

FOUR YEARS

20 AUGUST 1994 - 20 AUGUST 1998



GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

-543

372

MAD-R

RAJIV GANDHI MISSIONS

RAJIV GANDHI MISSIONS

FOUR YEARS



20 August 1994-20 August 1998

NIEPA DC



D10508

GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

CHARTER OF GOVERNANCE

Central Board of Secondary Education
New Delhi

Sri Aurobindo Marg,
Delhi-110016

No.

D-10508

16-02-2000



"Rajiv Gandhi Missions represent the effort of the government of Madhya Pradesh to attend to selected priorities within a definite time-frame. Some of our tasks like universalising primary education, reducing infant mortality, reducing the vulnerability of our people to drought by improving the productivity of their land, and increasing rural employment are tasks that cannot wait. We have therefore decided to convert them into Missions"

Chief Minister Digvijay Singh on 20 August 1994



Rajiv Gandhi Missions of Madhya Pradesh : Focussed Action on Identified Goals

1. Background

Madhya Pradesh has been known as a state rich in natural resources but beset with historical backwardness, especially in areas like education, health and livelihood security . The overarching goal of the Rajiv Gandhi Missions conceived by the Government of Madhya Pradesh was to unlock the human potential of the state by focussed action on selected tasks. The challenges of underdevelopment in these areas required unconventional and radical responses that hinged on concerted action to make the state take rapid strides. It was also a recognition that these tasks will have to be done by the government in partnership with people. This called for a clear definition of tasks, sharing of problem perception, revamp of administrative structures to facilitate participatory action, public declaration of a time-frame for action and societal mobilisation.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh identified tasks of universal primary education, watershed management , control of diarrhoeal diseases, elimination of iodine deficiency disorders, rural industries and fisheries development centering on the themes of education, health and livelihood security to be converted to Missions signalling priority and urgency. The Mission on universal primary education was carved out from the education sector for focussed action. Watershed management in a Mission-mode sought to address the problem of poverty of people living in environmentally degraded areas. Missions on Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases and Elimination of Iodine Deficiency Disorders addressed two areas of work that were often neglected in the health sector but required the inter-sectorality of a Mission to be successful in reducing infant mortality in the state on account of water-borne diseases and for addressing a major health problem that afflicted a large number of the tribal people in the state. The Missions on Rural Industry and Fisheries Development were targeted to increasing rural employment and value addition. Missions sought to impart urgency to these tasks through a time-bound model of delivery and developed models of collective action.

2. Why Missions

These Missions were chosen for the following reasons

- Madhya Pradesh was among the educationally backward states of India with poor primary schooling facilities
- Madhya Pradesh had a very high infant mortality rate of 106 (national average being 81) of which 28 % were accounted by the simple preventable disease of diarrhoea
- Madhya Pradesh being a landlocked state had a very high rate of iodine deficiency related disorders

A Mission on Advanced Technology was also set up to focus on areas like bio technology and waste utilisation but is operated at the state level. After the successful completion of the Mission on Elimination of Iodine Deficiency Disorders in 1996, a Mission on Sanitation was started. On April 11, 1998 a new Mission on Food Security in 366 selected tribal villages was started.

- Madhya Pradesh had a very large area of land that was degraded and unproductive
- Madhya Pradesh had unutilised potential for development of inland fisheries
- Madhya Pradesh had the lowest level of rural non-farm employment in the country among major Indian states

A mission-mode entailed

- Clarity of strategies and objectives
- Action within a definite time-frame
- Fast-track procedures
- Committed team
- Intersectoral effort
- Collective action
- Close Monitoring and transparent evaluation

As a collective enterprise, the Missions of Madhya Pradesh represented a new development initiative of the Government of Madhya Pradesh to impart urgency to the tasks outlined by Jawaharlal Nehru “to end poverty, ignorance, disease and the inequality of opportunity”. The chart below gives a summary of the work done in the last four years.

3. Mission Performance: 1994-1998

The Missions attempted to deliver tasks within given time-frames.

Mission	Target set in 1994	Work done by 1998
Mission for Primary Education	Provide a primary schooling facility within 1 kilometer of every habitation by 1998	30,274 habitations in Madhya Pradesh provided primary schooling facility by July 1998. Madhya Pradesh set to declare universal access by August 1998. All this made possible by the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) of the Mission, which guarantees a functioning school within 90 days from the date of demand from any community deprived of schooling facility. Started on 1 January 1997, the EGS creates 19,289 primary schools through community participation in 16 months. 2 lakh teachers trained. New child- friendly curriculum introduced.

Mission	Target set in 1994	Work done by 1998
Mission for Watershed Management	Improve land and water resources in 12 lakh hectares of land through watershed management by 1999.	Watershed management work completed in 12 lakh hectare of land by June 1998. Work executed in 7827 villages by over 5000 Peoples' Watershed Committees and 101 collaborating Non-Government Organisations. Mission now covers an enhanced target of 33.9 lakh hectare, which is <i>one</i> percent of India's land making the Mission India's largest watershed management programme. Thrift and Credit Societies of women in watersheds of drought-prone Jhabua make a saving of Rs. 3.5 crore in four years.
Mission for Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases	Reduce diarrhoeal deaths by 70% by 2000 to bring down infant mortality (28% of child deaths in the state are attributed to diarrhoea)	Case Fatality Rate on account of diarrhoea in the state reduced by 84% in the three years from 1994 to 1997.
Mission for Sanitation	Make sanitation a peoples' movement in the state.	65 sanitary marts facilitated to come up in the private sector. Mission yet to go to scale.
Mission for Fisheries Development	Increase area under coverage, productivity and cooperativisation.	Area, productivity and number of cooperatives register significant rise. Fishing rights in major irrigation tanks given to cooperative societies of people displaced by these projects.
Mission for Rural Industries	Focus on sericulture, leather, handlooms and handicrafts for job generation and skill upgrading.	Major project for sericulture upgradation development and OECF assistance obtained to generate 100,000 jobs in the tribal districts of Surguja, Bilaspur and Raigarh. Several skill upgradation centres set up.
Mission for Elimination of Iodine Deficiency Disorders	Eliminate iodine deficiency disorders by universalising use of iodised salt by 1996.	Universal use of iodised salt achieved in the state by January 1996. Mission closed after independent evaluation by International Council for Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (ICCIDD) confirms universal use.

4. Highlights of achievements

Among the major achievements of these Missions have been ensuring universal access to primary schooling for all children in Madhya Pradesh, environmental regeneration of over 1.2 million hectare of land, significant reduction in case fatality rate of diarrhoeal deaths and consequent reduction of infant mortality and ensuring elimination of iodine deficiency disorders through universal use of iodised salt. A greater contribution has been in demonstrating that many of the tasks of human development are achievable within realistic time-frames through collective action.



RAJIV GANDHI PRATHMIK SHIKSHA MISSION

1. Challenges at the start of the Mission.

The Rajiv Gandhi Prathamik Shiksha Mission was set up as an autonomous registered society headed by the Chief Minister of the state, to supplement the state government's effort to universalise primary education in Madhya Pradesh. The main challenges for the Mission posed themselves in the form of inadequate outreach of educational facilities specially in the interior, rural or tribal areas, marginalisation of economically or socially deprived children and insufficient support to academic processes and above all a delivery hierarchy that did not factor in the perceptions of its large user community. These challenges influenced the way the mission defined its objectives, processes and tasks. The objectives of the Mission were to create a positive environment for education, universalise the access to primary education, increase enrolment and to improve the quality of teaching-learning processes so as to promote retention and achievement levels.

To work towards these objectives, the Mission had to perform a dual role to create a demand for education as well as to fulfil it by providing adequate educational infrastructure and qualitative educational inputs. Hence the Mission had to evolve participatory methodologies that resolved the supply-demand dichotomies in primary education and created a sense of ownership. In view of the large and complex nature of the problems which had to be tackled comprehensively and quickly, there was a need for cost-effective models. Finally, there was the need for decentralised management because this constituted the premise of cost-effective but qualitative work and restoring the school to the community. The challenge for the Mission therefore was to create a new paradigm of action for education.

The specific tasks undertaken by the Mission to achieve its objectives were community mobilisation, opening new schools, construction of educational buildings, upgrading schooling amenities, developing improved teaching-learning materials, teacher training, strengthening academic support systems and strengthening the information base for primary education. These tasks were mediated through the District Primary Education Programme which enabled the Mission to mobilise over U.S. \$ 250 million of external assistance as grant to the state to be deployed in its 34 educationally backward districts.

DPEP Districts

Phase – I (1994 – 2001)	Phase – II (1997- 2002)
Betul, Raisen, Rajgarh, Sehore, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Sarguja, Guna, Dhar, Rajnandgaon, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi, Chhatarpur, Panna, Tikamgarh, Mandsaur, Ratlam,	Bastar, Bhind, Dewas, Damoh, Datia, Jhabua, Khandwa, Khargone, Mandla, Morena, Raipur, Seoni, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Vidisha,

Resource support through DPEP was an additionality to the state government's resources. The Mission had to evolve its own innovative strategies to tap resource potential internal to the state to address the task of universalising primary education with the urgency it required. A single significant expression of an innovative paradigm evolved by the Mission was the *Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)*.

The work done by the Mission, to date, has been the result of activities supported by DPEP and the Education Guarantee Scheme.

2. Work done by the Mission

Collaborating with the community, the Mission has succeeded in universalising access to primary schooling in the state. The Mission undertook a door to door survey and mobilisation campaign designated as the Lok Sampark Abhiyan (LSA) in July–August 1996 covering 55295 villages in 34 DPEP districts and contacting 1.01 crore children in the age group of 5-14 years. The LSA built up an alternative peoples' information system on the status of primary schooling in these districts.

LSA demonstrated that large scale tasks like identifying out of school children and motivating them to school can be done effectively through the partnership of panchayats and teachers in a way that enables people's perception of problems to emerge and influence government decisions. The LSA revealed a large gap in the outreach of schooling infrastructure, indicating how the tribal and far-flung habitations were still unserved by the school network. To make schooling reach the unreached children specially for those who predominantly belonged to the socio-economically deprived groups was thrown up by LSA as the topmost priority of the government. The Mission responded to this challenge by formulating the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS).

The EGS was a pioneering initiative in the country acknowledging the child's right to primary education and to guarantee it. EGS perceived this guarantee as immediate action for creating opportunities of education rather than as a legal decree because it saw the responsibility for providing education as a collaboration between government and people. Under the scheme, whenever there is a demand from a tribal area from 25 children for a facility to learn (40 for non-tribal areas) and there is no school within 1 kilometer, the government guarantees to provide a trained teacher known as the Guruji within 90 days.

The space for learning is provided by the community which also proposes the Guruji's name who has to belong to that village. Within one year of the launching of the scheme on 1 January 1997, 15568 EGS schools have come up *implying that on an average more than 40 primary schools came up each day of the year in Madhya Pradesh through EGS in 1997*. The scheme is sensitive to the habitation pattern in the tribal areas of the state where people reside in hamlets called *majras, tolas* or *phalias* which are distant from one another.

EGS has made possible the universalisation of access to primary schooling facility in Madhya Pradesh in an extremely cost-effective and time-bound manner without compromising on quality and is an argument in favour of community-centred, cost-effective models of education.

On 20.8.98 the mission completes the task of universalising access to primary schooling in the state. In 4 years, it has expanded access in 30,274 habitations. Out of this 10,985 have been by DPEP in 34 districts in 4 years time and 19,289 through the EGS in one and half years in the entire state. **Whereas the formal system provided 80,000 primary schools in 50 years the Rajiv Gandhi Prathmik Shiksha Mission provided 30,274 primary schools in 4 years indicating a dramatic acceleration in the rate of growth of school services possible through a Mission process.** Since these 30,274 facilities are dominantly in the remote, deprived habitations it also shows the targeting of school services towards the most needy groups.

