

D R A F T
SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

1980-85

And

A N N U A L - P L A N

1981-82

SCHOOL - EDUCATION

Directorate of Public Instruction
Madhya Pradesh
BHOPAL

NIEPA DC



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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

Importance of School Education

Education is a major instrument of Social Change and transformation. It is one of the essential inputs of economic development also. If we turn to the crucial stages in the social history of the nations that have developed rapidly and firmly, it will be found that education has been rather a precursor than a follower in the progress of these nations. It has been established that if a nation lags behind in education, sustained growth is more difficult there. When it was shocked into a state of self examination through the defeats at the hand of Napoleon, Prussia in one stroke broke the clergy's hold on education and introduced an effective state system of education. King Frederick William II said in his memorable statement of that time "though we have lost many square miles of land, though the country has been robbed of its external power and splendour, yet we shall and will gain in intrinsic power and splendour and therefore it is my earnest wish that greatest attention be paid to Public Instruction." The great old Cambridge economist, Alfred Marshall, stated in his "Principles of Economics" more than half a century ago, "No change would conduce so much to a rapid increase of material wealth as an improvement in our schools, and especially those of the middle grades, provided it be combined with an extensive system of scholarships, which will enable the clever son of working man to rise gradually from school to school till he has the best technical and practical education which the age can give."

Present level of development (79-80) as compared to
the level at the beginning of the Fifth Plan i.e. 73-74

Education has always been accorded an honoured place in the activities of the State. It has been the endeavour of the State Government to give increasing attention to education as a vital factor to the nation's progress and security. In the previous five year plans the account was placed particularly on expansion of educational facilities at all stages because Madhya Pradesh was backward, compared even to the nation's low average in educational facilities and literacy. In the year 1956, when the State of Madhya Pradesh came in to existence, there were 22762 primary, 1604 middle and 414 higher secondary schools. Enrolment in classes I-V, VI-VIII and IX-XI was 15.36, 1.86 and .57 lakhs respectively. As a result of expansion in educational facilities during the first four five year plans the number of primary, middle and higher secondary schools reached, at the end of the fourth five year plan i.e. 1973-74 to 46081, 8014 and 1932 respectively. Enrolment in classes I-V, VI-VIII and IX-XI rose to 44.17, 7.96 and 3.86 lakhs respectively. The number of teachers working in primary, middle and higher secondary schools during that year were 100110, 45231 and 29598 respectively. The total budgeted expenditure on ~~social~~ ^{School} education was 63.74 crores.

The progress made after the fourth Five Year Plan can be judged from the present level of development (1979-80) as compared to the level at the end of the fourth plan i.e. 1973-74. The level of development at the end of the

fourth plan. As indicated above while at the end of 1979-80, the number of primary, middle and higher secondary schools has reached to 54417, 9540 and 2133 respectively. Number of students studying in classes I-V, VI-VIII and IX-XI are 47.63, 12.36 and 5.18 lakhs respectively which are about 63.04, 30.52 and 13.74 per cent of their respective age groups. The total number of teachers working in primary, middle and higher secondary schools is 1,13,187, 57,931 and 32,794 respectively and total budgeted expenditure is of the order of 120.57 crores.

As indicated above there has been considerable expansion of facilities during the earlier plan period but the state continues to be backward as compared to the national level. According to 1971 census the all India percentage of literacy was 29.41 while in Madhya Pradesh it was only 22.12. The backwardness becomes glaring when one analyses the percentage of enrolment. In this matter while the all India percentage (as on 30.9.78) are 84.5 for age group 6-11 and 38.0 for age group ⁽⁴⁻¹⁴⁾, the corresponding enrolment percentage in Madhya Pradesh are 60.1 and 28.7 respectively. If compared with other states, Madhya Pradesh is lagging behind all other states except Rajasthan in the matter of primary stage enrolment. So far ^{as} enrolment at the middle stage is concerned Madhya Pradesh ranks 17th among the 22 states of the country. The position is more gloomy so far ^{as} enrolment of girls is concerned. Except Rajasthan at primary level and Bihar also at middle level we are lagging behind all other states in this matter.

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CHAPTER II

Objectives, Priorities and Strategies

2.01 At the national level the working group on universalisation of elementary education in its interim report has suggested that by the end of the Sixth Plan the target of 110% enrolment in the age group 6-11 and 57% in the age group 11-14 should be achieved in all the states. The working group in its report has also identified the eight states where this task is very difficult. Madhya Pradesh is one of them. In view of the special problems of the State it is not possible to achieve this target within the next 5 years. Looking to the possibility of the finance that is likely to be made available and administrative feasibility it will be practicable to achieve 90% enrolment in the age group 6-11 and 45% in the age group 11-14 in the next 5 years. The suggested target of 110% and 57% can however be achieved by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan.

2.02 In order to achieve the above targets the total enrolment at the primary stage for 6-11 age group will have to be increased from an enrolment of 47.63 lakhs in 1980 to 76.60 lakhs by the year 1984-85. With an average annual additional enrolment of 5.80 lakhs per year as against an average annual additional enrolments of 2.19 lakhs reached over the last few years. Similarly, at the middle stage enrolment will have to be increased from 12.36 lakhs in 1980 to 21.60 lakhs by the year 1984-85, with an average annual additional enrolment of 1.85 lakhs as against 1.30 lakhs reached over the last few years.

2.03 While formulating the strategy the following problems will also have to be taken into account. First there is ~~an~~ imbalance in the provision of school facilities in various parts of the State. Secondly, due to Social and Economic compulsions the more advanced sections of society send all their children of school-going age to school where as in the communities like scheduled castes and scheduled tribes a much lower percentage of children attend school. Thirdly, the enrolment of girls is lagging far behind. Lastly, the large number of children drop out from the school before completing their elementary education.

