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F I V E Y E A R P L A N

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(School Education)

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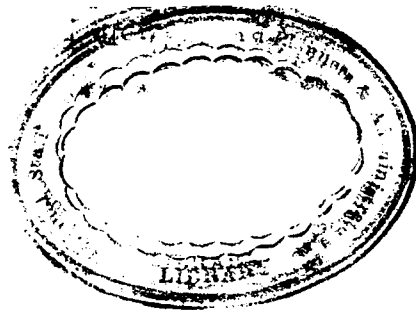
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INTRODUCTION

In pursuance of the Directive Principle of State Policy to provide free and compulsory education upto the age of 14, the State Government has sought to provide a big net work of educational facilities throughout the State by way of opening large number of educational institutions from year to year. This has resulted into bringing the 62.66 % of the children of age group 6-11 and 28.24 % of the children of age group 11-14 into school by the date 30.9.77. This indicates that the target of universalisation of elementary education is still a distant goal in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Although substantial progress has been made in the enrolment of boys, enrolment of girls is far below the State average. Similarly, enrolment of children belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is also not commensurate with their share in the total population.

1.02 At the national level the working group on universalisation of elementary education in its interim report has suggested that by the end of the year 1982-83 the target of 110% enrolment in the age group 6-11 and 57% in the age group 11-14 should be achieved in all the States. The working group in its report has also identified the eight States where this task is very difficult; Madhya Pradesh is one of them. In view of the special problems of the State the achievement of these targets seems to be difficult; however all efforts will be made to achieve the said targets within the stipulated time.

1.03 The magnitude of the task is obvious from the increase in enrolment necessary to achieve these targets. The total enrolment at the primary stage for 6-11 age group will have to be increased from an enrolment of 43.86 lakhs in 1978 to 84.00 lakhs by the year 1982-83 with an average annual additional enrolment of 8.03 lakhs per year as against an average annual enrolment of .79 lakhs reached over the last few years. Similarly, at the middle stage enrolment will have to be increased from 10.45 lakhs in 1978 to 24.68 lakhs in 1983 which implies an average additional annual enrolment of about 2.84 lakhs as against that of .62 lakhs reached over the last few years. The programmes to achieve these targets will have to be given the highest priorities and a very large proportion of the funds shall have to be made available.

1.04 The general backwardness of education in the State and the limited period of 5 years available for achievement of the desired goal postulates that a special strategy be worked out so that success is assured. It will be necessary to establish all the new institutions needed as soon as possible. Simultaneously it will also be necessary to ensure that with the vast expansion of facilities there is no appreciable fall in standards. This will require on the one hand a tight administrative control and on the other improvement in training techniques and reform in curricula, examination, text books etc. With the expansion of educational facilities, a massive programme ^{constructing} for school buildings will also be necessary.

1.05 The administrative machinery has not been able to keep pace with the expansion of educational facilities during the Fourth & Fifth Plan period. With the enormous work load contemplated during the Sixth Plan, it will be necessary to strengthen the administrative machinery immediately particularly at the field level, so that continuous supervision of instruction, inspection of schools and guideline to the teachers is available to strengthen and consolidate the efforts.

1.06 While formulating the strategy for the Sixth Plan the following problems will also have to be taken into account. First there is an imbalance in the provision of school facilities in various parts of the State. In the more advanced areas there are schools in each village while in the predominantly tribal districts there may not be a school within a distance of 10 Kms. Secondly, due to social and economic compulsions the more advanced sections of society send all their children of school going age to school whereas due to backward economy in the backward communities a much lower percentage of children attend school. This is even true for the urban areas and advanced districts where economically and socially backward communities ek out their living by doing mostly manual and non-technical jobs. Lastly, the enrolment of girls is lagging far behind. The position is bad in the rural areas and worse in the case of backward communities.

STRATEGY

1.07 In any scheme of Development the first concern relate to optimum utilisation of existing facilities. In order

that such capacities can be put to productive use, the administrative machinery will require suitable strengthening. What is even more important is that without such strengthening it would be futile to invest further resources on the scale envisaged. The key to the future efforts, therefore, lies in fashioning an effective instrument that will ensure optimum benefits from the existing facilities and those that will be developed in future.

1.08 Given an effective administrative machine, the second part of the strategy consists of the provision of new facilities throughout the State. This strategy can broadly be divided into four parts. First there are those areas and those sections of the population where the demand for education is well established. Here the number of students tend to outstrip the available facilities; moreover, these facilities are not considered good enough. Such a situation prevails in most urban concentrations. For such areas the main need is for additional staff in the existing schools and better standards of education with better facilities. Where requires new schools will also be provided.

1.09 At the other extreme there are those areas where educational facilities are minimal i.e. the remoter regions of the tribal districts. Here the need is for additional schools and special type of educational facilities like hostels and ashrams. This area is characterised by widely dispersed villages and small habitations where there may not

be more than 10-20 school-going children in a village/habitation. In this situation new schools will have to be provided despite low enrolment. In more sparsely populated areas facilities of ashram schools is inevitable. In short, the emphasis in such areas will be on the effective and widest possible dispersal of educational facilities to every corner of the State.

1.10 The third element of the strategy aims at those sections of the population which have been neglected because of social, economic and other disabilities. In the case of girls the problem is mainly that of availability of a school in the village itself or in its immediate neighbourhood and a lady teacher. The provision of a lady teacher in existing schools will help in increasing enrolment of girls. For the handicapped sections, provision of new schools in the vicinity of their villages will help in better enrolment. Along with this an enlarged programme of mid-day meals, text books, dresses etc. will be required.

