



NATIONAL LITERACY MISSION (NLM)
राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन (एन. एल. एम)

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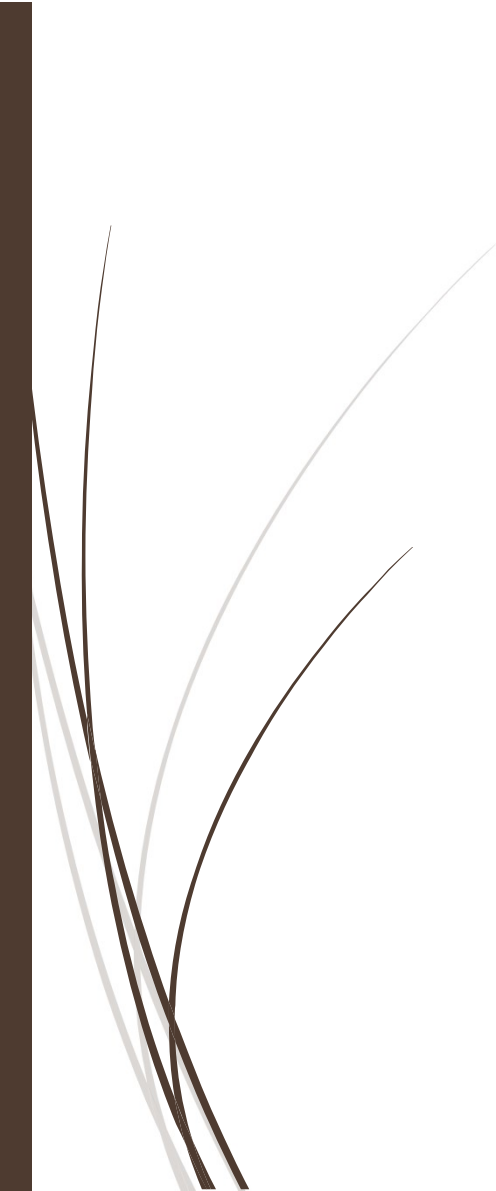
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National Literacy Mission





INTRODUCTION

In the foreword of the **Seventh Five-Year Plan**, the **Prime Minister Shri Rajiv**

Gandhi has observed: "Development is not just about factories, dams and roads.

Development is basically about the people. The goal is the people's material, cultural and spiritual fulfilment. The human factor, the human context, is of supreme value.

We must pay much greater attention to these questions in future”

Literacy is an unavoidable component of human resource development.



A number of significant programmes have been taken up since Independence to eradicate illiteracy among adults.

1. Social Education –
2. 'Gram Shikshan Mohim'
3. Farmer's Functional Literacy Project (FFLP)
4. Non-formal education (NFE)
5. Functional Literacy for Adult Women (FLAW)
6. National Adult Education Programme (NAEP)
7. Rural Functional Literacy Project (RFLP)

National Policy on Education - 1986

National Policy on Education – 1986 (Revised POA-1992) gave following three programmes for eradication of illiteracy:

- (a) **Universalisation of Elementary Education** and universal retention of children upto 14 years of age.
- (b) Systematic programme of **non-formal education** in the educationally backward states.
- (c) **National Literacy Mission** to impart **functional literacy** to adults in the age-group of 15 - 35 years.



The **National Literacy Mission (NLM)** is a nationwide program started by **Government of India** in **5th May 1988** with an aim to eradicate illiteracy in the country by imparting functional literacy to non-literates.

Thus, **NLM** was established **not only** to make everybody just self-reliant in **three R's**- reading, writing and arithmetic but **also to make them aware of the development issues affecting the society.**



The goals of the **National Literacy Mission** is to attain full literacy, and a sustainable threshold level of **75%** by **2007**. The Mission seeks to achieve this goal by imparting functional literacy to non-literates in the **15-35 age group**.

Special care is taken to bring **disadvantaged groups like women, scheduled castes and tribes and backward classes** into the programme.

The basic objective is to create a generation which will ensure that their children are educated, to realize the dream of **'Education For All'**.

The **National Literacy Mission (NLM)** has two flagship programmes- **Total literacy programmes** and **Post literacy Programme** through which it gives shape to its aims.

But with the revitalization of **National Literacy Mission Programme** on **30th September 1999**, both the campaigns have come under one single project: **'Literacy Campaigns an Operation Restoration'**.

Now, the same mission is active by the name **Saakshar Bharat Programme (SBP)**.





The **NLM** initiated its first successful campaign in **Kottayam** city of **Kerala** followed by **Ernakulam** district.

Up until **November 2002**, **596 districts** out of the total **600 districts** of the country had been covered under Total Literacy. **191** were in the post literacy phase while **238** were in the continuing education phase.