2.04 The main thrust of the programme, therefore, should be on expansion of schooling facilities to cover the areas that remain unserved so far, enrolment of non attending children and retention of the enrolled children in the schools till they complete elementary education. Major emphasis will have to be laid on output targets like the reduction of wastage, increase in the number of girls; scheduled caste and scheduled tribe children attend schools rather than on targets like enrolment, number of schools and appointment of teachers. Effective programmes for the retention of children at the elementary stage, especially of girls and children belonging to weaker sections have to be drawn up.

Strategies :

2.05 In any scheme of development the first concern relates to optimum utilisation of existing facilities. In order that such capacities can be put to ~~productive~~ ^{effective} use, the administrative machinery will require suitable strengthening, what is even more important is that without

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such strengthening it would be futile to invest further resources on the scale envisaged. The key to the future efforts, therefore lies in ~~fashioning~~^{forging} an effective instrument that will ensure optimum benefits from the existing facilities and those that will be developed in future.

2.06 Given an effective administrative machinery the second part of the strategy consists of the provision of new facilities for both primary and middle schools with in easy walkable distance from home of every child. Keeping this in view a plan for the location of primary and middle schools needed in different areas should be drawn up and criteria for location of primary and middle schools should also be laid down. Steps should then be taken to establish all the new institutions needed as soon as possible, so that the other phases of universal elementary education can be started.

2.07 In opening new institutions the policy adopted is to open ~~the~~ first in bigger villages without schools and gradually take up the smaller villages in a decending order.

For opening new institutions in tribal areas, separate quota is being given to the tribal welfare department. Looking to the special problems of tribal areas adequate provision will also be made for the establishment of special type of schools like pre-primary-cum-primary schools with a husband and wife team, Ashram schools, sub-schools etc.

2.08 For the last several years new primary schools have been opened ^{back} with a single teacher. In the present set-up of primary school ~~there is~~^{the} provision to ~~provide~~^{is} one teacher for every 45 students. If there are more than

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for

three sections in the school there is provision to provide another teacher. Almost all the primary schools opened during the fourth and fifth plan period are having more than 3 sections but no additional teachers ^{have been} ~~is~~ provided in them due to financial difficulties. On the other hand most of the new institutions to be established will be in small places and therefore will have only one teacher each. Thus in our situation single teacher schools are inevitable and adequate steps will therefore have to be taken to keep them running when the teachers proceed on leave. In this situation formation of school circles having 5 or 6 single teacher schools with posting of one or two additional teachers in each central school of such a circle can provide some relief.

2.09 Next step in the programme of universal elementary education is to bring every child into school and to see that he remains at school till he completes the elementary education. At present there is ^{the} ~~is~~ a practice to enrol all new entrants ~~including~~ over-aged and under-aged in class I. The consequent result has been that every class is extremely heterogenous and consists of children of all ages. In order to change this situation ^{and} to have homogenous age-cohort in classes I-V, the following steps will have to be taken :

1. As far as practicable all fresh enrolment in class I should be restricted to age 6 only. In other words all new entrants to class I should be of age 6.
2. Stagnation should be eliminated altogether so that every child will complete one class each year and will be promoted to next classes till he completes class VIII, but with ^{periodical} assessment and evaluation, ^{will be provided} of course.

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Every child shall continue to learn in the age group 6-14 either on a full time basis or on a part time basis. In other words there is no drop out and if necessary a child should be allowed to change his channel of education from full time to part-time according to his needs and convenience. Provision should therefore be made for enrolment of children in the age group 11-14 in part-time non formal education system.

2.10 Amongst the non-enrolled children, the largest group is that of girls. In Madhya Pradesh the enrolment gap in case of girls is quite large. During 1979-80, while the enrolment of boys in age group 6-11 is 82.48 percent, in case of girls it is only 42.08 percent. Similarly in age group 11-14 the enrolment of boys is 44.70 percent while enrolment of girls is only 15.33 percent. Special steps therefore will have to be needed to enrol them. These will include among others;

1. Education propaganda with Parents in the backward areas to overcome prejudices against sending girls to schools,
2. Appointment of women teachers on an increasing scale.
3. By providing special incentives.

2.11 Scheduled castes in Madhya Pradesh constitutes 13.1% of the total population of the State. Their percentage of enrolment during 1979-80 is 61.75 in age group 6-11 and 24.41 in age group 11-14. Special efforts are therefore needed to increase the enrolment of children of the

scheduled castes. This will involve :

1. Intensive social work for ~~recovery~~^{removing} the rigours of un-touchability and tension between the scheduled castes and others.
2. Creating better and more favourable conditions for the scheduled caste students enrolled in schools and paying special attention to their individual needs and.
3. Provision of liberal incentives for enrolment and attendance.

2.12 Scheduled tribes in Madhya Pradesh constitute 20.1% of the total population of the State. Their enrolment during 1979-80 is 47.10 in age group 6-11 and 11.75 in age group 11-14, which shows their educational backwardness. The tasks to be accomplished in the tribal areas are, indeed, formidable, and therefore, in addition to the general programme special schemes will have to be prepared for the education of scheduled tribes on the broad guidelines received from the Govt. of India. These plans would receive the highest priority. It must be emphasised that the non teacher cost would be considerably higher in tribal areas because of the special programmes and liberal provisions of amenities. Adequate funds would have to be provided for the elementary education of tribals not only in proportion to their population but also with added weightage. If the plan allocation fall short of the needs, the deficit would have to be covered by allocating special central assistance.

