

FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

GENERAL EDUCATION

(1974--79)



EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

5412

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FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1974-79)

(General Education)

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E R R A T A

Sl. No.	Reference page	Incorrect figure	Correct figure
1.	Preface Paragraph 3	1225 crores 9.37%	1267.43 crores 8.97 %
2.	Page no. 5 Paragraph 12	1225 crores 9.37%	1267.43 crores 8.97 %
3.	Page No. 13 Paragraph 15	135688	14483 (add) "under Central Scheme" after first sentence of para 15
4.	Paragraph 15 line 6	4.391 crores	4.51 crores.
5.	Page No. 31 Item 8	673.006	813.87
6.	Page No. 32 (a) Upper Primary Scholarships- creation of	23481	2480
7.	Page No. 88 Scheme no. 16	23481 Upper Primary scholarship.	2480 Upper Primary Scholarship
8.	Page No. 109 Serial No. 16	23481	2480
9.	Page No. 110 Grand Total Elementary Education	13501.791 15071.92 20101.71 23021.48	1359.25 1516.41 2025.47 2470.77
10.	Page No. 202 Development of K.P. Jaiswal Institute.	<u>1974-75</u> 0.80 <u>1978-79</u> 0.55	<u>1974-75</u> 1.00 <u>1978-79</u> 0.35
11.	Page No. 205	P R A A K R I T	P R A K R I T
12.	Page No. 273 Abstract of total cost	1.00	1.02
13.	Page No. 275 <u>Unit Cost</u> Non-Recurring	<u>1974-75</u> <u>1978-79</u> 1.50	<u>1974-75</u> 0.50 <u>1978-79</u> 1.00

Sl.	Reference page	Incorrect figure	Correct figure
14.	Page No. 276 Scheme no. III(1) Contd. <u>Unit Cost</u> Non-Recurring	<u>1974-75</u> - <u>1978-79</u> 1.20	<u>1974-75</u> 0.20 <u>1978-79</u> 1.00
	Total	<u>1974-75</u> - <u>1978-79</u> 3.12	<u>1974-75</u> 0.20 <u>1978-79</u> 2.92
15.	Scheme No. III(11) <u>Unit Cost</u> Non-Recurring	<u>1974-75</u> " <u>1978-79</u> 1.80	<u>1974-75</u> 0.80 <u>1978-79</u> 1.00
	Total	<u>1974-75</u> - <u>1978-79</u> 4.68	<u>1974-75</u> 0.80 <u>1978-79</u> 3.88
16.	Page No. 282 Total	23.91 26.09	24.01 25.99
17.	Page No. 285 Scheme No. 1	<u>1974-75</u> NR 1.20 NR 0.20 <u>1978-79</u> NR 0.30 NR 0.20	<u>1974-75</u> NR 1.50 NR 0.40 <u>1978-79</u> 1 NR - NR -
18.	Scheme No. 2	<u>1974-75</u> NR - <u>1978-79</u> NR 1.50	<u>1974-75</u> 0.50 <u>1978-79</u> 1.00
19.	Scheme No.3	<u>1974-75</u> NR - <u>1978-79</u> NR 1.20	<u>1974-75</u> 0.20 <u>1978-79</u> 1.00
20.	Scheme no. 4	<u>1974-75</u> NR - <u>1978-79</u> NR 1.80	<u>1974-75</u> 0.80 <u>1978-79</u> 1.00
21.	Total NR	<u>1974-75</u> NR 2.39 <u>1978-79</u> NR 5.80	<u>1974-75</u> 4.39 <u>1978-79</u> 3.80
22.	Grand Total	<u>1974-75</u> NR 3.00 <u>1978-79</u> NR 14.73	<u>1974-75</u> 5.00 <u>1978-79</u> 12.73

P R E F A C E

The work of formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan was taken up on the lines indicated in D.O.No.19/3/72 Edn.dated the 24th February 1972, from Sri D.P.Nayar, Senior Specialist(Education), Planning Commission, New Delhi. Attempt has been made to incorporate, as far as possible, the recommendations of the 36th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

2. The present plan is more ambitious and large as compared to previous ones. In this plan emphasis has been laid on consolidation and qualitative improvement of education. Another important departure from the previous plan is the emphasis on drawing up concrete schemes for ameliorating the conditions of weaker sections of the society including the scheduled castes/tribes and females. With this end in view, separate allocations have been made for the Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas Development Authority areas, which form about 34% of the total plan allocation on general education.

3. The total outlay for the State Fifth Five Year Plan is Rs. 1225 crores, of which the General Education has been allocated a sum of Rs. 113.75 crores. This means general education has got about 9.3% of the total State outlay as against 7.2% in the Fourth Plan.

4. We are passing through a period of crisis and education has been a target of much criticism. Unless all those who are engaged in this nation-building programme work with a spirit of dedication, it would be difficult to achieve the targets spelled out in this plan.


(K. P. Sinha)

EDUCATION COMMISSIONER BIHAR

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

GENERAL EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

The main problems of Education to be tackled during the Fifth Plan are :-

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

- (a) Low coverage of school going children in the age-group 6-11 and 11-14.
- (b) Wastage and stagnation at the level of various classes of the Elementary Schools.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Improvement in the standards of Secondary Education by -

- (a) providing adequate facilities to the schools.
- (b) improvement in the syllabi, curriculum etc. and
- (c) vocationalisation.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE EDUCATION

- (a) strengthening of Post-Graduate classes and research facilities.
- (b) improvement in the standards of graduate and honours education; and
- (c) strengthening of the university administration.

2. In the matters of literacy and coverage of school going children at the elementary stage, the State is considerably behind the advanced states. Up to the end of 1973-74, about 62.2% of school going children will have been enrolled in the Primary Schools and only about 24% of the school going children of the age-group 11-14 will be attending the Middle Schools. Even amongst those who are enrolled in the schools, large numbers drop out after the 1st year. In the matter of girls education the State is still backward.

3. It is, therefore, necessary to take steps not only to increase the enrolment substantially but to see that those who are enrolled stay in the schools to complete their elementary education. It is also necessary to give adequate incentives to girls and the children of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to induce their parents to get their children enrolled in the schools and allow them to stay in them for completing their elementary education.

4. In the Fifth Plan the emphasis is on cent per cent enrolment of boys and 50.0 enrolment of girls in the age-group 6-11 and 60% enrolment in respect of boys and 20% in respect of girls in the age-group 11-14. In order to achieve these targets 13.56 lakhs of students in the age-group 6-11 and 7.95 lakhs of students in the age-group 11-14 will be enrolled.

5. It will appear that this target is low in comparison with the National target of 100% coverage of the children of the age-group 6-11 and 60% coverage of the age-group 11-14. This expansion will necessitate appointment of a total number of 46435 whole-time teachers and 19638 part-time teachers for informal education. This is so inspite of the fact that 79.38 crores (that is about 69.78% of the total anticipated outlay of 113.75 crores) will be spent on elementary education.

6. One of the reasons for low percentage of enrolment in Bihar has been that our schools were not attractive enough and lacked the necessary facilities. At present about 14% of the Primary Schools in this State have no buildings of their own. It is, therefore, proposed to construct 13482 additional class rooms during the fifth plan period. In order to improve the position regarding enrolment of girls it is proposed to appoint more and more lady teachers in the schools, and to construct quarters for women teachers in the out of the way places. Incentives will be provided to girls enrolled, by way of stipend, mid-day meals, free school uniform, free supply of text books etc. It is also proposed to provide separate common-rooms, sanitary facilities for girls in the mixed middle schools.

7. In the field of Secondary Education emphasis has been placed on qualitative improvement of the schools by providing facilities for laboratories, libraries, additional class rooms etc. Provision has also been made for the teaching of science, work experience and one more Indian language in the secondary schools. Schemas for vocationalisation and diversification of courses in the Post-6 Secondary stage have also been drawn up. Due emphasis

has been laid on the inservice training of teachers.

8. In the field of Higher Education greater emphasis has been laid on consolidation and improvement rather than on expansion. As already mentioned, facilities for Post-Graduate education and research work in the Universities will be strengthened. Schemes of qualitative improvement for raising the standards of graduate-teaching will be implemented and Three Year Degree Course will be introduced. Facilities for students welfare in the shape of hostel facilities, library, common room, provision for games and sports will also be provided. In order to enable the universities to perform the task allotted to them the administration of the universities will be strengthened.

9. According to available figures, Bihar ranks third in India both with regard to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes population. Scheduled Tribes in Bihar number 24.93 millions which constitutes 8.75% of its total population. Scheduled castes number 7.95 millions which constitutes 14.1% of the total population.

10. About 93% of the tribal population is concentrated in the Chhotanagpur and the Santhal Parganas. On account of general backwardness and slow pace of their development, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes deserve special attention. The State Government are already providing them tuition free education from the elementary stage right up to the university level. Liberal stipends and scholarships are also being granted. In spite of these facilities, the enrolment at various levels of education is very low.

11. As sparsely populated villages are spread over large areas, it is considered necessary to establish Ashram Schools in these areas. It is also proposed to have part-time teachers in

these areas. Due weightage in the programmes of mid-day-meals, free supply of text books and school uniforms for this area has been given. A total outlay of Rs. 38.67 crores has been provided for the various schemes in respect of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas which works out to 33.99% of the total proposed plan outlay on general education.

12. The total outlay for State's fifth five year plan is 1225 crores of which general education has been allotted a sum of Rs. 113.75 crores. This forms 9.3% of the total state plan.

The sector-wise break-up of approved total outlay of Rs. 11375.00 lakhs provided for general education in the Fifth Five Year Plan (including minimum needs programmes) along with their percentages to the total outlay and outlay for Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas with the latter's percentage to sectoral totals also, has been shown below:-

Sl. No. Name of Sector	Approved total outlay.	Sectoral percentage to Grand Total of outlay.	Total outlay for Chhotanagpur and S.P. Area.	Sectoral %age of allocation for Chhotanagpur & S.P. Area to total sectoral outlay (Col. 5 to 3)
2	3	4	5	6
1. Elementary Education (including Minimum Needs Programme)	7938.00	69.78	3103.25	39.09
2. Secondary Education.	1840.00	16.17	474.15	25.75
3. University Education.	1054.00	9.27	183.15	17.37
4. Institutes of Higher Learning.	35.00	0.31	-	-
5. Adult Education.	40.00	0.35	10.00	25.00
<u>Others:-</u>				
6. Physical Education.	110.00	0.97	21.20	19.27
7. Administration.	150.00	1.32	22.68	15.12
8. Development of Languages, (including oriental)	61.00	0.54	8.30	13.60
9. Miscellaneous (Sainik School Talaiya & Juvenile Delinquency)	25.00	0.22	25.00	100.00
10. Cultural Programmes (including Libraries)	122.00	1.07	19.69	16.14
Grand Total	11375.00	100.00	3867.42	33.99

CHAPTER- I

APPRAISAL OF THE FOURTH PLAN (1969-74)

1. Fourth Five Year Plan did not come in direct succession to the Third Five Year Plan, It was intervened by 3 annual plans of 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69. The Fourth Five Year Plan started in 1969-70 and ended in 1974.

2. The Fourth Plan out lay of Bihar was fixed at Rs. 531.28 crores which was to be financed as below:-

State Resources -	Rs. 193.28 crores
Central Assistance -	<u>Rs. 338.00 crores</u>
	<u>Rs. 531.28 crores</u>

3. Out of the total state plan outlay of Rs. 531.28 crores a sum of Rs. 38.38 crores was allotted for General Education. This comes to 7.2 % of the total state outlay. During the Third Plan, outlay for General Education was Rs. 34.03 crores. Obviously there was nothing spectacular about the size of the Fourth Plan. It was just a renewed endeavour towards planned development after three years of plan holiday.

4. As stated earlier, general education formed only 7.2% of the total state plan outlay, but this small percentage of allocation for education too could not be

maintained consistently as will be evident from the table given below:-

Years	Total State Annual Plan Allocation.	Allocation for General Education.	Percentage to total state annual plan allocation.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
(In lakhs of Rupees)				
1969-70	7128.00	300.00	4.7	A sum of Rs. 39.00 lakhs was reduced by Planning Department from plan allocation of Rs. 300/-lakhs for 1969-70.
1970-71	8560.00	453.49	5.3	
1971-72	10062.08	655.00	6.5	
1972-73	10000.00	763.00	7.6	
1973-74	14059.00	850.00	6.0	
Total	49818.08	3023.49	6.0	

5. The fourth plan did not have a smooth sailing. Hardly had the state recovered from the wounds of the famine of 1967, it faced the scarcity of 1970-71 and the worst ever floods of 1971 with large scale devastations. Teaching work in schools had to be suspended for long. The school buildings already in bad shape got another jolt and widespread damages were done, demanding an estimated sum of Rs. 5.83 crores for their repairs. This was followed by the Indo-Pak War in 1971 which caused additional financial strain.

6. Due to heavy expenditure on relief in the wake of the draught conditions prevailing over a large part of the State, consequent shortfalls in the recovery of loans and arrears, impact of pay revision and increase of non-plan expenditure on certain items, the State Government had to resort to over-drafts.

7. By the time the annual plan for 1973-74 was to be launched the states financial position deteriorated further. The sudden rise in prices particularly of essential commodities and inflationary pressures further slowed down the pace of development. The resource position for the annual plan 1973-74 was thus "extremely depressing".

8. Under all these odds, the actual amount released for expenditure during the fourth plan for general education totaled to Rs. 3026.49 lakhs only. This was about 78.8% to the approved plan out lay of Rs. 3838.00 lakhs. The details of plan out lay and expenditure during the Fourth Five Year Plan period are given below:-

Name of the Sector.	Total approved plan outlay.	Actual allocation.	Actual expenditure.	Sectoral %age to grand total of approved outlay.	Sectoral %age of actual expenditure to actual allocation (col.4 to 3) (col.4 to 3)	Sectoral %age of actual allocation to approved outlay (col.3 to 2)
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Primary	2529.53	2187.12	2110.95	66.00	96.5	86.4
Secondary	388.70	215.44	132.82	10.20	61.6	55.4
University	507.48	317.59	365.46	13.20	115.0	62.5
<u>Teacher Training</u>						
Primary	54.47	37.72	11.22	1.4	29.7	69.2
Secondary	33.11	23.03	12.39	0.9	53.7	69.5
Social	10.00	11.00	7.85	0.3	71.3	110.0
Others	272.46	211.90	126.76	7.0	59.8	77.7
Cultural and Scientific Education.	42.25	22.69	22.09	1.0	97.3	43.4
Total:-	3838.00	3026.49	2789.54	100.00	92.1	78.8

9. The percentage of allocation earmarked according to approved outlay among different sectors (col.5 above) too could not be adhered to because of the changing priorities of the scheme from year to year. This has been brought about in the following table:-

Table showing the distribution of annual plan allocations among the different sectors.

Sl. No.	Name of the Sectors.	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1969-74		Sectoral % of total allocation.
		Amount allocated.	Percentage of the total allocation.	Amount allocated.	Percentage of the total allocation.	Amount Allocated	Percentage of the total allocation.	Amount Allocated	Percentage of the total allocation.	Amount Allocated	Percentage of the total allocation.	Amount allocated.	Percentage of the total allocation.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.	Primary	110.72	37.00	293.54	64.7	492.34	75.20	613.33	79.8	714.91	84.3	2224.84	73.51	
2.	Secondary	55.93	18.60	50.99	11.2	35.27	5.30	27.16	3.5	25.62	3.0	194.997	6.44	
3.	University & Institute of Higher learning.	63.50	21.00	46.52	10.3	50.43	7.60	72.83	9.5	72.31	8.5	305.59	10.10	
4.	Social Education.	3.00	1.00	2.00	0.4	2.00	0.30	3.00	0.4	1.00	0.1	11.00	0.36	
5.	Educational Admr.	25.00	8.30	17.81	3.9	18.00	2.90	5.00	0.7	11.20	1.3	77.01	2.55	
6.	Physical Education.	8.00	2.7	6.13	1.3	12.81	1.80	7.55	1.0	8.41	1.0	42.90	1.42	
7.	Dev. of Languages.	28.85	9.7	17.00	3.8	19.90	3.10	9.52	1.2	9.51	1.1	84.78	2.80	
8.	Cultural Education.	5.00	1.7	4.50	1.1	6.25	0.90	4.94	0.6	2.00	0.2	22.69	0.75	
9.	Miscellaneous.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.67	0.7	1.54	0.1	7.21	0.2	
10.	Sp. Schemes for Tribal Areas.	-	-	15.00	3.3	18.00	2.90	19.00	2.5	3.50	0.4	55.50	1.8	
		300.00	100.00	453.49	100.0	655.00	100.00	768.00	100.0	850.00	100.0	3026.49	100.0	

10. A study of the allocation table shown above will indicate that there was marked decline in the percentage of allocation in almost all the sectors except in Primary Education.
11. The yearwise financial targets and achievements during the fourth plan has been shown in the table below:-

Year-wise financial targets & achievements during 1969-74.

Sl. No.	Sub-head	1969-74		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
		Outlay	Expenditure (Anticipated)	Outlay	Expenditure (Actual)	Outlay	Expenditure (Actual)	Outlay	Expenditure (actual)	Outlay	Expenditure (actual)	Outlay	Expenditure (Anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Elementary Education.	2187.12	2110.95	97.22	86.44	286.26	242.55	484.00	464.70	609.83	607.77	709.81	709.49
2.	Secondary Education.	215.44	132.82	48.43	12.43	58.02	31.53	47.25	29.35	39.96	38.19	21.78	21.32
3.	University Edn. (including Institutes of Higher Learning.	317.59	365.46	63.50	79.04	49.02	84.51	52.93	60.97	76.33	71.61	75.81	69.33
4.	Teachers Training												
a)	Elementary	37.72	11.22	13.50	-	7.28	40.5	8.34	0.07	3.50	3.00	5.10	4.10
b)	Secondary.	23.03	12.39	7.50	1.41	5.47	1.80	3.52	3.20	2.70	2.70	3.84	3.23
5.	Social Edn.	11.00	7.85	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	0.85	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00
6.	Other Programmes.												
i)	Administration	77.01	10.48	25.00	0.48	17.81	0.24	18.00	0.05	5.00	1.63	11.20	8.08
ii)	Physical.	42.90	31.31	8.00	3.22	6.13	3.28	13.81	7.31	7.55	9.09	8.41	8.41
iii)	Dev. of Language.	84.78	81.63	28.85	16.95	17.00	21.59	19.90	24.19	9.52	9.57	9.51	9.23
iv)	Miscellaneous	7.21	3.34	-	-	-	0.79	-	0.54	5.67	0.67	1.54	1.34
7.	Cultural Programmes.	22.69	22.09	5.00	4.04	4.50	4.04	6.25	4.23	4.94	7.93	2.00	1.85
Total General Education:-		3026.49	2789.54	300.00	206.01	453.49	395.48	655.00	595.46	768.00	755.16	850.00	837.43

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

12. According to the directive principles of the constitution it is obligatory for the State Government to provide Universal and pre-primary education. The following table will indicate the position of enrolment in the year 1968-69 and the achievement made during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

	Enrolment 1968-69.	Percen- tage.	Fourth Plan		Level expected during 1973-74.	
			Target fixed.	Enrolment achieved.	Enrolment by 73-74.	Percentage 1973-74.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Age-group 6-11</u>						
Boys	39.0	82.08	6.98	5.468	35.58	88.1
Girls	9.94	29.00	8.05	2.066	13.00	34.2
Total	40.04	55.09	15.02	8.512	48.58	62.2
<u>Age-group 11-14</u>						
Boys	6.70	32.8	3.00	2.51	9.21	40.7
Girls	1.21	6.7	1.13	0.48	1.70	7.9
Total	7.91	19.0	4.13	3.00	10.91	24.3

13. The target of enrolment during the fourth five year plan was kept at 15.02 lakhs but this could not be fully achieved due to inadequacy of resources and the socio-economic conditions. The achievement in respect of enrolment of girls was poor. Apart from the economic factors the general lack of awareness of the importance of Girl's Education, dearth of qualified female teachers, absence of common room and separate toilets for girls and absence of adequate incentives are some of the prominent reasons for this low achievement.

14. As many as 1433 Middle Schools, mostly by upgrading the existing U.P. Schools, and 3095 Primary Schools, were established. Large number of elementary schools were strengthened, 44300 additional teachers (28200 under State Plan and 16100 under central assistance) excluding the 5200 Science Teachers units sanctioned under special employment programme were appointed, as against the target of 422 4000 teachers during the Fourth Plan. The achievement exceeded the target because of accelerated assistance from the Central Government.

15. As against the target of construction of 5,000 additional class rooms, as many as 13568 class rooms were constructed during the plan period. Large number of school buildings were damaged due to heavy floods during 1971. In order to tide over the unexpected calamity, generous grants to the tune of Rs. 4.30 crores were received from Government of India. That is why it was possible to exceed the target. In spite of all this, there are still about 40% of the primary schools do not have buildings of their own. The posts of Headmaster of 119 Govt. Senior Basic Schools were upgraded and trained graduates were appointed. Construction and renovation of Basic school buildings were also taken up along with supply of teaching aids to them.

16. Because of limited resources the programme for mid-day-meals was confined to 98 blocks with 8346 centres catering to about 5.00 lakh school children.

Under the programmes of supply of free text books and school uniforms, 1183 schools were assisted.

17. A sum of Rs. 6.74 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of 122 Lady Teachers Quarters. The buildings of 39 Primary Teachers Education Colleges were improved; and 11 hostels and , 3 twin quarters for teachers, constructed.