1.11 Lastly, there are a large number of children among the weaker sections like the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, those in urban ^{localities} ~~expatriate~~ and other economically backward rural areas, who have either never entered the formal school or have dropped out. They are helping the family in a number of ways and the school time does not suit them. Given the facility of schooling at a suitable time and place and with relevant curriculum they might like to avail themselves of the educational facility and might like to join the formal school system at some appropriate stage.

1.12 In short the strategy will be :

- i) Strengthening of administrative machinery.
- ii) Qualitative improvement in the available facilities.
- iii) Spatial spread of educational facilities throughout the State so as to provide a net work of schools to cater to the needs of every village and habitation.
- iv) Provision of incentives and facilities to encourage girls and children of the backward sections of the society to enrol themselves in the largest number possible.
- v) Facility of non-formal part-time education for those who have either never entered the formal school or have dropped out.

1.13 It has been decided at the national level that 110% of the population of age group 6-11 and 57% of the population of age group 11-14 should be brought to school by the end of 1983. In view of backwardness of the State and feasibility of the programme it is assumed that 86% of 6-11 age group will be brought to formal schools and the remaining 25% will be brought to non-formal arrangements. Similarly, in the age group 11-14, 42% of the expected population will be brought to formal schools and 15% through non-formal arrangements.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1960-61

2.01 There has been a substantial increase in enrolment at different stages in the State since 1960-61 but the table given below indicates that the gap between the State level and National level enrolment has widened during this period.

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Classes	Enrolment (in lakhs) and enrolment ratio during the Year			
	1960-61		1977-78	
	National level	State level	National level	State level
	I-V	336.31 (62.4)	20.10 (49.2)	703.52 (82.8)
VI-VIII	74.80 (22.6)	3.16 (15.6)	190.77 (39.1)	10.45 (28.2)
IX-XI	34.63 (10.6)	1.24 (6.7)	95.40 (21.0)	4.03 (12.3)

2.02 The percentage of literate people has increased in the State from 17.1 percent in 1961 to 22.1 percent in 1971. The corresponding figures at the national level are 24.0 and 29.4 percent respectively. Table given below indicates the percentage of literacy of male and females at national and State levels.

PERSONS	Percentage of literacy in			
	1961		1971	
	India	M.P.	India	M.P.
Male	34.4	27.0	39.4	32.8
Female	12.9	6.7	18.7	10.8
All	24.0	17.1	29.4	22.1

REVIEW OF THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

3.01 In order to remove the educational backwardness of the State at a much faster rate, a plan of Rs. 174.59 crores was prepared initially but the State Planning department has communicated the total plan ceiling of Rs. 37.71 crores. As

if the drastic pruning of the Plan is not enough, there has been heavy cuts in the actual allocations of funds also. The amounts budgetted have been far below the plan ceilings given, worse than that, the actual releases of funds have been lesser still. The relevant figures are given in the table below :-

Year	Plan out-lay	Budgetted amount	(Rs. in lakhs)	
			Sanctioned amount	Expenditure
1974-78	2703.00	2526.05	1998.21	1253.64
1978-79	1068.00	1068.00	1068.00	1068.00
TOTAL :	3771.00	3594.05	3066.21	2321.64

PLAN FOR 1978-83

Universalisation of Elementary Education

New Primary Schools

4.01. The first step in the direction of universalising education at the elementary level is provision of primary and middle schools within easy and accessible distance of 1.00 Km. for a primary and 4 Kms. for a middle school with local adjustments in view of a physical obstacle like a river, hill, nallah etc.

4.02. There are 70,883 villages in the State. 17,578 of them have 43,412 hamlets located at various distances from the main village. There are about 25,000 villages which do not have a primary school at present. Besides, the urban areas also need new schools for the increased enrolment which cannot be accommodated in the existing schools due to lack of extra

capacity or distances involved. In the beginning of the fifth Plan, a survey of the needs of the schools was made. It was estimated that during the fifth Plan about 24,000 primary schools will be required. As against this only 5075 pry. schools have been opened in the first four years of the fifth Plan and 1000 new primary schools have been opened in the year 1978-79. The net requirement of about 18,000 primary schools^{is} therefore still remaining in the Sixth Plan period. These institutions will be opened in the phased manner. In opening new institutions bigger villages, having no primary schools will be covered first and then smaller villages will be taken up in descending order. Tribal areas will be given priority in opening new institutions 100 ashram schools will also be established in a phased manner to meet the needs of tribal children in very sparsely settled areas. The total cost of this programme in five years would be Rs. 2080.00 lakhs.

Additional Primary School Teachers

4.03 The population of the age group 6-11 in the State will be 76.37 lakhs in 1982-83. In the past the enrolment in classes I-V was over emphasized and to that end children of all age groups were enrolled in class I. Moreover there is considerable stagnation. The consequent result is that every class is extremely heterogenous and consists of children of all ages. In the interest of education this picture will be changed considerably in the Sixth Plan period. In order to have homogenous age cohort in classes I-V all fresh enrolment to class I will be restricted to age six only and steps will be

taken to reduce the stagnation drastically. These reforms will be maintained consistently over the next five years as a result the age cohort in each class will be homogenous and the over age and underage children in these classes will almost disappear and the total enrolment in classes I-V will either be equal to the population in the age group 6-11 or only a little more. In other words we expect that the enrolment in classes I-V by 1982-83 will be 84.00 lakhs (i.e. 10 percent more than the total population of children in the age group 6-11) as against the expected enrolment of 43.86 lakhs in 1977-78. This will make a total additional enrolment of 40.14 lakhs if every child is enrolled at the age of 6 and continues to remain in school till the age of 11.