2.13 Efforts will be made for qualitative improvement in elementary education by reforming the curriculum, reducing

the instruction hours, introducing social^{ly} useful^{ly} productive^{ly} work and social service activities as integral part of education, improving text books, introducing play way methods in classes I & II, specially improving the standards of teachers through inservice training, strengthening the administrative machinery and by providing adequate equipment and suitable buildings to the institutions.

2.14 So far as the Secondary Education is concerned the main objective at this stage is equalisation of opportunities, qualitative improvement and vocationalisation of Education. Efforts will be made to improve physical facilities, science education and vocationalisation, so that rush of enrolment in general higher education can be correspondingly lowered down.

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CHAPTER III

Progress of Education during Fifth Five Year Plan

3.01 During the Fifth Five Year Plan period emphasis was laid on providing minimum educational facilities. Initially it was envisaged that arrangement will be made so that 100% of the children of age group 6-11 and 50% of the children of age group 11-14 may be covered by the end of the Fifth Plan period. Accordingly, a Plan of Rs. 174.59 crores was prepared. It will be seen from the table given below that against this, a total plan outlay of Rs. 37.71 crores was given for the Fifth Plan period. As the drastic pruning was not enough, the budgetted amount was far below the plan outlays and there was a further cut in the sanctioning of the schemes. With the amount available during the Fifth Plan period, it ~~could have been~~^{was} possible to open only 6075 primary, 1055 middle and 104 Higher Secondary Schools. This has resulted into bringing 47.63 lakh children of age group 6-11, 12.35 lakh of age group 11-14 and 5.18 lakh children of age group 14-17 to school which is 63.04, 30.52 and 13.74 percent of the respective age group population. The corresponding enrolment figures at the beginning of the Fifth Plan were 44.17, 7.96 and 3.86 lakhs respectively which were 72.0, 23.40 and 13.20 percent of their respective age groups' population.

3.02 This indicates that although the enrolment has increased in absolute numbers at all levels during the Fifth Plan period but if we compare it with the population coverage in different age groups, there is retardation particularly at primary level. This is an indication of

the fact that if sincere and serious efforts will not be made at the elementary level it will not only be difficult to attain the goal of universalisation of elementary education for a long time but it will be difficult to maintain the present level of development.

3.03 The year-wise plan outlay, budgetted amount, sanctioned amount and actual expenditure is as given below:

Year	Plan outlay	Budgetted amount	Sanctioned amount	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1974-75	845.00	688.97	161.13	264.41
1975-76	474.00	453.08	453.08	396.01
1976-77	628.00	628.00	628.00	542.88
1977-78	756.00	756.00	756.00	756.00
1978-79	1068.00	1067.45	1067.45	868.00
TOTAL :	3771.00	3593.50	3065.66	2827.30

3.04 The year-wise details of new schools and teacher sanctioned during the Fifth Plan are as given below :

Item	Physical achievements during					Total
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
1. Primary Schools	3000	-	1000	1075	1000	6075
2. Middle Schools	400	-	25	200	430	1055
3. Higher Secdy. Schools	50	-	4	-	50	104
4. Addl. staff for sequential classes in Middle Schools	2050	1200	1040	-	125	4415
5. Addl. staff for sequential classes in Higher Secdy. Schools.	-	1650	-	-	731	2381

CHAPTER IV

ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80 & ACHIEVEMENTS

4.01 The year 1979-80 was the first year of the sixth Five Year Plan. Hence the major part of the allocation/ allotted amount was given to new schemes.

4.02 State Planning Department communicated a plan ceiling of Rs. 799.04 lakh for 79-80. Out of it, Rs. 102.12 lakh flowed to continuing items and Rs. 696.92 lakh to new schemes. Besides State Plan ceiling, an amount of Rs. 300.00 lakhs was provided from Central Additive Fund for schemes in sub-Plan area. This amount included Rs. 6.15 lakhs for continuing schemes and Rs. 293.85 lakhs for new schemes.

4.03 Due to heavy cut in the financial allocations, the physical targets in respect of opening of schools, appointment of teachers, provision for equipment and construction of school buildings etc. could not be achieved. Even additional staff and equipment for the schools opened during previous years could not be provided.

4.04 Another factor which otherwise affected the progress and implementations was late receipt of government sanctions in respect of new schemes. Due to some reasons or other various sanctions received just near the end of the financial year. Hence on the ~~part of~~ ^{side} implementation, full justice could not be done. This marred the progress doubly. ^{The} On one hand, there was a heavy cut in the Plan and on ^{the} other ~~hand~~ what ever amount received, could not be fully utilised.

4.05 During 1979-80 the physical targets achieved are given in the table below :

	Non-Tribal area	Tribal area		Total
		State Plan	Central Additive	
Primary Schools	1300	600	1000	2900
Sub-Schools	200	200	-	400
Middle Schools	305	120	200	625
Non-Formal Centres	1167	833	-	2000
H. Secdy. Schools	41	15	12	68
Additional teachers for Primary Schools	1500	500	-	2000
Uniforms for Girls	Rs. 9,99,999/-	-	Rs. 7,09,995	Rs. 17,09,994
Book Bank in Elementary Schools	Rs. 12.88 Lakh	7.12	-	20.00 Lakh
Book Bank in H. S. S.	Rs. 7.34 Lakh	0.66	-	8.00 "
Establishment of District Libraries	6	2	-	8
Physical Training Institute for Women	1	-	-	1
Establishment of Science Museum	-	1	-	1
Fat-patti & Furniture to Primary and Middle Schools.	65.00 Lakh	5.00	-	70.00 Lakh
Furniture to Higher Secondary Schools.	47.00 Lakh	-	-	47.00 Lakh

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Programmes for 1980-85 and annual breakups of the proposed Programmes.