18. With a view to improve the teaching of Science, in elementary schools teachers of selected schools were imparted training; 5200 Science Teachers and 74 Science Supervisors were appointed under Special Employment Scheme.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

19. In the Secondary sector, out of the total outlay of Rs. 3.8 crores, which formed 10.20 % of the total plan out lay, a sum of Rs. 1.45 crore, only is anticipated to have been spent. Due to financial stringency the anticipated allocation was considerably reduced. The progress made during the 4th plan is indicated in the table below:-

Item	1966-69	1973-74 estimated.	Difference (+) Increase (-) Decrease
1. Institutions.	2413	2800	+ 387
2. Enrolment.	7.61 lakhs	8.35 lakhs	+ 0.74 lakh
3. Teachers.	26860	29000	+ 2140
4. Trained Teachers.	12205	21000	+ 8195
5. Percentage..	47.67	72.4	+ 22.33

20. Thus 387 non-government secondary schools came into existence during this period. Most of these schools

lack adequate facilities such as laboratories, libraries, play-ground, teaching aids etc. As against the target of new 20 subsidised schools only two schools could be subsidised. Besides, 3 Government Secondary Schools were started. As has been said above, Government could not open new schools or subsidize more schools due to cut in their plan allocation.

21. Additional enrolment of 0.74 lakhs children and appointment of additional 2140 teachers were made. Steps were taken to improve the service conditions of the teachers by giving the schools suitable grants.

22. Attempts were made to improve the teaching of science ^{by} equipping the laboratories. Six workshop^s for imparting in-service training to science teachers were kept working through out the plan period. Sanik School Tlaliya was equipped and improved in ~~xxx~~ many ways by the provision of barbed wire fencing, construction of swimming pool, purchase of cinema projector, and residential accommodation. The status of Neterhat Public School, was raised to Intermediate college and steps like, setting up of gas plant, etc. were taken to improve it. The State Govt. introduced the three language formula and teaching through the medium of minority language in selected schools of the state.

23. With a view to encourage free education to girls reading in class IX, The State Govt. sanctioned additional 15% freestudentship (over the existing 15%

freestudentship). 3040 additional merit cum poverty scholarships (including 1450 for girls) were sanctioned during the plan. In spite of limited resources special schemes for girls like, provision of sanitary fittings, construction of reading-cum-recreation rooms and lady teachers quarters; were launched.

24. In the Training Colleges, new posts of lecturers in science methodology, were created. Their libraries were further equipped. A number of Short Training Courses and in-service training course, were also conducted. The 4 Extension Service Centres attached to the 5 Training Colleges (of Ranchi, Patna, Bhagalpur and Turki) were brought directly under the control of the State Government, and their staff were absorbed with effect from 1.4.71 in the respective Training Colleges.

Higher Education

25. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, there has been considerable growth in the number of institutions imparting higher education. The progress made during the 4th plan is indicated in the table given below:-

Year	No. of Univ.	No. of con- tituent colleges,	No. of affiliated colleges,	Total	No. of P.G. teach- ing classes,	No. of stu- dents in the age- group 17 to 23,
1968-69	5	19	142	161	104	1,75,143
1972-73	6	27	262	279	122	2,29,380

26. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 5.07 crores which formed 13.2% of the total plan outlay a sum of Rs. 3.65

27. The most significant work done in this sector was the establishment of a new university called the Mithila University in August 1972 with headquarters at Darbhanga, and territorial jurisdiction extending over the districts of Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa and Purnea. A number of development of schemes in different universities, colleges and institutes of higher education were financed out of the plan allocations. An important achievement was the conversion of 28 affiliated colleges into grants-in-aid colleges out of which 10 belonged to backward and tribal areas. The State Govt. also took a much needed decision to start the third women's college at Gulzarbagh Patna. Special schemes for assisting the Women-Tutorial Colleges were also put into operation. 1003 stipends for different courses of studies from Pre-University class to Master's Degree level at an annual cost of Rs. 5.00 lakh were sanctioned. 625 Admission grants @ Rs. 50/- each estimated to cost Rs. 0.31 lakh were sanctioned for post-matriculation scholars. The State Govt. sanctioned a number of posts for strengthening the administrative wing of the K.S. Sanskrit University Darbhanga. In most of the institutes of Higher Learning, new posts of lecturers, and research scholarships were sanctioned. The value of scholarships were also increased in some cases. A number of construction projects were pushed through in various institutes.

28. In addition to the state plan allocation assistance was also received from the University Grants Commission.

OTHERS

29. In the field of cultural development a notable achievement was the opening of Nritya Kala Mandir at Ranchi. Setting up an off-set press at the Bihar Text Book Publishing Corporation, strengthening of statistical units in the directorate ^{and} in the districts, strengthening of the Board of Secondary Education and appointment of necessary staff for the administration of National Rural Scholarship scheme were some of the other significant achievements. The Directorate ^{of} Archeology and Museum was further strengthened. The Hindi Granth Academy brought out 102 Text Books in Hindi for use of college and university students. For the promotion of Urdu language, Bihar Urdu Academy was established.

CONCLUSION

30. Analysis of the expenditure shows that the progress has not been very satisfactory. One of the reasons for slow progress has been the cut in the ceiling of expenditure and the changes in the priorities from year to year. Due to stringent financial conditions some of the schemes could not be taken up. This had an adverse effect on the plan programmes. It is hoped that the deficiency and the shortfall of the fourth plan period will be made up in the fifth plan period.

CHAPTER D - II

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Review of the Expansion of Elementary Education (1947-74)

The following tables will indicate the progress of primary education in Bihar after the attainment of independence:-

	1946-47	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69 (provl.)	1973-74 (Estim)
Number of Primary Schools.							
Boys	18296	21574	26818	33094	39598	40873	43338
Girls	1964	2125	731	4229	4886	5021	5400
Total:-	20260	23699	29549	37323	44434	45894	48738
Total enrolment in Primary schools (In lakhs)							
Boys	8.41	10.60	13.17	20.75	23.21	23.77	N.A
Girls	0.65	1.85	2.84	6.37	7.73	8.21	N.A
Total:-	9.06	12.45	16.01	27.12	30.94	31.98	N.A
Teachers							
Male	31411	37942	46049	54539	68172	69594	89734
Female	2137	2570	3456	5124	7900	8465	9465
Total:-	33548	40512	49505	59663	76081	78059	99199
1) Number of Middle Schools							
Boys	1447	2055	3155	4161	6284	7059	8159
Girls	95	117	166	247	550	645	918
Total:-	1542	2172	3321	4408	6834	7704	9077
2) Total enrolment in Middle Schools (In lakhs)							
Boys	1.12	2.92	3.74	6.72	10.55	11.55	N.A
Girls	0.06	0.30	0.47	1.40	2.77	3.26	N.A
Total:-	1.18	3.22	4.21	8.12	13.32	14.81	N.A.
Teachers							
Male	8294	11713	17240	22859	34681	38995	44233
Female	658	894	1295	2059	4210	5084	6127
Total:-	8952	12607	18535	24918	38891	44079	50360

Enrolment in 6-14 age-group.

The progress achieved in respect of enrolment in the age-group 6-11 and 11-14 has been shown below:-

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69	1973-74
					(Provnl.)	(Estimate)
<u>Age-group 6-11</u>						
<u>Enrolment (In lakh)</u>						
Boys	12.52	15.36	24.46	29.84	30.10	35.56
Girls	2.13	3.25	7.39	9.77	9.94	13.00
Total:-	14.65	18.61	31.85	39.61	40.04	48.56

Percentage to total population of children in age-group 6-11

Boys	47.7	62.1	76.7	82.6	82.8	88.1
Girls	8.1	12.5	24.27	26.0	29.0	34.2
Total	27.9	37.3	50.7	54.3	55.9	62.2

Age-group 11-14.

Enrolment (In lakh)

Boys	2.12	2.72	4.79	6.14	6.70	9.21
Girls	0.11	0.19	0.56	1.02	1.21	1.70
Total:-	2.23	2.91	5.35	7.16	7.91	10.91

Percentage to total population in the age-group 11-14.

Boys	14.7	20.2	30.2	31.8	32.8	40.7
Girls	0.9	1.4	4.0	5.4	6.7	7.9
Total:-	7.8	10.8	17.1	18.6	19.7	24.3

ENROLMENT OF CHILDREN OF AGE-GROUP FROM SIX TO ELEVEN YEARS IN BIHAR

IN LAKH

60

45

30

25

20

15

10

5

BOYS

GIRLS

1950-51

55-56

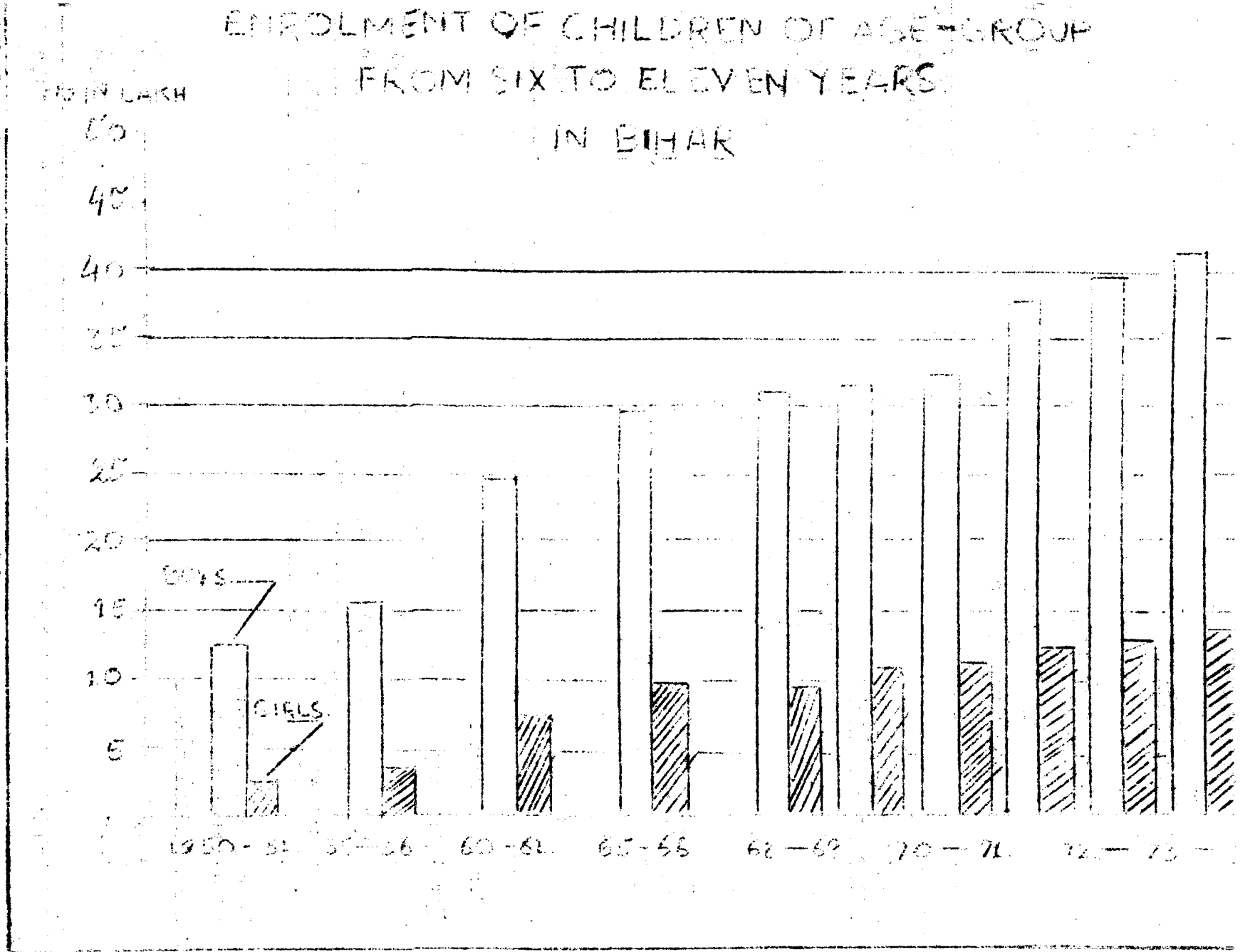
60-61

65-66

70-71

72-73

74-75



In order to indicate the rate of increase in the enrolment during the Fourth Year Plan, the following table is given:-

Table showing enrolments in age-group 6-11 and 11-14 during the fourth plan period (1969-74) and their percentage to total population in these age-groups.

	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Enrolment in classes I-V (6-11).	30.90	10.59	41.49	31.60	10.80	42.40	32.55	11.60	44.15
Percentage to total population of children in age-group 6-11.	83.0	30.4	56.7	83.2	31.00	57.1	34.0	32.0	58.0
Enrolment in VIII class (11-14).	7.10	1.36	8.46	7.45	1.44	8.89	8.04	1.52	9.56
Percentage to total population of children in age-group 11-14.	34.00	6.9	20.5	35.00	7.2	21.1	37.00	7.4	22.2

	1972-73			1973-74		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15
Enrolment in classes I-V (6-11)	34.01	12.04	46.05	35.56	13.00	48.56
Percentage to total population of children in age-group 6-11.	86.0	32.5	59.2	88.1	34.2	62.2
Enrolment in VI-III classes (11-14)	8.42	1.59	10.01	9.21	1.70	10.91
Percentage to total population of children in age-group 11-14.	38.00	7.6	22.8	40.7	7.9	24.3

These figures show that the progress of enrolment during the Fourth Plan Period (1969-74) has been very slow. The State is among the poorest in the country. More than 2/3 rd of the population of the State is below the poverty

line. The economy of the state has remained stagnant and all efforts will have to be made not only to increase enrolment in the school but also to create economic and social conditions and to provide adequate incentives for enrolment at much higher rate.

In spite of the phenomenal increase in the enrolment during the period 1951-74 the state has far lagged the all India levels of attainment which has been brought out in the table below:-

Year		Age-group 6-11			Age-group 11-14		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<u>1950-51</u>	India	60.8	24.9	43.1	20.8	4.3	12.8
	Bihar	47.7	8.1	27.9	14.7	0.9	7.8
<u>1955-56</u>	India	72.0	32.8	52.8	25.4	6.9	16.5
	Bihar	62.8	12.5	37.3	20.2	1.4	10.8
<u>1960-61</u>	India	82.6	41.4	62.4	32.2	11.3	22.5
	Bihar	76.7	24.27	50.7	30.2	4.0	17.1
<u>1965-66</u>	India	96.3	56.5	76.7	44.2	17.0	30.8
	Bihar	82.6	28.0	54.3	31.8	5.4	18.6
<u>1968-69</u>	India	92.7	58.6	75.1	45.6	18.3	32.1
	Bihar	82.8	29.0	55.9	32.8	6.7	19.7
<u>1973-74</u>	India	105.6	73.9	90.2	53.0	26.4	40.2
	Bihar	88.1	34.2	62.2	40.7	7.9	24.3

Expenditure:-

In view of the commitment of the State Government to fulfil the obligations contained in the constitutional directive and the backwardness of the state in the field of elementary education as compared to the national attainments, this sector has all along ~~xxx~~ been given a substantial share of the plan outlay. This will be evident from the following table:-

Table showing total approved outlay for the State Plan, outlay on General Education its percentage to total state plan; outlay on Elementary Education and its percentage to total State Plan outlay and outlay on General Education etc. during 1951-74.

(In lakhs)

Items	First Plan	2nd Plan	3rd Plan	Three Annual Plan			4th Plan	Remarks
	1951-56.	1956-61.	1961-66.	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-74.	
1. Total State Plan outlay.	6779.00	19022.00	33744.00	7283.00	6636.00	7543.00	53128.00	
2. Outlay on General Edn. *	646.00	2050.00	3403.00	293.00	225.00	245.00	3838.00	* Raised from 484.00 original outlay to actual expenditure of 646.00
3. Percentage of item 2 to 1:	7.1	10.8	10.1	4.1	3.4	3.3	7.2	
4. Outlay on Elementary Edn.	N.A.	1022.00	1943.00	129.31	138.05	158.00	2529.53	
5. Percentage of item 4 to 2	-	49.8	57.9	44.13	61.35	64.48	66.00	
6. Percentage of item 4 to 1.	-	5.37	5.7	1.77	2.08	2.09	4.24	
7. Plan expenditure on Elementary Edn.	484.00	967.00	1355.13	87.12	138.05	156.83	2182.61	
8. Percentage of item 6 to 4	-	94.6	68.7	67.3	100.0	99.2	86.0	

So far as the share of elementary education in the coming plans is concerned it is worthwhile to consider the recommendation of the Task Force of Govt. of India on Elementary Education. It runs as follows:-

" Since the Constitutional Directive is yet to be realised and since the problem of improving the quality of elementary education has not been taken up even on modest scale the argument that, with the provision of compulsory education on a near universal basis financial resources for elementary education would need only marginal increments from year to year or plan to plan, does not hold much ground". And hence, in the fifth plan also out of the total plan allocation of Rs. 11375.00 lakhs, Rs. 7938.00 lakhs (which constitutes 69.78%) has been provided for elementary education. Besides, the sum of Rs. 57.50 lakhs, provided outside the plan ceiling for School Feeding has also been allotted to the Elementary Education Sector.

Out of the sum of Rs. 11375.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 5872.00 lakhs has been provided for minimum needs programmes covering substantial part of expenditure concerning the scheme of (a) Teacher cost, (b) Non-Teacher Cost on Supply of teaching aids, (c) Cost on incentives, (d) Cost on Ashram Schools for Tribal, (e) Special schemes for girls, and Lady Teachers quarters, and (f) construction of class rooms in rural and urban areas.

Among the causes of backwardness in matters of enrolment may be enumerated the following:-

(1) The low percentage of enrolment of girls due to a variety of reasons, like, social prejudices, economic

poverty and the absence of women teachers in the rural areas particularly. The task-force on elementary education of the Govt. of India has pointed out that this state will have to make special efforts for pushing up the enrolment of girls. The State Govt. have, therefore, incorporated a programme of incentives consisting of free supply of mid-day-meals, supply of school uniform, and Text Books and award of attendance prizes, Construction of sanitary toilets and common room for girls and quarters for lady teachers, Improvement of Govt. Girls Middle Schools have also been provided in the plan.

(ii) The low enrolment of children from among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Normally their enrolment at primary and middle stages should be in proportion to their population in the state. But this is not the case. While Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes represent respectively 14.1 and 8.8 percent of the population of the State, their enrolment constituted respectively 8.03 (8.30 percent in respect of boys and 4.53% in respect of girls) percent and 8.21 (8.38% in respect of boys and 7.8% in respect of girls) percent at the primary stage and 7.14 (7.70% in respect of boys and 4.11 percent in respect of girls) percent and 5.95% (5.64% in respect of boys and 7.64% in respect of girls) percent at the middle stage.

It has been assessed that to achieve the targets of enrolling additional 13.56 lakhs children a total of 6.34 lakhs of children or 46.75% would have to be

enrolled from amongst the scheduled communities alone at the primary stage.

Similarly out of the 7.65 lakhs of additional children to be enrolled in the age-group 11-14 as many as 2.86 lakhs or 35.97% would belong to scheduled communities.

Special efforts are needed to provide educational facilities for children belonging to these communities particularly through an overriding weightage in

(i) programmes of incentives, (ii) provision of effective part-time education and (iii) opening of special schools for them.

(iii) Another cause of backwardness of this state in matters of enrolment may be attributed to the existence of lower density of population particularly in the large belt of Chhotanagpur plateau which covers 48.8% of the total area of the state and harbours 93.3% of the Scheduled tribes who have a distinct cultural and linguistic identity.

The sparsely populated villages in this area contribute mainly to the problem of regional imbalance and also for the prevalence of a large number of single teacher primary school. Out of the total number of 116476 habitations in the state as many as 67577 or 56% of the total number of habitations are having less than 300 persons. Recognising the ineffectiveness of instruction in the single teacher schools, the State Govt. have recently (during 1973-74) taken the courageous step of converting all the single teacher schools into multi-

teacher schools. The problem of providing educational facilities for habitations having less than 300 population poses the crux of the problem of universalization of education up to 11 years of age alone. The sparsely populated habitations have so far proved a major hurdle for provision of education up to middle stage also.

The State Govt. have decided to meet this problem of providing educational facilities up to middle standard by (a) deploying peripatetic teachers, (b) upgrading all the lower primary schools into upper primary or and (c) by establishing Ashram Schools with residential facilities.

Targets and programmes.

Keeping in view the constitutional directive and the inclusion of elementary education in the minimum needs programme with clear indication for providing 100 percent facilities for the children of the 6-11 age-group and 60 -50 percent on the full time basis and 10 percent on part-time basis-for the age-group 11-14; the plan for elementary education has been accorded an over-riding priority in the fifth plan.

The main problems attempted to be tackled during the fifth plan relate to:

- (a) Universal Schooling Facilities for the age-group 6-14.
- (b) Achieving enrolment of 13.56 lakhs of additional children (6.76 lakhs boys and 6.80 lakhs girls) with a view to reach enrolment of 100% boys and 50 percent girls-over all 75% in the age-group 6-11;

- (c) achieving enrolment of 7.95 lakhs out of additional children (5.19 lakhs boys and 2.76 lakhs girls) with a view to ^{reach} the enrolment of 60% boys and 20% girls - over all 40% in the age-group 11-14;
- (d) achieving universal retention as far as possible by building up a cohort of age-group 6-14 in the school through a variety of programmes of incentive and of qualitative improvement.