2.04 As indicated earlier it is estimated that 86% of the children of age group 6-11 i.e. 65.77 lakhs can be enrolled in formal schools by the end of 1982-83. In other words an additional enrolment of 21.91 lakhs will be covered through formal arrangements. The teacher pupil ratio in the State is 1:36. In order to utilise the capacity in the existing schools it can be raised to 1:45 which will mean that an additional enrolment of 9.90 lakhs can be absorbed against the existing capacity. For the remaining additional enrolment of 12.01 lakhs, a total of 26,700 additional teachers will be required. As 18,000 teachers will be given with the new schools, 8700 additional teachers will be needed in the next 5 years. A total amount of Rs. 650.00 lakhs will be needed in 5 years.

New Middle Schools and Additional Teachers

4.05 At the end of 1982-83 the population of age group 11-14 will be 43.30 lakhs. In view of the possible transfer rate of children enrolled in primary schools during the V Plan, it will be possible to enrol only 42% i.e. 18.19 lakh children in formal middle schools by the end of 1982-83. The enrolment in middle schools at the end of 1978 is 10.45 lakhs. Thus, the additional enrolment of 7.74 lakhs will be covered through formal arrangements. The existing teacher pupil ratio in middle schools is 1:25. If the capacity of existing middle schools is utilized fully an additional enrolment of about 2.73 lakhs can be adjusted against the existing capacity and the teacher pupil ratio can be raised to 1:30. On the basis of a middle school for 120 students, at least 4200 middle schools will be needed during the next 5 years to cover the additional enrolment of 5.01 lakhs. The total cost of the programme will be Rs. 1000.00 lakhs.

NON-FORMAL PART-TIME EDUCATION

4.06 As indicated earlier the children to be served by non-formal part-time programme of education would largely consist of the children of the weaker sections like the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the girls. The main reasons for non-attendance of children of weaker sections in the formal schools are that :

- (1) the child begins to help in the economic endeavours of the family at a very early age and attending a full time formal school is a luxury which most families cannot afford,

- (ii) the timings of the formal school do not suit them to pursue education along with their economic pursuit, and
- (iii) there is no provision in the formal school to take back into school those children who have either dropped out or have not been able to join school for reasons of health.

4.07 In the case of girls the main reasons for non-attendance in formal schools are :

- (i) from a very early age, girls begin to look after the younger brothers and sisters and household work to relieve their parents to go out as labourers or to work on the farms. In such cases the time of formal school does not suit them;
- (ii) In many communities the idea of sending a girl to a co-educational school does not find favour, and
- (iii) the cultural constraints and traditions in many parts of the country hold back the girls at home.

4.08 Considering facts like the above which are obtaining in various degrees in different parts of the State and in different sections of our society, the contents, method, place and timings of elementary education will be suitably modified or adapted to suit the needs of such groups. This has already been started on experimental basis in backward areas of the State. At 95 such centres arrangements of non-formal education have been made for the children belonging to age group 9-14. Each centre is supposed to serve about 20 students. The syllabus followed under this programme is the same followed in formal primary schools but it has been condensed to 2 years course by dividing it into 18 units. Local teacher takes the classes before or after the school hours. As an incentive teacher is paid at the rate of Rs. 50/- per student on the

passing out of the student. After completing all the 18 units student is allowed to appear in the final examination of class V which is conducted by the District Board of Primary Education

4.09 This programme has been extended during 1977-78 by opening 250 more such centres. In order to cover the additional enrolment of 18.23 lakhs in age group 6-11 and 6.49 lakhs in age group 11-14 so that the targets of 110% in age group 6-11 and 57% in age group 11-14 may be achieved; about 1,23,600 such centres will need to be established in the next 5 years. Expenditure on each centre comes to about Rs. 1000/- per annum. If these centres are established in a phased manner, the total requirement of funds for this programme in 5 years will be Rs. 3600.00 lakhs.

I N C E N T I V E S

4.10 In order to encourage more children of socio-economically backward sections of the society special incentive programmes will be necessary. Besides special programmes are required for encouragement of girls enrolment. Following programmes will be essential :

4.11 Provision of Free Text Books

The scheme of free supply of text books to tribal and Harijan students of classes III-VIII is already in operation. The additional enrolment required to be achieved in formal primary and middle classes during the next 5 years will be 29.65 lakhs. It is expected that about 33% of them will be scheduled castes and scheduled tribes i.e. text books will

be required for about 9.88 lakh students. A complete set of text books for classes I-V and VI-VIII will cost Rs. 27.05 and Rs. 44.05 lakhs respectively. Rs. 90.00 lakhs will be required during the next 5 years for this programme.

4.12 Free Uniforms For Girls

Special emphasis will be placed on the increased enrolment of girls. It is common knowledge that large number of girls belonging to poorer sections of society do not come to school due to lack of proper clothing. Hence it is proposed that free uniforms may be provided to girls belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who will be enrolled in the primary and middle schools. On the assumption that 20% of the girls will come from these sections and two uniforms will cost Rs. 30/-, a total of Rs. 417.00 lakhs will be required for this programme.

4.13 Mid-day Meals

Free mid-day meals can be of great help in increasing enrolment and retention in schools. This scheme is already in operation in the schools run by Tribal Welfare Department of the State. In order to extend this programme in the primary schools run by education department, a sum of about Rs. 40 crores will be needed in 5 years, but it may not be possible financially and administratively to undertake this programme on a universal basis. For the next 5 years an amount of at least Rs. 200.00 lakhs may be provided for this scheme.