The Mission has brought the issue of the quality of learning upfront. For the first time in the state the teaching-learning material (TLM) for primary classes was developed on a field trial basis involving teachers, NGOs and academicians. The new TLM designated as the *Sikhna Sikhana* package is designed to facilitate competency based learning. There has been a quantum jump in training of teachers in the state. Prior to the Mission an average of 12,500 teachers were trained in a year. As a result of the Mission's academic interventions an average of one lakh teachers are trained every year for an average period of 12 days. Prior to the Mission, institutional academic support was centralised and inadequate stopping short at the district headquarters quite far removed from the schools. The Mission filled in this major gap in the academic system by setting up 369 Block Resource Centres (BRC) and 6296 Cluster Resource Centres (CRC). Such academic decentralisation has created a regular academic support and supervision system for schools which was missing before. Above all it has inverted the hierarchical structure of academic support and brought the school teacher centre stage. About 15,000 teachers have been developed as master trainers and academic coordinators creating an ownership of schooling tasks by the teacher community.

Alternative approaches to curriculum have also been initiated through the *Alternative Schooling* programme which investigates the possibility of non graded contextualised learning to motivate children particularly those of marginalised groups to participate in schooling. Working through local teachers and

flexible time and space, Alternative Schooling has been able to arouse considerable community participation in contributing resources for constructing durable attractive shelters and buildings for their children. 3366 Alternative Schools have been already opened in 34 districts.

Through community participation, 2632 School buildings have been constructed and 3379 school buildings are under construction. 198 Block Resource Centres have also been constructed in 19 DPEP districts while 171 Block Resource Centres are under construction in 15 DPEP districts to facilitate teacher's training at the block level. 5221 additional rooms are also being constructed.

For the first time pre primary education was introduced in rural schools through Shishu Shiksha Kendra (SSK) which gave attention to the 3-5 age group children to inculcate in them appropriate habits of learning and socialisation through a schooling environment. The Shishu Shiksha Kendras also facilitated children specially girls engaged in sibling care to attend to a regular primary school. 4025 Shishu Shiksha Kendras have been opened till date.

These innovations have succeeded in creating increased opportunities for girls' education, because they intend to make schooling more flexibly organised, locally proximate, so as to mobilise community attention towards supporting girls education. A special Mahila Shiksha Abhiyan was undertaken in 1997 enrolling 7 lakh additional girls in schools. This has been followed up this year with special emphasis on girls belonging to scheduled castes and tribes.

Working through the panchayats and using flexible, fast-track procedures, the Mission has been able to address salient educational issues with urgency and establish an effective model of decentralised educational management. The Mission devolves 85% of its funds to panchayats of which 57% goes to gram panchayats, investing them with critical powers of recruitment, construction and procurement. To that extent the Mission has shown the way to institutional restructuring of primary education in a way that makes it move closer to the people. Moving in a decentralised manner, the Mission has also demonstrated the *do-ability* of a seemingly formidable task like universalising primary education in a quick and cost-effective manner.

3. Continuing Challenges for the Mission

The efforts of the Mission to ground educational initiatives on community support as demonstrated through Education Guarantee Scheme, Alternative Schooling, Lok Sampark Abhiyan and the central role for panchayat raj in primary education indicate that universalising primary education requires a strong base of societal mobilisation. This in turn requires a restructuring of the entire sector of primary education on the principles of decentralisation and community participation. Decentralisation holds the key. The immediate need is for institutional reform in the direction of decentralisation to give over the entire

responsibility for primary education and total literacy to panchayat structures at district and sub district levels. The Mission has already proposed a model for such institutional reform. Decentralisation will also push the school management laterally towards the community thereby restoring the school to the community. The responsibility for enrolling and retaining every child in school will then truly become a collective task of the government and the people.

Rajiv Gandhi Prathmik Shiksha Mission has created a widespread demand for education. This in turn intensifies the demand on the system which has to be able to mobilise greater resources to meet the rising graph of needs. While participatory processes may be expected to effect community support, the state will have to prioritise education as a major sector for investment. Infrastructure at the primary education sector level will have to be continuously upgraded. Investments in quality inputs like professional development of teachers and supervisors would have to be strengthened. A composite review and reform of the evaluation system is urgently required without which the effort to transform transactional processes will be negated. There is an urgent need for the government to focus on increasing educational spending at the higher levels of middle schools and high schools. The constitutional assurance in India is for free and universal elementary education for children up to the age of fourteen and therefore the need to increase investment at the middle school level and at the high school level becomes a major priority.

Major Goal Reached : Hundred Percent Access to Primary Education within 1 Kilometer of every Habitation of Madhya Pradesh Ensured

S.No	District	Habitations			Served Habitations	Pre Mission Primary Schooling Facilities *	Facilities created by Rajiv Gandhi Prathmik Shiksha Mission in 4 years			Total
		Revenue Villages	Tolas/Majras/ Paras/Falias etc.	Total			NPS + AS	EGS	Total	
1	Betul	1406	331	1737	1737	1511	210	230	440	1951
2	Raisen	1509	209	1718	1718	1362	212	192	404	1766
3	Rajgarh	1736	13	1749	1749	1294	249	242	491	1785
4	Sehore	1072	167	1239	1239	1231	277	70	347	1578
5	Bilaspur	3590	2251	5841	5841	4615	400	850	1250	5865
6	Raigarh	2244	2942	5186	5186	2780	279	646	925	3705
7	Surguja	2432	5805	8237	8237	3376	370	1152	1522	4898
8	Guna	2265	605	2870	2870	1573	481	457	938	2511
9	Dhar	1571	1536	3107	3107	1637	328	867	1195	2832
10	Rajnandgaon	2378	12	2390	2390	1912	437	118	555	2467
11	Rewa	2725	913	3638	3638	1775	526	332	858	2633
12	Satna	2040	488	2528	2528	1482	638	527	1165	2647
13	Shahdol	2106	2012	4118	4118	2364	440	766	1206	3570
14	Sidhi	1882	801	2683	2683	1628	470	765	1235	2863
15	Chhatarpur	1192	523	1715	1715	1388	420	145	565	1953
16	Panna	1048	459	1507	1507	933	255	189	444	1377
17	Tikangarh	973	547	1520	1520	955	343	370	713	1668
18	Mandsaur	1761	274	2035	2035	1907	244	76	320	2227
19	Ratlam	1077	231	1308	1308	1233	240	188	428	1661
20	Bastar	3880	4442	8322	8322	3918	250	1510	1760	5678
21	Bhind	933	668	1601	1601	1495	225	167	392	1887
22	Dewas	1134	17	1151	1151	1246	230	121	351	1597
23	Damoh	1206	47	1253	1253	935	220	239	459	1394
24	Datia	445	15	460	460	492	168	73	241	733
25	Jhabua	1357	2546	3903	3903	1647	438	1400	1838	3485
26	Khandwa	1068	70	1138	1138	1369	240	200	440	1809
27	Khargone	2171	1784	3955	3955	2037	230	1688	1918	3955
28	Mandla	2160	2554	4714	4714	2355	500	871	1371	3726
29	Morena	1406	943	2349	2349	2018	470	396	866	2884
30	Raipur	4033	218	4251	4251	4187	350	548	898	5085
31	Seoni	1613	115	1728	1728	1499	249	289	538	2037
32	Shajapur	1124	188	1312	1312	1325	100	103	203	1528
33	Shivpuri	1459	402	1861	1861	1390	206	468	674	2064
34	Vidisha	1624	223	1847	1847	1286	290	230	520	1806
35	Balaghat	1388	522	1910	1910	1942		352	352	2294
36	Gwalior	776	396	1172	1172	1692		386	386	2078
37	Bhopal	538	4	542	542	946		110	110	1056
38	Narsinghpur	1081	40	1121	1121	872		202	202	1074
39	Hoshangabad	1554	2	1556	1556	1489		136	136	1625
40	Indore	645	80	725	725	1445		120	120	1565
41	Chhindwada	1984	447	2431	2431	2285		446	446	2731
42	Ujjain	1135	2	1137	1137	1795		82	82	1877
43	Jabalpur	2400	201	2601	2601	2538		629	629	3167
44	Sagar	1843	80	1923	1923	1743		248	248	1991
45	Durg	1821	59	1880	1880	2365		93	93	2458
	Total	75785	36184	111969	111969	81267	10985	19289	30274	111541

* These facilities do not include private management schools, NFEs and Govt. Ashram Schools.

** In Districts Raigarh, Surguja, Dhar, Shahdol, Bastar, Jhabua and Mandla, all habitations have been provided with a primary schooling facility within 1 km. The fact that number of facilities are less than the total number of habitations is because of the presence of large number of small habitations clustered together within 1 km.

Reaching the Unreached : EGS Schools give Maximum Benefit to Disadvantaged Groups

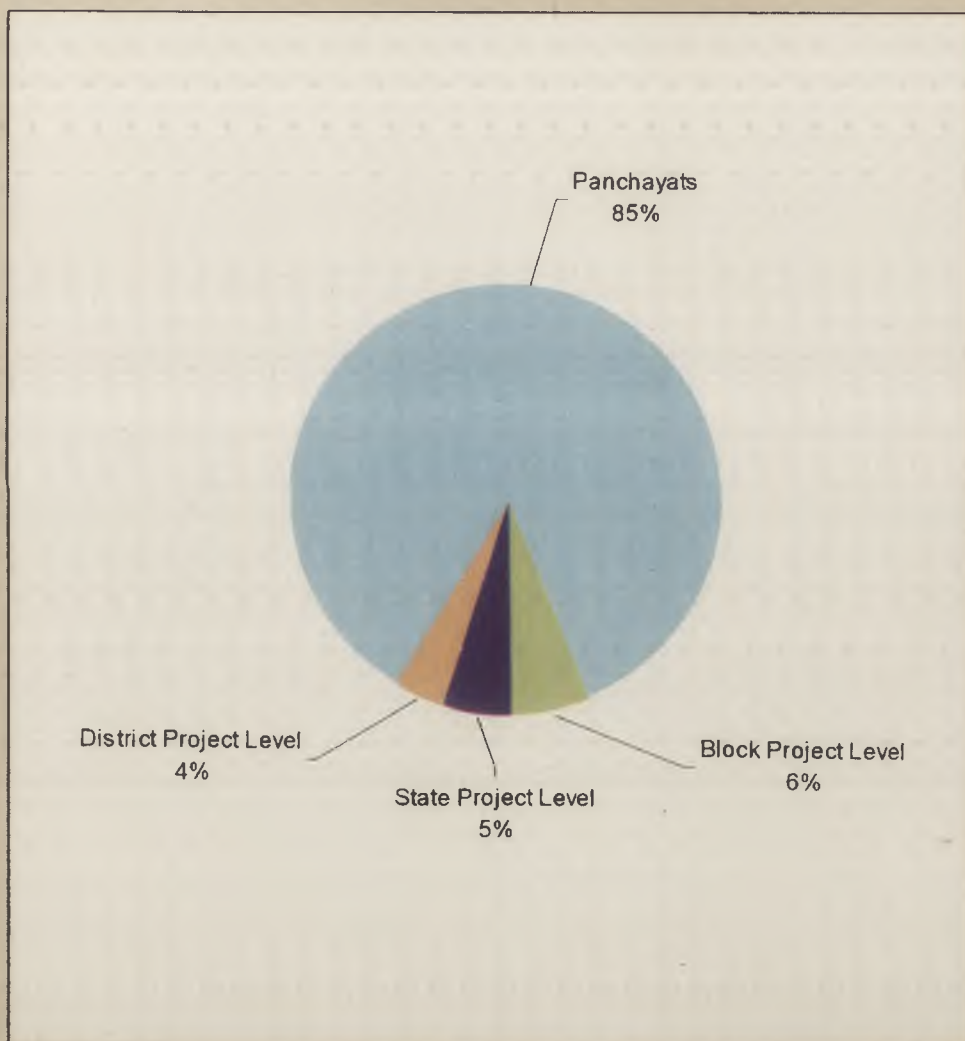
District	Tribal Population in %	EGS Schools	EGS Schools Located in Tribal Areas	Percentage of EGS Schools Located in Tribal Areas	Total Enrol.	ST Enrol.	ST as % of total enrolment	Girls Enrol.	Girls enrolment as % of total enrolment
Betul	37.5%	230	169	73%	7614	5590	73%	3645	48%
Raisen	14.4%	192	82	43%	7562	3232	43%	3610	48%
Rajgarh	3.3%	242	19	8%	10369	817	8%	4467	43%
Sehore	10.2%	70	24	34%	2769	945	34%	1240	45%
Bilaspur	23.0%	850	462	54%	33150	17901	54%	15581	47%
Raigarh	47.7%	646	390	60%	18586	11209	60%	9328	50%
Surguja	55.7%	1152	892	77%	36864	28385	77%	17326	47%
Guna	12.0%	457	169	37%	20449	7564	37%	8564	42%
Dhar	53.5%	867	807	93%	30345	28221	93%	13048	43%
Rajnandgaon	25.2%	118	78	67%	4062	2702	67%	1984	49%
Rewa	12.4%	332	106	32%	16783	5342	32%	8376	50%
Satna	13.0%	527	172	33%	24809	8094	33%	11961	48%
Shahdol	46.3%	766	465	61%	22214	13551	61%	10885	49%
Sidhi	30.4%	765	279	36%	32560	11861	36%	15367	47%
Chhatarpur	3.8%	145	30	20%	5957	1214	20%	2617	44%
Panna	14.9%	189	58	30%	8127	2438	30%	3657	45%
Tikamgarh	4.1%	370	48	13%	16938	2190	13%	7834	46%
Mandsaur	4.8%	76	9	11%	3479	394	11%	1647	47%
Ratlam	23.3%	188	140	75%	7204	5369	75%	3021	42%
Bhind	0.3%	167	26	15%	7397	1132	15%	3087	42%
Morena	5.6%	396	82	21%	21511	4458	21%	8916	41%
Shivpuri	11.3%	468	176	38%	20991	7888	38%	8765	42%
Datia	1.7%	73	8	11%	3360	381	11%	1362	41%
Mandla	60.3%	871	766	88%	30485	26827	88%	12499	41%
Seoni	37.0%	289	181	63%	8375	6281	75%	3936	47%
Vidisha	4.4%	230	18	8%	10096	1212	12%	4846	48%
Shajapur	2.4%	103	91	88%	4635	278	6%	2132	46%
Dewas	15.0%	121	91	75%	5203	2602	50%	2185	42%
Khandwa	26.8%	200	24	12%	8200	5248	64%	2706	33%
Damoh	12.4%	239	38	16%	9545	2864	30%	4104	43%
Raipur	18.3%	548	33	6%	19036	11041	58%	8947	47%
Khargoon	46.2%	1688	844	50%	47626	42387	89%	20479	43%
Jhabua	85.7%	1400	1330	95%	47322	42590	90%	20822	44%
Bastar	67.4%	1510	1253	83%	52850	48094	91%	23254	44%
Balaghat	21.9%	352	106	30%	12320	6653	54%	5421	44%
Gwalior	2.9%	386	116	30%	16424	3778	23%	6898	42%
Bhopal	3.1%	110	64	58%	3850	1001	26%	1502	39%
Narsinghpur	12.9%	202	48	24%	7070	2121	30%	3182	45%
Hoshangabad	17.4%	136	49	36%	4252	2466	58%	1956	46%
Indore	5.5%	120	18	15%	5384	700	13%	2477	46%
Chhindwara	34.5%	446	162	36%	13912	8625	62%	6121	44%
Ujjain	2.1%	82	4	5%	3036	243	8%	1366	45%
Jabalpur	17.9%	629	324	52%	20996	6299	30%	9238	44%
Sagar	8.5%	248	40	16%	10433	1878	18%	4591	44%
Durg	12.4%	93	34	37%	3243	908	28%	1654	51%
45 Districts	23.3%	19289	10322	54%	707391	394972	56%	316605	45%