A summary of relevant informations regarding the physical targets and financial out-lays on different programmes has been ~~xxxx~~ shown below:-

(1) <u>Position in 1973-74.</u>	<u>Bihar State (In lakhs)</u>		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
(A) <u>Age-group 6-11.</u>			
a) Anticipated population for boys and girls separately in 1973-74.	40.34	37.75	78.09
b) Anticipated enrolment in classes I-V of children in the age-group 6-11 for boys and girls separately in 1973-74.	35.56	13.00	48.56
c) Anticipated percentage of children enrolled in classes I-V to population of children in the age-group 6-11 for boys and girls separately in 1973-74.	88.1	34.2	62.2

		Bihar State (In lakhs)				
		Boys	Girls	Total		
(B) Age-group 11-14.						
a)	Anticipated population for boys and girls separately in 1973-74.	22.60	21.33	43.93		
b)	Anticipated enrolment in classes VI-VIII of children in the age-group 11-14 for boys and girls separately in 1973-74.	9.21	1.70	10.91		
c)	Anticipated percentage of children enrolled in classes VI-VIII to population of children in the age-group 11-14 for boys and girls separately in 1973-74.	40.7	7.9	24.3		
(2) Target for additional enrolments in the Fifth Five Year Plan.						
		<u>Full time</u>	<u>Part time</u>	<u>Total</u>		
a)	Age-group 6-11. Boys	6.08	0.68	6.76		
	Girls	6.12	0.68	6.80		
	Total	12.20	1.36	13.56		
b)	Age-group 11-14. Boys	4.15	1.04	5.19		
	Girls	2.21	0.55	2.76		
	Total	6.36	1.59	7.95		
(3) Cost on additional enrolment.						
		Classes	No. of Teachers	Whole time	Part time	Total
a)	Spill over cost on absorption of staff appointed during 1973-74.					254.
		13674	1905.22	-	1905.22	
b)	Cost on Teachers. I-V	28510	1119.97	-	1119.97	1.
	VI-VII	14925	864.78	-	864.78	10.
c)	Cost on Part-time teachers. I-VII	19638	-	338.80	338.80	16.
				338.80		282.
Total:-		3889.97			4228.77	

Cost on special programmes for girls enrolment and retention.	No. of Schools.	Unit Cost.	Total cost.	1974-75
a) Construction of school unit (of Govt. Girls Middle Schools) including extra rooms, Teachers quarters, Night Guard's quarters, Electrification, drinking water etc.	43	-	145.11	3.37
b) Construction of Toilets in Girls Middle Schools (Rural areas)	789	1000/-	7.89	0.63
c) Construction of separate common rooms in mixed middle schools.	400	5000/-	20.00	2.00
d) Construction of Lady Teachers Quarters.	2500	8000/-	200.00	4.00
Total:-			373.00	10.00
(5) Construction of school building in Rural Areas.	13482 (Rooms)	4000/-	539.30	107.40
(6) Improvement of Urban Area Schools.	-	-	30.00	4.00
(7) <u>Supply of Teaching Aids.</u>				
Primary Schools.	51856	625/- 650/-	336.35	17.85
Middle Schools.	14877	1100/-	163.65	11.00
Total:-	66733		500.00	28.85

<u>78) Cost on general programmes of incentives.</u>	Classes	No. to be supplied during the Fifth Plan (In lakhs)	Rate	Total cost (In lakhs)	1974-75
(a) Free Supply of Text Books and Stationary.	I-V	27.26	5/-	136.30	4.00
	VI-VII	9.06	10/-	90.60	4.80
(b) Free Mid-Day-Meals.	I-VII	12.11	40/-per child per year.	484.24	20.80
(c) Free Supply of School Uniforms.	I-VII	7.14	12/-	71.40	2.90
(d) Attendance and performance prizes.	I-V	1.46	15/-	21.90	2.10
	VI-VII	0.47	20/-	9.43	2.00
Total:-				673.05	36.60

(9) Qualitative Improvement Programmes.

(i) Work experience.	56100 schools.	-	200.46	20.00
<u>ii) Science Education</u>				
(a) Supply of simple science equipments in primary schools.	20000 schools.	100/-	20.00	6.00
(b) Supply of Science equipments in Middle/Senior Basic Schools.	10000 schools.	800/-	80.00	9.00
iii) Establishment of community schools @ one in each block with hostels.	587 schools.	-	588.63	
<u>iv) Training of Teachers.</u>				
(a) Improvement of Primary Teacher Education Colleges.	84 colleges.	1.00 lakh	84.00	14.00
(b) Establishment of extension services.	84	0.25	21.00	0.50
(c) In-service training of teachers for two months.	10000 Teachers	200 per Teacher	20.00	0.50

	No. to be supplied during the 5th plan (In lakhs)	Rate	Total cost (In lakh)	1974-75
(v) Scholarships				
(a) Upper Primary Scholarships- Creation of.	2348	15/- P.M.	31.29	-
(b) Raising the value of exist- ing upper primary scholar- ships by Rs. 5/- per month (from Rs. 10 to 15 P.M.)	400	5/- P.M.	1.68	-
vi) Parent Teacher Association.	-	-	1.00	0.05
vii) State Awards for Teachers and Supervisory staff.	-	-	0.50	0.05
viii) Educational Technology.	-	-	6.10	1.06
ix) Intensive Educational District Development Project Darbhanga.	-	-	12.40	1.77
Total Qualitative Improvement:-	-	-	847.06	52.93
(10) Special Programmes for Scheduled Tribes and Castes.				
(a) Establishment of Ashram Schools.	80	-	372.00	20.00
(11) Pre-Primary Education.	-	-	88.00	-
(12) Cost on strengthening of Administration.	-	-	146.00	23.75
Grand Total:-	-	-	7938.00	566.10
Out-side Plan School Feeding.	-	-	-	57.50

Phasing of year wise outlay has been shown in the table below:-

Sl. No.	Programmes	Total outlay			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
		State	Percentage to total	Chhotanagpur & S.P. Percentage to State.						
1.	Teacher cost.	4228.77	53.27	1691.43	40.0	282.57	535.13	794.28	1137.67	1479.12
2.	Special Programme for girls.	373.00	4.70 ✓	106.38	28.5 ✓	10.00	124.77	86.68	84.68	66.87
3.	Construction of Class Room.	539.30	6.80	215.72	40.0	107.40	126.70	101.40	101.40	102.40
4.	Urban Area Schools.	30.00	0.38	4.00	13.3	4.00	7.70	7.70	7.10	3.50
5.	Teaching aids.	500.00	6.30	166.66	33.33	28.85	76.86	77.84	161.76	154.69
6.	Incentives.	813.87	10.25 ✓	289.49	35.56 ✓	36.60	97.17	159.04	225.79	295.27
7.	Qualitative Improvement.	847.06	10.68	266.72	31.4	52.93	230.80	165.87	174.18	223.28
8.	Special Schools for Tribals.	372.00	4.68 ✓	297.60	80.0	20.00	95.20	74.40	85.60	96.80
9.	Pre-Primary Edn.	88.00	1.10 ✓	29.33	33.33	-	33.82	19.04	17.06	18.08
10.	Administration.	146.00	1.84	35.92	24.6	23.75	31.10	30.16	30.23	30.76
Total:-		7938.00	100.00	3108.25	39.0	566.10	1359.25	1516.41	2025.47	2470.77

Provision of universal schooling facilities:-

From the data in the previous pages it would be clear that although the realisation of the goal of universalisation of Elementary Education is still unfulfilled, substantial progress has been made in expanding facilities for elementary education. The Second Education Survey (Dec. 1965) disclosed that 67.13 percent of the habitations had primary schools in their own habitations and 30 percent had schools within the prescribed distance of 1.6 K.M. Thus only 2.87 percent of the habitations were without any schools in the vicinity.

Similarly 90.30 percent of the rural population had middle school facilities within the prescribed distance of 4.8 K.M. Thus only 9.70 percent of the population were without any middle school facilities.

In Bihar out of the total number of 1,16,476 habitations these having less than 300 population number 67,577 which means that 58 percent of the habitations are of such size which cannot ensure supply of sufficient number of children to justify any thing more than a single teacher school. It is, thus, evident that in this State the difficulties of universalisation of education are greater and have to be looked from this point of view.

What appears essential now is to adopt a fresh approach to the problem of such small habitation schools as most of them are located in far flung areas, hilly or mountainous regions and other-wise geographically difficult areas with distinct cultural and language problems.

Although the Third Education Survey will reveal precise data about the number of institutions that need to be established in order to provide educational facilities

for children living in hitherto unserved habitations, yet, it has been assessed that due to the adoption by the State Govt., during post Second Education Survey Period, of the policy of providing independent primary school for every habitation which could ensure supply of 40 pupils, it is expected that by 1974, every habitation having a population of 300 or more (calculating the number of 6-11 age-group children @ Rs.14.0%) will have an independent primary school.

It has been assessed that only 7468 habitations having population of less than 300 persons remain to be provided with Primary Schools. And for these 1228 independent primary schools and 2559 peripatetic teachers, schools will have to be established.

Similarly for the 18139 habitations having less than 500 population, 290 habitations in the slab of 500-997 and also for implementing the recommendation of the task force on Elementary Education Govt. of India to have the ratio of primary and middle schools in the proportion of 1:3, it has been estimated that some 6000 middle schools will have to be established.

Thus during the fifth plan period 3782 primary schools and 6000 middle schools will be established. Details of these assessments will be found in the succeeding paragraphs in which has been discussed the requirement of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana Areas.

Meeting requirement of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas
Development Authority.

As bulk(93%)of the tribal population resides in the Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana areas, and a separate development authority, has been set up for the development of this region, it has been decided to assess the requirement of this region separately and provide facilities accordingly.

The district-wise number of villages, habitations and population as revealed by the Second Educational Survey has been given below:-

District	No. of villages	Habitations.	Population		Remarks
			As per Second Educational Survey (1965)	As per Census 1971	
Santhal Pargana.	12075	12337	277449	3186908	
Ranchi.	3790	10890	2130292	2611445	
Hazaribagh.	6978	8756	2541944	3020214*	*(Includes Giridih
Singhbhum.	1427	7827	1783655	2437799	
Palamau.	3571	4865	1242787	1504350	
Dhanbad	1488	2892	885358	1466417	
Total:-	32329	47567	11958485	14227133	
Percentage to State.	45.70	40.83	24.05	25.25	

The Second Educational Survey revealed that the percentage of population enjoying home facility varied from 44.00% in Ranchi district to 80.32% in Darbhanga. This range was apparently very wide, the state average

being 67.13% . The position of Ranchi with 44% ;Singhbhum 47.20%, Santhal Pargana 50.7% and Purnea with 54.00% of the people enjoying home facility does not appear to be satisfactory.

As far as the position of district enjoying educational facility at a distance of more than 1.6 K.M. is concerned, the position of Patna was the best, for only 0.3% of the people had to send their wards to a distance of more than 1.6 K.M to attend primary schools. The position of Ranchi was again found to be worst as approximately 8% of the people had to send their wards to a distance of more than 1.6 K.M to attend primary school. Ranchi was closely followed by Santhal Parganas, Singhbhum, and Hazaribagh with 7.6%; 6.97%; and 6.9% respectively. The position of the district of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas, can be judged from the table below:-

Table showing a summary statement of primary school facilities in different district within 1.6 K.M. distance.

Name of district	Percentage of population having a primary section in their own habitations.	Percentage of population having a primary section in the neighbourhood (0-1.6 K.M.)	Percentage of population having a primary section beyond 1.6 K.M.
1. Patna	72.50	27.70	0.80
2. Gaya	59.00	89.40	1.50
3. Sahabad	78.30	19.70	2.00
4. Saran	70.95	28.60	0.45
5. Champaran	66.00	32.10	1.90
6. Muzaffarpur	76.57	22.45	0.98
7. Darbhanga.	80.32	18.81	0.87
8. Bhagalpur.	73.00	24.10	2.90
9. Monghyr	80.00	17.00	3.00
10. Saharan Purnea.	54.00	41.80	4.20
11. Saharsa	79.40	18.17	2.43
12. Santhal Pargana.	50.79	41.70	7.60
13. Ranchi	44.00	48.00	8.00
14. Hazaribagh.	58.60	34.50	6.90
15. Singhbhum	49.20	43.83	6.97
16. Palamau	57.42	38.54	4.24
17. Dhanbad	60.98	37.85	1.17
State Bihar	67.13	39.00	2.87

From the table above, it will be evident that the position of the districts of Chhotanagpur region and also in Santhal Pargana district, so far as home facilities and concerned, can not be said to be satisfactory.

The growth of Elementary (Primary and Middle Schools) in the Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana during the 1966-72 vis-a-vis the state has been brought out in the table below:-

District	Primary Schools				Middle Schools			
	1966	1969	1972	Increase over 1966	1966	1969	1972	Increase over 1966
Deoghar	1117	1153	1145	+ 28	190	216	219	+ 29
Manbhum	1818	1958	2074	+ 256	319	380	437	+ 118
Paradip	2286	2451	3191	+ 905	328	348	384	+ 56
Santhal Pargana	2932	3253	3504	+ 572	392	448	462	+ 70
Keonjhar	2425	2571	2608	+ 183	410	472	508	+ 98
Mayurbhanj	1399	1447	1512	+ 113	220	249	255	+ 35
Total	11977	12833	14034	2057	1859	2113	2265	406
Percentage	26.92	27.96	29.23	58.40	27.20	27.42	27.01	25.85
Total	44484	45894	48006	+ 3522	6834	7704	8385	+ 1551

From this table it would be clear that out of the 3522 primary schools established through opening and

upgradation in the whole of the State as ~~max~~ many as 2057 or 58.40% were established in this area. But so far as Middle Schools were concerned out of 1551 schools established during this period in the whole of the State only 406 or 25.85% were established in this area. This is possibly explained by the scattered nature of population which can not ensure sufficient number of students for the middle schools. This points out to the direction of lowering down standards prescribed for the establishment of Middle Schools in this area at least. It also strongly supports the ~~necessary~~ necessity of providing residential schools, hostel facilities, continuation classes and part-time education.

A detailed study of the data furnished by the Second Educational Survey, about the number of habitations not being served by primary and middle schools has disclosed that the number of habitations which have population below 300 and not being served by any primary schools within 1.6 K.M. distance in the Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana and the State as a whole stood as follows:-

Name of District	Particulars	Population slab			Total with percentage to the population of district.	Population of the district as per second education survey.
		200-299.	100-199.	Below 100.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Palamau	Habitation.	44	125	283	452	-
	Population.	12189	20277	17755	50221	1242787
	Percentage of this population to the total population of the slab in the district.	7.08	10.71	20.99	3.48	-
Santhal Pargana.	Habitation.	192	433	864	1489	-
	Population.	45673	61665	45551	152889	2774449
	Percentage of this population of the slab in the district.	9.6	12.96	19.39	5.8	-
to the total population.						
Dhanbad	Habitation.	8	20	38	63	-
	Population.	2017	2886	2294	7197	885358
	Percentage of this population of the slab in the district.	1.80	2.56	5.91	0.81	-
to the total population.						
Ranchi.	Habitations.	158	431	688	1277	-
	Population.	37065	61333	40493	138791	2130292
	Percentage of this population of the slab in the district.	9.89	13.09	15.98	6.56	-
to the total population						
Singbhum.	Habitation.	194	280	510	894	-
	Population.	25381	39495	29294	94170	1783655
	Percentage of this population to the total population of the slab in the district.	8.75	12.66	19.59	5.27	-

	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nazari- bagh.	Habitation.	160	415	701	1276	-
	Population.	37935	58505	37439	133979	2541944
	Percentage of this popula- tion to the total popula- tion of the slab in the district.	11.98	18.83	24.23	7.50	-
Grand Total.	Habitation.	666	1704	3031	5451	-
	Population.	161160	244161	172826	578147	11358458
	Percentage of this popula- tion to the total popula- tion of the slab in the area.	9.21	12.87	7.47	5.09	-
State	Habitation.	1132	2467	3879	7468	-
	Population.	269588	349158	216170	834916	-
	Percentage of this popula- tion to the total popula- tion of the slab in the state.	6.45	9.37	14.80	1.77	-
Percent- age of Chhotana- gur and S.P. Area in relation to State.	Habitation.	52.83	69.35	79.42	76.17	-
	Population.	59.78	69.92	76.64	62.24	-

It is expected that by the end of the fourth plan each of the 1,132 habitations falling within the population slab of 200-299 would have been provided with an independent primary school. Of the 2,457 habitations falling within the population slab of 100-199, it is expected that by 1975 about 50 percent would each have more than 200 persons and each of them will be entitled to have a separate primary school. Thus 1,228 schools will be required to serve them. For the 3,879 habitations, having population less than 100 plus the 50 percent remaining 1,229 habitations out of the 2,457 habitations in 100-199 population slab i.e 5,108 habitations in all, it is proposed to provide peripatetic teachers. On the average each teacher will have to serve 2 habitations for three days in a week. Thus the number of peripatetic teachers/schools will work out to 2,554.

It is proposed to provide Primary Schools for this area on the same pattern as discussed in the foregoing paragraphs. The position obtaining at the end of the fifth plan has been furnished in the table below along with the share of the Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana area.

Table showing establishment of primary schools in the state.

Population slab.	No. of habitations not served by primary schools by 1965.		No. of habitations proposed to be served by primary schools.									
			By 1974		During 1974-79		Habitations to be served by peripatetic teachers.		No. of peripatetic teacher for		Total	Chhotanagpur & S.P. Areas.
	State	Chhotanagpur and S.P. Area.	State	Chhotanagpur & S.P. Area.	State	Chhotanagpur & S.P. Area.	State	Chhotanagpur and S.P. Area.	State	Chhotanagpur and S.P. Areas.	State	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
200-299	1132	666	1132	666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100-199	2457	1704	-	-	1228	852	1229	852	614	426	1842	1278
Below 100	3879	3081	-	-	-	-	3379	3081	1940	1540	1940	1540
Total	7468	5451	1132	666	1228	852	5108	3933	2554	1966	3782	2818

Thus 3782 primary schools are likely to be opened during the Fifth Plan period. Out of this, 2818 primary schools at the maximum are likely to be established in the Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana Areas.

The district-wise break-up of opening primary schools in the Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas will be as follows:-

Population slab.	Santhal-Pargana.	Ranchi	Hazaribagh	Palsamau	Singbhum	Dhanbad	Total
Independent primary schools.							
100-199	216	215	209	62	140	10	852
Peripetatic schools.							
100-199	109	108	103	31	70	5	426
Below 100	432	345	350	141	255	17	1540
Total:-	757	668	662	234	465	32	2818

Requirement of Middle Schools.

The following statement shows the number of habitations with population which were found not being served by any Middle School within the prescribed distance of 4.8 K.M. as revealed by the second education survey in 1955:-

Statement showing Habitations, population and pupils not being served by Middle Schools, within 4.8 K.M. distance as per second educational survey, 1965.

Name of District	Particulars	Population		Slab			Total with %age to the district population.	Population of district.
		above 5000	2000 - 4999	1000 - 1999	500 - 999	Below 500		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Palamau	Habitations.	-	-	6	50	1259	1315	-
	Population.	-	-	7812	21728	102805	132345	1242767
	Percentage of total population to the total population of slab in the distr.	-	-	5.41	9.70	25.34	10.64	-
Sanchal Pargana.	Habitations.	-	3	15	167	3714	3899	-
	Population.	-	8105	17853	110237	657782	793982	2774449
	Percentage of total population to the total population of slab in the distr.	10.5	7.1	19.3	29.9	28.61	-	-
Dhanbad	Habitations.	-	1	1	15	190	207	-
	Population.	-	2356	1109	9923	32496	45875	835358
	Percentage of total population to the total population of slab in the distr.	-	3.81	0.70	4.20	7.55	5.18	-
Ranchal	Habitations.	-	1	14	118	3205	3341	-
	Population.	-	3997	18208	75742	455303	553250	3120292
	Percentage of total population to the total population of slab in the distr.	-	8.0	13.0	20.0	29.0	17.73	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Singhbhum.	Habitatiou.	-	1	6	93	2555	2655	-
	Population.	-	2400	7594	59310	364572	433876	1763655
	Percentage of total population to the total population of the slab in the distt.	-	4.28	6.08	15.60	30.88	24.92	-
Hazari bagh	Habitatiou.	-	3	27	151	2490	2671	-
	Population.	-	6782	32696	100356	261987	401821	2541944
	Percentage of total population to the total population of the slab in the district.	-	3.90	7.81	16.37	28.90	15.80	-
Total Chhotanagpur and S.P.Area.	Habitatiou.	-	5	69	594	13416	14038	-
	Population.	-	23640	85268	377296	1874945	2361149	11358485
	Percentage of total population to the total population in the Chhotanagpur and S.P.Area.	-	4.93	6.84	14.92	26.77	20.78	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total State	Habitation.	-	34	337	1476	18139	19966	-
	Population.	-	84880	438379	993025	2869179	4385453	47217871
	Percentage of total population to the total population in the State.	-	1.50	4.05	7.63	16.90	9.70	-
Percentage of Chhotanagpur and S.P. Area to State above.	Habitation.	-	14.70	20.47	40.24	73.96	70.48	-
	Population.	-	27.85	19.45	37.99	65.34	53.84	-

The Second Education Survey report has recommended the establishment of middle schools for every habitation having population of 1000. During 1966-72, 406 middle schools have been ~~xxx~~ opened in the Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas and 1551 schools in the whole state. These schools, it is expected would have covered substantial population slabs ranging between 500 to 4999 (i.e. a total of 1847 habitations) on this basis.

It is expected that these must have covered 5 habitations in the population slab 2000 to 4999 and 69 habitations in the 1000 to 1999 slabs. The remaining 332 schools would have covered a substantial part of 594 habitation in the population slab of 500 to 999.

The task during the fifth plan, appears to be confined to providing educational facilities to 262 habitations in the population slab of 500-999 and the remaining ~~12512~~ 13416 habitations having population below 500. The real problem which deserves to be tackled relate to this vast number of scattered habitations. It has, therefore, been decided to meet the requirements of these habitations through upgrading the centrally situated upper primary schools so that their catchment areas could cater to the needs of these habitations also and also through organising continuation classes in the less populated upper primary schools.