4.14 Construction of Lady Teachers' Quarters

Absence of lady teachers is an important reason for poor enrolment of girls in elementary schools. Lady teachers do not go to far off places due to non-availability of proper housing facilities. Since most of the new schools will be opened in distant places with poor housing facilities and it is necessary to encourage lady teachers to go to those areas, it is proposed to give a lady teacher quarter for at least 50% of the new schools at the cost of Rs. 10,000/- per quarter. Rs. 900.00 lakhs will be required for this programme.

4.15 Hostels for Tribal Students

In order to improve enrolment and attendance and to inculcate clean habits and regular living among the tribal students, special tribal hostels are established at various places in the State. The total number of such hostels at present is 1569. In order to extend this facility in the Sixth Plan period it is proposed to start 500 hostels. Total number of students residing in them will be 12,500. Total cost of the programme will be Rs. 293.00 lakhs.

4.16 Incentive to teachers for improving enrolment and attendance in schools.

In order to improve enrolment and attendance in primary schools located in rural areas it is felt necessary to provide incentives to teachers working in them. Schools located in rural areas having poor enrolment and attendance will be identified and teachers will be instructed to improve enrolment and attendance in them. For doing so they will be

given some monetary incentive. A provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

STRENGTHENING OF ADMINISTRATION

4.17 The present administrative set up was sanctioned in 1956. Since then there have been considerable expansion of educational facilities but the administrative arrangements have practically remain unchanged. Adequate and effective supervision and inspection is necessary for achieving the objective of universalising elementary education and improving quality of education. According to a study carried by the State Government, the Director of Public Instruction will need the assistance of two Additional Directors, 6 Joint D.P.I.s, 13 Deputy D.P.I.s and 14 Assistant D.P.I.s. Besides, the Divisional and District Education Offices will have to be increased to 23 and 101 respectively. This is based on a norm of one A.D.I.S. for 50 schools/125 teachers, one D.E.O. for 10 A.D.I.S./1250 teachers/500 schools and one D.S.E. for about 4 D.E.O.s. It was assumed that this revised set up will be sanctioned during the Fifth Plan period in at least 3 phases. But only first phase has been sanctioned so far through which two posts of Additional Directors have been created in the Directorate and 9 new districts and 2 new divisions have been created in the field. It is assumed that the remaining phases of the revised set up will be sanctioned during the next five years. If it is implemented in 2 phases in the first 2 years of the Sixth Plan, this will require at least Rs. 534.99 lakhs in 5 years.

4.18 During the Sixth Plan period the increasing number of educational institutions and personnel will require further strengthening of administrative machinery on the same norms. The additional requirement will be 360 A.D.I.S., 35 D.E.O.s and 9 D.S.E.s with their necessary staff. Total cost will be Rs. 228.00 lakhs. The total amount therefore needed for strengthening of administrative machinery will be Rs. 763.00 lakhs.

Reorganisation of S.C.E.R.T.

4.19 The S.C.E.R.T. in Madhya Pradesh in its existing form was constituted in 1973 with the aim of keeping a constant eye on the educational research and training in the State on school education side. In its nature it is purely an advisory body to advise the Government on the Planning of educational research in colleges of Education and Basic Training Institutions, development of curriculum, evaluation of extension services, educational innovation and publication of researches etc. with the aim of bringing about qualitative improvement in education. For the like purpose various other State level institutions and improvement units have been established at different times. These different units have been functioning independently in their limited areas without any satisfactory coordination amongst themselves. At times their activities overlap and sometimes they are thwarted due to shortage of personnel as well as funds. Besides this, they are situated at different places, mainly at Bhopal and Jabalpur, which makes co-ordination of their activities still more difficult.

4.20 It is proposed to merge all these units to constitute a new organisation to be called State Council of Educational Research and Training. The organisational pattern will resemble to that of N.C.E.R.T. The proposed new S.C.E.R.T. would be concerned essentially with teacher education, research and development, field services, publication and documentation and quality improvement in School Education. For constituting S.C.E.R.T. no extra financial burden will be involved on the staff and equipment. With the merger ^{of} institutions allotments that are made available to them at present would be diverted to the S.C.E.R.T. However, expenditure on construction of new building of S.C.E.R.T. with hostel staff quarters and campus will be necessary as there is no building at present at Bhopal which can possibly be utilised for S.C.E.R.T. It is estimated that this will require a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

4.21 Total amount therefore needed for the universalisation of elementary education during the Sixth Plan is Rs. 10143.00 lakhs.

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SECONDARY EDUCATION

5.01 In the Secondary Sector it is assumed that for something quite \surd it will not be possible for the State Government to meet the aspirations of people to make secondary education universal. But the increased enrolment of 6-14 age group will necessarily increase the number of students coming to the Higher Secondary Schools. Hence considerable expansion of Higher Secondary School facilities will be inevitable.

5.02 Guiding principle for expansion at the Secondary stage will be equalization of opportunities and emphasis on qualitative improvement. Efforts will also be made to improve physical facilities, Science Education and vocationalisation, so that ^{rush of} enrolments in general higher education can be correspondingly lowered down.

Introduction of 10+2 pattern:

5.03 State is committed to switch over to the suggested national pattern of 10+2. Like other States in the County it is proposed to introduce this pattern in this State also from July 1979. As suggested by the education commission, only 30% of the children at the end of class X will go for vocational courses, 40% will step off the ladder and go in the field of ^{world of} work and only 30% will be continuing their education further. On this assumption it is proposed that only one-third of the schools shall have classes XI and XII and the rest should be converted into High Schools having classes IX & X. It is proposed that 600 schools should have higher secondary classes. Financial implications of this programme during the sixth Plan period will be Rs. 1403.00 la khs.