Teachers' Training Registers Major Increase

Sno	District	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99 *
1	BETUL	1111	1776	2940	2063
2	RAISEN	1454	1454	2638	4107
3	RAJGARH	1479	1210	2253	1800
4	SEHORE	1140	850	2153	1317
5	BILASPUR	9850	11724	7455	8943
6	RAIGARH	5589	2595	4861	5392
7	SURGUJA	4000	2890	4362	4880
8	GUNA	2443	1858	2790	2751
9	DHAR	1303	1511	3097	2879
10	RAJNANDGAON	2280	1901	4153	3068
11	REWA	2353	1450	3351	1661
12	SATNA	1856	1573	2035	2475
13	SHAHDOL	3776	2450	4233	4137
14	SIDHI	1580	2551	3354	2162
15	CHHATARPUR	2427	1340	2692	2473
16	PANNA	1620	803	1607	1678
17	TIKAMGARH	3458	1023	2280	1674
18	MANDSAUR	1651	1528	3130	2365
19	RATLAM	1077	1087	2179	1729
20	BASTAR			6080	5262
21	BHIND			1789	2823
22	DEWAS			1969	2100
23	DAMOH			1253	1900
24	DATIA			969	975
25	JHABUA			1877	2816
26	KHANDWA			2202	2100
27	KHARGONE			3409	3796
28	MANDLA			4806	2258
29	MORENA			3171	2632
30	RAIPUR			7985	4813
31	SEONI			3147	3034
32	SHAJAPUR			1766	2244
33	SHIVPURI			2300	3200
34	VIDISHA			1896	1974
Total (34 Districts)		50447	41574	106182	99481

* This figure also includes the EGS Gurujis who were trained along with other teachers in June-July 1998 and this does not include over 20,000 Shiksha Karmis who will get trained in Sept'98.

Who handles Mission Funds : Role of Panchayats



आज हमारे प्रदेश की
हर बसाहट के एक किलोमीटर की दूरी पर
प्राथमिक शिक्षा सुविधा पहुंचाने का काम पूरा हुआ।
अब हमारा दायित्व है कि
हर बच्चे को शाला में पढने के लिये
प्रेरित करें क्योंकि शिक्षा हर बच्चे का अधिकार है।

20 अगस्त 1998

राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

मध्यप्रदेश शासन

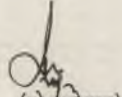
TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL DISTRICTS CERTIFYING PROVISION OF A SCHOOLING FACILITY WITHIN ONE KILOMETER OF EVERY HABITATION IN MADHYA PRADESH

प्रमाण पत्र
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन, सिवनी

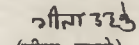


शिक्षा से प्रकाश

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि सिवनी जिले की "शत-प्रतिशत बसाहटों" में प्राथमिक शिक्षा सुविधा उपलब्ध करा दी गई है जिससे जिले के समस्त 6 से 11 वर्ष आयु समूह के सभी वर्गों के बालक एवं बालिकाएँ स्थानीय प्राथमिक शिक्षण संस्थान में नामांकित होकर प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।


(मो. सुलेमान)

कलेक्टर एवं
जिला मिशन संचालक
रा.गा.प्रा.शि.मि., जिला-सिवनी


(गीता उड़के)

अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत-सिवनी

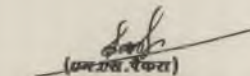
कार्यालय राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन, जिला-दमोह


क / डी.पी.ई.पी. / बि.ई. / 98 / 158 A

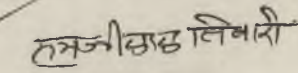
दमोह 13.7.98

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि शिक्षा के लोकव्यापीकरण की महत्ता को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए दमोह जिले के 'शत-प्रतिशत बसाहटों' में शिक्षा - सुविधा जुलाई 98 तक उपलब्ध करा ली गयी है, एवं उनका प्रभावीरूप से कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है जिससे जिले के समस्त 6 - 11 एवं 11 से 14 आयु समूह के सभी वर्गों के शत-प्रतिशत बालक एवं बालिकाएँ स्थायीय शिक्षण संस्थान में नामांकित होकर प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।


(प्र.प्र.क) मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत एवं
जिला परिवर्तन संचालक
रा.गा.प्रा.शि.मि., जिला-दमोह


(प्र.प्र.क) कलेक्टर एवं
जिला मिशन संचालक
रा.गा.प्रा.शि.मि., जिला - दमोह

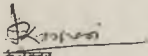

(रं. राजेंद्र लाल तिवारी)
अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत, दमोह

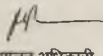
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन


प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- रायगढ़

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला रायगढ़ के अंतर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 5186 है। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केंद्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला - रायगढ़


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला - रायगढ़


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला - रायगढ़

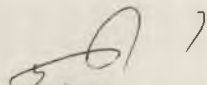
हमारा लक्ष्य इन वर्षों के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

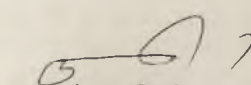
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन बैतूल

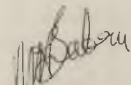
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला-बैतूल

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला बैतूल के अंतर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/डाना) 1737 है। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट व 1 कि.मी.की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केंद्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला-बैतूल


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत बैतूल
जिला बैतूल


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
बैतूल

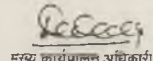
सबके लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा सुविधा

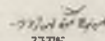
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला-

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 1880 हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केंद्र/प्राथमिक शाला/औपचारिकतर शिक्षा केंद्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है। शिक्षा गारंटी योजना के तहत कुल 113 केंद्र तैयारित हैं।


कलेक्टर
जिला


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला

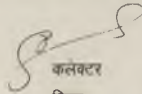
हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

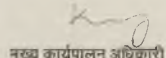
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

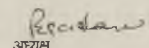
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- बिनातपुर

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला बिनातपुर के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 5841 हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केंद्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकतर शिक्षा केंद्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला: बिनातपुर

हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

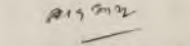
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

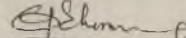
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- सीधी

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला ...सीधी... के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) ...2683... हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला-सीधी


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला-सीधी


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला-सीधी

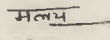
हमारा लक्ष्य हर वर्षों के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

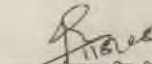
सबके लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा सुविधा

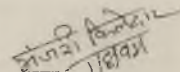
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला-

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला नरसिंहपुर... के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 44-मन्वक्षेत्र 0777.15 है। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला नरसिंहपुर


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला नरसिंहपुर


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला नरसिंहपुर


हमारा लक्ष्य हर वर्षों के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

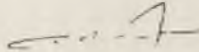
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला सिन्धवाड़ा

प्रमाण पत्र
=====

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला सिन्धवाड़ा के अंतर्गत कुल बसाहट {समर/टोला/पारा/कणिया} 2431... है।
पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गांव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि०मी० की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र
प्राथमिक शाला/ औपचारिकत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कमिश्नर
सिन्धवाड़ा


मुख्य कार्यालय अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत सिन्धवाड़ा


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत सिन्धवाड़ा

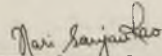
सबके लिए प्राथमिक शिक्षा सुविधा


प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला -सागर

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि, जिला सागर के अंतर्गत पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गांव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि०
मी० की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/औपचारिकत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र
के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई हैं /


कमिश्नर
जिला-सागर


मुख्य कार्यालय अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला-सागर


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला-सागर


समस्त लक्ष्य हर बच्चे को सिले प्राथमिक शिक्षा

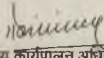
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

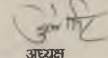
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला-

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रामाणित किया जाता है कि जिला मन्देशौर के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) ... 2035 ... हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला मन्देशौर


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत मन्देशौर
जिला - मन्देशौर


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला

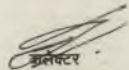
हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

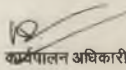
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन


प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- दरभंगा

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रामाणित किया जाता है कि जिला दरभंगा के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) ... 1215 ... हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला दरभंगा


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला दरभंगा


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला दरभंगा

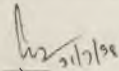
हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा


राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन


प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- दतिया

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रामाणित किया जाता है कि जिला दतिया के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 460 हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/पैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला - दतिया


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला - दतिया


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला - दतिया


हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे को शिक्षा प्राथमिक शिक्षा


राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

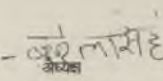
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- गुना मध्य प्रदेश

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रामाणित किया जाता है कि जिला गुना के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 2870 हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/पैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला - गुना


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला - गुना


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला - गुना

हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे को शिक्षा प्राथमिक शिक्षा

सबके लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा सुविधा

प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला - इन्दौर

प्रमाण - पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला इन्दौर के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया)725..... है। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गांव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि. मी. की परिधि में शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।

कलेक्टर
जिला इन्दौर

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत,
जिला इन्दौर

अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला इन्दौर

हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चों के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला - सरगुजा

प्रमाण-पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला सरगुजा के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 823 है। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गांव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि. मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।

(राजेश चतुर्वेदी)
कलेक्टर
जिला-सरगुजा

(राज कमल)
मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत सरगुजा


(निर्वसो कुजूर)
अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत सरगुजा


हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चों के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा


राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला-मंडला/डिण्डीरी

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला मंडला/डिण्डीरी के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 4714 हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गांव एवं बसाहट की। कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/ प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेतर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर/मिशन संचालक
जिला - मंडला/डिण्डीरी


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला-मंडला/डिण्डीरी



अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला-मंडला/डिण्डीरी

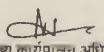
सबके लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा सुविधा

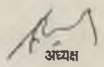
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- उन्मैन.