The task force on elementary education of Govt. of India has recommended that the ratio of primary and Middle schools should be reduced to 1:3 from the present ratio of 1:6. On the basis of this recommendation additional 6000 middle schools will have to be established by upgrading the existing Upper Primary Schools. As this area embraces about 25% of the total population of

the State, some 1500 middle schools (or say 2000 with a weightage for the backwardness) may be established in this area. As the 13416 habitations have a total population of 18.75 lakhs which are likely to supply of 1.39 lakhs of children of the age-group 11-14 it appears essential to evolve a regular system of continuation classes in a phased manner for several years to come. It is therefore proposed to provide continuation classes in all the primary schools falling outside the catchment area of middle school also. This will substantially meet the demand of the Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana Development Area authority for opening 10000 new primary schools and appointment of 8000 additional teachers for middle schools (draft fifth five year plan part I- P.P.317-319).

The district wise break up of establishing 2000 middle schools has been worked out below on the basis of the percentage of population in the slab below 500:-

Particulars	S.P.	Ranchi	Hazari- bagh.	Singh- bhum.	Palamu	Dhanbad	Total
No. of habi- tations.	3714	3208	2490	2555	1259	190	13416
Population (In lakhs)	6.58	4.55	2.62	3.65	1.03	0.32	18.75
Percentage of this popula- tion to total population of area.	35.08	24.28	13.98	19.44	5.49	1.73	100.00
No. of Middle Schools to be opened.	700	486	280	389	110	35	2000

Universal enrolment

The estimated population of the total children in the age-group 6-11 re-constructed from the estimates of population supplied by Registrar-General of Census, India in Bihar State is as follows:-

(Figures in thousand)

State	1974			1979		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bihar	4034	3775	7809	4232	3960	8192

It would be seen that during the quinquennium there is an estimated rise of 1.98 lakhs in case of boys and 1.85 lakhs in case of girls. Thus assuming that the rate of growth of the population remaining the same, the rise per year works out to 40,000 in case of boys and 37,000 in case of girls.

In Bihar scheduled castes constitute 14.10% and scheduled tribes constitute 8.75% of the total population. They also constitute bulk of the economically retired segments of the population. Hence no plan for universalisation of elementary education would be complete unless their requirements also are assessed.

The assessment of the number of children belonging to these communities has been made on the basis of their percentage of population to the total population of the State.

The projected population of the total children and of children belonging to these communities has been shown in the table below:-

Table showing population of children (Total Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes) in the age-group 6-11.

Year	Estimated population of children (in lakhs)								
	Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1973-74	40.34	37.75	78.69	5.69	5.32	11.01	3.54	3.32	6.86
1974-75	40.72	38.12	78.84	5.74	5.37	11.11	3.58	3.35	6.93
1975-76	41.12	38.49	79.61	5.80	5.43	11.23	3.62	3.39	7.01
1976-77	41.52	38.86	80.38	5.85	5.48	11.33	3.65	3.42	7.07
1977-78	41.92	39.23	81.15	5.91	5.53	11.44	3.69	3.45	7.14
1978-79	42.32	39.60	81.92	5.97	5.58	11.55	3.73	3.48	7.21

The estimated population of the children of the age-group 11-14 on the same basis has been calculated to be as follows:-

State	1974			1979		
	Male	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bihar	22.60	21.33	43.93	23.99	22.30	46.29

It would be seen that the average increase per year in case of boys during the quinquennium works out to 27,800 and 19,400 in case of girls. The projected population of total children of this age-group and children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1974-79 has been shown in the table below:-

Table showing population of children (Total, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) in the age-group 11-14.

Year	Estimated population of children (in lakhs)								
	Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1973-74	22.60	21.33	43.93	3.19	3.00	6.19	1.99	1.88	3.87
1974-75	22.88	21.56	44.34	3.23	3.04	6.27	2.01	1.90	3.91
1975-76	23.16	21.75	44.91	3.27	3.07	6.34	2.04	1.91	3.95
1976-77	23.44	21.95	45.39	3.31	3.09	6.40	2.06	1.93	3.99
1977-78	23.72	22.14	45.86	3.34	3.12	6.46	2.08	1.95	4.03
1978-79	23.99	22.33	46.32	3.38	3.15	6.53	2.11	1.97	4.08

Enrolment targets

In fixing up the targets for enrolment in the age-group 6-11 care has been taken to assess the likely achievement in enrolment by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. It would be seen from the table below that enrolment ratio obtaining at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, of children reveal very wide differences. Thus whereas the percentage of boys attending schools, is 88.1 that of girls is only 34.2. This means that we have yet to enrol all the boys. The more difficult part of the effort, however lies in facing the problem of bringing the girls to schools. It has, therefore, been decided to achieve 100 per cent enrolment in case of boys and only 50.0 percent in case of girls making an overall percentage of 75.00 by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Thus 6.76 lakhs of boys and 6.80 lakhs of girls, i.e., a total of 13.56 lakh of children are to be enrolled to achieve these targets.

The phasing of the enrolment will be as follows:-

	Estimated population			Annual targets of enrolment.			Expected level of enrolment.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1974	40.34	37.75	78.09	-	-	-	35.56	13.00	48.56
1975	40.72	38.12	78.84	0.60	0.40	1.00	36.16	13.40	49.56
1976	41.12	38.49	79.61	1.54	1.60	3.14	37.70	15.00	52.70
1977	41.52	38.86	80.38	1.54	1.60	3.14	39.24	16.60	55.84
1978	41.92	39.23	81.15	1.54	1.60	3.14	40.78	18.20	58.98
1979	42.32	39.60	81.92	1.54	1.60	3.14	42.32	19.80	62.12
Total:-				6.56	6.80	13.36	(100.00)	(50.00)	(75.00)

(Figures within brackets indicate percentages to total population of children)

The break up of the targets of enrolment among the different segments of populations has been shown below:-

Year	Total		Annual targets of enrolments			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Scheduled Castes		
				Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1974-75	0.60	0.40	1.00	0.40	0.20	0.60
1975-76	1.54	1.60	3.14	0.56	0.50	1.06
1976-77	1.54	1.60	3.14	0.56	0.50	1.06
1977-78	1.54	1.60	3.14	0.58	0.50	1.08
1978-79	1.54	1.60	3.14	0.56	0.50	1.06
Total	6.76	6.80	13.56	2.66	2.20	4.86
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	(39.3)	(32.3)	(35.8)

Year	Annual targets of enrolments.					
	Scheduled Tribes			Other communities.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	8	9	10	11	12	13
1974-75	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.20
1975-76	0.17	0.15	0.32	0.81	0.95	1.76
1976-77	0.16	0.15	0.31	0.82	0.95	1.77
1977-78	0.16	0.15	0.31	0.80	0.95	1.75
1978-79	0.17	0.17	0.34	0.81	0.93	1.74
Total	0.76	0.72	1.48	3.34	3.88	7.22
Percentage	(11.2)	(10.6)	(10.9)	(49.5)	(57.1)	(53.3)

Thus it is evident that out of the total targets of boys to be enrolled as many as 50.5% and out of the total targets of girls to be enrolled as may as 42.9% during the Fifth Plan will belong to the Scheduled Communities.

The year-wise estimated level of attainment in matters of enrolment among the different segments of population and their percentages in relation to their total population of children during 1974-79 has been shown below:-

Estimated level of enrolment and their percentages within brackets to their total population.									
Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
74	35.56	13.00	48.56	3.31	0.59	3.90	2.97	1.02	3.99
	(88.1)	(34.2)	(62.2)	(58.31)	(11.00)	(34.7)	(84.2)	(30.00)	(27.1)
75	36.16	13.40	49.56	3.71	0.79	4.50	3.07	1.12	4.19
	(88.26)	(35.1)	(62.86)	(64.6)	(14.7)	(40.4)	(80.1)	(33.4)	(60.4)
76	37.70	15.00	52.70	4.27	1.29	5.56	3.24	1.27	4.51
	(91.68)	(38.97)	(66.44)	(71.9)	(23.7)	(49.5)	(89.5)	(37.4)	(64.3)
77	39.24	16.60	55.84	4.83	1.70	6.62	3.40	1.42	4.82
	(94.51)	(42.71)	(69.47)	(82.5)	(32.5)	(58.4)	(83.1)	(41.5)	(48.4)
78	40.78	18.20	58.98	5.41	2.29	7.70	3.56	1.57	5.13
	(97.28)	(46.64)	(72.14)	(91.5)	(41.4)	(67.2)	(83.7)	(45.5)	(41.8)
79	42.32	19.80	62.12	5.97	2.79	8.76	3.73	1.74	5.47
	(100.00)	(50.0)	(75.00)	(100.0)	(50.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)	(50.0)	(75.0)

Requirement of teacher units for age-group 6-11

The total additional enrolment of 6.76 lakh of boys and 6.80 lakhs of girls is to be achieved through two methods

(1) through regular schooling facilities and (2) through part-time or informal education. It is proposed that 90% of the enrolment target be reached through provision of regular teacher and 10% through part-time volunteer teachers.

The enrolment phased to be reached through regular and part-time education has been shown below:-

Year	Total no. of additional children to be enrolled (In lakhs)			Proposed total no. of children (90%) to be enrolled through regular teachers.			Whole time teachers required @ 1.40 pupil.
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1974-75	0.60	0.40	1.00	54000	36000	90000	2250
1975-76	1.54	1.60	3.14	138600	144000	289600	7065
1976-77	1.54	1.60	3.14	138600	144000	282600	7055
1977-78	1.54	1.60	3.14	138600	144000	282600	7065
1978-79	1.54	1.60	3.14	138600	144000	282600	7065
Total	6.76	6.80	13.56	608400	612000	1220400	30510

Year	Proposed total no. of children (10%) to be enrolled through part-time teachers.			Part-time teachers required @ 1.5 pupils
	Boys	Girls	Total	
	9	10	11	
1974-75	6000	4000	10000	667
1975-76	15400	16000	31400	2093
1976-77	15400	16000	31400	2093
1977-78	15400	16000	31400	2093
1978-79	15400	16000	31400	2093
Total	67600	68000	135600	9039

Out of 30510 teachers to be employed for covering 90% of the additional proposed enrolment, 10935 teachers would be needed for enrolling 437400 students of scheduled castes alone. This works to 35.8% . Similarly 3330 teachers would be needed to enrol 13320 children

belonging to scheduled tribes in this age-group. This works to 10.8% of the total number of teachers. In the age-group 6-11, 48600 children would be covered ^{by} part-time education. The total number of part-time teachers for these children works out to 3241, which constitute 35.8% of the total number of 9039 part-time teachers for this age-group. Similarly 14800 number of children belonging to schedule tribes will be covered under programme of informal education. For them 987 teachers or 10.8% teachers would be needed.

Enrolment targets in the age-group 11-14.

Keeping in view the pace of achievement and financial resources, it is proposed to reach enrolment position of 60 percent of boys and 20 percent of girls i.e. reaching an overall target of 40% by ~~198~~ 1978-79. This would mean additional enrolment of 5.19 lakhs boys and 2.76 lakhs of girls i.e. a total of 7.95 lakhs children in this age-group. The phasing of enrolment has been shown in the table below:-

	Proposed no. of children population (In lakhs)			Annual targets (In lakhs)			Estimated level of enrolment (In lakhs)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1974	22.60	21.33	43.93	-	-	-	9.21	1.70	10.91
Enrolment							(40.7)	(7.9)	(24.3)
1975	22.88	21.56	44.34	1.00	0.60	1.60	10.21	2.30	12.51
1976	23.16	21.75	44.91	1.00	0.60	1.60	11.21	2.90	14.11
1977	23.44	21.95	45.39	1.00	0.60	1.60	12.21	3.50	15.71
1978	23.72	22.14	45.86	1.19	0.60	1.79	13.40	4.10	17.50
1979	23.99	22.33	46.32	1.00	0.36	1.36	14.40	4.46	18.86
Enrolment							(60.00)	(20.00)	(40.00)
Total				5.19	2.76	7.95			

(Figures within brackets indicate percentages to total population of children.)

Year-wise targets of enrolment in the age group 11-14 among different segments of population have been shown below:-

Annual Target of Enrolment (in lakhs)

Year	Total			Scheduled Castes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1974-75	1.00	0.60	1.60	0.26	0.11	0.37
1975-76	1.00	0.60	1.60	0.26	0.11	0.37
1976-77	1.00	0.60	1.60	0.26	0.11	0.37
1977-78	1.19	0.60	1.79	0.26	0.11	0.37
1978-79	1.00	0.36	1.36	0.28	0.09	0.37
Total:-	5.19	2.76	7.95	1.32	0.53	1.85
Percentage of col.5-7 to 2-4	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.4	19	23.2

Year	Scheduled Tribes.			Other communities		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	8	9	10	11		13
1974-75	0.15	0.06	0.21	0.59	0.43	1.02
1975-76	0.15	0.06	0.21	0.59	0.43	1.02
1976-77	0.15	0.06	0.21	0.59	0.43	1.02
1977-78	0.15	0.06	0.21	0.78	0.43	1.21
1978-79	0.14	0.03	0.17	0.58	0.24	0.82
Total	0.74	0.27	1.01	3.13	1.96	5.09
Percentage of col.5-7 to 2-4.	10.4	9.7	12.6	64.2	71.4	64.2

Thus it would be seen that out of the total proposed number (5.19 lakhs) of boys to be enrolled 35.8% boys would belong to the scheduled communities. Similarly out of the total proposed number (2.75 lakhs) as many as 18.6% would belong to scheduled communities.

The year-wise estimated levels of attainments in matters of enrolment in the age-group 11-14 among the different segments of population and their percentages in relation to their total population of children has been shown below:-

Year-wise estimated level of enrolment in the age-group 11-14 among the different segments of population.

Year	Estimated level of enrolment among					
	Total			Scheduled Castes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	9.21	1.70	10.91	0.71	0.07	0.78
%	(40.7)	(7.9)	(24.3)	(22.34)	(2.3)	(22.32)
1974-75	10.21	2.30	12.51	0.97	0.28	1.25
%	(44.6)	(10.66)	(27.63)	(30.03)	(9.2)	(19.5)
1975-76	11.21	2.90	14.11	1.23	0.39	1.62
%	(48.21)	(13.20)	(30.80)	(37.6)	(12.7)	(24.56)
1976-77	12.21	3.50	15.71	1.49	0.40	1.89
%	(52.0)	(13.28)	(32.64)	(45.0)	(12.9)	(28.9)
1977-78	13.40	4.10	17.50	1.75	0.51	2.26
%	(56.40)	(19.1)	(32.75)	(52.0)	(16.3)	(34.1)
1978-79	14.40	4.46	18.66	2.03	0.60	2.63
%	(60.0)	(20.0)	(40.0)	(60.0)	(20.0)	(40.0)

Year	Estimated level		
	Scheduled tribes.		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	8	9	10
1973-74	0.52	0.13	0.65
Position	(26.0)	(6.8)	(16.4)
1974-75	0.67	0.19	0.86
%	(33.3)	(10.0)	(21.6)
1975-76	0.82	0.25	1.07
%	(40.2)	(13.00)	(26.6)
1976-77	0.97	0.31	1.28
%	(47.08)	(16.00)	(31.54)
1977-78	1.12	0.37	1.49
%	(53.8)	(19.0)	(36.4)
1978-79	1.26	0.40	1.66
%	(60.0)	(20.0)	(40.0)

Phasing of full time and part-time education for children of age-group 11-14:-

It has been proposed to enrol 80 percent of the total

proposed additional number of children through formal education and 20 per cent through informal education including children in continuation classes for which no separate target is proposed.

Thus 4.16 lakhs boys and 2.21 lakhs girls i.e. a total of 6.37 lakhs of children are proposed to be provided facilities of formal education and 1.05 lakhs of boys and 0.53 lakhs of girls i.e. a total of 1.59 lakhs of children through informal education.

The phasing of this programme with number of teachers during the plan period has been shown below:-

Year	Total additional no. of children to be enrolled in the age-group 11-14.			Total no. of children to be provided education through informal education (20 % of col. 2-4).			Full time teachers at the rate of 1.40 pupils
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1974-75	1.00	0.60	1.60	0.80	0.48	1.28	3200
1975-76	1.00	0.60	1.60	0.80	0.48	1.28	3200
1976-77	1.00	0.60	1.60	0.80	0.48	1.28	3200
1977-78	1.19	0.60	1.79	0.96	0.50	1.46	3600
1978-79	1.00	0.36	1.36	0.68	0.36	1.04	2725
Total	5.19	2.76	7.95	4.16	2.21	6.37	15925

Year	Total no. of children to be provided education through informal education (20 percent of col. 2-4)			Part-time teachers @ 1.15
	Boys	Girls	Total	
	9	10	11	12
1974-75	0.20	0.12	0.32	2135
1975-76	0.20	0.12	0.32	2133
1976-77	0.20	0.12	0.32	2135
1977-78	0.24	0.12	0.36	2400
1978-79	0.20	0.07	0.27	1800
Total	1.04	0.53	1.57	10103 or 10500

Out of 15925 teachers to be employed for covering the enrolment of 80% additional children in the age-group 11-14, 3700 would be needed for enrolling 1.46 lakhs of children belonging to

scheduled castes alone. This would work out to 23.2%. Similarly 2020 teachers would be needed to enrol 80800 children of scheduled tribes in this age-group. This works ^{out} to 12.7% of the total number of teachers.

Cost on teachers

The total number of teachers for the additional enrolment targets in age-group 6-11 and 11-14 during the fifth plan ~~are~~ stand staggered as follows:-

Items	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
A) Whole time teachers for age-group						
6-11	2250	7065	7065	7065	7065	30510
11-14	3200	3200	3200	3600	2725	15925
Total	5450	10265	10265	10665	9790	46435
B) Part-time teachers						
6-14	2800	4226	4226	4493	3893	19638
Total no. of teachers (A + B):-	8250	14491	14491	15158	13683	66073

S G H E M E S

Scheme No.1 :- Spill over cost on absorption of 10674 teachers.

10674 teachers of a different qualifications have been appointed under several special employment schemes and are to be absorbed during the fifth plan period. The cost on absorption of 10674 teacher units and regular and volunteer teachers for part-time education has been calculated separately in the following paragraphs:-

The cost on stipends and regular salaries of these staff has been shown below:-

(1) Cost on stipends and salaries of 10674 teachers appointed during 1973-74.

(A) Cost on stipends	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
i) Matric trained teachers						
Teachers number.	7700	-	-	-	-	7700
Cost @ Rs.1800/- per annum.	138.60	-	-	-	-	138.60
ii) I.Sc. trained teachers						
Teachers number.	2500	-	-	-	-	2500
Cost @ Rs.2100/- per annum.	52.50	-	-	-	-	52.50
iii) Craft teacher						
number.	400	-	-	-	-	400
Cost @ Rs.1800/- per annum.	7.20	-	-	-	-	7.20
iv) Science Supervisor						
no.	74	-	-	-	-	74
Cost @ Rs.2400/- per annum.	1.79	-	-	-	-	1.79
No. of Teachers.	10674	-	-	-	-	10674
(A) Total cost on stipends.	200.08	-	-	-	-	200.08
(B) Cost on regular scale of pay						
Category (i) @ Rs 2760/- per annum	-	212.51	217.14	221.76	226.38	877.80
Category (ii) @ Rs 3552/- per annum	-	88.60	91.20	93.80	96.40	369.60
Category (iii) @ Rs 2880/- per annum	-	11.52	11.81	12.10	12.39	47.82
Category (iv) @ Rs.4644/- per annum	-	3.46	3.59	3.74	3.84	14.66
Total (B)	-	316.28	323.74	331.00	338.66	1309.28
Grand Total (A+B):-	200.08	316.28	323.74	331.00	338.66	1509.96

(ii) Cost on stipends and salaries of 3000 teachers appointed as advance action.

Besides these 10674 teachers, it is proposed to appoint additional 3000 teachers with effect from January 1974 to March 1974 as advance action for the fifth plan. These will be put on stipends @ Rs. 1800/- per annum for 1974-75 of the fifth plan period and thereafter absorbed on regular pay scales.

The cost on these 3000 teachers would be as follows:-

No. of teachers.	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Cost on stipend 3000 teachers @ Rs. 1800/- per annum.	54.00 54.00	-	-	-	-	54.00 54.00
Cost on regular pay scale @ Rs. 2760/-per year for 3000 teachers.	-	82.80	84.46	86.12	87.88	341.26
Total (ii)	54.00	82.80	84.46	86.12	87.88	395.26
Total (i) Total (i)	200.08 200.08	316.28	323.74	331.20	338.66	1509.96
Grand Total(i+ii)	254.08	399.08	408.20	417.32	426.54	1905.22

Out of these 3000 teachers it is expected that 2000 would be utilised for enrolling children in the age-group 6-11 and 1000 teachers for enrolling children in the age-group 11-14.

Out of the 2000 teachers, 1350 or 67.5% would be utilised for enrolling scheduled castes children and 450 teachers or 22.5% for scheduled tribes children. Calculated on this proportion, the cost for enrolling scheduled castes and scheduled tribes children would work out to Rs. 177.82 lakhs and Rs. 59.27 lakhs respectively i.e. a total of Rs. 237.09 lakhs out of Rs. 263.44 lakhs over 2000 teachers.

Out of one thousand teachers to be utilised for enrolling children in the age-group 11-14, 500 or 50% are proposed

to be utilised for scheduled castes children and 200 teachers or 20% are proposed to be utilised for scheduled castes children. The proportionate share of cost for these teachers would work out to Rs.65.86 lakhs and Rs.26.34 lakhs respectively.

Scheme No.2 :- Appointment of teachers for the age-group 6-11.

Because of the inadequate financial resources it is not possible to appoint regular teachers on the full prescribed scale. Besides, special efforts have now to be made for increased enrolment. Past experiences show that the rise in enrolment has not been commensurate with the number of teachers deployed. It is proposed to appoint in the beginning stipendiary teachers who would be given stipends at a fixed rate of Rs.150/- per month and after 1 years and 3 months of regular service, if their work is found to be satisfactory, then from the third year they will be appointed as regular teachers on prescribed scale of pay.