The State Planning Department has communicated an outlay of Rs. 8200 lakhs for the period 1980-85. Out of this an outlay of ~~Rs.~~ 1027.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81. Proposals for the year 1980-81 have already been submitted to Government. These includes ~~Rs.~~ 707.25 lakhs for the continuing programmes started during the year 1979-80 and Rs. 319.75 lakhs for the new schemes. It is estimated that the total committed expenditure on the schemes proposed as continuing and new schemes during the year 1980-81 will be of the order of Rs. 6508.14 lakhs, by the end of the sixth five year plan. The amount available for starting new programmes during next four years of the plan period will be of the order of Rs. 1691.86 lakhs. It is feared that with this meagre amount of investment on school education it will not only be difficult to maintain the present level of development, but looking to the rate of growth of school going children, we will not be able to provide the schooling facilities to all of them. We are likely to continue to remain backward in comparison to other states in this field.

In view of our commitment for universalisation of elementary education and equalisation of opportunities at secondary level, this amount is absolutely inadequate with the given outlay we will not only be unable to open new schools in sufficient number ~~but~~ no sufficient amount will be available for non formal education, additional staff for schools, furniture and equipments, buildings, programmes for quality improvement, strengthening of administration and incentive programmes. Similarly no amount is left for introduction of 10+2 system & vocationalisation of education.

Programmes for 1980-85

With the plan outlay fixed by the State Planning Department following programmes are proposed for the sixth plan period. The programmes consist of 3 categories, 'V.3;

- 1) Continuing Programmes
- 2) New Programmes
- 3) Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

1) Continuing Programmes

As indicated in the preceding para; an outlay of Rs. 10.27 crores is provided for the annual plan 1980-81. This includes Rs. 707.25 lakhs for the schemes started during 79-80 which are to be continued in 80-81.

The remaining amount Rs. 319.75 lakhs is for new schemes to be started during 80-81. It is estimated that expenditure on these programmes will be Rs. 6508.14 lakhs by the end of sixth plan. The details of the schemes and year wise likely expenditure is given in appendix

2. New Programmes

As stated earlier the amount left for starting new programmes during the next four years is of the order of Rs. 1691.84 lakhs. The schemes proposed with this amount are as under :-

1. Primary & Lower Primary Schools.

According to the fourth All India Educational Survey recently conducted in the State, there are 26629 habitations which do not have primary schools either within the habitation or within a reasonably walkable distance. Out of them 6450 habitations have 300 or more population. In order to Universalise elementary education in the near future, it will be necessary to provide primary education facilities within walkable distance of one Km. Looking to the size of the plan outlay it is not possible to open Primary Schools in all

these habitations. It is proposed that atleast 2000 Primary Schools shall be opened in large habitations and 2000 lower primary schools having classes 1 to 3 and teachers with less ^{emoluments} ~~enrolments~~ shall be started in smaller habitations. The cost of this programme by the end of sixth plan will be Rs. 318.55 lakhs, out of this it is proposed to open 500 Primary & 500 lower P.S. during 81-82, which will cost Rs. 26.00 lakhs.

2. Additional teachers in Primary Schools

There is provision for appointing a teacher for every 45 students in primary schools. If the school has more than three classes then there is provision for ~~one more~~ ^{one} additional teacher of employing another teacher irrespective of the enrolment in the schools. According to the fourth educational survey there are 20000 full fledged Primary schools in the State which have only one teacher in them. In addition, there are about 9000 primary schools where the teacher pupil ratio is more than 50. Accordingly there is need of about 31000 additional primary school teachers. It is not possible to provide these teachers all at once in view of the ^{resource} ~~reserve~~ limitations. It is proposed to provide only 2100 additional teachers during the sixth plan period. Out of this only 500 are proposed to be provided during 81-82. This programme will cost Rs. 222.42 lakhs, by the end of sixth plan and Rs. 16.00 lakhs during 81-82.

3. Non Formal Education Centres.

The experiment of non formal education was started in the State in 1975. It aims at providing primary education to out of school children of the age group 9-14. This experiment has been appreciated throughout the country and Ministry of Education has commanded the M.P. Model of non formal education to other states, ~~and~~ ^{has} given ~~approval~~ ^{approval}. At present there are 2450 non formal centres running in the State. It is proposed to expand this programme during the sixth plan period by way of opening 1000 additional Non Formal Centres.

Out of this only 250 will be opened during 81-82. Since Government of India has agreed to share the expenses on this scheme on fifty-fifty basis, ~~similar~~ ^{same} number of centres are proposed under centrally sponsored scheme sector. The expenditure on 1000 centres by the end of sixth plan will be Rs. 27.50 lakhs. Rs. 2.75 lakhs will be required during 81-82 to open 250 centres. An equal amount will be obtained from Government of India.

4. Addition Enrolment

The existing teacher pupil ratio in the State is 1:36. In rural areas it is even less. In order to fully utilise the existing capacity of primary schools, an additional 10 lakhs can be enrolled against the existing capacity. By opening of new primary and lower primary schools about 1.6 lakhs additional children can be enrolled. In this way a total of 11.60 lakhs additional enrolment can be achieved through formal system. Through non-formal system additional 40000 children can be enrolled. In this way we can raise the existing enrolment of primary classes from 47.63 lakhs in 79-80 to 59.69 lakhs by the end of sixth plan. This will be about 70% of the age group 6-11.

5. Middle Schools

There is shortage of Middle Schools in the State, as compared to national average. There is only one middle school ^{in the State} for every six primary schools while the national average is 2 middle schools for every ^{nima} primary schools. On the basis of above norms and on the basis of All India Educational Survey, we need about 8500 additional middle schools in the State. Looking to the resource limitation, it is proposed to open only 2000 middle schools @ 500 schools every year during the last four years of the sixth plan. This will cost Rs. 25.42 lakhs during 81-82 and Rs. 545.78 lakhs during sixth plan period.