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला ... उन्मैन ... के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) ... 1135 ... हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गांव एवं बसाहट की। कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/औपचारिकेतर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला उन्मैन


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत उन्मैन
जिला उन्मैन


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत उन्मैन
जिला उन्मैन.



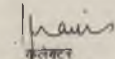
हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

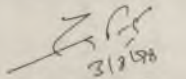
सबके लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा सुविधा

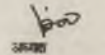
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- भोपाळ

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला भोपाळ के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 541 है। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केंद्र/प्राथमिक शाला/ओपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केंद्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कुलेक्टर
जिला-भोपाळ


31/7/20
मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला- भोपाळ


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला- भोपाळ


हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

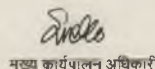
सबके लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा सुविधा

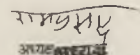
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला-

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला रवा गिर के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 805 है। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केंद्र/प्राथमिक शाला/ओपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केंद्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कुलेक्टर
जिला-रवा गिर


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत-रवा गिर
जिला

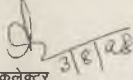
हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

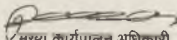
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

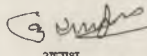
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- राजगढ़

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला .RAJGARH. के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया)1749..... है। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेतर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला राजगढ़


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला राजगढ़


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला राजगढ़

हमारा लक्ष्य इन वर्षों के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

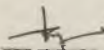
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

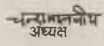
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- सीहोर

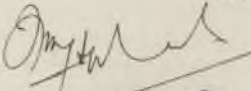
प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला ...सीहोर... के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया)1239..... है। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेतर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।

कलेक्टर
जिला सीहोर


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला सीहोर


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला सीहोर



जिला सीहोर


राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

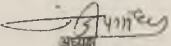
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- राबनादगाँव

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला राबनादगाँव के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 2390 है। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला - राबनादगाँव


20/11/18
मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला - राबनादगाँव


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला - राबनादगाँव


हमारा लक्ष्य है नब्बे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा


राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

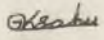
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- रायपुर

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला रायपुर के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 4261 है। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला रायपुर


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला रायपुर


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला रायपुर

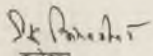
हमारा लक्ष्य है नब्बे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

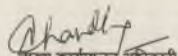
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

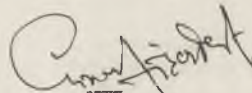
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- रायसेन

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला रायसेन के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 1718 है। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गोंव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला - रायसेन


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला - रायसेन


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला - रायसेन

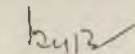
हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

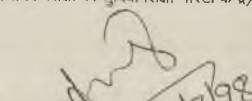
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

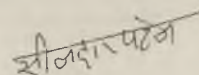
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला-

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला खरसौन के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 2163+1792 है। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गोंव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला खरसौन


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला खरसौन


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला खरसौन


हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

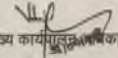
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

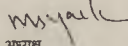
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- विदिशा (म.प्र.)

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला विदिशा... के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 1847..... हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा-शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला-विदिशा


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला-विदिशा


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला-विदिशा

इसका अर्थ इस वर्ष के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

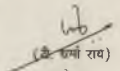
सबके लिए प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा


राजीव गाँधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन शहडोल (मध्य प्रदेश)

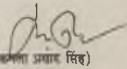
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला शहडोल

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला शहडोल के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 4118 है। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा/वैकल्पिक शाला केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गयी है।


(के.एस. राय)
कलेक्टर
जिला शहडोल (म. प्र.)


(मजरा दुबे)
मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत, शहडोल (म. प्र.)

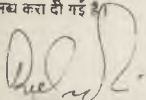

(कमला प्रसाद सिंह)
अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत, शहडोल (म. प्र.)

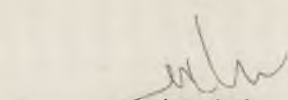
सबके लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा सुविधा

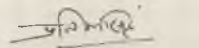
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- अलीपुर

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला अलीपुर के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 2600 है। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला अलीपुर


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला अलीपुर


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला अलीपुर

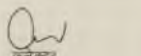
हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे को तिरु प्राथमिक शिक्षा

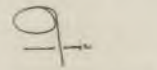
सबके लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा सुविधा

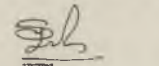
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला-

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला होशंगाबाद के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 1556 है। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला होशंगाबाद


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला - होशंगाबाद


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला होशंगाबाद

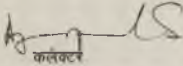
हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे को तिरु प्राथमिक शिक्षा

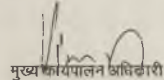
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

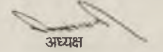
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- टीकमगढ़

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रामाणित किया जाता है कि जिला टीकमगढ़ के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 1520 हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला टीकमगढ़


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला टीकमगढ़


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला टीकमगढ़

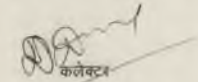
हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

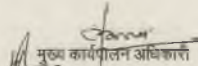
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन


प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला-रीवा

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रामाणित किया जाता है कि जिला रीवा के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 3638 हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला - रीवा


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला - रीवा


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला - रीवा

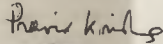
हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

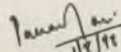
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

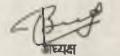
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला-

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रामाणित किया जाता है कि जिला ... के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) ... 8322 ... हैं। पात्रता अनुसार सम्स्त गाँव एवं बसाहटों 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला ...


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला ...


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला ...

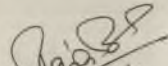
हमारा स्वयं हर वर्षों के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

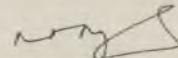
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

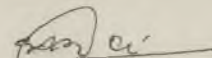
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- ...

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रामाणित किया जाता है कि जिला ... के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) ... 3107 ... हैं। पात्रता अनुसार सम्स्त गाँव एवं बसाहटों की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला ...


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला ...


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला ...

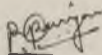
हमारा स्वयं हर वर्षों के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

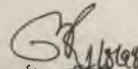
सबके लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा सुविधा

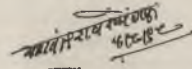
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- बालाघाट

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला बालाघाट के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 1910 हैं। पात्रता अनुसार सम्स्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/औपचारिकतर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


जलेजदार
जिला- बालाघाट


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला- बालाघाट


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला - बालाघाट


एक सप्ताह हर वर्ष में जिले प्राथमिक शिक्षा

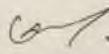
राजीव गाँधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन, जिला-सतना

प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण

प्रमाण-पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला सतना के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) ... 2528 ... पात्रता अनुसार सम्स्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकतर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


मिशनसंचालक/कलेक्टर
जिला-सतना म.प्र.


मुख्यकार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत सतना म.प्र.


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत सतना म.प्र.

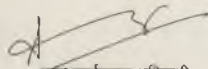
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन


प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- भाबुआ

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला ... भाबुआ ... के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) ... 3903 ... हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला भाबुआ


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत भाबुआ
जिला भाबुआ


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत भाबुआ
जिला भाबुआ

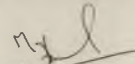
हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

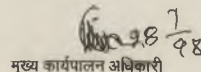
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

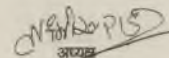
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला-

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला ... इलाहाबाद ... के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) ... 1308 ... हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला इलाहाबाद


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला

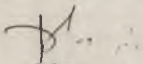
हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

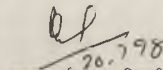
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

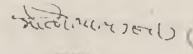
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापारण जिला-

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला खण्डवा के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 1138 हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गोंव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेतर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला खण्डवा


20.7.98
मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला खण्डवा


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला खण्डवा

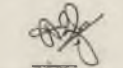
हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

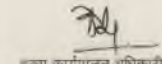
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

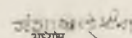
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापारण जिला- देवास

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला देवास के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 11.5 हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गोंव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेतर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला देवास


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला देवास


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला देवास

हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

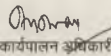
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन


प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला-मुरैना

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रामाणित किया जाता है कि जिला मुरैना के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 2349 हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला - मुरैना


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला - मुरैना


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला - मुरैना

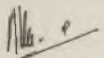
इसका अर्थ है कि सभी के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

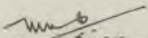
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

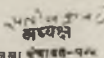
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला-प्रतापगढ़

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रामाणित किया जाता है कि जिला प्रतापगढ़ के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 1507 हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एवं बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


कलेक्टर
जिला
मिशन संचालक
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन
जिला-प्रतापगढ़ (म-50)


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन-प्रतापगढ़
जिला पंचायत
जिला


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत-प्रतापगढ़
आयुक्त (म-50)
जिला पंचायत
जिला

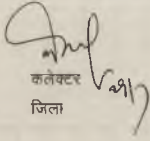
इसका अर्थ है कि सभी के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

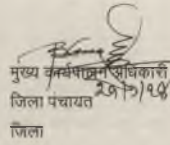
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

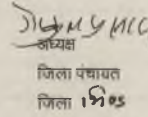
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला- भिण्ड.

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रामाणित किया जाता है कि जिला भिण्ड..... के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 1601..... हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव एव बसाहट की 1 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/वैकल्पिक शाला/औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई हैं।


कलेक्टर
जिला


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला 19105

हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा

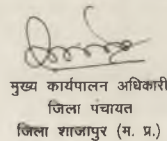
राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

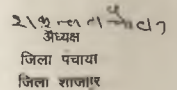
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला - शाजापुर (म. प्र.)

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला शाजापुर (म. प्र.) के अंतर्गत कुल बसाहट (मजरा/टोला/पारा/फलिया) 9392 हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गाँव व बसाहट की 9 कि.मी. की परिधि में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधा, शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र/प्राथमिक शाला/ वैकल्पिक शाला/ औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई हैं।


कलेक्टर
जिला शाजापुर


मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत
जिला शाजापुर (म. प्र.)


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत
जिला शाजापुर


हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा


राजीव गांधी प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिशन

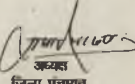
प्राथमिक शिक्षा का लोक व्यापीकरण जिला-शिवपुरी

प्रमाण-पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिला शिवपुरी के अन्तर्गत कुल बसाहट ग्राम (मजरा/टोला /पारा / फलिया) 1861 हैं। पात्रता अनुसार समस्त गांव एवं बसाहट की 1 किलोमीटर की परिधि में प्राथमिकता की सुविधा शिक्षा गारंटी केन्द्र / प्राथमिक शाला / वैकल्पिक शाला / औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा केन्द्र के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।


डिस्ट्रिक्ट
जिला शिवपुरी


मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी
जिला पंचायत,
जिला शिवपुरी


अध्यक्ष
जिला पंचायत,
जिला शिवपुरी

हमारा लक्ष्य हर बच्चे के लिये प्राथमिक शिक्षा



RAJIV GANDHI WATERSHED MANAGEMENT MISSION

1. Demonstrating a model for environmental turnaround and poverty reduction in Madhya Pradesh through the Watershed Management Mission

The Mission attempted to integrate concerns of poverty reduction and environmental regeneration through a strategy of participatory watershed management. The Mission was premised on the understanding that the livelihood security crisis that people faced in environmentally degraded lands was the result of a distortion in the relationship between people and their natural resource base. It recognised that technocentric regeneration programmes that visualised picture post-card environmental changes were unrealistic and instead transformation could be worked only by strategies that addressed peoples' livelihood concerns. Therefore the Mission adopted direct participation by the people as a key strategy.