The total stipendary and salary cost involved over 28510 teachers for the additional enrolment target in the age-group 6-11 has been shown below:-

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
No. of teachers.	250	7065	7065	7065	7065	28510
A) Cost on stipend @ Rs.1800/-per annum for 3 months.	1.13	31.79	31.79	31.79	31.79	128.29
Continuing cost on stipend full year cost.	-	4.50	127.17	127.17	127.17	386.01
Total	1.13	36.29	158.96	158.96	158.96	514.30
B) Cost on regular pay @ Rs. 2760/-per annum.						
3 Yr. for 1974-75	-	-	6.90	6.90	6.90	20.70
2 Yr. for 1975-76	-	-	-	194.99	194.99	389.98
1 Yr. for 1977-78 batch.	-	-	-	-	194.99	194.99
Total (A+B):-	1.13	36.29	165.86	360.85	553.84	1119.97

Out of the 2250 teachers for the age-group 6-11 in the year 1974-75, as many as 1350 teachers would be required for enrolling scheduled castes children and 450 for scheduled tribes children. In other words 80% of the teachers of the first year of the plan would be utilised for enrolling the children of scheduled communities. These will be covered by the 2000 teachers appointed as advance action during ~~1974~~ 1973-74 for the five plan. In the remaining years the total cost on 9585 teachers to be appointed for the scheduled castes children works out to Rs. 366.36 lakhs. This constitutes 32.7% of the total cost over 28510 teachers for the age-group 6-11.

Similarly the total cost on 2880 teachers in the remaining years of the fifth plan to be appointed for enrolling scheduled tribes children works out to Rs. 110.01 lakhs which constitutes 9.8% of the total cost of Rs. 1119.97 lakhs.

Scheme no. 3 :- Appointment of teachers for age-group 11-14.

It has been proposed to achieve the enrolment targets in the age-group 11-14 on the same lines as planned for the age-group 6-11 viz, through a system of stipendiary teachers, ultimately being absorbed as regular teachers.

Some of these stipendiary teachers, (who would be working in Middle Schools) would be intermediate and graduate trained and it will, therefore, be desirable to give them stipends higher than that to be paid to the Matric trained who would be employed for the children of the age-group 6-11. Thus, it has been proposed to pay the I.A. trained stipendiary teachers, a stipend of Rs. 175/- per month, and the graduate trained a stipend of Rs. 200/- per month as against the stipend of Rs. 150/- for the matric trained. For calculating the cost on full time education on account of stipends for teachers, an average stipend of Rs. 160/- per month has been kept in view.

Cost on full-time teachers for the age-group 11-14.

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
A) Cost on stipends no. of stipendiary teachers.	2200	3200	3200	2000	2725	14925
Cost on stipends @Rs 1920/-per annum for three months.						
i) additional.	10.56	15.56	15.36	7.28	13.08	1.64
ii) continuing.	-	42.24	61.44	44	69.12	4.24
Total(A)	10.56	57.60	76.80	78.72	82.20	205.88
B) Cost on salaries @Rs 3450 per annum						
1. 3 Yrs. for 1974-75 batch.	-	-	75.90	75.90	75.90	227.70
2. 2 Yrs. for 1975-76 batch.	-	-	-	110.40	110.40	220.80
3. 1 Yr. for 1976-77 batch.	-	-	-	-	110.40	110.40
Total(B):-	-	-	75.90	85.30	296.70	558.90
Total (A + B):	10.56	57.60	152.70	164.02	378.90	64.78

The total number of teachers to be employed for scheduled castes children in this age-group works out to 2000. The cost on these teachers works out to Rs.164.02 lakhs which constitutes 18.8% of the total cost of Rs.864.78 lakhs. Similarly 1820 teachers will be employed for enrolling scheduled tribes children in this age-group. The total cost on these teachers works out to Rs.101.82 lakhs which constitutes 11.7% of the total cost.

Scheme No.4:- Scheme for part-time schooling facilities.

As the percentage of drop-outs has risen to 78.2 by the time, the students reach class V, it is essential to provide part-time education for those who have attended schools and dropped out, and also for those who have never attended any schools.

It is difficult to ascertain the exact number of children in these groups 6-14 who have never attended school or who have attended for some-time and then dropped out. It is, however, proposed to provide facilities for part-time education for about 10% of the children of age-group 6-11 and 20% in the age-group 11-14 as discussed earlier.

Thus the total number of volunteer teachers to be employed for the children of 6-14 age-group works out to 19638 (9039 for the age-group 6-11 and 10599 teachers for the age-group 11-14).

The services of volunteer teachers, retired teachers and other educated persons including (Women) wherever available will be utilised on part-time basis to teach the children particularly the girls and the children of the weaker sections of the community, during the hours suitable to them.

These teachers will be paid suitable honorarium and if qualified, may be given the chance of being trained and appointed as regular teachers in due course. If volunteer teachers having minimum academic qualifications for becoming teachers serve satisfactorily on honorary basis for 2 years, they may also be selected for teacher training and appointed as regular teachers. Such teachers (excepting the honorary ones) may be paid an honorarium of Rs.50/- per month for running part-time schools and be designated as volunteer teachers.

The minimum number of students to be enrolled with such volunteer teachers will be 10 in tribal and hilly regions and 15 in the plain areas. Special emphasis will be laid for part-time education of children of the age-group 9-11 who have either missed going to school or have dropped out on account of social or economic grounds. In schools especially in tribal and hilly areas and such backward areas where there is no sufficient enrolment to justify the upgradation of schools to next higher status, continuation classes also will be run.

Cost on volunteer teachers.

The phasing of the cost of teachers has been shown below:-

Year	No. part-time teachers for age-group 6-11.			Amount required @ Rs.600/- per teacher per annum.		
	6-11	11-14	Total	Addl. required	Conti- nuing.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1974-75	667	2133	2800	16.80	-	16.80
1975-76	2093	2133	4226	25.36	16.80	42.16
1976-77	2093	2133	4226	25.36	42.16	67.52
1977-78	2093	2400	4493	26.96	67.52	94.48
1978-79	2093	1800	3893	23.36	94.48	117.84
Total	9039	10599	19638	117.84	220.96	338.80

Out of 19638 teachers 5796 teachers will be utilised for enrolling scheduled castes children under part-time education. The total cost on these teachers will be Rs.98.96 lakhs which constitutes 29.2% of the total costs. Similarly 2334 teachers will be required for enrolling scheduled tribes children under part-time education. The total costs on these teachers works out to Rs.41.56 lakhs which constitutes 12.2% of the total costs.

Abstract of total teacher cost.

Total cost on teachers for the additional enrolment target of 6-11 and 11-14 age-group, and absorption of stipendiary staff appointed during 1973-74 and part-time teachers would be as follows:-

Age-groups	Year wise cost on teachers and staff.					Total
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
i) Age-group 6-11	1.13	36.29	165.86	360.85	555.84	1119.97
ii) Age-group 11-14.	10.56	57.60	152.70	265.02	378.90	864.78
iii) Absorption of 10674 staff appointed during 1973-74.	200.08	316.28	323.74	331.20	338.66	1509.96
iv) Absorption of additional 3000 teachers appointed under advance action programme in 1973-74.	54.00	82.80	84.46	86.12	87.88	395.26
Total(i-iv):-	265.72	492.97	726.76	1043.19	1361.28	3889.97
v) Cost on part-time teachers.	16.80	42.16	67.52	94.48	117.84	338.80
Grand total(i-v):-	282.57	535.13	794.28	1137.67	1479.12	4228.77

Scheme no. 5: - Special schemes for girls.

The primary reason for low enrolment of the children of the weaker sections of the community in the primary schools is economic. The parents of these children need their services when they attain the age of six or seven years for tending cattle and goats or looking after their infant younger brothers and sisters when the parent go to work. While the programme "Garibi Hatao" envisaged in the Fifth Five Year Plan will help to some extent in enrolment of the children of the weaker sections of the community, direct incentive in the shape of mid-day-meals and uniform to these children will help considerably in improvement of the rate of enrolment of the children in the schools.

The low enrolment of the girls of almost all the sections of the community excepting those of the upper and middle classes in the urban areas is partly due to social reasons. There is still some prejudice in rural areas in sending girls to schools located at a distance from their homes as also in schools with male teachers. Appointment of more female teachers will help to some extent, in improvement of the enrolment of the girls. There is, however, shortage of female teachers in the rural areas. Female teachers are available in urban areas but they are reluctant to go to rural areas. Some educated female teachers who are available in rural areas are reluctant to take up jobs in villages other than their own. Thus part-time and formal education may be helpful. Construction of Lady Teachers Quarters and incentives for lady teachers working in out of the way places will have to be provided.

As it is not possible to open separate Middle Schools for girls exclusively in all middle school areas, it is essential to provide such facilities as will retain the already enrolled

girl students and also attract others. Among the many reasons ~~conducive~~ conducive to the female education, one would be to post female teachers in mixed middle schools.

The old schemes of providing Lady Teachers Quarter and sanitary fittings for girls will have to be continued on a larger scale. In addition, it would be desirable to provide a separate common room for the female teachers and girl students as well. The state task-force on girls education has also recommended addition of classes VI-VII in all existing 23 Government High Schools for girls, which will ensure educational facilities for girls in these areas. It is proposed to accept these recommendations.

The costs on these programmes have been worked out

below:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Construction schemes for old Government Girls Middle Schools.	145.11
2. Construction of separate common room-cum-toilets for girls and lady teachers in 400 mixed middle schools at the rate of Rs. 5000 each.	20.00
3. Construction of toilets in 789 girls middle schools at the rate of Rs. 1000/-each.	7.39
4. Construction of lady teachers quarters for 2500 lady teachers at the rate of Rs. 8000/-each.	200.00
Total	373.00

Building maintenance and construction programme.

Out of the important ways to help attract and retain pupils at schools would be to provide suitable accommodation. The question of building construction programme has remained a source of considerable obsession for quite several years. Owing to financial stringency, it has not been possible for the state government to sanction suitable amount for these items ever since 1962-63.

According to the second educational survey 66.5% primary schools and 93% of the Middle Schools had buildings of their own. Thus in 1966 out of 44,000 primary schools 29,334 and out of 7000 Middle Schools, 6500, i.e. a total of 35834 schools had buildings of their own. It will be necessary to provide funds for their annual repair at the rate of ~~Rs.~~ 4% for each primary school building and at the rate of ~~Rs.~~ 8% for each middle school building. The total cost will be of the order of 2.10 crores per year.

After 1966, practically the construction of elementary school buildings remained suspended. The intermittent floods, especially in the plains have been causing severe damage to the existing buildings.

When the State Government had just started construction of school buildings on a small scale during the first two years (1969-71) of the fourth five year plan, the State suffered from very serious floods in 1971. The floods damaged severely the school buildings further over a large area.

During ~~the~~ 1966-74, 45300 teacher units have been sanctioned. Some 13600 teachers are likely to be appointed under special employment scheme. Thus against a total requirement of 58900 class rooms (at the rate of one class room for each teacher) only 13568 class rooms could be constructed during the fourth plan.

At the end of the fourth plan it has been estimated that 40% of the primary schools do not have buildings of own. This means that buildings for about 19496 primary schools have to be constructed.

During the Fifth Plan 44435 regular teachers are to be appointed.

Assessing the need at the rate of one class room for each of the 89767 teachers the total cost for 89767 class rooms @ Rs.4,000/- per class room will work out to Rs.3590.68 lakhs. Add to this a sum of Rs.1949.60 lakhs the cost of providing a three room primary school @ Rs.10,000 each for 19496 schools without building.

Thus the total requirement for school building construction programme works out to ~~Rxxxx~~ Rs.5540.28 lakhs without any recurring amount for the annual repairs of these buildings.

The financial implications of building programme are thus colossal. Therefore, the building programmes of the elementary schools have to be tackled in a phased manner.

Scheme no. 6 :- Construction of school building.

The total number of teachers to be appointed during the Fifth Plan period works out to 46435. Due to lower financial allocation only 13482 class rooms are proposed to be constructed during the fifth plan. The total cost at the rate of Rs.4,000 per class room will work out to Rs.539.30 lakhs. As this amount will meet the total requirement only partially, it is proposed to launch a campaign to enlist the co-operation of the local people for this.

The phasing of expenditure will be as follows:-

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
107.40	126.50	101.40	101.40	102.40	539.30

Scheme no.7 :- Construction school building & B.E.E.O's Office & acquisition of land for schools in urban areas.

The problem of enrolment and retention in urban areas needs particular attention. A recent study of municipal schools in the Patna Corporation area by the State Institute of Education has revealed that 34.1 of the students enrolled in the Corporation Middle Schools, 94.8% in U.P.Schools and 86% in L.P.Schools come from the lower income group of people. The survey shows that these schools do

not have even the minimum educational facilities like charts, black-boards, maps and furniture. Similar conditions are prevailing in other urban areas.

Taking in view the bad shape in which the urban school are lying the following special programmes for urban areas are proposed to be taken up :

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Acquisition of land for 47 schools at Patna and other places at the rate of Rs. 0.50 lakh each.	3.50
2. Construction of office-cum-residence for the 5 supervisory staff in Patna at the rate of Rs. 20,000 each.	1.00
3. Electrification 66 elementary schools in urban areas of the state including Patna @ Rs. 3000 each.	1.98
4. Supply of Drinking Water to 104 Elementary schools in Urban areas including Patna at the rate of Rs. 500.	0.52
5. Construction of office-cum-residence at 15 district headquarters for B.E.O. with cost of land at the rate of Rs. 20,000 each.	3.00
Total	<u><u>30.00</u></u>

The provision for teaching equipment and class-room construction for urban areas will be included in the general provision on this item.

Scheme no. 8:- Supply of Teaching Aids and other equipments in Elementary Schools.

Similarly, provision of suitable teaching and learning aids and equipments is another very important measure to make children feel that their going to school is not a waste of time but an useful experience. This aspect is of great importance from the point of view of both enrolment, retention and improvement of teaching standards. The question of teaching aids and other equipment such as furniture etc. have not been tackled properly so far,

It is, therefore, proposed to supply teaching aids and equipments during the fifth five year plan on a much larger scale so as to help improve the teaching standard and also to attract and retain children in the schools.

For 51856 Primary Schools, a sum of Rs. 336.35 lakhs (@ Rs.625/- each during 1974-75 and @ Rs.650/- during the rest of the period) and for 14877 Middle / Sr. Basic Schools @ Rs.1100/- each, a sum of Rs.163.65 lakhs, i.e. a total of Rs.500.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent on this score as under:-

Items	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Primary Schools.						
Number	2856	7424	7576	14720	19280	51856
Cost	17.85	48.26	49.24	95.68	125.32	336.35
Middle/Sr. Basic Schools.						
Number	1000	2600	2600	6007	2670	14877
Cost	11.00	28.60	28.60	66.08	29.37	163.65
Total cost :-	28.85	76.86	77.84	161.76	154.69	500.00

Ancillary Services.

Next in importance to the provision of expansion of schooling facilities will be the institution of a number of ancillary services in order to attract and retain the present number of non-attending children who are mostly girls and children coming from the economically lowest class.

These will be the programmes relating to (a) mid-day-meals (b) free supply to text books (c) Supply of school uniforms and (d) attendance performance prizes.

**Scheme no.9:- Provision of Mid-day-meals to children
of 6-14 age-group.**

It is proposed to provide mid-day-meals to 20% of the additional 21.51 lakhs of children proposed to be brought to schools during the plan period. Cost on mid-day-meals at the rate of Rs.40 per child per year for 1210600 children works out to Rs. 484.24 lakhs.

Out of this 1210600 children 31.64 i.e., 383145 will belong to scheduled castes and 11.06% i.e. 133929 will belong to scheduled tribes. The cost on supply of mid-day-meals to these children of scheduled communities works out to Rs.153.25 lakhs and Rs.58.48 lakhs respectively. These costs (211.73 lakh) constitute 43.7 % of the total cost respectively.

The calculation has been made on the following basis:-

ADDITIONAL ENROLMENT TARGETS IN THE AGE GROUPS

Year	6-11			11-14			Total			No. of children (20%)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1974-75	0.60	0.40	1.00	1.00	0.60	1.60	1.60	1.00	2.60	32000	20000	52000
1975-76	1.54	1.60	3.14	1.00	0.60	1.60	2.54	2.20	4.74	50800	44000	94800
1976-77	1.54	1.60	3.14	1.00	0.60	1.60	2.54	2.20	4.74	50800	44000	94800
1977-78	1.54	1.60	3.14	1.19	0.60	1.79	2.73	2.20	4.93	51600	44000	98600
1978-79	1.54	1.60	3.14	1.00	0.36	1.36	2.54	1.96	4.50	50000	38000	88000
Total	6.76	6.80	13.56	5.19	2.76	7.95	11.95	9.36	21.51	239000	191000	430000

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
No. of children.	52000	94800	94800	98600	89800	430000
Additional cost.	20.80	37.92	37.92	39.44	35.92	172.00
Continuing cost.	-	20.80	58.72	96.64	136.08	312.24
Total	20.80	58.72	96.64	136.08	172.00	484.24

Thus the number of children to be covered under mid-day-meals would be year wise as under:-

Year	Total	Girls	Cost on girls
1974-75	52000	20000	8.00
1975-76	146800	64000	25.60
1976-77	241600	108000	43.20
1977-78	340200	152000	60.80
1978-79	430000	191000	76.00
	<u>1210600</u>	<u>535000</u>	<u>213.60</u>

An additional sum of Rs.57.50 lakhs has also been allotted from the nutrition sector for utilising the same on mid-day-meals programme. *during 1974-75*

Scheme no.10 :- Free Supply of Text Books at Elementary Stage

The programme of supplying free text books has been greatly emphasized by the task force on Elementary Education of Govt. of India, and also in the first meeting of the Standing Council of the Central Advisory Board of Education, (condition that 75% of the additional number of children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes below primary and middle stages be covered during the fifth plan, to provide for the supply of text books.)

The scheme for the supply of text books has envisaged coverage of 79% children (10.70 lakhs) in classes I-V and of 45.64% (3.43 lakhs) in classes VI-VII at a total cost of Rs.136.30 lakhs and Rs.90.60 lakhs respectively.

The total cost for providing Free Text Books at the rate of Rs.5/- for children of classes I-V works out to Rs.136.30 lakhs. Out of this Rs.54.21 lakhs would be spent for providing Free Text Books to 1044180 children of Scheduled Caste (covering 83% of their additional enrolment). Like wise Rs.14.98 lakhs would be spent over covering 299600 (covering 77.7% of the additional enrolment) children of scheduled tribes. Thus 69.19 lakhs or 50.07% the total cost would be utilised for the benefit of Scheduled community children (39.7% for Scheduled Castes and 10.37% for Scheduled Tribes children).

Similarly this scheme for the benefit of students of classes VI-VII would cover 1.39 lakhs (i.e. 75.5%) of the additional enrolment of scheduled castes at a cost of Rs.37.80 lakhs

and 0.76 lakhs (i.e. 76.3%) of the additional enrolment of Scheduled tribes at a cost of Rs.21.20 lakhs. The percentages of the cost to the total cost works out to 45.1 and 25.3 for the children of the two communities respectively. Thus of 2.15 lakhs children ~~are~~ out of the total 3.43 lakhs children (i.e. 62.6%) proposed to be served in this age-group will belong to Scheduled communities.

The details of the year-wise expenditure and coverage under the scheme has been shown below:-

Free Supply of Text Book to children of Classes I-V.

Year	Addl.no. of children to be enrolled in the age-group 6-11.			Percentage of Target to be covered.	No. of children to be provided with free supply of Text Books in Class I-V.		
	Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1974-75	0.60	0.40	1.00	30	0.48	0.32	0.80
1975-76	1.54	1.60	3.14	60	0.93	0.96	1.89
1976-77	1.54	1.60	3.14	80	1.23	1.28	2.51
1977-78	1.54	1.60	3.14	85	1.31	1.36	2.67
1978-79	1.54	1.60	3.14	90	1.29	1.44	2.83
Total	6.76	6.80	13.56	83	5.34	5.38	10.70

Year	Cost on Free Supply of Text Books @ Rs. 5/- per child (In lakhs)			Year wise total. No. of children to be covered.		
	Addl.	Continuing	Total	Total	Girls	Cost on Girls (In lakhs)
	9	10	11	12	13	14
1974-75	4.00	-	4.00	0.80	0.32	1.60
1975-76	9.45	4.00	13.45	2.69	1.28	6.40
1976-77	12.55	13.45	26.00	5.20	2.56	12.80
1977-78	13.35	26.00	39.35	7.87	3.92	19.60
1978-79	14.15	39.35	53.50	10.70	5.36	26.80
Total	53.50	82.00	136.30	27.26	13.44	67.20

Free Supply of Text Book to children in classes 11-14

Year	Addl. no. of children to be enrolled in the age-group 11-14			Percentage of target to be covered.			No. of children to be provided with Free Supply of Text Book in XI-VII		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1974-75	1.00	0.60	1.60	30.00	30.00	30.00	0.30	0.18	0.48
1975-76	1.00	0.60	1.60	35.00	35.00	35.00	0.35	0.20	0.56
1976-77	1.00	0.60	1.60	35.00	40.00	37.5	0.35	0.24	0.59
1977-78	1.19	0.60	1.79	46.21	50.00	48.20	0.55	0.30	0.85
1978-79	1.00	0.36	1.36	61.00	94.40	77.7	0.61	0.34	0.95
Total	5.19	2.75	7.95	41.40	49.38	45.64	2.16	1.27	3.43

Year	Cost on Free Supply of Text Books @ Rs.10/- per child (In lakhs)			Year-wise total no. of children to be covered.		
	Additional	Continuing.	Total	Total	Girls	Cost on Girls (In lakhs)
	10	11	12	13	14	15
1974-75	4.80	-	4.80	0.48	0.18	1.80
1975-76	5.60	4.80	10.40	1.04	0.39	3.90
1976-77	5.90	10.40	16.30	1.63	0.63	6.30
1977-78	8.50	16.30	24.80	2.48	0.93	9.30
1978-79	9.50	24.80	34.30	3.43	1.27	12.70
Total	34.30	56.30	90.60	9.06	3.40	34.00

Scheme no. 11:- Free Supply of School Uniform to Girls.