New High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools

5.04 Along with the introduction of new 10+2 pattern in the existing schools new high and higher secondary schools will also be needed to cater to the need of growth in enrolment in these classes. Analyses of enrolment and number of sections in the existing schools shows that on an average a higher secondary school has seven sections i.e., approximately 2 sections for each class. Students expected in the IX class by the end of Sixth Plan will be 2.50 lakhs and therefore on the assumption of giving 2 sections of 40 students each in each school, 1100 new high schools will be required for them. In view of the limitation of funds only 600 new high schools are proposed. After class X, one third of them i.e. 200 will be converted into Higher secondary schools. The total cost of these new High and Higher Secondary Schools will be Rs. 1050.00 lakhs.

5.5 Vocationalisation of Education

5.05 In the Sixth Plan, the curriculum at the higher secondary stage will be improved and modified on the lines recommended by the Education Commission. This will necessarily include programmes of introducing vocational courses to prepare for careers in agriculture, industry and services sectors as well as for self-employment. The requirements of this programme for starting vocational courses in 155 selected schools will be of the order of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs.

Quality Improvement Programmes

Development of Libraries

6.01 Libraries play an important role in improving the knowledge of the students. Unfortunately this aspect has not been given proper attention during the last two five year plans. It is estimated that Rs. 417.00 lakhs will be needed for the development of library services in the schools, districts and divisional headquarters. But in view of the financial constraints it is proposed to provide Rs. 224.00 lakhs for this scheme.

Physical Education

6.02 Physical education is an important input for the allround development of the personality. Schools in the State are not equipped properly to give ^{satisfactory} physical education to the students. During the sixth plan period it is proposed that atleast Rs. 100.00 lakhs should be provided for this scheme. Physical education teachers and games equipments ^{to schools} will be provided and some play grounds will be maintained under this scheme.

Inservice Training

6.03 As a result of introduction of 10+2 pattern it will be necessary to give knowledge of new contents and methodology to the teacher already teaching in the schools through inservice training programmes. These programmes will be organised in the teacher training institutions and State Level institutions. Rs. 100.00 lakhs are proposed for this programme.

Improvement of 120 model schools

6.04 It is necessary that in each district few schools are strengthened and improved to become pace setting institutions in the area. This programme of improvement of 120 Higher Secondary Schools has already been initiated. In order to continue this programme in the Sixth Plan period it is proposed to provide Rs. 50,000 per school. A total of Rs. 60.00 lakhs will be needed for this programme.

.) Scholarships

6.05 In order to help the poor and meritorious students studying in higher secondary classes it is proposed to provide 1,000 merit-cum-means scholarships during the Sixth Plan period. At the rate of Rs. 250/- per student per annum the total requirement during the sixth plan will be Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

.1 Science equipment for Higher Secondary Schools

6.06 The programmes of providing science equipments to the existing Higher Secondary Schools has already been started in the previous periods. In order to continue it in the Sixth Plan, it is estimated that Rs. 63.70 lakhs will be required during that period.

. Science Education in Primary & Middle Schools

6.07 To provide science kits in primary and middle schools and to provide inservice training in science to elementary school teachers an amount of Rs. 202.50 lakhs will be required during the sixth plan period.

7.01 Buildings

7.01 It is proposed that new schools should be opened only after provision is made for necessary buildings. The estimated cost of a moderate building for primary, middle and higher secondary schools will be Rs. 24,000/- Rs. 1,50,000/- and Rs. 2,00,000/- respectively. In case of primary and middle school buildings one third of the amount will be raised through public participation and two third will be given by the Government. The total requirement of new primary and middle school buildings will be Rs. 7080.00 lakhs and requirement of 600 new higher secondary schools will be Rs. 1200.00 lakhs. In addition to this the condition of existing school buildings in the State is very poor. More than 40% of the schools do not have their own buildings. Most of the existing buildings are in bad shape. It is estimated that in order to provide suitable buildings to all the existing schools Rs. 7500.00 will be needed. The total requirement of new and existing school buildings is therefore of the order of Rs. 17580.00 lakhs. It will not be possible to provide the entire amount during the Sixth Plan. It is proposed that at least Rs. 6000.00 lakhs should be provided, 2000.00 lakhs each for primary, middle and higher secondary school buildings. With this amount it will be possible to construct about 12500 primary, 2000 middle and 1000 higher secondary school buildings.

S U B - P L A N

8.01 In view of some special difficulties of educational expansion in tribal areas the State Government entrusted the responsibilities of educational expansion in those areas to the Tribal Welfare department in 1961-65. Since then the schools are being opened in these areas by the tribal welfare department against the 25% of the funds given by the Education department. Besides expansion programmes tribal department has also started other schemes like running of Adivasi Hostels, Ashram Schools, Scholarships, mid-day meals etc.

8.02 At present 14814 primary, 2105 middle and 400 higher secondary schools are being run by different agencies in the tribal areas. Apart from this tribal welfare department is also running quite a large number of hostels and ashrams. This, however, could bring to schools only 59.29 percent of the children of age group 6-11, 17.02 percent of the children of age group 11-14 and 5.36 percent of age group 14-17 against the State average of 81.66, 28.24 and 12.59 respectively; which shows that enrolment in tribal areas is much below the general enrolment level particularly at the middle and higher secondary level.

8.03 In order to bring the enrolment in these areas to the general level and to improve the quality of education in these areas it will be necessary (1) to provide a net work of primary institutions and attempt to remove structural imbalance at the middle and higher secondary level (2) to provide facility

of ashram schools in sparsely populated areas (3) to provide hostel facilities at the middle and higher secondary level (4) to provide assistance to the students in the form of free books, scholarships, stipends for students living in hostels, mid-day meals, school uniforms (5) to raise the level of administration by adopting special norms for inspection system and organising school complexes with 5 or 6 primary schools as a primary unit of administration with responsibility on the heads of one of the primary institutions or a middle school located in the same area (6) to improve facilities of physical education, and (7) to provide proper teaching as well as physical facilities in the existing schools.