The situation was opportune for such a strategy because wage-employment oriented public programmes like Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and resource reconstruction programmes like the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) has both advocated a watershed based plan for environment management. The Government of India suggested that fifty percent of all EAS funds could be used for watershed development and this greening of anti-poverty investment provided the much needed financial support to the Mission idea of Madhya Pradesh. With funds thus available, technical resources were pooled at district and below-district levels leading to the creation of labour-intensive participatory model of integrated watershed management.

Fundamental differences were made by the Mission in the area of institutional arrangements. Degraded lands were identified in geographical units of 5000-10000 in consultative fora and designated as Milli watersheds. Each Milli watershed was then divided into Micro watershed units of 500 to 1000 hectares according to topographic conditions. People within this geographical area were organised into different groups according to the problems identified by them. Each micro watershed hence has User Groups for the landed, Self-Help Groups for the landless and Thrift and Credit Groups for Women. Representatives of these groups and the local panchayat formulated an action plan for the economic and environmental rehabilitation of the area. The plans thus formulated by the watershed committees get approved at the district level and the funds for execution get transferred directly to these committees. A Project Implementation Officer at the milli watershed level catalyses technical and financial support for the watershed committees within the milli watershed.

The Mission has in the last four years grown to be India's largest watershed management programme. Initially targeted to cover 12 lakh hectares it has already expanded to cover 33.9 lakh hectares which amount to over 1 percent of India's land. An area of 12 lakh hectares has already been treated using soil and water conservation measures. Over 5000 watershed committees are executing works in 7827 villages. Over 5300 Thrift and Credit Groups of women have started operating in the state. In Jhabua alone 1748 such groups have generated savings of Rs. 3.5 crores.

2. Highlights of Mission Performance

- Mission now works in 7827 villages and in an area covering 33.91 lakh hectares
- Soil and moisture conservation works have been completed in 12 lakh hectares of land.
- 30344 User Groups and Self-help Groups formed in watersheds
- 5304 Women Thrift and Credit Groups operational with a saving of over Rs. 4.15 crore
- Over Rs. 3 crore has been voluntarily contributed by the User Groups for maintenance of the structures constructed.
- In over 3000 villages there has been an increase in the ground water levels.

Bairani Kuldi

"Bairani Kuldi" literally means Womens' Bank. Over 25000 women have come together to organise 1748 Women and Thrift Groups in the district of Jhabua and have accumulated a saving of Rs. 3.5 crore. What started as an alternative to the exploitative system of rural credit in the informal sector is now well on way to becoming a movement to empower women. The principles on which Bairani Kuldi groups operate are democratic, simple, flexible and lend themselves to consumer friendly solutions.

The Women and Thrift Groups in Jhabua sponsor as many as 38 activities ranging from agricultural credit, small income generating activities, to small consumer loans. The activities of the group has increased the awareness amongst its members, made them economically self reliant and more capable of combating vagaries of nature.

The fact that the banks in the district have loaned Rs. 30 lakhs to 116 Bairani Kuldi groups for agricultural activity is an indication of the increasing confidence in the repaying capabilities of these groups.

3. Continuing Challenges for the Mission

The Mission has demonstrated a model for environmental turnaround of some of the most degraded areas of the state. It has leveraged funds from the portfolio of anti-poverty investment in EAS and DPAP towards poorest areas and poorest people. It has therefore become a very well targeted programme for poverty reduction. The improvement of the resource base effected through this Mission has resulted in improvements in agricultural productivity, greater availability of bio-mass and recharge of ground water.

The challenge before the Mission is to sustain investment into watershed management in the context of competing demands for the same pool of funds available under EAS which presently finances the programme. In the pages that follow we present the results of a study conducted by the National Remote Sensing Agency in the watersheds of Jhabua that proves the regeneration of the environment with implications for productivity. By demonstrating these results, the Mission hopes to persuade policy makers to invest in this area of work. The Mission has recently restructured its institutional structure at the apex level into a Society under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister with several experts represented in the governing body to strengthen the facilitating environment for policy.

The Mission has also taken up the challenge work from below to create a policy environment favourable for sound environmental management. The work of the Mission needs to be complemented by policy reform for sound water management. People should create the pressure for such reform. The Mission proposes to undertake preparation of block-level "*Peoples' Water Reports*" by watershed committees working together with selected NGOs in 50 selected blocks. The report will begin with the selected watershed and move on to map the problem in all villages of the block. This Report will be presented to the elected representative of the Legislative Assembly requesting for policy reform. Through this exercise an environmental consciousness is sought to be created among people, make elected panchayat leadership friends of the watershed programme and engineer a debate in the countryside about the environmental situation and what needs to be done.

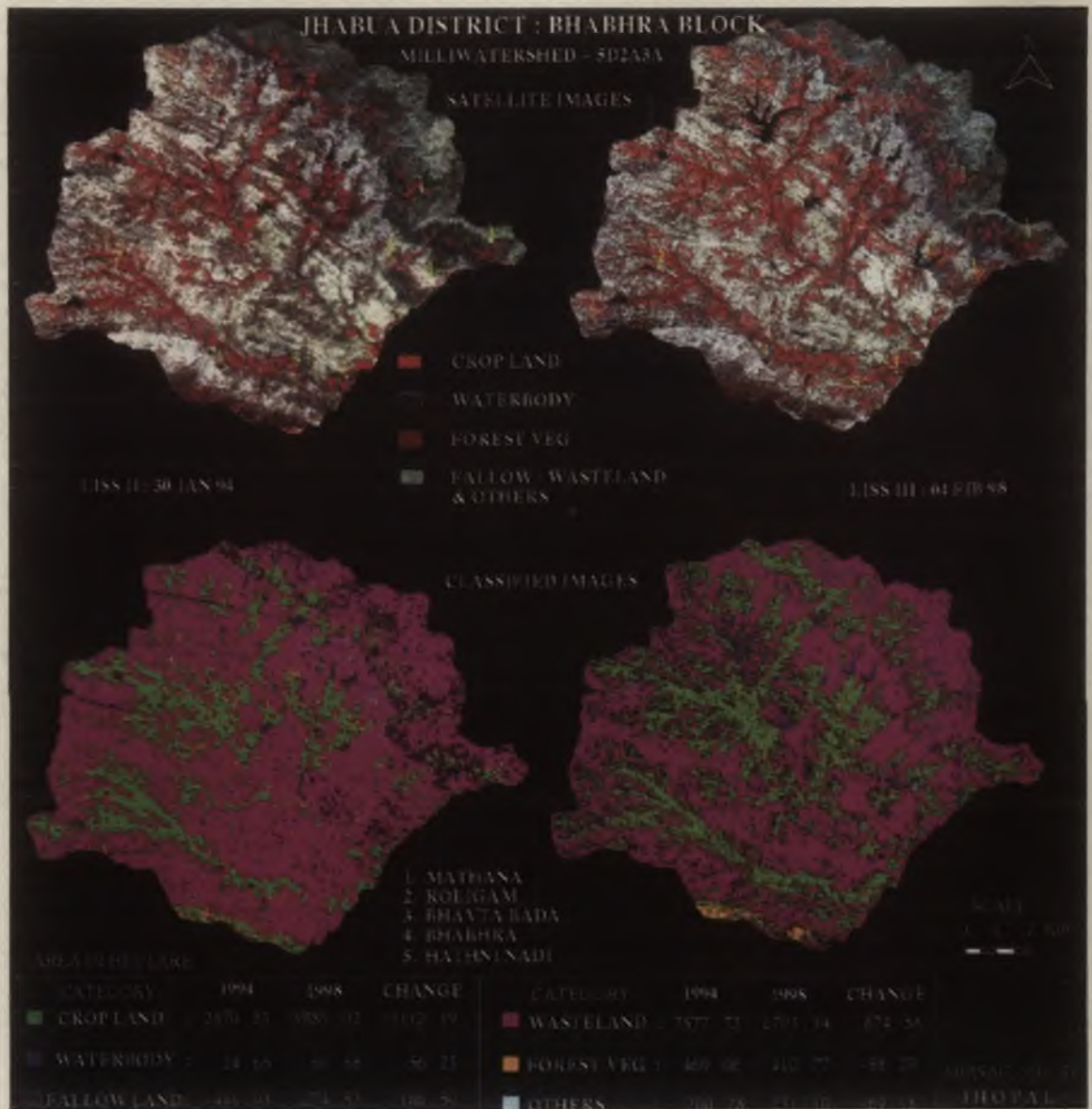
The Mission after four years has come to a stage where it confronts issues of inequity in the water management policy. The present water policy regime allows anyone with access to capital and technology to mine the resource of water through tubewells etc. Now when the conservation of that water has been effected through collective action should not individual rights to appropriate that water be restrained? The Mission proposes to argue for allowing communities who have come together as watershed committees to be given powers to regulate the drawal of water from those watersheds. A new community-regulated water management policy can get experimented starting with the watersheds where work has been completed.

The Mission is to be seen as complementing efforts at increasing agricultural productivity in the state through improvement of degraded lands. For the Mission to be successful it is imperative that the efforts of the departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forests are streamlined in a manner that contributes to synergy.