As the additional enrolment will consist mostly of the Girls from the lower strata of the society, it is essential to provide school uniforms to them, so that they might come to attend the school without suffering from a sense of inferiority about their dresses.

The cost on providing school uniforms to 28.3 percent of the additional girls, i.e. 2.68 lakhs, including girls of scheduled castes and tribes and the weaker section at the rate of Rs.10 per girl for the plan period will work out to Rs.71.40 lakhs as detailed below:-

Free Supply of school uniform to girls in 6-14 age-group during the fifth five year plan 1969-74.

Year	Addl. no. of girls to be enrolled in age group.			Percentage of target to be covered.	No. of Girls (In lakhs)	Cost @ Rs.10/- per girl pupil.			Year-wise total no. of girls to be covered.
	6-11	11-14	Total			Addl.	Conti- nuing.	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
74-75	0.40	0.60	1.00	29.0	0.29	2.90	-	2.90	0.29
75-76	1.60	0.60	2.20	25.0	0.55	5.50	2.90	8.40	0.84
76-77	1.60	0.60	2.20	25.0	0.55	5.50	8.40	13.90	1.39
77-78	1.60	0.60	2.20	25.0	0.55	5.50	13.90	19.40	1.94
78-79	1.60	0.36	1.96	37.7	0.74	7.40	19.40	26.80	2.68
Total	6.80	2.76	9.56	28.3	2.68	26.80	44.60	71.40	7.14

Thus the total number of girls to be beniffitted works out to 7.14 lakhs.

According to their share in the year to year enrolment of girls 6-14 age-group, the total number of scheduled caste girls proposed to be provided with school uniform works out to 204339 (being 28.6% of the total) and those of scheduled tribes to 77773 (being 10.8% of the total) and the cost thereof to Rs.20.41 lakhs and Rs.7.77 lakhs (which constitute 28.6% and 10.8% of the total cost) respectively.

Scheme no.12:- Attendance-prizes for girls.

These will be awarded to 21.9% of the additional girls for their best attendance in the entire range of 6-14.

The cost @ Rs.15/- per child per annum for primary stage (6-11) under full time schooling will be as under:-

Year	Additional enrolment of girls.	Girls to be awarded Percentage	Number (In lakhs)	Rate per child.	Cost (In lakhs)
1974-75	0.36	40	0.14	15/-	2.10
1975-76	1.44	19	0.28	15/-	4.20
1976-77	1.44	19	0.28	15/-	4.20
1977-78	1.44	19	0.28	15/-	4.20
1978-79	1.44	19	0.48	15/-	7.20
Total	6.12	20	1.46		21.90

For the 11-14 age-group the cost for providing attendance prizes under full time schooling will be as follows:-

Year	Additional enrolment of girls.	Percentage to be covered.	Girls to be awarded (In lakhs)	Rate per pupil.	Cost (In lakhs)
1974-75	0.48	20	10000	20/-	2.00
1975-76	0.48	20	10000	20/-	2.00
1976-77	0.48	20	10000	20/-	2.00
1977-78	0.48	20	10000	20/-	2.00
1978-79	0.29	24.6	7140	20/-	1.43
Total	2.21	20.9	47140		9.43

The total cost would therefore work out to Rs. 31.33 lakhs.

Special weightage has been given to girls of Scheduled Communities under this scheme also in as much as this incentive will be available to girls under part-time education also. Then again the number of girls to be provided with this incentive has been worked out according to their share in the year to year enrolment. Of the total 1.46 lakh girls, 33.0% i.e. 48184 girls (43364 under whole time and 4820 under part-time education) of the age-group 6-11 of Scheduled castes and 11.2% of the total 1.46 lakhs i.e. 16400 girls (14743 under whole time and 1657 under part-time education) of scheduled tribes will be benefitted under the scheme. The cost on prizes of these girls works out to Rs. 7.23 lakhs (constituting 33%) and Rs. 2.46 lakhs (constituting 11.23%) respectively.

In the age-group 11-14 on similar lines, 8990 girls (7192 under whole time and 1798 under part-time education) i.e. 19.1% of Scheduled Castes and 4581 girls (3665 under whole time and 916 under part-time education) i.e. 9.7% of scheduled tribes will be benefitted. The cost on prizes for these girls works out to 1.79 lakhs and 0.92 lakhs (which constitutes 18.9% and 9.7% of the total cost) respectively.

Qualitative Improvement

Provision of free education and universal enrolment with assured facilities for retention may alone not make elementary education as effective as the universality of approach to the standard of attainment by the majority of children. The universal elementary education must, therefore, confirm to a certain will defined and well understood minimum standard of knowledge, skill, and character ensuring the laying down of a strong foundation for individual excellence with a positive bias for national integration.

The programme of qualitative improvement ill amongst others include(a) introduction of work experience(b)strengthening of science education(c)provision for pre-service and in-service training of teachers(d) establishment of community primary schools.

Scheme no.13:- Introdution of work experience in Elementary Schools.

A provision for introduction of work experience of Rs.200.46 lakhs has been proposed as per details below:-

	<u>Rs.in lakhs</u>
1. Construction of work-shop and work-shed in selected 100 Senior Basic/Middle Schools at the rate of Rs. 6,000.	60.00
2. Supply of tools, equipments and simple at the rate of Rs.50 for 46,000 primary schools.	23.00
3. Supply of equipments, machines and tools in 10,000 Middle Schools at the rate of Rs.250 each.	25.00
4. Appointment of Technical hands and helpers in selected middle schools.	6.46
5. Provision of working capital for 46,000 primary schools with Rs.100 each.	46.00
6. Provision of working capital for 8,000 Middle Schools at the rate of Rs.500.	40.00
Total	<u>200.46</u>

The scheme wise annual outlay with physical targets has been shown below:-

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Total	Chhotanagpur and T.P. Areas.	Capital	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Construction of workshop in Middle/Sr. Basic Schools (Number)	100 0	25 0	21x	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Cost @ Rs.600/each.	60.00	15.00	60.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
2.	Supply of Tools, equipments, machines in Primary Schools (No.)	46000	168000		4600	13800	9200	9200	9200
	Cost @Rs.50/-each.	23.00	5.75	23.00	2.30	6.90	4.60	4.60	4.60
3.	Supply of tools equipments in Middle Schools. Number	10000	2500	-	1000	3000	2000	2000	2000
	Cost @Rs.250/-each.	25.00	6.25	25.00	2.50	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00
4.	Provision of working capital in primary Schools (number)	46000	16800	-	1200	17200	9200	9200	9200
	Cost @Rs.100/-each.	46.00	16.80	46.00	1.20	17.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
5.	Provision of working capital for Middle schools (number)	8000	2000	-	400	3100	1500	1500	1500
	Cost @Rs.500/-each.	40.00	10.00	40.00	2.00	15.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
6.	Appointment of Technical hands.	6.46	1.64	-	-	1.26	2.06	2.06	1.08
	Total	200.46	55.44	194.00	20.00	60.36	40.36	40.36	39.28

Scheme no.14 :- Improvement of Science Education in Elementary Schools.

effect an improvement in the teaching of science, which is now increasingly acquiring great importance, provision will have to be made for (a) appointment of Science knowing teachers, (b) training of Science Teachers and (c) Supply of Science equipments in primary and middle schools.

The cost of supply of simple equipments in the 20,000 primary schools during the Fifth Five Year Plan period at the rate of Rs.100 per school would be Rs.20.00 lakhs and for the 10,000 middle schools ^(a)Rs.800 per school Rs.80.00 lakhs. The total cost works out to Rs.1,00,00/-

The annual break-up has been shown below:-

Name of scheme	Total outlay	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Science Education						
a)Supply of equipment in primary schools.	20.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00
b)Supply of equipment in middle schools.	80.00	9.00	23.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Total:-	100.00	15.00	27.00	20.00	20.00	18.00

Scheme no. 15 :- Establishment of Block Community Primary Schools with hostels etc.

With a view to providing guidance and inspiration for other institutions and to develop the system of school complexes as also to provide a better teaching institution for the meritorious students of the block, it is proposed to establish one community elementary school (having enrolment of 300) in each of the 587 blocks of the state.

The physical plant of these schools will be adequately improved. Provision of (a) supply of safe drinking water, (b) toilets

both for boys and girls (c) a separate common room for girls (d) library with a furnished reading room (e) games and sports materials etc. will be made. The schools will have standard staff and talented teachers with known devotion to duty will be posted. These schools will have provision for work experience also. In short, these schools will in every way be equipped so as to function as a model for the remaining institutions in their vicinity. The admission to these schools will be made on merit with a reservation of ^{seats} for students coming from economically backward sections including the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. There will be hostel accommodation for at least 15 students.

As there would be hardly any block without a middle/senior basic school, in the state it is proposed to establish 587 community schools by converting the existing middle/senior basic schools.

Hostels and scholarships in community primary schools.

This will cover the programme of (a) construction of hostels for community primary schools (b) appointment of staff (hostel superintendents, retaining medical officers and class four employees), (c) stipends for the hostellers coming from the lower economic strata of the society.

The abstract cost of the hostel and scholarships has been shown below:-

1. Construction of hostels, Kitchen shed, sick room, hostel superintendents quarters, utensils for kitchen.	0.40 lakh per unit.
2. Hostel Superintendent allowance @ Rs. 50/- per month.	600/-per year.
3. Retaining allowance for Medical Officer Rs. 50/-per month.	600/-per year.
4. Class IV employees (two) @ Rs. 100/-per month.	2400/-per year.
5. Stipend to 15 hostellers @ Rs. 30/-per month.	5400/-per year.
Total (2-5)	<hr/> 9000/-per year per unit. <hr/>

Thus the total recurring cost per year comes to Rs. 9000 ^{and} non-recurring to Rs. 0.40 lakh for each of the 587 model primary schools.

The total cost on 587 Model Primary Schools during the fifth five year plan period will be phased as here under.

Cost on hostel and scholarships.

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
1.No.of schools.	-	200	100	100	187	587
2.Recurring Unit						
a) Cost in lakhs.	-	18.00	9.00	9.00	16.83	52.83
b) Continuing.	-	-	18.00	27.00	36.00	81.00
c) Non-recurring.	-	80.00	40.00	40.00	74.80	234.80
Total:-	-	98.00	67.00	76.00	127.63	368.63

Scheme no.16:- Creation of 2348 Upper Primary Scholarships at Elementary level.

Scholarships in the state are awarded by the Education Department to meritorious students at the three stages of elementary education. The number and value of these scholarships are noted below:

<u>Name of scholarships.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Value per month.</u>
1. Lower Primary Scholarships.	N.A.	Rs.3/- per month.
2. Upper Primary Scholarships.	400	Rs.10/-per month.
3. Middle Scholarships.	1000	Rs.15/-per month.
4. Merit cum poverty scholarships (including 800 for girls)	2500	Rs.10/-per month.

Special scholarships are awarded to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and backward community students by the state welfare department. The programme of scholarships for these categories of scholars are to be formulated by the State Welfare Department.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan steps are to be taken to provide scholarships for the several extremely under privileged groups of society such as landless agricultural labourers and farmers of un-economic holdings who deserve a similar programme of scholarships but have no facilities at present except the provision of general merit cum poverty scholarships enumerated above.

It is therefore, necessary to introduce a programme of scholarships for these under-privileged sections of society, other than the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, who can be identified not in reference to birth or castes but on socio-economic consideration. As it has been envisaged to up grade all the L.P. Schools into U.P. Schools it is not proposed to increase the number and value of the L.P. Scholarships.

In-stead, it is proposed to give effect to the programme of, raising the value and number of Upper Primary Scholarships in addition to the stipends to be sanctioned for the meritorious and poor students of the block for their boarding and lodging in the Community Primary Schools.

Upper Primary Scholarships.

The scholarships available at the second level of Elementary Education for the meritorious students are the Upper Primary Scholarships. They are of the value of Rs. 10/- a month and are tenable for two years in classes VI and VII. The unit of distribution is the sub-division. These scholarships are open to competition among pupils of recognised upper primary schools only. Girls of middle schools reading in the upper primary classes are also eligible to participate in the competition. Also girls who have gained lower primary scholarships and have studied at home to the Upper Primary standard are eligible to compete for these scholarships.

25% of these scholarships are reserved for girls. In certain districts one or more Upper Primary Scholarships are reserved for Muhammadans. Reservations also exist for pupils of scheduled caste in proportion to the number of scheduled caste pupils to the total enrolment at this stage. However not more than two candidates may be selected from any one school. Preliminary selections and final selections also are done by the Sub-divisional Education Officers and Scholarships are awarded on the approval obtained from the District Education Officers.

It would be seen that in view of the stupendous enrolment envisaged during the fifth five year plan under the scheme of universalisation of elementary education the total number of 400 such scholarships have practically no meaning by way of incentive for the meritorious students.

It is therefore, proposed to create additional 2480 Upper Primary Scholarships and raise its value from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 15/- per month.

It is proposed to reserve 25% of scholarships for girls students, 14% for the scheduled castes students and 10% for the scheduled tribes students, at the state level. As the Scholarships are ~~awarded~~ awarded at the sub-divisional level the number of scholarships in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students will be determined on the basis of their population in the sub-division as per census of 1971.

The total cost on these additional scholarships for the four years of the fifth five year plan period works out to Rs. 31.29 lakhs and the cost on raising the value of existing scholarships from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 15/- per month works out to Rs. 1.68 lakhs. The annual break up has been shown below:-

	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) Creation of 2480 addl. scholarships.	-	4.47	8.94	8.94	8.94	31.29
(b) Raising the value of existing scholarships.	-	0.24	0.48	0.48	0.48	1.68
Total:-	-	4.71	9.42	9.42	9.42	32.97

Scheme no. 17:- Improvement of Primary Teachers Training
Colleges and in-service training of teachers.

For strengthening and improving the existing primary teacher education colleges, it is proposed to provide a grant-in-aid of Rs.1.25 lakhs for each of the 84 State Government Primary Teacher Education Colleges. Of this 1.25 lakhs of rupees, Rs.1 lakh is meant for building equipment, staff etc. and Rs.25,000 for establishment of extension services department. On this basis the cost of strengthening 84 Training Institutions works out to Rs.105.00 lakhs.

Inservice Training Teachers.

It is proposed to provide in-service education for two months to every teacher during the plan period to re-orientate him to the new curricula and the new methods of teaching and examination particularly in science, airthmetic, and languages. At a modest rate of Rs.200 per teacher the cost on 10000 teachers of Middle Schools would be Rs.20.00.

The annual break up of 125.00 lakhs has been shown

below:-

Name of scheme	Total State	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<u>Training of Teachers</u>						
1) Building construction.	84.00	14.00	22.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
2) Extension services.	21.00	0.50	7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00
3) Two months in-services training to 10000 teachers @ Rs.200/-per teacher.	20.00	0.50	7.50	4.00	4.00	4.00
Total	125.00	15.00	37.00	25.00	24.00	24.00

Scheme no. 18 :- Educational Technology.

Under arrangement with the U.S.A., the Government of India is likely to launch a programme of education using direct communications satellite whose signals could be received directly by Television Sets in 1975. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is scheduled to look after programming for agriculture, family planning and education broadcasts. It is expected that out of the total of four hours programming time, approximately 1½ hours time would be available for education. Since the satellite will have two audio-channels, it would be possible to broad-cast programmes to two language areas simultaneously. It has been decided to put television sets with special adaptators made to receive certain signals directly from satellite in 400 villages each of certain areas in Bihar, Rajasthan, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. It is, therefore, essential to build up and strengthen the educational infra-structure in the State.

The All India Radio is also setting up its production unit. The Educational Technology Project of the Union Ministry of Education will assist the All India Radio under the training of script writer/presenters for production of T.V. Programmes.

The main objectives of the satellite programme, would be to make children of the age-groups 6-11 interested in availing of the schooling facilities with specific objectives of :-

- (a) making children sensitive to and learn community living skill,
- (b) improving their basic concepts and skills in areas of numerous literacy and technical-racy-
- (c) instilling habits of hygiene and hygiene and healthy living.
- (d) promoting aesthetic sensibilities and
- (e) making them aware of the process of modernisation of life and society around them and the resultant change in their attitude.

The State Government, therefore, propose to set up a Educational Technology unit in the State. It is expected that central assistance will be available for financing this scheme.

The State Government, through this unit, would:-

- (i) get prepared scripts for the radio, television and other educational programmes.
- (ii) assist the A.I.R. educational broadcasts.
- (iii) prepare class-room teaching materials,
- (iv) co-ordinate the class routine with All India Radio Educational Broadcastes.

The Educational Technology Cell will consist of the following :-

1. Officer-in-charge.
620-35-830-EB-35-1110-40-1190-EB-45-1415.
2. Programmer-cum-Script Writer - 2
510-25-610-30-670-EB-30-910-EB-35-1155.
3. Head Assistant - 1
340-40-400-EB-10-490.
4. Steno Typist.
220-4-240-EB-5-290-EB-5-315.
5. Assistant.
220-4-240-EB-5-290-EB-5-315.
6. Peon.
155-1-160-2-190.

The Officer-in-charge will be in Class I of B.E.S. having experience preferably in educational technology. He will be overall incharge of the educational Technology Cell and will :-

- (1) draw up a programme for the State for making efficient use of mass media and modern educational technology for education, including school and college education, open schools and

open universities, literacy, further and continuing education, and scientific, cultural and technological education of those already employed in various sections of the economy.,

- (ii) co-ordinate with local All India Radio stations for the production of suitable educational programmes on radio and television.
- (iii) prepare a State Plan for producing films for all stages of education and for out of school informal and adult education and teacher education particularly for work experience programmes and for craft education at the school level,
- (iv) assist in the selection and training of script writers, presenters and class-room teachers required for the implementation of Education Technology Programme of the State, and
- (v) liaise between Government of India, Ministry of Education on the one hand and the State Department of Education and Educational Institutions on the other,

The posts of the Programmer-cum-Script Writers will be filled by persons holding good academic record possessing teaching/inspecting experience and 3 years experience in writing scripts for educational broadcastes, films, T.V. etc. Their duties will be :-

- (i) to write scripts for radio, T.V. and other educational programmes,
- (ii) to assist the local All India Radio Stations in the actual production of radio and T.V. Programmes.
- (iii) to prepare class-room materials to supplement the radio, television and other programmes, and
- (iv) to co-ordinate the class time-tables with the All India Radio's Television and Radio Broadcasts.
- (v) to produce certain programmes of a local nature some of which may be live broadcast programmes, and

(vi) to generally assist the office-in-charge in the implementation of the State programme for making efficient use of mass media and modern educational technology for education.

The cost calculated at the initial stage of scales of pay for the whole plan period has been shown below:-

Posts	No. of post.	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Office-in-charge,	1	7440	7860	8280	8700	9120	41400
Programmer-cum- Typewriter,	2	12140	12740	13340	13940	14540	66700
Assistant,	1	4080	4200	4320	4440	4560	21600
Typist,	1	2640	2688	2736	2784	2832	13680
Assistant,	1	2640	2688	2736	2784	2832	13680
Other,	1	1860	1872	1884	1896	1908	9420
Total		30800	32048	33296	34544	35792	166480
A. etc.		3200	3352	3404	3556	3608	17120
Total		34000	35400	36700	38100	39400	183600

The phasing of the total proposed outlay of Rs. 6.10 lakhs during the fifth plan period would be as follows:-

Recurring -	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39	1.84
Non-recurring -	0.72	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.90	4.26
Total	1.06	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.29	6.10

Scheme no. 19 :- Grants to parent teacher associations.

No effort by governmental agency alone to boost up enrolment and to help retain the pupils in schools can be effective unless the guardians and parents are actively associated with this work.

It is, therefore, proposed to set up Parent Teacher Association in every school area with a view to organise regular meet of the guardians, parents and teachers. A grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed as an incentive to the Parent Teacher Associations for their approved programme.

The annual break up will be as follows:-

<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
0.05	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	1.00 lakh

Scheme no. 20 :- State award to Teachers and Supervisory Staff.

In any scheme of educational development teacher's role is pivotal. He can not effectively play his role unless he is equipped with the latest technical know how, as well as the latest developments in the content of knowledge for the grades he is expected to tackle. With this end in view it is proposed to orientate him periodically through refresher courses. This will be conducted by State Institute of Education, Institute of *Science* Education and other Teacher Education Colleges. Like wise the supervisory staff will also be orientated to their jobs who have to work as guides for the teachers. Suitable incentives in the form of State Awards and Merit Certificates for exemplary work in enrolment, building construction and development of school complexes and the like will be provided for Block Education Officers and Teachers. For this an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been distributed year-wise as under:-

<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
0.05	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.50 lakh

**Scheme no. 21 :- Intensive Educational District Development
Project Darbhanga.**

The Project of Intensive Educational District Development Darbhanga was launched in the year 1970. This was a Centrally Sponsored Scheme but owing to the fact that Govt. of India have expressed their inability to finance it during the fifth five year plan, it has been decided to incorporate it in the State Fifth Five Year Plan for general education (vide ^{proceedings} of the meeting of I.E.D.D.P. Darbhanga dated 26.11.73).

The cost on establishment of approximately 25000/- per year i.e. about Rs.1.25 lakh in the plan period will be met out of the outlay for educational administration during the fifth plan.