8.04 In order to provide all these facilities during the Sixth Plan period it is estimated that a total of Rs. 13201.54 lakhs will be required. For School Education sector, a plan ceiling of Rs. 20596.00 lakhs is given by the State Planning department for the Sixth Plan period. Out of this Rs. 6102.15 lakhs are proposed to be spent in the sub-plan area which is 29.63 percent of the total plan ceiling against the total actual requirement of Rs. 13201.54. . The schemes proposed under this amount are opening of primary, middle and higher secondary schools, opening of ashram schools in sparsely populated areas, non-formal education, provision of free text books, mid-day meals, free uniform for girls, hostels for tribal students, construction of lady teachers quarters, incentive to teachers for improving enrolment and attendance, improving physical education and Science education in schools, improvement of

model schools and construction of buildings.

8.05 Since the total requirement of the Sub-Plan area is more (to the extent of Rs. 7099.39 lakhs) than what is going to be available out of the State Plan, it will therefore be necessary to obtain special additive central assistance of Rs.7099.39 lakhs for sub-plan area during the Sixth Plan period.

S U M M A R Y

9.01 The list of schemes and the amount proposed for Five Year Plan period 1978-83 along with its sub-plan component are as follows :-

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Physical target.	Amount proposed (Rs. in lakhs)	Sub-Plan component (Rs. in lakhs)
<u>I. Universalisation of elementary education</u>				
1.	New Pry. Schools	18000	2000.00	500.00
2.	Ashram Schools	100	80.00	80.00
3.	Additional teachers in Primary Schools.	8700	650.00	162.50
4.	Middle Schools	4200	1000.00	250.00
5.	Non-formal education	24.72 lakhs	3600.00	1255.34
6.	Incentives	.	2000.00	1050.32
7.	Strengthening of Administration.		763.00	190.75
8.	Reorganisation of S. C. E. R. T.		50.00	--
<u>TOTAL :</u>			<u>10,143.00</u>	<u>3488.91</u>
<u>II. Secondary Education</u>				
1.	Introduction of 10+2	600	1403.00	350.75
2.	New High Schools	600	781.00	195.25
3.	New Higher Secondary Schools.	200	269.00	67.25
4.	Vocational Section	155	1200.00	300.00
<u>TOTAL :</u>			<u>3653.00</u>	<u>913.25</u>

III. Quality improvement programmes

1. Development of libraries	-	224.00	56.00
2. Physical education	-	100.00	25.00
3. Inservice training	-	100.00	25.00
4. Improvement of model Schools.	-	60.00	15.00
5. Scholarships	-	50.00	12.50
6. Science equipment in H.S.S.-	-	63.70	15.92
7. Science education in primary and middle schools.	-	202.30	50.57
<u>TOTAL :</u>		<u>800.00</u>	<u>199.99</u>

Buildings :

1. Primary and middle School buildings.	14500	4000.00	1000.00
2. Higher Secondary School buildings.	1000	2000.00	500.00
<u>TOTAL :</u>		<u>6000.00</u>	<u>1500.00</u>
<u>TOTAL (SCHOOL EDUCATION) :</u>		<u>20596.00</u>	<u>6102.15</u>

(Rs. in Lakhs).

Head of Development	Fifth plan outlay	1974-78 Actuals	1978-79		Proposed outlay 1978-83				Sub-plan outlay 1978-83	Estimates of emplo- ment of genera- tion 1978-83
			Agreed Total	outlay of wh- ich MNP	Total	of wh- ich MNP	Fore- ign Exchan- ge con- tent of total outlay	Capital contents of total outlay		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Elementary Education	-	1097.01	691.17	691.17	14345.30	13532.30	-	4000.00	4539.48	41220.00
2. Secondary Education	-	756.63	376.83	-	6250.70	-	-	2000.00	1562.67	10200.00
Total(School Education)	-	1853.64	1068.00	691.17	20596.00	13532.30	-	6000.00	6102.15	51420.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

STATEMENT GNQ. 2

MAJOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT NAME OF SCHEME	FIFTH PLAN OUTLAY (1974-78)	1974-78		1978-79.	
			Annual Outlay Actual Expenditure.	Agreed Outlay Total of which MNP		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<u>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.</u>						
<u>I. PRIMARY SCHOOLS:</u>						
1.	New Primary Schools	-	532.03	344.16	344.16	
2.	Additional teachers for primary schools.	-	-	-	-	
3.	Ashram Schools	-	-	-	-	
4.	Non-formal Education	-	-	7.70	7.70	
II.	<u>MIDDLE SCHOOLS</u>	-	303.29	230.85	230.85	
III.	<u>TEACHERS TRAINING</u>	-	165.73	44.34	44.34	
IV.	<u>Strengthening of Administration</u>	-	-	-	-	
	Re-organization of SCERT	-	-	-	-	
V.	<u>OTHER SCHEME :</u>					
1.	Incentive programmes -)				
	i) Free Text-books,) -	85.02	20.00	20.00	
	ii) Free uniform,)				
	iii) Free mid-day-meals)				
	iv) Lady teachers grs.)				
	v) Hostels for Adiwasistudent)				
	vi) Incentive to Teachers)				
2.	Extension Service Centres	-	5.70	2.20	2.20	
3.	Grants to Primary schools	-	5.16	9.92	9.92	
4.	Purchase of Vigyan kits	-	0.00	-	-	
5.	School Buildings.	-	-	32.00	32.00	
TOTAL :		-	1097.01	631.17	631.17	