RAJIV GANDHI MISSION FOR WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

STATUS OF WATERSHED PROJECT

S.N.	District	No. of Milli WS Selected			No. of Micro WS Selected			No. of Villages Selected			Area Selected for Treatment (in ha.)			Expenditure (Cumulative)		
		DPAP	EAS	Total	DPAP	EAS	Total	DPAP	EAS	Total	DPAP	EAS	Total	DPAP	EAS	Total
1	BALAGHAT	-	13	13	-	96	96	-	96	96	-	46066.00	46066.00	-	221.75	221.75
2	BASTAR	12	32	44	66	194	260	84	247	331	66620.00	192825.00	259445.00	494.31	646.07	1140.38
3	BETUL	10	10	20	152	105	257	130	141	271	61928.00	77388.00	139316.00	879.96	724.90	1604.86
4	BHIND	3	8	11	26	73	99	39	127	166	19193.28	60451.19	79644.47	50.94	56.52	107.46
5	BHOPAL	-	2	2	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	5000.00	5000.00	-	7.12	7.12
6	BILASPUR	10	6	16	105	61	166	320	159	479	86050.00	47700.00	133750.00	588.09	272.21	860.30
7	CHHATARPUR	-	16	16	-	103	103	-	68	68	-	39000.00	39000.00	-	211.67	211.67
8	CHINDWADA	16	21	37	112	136	248	124	146	270	60752.00	76903.00	137655.00	417.76	614.46	1032.22
9	DAMOH	3	10	13	16	73	89	17	75	92	8362.00	38604.55	46966.55	159.16	204.68	363.84
10	DATIA	-	2	2	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	5000.00	5000.00	-	0.00	-
11	DEWAS	4	9	13	24	37	61	31	39	70	18075.00	23245.00	41320.00	87.63	145.26	232.89
12	DHAR	8	13	21	43	88	131	64	123	187	28182.20	65717.14	93899.34	307.38	575.63	883.01
13	DURG	2	12	14	15	116	131	28	172	200	9557.52	68138.71	77696.23	119.11	782.20	901.31
14	GUINA	7	15	22	100	191	291	162	233	395	55656.00	98552.00	154208.00	518.22	434.89	953.11
15	GWALIOR	-	5	5	-	38	38	-	42	42	-	25108.53	25108.53	-	4.40	4.40
16	HOSHANGABAD	-	8	8	-	66	66	-	71	71	-	35339.00	35339.00	-	171.21	171.21
17	INDORE	-	5	5	-	36	36	-	42	42	-	20475.00	20475.00	-	139.66	139.66
18	JABALPUR	2	25	27	17	257	274	18	399	417	8083.00	170814.00	178897.00	86.93	668.78	755.71
19	JHABUA	15	15	30	87	91	178	124	112	236	45707.00	56906.00	102613.00	540.65	608.67	1149.32
20	KHANDWA	7	22	29	38	127	165	42	131	173	29387.89	93199.69	122587.58	189.50	514.93	704.43
21	KHARGONE	11	16	27	41	94	135	49	125	174	29295.00	59219.00	88514.00	407.12	400.46	807.58
22	MAINDLA	-	32	32	-	161	161	-	500	500	-	117565.00	117565.00	-	805.68	805.68
23	MAINDSAUR	-	8	8	-	40	40	-	42	42	-	41855.00	41855.00	-	62.34	62.34
24	MORENA	-	14	14	-	11	11	-	22	22	-	6025.00	6025.00	-	46.59	46.59
25	NARSINGHPUR	-	10	10	-	52	52	-	59	59	-	31914.00	31914.00	-	290.75	290.75
26	PANNA	6	8	14	18	30	48	55	79	134	33630.00	36503.00	70133.00	108.83	148.36	257.19
27	RAIGARH	-	23	23	-	198	198	-	378	378	-	149779.00	149779.00	-	612.64	612.64
28	RAIPUR	-	34	34	-	254	254	-	390	390	-	164000.00	164000.00	-	1431.11	1431.11
29	RAISENI	3	4	7	36	38	74	79	50	129	20052.73	38500.37	58553.10	143.19	204.55	347.74
30	RAJGARH	3	12	15	17	48	65	64	118	182	12000.00	42000.00	54000.00	201.36	122.44	323.80
31	RAJNANDGAON	6	14	20	47	123	170	76	207	283	29811.58	71653.33	101464.91	264.49	659.62	924.11
32	RATLAM	1	13	14	2	44	46	6	81	87	2500.00	32496.81	34996.81	72.75	160.79	233.54
33	REWA	4	10	14	15	23	38	49	52	101	9290.54	16240.00	25530.54	146.08	236.82	382.90
34	SAGAR	-	24	24	-	136	136	-	177	177	-	77803.00	77803.00	-	336.79	336.79
35	SATNA	-	13	13	-	95	95	-	179	179	-	64427.32	64427.32	-	290.33	290.33
36	SEHORE	-	7	7	-	48	48	-	52	52	-	22671.00	22671.00	-	186.21	186.21
37	SEONI	10	16	26	79	138	217	177	279	456	40256.00	71519.00	111775.00	353.92	455.65	809.57
38	SHAHDOL	6	12	18	29	66	95	50	110	160	29999.75	52668.26	82668.02	269.13	940.47	1209.60
39	SHAJAPUR	2	2	4	16	13	29	16	13	29	5500.00	6000.00	11500.00	93.78	83.63	177.41
40	SHIVPURI	6	8	14	33	18	51	53	46	99	30570.00	37398.00	67968.00	256.26	300.40	556.66
41	SIDHI	8	8	16	42	74	116	106	146	252	28251.00	45969.00	74220.00	168.33	300.16	468.49
42	SURGUJA	-	24	24	-	156	156	-	216	216	-	100000.00	100000.00	-	620.25	620.25
43	TIKAMGARH	-	11	11	-	30	30	-	9	9	-	37025.00	37025.00	-	73.92	73.92
44	UJJAIN	-	6	6	-	30	30	-	32	32	-	35000.00	35000.00	-	49.91	49.91
45	VIDISHA	-	7	7	-	35	35	-	59	59	-	17950.00	17950.00	-	96.73	96.73
	TOTAL	165	585	750	1176	3863	5039	1963	5864	7827	768710.49	2622613.90	3391324.40	6924.88	15921.6	22846.49

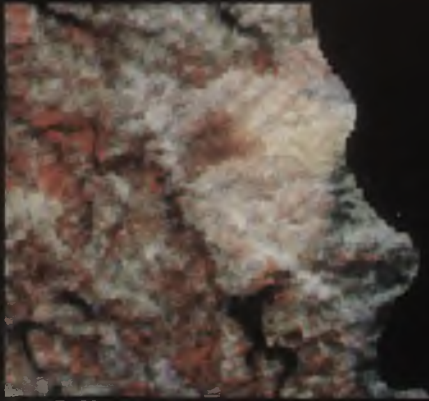


Indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources for last several decades has led Jhabua district to a point of no return. In 1994, watershed development activities were started under the aegis of Rajiv Gandhi Mission. In the last 4 years nearly 22% of the total geographical area of the district has been covered under the activities of the Mission.

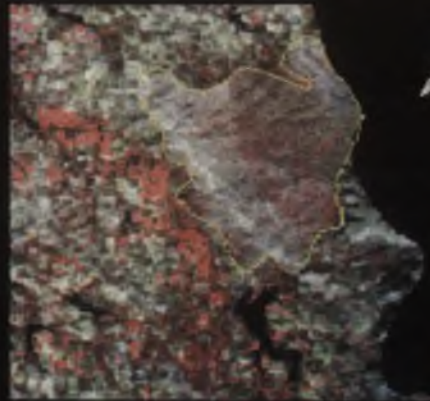
An impact evaluation study using an unbiased and objective technique was overdue. Remote Sensing Application Centre was asked to use IRS satellite data to evaluate work done in areas where watershed development activities have been going on for nearly 4 years. Random selection of such areas was made and 9 Milli watersheds covering an area of 33,000 hectare was taken up for the study.

The images given above show the pre watershed activity status and post watershed activity status of Milli watershed 5D2A3A in Bhabhra block. The area of the milli watershed is 11,514 hectare and the classified image clearly reflects the increase in Rabi areas, waterbodies and decrease in wasteland and fallow lands.

HATHIPAWA P.F. OF JHABUA DISTRICT



LISS II : 17 DEC 93



LISS III : 15 DEC 97



INCREASE IN GRASS COVER

RSAC, MPCST BHOPAL

The processed satellite images shown above are the enlarged view of part of Milli watershed 5E2A6B in Jhabua block picked up for impact evaluation study by Remote Sensing Application Centre.

The degraded forest patch in the December 1993 image is in sharp contrast to the image of December 1997. Large scale fodder development activities taken up by the community under Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management are visible as distinctive tone difference, in that area in the December 1997 image.

MISSIONS IN BASIC HEALTH CARE



Mission on Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases

Mission for Elimination of Iodine Deficiency Disorders

Two relatively smaller tasks minor only in terms of attention by the public health administration and not in terms of their urgency were chosen as Missions.

1. RAJIV GANDHI MISSION ON CONTROL OF DIARRHOEAL DISEASES

Target set for Mission on Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases in 1994: Reduce diarrhoeal deaths by 30 % by 1997 and by 70 % by 2000 to have an impact on reduction of infant mortality.

Work Done in Four Years: Diarrhoeal death rate(Case Fatality Rate) reduces from 2 in 1994 to 0.34 in 1997 indicating a reduction of 83 percent.

The Mission on Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases sought to address the area of health education, sanitation and safe water consciousness to prevent deaths on account of diarrhoea. It was estimated that 28 % of Madhya Pradesh's high infant mortality was on account of easily preventable diarrhoeal diseases. This situation existed because of a grey area of relative inaction that lay between two chairs of implementing bureaucracies- the Public Health Engineering system which was to ensure supply of safe water and the Public Health department which intervened through curative measures when epidemics were reported. The area of missing action in terms of educating people on use of safe water, on causes and prevention of waterborne diseases was taken up as the Mission to be worked through intersectoral coordination and community action.

The Mission undertook a series of campaigns on the theme of safe water and health. In 1995 through a major state-wide societal mobilisation on oral rehydration therapy the Mission brought into its fold the entire range of panchayat leadership in the state. ORT depots were created in over 60,000 villages through this mobilisation. This was followed up by a detailed mapping of high-risk villages which frequently reported cases of water-borne diseases. 11086 such villages were identified for targeted action. The second phase of the campaign in 1997 was directed to these villages and using water quality testing kits an intensive communication exercise was done in all these villages. This included ensuring adequate points of safe water supply, health education on prevention of water borne diseases and domestic management of diarrhoea. In the third phase of the campaign in 1998 this exercise was scaled up to cover all the over seventy thousand villages and urban shanties in 6 major cities of the state. Consequent reduction in case fatality rate is given below

**DIARRHOEA CASES, DEATHS AND CASE FATALITY RATE IN
MADHYA PRADESH: 1991-1998**

Year	No. Of Cases	No. of Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
1991	1,40,794	4,387	3.1
1992	58,486	1,337	2.1
1993	70,450	1,200	1.7
1994	1,44,151	2,928	2.0
1995	1,58,879	1,737	1.1
1996	1,78,819	1,528	0.85
1997	1,78,819	610	0.34

Our own assessment of this Mission is that now that it has created the required safe water consciousness, the Mission can be wound up and health education through water-testing and other means become a regular practice in the departments of Public Health, Public Health Engineering and local bodies. It is a heartening trend that after the state-wide campaign of 1998, Non-Governmental organisations have come forward to take on safe water campaigns on their own.

The Mission by focussing both government attention and community attention on this area has served its purpose and can be merged with an activated Sanitation Mission.



2. RAJIV GANDHI MISSION ON ELIMINATION OF IODINE DEFICIENCY DISORDERS

Target set in 1994: Universalise use of iodised salt to eliminate iodine deficiency disorders by 1996

Work Done: Mission universalises use of iodised salt and achieves target 11 months ahead of schedule. Independent evaluation by the International Council for Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders confirms universal use and confers an award on the Chief Minister and the Mission.

The Mission on Elimination of Iodine Deficiency Disorders focussed on a major health problem affecting the indigenous people or tribes in the state. This area of activity was again considered marginal in the public health system and by converging action in an intersectoral way the Mission sought to achieve universal use of iodised salt in the state. The Mission intervened at both supply and demand levels. A major communication campaign with focus on school children and panchayat leadership was organised. In parallel the salt traders of the state were mobilised to commit themselves through a public declaration that they would trade only in iodised salt

The civil supplies department of the government also introduced iodised salt to be sold through the public distribution system in the state. The intensive campaign helped the Mission to achieve its target of universal use eleven months ahead of schedule. The Mission was closed by handing it over to the community in January 1996 after an independent evaluation of the International Council for Iodine Deficiency Disorders confirmed universal use. The Mission also received an award from the ICCIDD for this work and this short-term win was important in both motivating the other Missions and reaffirming the Mission mode of time-bound delivery.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CONTROL OF IODINE DEFICIENCY DISORDERS (ICCIDD)

CITATION

International council for Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (ICCIDD) recognizes the achievement of government of Madhya Pradesh and Shri Digvijay Singh, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh for their exemplary and pioneering efforts in achieving Universal salt Iodization and progress towards sustaining elimination of Iodine Deficiency disorders. ...

Iodine Deficiency Disorders refer to a variety of health problems caused by insufficient iodine in the diet. Iodine is an essential nutrient for thyroid function, and through it, for normal human growth and development, particularly of the brain and intellectual capacities.....

In 1994 the Madhya Pradesh Government launched seven technology missions prioritising certain 'thrust areas' in development. The Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Elimination of Iodine Deficiency Disorders was one of them. Its objectives were to ensure the availability of adequately iodized salt in all villages and towns of the state by the end of 1996 and to create an awareness of the importance of iodine and the disorders caused by its deficiency. The programme succeeded as it combined scientific insight, social commitment and political will. It would not have been possible without the support extended by the Chief Minister Shri Digvijay Singh, who ensured popular support to the programme...

The success of the programme in Madhya Pradesh is an outstanding model for other states of India and for other countries in the world where IDD persists. It is a beacon of hope for all communities that suffer, unknowingly from mental and physical disorders, where commitment to achieving health for all is a matter of working together. For a better and more secure future. Living secure in the knowledge that health cannot take a back seat to the economic development of a nation. Both go hand in hand. The achievement of one goal is not possible without the other-neither now, nor in the future.

Dr. B. S. Hetzel
Chairman, ICCIDD

Dr. F. Delange
Executive Director

Dr. C.S. Pandav
Regional Coordinator

3. Challenges Ahead

While addressing issues of basic health care, Missions encountered the inadequacies of rural health care and so piloted a scheme of barefoot doctors or Jan Swastya Rakshaks. This was an effort at capacity building in the community for basic health needs and not seen as an extending arm of the health department. Under the scheme, one person from each village was to be selected by the panchayat and trained at the Public Health centre for six months on basic health care. The Jan Swastya Rakshak could then begin to provide basic health care in the village for which services the community would pay. In the two years since the scheme is in operation over 20,000 Jan Swastya Rakshaks have come up in the state.