Cost on the programme has been proposed to be met out of the outlay for elementary education, 11 kinds of programmes stand approved for being carried through during 1973-74. From 1974-75 two programmes namely (1) Vocational education and (2) Educational and Vocational guidance will be replaced by the two new programmes of (1) Institutional Planning and (2) School Complex.

The programmes to be implemented during the fifth plan and the cost there on are enumerated below:-

Programmes.	(In lakhs)	
	Outlay for 1974-79	Outlay for 1974-75
1. Pre-Primary Education.	5.00	0.65
2. Part-time Education.	3.24	0.34
3. Ungraded School System.	0.15	0.03
4. Special Programmes for Girls. (Books & Uniform)	0.46	0.00
5. Special programmes for Scheduled Caste & Tribes.	0.35	0.06
6. Radio Programme.	0.25	0.05
7. Science Education (In Rural Areas)	0.95	0.17
8. Work Experience.	0.06	0.05
9. Orientation Programme.	1.75	0.35
10. Institutional Planning (Parent Teacher Association)	0.05	0.01
11. School Complexes.	0.15	0.02
Total	12.40	1.77

The annual break up of Rs.12.40 lakhs on different programmes has been shown below:-

Programmes	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
1. Pre-Primary Edn.	64700/-	82300/-	99990/-	117500/-	135100/-	499590/-
2. Part-time Edn.	33280/-	49620/-	65960/-	77300/-	98140/-	324300/-
3. Ungraded school system.	3000/-	3000/-	3000/-	3000/-	3000/-	15000/-
4. Special programme for girls education.	8000/-	8500/-	9000/-	9500/-	11000/-	46000/-
5. Special programme for Scheduled Castes children.	6500/-	6750/-	7000/-	7250/-	7500/-	35000/-
6. Intensive use of Radio.	5000/-	5000/-	5000/-	5000/-	5000/-	25000/-
7. Science Education in Rural Elementary schools.	17000/-	18000/-	19000/-	20000/-	21000/-	95000/-
8. Work Experience.	1000/-	1000/-	1000/-	1000/-	1000/-	5000/-
9. Orientation of Inspectors and Supervisors.	35000/-	35000/-	35000/-	35000/-	35000/-	175000/-
10. Institutional Planning, (Parent teacher)	1000/-	1000/-	1000/-	1000/-	1000/-	5000/-
11. School Complex.	2000/-	3000/-	3000/-	3000/-	4000/-	15000/-
Total:-	176480/-	213170/-	248950/-	279550/-	321240/-	1239890/-

Scheme no. 22 :- Strengthening of Elementary Administration;

During the fifth plan period, it has been proposed to strengthen the administrative machinery of the elementary education adequately at the Directorate level, District level, and Block level. The creation of the new districts and the assumption of full responsibility of administering all the elementary schools directly have necessitated the initiation of the work of the strengthening of

administrative machinery right from the first year of the plan period.

It has therefore, been proposed to create the following posts with effect from 1st April 1974 :-

SL. No.	Name of post with A scale	No.	Immediate cost	Remarks
			<u>Rs.</u>	
1.	District Superintendent of Education in Class II B.E.S.(S 510-1155)	16	97520/-	In the new districts an additional posts in bigger distt.
2.	Dy. Superintendent of Education S.E.S. U.D. (415-745)	42	209150/-	
3.	Block Education Extension Officer S.E.S. U.D. (415-745)	19	94620/-	
4.	Block Education Extension Officer S.E.S. L.D. (387-600)	45	203500/-	
5.	Office Assistants.			
(a)	Class I Ministerial Service (347 - 490)	35	142800/-	
(b)	Class II Ministerial Service (284-372)	105	357840/-	
(c)	Class III Ministerial Service (220-315)	210	554400/-	
6.	Class IV employees. (155-190)	166	308760/-	
	Allowances	-	100000/-	
	Contingencies.	-	100000/-	
	N.R. Contingencies. & furniture	-	200000/-	
			<u>Rs. 2374480/-</u>	

The phasing of the annual cost has been shown below:-

Total	Chhotanagpur 1974-75 & S.P. Area.	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79		
curring	143.67	35.52	23.75	29.10	29.33	30.23	30.76
n-Rec.	2.33	-	-	2.00	0.33	-	-
Total	146.00	35.52	23.75	31.10	30.26	30.23	30.76

Besides, it is necessary to strengthen further the Directorate and the Block level administrative machinery for which further details will be available in the plan relating to Administration

Scheme no. 23 :- Establishment of Ashram Schools:-

With a view to cater not only to the needs of districts of Chhotanagpur and S.P. areas but also to the bordering plateau blocks of the plain area districts and of the such other plain area districts which have tribal population, it is proposed to establish Ashram Schools, in the different areas of the state as detailed below:-

Area	Name of district	Percentage of tribal population in relation to district (1961 census)	No. of schools to be converted.
A. Tribal and hilly Region.	1. Ranchi	61.61	16
	2. Singhbhum	47.31	13
	3. Palamau	19.24	12
	4. Santhal pargana	36.24	8
	5. Dhanbad.	11.08	8
	6. Hazaribagh.	11.30	8
			65
B. Hilly Blocks.	1. Monghyr	1.38	2
	2. Bhagalpur	3.77	3
	3. Shahabad.	0.69	2
			7
C. Plain Areas.	1. Purnea.	3.91	4
	2. Saharsa.	0.44	2
	3. Champaran.	0.10	2
			8
Grand Total :			80

Cost on Ashram Schools

As the schools will be residential, it is proposed to construct hostels for 100 students. Thus for the conversion of the existing schools, additional cost will be incurred on acquisition of land construction of buildings, hostels, Kitchen, staff-quarters etc.

and supply of equipments. The students will be provided with board and lodge and as such necessary provision for meal charges will also have to be made.

The following costs will have to be incurred :-

Items of cost	(Cost(In lakhs))	
	Recurring	Non-recurring
1. Meals charges.	0.60	-
2. Miscellaneous contingencies including hostel charges.	0.10	-
3. Acquisition of land.	-	0.40
4. School building.	-	0.50
5. Hostel, Kitchen side-room.	-	0.70
6. Staff quarters.	-	0.70
7. Equipments.	-	0.25
Total :-	0.70	2.55

The conversion of schools will be phased as follows:-

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
No. of schools.	16	16	16	16	16	80
Recurring(In lakhs)	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	56.00
Non-Recurring. (In lakhs)	8.80	72.80	40.80	40.80	40.80	204.00
Continuing Recurring.	-	11.20	22.40	33.60	44.80	112.00
Total	20.00	85.20	74.40	85.60	96.80	372.00
Recurring	11.20	22.40	33.60	44.80	56.00	168.00
Non-Recurring.	8.80	72.80	40.80	40.80	40.80	204.00

Scheme no. 24 :- Development of Pre-Primary Education.

According to a resolution of the 56th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, held in Delhi in September 1972, Pre-Primary Education should be developed through a variety of operational models suited to differing needs, circumstances and resources of different parts of the country. The Board suggested that training of teachers, provision of adequate supervision, effective co-ordination between the different agencies in running these institutions, involvement of local community in the programme full use of local materials and equipments are the factors that have to be laid stress on.

In Bihar there is only one Government Pre-Primary School and 18 managed by voluntary bodies. These have to be developed properly to fulfil the objectives for which they stand and more such schools should be established in urban slums, tribal areas and backward villages to cover the children from the most deprived sections of the society.

As it is not possible to start a large no. of pre-primary schools, it is proposed to add Infant Class to Primary Schools to facilitate admission of children at the age of 5 with a view to develop healthy habits in them and to prepare them for automatic admission to grade I .

The programmes of development to be implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan are shown below with their phasing of expenditure

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Establishment of a Pre-Primary Teachers Training Colleges for Training 50 Teachers annually by converting one of the existing primary teachers education college for women & providing adequate facilities in it including stipend to trainees and establishment of a pre-primary school and training of the staff of the college in primary education. (Rec.)	-	1.66	0.36	0.86	0.86	4.24
Development one Pre-Primary School in each district into model schools.	-	6.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
Grants to voluntary bodies running pre-primary schools for developing these schools.	-	4.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	11.00
Establishment of 50 primary schools in Urban slum, tribal areas and backward areas. (Recurring)	-	8.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
Appointment of a Special Officer in Class II B.E.S. with complementary staff to plan, co-ordinate and implement the programmes of Pre-Primary Edn. (Rec.)	-	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.76
Pre-Primary Teaching Aids for Infant Class in Primary Schools.	-	14.00	9.00	7.00	7.00	37.00
Total:-	-	33.82	19.04	17.06	18.08	88.00

Phasing of the schemes under Elementary Education (Including minimum needs programme) during the 5th five year plan(1974-79)

Name of scheme	Recurring & Non-Recurring.	Proposed total physical & financial targets and financial outlay.		Proposed physical targets and financial outlay during the plan period.					
		Total State.	Total Chhota-nagpur & S.P. Area.	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
(A) Extension Programme									
1. Spill over cost on absorption of 13674 teachers(2000 teachers for I-V and 1000 teachers for VI-VII)	Rec.	1905.22	762.00	254.08	399.08	403.20	417.32	426.54	
2. Appointment of teacher for 6-11 age-group number of teachers.		28510	404	250	7065	7065	7065	7065	
Cost.	Rec.	1119.97	448.00	1.13	36.29	165.86	360.85	555.84	
3. Appointment of teachers for age-group 11-14.No. of Teachers.		14925	5970	2200	3200	3200	3600	2715	
Cost.	Ref.	864.78	345.91	10.56	57.60	152.70	265.02	378.90	
4. Part-time schooling facilities. Part-time teacher for age-group 6-11 & 11-14. No. of teachers.		19638	78552	2800	4226	4226	4493	3893	
Cost	Rec.	338.80	135.52	16.80	42.16	67.52	94.48	117.84	
Total			4228.77	1691.43	282.57	535.13	794.28	1137.67	1479.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Special scheme for Govt. and Non-Govt. Girls Middle Schools.								
(i) Construction of School building of Govt. Girls Middle Schools								
No. of schools.		18	6	2	6	4	4	2
Cost.	N.R.	27.00	9.00	3.00	9.00	6.00	6.00	3.00
(ii) Construction of extra rooms in Govt. Girls Middle Schools.								
No. of rooms.		114	24	"	48	24	24	18
Cost (Rs. 1.10 lakhs for six rooms)	N.R.	20.90	4.40	"	8.80	4.40	4.40	3.30
iii) Construction of class rooms for Classes VI and VII in existing Govt. Girls High School.								
No. of rooms.		46	10	2	14	12	12	6
Cost.	N.R.	8.50	2.12	0.37	2.63	2.20	2.20	1.10
iv) Staff quarters for Govt. Girls Middle Schools.								
No. of quarters.	(Sets)	43	15	"	20	10	10	3
Cost @ Rs. 1.40 lakhs per unit.	N.R.	60.20	21.00	"	28.00	14.00	14.00	4.20
(v) Construction of quarters for Night Guards (Nos.)								
Cost @ Rs. 5000/- each.	N.R.	2.15	0.75	"	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.15
(vi) Electrification of Govt. Middle Schools (Number)								
Cost @ Rs. 24000/- per unit.	N.R.	4.32	1.44	"	1.72	0.96	0.96	0.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(vii) Supply of furniture in Govt. Girls Middle Schools (Number)		43	15	-	20	10	10	3
Cost @ Rs.5000/-each.	N.R.	2.15	0.75	-	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.15
(viii) Supply of drinking water in Govt. Girls Middle Schools (No.)		43	15	-	20	10	10	3
Cost @ Rs.22000/-each.	N.R.	9.89	3.45	-	4.60	2.30	2.30	0.69
(ix) Land Acquisition for 6 Govt. Girls Middle Schools (No.)		5	-	-	4	1	-	-
Cost @ Rs.2.00 lakh each.	N.R.	10.00	4.00	-	8.00	2.00	-	-
(x) Construction of Lady Teachers Quarter in Rural Areas (No.)		2500	625	50	650	600	600	600
Cost @ Rs.8000/-each.	N.R.	200.00	50.00	4.00	52.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
(xi) Construction of separate common-room toilets in 400 mixed middle schools @ Rs.5000/-each. (Number)		400	100	40	120	80	80	80
Cost.	N.R.	20.00	5.00	2.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
(xii) Construction of toilets in 789 Girls Middle School Block Head quarters @ Rs.1000/-each. (No.)		789	197	63	182	182	182	180
Cost.	N.R.	7.89	1.97	0.63	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.80
Total Special Schemes for Girls:-		79.00	106.38	10.00	124.77	86.68	84.68	66.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
6.	Construction of school building. No. of class rooms.		13482	5393	2685	3167	2535	2535	2560
	Cost @ Rs. 4000/- per class room.	N.R.	539,30	215,72	107,40	128,70	101,40	101,40	102,40
7.	Improvement of Urban area schools.	N.R.	30,00	4,00	4,00	7,70	7,70	7,10	3,50
8.	Supply of teaching aids and equipments in elementary schools.	N.R.	500,00	156,66	28,85	76,85	77,86 12,88	161,76	154,69
(B)	<u>Ancillary Services</u>								
9.	Mid-day meals. (No. of children)		1210600	4034930	52000	146800	241600	340200	430000
	Cost @ Rs. 40/- per child per annum.	Rec.	484,24	161,40	20,80	58,72	96,64	136,03	172,00
10.	Free Supply of Text Books.								
	a) Primary stage (No. of children)		2726000	110400	80000	269000	520000	787000	1070000
	Cost @ Rs. 5/- per child.	Rec.		47,53,20	4,00	13,45	20,00	39,35	53,50
	b) Middle stage (No. of children)		906000	362400	48000	104000	165000	248000	349000
	Cost @ Rs. 10/- per child.	Rec.	90,50	36,24	4,80	10,40	16,50	24,80	34,50
11.	Free Supply of School Uniform.								
	No. of girls.		714000	238000	29000	84000	139000	194000	263000
	Cost @ Rs. 10/- per girl.	Rec.	42,71,40	23,80	2,90	8,40	13,90	19,40	26,80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
12.	Attendance Prizes.								
	a) Age-group 6-11.								
	No. of girls.		146000	48700	14000	28000	28000	28000	48000
	Cost @ Rs. 15/- per girl.	Rec.	21.90	9.74	2.10	4.20	4.20	4.20	7.20
	b) Age-group 11-15.								
	No. of girls.		47140	15556	10000	10000	10000	10000	7140
	Cost @ Rs. 20/- per girl.	Rec.	9.43	3.11	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.43
	Total:- (B)		813.87	289.49	36.60	97.17	159.04	225.79	295.27
(C)	<u>Qualitative Improvement Programme.</u>								
13.	Work experience.		200.46	55.44	20.00	60.36	40.36	40.36	39.38
14.	<u>Science education.</u>								
	a) Supply of equipment in primary schools.	N.R.	20.00	6.67	6.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00
	b) Supply of equipment in middle schools.	N.R.	80.00	27.00	9.00	23.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
	Total:-		100.00	33.67	15.00	27.00	20.00	20.00	18.00
15.	Establishment of 587 community primary schools.								
	Hostal.	Rec.	133.83	44.61	-	18.00	27.00	36.00	52.83
		N.R.	234.80	78.27	-	80.00	40.00	40.00	78.80
	Total:-		368.63	122.88	-	98.00	67.00	76.00	127.63

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16. a) Creation of 2348 New Upper Primary Scholarship. Rec.		31.29	7.82	-	4.47	8.94	8.94	8.94
b) Raising the value of existing 400 Upper Primary Scholarship. Rec.		1.68	0.42	-	0.24	0.48	0.48	0.48
Total:-		32.97	8.24	-	4.71	9.42	9.42	9.42
17. <u>Training of teachers.</u>								
i) Building construction. N.R.		84.00	32.00	14.00	22.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
ii) Extension service Rec.		21.00	7.00	0.50	7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00
iii) Two months in service training to 10000 teachers @ Rs.200/- per teacher. N.R.		20.00	5.00	0.50	7.50	4.00	4.00	4.00
Total	Re	21.00	7.00	0.50	7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00
	F.R.	104.00	37.00	14.50	29.50	25.00	20.00	20.00
Total :-		125.00	44.00	15.00	37.00	25.00	24.00	24.00
18. Educational Technology. F.R.		6.10	2.00	1.06	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.29
19. Parent teachers association. F.R.		1.00	0.33	0.05	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23
20. State award for teachers & supervisory staff. F.R.		0.50	0.16	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12
21. I. E. D. D. F. Darbhanga. Rec.		12.40	-	1.77	2.13	2.49	2.80	3.21
Total (c) Qualitative Improvement			265.72	52.893	230.80	165.87	174.18	223.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(D) <u>Others</u>								
22. Administration of Elementary Education.	Rec.	146.00	35.92	23.75	31.10	33 30.16	30.23	30.76
23. Special schemes for tribal children Establishment of 80 Ashram Schools.	Rec.	168.00	134.00	11.20	22.40	33.60	44.80	56.00
	N.R.	204.00	163.20	8.80	72.80	40.80	40.80	40.80
	Total:-	372.00	297.60	20.00	93.20	74.40	85.60	96.80
24. Pre-Primary Education.	Rec.	25.00	8.33	-	9.82	5.04	5.06	5.06
	N.R.	63.00	21.00	-	24.00	14.00	12.00	13.00
	Total	88.00	29.33	-	33.82	19.04	17.06	18.06
	Total (D) :-	606.00	362.85	43.75	160.12	123.60	132.89	145.64
Grand Total Elementary Education:-		7938.00	3103.25	566.10	1350.79 1359.25	1507.92 1516.41	2010.71 2025.47	2502.48 2470.77

Comparative Abstract of Special Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with the General Programmes.

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Total State physical Target/outlay.	Physical Target/outlay over Sch. Castes children	Percentage to total physical target/outlay.	Physical Target/outlay over Sch. Tribes children.	Percentage to total physical target/outlay.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A) Expansion of Schooling Facilities.							
1.	No. of schools.						
	Primary	3782	-	-	-	-	2818
	Middle	6000	-	-	-	-	2000
							For Chhotanagpur and S.P. Area.
2.	No. of whole time teachers(6-11)						
	(A)	2000	1350	67.5	450	22.5	
	Cost	263.44	177.82	-	59.27	-	
	(B)	28510	9585	32.7	2880	9.8	
	Cost	1119.97	366.36	32.7	110.01	9.8	
3.	No. of whole time teachers(11-14)						
	(A)	1000	500	50	200	20	
	Cost	131.75	65.86	-	26.34	-	
	(B)	14925	3200	-	1820	-	
	Cost	864.78	164.02	18.8	101.82	11.7	
4.	Part-time teachers (6-14)						
	Number	19638	5796	-	2534	-	
	Cost	338.80	98.96	29.2	41.56	12.2	
5.	Ashram Schools.						
	Number	80	-	-	80	100	
	Cost	372.00	-	-	372.00	100	
B) Incentives.							
1.	Mid-day-meals. No. of children.	121060	383145	31.64	133929	11.06	
	Cost.	484.24	153.25	31.64	58.48	12.0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	<u>Free Supply of Text Books.</u>						
(a)	<u>Classes I-V</u>						
	No. of children.	2726000	1044180	38.2	299600	10.9	
	Cost @ Rs. 5/- per child.	136.30	54.21	39.7	14.98	10.9	
(b)	<u>Class VI-VII</u>						
	No. of children.	906000	378000	41.7	212000	23.3	
	Cost @ Rs. 10/- per child.	90.60	3.78	41.2	21.20	23.3	
3.	<u>Free Supply of School Uniforms.</u>						
	No. of girls.	714000	204339	28.6	77773	10.8	
	Cost @ Rs. 10/- per girls.	71.40	20.41	28.6	7.77	10.8	
4.	<u>Attendance prizes.</u>						
(a)	<u>Class I-V</u>						
	No. of Girls.	146000	48184	33.0	16400	11.2	
	Cost @ Rs. 15/- per girl.	21.90	7.23	33.0	2.46	11.2	
(b)	<u>Class VI-VII</u>						
	No. of Girls.	47000	8990	19.1	4581	9.7	
	Cost @ Rs. 20/- per girl.	9.43	1.79	18.9	0.92	9.7	

Total capital sum allocated for Elementary Education during fifth plan 1974-7

SL. No.	Name of schemes.	Total	Chhotanagpur & S.P.Area.	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Special schemes for girls.	373.00	106.38	10.00	124.77	86.68	84.68	66.87
2.	Construction of class-room.	532.30	215.72	107.40	126.70	101.40	101.40	102.40
3.	Urban Schools.	30.00	4.00	4.00	7.70	7.70	7.10	3.50
4.	Teaching aid.	500.00	166.66	28.85	76.86	77.84	161.76	154.69
5.	Work Experience.	108.00	27.00	16.80	26.40	21.60	21.60	21.60
6.	Science Education.	100.00	33.67	15.00	27.00	20.00	20.00	18.00
7.	Community schools.	234.80	78.27	-	80.00	40.00	40.00	74.80
8.	P.T.E.College.	84.00	32.00	14.00	22.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
9.	Educational Technology.	4.26	0.72	0.72	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.90
10.	Pre-Primary Education.	63.00	21.00	-	24.00	14.00	14.00	13.00
11.	Ashram Schools.	204.00	163.20	8.80	72.80	40.80	40.80	40.80
Total :-		2240.36	848.62	205.57	589.12	426.90	506.21	512.56

Calculation of manpower requirement (skilled & unskilled worker)
for Elementary Education Schools during fifth plan.

