highschool 2. Adarsh Vidyalaya 3. Mithanagar Mu. School 4. Nandadip Highschool
R/D	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hanuman Nagar, Kandiwali (P) 2. Narsi Pada, Solapur Mitra Mandal 3. Lijjat Papad, Irani Wadi 4. Explained Highschool 5. Saraswati Highschool 6. Vimal Highschool 7. Shishu Vilkas Highschool 8. Dyaneshwar Vidyamandir 9. Gandhi Vidyalaya 10. Saroja Devi Vidyalaya
R/5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tare Marg Mu. School 2. Saraswati Vidyalay 3. Chogale Vidyalaya 4. Lijjat Papad, Magathane 5. Dattapada, Lijjat Papad 6. Bima Nagar Mu. School 7. Shanti Nagar 8. Sasa Detergent, Chequenaka

Name of the Ward	Name of the Test Center
C	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. G.A. Ranade Highschool 2. Marwadi Commercial 3. J.M.C.Highschool
B	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kammu Jafar Highschool 2. Beg Mahammad Highschool 3. New Habib Highschool 4. Dana Bander
A	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bora Bazar Mu. 2. Gurunanak Highschool 3. Kulaba Secondary 4. Sabusiddik Highschool

Appendix 4: List of Evaluators, Phase I

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-----|-------------------------|
| 1 | Shri Kisan Titkari | 30. | Shri Albi Fatma |
| 2 | Shri Suresh Thakare | 31. | Shri Madhu Patel |
| 3 | Shri Santaram Mane | 32. | Shri Vijay Birajdar |
| 4. | Shri Ramakant Deshbharatar | 33. | Shri Ashok Dhakane |
| 5 | Shri Satish Kotkar | 34. | Smt. Chhaya Vartak |
| 6. | Shri Vilas Kambale | 35. | Smt. Kulsum Ahmed |
| 7. | Shri Suresh Patil | 36. | Smt. Charushilla Shenoy |
| 8. | Shri Sarang Patil | 37. | Smt. Urmila Khodekar |
| 9. | Shri Janardan Kumbhar | 38. | Smt. Pravina Patel |
| 10. | Shri Kailas Mahajan | 39. | Smt. Shalaka Chavan |
| 11. | Shri Dnyaneshwar Patil | 40. | Smt. Shobha Katkar |
| 12. | Shri Vivek Patil | 41. | Smt. Shubhada Patkar |
| 13. | Shri Shivaji Mahaismale | 42. | Smt. Sunita Shinde |
| 14. | Shri Ramkant Deokar | 43. | Smt. Arti Chougale |
| 15. | Shri Dhanaji Deokar | 44. | Smt. Tanuja Sant |
| 16. | Shri Abbas Tadavi | 45. | Smt. Vidya Ranade |
| 17. | Shri Bapusaheb Thorat | 46. | Smt. Sandhya Vora |
| 18. | Shri Dilip Thorat | 47. | Smt. Ashlesha Naik |
| 19. | Shri Kishore Ingale | 48. | Smt. Rehana Khan |
| 20. | Shri Vishnu Petkar | 49. | Smt. Salama Shaikh |
| 21. | Shri Arjun Salvi | 50. | Smt. Parida Khan |
| 22. | Shri M. Ramjagan | 51. | Smt. Parbin Shaikh |
| 23. | Shri Ravikant Raj | 52. | Smt. Sushin Shaha |
| 24. | Shri Prakash Tavre | 53. | Smt. Bhagyalakshmi |
| 25. | Shri Sanjay Naik | 54. | Smt. P. Suvarna |
| 26. | Shri Ramnath Yadav | 55. | Smt. Jyoti Kuzo |
| 27. | Shri Deepak Patil | 56. | Smt. Lakshmi Sharma |
| 28. | Shri Vishnu Patil | 57. | Smt. Meera Kulkarni |
| 29. | Shri Sahin Sattar | | |

Appendix 5: List of Evaluators: Phase II

1. Shri Anis Ahmed
2. Shri Sadiq Shaikh
3. Shri Raffique Shaikh
4. Shri Mehmood Khan
5. Shri Gautam Shaikh
6. Shri Abdul Qadar
7. Shri Jon Willyam
8. Shri Ramchandran
9. Shri Rudragauda
10. Shri Haresh Shaha
11. Shri Savalaram Walunj
12. Shri Ramakant Pande
13. Shri Namdeo Dhankute
14. Shri Deonarayan Singh
15. Shri Harisingh Gaur
16. Shri Kripashankar Singh
17. Shri P. K. Yadav
18. Shri Omkar Bonde
19. Shri Srikant Joshi
20. Shri Amrit Shinde
21. Shri Kalpesh Sankhye
22. Shri Baban Raut
23. Shri Rajkumar Thorat
24. Shri Sanjay Pawar
25. Shri Ramchandra Parab
26. Shri Hiralal Borse
27. Shri Ashok Kambale
28. Shri Chudaman Jaikare
29. Shri Prabhakar Hadwale
30. Shri Namdeo More
31. Shri Mahendra Pawar
32. Shri Rajendra Gavali
33. Shri Vishwanath Patil
34. Shri Shamrao Durgade
35. Shri Dilip More
36. Shri Sahebrao Ahire
37. Smt. Shalini Kunder
38. Smt. Sushila Rao
39. Smt. Vaijayanti Kalmat
40. Smt. Margaret Karvolo
41. Smt. Jaysri Merchande
42. Smt. Ulka Vartak
43. Shri Vrishali Pimple
44. Smt. Vinaya Dharat
45. Smt. Swati Kelkar
46. Smt. Sayali Nare
47. Smt. Ujvala Sapre
48. Smt. Madhuri Teli
49. Smt. Bharati Champanerker
50. Smt. Sunita Gavali
51. Smt. Usha Dalvi
52. Smt. Rashmi Patil
53. Smt. Smita Patil
54. Smt. Chitrelekha Pathare
55. Smt. Sheilaja Bondre
56. Smt. Jaya Naik
57. Smt. Vijaya Dharat