The initiation of total literacy campaigns by the **National Literacy Mission** has achieved due recognition also. The UN agency-**UNESCO** in year **1999** conferred upon it **UNESCO Noma Literacy Prize**.

It also received appreciation of the jury for the teaching learning material produced by it and for the voice raised by it to make quality primary education in schools.



Non Literacy in 15-35 age-group (Census 2001)

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/erecontent.aspx?reliid=42161>

Non-literates in 15-35 Age-group

Age-group	Total	Males	Females
15-19	20,753,775	8,102,562	12,651,213
20-24	24,032,678	7,746,483	16,286,195
25-29	27,490,444	8,693,588	18,796,856
30-34	28,461,043	9,413,374	19,047,669
15-35	100,737,940	33,956,007	66,781,933

Literates and Literacy rates

Literates and Literacy Rates

Census Year	Persons	Male	Female
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86
1961	28.30	40.40	15.35
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29
2001	64.84	75.26	53.67


Literacy in India has made remarkable strides since Independence.

This has been further confirmed by the results of the census 2011



Benefits of NLM

- The design of the programme let the mission target **two different types of people.**
- - ✓ One with **no literacy** by educating them like to know reading & writing.
 - ✓ The other part is **to give direction to rest population** who are educated but cannot **utilize it.**

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- Through campaigns not only the 3 R's (reading, writing and arithmetic) are imparted they are also made aware of their rights and responsibilities towards their family, society and the country.
 - The major thrust of these programmes is on the promotion of literacy among women, scheduled castes and tribes and backward classes.
 - The Mission also takes into its fold children in the age group of 9-14, in areas not covered by Non-formal Education programmes to reach the benefits of literacy to out-of-school children as well.

PRESCRIBED LEVELS IN THREE R's

➤ Reading

- (a) Reading aloud with normal accent simple passage on a topic related to the interest of the learners at a speed of 30 words per minute.
- (b) Reading silently small paragraphs in simple language at a speed of 35 words per minute.
- (c) Reading with understanding road signs, posters, simple instructions and newspapers for neo-literates etc.
- (d) Ability to follow simple written messages relating to one's working and living environment.



➤ Writing

- (a) Copying with understanding at a speed of seven words per minute.
- (b) Taking dictation at a speed of five words per minute.
- (c) Writing with proper spacing and alignment.
- (d) Writing independently short letters and applications and forms of day-to-day use to the learners.

➤ Numeracy

- (a) To read and write 1 -100 numerals.
- (b) Doing simple calculations without fraction involving addition, subtraction upto three digits and multiplication and divisions by two digits.
- (c) Working knowledge of metric units of weights, measures, currency, distance and area and units of time.
- (d) Broad idea of proportion and interest (without involving fractions) and their use in working and living conditions.



MISSION OBJECTIVES

- The Mission objective was to impart **functional literacy** to **80 million illiterate persons in 15-35 age group** - 30 million by 1990 and additional 50 million by 1995.
- However, now the goal of the Mission is to attain a sustainable threshold literacy rate of **75 per cent by 2007**.



MISSION GOALS

- ❑ The goals of this mission is to attain **full literacy**.
- ❑ The mission seeks to achieve this goal **by imparting functional literacy to non-literates in the 15-35 age group**.
- ❑ Skill improvement to improve economic status and general well being.
- ❑ Imbibing values of **national integration, conservation of environment, women's equality and observance of small family norms etc.**
- ❑ Reduction in **gender gap in literacy** to 10%
- ❑ Reduction of **regional, social and gender disparities**.

Functional Literacy

The adult literacy programme, defines literacy as the achievement of reading, writing and numeracy skills of a predetermined level.

However, the goal goes beyond the simple achievement of self-reliance in the 3 R's, to 'functional literacy', which is the ability to apply what one has learnt, to daily life.

Functional Literacy implies:

- ✓ achieving self reliance in literacy and numeracy;
- ✓ becoming aware of the causes of their deprivation and participation in the process of development;
- ✓ 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 norms, etc.



Operational Area

- Adult Education is a Concurrent Subject with both Central and State Governments being required to contribute to its promotion and strengthening.
- Government of India do hereby set up the National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA) in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education).
- NLMA will be an independent and autonomous wing of the Ministry of HRD (Department of Education) with full executive and financial powers in its sphere of work.



The role of **National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA)** will have diversified character and would include

1. policy and planning,
2. developmental and promotional activities,
3. operational functions including assistance to voluntary agencies and other NGOs,
4. technology demonstration,
5. leadership training,
6. resource development, including media and materials
7. research and development,
8. monitoring and evaluation, etc.