NUMBER HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY 1978-1983		SUB-PLAN 1978-83		ESTIMATES OF Employment Generation 1978-83.
	TOTAL OF WHICH MNE	OF WHICH CAPITAL	OUTLAY	OF TOTAL OUTLAY	
1	7	8	9	10	11

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION :

I. PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

1. New Primary Schools.	2000.00	2000.00	-	-	500.00	18,000 teachers
2. Additional teachers for primary schools.	650.00	650.00	-	-	162.50	3,930 teachers
3. Ashram Schools	80.00	80.00	-	-	80.00	200 teachers
4. Non-formal education	3600.00	3600.00	-	-	1255.34	-

II. MIDDLE SCHOOLS

III Teachers Training	50.00	50.00	-	-	12.50	-
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IV. Strengthening of Administration

V. Reorganization of SChmt.	50.00	-	-	-	-	-
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VI. OTHER SCHEMES :

1. Incentive programmes :						
i) Free Text Books	90.00	90.00	-	-	54.54	-
ii) Free uniforms	417.00	417.00	-	-	252.78	-
iii) Free mid-day-meals	200.00	200.00	-	-	200.00	-
iv) Lady teacher qrs.	900.00	900.00	-	-	235.00	-
v) Hostels for Adiwasi Stu.	200.00	200.00	-	-	200.00	-
vi) Incentive of Teachers	100.00	100.00	-	-	25.00	-
2. Extension Service Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Grants to primary schools	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Purchase of Vigyan kits	152.30	152.30	-	-	38.07	-
5. School Buildings	4000.00	4000.00	-	4000.00	1000.00	-
	<u>14345.30</u>	<u>13532.30</u>	-	<u>4000.00</u>	<u>4539.48</u>	

II. SECONDARY :

I. New High Schools	-	488.90	295.59	-	151.00	-	-	-	192.25	10200
II. Conversion of High schools into H.S. School	-	-	-	-	209.00	-	-	-	67.25	-
III Vocationalisation	-	-	-	-	1200.00	-	-	-	300.00	-
IV Introduction of 10+2 Scheme	-	-	-	-	140.00	-	-	-	350.75	-
<u>V. Other Schemes:</u>										
1. Training of teachers	-	2.47	2.15	-	100.00	-	-	-	25.00	-
2. Job grants	-	1004	0.04	-	224.00	-	-	-	56.00	-
3. Grants to Private H.S. Schools	-	77.13	21.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Scholarships	-	88.98	25.00	-	50.00	-	-	-	12.50	-
5. Special Education	-	0.50	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Grant-in-aid payment to governing board.	-	27.21	9.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Completion of incomplete works (P.W.D.)	-	70.40	23.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Improvement of 120 Model H.S. Schools	-	-	-	-	60.00	-	-	-	15.00	-
9. School Building for new and existing H.S.	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	2000.00	500.00	1000 Buildings
10. Physical Education	-	-	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	25.00	-
11. Science Equipment	-	-	-	-	63.70	-	-	-	15.92	-
Total Secondary Edu.	-	756.63	376.83	-	6250.70	-	-	-2000.00	1562.87	10200
Total School Education :	-	1853.64	1068.00	691.17	20590.00	13532.30	6000.00	6102.15	51,420	

SELECTED - TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

(Please indicate cumulative totals for each year)

STATEMENT GN-3

GN-3

S.No.	ITEM	Units	Fifth Plan target (1974-78)	1974-78 Achievements	1978-79 target	1978-83 Proposed targets.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>EDUCATION</u>						
<u>A - ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</u>						
I. Enrolment Classes I to V						
1) Age group 6-11)						
	a) Boys		32.20	29.88	34.08	43.17
	b) Girls		14.48	13.98	15.38	40.83
	c) Total		46.68	43.86	49.46	84.00
11) % of age group						
	a) Boys		87.52 %	83.00 %	90.68 %	110.00 %
	b) Girls		42.03 %	41.11 %	43.77 %	110.00 %
	c) Total		65.52 %	62.66 %	68.02 %	110.00 %
2. <u>CLASSES VI TO VIII</u>						
(age group 11-14)						
	a) Boys		7.60	7.79	8.20	18.40
	b) Girls		2.80	2.66	3.03	6.28
	c) Total		10.40	10.45	11.23	24.68

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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ii) % of age group

a) Boys	38.97 %				41.00 %	40.71 %	82.60 %
b) Girls	15.29 %				15.65 %	16.08 %	29.85 %
c) Total	17.59 %				28.24 %	28.80 %	57.00 %

B-SECONDARY EDUCATION
CLASSES IX - XI (Age group 14-18)

1) Enrolment

a) Boys	2.80				3.09	3.10	4.51
b) Girls	0.90				0.94	1.06	1.37
c) Total	3.70				4.03	4.16	5.88

ii) % of age group

a) Boys	16.14 %				6.26 %	17.19 %	23.43 %
b) Girls	5.63 %				18.17 %	6.86 %	7.27 %
c) Total	11.09 %				12.59 %	13.00 %	15.70 %

B - CLASSES XI - XII
1- ENROLMENT IN GENERAL EDUCATION

- a) Boys
- b) Girls
- c) Total

SCHOOL EDUCATION

DRAFT PLAN 1978-83

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME - OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Division District/ Talukas.	Name of Scheme	Fifth Plan outlay (1974- 79)	1974-78	1978-79	1978-83	Unit	Physical Targets		Proposed	
			Actual Expdt.	Approved outlay.	Proposed outlay.		1978-79	1978-83	1978-79	1978-83
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