6. Additional teachers for middle schools

Like primary schools, there is shortage of teachers in middle schools also. According to one estimate we need about 3000 additional teachers because of increase in enrolment. During the ^{last 4 years of} sixth plan period it is proposed that 1600 additional teachers will be provided at the rate of 400 teachers per year. This will cost Rs. 230.86 lakhs during the total plan period and Rs. 17.54 lakhs during 81-82.

7. Additional enrolment in middle schools

Existing teacher pupil ratio in middle schools is 1:25 in Madhya Pradesh. In rural areas it is 1:22.5. In order to utilise the existing capacity of middle schools better about 2.86 additional children can be adjusted by raising the teacher pupil ratio to 1:30. Similarly about 1.60 lakhs additional children can be enrolled by opening of new middle schools. ~~This~~ total additional children proposed to be enrolled will be about 4.47 lakhs during the sixth plan, ~~and~~ this will raise the enrolment percentage to 35 at the end of 6th ~~the~~ plan against 30% in 1980.

8. Higher Secondary Schools

In the Secondary sector it is assumed that it will not be possible for State Government to meet the aspirations of the people to make secondary education universal. But the increased enrolment of 6-14 age group will necessarily increase the number of students coming to the Higher Secondary Schools. ^{Hence considerable expansion of H.S. Schools} facilities will be inevitable. In view of the expected additional enrolment of 2.50 lakh children in class IX at the end of sixth plan, nearly 1000 additional Higher Secondary Schools will be needed. But due to paucity of funds 200 Higher Secondary schools at the rate of 50 Higher Secondary Schools per year will be opened during ^{last four years of the} sixth plan. The total expenditure on this programme is expected to be Rs. 346.74 lakhs during the sixth plan & Rs. 13.84 lakhs during 1981-82.

3. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Non formal education is the only schemes which is centrally sponsored. 2000 non formal education centres have been proposed to be opened during ^{the} VI plan. Expenditure on non formal education will be shared by the State and Central Government on fifty-fifty basis. 500 non formal centres are proposed to be opened in the year 1981-82 at a cost of Rs. 5.50 lakhs. ^{The remaining} Rest 1500 will be opened during last three years of the sixth plan.

A. Sub Plan Component

In the annual plan of 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 278.51 lakhs has been made ^{for the tribal} under Sub Plan, out of the total plan ^{outlay} ~~expenditure~~ of Rs. 1027.00 lakhs. The committed expenditure of the schemes proposed as continuing and new schemes under ^{the tribal} Sub Plan during the year 1980-81 will be Rs. 1790.17 lakhs by the end of the sixth plan. Apart from this 500 Primary, 500 lower primary, 500 middle, 500 Non formal centres and 50 Higher Secondary Schools will be opened during the remaining four years. The total amount of Rs. 1901.68 lakhs will ^{thus} ~~therefore~~ be made available for the Sub Plan area, out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 6200.00 lakhs.

Since Sub Plan area is more backward in the field of education as compared to other non tribal areas, more attention will ~~therefore~~, be necessary for providing schooling facilities in these areas. According to the IV All India Education Survey recently conducted by the Directorate of Public Instruction, there are 46816 habitations in the Sub Plan area. Out of these ~~habitations~~, 88.13 percent have 500 and less population. While planning for elementary education in these areas, it will be necessary to relax ^{or} norms for opening new primary schools. If all the habitations with 200 & more population are to be provided with Primary Schooling facilities within distance of 1 Km. a total number of 5100 Primary Schools will be needed. Similarly if all the habitations with 500 ^{or} more population are to be provided with middle schools within the walkable distance of 2 Km., a total number of 4820 middle schools will be needed. In order to maintain the ratio of middle schools to Higher Secondary Schools as 4:1 in tribal areas, about 250 new Higher Secondary Schools will be needed. This bare necessity ^{will} cost Rs. 2882.39 lakhs. ~~is planned~~

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These are proposed to be phased
equally in the last four years of the sixth plan. Since it will be difficult to provide this amount from the State funds, it will be necessary to approach the Government of India for assistance.

B. Harijan Component Plan

Out of total Plan ceiling of Rs. 1027.00 lakhs during 80-81 provision of Rs. 160.72 lakhs has been made for Harijan Component Plan. The committed expenditure of the schemes proposed as continuing & new ^{schemes} under Harijan Component Plan will be about 900.00 Lakhs by the end of VI plan. ^{Rs.} ~~Nearly~~ 11.50 crores will be made available for Harijan Plan out of total outlay of Rs. 82.00 crores during sixth plan. While opening new schools the Habitations predominantly inhabited by Harijan will be kept in mind.

Draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85/Annual Plan 1981-82

Heads of Development

OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Head of Development	1979-80	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
	Actuals	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital content	Proposed outlay	Capital content
Elementary	331.48	796.42	796.42	6223.98	88.33	991.81	-
Secondary	229.58	230.58	230.58	1976.02	9.35	323.14	-
TOTAL :	561.06	1027.00	1027.00	8200.00	97.68	1314.95	

Development Schemes/Project - outlay & Expenditure.