KEY ISSUES FOR THE SUCCESS OF NLM

- National commitment
- Creation of an environment conducive to learning
- Motivation of learners and teachers
- Mass mobilisation and people's involvement
- Techno-pedagogic inputs
- Efficient management and monitoring.

These issues and the Problems' referred determined the **Mission strategy**



MISSION STRATEGY

- **INCREASE MOTIVATION:**
- **SECURE PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION:**
- **SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASE INVOLVEMENT OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES:**
- **SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVE ONGOING PROGRAMMES:**
- **LAUNCH MASS MOVEMENT:**
- **INSTITUTIONALIZE CONTINUING EDUCATION:**
- **ENSURE AVAILABILITY OF STANDARD LEARNING MATERIAL:**
- **UNIVERSALIZE THE OUTREACH:**


Three major campaigns under the National Literacy Mission:

National Literacy Mission eventually aims at ensuring that the **Total Literacy Campaigns (TLC)** and their sequel, the **Post-Literacy Programme (PLP)**, successfully move on to **Continuing Education (CE)**, which provides a life-long learning and is responsible for the creation of a learning society.

- I. Total Literacy Campaigns (TLC):
- II. Post Literacy Programme (PLP):
- III. Continuing Education Programme (CEP):

I. Total Literacy Campaigns (TLC):

- Literacy programme was implemented in campaign mode viz.. TLC based on the experiment of Ernakulum.
- Total Literacy campaign (TLC) is the principal strategy of the National Literacy Mission (NLM) for imparting functional literacy to 100 Million persons in the 15-35 age groups in a time-bound manner.
- The TLC has certain positive characteristics like being area-specific, time bound, participative, delivered through voluntarism, cost-effective and outcome oriented.

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- Through the TLC emphasizes the **achievement of predetermined levels of literacy and numeracy**, there are other activities linked up with TLCs, such as campaigns for **universal enrolment and retention in schools, conservation of environment, the small-family norm, women's empowerment, etc.**
 - The TLC has an assumed duration of **12 to 18 months of** which half is devoted to preparation and half to actual teaching/learning activity.




There is stage-wise implementation of the Campaign:

- 1. Preparing the Ground:
- 2. Creation of the Organisational Structure:
- 3. Survey and District Profile:
- 4. Environment Building:
- 5. Development of Teaching Learning Materials:
- 6. Training of the Task Force:
- 7. Actual leadership Process:
- 8. Monitoring and Evaluation:


II. Post Literacy Programme (PLP) :

- On conclusion of a Total Literacy Campaign (TLC), Post Literacy Campaign (PLC) is implemented by the **Zila Saksharta Samiti** for a period **of one year**.
- Post literacy programmes are **open to neo-literates in the age group of 9-35** who have completed the basic literacy course under the total literacy campaigns, **dropouts from primary schools** and **pass outs from Non-formal Education (NFE) programmes**.

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- One of the major objectives of a PLC is to enable the **neo-literates to learn the application of literacy skills as a problem solving tool**, so that learning becomes relevant to living and working.
 - In the limited time available during TLC, **it is not possible to dwell adequately on the functionality and awareness components of the programme.**

III. Continuing Education Programme (CEP):

- After the literacy and adult education programmes another challenge that came before the National Literacy Mission was to **create a Continuing Education System and maintain a channeled continuous and life-long learning process.** Thus, the scheme of Continuing Education was taken up.
- Government of India has **approved** a new Scheme of **continuing Education for Neo-Literates in December 1995.** It provides a learning continuum to the efforts of the Total Literacy and Post Literacy Programmes.

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- ▶ Continuing Education Centres (CECs) which will function as the focal points for providing learning opportunities such as library, reading room, learning centre, training centre, information centre, charcha mandal, development centre, cultural centre, sports centre and other individual interest promotion programme centres.

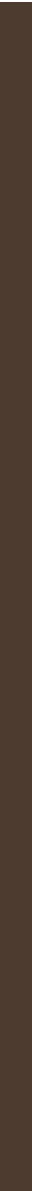
Funding Pattern:

- **For TLC/PLC** : It has been estimated that it requires about **Rs.90-180** to literate one person. **Funds are shared by Central and State Government in the ratio 2:1.**
- **For Continuing Education: 100% Central Assistance** to the Scheme for the **first 3 years of implementation.** Cost to be shared equally by Central and State Governments in the 4th and 5th years.



Support to Non-Governmental Organizations:

- NLM also provides assistance to NGOs in the field of adult education.
- NLM provides monetary grants to NGOs for undertaking projects of basic literacy, post-literacy, continuing education and other projects, including evaluation of literacy/adult education programmes and for establishing resource centers.
- This scheme widens the scope of NLM as NGOs operating in remote areas can undertake literacy projects and educate rural people.



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Thank you...