A. PRIMARY SCHOOLS :-

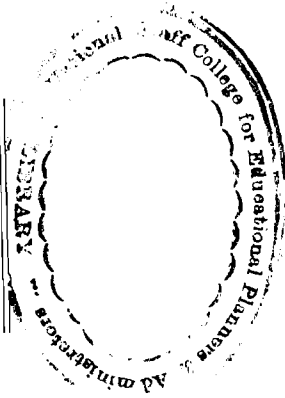
New Primary Schools	-	532.03	344.16	2000.00	Pry. Schools	4675	1000	1000	18000	Teachers
Addl. Teachers for Pry. Schools.	-	-	-	650.00	Teachers	-	-	-	8700	Teachers
Ashram Schools	-	-	-	80.00	Schools	-	-	-	200	Teachers
Non-Formal Education	-	-	7.70	3600.00	Centres	-	200	200	-	
MIDDLE SCHOOLS	-	303.29	230.85	1000.00	Schools	525	430	430	16,800	Teachers
Teachers Training	-	165.73	44.34	50.00	-	-	-	-		

OTHER SCHEMES

B. Incentive Programme :-

I) Free Text Books	-	-	-	90.00						
II) Free Uniforms	-	-	-	417.00						
III) Free Mid-day meals	-	-	-	200.00						
IV) Lady Trs. quarters	-	-	-	900.00						
V) Hostels for Adivasi Students	-	-	-	293.00						
VI) Incentive to teachers.	-	-	-	100.00						
Extension Service Centres	-	3.74	2.20	-	-	-	-	-		
Grants to Pry. Schools	-	5.16	9.52	-	-	-	-	-		
Purchase of Vigyan Kits.	-	0.04	=	152.30	-	-	-	-		
School Buildings	-	-	32.00	4000.00	-	-	-	-		

Total MNP :- - 1,097.01 691.17 13,532.30



CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME - OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

Name of Scheme	' Fifth plan' outlay 1974.79	1974-78 Actual Expenditure	1978-79 Approved outlay	1978-83 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1. Educational Survey	-	4.39	-	6.72
2. Establishment of Educational Technology Cell.	-	6.08	2.36	-
3. Youth Welfare Scheme-National Fitness Corps.	-	78.15	27.94	145.00
TOTAL :	-	88.62	30.30	151.72

D R A F T P L A N 1978-82
 FINANCIAL OUTLAY UNDER TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Head of Development	Actual (1974-78)				1978-79 Agreed Out lay					
	State Plan	Special Central assist- ance.	Institutional finance.	Centre and Centra- lly spon- sored scheme	Total State plan outlay	'Outlay from State plan to the Sub-plan	'Outlay from sp. Central Assist- ance.	'Outlay from Insti- tutional finance.	'Out lay from Centre/ centra- lly sponser- ed scheme	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Elementary Education	234.84	37.66	-	-	691.17	156.81	99.79	-	-	
2. Secondary Education	83.32	2.15	-	-	376.83	189.99	14.25	-	-	
TOTAL :	318.16	39.81			1068.00	346.80	114.04	-	-	

	Total state plan outlay	Outlay from state plan to the sub- plan	Outlay from special central assistance.	Outlay from Institu- tional finance.	Outlay from the centre/ centrally sponsored scheme.	TOTAL
	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	14345.30	4539.48	5045.28	-	-	-
2.	6250.70	1562.67	2054.11	-	-	-
TOTAL :	20596.00	6102.15	7099.39	-	-	-

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

S.No.	Head of Development	ITEM(UNIT)	'Target' for Fifth-Plan 74-79	Target Achieved in (1974-78)	'Likely' Achievement in 1978-79	'Proposed target' for 1978-79.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Elementary Education.	1. Primary schools	No such target was fixed.	1675	250	4500 Schools
		2. Addl. Teachers.	"	-	-	2175 Teachers.
		3. Ashram Schools.	"	-	-	200 Teachers.
		4. Non-formal Education.	"	-	200	
		5. Middle Schools.	"	207	107	4200 Teachers
		6. Addl. Teachers.	"	1012	214	
		7. Buildings.	"	-	50	3625 Buildings for primary and middle schools.
2.	Secondary Education	1. Higher Secondary Schools.	-	13	13	150 Schools.
		2. Addl. teachers.	-	for 12 schools	for 1 school	-
		3. Buildings.	-	-	-	250 Buildings for High Schools.
3.	Enrolment in classes	1- V	-	10.08(59.29%)	11.36(64.29)	20.41(110.0%)
		VI-VIII	-	1.53(17.02)	1.64(17.31)	5.99(56.9)
		IX-XI	-	0.49(6.30)	0.51(6.55)	1.20(13.10)

Employment likely to be generated in the Education sector during the Next Five Year Plan - 1978-83.

State/U.P. Madhya Pradesh

Department : Education

1. Project/Scheme/Programme	School Education Schemes
2. Financial outlay for the project (in Lakhs) for the next plan as a whole.	20596.00
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :-	
1978-79)	
1979-80)	20596.00
1980-81)	
1981-82)	
1982-83)	
4. Employment potential of the scheme/project.	
A. Total	51,420
B. Year-wise (i) 1978-79)	
(ii) 1979-80)	51,420
(iii) 1980-81)	
(iv) 1981-82)	
(v) 1982-83)	
(a) Unskilled or Uneducated	Nil
(b) Education	
(i) Technical*	Nil
(ii) Non-technical**	51420

Regional Systems Unit,
Institute of Educational
17-B, S. ...
ECC. N ...
Date.....