राजीव गांधी जायंटीन अत्यता रोड त्रिवारण मिशन



भोपाल घोषणा-पत्र

- 31 मार्च 1995 के पश्चात् प्रदेश में समुदायिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का अभाव है।
- 31 मार्च 1995 के पश्चात् जो भी स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता हैं वे सब स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को छोड़कर अन्य कार्य में लगे हुए हैं।
- गुणवत्ता के सभी नामक व्यापारियों को स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में संलग्न होकर प्रदेश के स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाने में मदद करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जा रहा है।
- स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए सभी स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं को एक ही दिशा में काम करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जा रहा है।
- स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए सभी स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं को एक ही दिशा में काम करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जा रहा है।
- स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए सभी स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं को एक ही दिशा में काम करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जा रहा है।

Bhopal Declaration of Salt Traders of Madhya Pradesh 1995

This has been a major step towards community-centering of primary health care in the state. The gap in rural health care in Madhya Pradesh could only be bridged by unconventional methods like creating a paramedic or barefoot doctor in every village. The scheme is premised on community support to these Jan Swastya Rakshaks who will be paid for their services. The scheme of Jan Swastya Rakshaks is not operated by the Mission but by the department of Public Health. A mid-course evaluation of the scheme has revealed the need for revamping which is being done.

These two Missions in the health sector were relatively minor and did not have the critical mass to leverage any policy reform in the sector. However the experience of the Missions while operating a community-centred model has been that it will be simplistic to locate either the causes of major public health issues in the state or their remedial action within the health sector. The historical lags in the state in areas like education and within it female literacy, the relatively under developed communication and transport infrastructure, the demographic profile of tribal populations living in inaccessible and remote areas, the low density of population that makes provision of services costly and difficult and non availability of technically trained personnel in addition to poverty have contributed to the relative backwardness of the state in the health sector.

The real challenge in Madhya Pradesh today appears to be to move to a horizontal management of health care delivery as against management of vertical programmes based on national and state level prioritisation. The experience of the two Missions on health in Madhya Pradesh as well as of Jan Swastya Rakshak scheme point to the need to involve civil society more effectively in the management of health and utilise the opportunities created through panchayat raj. Issues of public health being intersectoral and requiring societal mobilisation for efficient delivery the challenge today is for policy reorientation to plan for public health from below. Problem mapping exercises that engage community leadership can generate awareness on an unprecedented scale and networking with other sectoral departments that impinge on health like water supply, sanitation or rural development could lead to dramatic improvements in health delivery.



RAJIV GANDHI MISSION ON SANITATION

Target set in 1996: Make Sanitation a peoples' movement in the state

Work Done: 65 Sanitary Marts set up. In Dewas, Sagar and Jhabua districts the Mission has been successful in promoting the objectives of the Mission.

This Mission started only in 1996. The effort is to create public awareness to motivate private household investment in sanitation. It seeks to work through motivation of local leadership. The role of the Government is to be that of a promoter.

So far the Mission has been able to motivate private entrepreneurs in 65 locations to set up sanitary marts. Districts of Dewas, Sagar and Jhabua have done pioneering work.

The Mission is yet to go to scale. It is constrained by the absence of core funding and dispersed activity by several departments. Though there has not been a breakthrough as yet, the Mission has the potential to succeed.



RAJIV GANDHI GRAMODYOG MISSION

1. Work Done in Four Years

The Rajiv Gandhi Gramodyog Mission was established on August 20, 1994 as an enabling and coordinating agency of the State Government to generate additional sustainable self-employment avenues in the non-farm segment of the rural industries sector. The sector being market-driven, the Mission has been primarily engaged in tasks which would help in sustaining and expanding the potential employment opportunities in the field. This necessitated many adjustments in terms of policy initiatives.

The major intervention has been in the area of skill upgradation of the artisans through technology transfer, design and product development. There has been a major improvement in the quality and productivity of silk production. This has enabled development of "Soil to Silk" concept on a larger scale. The First Phase of OECF (Japanese-aided) sericulture project of about Rs.750 crores covering three districts of Bilaspur, Raigarh and Suguja has started with development of tasar on 4000 hectare of land. The mulberry sericulture development on 3000 hectares will follow in the Phase-II.

Over 10,000 crafts persons have been provided with skill upgradation techniques and 53 handloom cooperative societies have been taken up under special project packages for integrated skill upgradation. In the leather sector, about 300 leather footwear artisans of Jabalpur, Dhar, Vidisha, Biopal, Shajapur have been benefitted under the technology transfer programme of UNDP assisted National Leather Development Programme. About 200 traditional Mojhari footwear artisans of Sonkatclha, Mandsaur, Rajgarh and Bhopal are receiving advanced technology inputs for producing better quality Jootis. This package will enable increased productivity and earnings and increased market base of the artisans. Common facility centres for training and production have already been set up in 9 clusters and 11 more are being set up.

Another area of intervention has been to provide increased marketing access to the artisans by holding special fairs, exhibitions and *haats* within the State and also at national and international levels. The institutional mechanism for marketing has also been strengthened. A major breakthrough has been the formation of M.P. State Sericulture Development and Trading Co-operative Federation to give a boost to the value-addition activities in sericulture and linking up production of silk with weavers' need. In the area of handloom, a major initiative has been taken up under the Government Cloth Purchase Scheme to support and provide assured employment to those handloom weavers who were engaged under the Janata

cloth scheme of the Government of India. In the area of handicrafts 2 permanent urban *haats* and 9 new emporia have been set up to provide market access to the artisans. Khadi & Village industries sector has registered a sale of over Rs. 10 crores in 1997-98 which is about three times the sale of 1992-93.

The Mission has also made special efforts to enter the export market. A new fillip has been given to export of handicrafts of Madhya Pradesh which has crossed Rs. 1 crore in 1997-98 from a zero base in 1994. Madhya Pradesh has now the distinction of getting selected by the GOI over the last 3 years to participate in one of the major International Textile fairs "HEIMTEXTIL".

The Mission has undertaken a special drive to strengthen networking with financial institutions and to encourage formation of self-help groups and co-operative enterprises. Special focus has been given to the socially and economically backward sections of the society, specially women.

Khadi and Village Industries have so far financed 1723 village industry units amounting to Rs.39.25 crores under the Consortium Bank Credit Scheme and 2526 Village Industry units of about Rs. 3 crores under the Special Employment Scheme.

In sericulture, 3410 self-help groups of women have been formed and have received more than a crore of revolving fund for commercial operation. 212 DW CRA groups have been benefitted under "Support to Training and Employment" programme. 25 women sericulture co-operatives have been formed. In the handicraft sector 11 societies have been registered for jute production and marketing. In the advanced leather footwear sector, 1 self help group and 1 society has been formed.

The Mission has made special efforts in survey/documentation and in Research & Development. A state prospective plan for leather is under finalization in collaboration with Central Leather Research Institute, Madras. Census in handloom sector has been completed. Similarly in sericulture, survey in tasar has been completed. 30 projects on handicrafts have been identified for documentation. Focussed documentation regarding production and process of vegetable dyes have also been taken up. A major technology upgradation exercise is under implementation which will enable upgradation of the existing looms and weaving techniques to achieve higher quality and increased productivity.

2. Highlights of Mission work

- Phase I of tasar sericulture development under Rs.749 crores OECF, Japan aided "Soil to Silk" project started.
- M.P. State Sericulture Development and Trading Co-operative Federation set up to promote silk production and marketing.
- Export of handicrafts from Madhya Pradesh begins and crosses Rs. 1 crore.
- A new Government Cloth Purchase Scheme initiated to provide assured employment to the weavers engaged earlier in Janata Cloth Scheme of the GOI.
- Development of add-on-kit for the upgradation of the existing handlooms in progress.
- Networking with financial institutions strengthened and expanded to provide increased financial coverage to the artisans and entrepreneurs.
- Clusters of traditional leather footwear artisans provided with the state-of-the-art technology under the UNDP assisted National Leather Development Programme.
- Major design and product development initiatives taken in handloom and handicraft sector in technical collaboration with National level design consultants.



RAJIV GANDHI FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT MISSION

Targets Set in 1994 : Increase in Productivity and fish production. Promoting a vibrant cooperative movement in the state.

Work done in 4 years : 111% increase in fish production. Productivity per hectare has increased by 235% in reservoirs and 30% in small village ponds. Increase in the number of active cooperative societies.

The Mission adopted a two pronged approach to achieve its objective and targets :-

- Focus on extension and training to increase the water area coverage under pisciculture, creation of additional water bodies and introduction of modern pisciculture techniques.
- Policy intervention to encourage cooperative societies in this field.

The Mission has made a significant impact in the field of fish seed production. After achieving self sufficiency in spawn production (spawn production increased by **35%** to reach a level of **61.23 crore** during the Mission period) the focus has shifted on to encouraging fish farmers to take a fish rearing activities in the hitherto unused seasonal ponds. This has had a direct impact on their incomes as well as on quality seed availability.

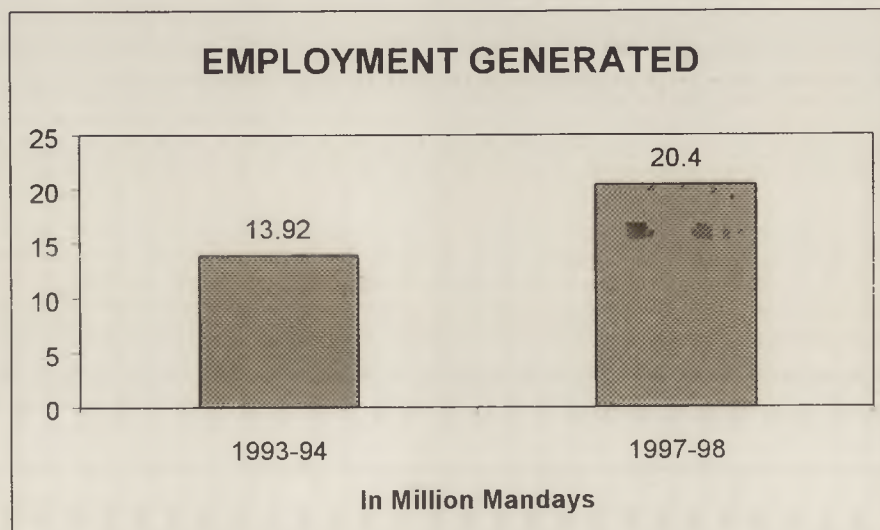
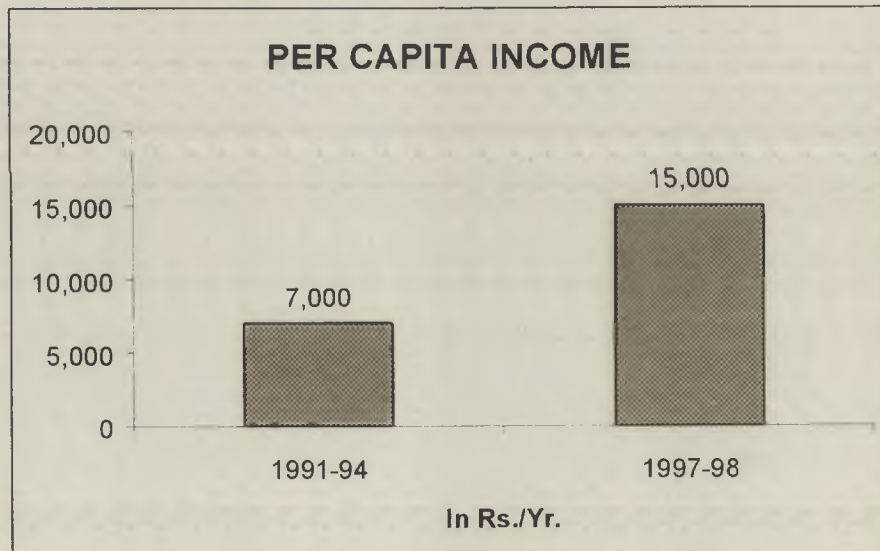
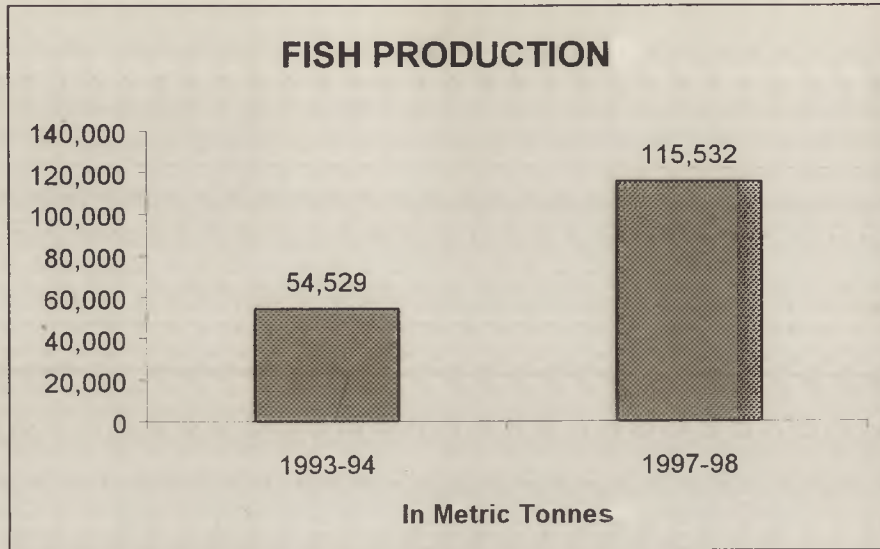
Fish production in the state has increased by **111%** in the last 4 years from 54529 M.T. to **115532 M.T.** Dramatic increase in productivity per hectare in reservoirs has been registered and the overall average increase in the reservoir productivity in the state has been from 21 kg. per hectare to 68 kg. per hectare. Productivity has registered an increase of **30%** in the last four years touching **1730 kg.** per hectare in village nistari ponds.