Name of the Schemes	1979-80	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
	Actuals	Approved outlay	Anticipated Exp.	Proposed outlay	Capital content.	Proposed outlay.	Capital content
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
A. Expenditure of the Schemes Started during 79-80 continuing new.	Ele. 331.48 Sec. 229.58	547.96 159.29	547.96 159.29	3027.28 880.02	-	575.35 167.25	
B. Schemes proposed during Sixth five year plan (80-85)							
(1) Elementary Education							
1. Govt. Primary schools	-	47.62	47.62	717.33	-	107.47	-
2. Govt. Middle school	-	21.90	21.90	935.51	-	75.66	-
3. Additional teachers for middle schools	-	32.84	32.84	1045.65	-	190.19	-
4. Non formal centres	-	6.65	6.65	67.90	-	10.57	-
5. Furniture & Tatpatti for Primary & middle schools	-	25.00	25.00	25.00	-	-	-
6. Vigyan Kits to primary & middle schools	-	7.50	7.50	7.50	-	-	-
7. Peons for middle schools	-	5.40	5.40	40.28	-	8.66	-
8. Additional teachers for primary schools	-	-	-	222.42	-	16.00	-
9. Chowkidar for middle sch.	-	0.60	0.60	4.56	-	0.90	-
10. Production of educational films	-	3.60	3.60	3.60	-	-	-

150 Copies

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
11. Planing & monitoring Cell	-		0.45	0.45	2.93	-	0.68	-
12. Constructions of primary & middle schools building	-		24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	-	-
13. Recoupment of Advance for building	-		64.33	64.33	64.33	64.33	-	-
14. Grants to non Seindia Sch. Gwalior.	-		3.00	3.00	15.50	-	3.15	-
15. Grants to Pry. & Middle Sch.	-		3.03	3.03	16.55	-	3.18	-
16. Direct provision by Govt.	-		2.54	2.54	2.54	-	-	-
Total Elementary Education	-		248.46	248.46	3196.70	88.32	416.46	-

C. Secondary Education

1. New Higher Sec. schools	-		14.61	14.61	698.17	-	75.72	-
2. Additional teachers for Higher Secn. schools	-		19.82	19.82	235.63	-	61.01	-
3. New subjects in Higher Secondary Schools	-		1.91	1.91	6.65	-	1.11	-
4. Taking over of non Govt. Higher Sec. schools	-		7.50	7.50	72.00	-	15.00	-
5. Furniture to Higher Sec. Sch.	-		10.00	10.00	10.00	-	-	-
6. Cost of Higher Sec. sch. build. buildings	-		6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43	-	-

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
7. Districts Estt of Libraries	-	2.50	2.50	7.00	-	1.00	-	-
8. Learn & work scheme	-	0.60	0.60	1.20	-	0.15	-	-
9. Equipment to District Seh. Rewa	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	-	-	-	-
10. Perc of Higher Secondary schools buildings (Nanda nagar Indore)	-	2.92	2.92	2.92	2.92	-	-	-
Total Secondary Education	-	71.29	71.20	1096.00	9.35	155.35	-	-
Grand total A+B+C (Elementary + Secondary) committed + New	-	1027.00	1027.00	8200.00	97.68	1314.95	-	-

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Draft sixth five year plan 1980-85/Annual plan 1981-82
Targets of Physical achievements.

Item	Unit	1979-80 Achievement	1980-81		Proposed Target	
			Target	Anticipated achievement	1980-85	1981-82
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.

A- Elementary Education

1. Classes I-V (Age group 6-11)

I Enrolment

(a) Boys	Lakhs	32.34	33.61	33.61	40.53	34.63
(b) Girls	"	15.29	15.89	15.89	19.16	16.37
(c) Total	"	47.63	49.50	49.50	59.69	51.00

II Percentage

(a) Boys	%	82.48	83.60	83.60	91.14	83.99
(b) Girls	"	42.07	42.75	42.75	47.12	43.07
(c) Total	"	63.05	63.98	63.98	70.12	64.36

2. Classes VI-VIII (Age group 11-14)

I Enrolment

(a) Boys	Lakhs	9.37	10.15	10.15	12.76	10.61
(b) Girls	"	2.99	3.25	3.25	4.07	3.39
(c) Total	"	12.36	13.40	13.40	16.83	14.00

II Percentage

(a) Boys	%	44.70	46.83	46.83	51.49	47.34
(b) Girls	"	15.30	16.06	16.06	17.47	16.17
(c) Total	"	30.51	31.97	31.97	35.00	32.27

.....
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

B. Secondary Education

Classes IX-XI

Enrolment	Lakhs					
(a) Boys	"	3.88	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.25
(b) Girls	"	1.30	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.25
(c) Total	"	5.18	5.50	5.50	7.00	6.50

D. Enrolment in Non Formal Edu.

I. Age group 6-11.

(a) Total		0.45	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.60
(b) Girls		0.12	0.15	0.15	0.30	0.20

II Age group 11-14 Lakhs

(a) Total	"	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.15
(b) Girls	"	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.20	0.10

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Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Programme	1979-80	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82		
	Actuals	Approved outlay	Anticipated Exp.	Proposed outlay	Capital Content	Proposed outlay	Capital Content	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.

New Items Elementary Edu.