The increase in production can largely be ascribed to increase in area under pisciculture and the growing awareness of pisciculture as a significant income generation activity has led to a more efficient fisherman

to water area ratio. The delegation of powers to the panchayat system to give water bodies within their jurisdiction on lease for 5-7 years accompanied by simplification of procedures has had a positive impact on the water area under pisciculture. The per capita income of fisherman has **more than doubled** in the last 4 years from Rs. 7,000 to **Rs.15,000**.

Policy interventions have resulted in larger water area being worked upon by cooperative societies. The number of cooperative societies in the state has increased from 1223 to 1741 and nearly 61,000 fishermen are members of these societies. A vibrant cooperative movement needs apex support for credit and marketing needs. The Matsya Mahasangh has been energised to function as the apex body.

Mission has successfully achieved its objectives of creating awareness of pisciculture, increased co-operitisation and the programme is now at a stage that it can be handed over to the community for future development.





RAJIV GANDHI MISSION ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

Task set for the Mission: Promote waste utilisation and biotechnology

Work done in 4 years: Catalysed project formulation for waste utilisation in selected cities. Biotechnology centre established. First rice-husk based combustion power plant in India with 6 MW capacity commissioned.

Work done in the last four years

1. Waste utilisation

The Mission took up activities for utilisation of municipal solid waste, biomass waste and industrial waste. Detailed surveys commissioned for all major cities like Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Sagar, Raipur and Bilaspur. The surveys for Bhopal, Jabalpur, Bilaspur, Indore and Sagar completed indicating a possibility of generation of 20 MW of power. This will also yield 150 Tonnes of bio fertiliser per day as by product.

An ambitious programme for utilisation bio-waste comprising of crop residue (rise husk, wood chips, cotton and mustard stalks, soyahull, wheat straw, ground nut shell etc.) has been undertaken. The techniques used are both biomass gasification as well as combustion. A total potential of 3.4 MW has been created through 15 plants installed. The first ever biomass combustion power plant utilising rice husk with a capacity of 6 MW has been completed in Raipur and commissioned on 11 August 1998 Six similar plants with a total capacity of 26 MW are in the pipeline.

The Mission has also completed biomass assessment studies for 12 blocks of the state. These studies estimate potential for energy generation from waste agro and forest based biomass.

2. Biotechnology

The Biotechnology Application Centre established under MPCOST has set about its task of promoting research, development and commercialisation of biotechnologies. The centre brings together farmers, entrepreneurs, financial institutions and government agencies for dissemination of bio technologies.

The centre has developed a successful programme for prawn cultivation and blue green algae. Biotechnologies related to mushroom culture, biofertilizers, bio pesticides, Nadep composting, and embryo transfer have been piloted. A mother centre for the plantation and propagation of medicinal plants has been set up at Obeidullaganj.



FOUR YEARS OF MISSIONS: DO THEY WORK ?

1. MISSIONS ARE POSSIBLE: THEY WORK

The Missions carved out specific areas, focussed on them and achieved objectives that were set in most Mission areas. The experience in Madhya Pradesh of converting selected tasks into Missions with specific time-frames has been that such breaking down helps in making them achievable. The issues the Missions took up in primary education, health or natural resources regeneration were often perceived to be too large to be amenable for immediate action. This had in the past dissolved political and administrative will to act on them with urgency. In most of the Mission areas, most notably primary education, watershed management, control of diarrhoeal diseases, elimination of iodine deficiency disorders and fisheries development, targets set for the Missions have now been achieved. Missions have demonstrated a certain *can-do* approach and restored hope. There is unbounded energy in the community waiting to be ignited. There is considerable vitality within government to be mobilised for collective action. An imaginative institutional arrangement that can promote a system of working with people and on their agenda can radically change the development scenario. This was what the Missions attempted and results have been discussed in this Report.

2. MISSIONS PUT A HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AGENDA IN FOCUS

The Missions were an effort to prioritise certain tasks centering around a human development agenda of livelihood security, education and basic health. The primacy of this agenda has been acknowledged. The publication of *Human Development Reports* catalysed by the Missions as a way of benchmarking the attainments of the state in these sectors will ensure sustained focus. The support to Minimum Needs Basic Minimum Services at policy levels of the centre and State government has also resulted in giving the agenda of the Mission utmost priority.

3. MISSIONS DEMONSTRATED A TIME-BOUND MODEL OF DELIVERY

The Missions in MP pioneered a time-bound model of delivery. The first deadline of the Iodine Mission was achieved ahead of schedule. The targets of the Mission on Diarrhoeal Control of reducing diarrhoeal deaths and the Fisheries Development Mission of improving productivity have also been achieved. The Watershed Development Mission which was targeted to cover 12 lakh hectares by 1999 has met that target by 1998. The Shiksha Mission has accomplished the formidable task of reaching a schooling facility to every habitation in the state by 1998 in keeping with the time-frame set.

4. MISSIONS USED OPPORTUNITIES PROVIDED BY PANCHAYAT RAJ

The creation of panchayat raj institutions in the state provided an enabling context to the agenda of the Missions. Many tasks that appeared impossible earlier became *doable*. The Shiksha Mission has created an entire data base of children not going to school and non-literate adults through a door-to-door panchayat level campaign called the Lok Sampark Abhiyan. This data collection exercise in turn became a mobilisation for universal enrolment led by panchayats and also resulted in the Education Guarantee Scheme. Water testing was done in all villages using panchayat leadership under the Mission on Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases.

5. MISSIONS FORGED PARTICIPATIVE ACTION

The Missions worked through participatory structures like panchayats as well as other grassroots community structures. The Missions by working through these community structures have strengthened grassroots level democracy. The Watershed Management Mission works through people's watershed committees and has within it User Groups, Self Help Groups, and Women's Thrift and Credit Groups. These community structures are as important as the civil work structures created under the Mission. The Shiksha Mission works through the Panchayats and Village Education Committees for primary education and the Zila Saksharata Samitis for total literacy. Here again the foregrounding of these community structures are seen to be of critical importance. These Missions therefore in addition to delivering watershed development and education are also empowering people.

6. MISSIONS MOVED GOVERNMENT TO A FACILITATING ROLE

In many of the Mission tasks, government has moved away from direct provision of services and has taken on the role of a facilitator. In the Watershed Management Mission, Watershed committees plan and execute the work with funds directly placed with them. The technical resources of the government back up these committees. In the Shiksha Mission, village education committees and panchayat bodies directly execute tasks and manage the major share of funds. The Education Guarantee Scheme share the task of primary education with local bodies and village communities. In the Health Missions and Sanitation Mission, private sector entrepreneurs selling ORS packets or sanitary ware are key agents.

7. MISSIONS MOBILISED ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The sincerity displayed by the government by converting some tasks into Missions as well as the track record and resulting credibility of the Missions has helped the government to mobilise additional resources exceeding 1200 crores for the Mission agenda. Missions have also innovated in mobilising community resources for tasks like primary education through the Education Guarantee Scheme and shamlan and voluntary contribution in the Watershed Management Mission.

8. MISSIONS REACHED THE UNREACHED

The Missions have chosen an agenda that is self-targeting. They target vulnerable areas and vulnerable people. The scale at which the Watershed Management Mission tries to address the geography of poverty in Madhya Pradesh is unprecedented. It focuses on villages where water had to be carted and villages that were chronically drought-hit. The Shiksha Mission's Education Guarantee Scheme ensures the right to learn of tribal children living in remote hamlets. The majority of children being enrolled in schools are either girl children or belonging to vulnerable groups like scheduled castes or scheduled tribe. When the Mission on Elimination of Iodine Deficiency Disorders achieved its target, the primary beneficiaries were tribal people who suffered physical and mental retardation in the absence of enough iodine. The benefits from the Missions are uneven. They are weighed in favour of those areas and people who have so far been unreached.

9. MISSIONS MEANINGFUL ONLY IF BACKED BY INSTITUTIONAL REFORM AND POLICY ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The Missions of Madhya Pradesh were a new development initiative when they started in 1994. They have demonstrated that change can be achieved quickly provided we transit to a model of action that forces government to act intersectorally and places leadership in the hands of the community and panchayat raj institutions. Missions by organising bureaucracies around tasks and putting leadership in the hands of the community have to some extent destabilised existing bureaucratic turf. A conventional approach would see such arrangements as inherently fragile. This is however not a valid view as bureaucracies exist for tasks of the people and not vice-versa. Community-centered action with supportive bureaucratic structures are seen to be most facilitating for achieving many of the development tasks on hand. The challenge then is in the area of institutional reform and for policy entrepreneurship to develop models that are cost-effective and people-centred. The Missions in Madhya Pradesh now provoke institutional reform in the areas in which they have been working in the last four years.

MISSION TEAM

R. Gopalakrishnan Mission Coordinator 20 August 1994-until date

SHIKSHA MISSION

Amita Sharma Mission Director 20 August 1994 - until date

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT MISSION

Sanjay Joshi Mission Director 20 August 1994 - September 1995
BVR Subramaniam Mission Director Sept 1995 - June 1996
N. Bajendra Kumar Mission Director June 1996 - June 1998
Gouri Singh Mission Director June 1998 - until date

MISSION ON CONTROL OF DIARRHOEAL DISEASES

Alok Shukla Mission Director 20 August 1994 - June 1996
Rita Mathur Mission Director July 1996 - until date

(Mission ready to close / merge)

MISSION ON ELIMINATION OF IODINE DEFICIENCY DISORDERS

Alok Shukla Mission Director 20 August 1994 - June 1996
(Mission closed)

MISSION ON SANITATION

Anil Shrivastava Mission Director July 1996 - July 97
JP Rai Mission Director July 1997 - October 97
S P Patel Mission Director June 1998 - until date

GRAMODYOG MISSION

Tinoo Joshi Mission Director 20 August 1994 - until date

MISSION FOR FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Serjius Minj Mission Director 20 August 1994 - June 1996
P.P. Mathur Mission Director June 1996- July 1997
Gouri Singh Mission Director July 1997- until date

(Mission ready to close)

MISSION ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

Dr. Ram Prasad Mission Director 20 August 1994 - Sept 96
Sanjay Joshi Mission Director Sept 1996 - until date

MISSION ON FOOD SECUR

Gouri Singh

TRIBAL VILLAGES)

June 1998-until date

NIEPA DC



D10508

D-10508

16-02-2000

Photographs by

Manohar Kajal
Prakash Hatwalne
Prakash Kulkarni
Rajendra Jangle
Vivek