1. Govt. Primary schools	-	47.62	47.62	717.33	-	107.47	-
2. Govt. Middle schools	-	21.90	21.90	935.51	-	75.66	-
3. Additional teachers for middle schools	-	32.84	32.84	1045.65	-	190.19	-
4. Non formal centres	-	6.65	6.65	67.90	-	10.57	-
5. Furniture & Tatpatti for Pri & middle schools	-	25.00	25.00	25.00	-	-	-
6. Vigyan kits to Pri & middle schools	-	7.50	7.50	7.50	-	-	-
7. Peens for middle schools	-	5.40	5.40	10.28	-	8.66	-
8. Additional teachers for Pri teachers	-	-	-	32.42	-	16.00	-
9. Chowkidar for middle Schools	-	0.90	0.90	4.55	-	0.90	-
10. Production of educational films	-	3.60	3.60	3.60	-	-	-
11. Planning & monitoring Cell	-	0.45	0.45	2.93	-	0.68	-

Contd... 2

12. Constructions of Primary & middle schools builds	-	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	-	-
13. Recupment of advance for building	-	64.33	64.33	64.33	64.33	-	-
14. Grants to Scindia Sch. Gwalior	-	3.00	3.00	16.50	-	3.15	-
15. Grants to Pri & middle sch.	-	3.03	3.03	16.65	-	3.18	-
16. Direct provision by Govt.	-	2.54	2.54	2.54	-	-	-

Total Ele Education	-	248.46	248.46	3196.70	88.33	416.46	-
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Targets and physical Achievements physical Programme

R.M. PAP

Head of Development	Unit	1979-80	1980-81	Proposed target		
		Achievement	Target	Anticipated	1980-85	1981-82
				Actual		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27-277 - Education						
Elementary Education						
		47.63	49.50	49.50	59.59	51.00
(a) Classes I to V						
(age group 6-11 Year)						
Enrolment						
		12.36	13.40	13.40	16.83	14.00
(age group 11-14 Year)						
Enrolment						
		59.99	62.90	62.90	76.52	65.00
Total Ele Education						

Centrally Sponsored Schemes outlay/Expenditure

Name of Scheme	1979-80	1980-81		Proposed outlay				
	Actual Expdt.	Approved outlay	Anticipated Expdt.	Total	1980-85 Stateshare	1981-82 Total State shr.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1. Non formal Education	-	13.30	13.30	136.00	67.90	21.14	10.57	
2. National Fitness Corps	21.57	26.10	26.10	131.50	-	26.20	-	
	21.57	39.40	39.40	267.30	67.90	47.34	10.57	

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DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85/ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

State Plan outlay under Tribal Sub-Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Head of Development	1979-80 (Actuals)		1980-81 Outlay/Anticipated Expenditure				Proposed outlay			
		State Plan outlay (Divisible)	Flow to Tribal sub-Plan.	State Plan Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	1980-85 State Plan outlay (Divisible)	Flow to Tribal Sub-Plan	1981-82 State Plan outlay (Divisible)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
<u>27-277-Education</u>											
<u>School Education</u>											
1.	Elementary	331.48	120.21	796.42	796.42	214.15	214.15	6223.98	1275.50	991.81	246.27
2.	Secondary	229.58	54.64	230.58	230.58	64.36	64.36	1976.02	383.35	323.14	74.01
TOTAL :		561.06	174.85	1027.00	1027.00	278.51	278.51	8200.00	1658.85	1314.95	320.28

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DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85/ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

Under TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

S.No.	Item	1979-80	1980-81		Proposed Target	
		Achievement	Target	Anticipated achievement	1980-85	1981-82
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</u>						
1.	Primary Schools	600	600	600	1200	150
2.	Addl. Teachers for Primary Schools.	500	453	453	953	125
3.	Middle Schools	120	120	120	600	150
4.	Addl Teachers for Middle Schools	-	334	334	734	100
5.	Non-formal Centres	833	-	-	250 + 250	50
6.	Peons for Middle schools	-	230	230	230	-
7.	Chaukidars for Middle Schools	-	50	50		
<u>SECONDARY EDUCATION</u>						
1.	Higher Secondary Schools	15	15	15	75	15
2.	Addl. staff for higher secondary schools.	-	280	280	280	-

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EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME FOR GOVERNMENT
 EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF FIVE YEAR PLANS/1980-85/ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82 OUTLAYS-AND
 EXPENDITURE TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME/SCHEMES

S.No.	Implementing Agency/Deptt.	Name of Scheme	1979-80 Actual (Rs. In Lakhs)	1980-81		Proposed outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)	
				Approved outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)	Anticipated Exptd. (Rs. In Lakhs)	1980-85	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1-		Govt. Pry schools	-	47.62	47.62	632.83	100.47
2-		Lower Pry schools	-	-	-	84.50	7.00
3-		Govt M/Schools	-	21.90	21.90	935.51	75.66
4-		Addt. Teacher for M/School Opening in 1978-79 & 79.80	-	32.64	32.64	1045.65	190.19
5-		Non-formal center & Creation of post of Supervisors	-	6.65	6.65	67.90	10.32
6.		Peon for Govt M/School	-	5.40	5.40	40.22	8.66
7-		Chowkidars for Govt M/School	-	0.60	0.60	4.56	0.90
8-		Planing & Montioring	-	0.45	0.45	2.93	0.68
9.		Govt New H. S. Schools	-	14.61	14.61	693.17	76.72
10.		Addtt. Teacher for H. S. S. Opening in 79.80	-	19.82	19.82	226.63	61.91
11.		Establishment of Distt libraries	-	2.50	2.50	7.00	1.00
12.		New Subject in H. S. School	-	1.91	1.91	6.65	1.11

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Physical Achievement			Employment generation etc.				
1979-80 (Base Year level)	1984-85 Terminal year Target	1979-80 Achievement	1980-81 target	1980-85 likely Achievement	Target 1984-85		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1- P.P.S., 1900	500	1900	1400	1400	3900	500	
2- G.S.S. -	500	400	-	-	2000	500	
3- M.School 425	500	425	500	500	2500	500	
4- Teachers -	500	-	1285	1285	2885	500	
5- Non formal Center 2000	250	-	28	28	1500	400	
6- Peon -	232	-	232	232	232	250	
7- Chowkidar -	57	-	57	57	57	-	
8- call -	-	7	7	7	7	-	
9- H.S.S. 69	50	345	250	250	1250	250	
10- Teachers -	-	-	634	634	634	-	
11- Libraries 10	-	40	40	40	40	-	
12- Teachers -	-	-	26	26	26	-	

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State Union Territory

Outlay & Expenditure targets and achievement other plan-schemes

Which have significant Employment content

Sl No.	Project programme scheme)	1979-80	1980-81		-Proposed Outlay-		Unit
		Actual Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)	1980-85	1981-82.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

NIL

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Employment Directly Generated or Expected

1979-80 Actual	Continuing Per year)	1980-81 Consturction person days	Expected- Constuing person(year)	1980-85-		1980-81	
				Consturction person days	Continuing person Year)	Consturction (person Days)	continuing(pero days)
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

NIL

School Education PROGRAMMES FOR 80-85 & BRECK UPS OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME

Committed Expenditure 1980-81 of the schemes started during 1979-80	81-82		82-83		83-84		84-85		80-85		
	finan. targ.	phy. targ.	finan. targ.	phy. targ.	finan. targ.	phy. targ.	finan. targ.	phy. targ.	finan. targ.	phy. targ.	
Continuing schemes of 1979-80											
Schemes proposed during 5th five year plan 1980-85 Elementary Education	707.25	-	742.60	-	779.75	-	818.040	-	859.30	-	3907.20
	47.62	1600	81.47	-	85.55	-	89.82	-	94.31	-	398.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Govt. Primary School	147.62	1600	81.47	-	85.55	-	89.82	-	94.31	-	398.77	1600
2. Govt Middle School	21.90	500	50.34	-	91.56	-	110.26	-	115.77	-	389.73	500
3. Aid. Teachers for M/Schools Opening 78-79- & 79-80	32.84	1285	172.65	-	193.28	-	202.94	-	213.08	-	814.79	1285
4. Non. Formal Centers	6.65	500	7.82	-	8.23	-	8.64	-	9.06	-	40.40	500
5. Furniture & Tatpatti to P/s & M/S	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	-
6. Vigyan kits to P/s M/s	7.50	2730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.50	2730
7. Peons for M/schools	5.40	232	8.63	-	8.79	-	8.74	-	8.78	-	40.28	232
8. Chowkials for M/s	0.50	57	0.90	-	0.96	-	1.02	-	1.08	-	4.56	57
9. Production of Educational Films	3.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.60	-
10. Planning & Monitoring cell	0.45	-	0.68	-	0.71	-	0.75	-	0.79	-	2.93	-

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11. Construction of prv/Middle School Building	24.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.00	-
12. Recoupment of Govt. for construction of prv/Middle School Building	64.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.33	-
13. Grants to Govt. for school, Gallior	3.00	-	3.15	-	3.30	-	3.45	-	3.60	-	16.50	-
14. Grants to prv/Mschools	3.03	-	3.18	-	3.33	-	3.48	-	3.63	-	16.65	-
15. Direct Prov. from Govt.	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.54	-
Total Ele. Edu. New Secondary School	248.46		328.75		395.62		429.10		450.10		1851.58	18

Secondary Education

1. New H.S.S.	14.61	80	62.88	-	86.93	-	91.24	-	95.80	-	351.43	80
2. Addl. Teachers for H.S.S.	19.82	634	61.91	-	65.00	-	68.25	-	71.65	-	286.63	634
3. New Sab. in H.S.S.	1.91	-	1.11	-	1.16	-	1.21	-	1.26	-	6.65	-
4. Taken over of Non-Govt H.S.S.	7.50	-	15.00	-	15.75	-	16.50	-	17.25	-	72.00	-
5. Furniture to H.S.S.	10.00	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	27
6. Const. of H.S.S. Bulding	6.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.43	-

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7. Blt. Libraries	2.50	10	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.25	-	1.25	-	7.00	-
8. Barn & Barn equipment	2.50	-	0.15	-	0.15	-	0.15	-	0.15	-	1.20	-
9. Equipment by Technik school Bawa.	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	-
10. Purchase of Govt. H.S.S. Mehru Nagar Dadore, & other schools (Housing Board)	2.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.92	-
Total New Sec. Education	71.29		142.05		170.06		178.60		187.36		749.26	

NEW ITEMS PROPOSED FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS OF THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
1980-85

1. Govt New Pry. Schools	19.80	500	44.46	500	71.24	500	99.36	500	234.06	2000
2. Lower Pry. School	7.00	500	16.50	500	26.00	500	35.50	500	84.50	2000
3. Non Formal Centres	2.75	250	5.50	250	8.25	250	11.00	250	27.50	1000
4. Addl Teachers	16.00	500	40.96	500	68.16	550	97.30	550	222.42	2100
5. Govt. New M/s	25.42	500	75.66	500	167.22	500	277.48	500	545.78	2000
6. Addl. Teacher for M/s	17.54	400	44.13	400	71.01	400	98.18	400	230.86	1600
7. Govt New H.S.S.	13.84	50	56.42	50	110.73	50	165.75	50	346.74	200
Total new Item. Proposed for next coming Year.	101.55		283.63		522.61		784.57		1691.86	

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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Continuity	707.25		742.60		779.75		818.40		859.30		3907.30	
Terms of 79.80												
New Items	48.46		323.75		395.62		429.10		450.10		1851.58	
Secondary Education												
Primary Education	71.29		142.05		170.03		178.60		187.36		749.26	
Total New Items proposed for Next Four Years			101.55		283.63		522.61		784.57		1691.86	
Grand total	1027.00		1314.95		1629.06		1948.71		2281.33		8200.00	

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, SriAurobindo, New Delhi-110005
DOC No. *79/19/83*
Date: *29/1/83*