(In la'hs)

Sl. No.	Name of scheme.	Total	Chhotanagpur & S.P. Area.	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Total amount allocated for capital works.	2240.36	842.62	205.57	589.12	426.90	506.21	512.36
2.	$\frac{1}{3}$ rd as Labour charges (33.33%)	746.71	280.85	68.51	196.35	142.20	168.72	170.68
3.	30% for skilled labour.	222.51	84.25	20.55	58.91	42.66	50.62	51.20
4.	No. of skilled worker required @ Rs. 8/- per day.	27.81	10.53	2.57	7.36	5.33	6.33	6.40
5.	70% for unskilled labour.	524.20	196.60	47.96	137.44	99.54	118.10	119.48
6.	No. of unskilled worker required @ Rs. 4/- per day.	131.05	44.15	11.99	34.36	24.88	29.52	29.87

Man power requirement in the field of Elementary Education during the 5th five year plan.

Sl. No.	Type of man power	Physical target		Year wise break up				
		For the State.	For the Chhotanagpur & S.P. Area.	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(A) Appointment of Teachers.								
(a)	Trained Graduate.	2000	800	400	400	400	400	400
b)	T.A. Trained.	6000	2400	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
c)	Matric Trained.	38435	15374	3850	8665	8665	9065	8190
d)	Matriculata.	19638	7855	2800	4226	4226	4493	3893
(B) Administration. Total:-		66073	26429	8250	14491	14491	15158	13683
1.	Trained Science Graduates (Science Supervisors)	74	18	15	15	15	15	14
2.	Trained Graduates.							
i)	Dy. Director of Education (Tech.)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
ii)	District Supdt. of Edn.	16	4	16	-	-	-	-
iii)	Programmer- Scriptwriter. (Gazetted)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
iv)	-do- -do- (N.G.O)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
v)	Dy. Supdt. of Edn. & B.E.S.O (N.G.O)	96	29	96	-	-	-	-
3.	Office Assistants.	353	120	353	-	-	-	-
4.	Class IV Employees.	167	50	167	-	-	-	-
Total:- (B)		709	221	650	15	15	15	14
(C) Workers								
i)	Skilled. (In lakhs)	28.00	10.53	2.57	7.36	5.34	6.33	6.40
ii)	Un skilled (In lakhs)	130.68	49.15	12.00	34.36	24.90	29.52	29.90
Total (C):-		158.68	59.68	14.57	41.72	30.24	35.85	36.30
Grand Total (A) + (B) + (C) :-		15934782	5994650	1465900	4186506	3038506	3600173	3643697

Fifth Five Year Plan Minimum Needs Programme-States Bihar State

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sector/Name of the scheme	Location of the scheme District/Village.	Outlay for Fifth Plan.	Outlay for 1974-75.	Anticipated achievement in the Fifth Plan in physical terms.	Reference page No. in the fifth plan on Elementary Edn.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>General Education</u>					
<u>A. Expansion of educational facilities.</u>					
i) Spill over cost on 10674 teachers-absorption of teachers appointed & 3000 teachers for fifth plan as advance action.	State	1905.22	254.08	13674 Teachers.	Page 62 - 63
ii) Cost on regular teachers for 6-11 age-group.	State	1119.97	1.13	28510 Teachers 12.20 lakh enrolment.	Page 64
iii) Cost on regular teachers for 11-14 age-group.	State	864.78	10.56	14925 Teachers 6.36 lakh enrolment.	Page 66
iv) Cost on part-time teachers for age-group 6-11 and 11-14.	State	338.80	16.80	19638 Teachers. 1.36 lakh enrolment in 6-11 age-group. 1.59 lakh enrolment in 11-14 age-group.	Page 68
v) Non-teacher cost (on supply of teaching aids)	State	500.00	28.85	51856 Primary Schools. 14877 Middle Schools.	Page 75
Total (A) :-		4728.77	311.42		

1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>IB) Incentives</u>					
i) Free Supply of Text Books.					
(a) Primary Stage.	State	136.30	4.00	27.26	Pupils Page 78 - 80
(b) Middle Stage.	State	90.60	4.80	9.06	Pupils
ii) Mid-day-meals for 6-14 age-group.	State	484.24	20.80	12.11	Pupils Page 76 - 77
iii) Free Supply of School Uniforms.	State.	71.40	2.90	7.14	Girls Page 81
iv) Attendance prizes for					
(a) 6-11 age-group.	State	21.90	2.10	1.46	Girls Page 82
(b) 11-14 age-group.	State	9.43	2.00	0.47	Girls
Total (B) :-		813.87	36.60		
<u>(C) Others</u>					
i) (Tribals) Ashram Schools.	State	372.00	20.00	80	Schools. Page 100
ii) Special scheme for girls and women teachers quarters.	State	373.00	10.00	2000 400 789	Lady Teachers' Qrs. Page 71 Lady Common rooms. Lady Toilets.
iii) Construction of schools building (rural and urban)	State	569.30	111.40	13482 217	Class rooms. Page 73 - 74 School in urban areas.
Total (C) :-		1314.30	141.40		
Total (A) + (B) + (C) :-		6856.94	489.42		

C H A P T E R E D - III
SECONDARY EDUCATION

REVIEW OF THE FOURTH PLAN

There has been considerable growth of Secondary Schools in the State during the last four plan periods. In the year 1951, there were only 643 schools (608 for boys and 35 for girls). The number of students in the Secondary stage in the same year was 1.53 lakhs (1.47 lakh boys and .06 lakh girls). The number of schools is likely to rise up to 2800 (2609 for boys and 191 for girls) by the end of 1973-74 with 8.35 lakhs students (boys 7.35 lakhs, girls 1.00 lakhs). Many Secondary Schools have been set up by private enterprise in an unplanned manner and in most of such schools facilities in respect of buildings, libraries, hostels and also teaching staff are wholly inadequate. The table given below will indicate the growth of Secondary Schools and the increase in the number of students during the years indicated below:-

Sl. No.	Year	No. of schools			No. of students (in lakhs)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	1951	608	35	643	2.14	0.14	2.28
2.	1956	918	45	963	2.59	0.19	2.78
3.	1961	1455	86	1541	4.85	0.39	5.24
4.	1966	1939	147	2106	6.38	0.64	7.02
5.	1969	2245	168	2413	6.85	0.76	7.61
6.	1974	2609	191	2800	7.35	1.00	8.35

In spite of the phenomenal increase in the number of institutions and students, Secondary Education has suffered in quality because of insufficient allocations during the preceding Plan periods.

This would be evident from the table given below:-

Period	Total plan outlay (In lakhs)	Outlay for Secondary (in lakhs)	Percentage to total outlay.
1st Five Plan	4.84	N.A.	N.A.
2nd Plan (1956-61)	20.50	4.95	24%
3rd Plan (1961-66)	34.03	7.14	21%
Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	7.63	1.15	15%
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	38.38	4.21	11%

The above figures clearly show that while plan allocation for Secondary Education had been inadequate, the percentage of allocation under this sector has also ~~been~~ been progressively reduced during the successive plan periods particularly, after the second plan.

The number of Government Secondary Schools has remained more or less static during the last 20 years, though the number of non-Government Secondary Schools has gone up considerably. While the number of Government Secondary Schools in 1973-74 is only 64 as against 50 in 1950-51 the number of non-Government high schools has gone up to 2736 from 593 during the this period. Most of the new schools have insufficient accommodation, negligible hostel facilities, ill-equipped laboratories etc. These schools do not have any source of income other than tuition fees realised from the students and the grants from the Government. The other sources of income have almost dried up. Naturally, the teachers of many of these

schools are not paid properly and timely, Government have been giving grants to these non-Government Secondary Schools but even these grants are not adequate to cover the entire deficits. The Government have, however, decided to meet the entire deficits of such schools progressively.

Even the Government Schools have suffered because of comparatively small allocation for Secondary Education. All the Government Schools do not have buildings of their own. The Government Teachers' Training Colleges have also met the same fate. Some of them also do not have their own buildings.

It is, therefore, necessary that ^{due} ~~the~~ emphasis ~~x~~ should be paid on the qualitative improvement of these schools. This is possible only when adequate allocations are made for Secondary Education during the Fifth Plan Period.

P R O B L E M S

Some of the important problems of Secondary Education requiring to be tackled during the 5th plan period are mentioned below:-

(a) Rapid and unplanned expansion of the institutions for Secondary Education has resulted in the lowering of standards. Large number of High Schools have sprung up during the preceding plan periods. Most of these schools depend on the fees from the students, scholars fund and grants from Government. The income from fees and grants is utilised for payment of salary to the teachers and staff and no resource is left for development of educational facilities such as class rooms,

laboratories, libraries, teaching aids etc. The teacher pupil ratio in most of the schools is not according to the desired standard. Due to lack of resources the teacher-pupil ratio in a large number of schools is as high as 1:50.

(b) There are certain areas and pockets in the state where facilities for secondary education are still not available. This imbalance is all the more pronounced in tribal areas and in respect of education for girls. The newly created districts have no Government Schools at the the headquarters.

(c) The existing teacher's Training Colleges are ill-equipped. Some of the Government Training Colleges do not have buildings of their own. The syllabus of Training College needs to be revised. There is shortage of trained teachers of Mathematics, Science and Minority Languages and Work experience.

(d) Good education is dependent upon good and efficient teachers. The teachers need to be trained regularly so as to keep them abreast with the latest development in the field of education, specially in the techniques of teaching.

(e) Due to greater financial and administrative involvement of Government in the Non-Government Secondary schools, it is necessary to decentralise the administration of Secondary Education by setting up school boards at the district level and entrusting them with the responsibilities of disbursement of grants and regulating the service conditions of teachers.

(C) OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES.

Solution of the problems indicated in the preceding paragraphs involves considerable organization and ~~expend~~ expenditures. It is, therefore, necessary to determine priorities. There are difficulties in determining priorities because of the competing demands, the fulfilment of which is necessary for the development of Secondary Education. Taking an overall view, the priorities are indicated in the following paragraphs:-

(i) It is proposed to give due emphasis on consolidation and improvement of quality during the 5th plan period. For this purpose, it is proposed to develop some of the selected secondary institutions up to the optimum standard and others up to a certain minimum standard. It is proposed to give adequate grants to the existing secondary institutions so that they may come up to the desired level. As recommended by the Education Commission, the teaching of Science and Mathematics will be made compulsory. The teaching of work experience will gradually be made obligatory. Newschools in the tribal areas and other important and viable pockets will be opened. For optimum development, facilities of hostels, libraries, laboratories, residential accommodations etc. will be given.

(ii) The success of the programme will depend largely on the competence of the teachers, their commitment to the welfare of the students in their charge and their dedication to their profession. It is proposed, therefore, to take steps to involve the teachers intimately in the planning and implementation of the programmes, to provide

them with satisfactory conditions of work and service and to emphasize their proper training, specially in-service training. It is proposed to train adequate number of teachers so that the teaching of Science, Mathematics, Minority languages and work experience can be introduced in the curriculum of the secondary schools without any difficulty.

In order to improve the service conditions of teachers and to ensure that they are paid properly and timely, it is proposed to re-organise the Board of Secondary Education and set up Education Boards at the district levels.

(iii) As/^{it}has now been decided to adopt the uniform pattern of 10+2+3 courses of secondary education, the Secondary Education will have ^{two}~~two~~ main objectives:-

- (a) To prepare a student for the University;
- (b) To prepare a student for some vocation in life.

A common course of General Education will be provided. This will include a number of elective courses covering Mathematics, Natural and Social Sciences and Humanities. The other streams will be vocational and would prepare students for careers in agriculture, Industrial and Service sector as well as for various programmes of self employment.

(iv) Great stress has been ~~is~~ laid down on improvement of text books. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a State Council of Educational Research and Training on the pattern of N.C.E.R.T. The work and programme of Text Book Corporation will be expanded.

(v) The enrolment of girls in the Secondary Schools is poor. This is all the more so among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is proposed to exempt tuition fees of girl students in a phased manner. This will provide incentive to the girls and will lead to their larger enrolment. Accordingly, a scheme has been included in the 5th plan period.

(vi) Secondary Education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is poor. Schemes have, therefore, been included for opening of new schools in the tribal areas. Schemes for providing hostel facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have also been included.

S C H E M E S

SCHEME No. 1 - Improvement and Expansion of Government Secondary Schools.

An urgent problems in most of the Government Secondary Schools is that of accommodation. Of the 64 Government Schools, as many as 50 are old schools. Majority of these schools lack proper buildings, equipments and teaching appliances. As many as 11 of the schools do not have buildings of their own. The existing buildings of a large number of schools are too old and need repairs. The accommodation available is also not enough. It is, therefore, necessary to ~~improvement~~ and expand the existing schools buildings.

Besides, hostel facilities are not available in all Government Schools, and even where such facilities exist they are not sufficient as a result of which the growing demands of the students can not be

be met. At many places, there is acute problem of residential accommodation, for the teachers, especially lady teachers. It is, therefore, necessary to provide living accommodation to teachers.

Science has come to acquire an important place in our daily life. It is, therefore, necessary to provide a science bias in the courses of study at the secondary stage.

Equally imperative is the need to introduce work experience in the curriculum of secondary education. This will provide a practical bias to the education of students. This will enable the students to opt for vocational career suitable to their aptitude and training. This will not only enable education to be more real but will also help to remove over crowding in the general education at higher stage.

Besides, teaching of another Indian language is also a must .

For all this, it is proposed to appoint ²⁵⁰ 250 teachers in the Government Secondary Schools during the 5th plan period.

Side by side, it is proposed to supply equipments and teaching appliances to these schools, with a view to raise their standard.

A total plan outlay of Rs 150/- lakhs is provided for this scheme during the fifth plan period.

Details of the scheme are contained in the statement I given below:-

Improvement and Expansion of Government Secondary Schools.

(Figures in brackets show capital)

Sl. No.	Details of the Scheme.	Total State	Total Chho tanagpur & S.P.	Capital	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	2.	3.	4	5.	6	7	8	9	10.
1.	Acquisition of land	10.00	-	10.00	8.00 (8.00)	2.00 (2.00)	-	-	-
2.	Construction of school building @ Rs 6.50 lakh per school.	150.00	10.00	50.00	5.00 (5.00)	12.00 (12.00)	12.00 (12.00)	11.00 (11.00)	10.00 (10.00)
3.	Improvement and expansion of existing school buildings.	8.00	3.00	-	-	4.00	2.00	2.00	-
4.	Construction of Hostels at 6 places @ 1 lakh each.	6.00	2.00	6.00	-	1.00 (1.00)	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)	1.00 (1.00)
5.	Construction of Qrs. for teachers.	8.00	2.00	8.00	-	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)
6.	Supply of equipments and teaching appliances.	10.00	4.00	10.00	4.00 (4.00)	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)	-
7.	Appointment of 250 teachers at an average rate of Rs 400/- per month for Science work experience and languages.	58.00	15.00	-	8.00	11.30 x.00	11.90	12.50 11.50	14.30
Total		150.00	36.00	84.00	25.00 (17.00)	34.30 (19.00)	31.90 (18.00)	31.50 (17.00)	27.30 (13.00)

Scheme no.2 :- Establishment of new government
Secondary Schools.

The existing pattern of Secondary Education covers children of age-group 14-17 comprising of classes VIII to XI. The population of children and enrolment thereof during 1960-61 to 1978-79 alongwith the expected number of additional children of this age-group has been indicated in the table below :-

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Estimated population and enrolment of children in the Secondary Schools (age group 14-17)
during 1971-79

(Figs. in lakhs)

		1950-61	1965-66	1968-69	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
1. Estimated population of 14-17 age group (In lakhs)	Boys	15.49	17.44	18.59	20.56	20.97	21.39	21.82	22.25	22.71	-
	Girls	13.88	15.62	16.56	18.42	18.79	19.16	19.55	19.94	20.34	-
	Total	29.37	33.06	35.15	38.98	39.76	40.55	41.37	42.19	43.05	-
Enrolment (with percentage to total population of boys & girls in the age-group 14-17)	Boys	4.85	6.38	6.85	7.35	7.58	7.89	8.32	8.81	9.38	-
	%	(31.31)	(36.58)	(36.84)	(35.74)	(36.14)	(36.88)	(38.13)	(39.59)	(41.30)	-
	Girls	0.39	0.64	0.76	1.46	1.07	1.16	1.28	1.44	1.62	-
	%	(2.80)	(4.09)	(4.58)	(5.42)	(5.69)	(6.06)	(6.54)	(7.22)	(7.96)	-
	Total	5.24	7.02	7.61	8.35	8.65	9.05	9.60	10.25	11.00	-
	%	(17.04)	(21.27)	(21.58)	(21.42)	(21.75)	(22.54)	(23.20)	(24.29)	(25.55)	-
Addl. increase envisaged during the fifth plan.	Boys	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.31	0.43	0.49	0.57	2.03
	Girls	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.16	0.18	0.62
	Total	-	-	-	-	0.30	0.40	0.55	0.65	0.75	2.65

It is clear from the above statement that by the end of the 5th plan period additional 2.65 lakhs boys/girls will enter secondary schools. The growth rate works out to about 53000 children per year. This would ~~mean~~ mean provision for 13.5% of the total enrolment of 6-14 age-group in 1978-79.

The un-utilised capacity in most of the existing Govt. Schools will take care of the bulk of the additional enrolment during the Fifth Plan. Assistance will be given to the existing schools for expansion of buildings, laboratories and additional furniture and equipment, where ever necessary in order to help them to take additional number of boys and girls. It is, however, proposed to set up 30 Govt. Schools including 6 in Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas. These schools will be located mostly in those areas which are backward and in which private initiative will not be forthcoming. In addition 30 new non-govt. schools will be subsidised by the State Government during this period.

An outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during the fifth plan period.

Details of the scheme are contained in the statement no. II below :-

Statement No. II

Establishment of New Govt. Secondary Schools.

1. Rs. in lakhs.
2. Figures in brackets show capital

Sl. Details of the scheme	Total State.	Total Chhotanagpur & S.P.	Capital	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1. Establishment of New Schools.	90.00	18.00	-	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00
2. Acquisition of land, construction of school buildings etc.	30.00	6.00	30.00	1.00 (1.00)	5.00 (5.00)	9.00 (9.00)	9.00 (9.00)	6.00 (6.00)
Total:-	120.00	24.00	30.00	15.00 (1.00)	21.00 (5.00)	27.00 (9.00)	29.00 (9.00)	28.00 (6.00)

Scheme no. ~~XX~~ 3:- Development of selected non-govt. secondary schools upto optimum level and development of other schools upto minimum standard.

During the preceding plan periods, large number of secondary schools have come up. Majority of these schools do not have even basic facilities required in a school. Many teachers of these schools are untrained. Many of the schools do not have any facilities for science and craft teaching. The necessary appliances and tools are not available. This, in fact, also applies to some of the Government schools.

It is, therefore, proposed to develop selected secondary schools up to optimum level so that these schools may serve as pacesetters. These selected secondary schools will be community schools. The teacher-pupil ratio will also be improved.

The National policy on education envisages teaching of three languages in the Secondary Schools. As recommended by Education Commission the teaching of Science and Mathematics will be made compulsory. The Education Commission has also recommended introduction of work-experience in the curriculum of secondary education. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint teachers for teaching science mathematics, work experience and minority languages.

The ~~an~~ ideal thing would have been to develop all the secondary schools up to the optimum level. But in view of the limited resources it is not possible to develop all the secondary schools up to the optimum standard. None-the-less, it is very essential to develop all the secondary schools up to a certain minimum standard. It is, therefore proposed to improve teacher-pupil ratio in all the schools, make provisions for teaching of minority languages and science.

There are about 2736 non-government secondary schools employing about 29,000 teachers. There is a great disparity between the actual requirement and the grants given to these schools by the State Government. It is, therefore, proposed to give suitable grants to these non-government secondary schools & so as to bridge this gap gradually.

Again, new teachers will have to be appointed for teaching of minority language and science. These schools will have to be provided with teaching appliances. Where necessary suitable grants will have to be given for improving class rooms, laboratories, library etc.

In the selected schools for optimum development teaching of work experience will be introduced. Here also the teacher-pupil ratio will have to be improved. Necessary grants will have to be given for improvement of accommodation. Necessary equipments and other appliances will be given.

A total plan outlay of 730.00 lakhs is provided under this scheme during the Fifth plan periods.

Details of the scheme are contained in statement no. III below:-

Statement no.-III

Development of Non-Govt. Secondary Schools.

1. Rs. in lakhs.

2. Figures in brackets show capital

Sl. No.	Details of the scheme.	Total State	Total Chhotanagpur & S.P.	Capital	Year-wise break up of plan outlay.					Remarks
					1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
1.	Grants for development up to minimum standard.	380.00	100.00	77.00	-	75.00 (16.00)	90.00 (23.00)	100.00 (17.00)	115.00 (21.00)	Schools- 2700 Teachers- 5000
2.	Appointment of teachers.	200.00	30.00	-	31.00	34.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	Science & Mathematics- 750 Teachers.- 750 Language Teachers.- 750 Minority medium teachers.- 100 <u>1600</u>
3.	Building and equipments.	84.00	25.00	25.00	20.00 (2.00)	20.00 (8.00)	20.00 (8.00)	21.00 (4.00)	3.00 (3.00)	Schools - 800
4.	Introduction of work experience.	40.00	15.00	10.00	4.50 (1.50)	6.00 (2.00)	8.00 (2.00)	10.50 (2.00)	11.00 (2.50)	Teachers- 200 Work-shops- 200 @5000/- each.
5.	Extension of hostels.	26.00	6.00	25.00	9.50 (9.50)	5.00 (5.00)	5.00 (5.00)	5.00 (4.00)	1.50 (1.50)	Extension of hostels-100
Total:-		730.00	176.00	137.00	65.00 (13.00)	140.00 (31.00)	163.00 (38.00)	181.50 (27.00)	180.50 (28.00)	

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Scheme no.4:- Qualitative Improvement of Teachers and development of Teachers Training Colleges etc.

The problem of education is the problem of teacher. The standard of Secondary Schools cannot improve unless the teachers are regularly and properly trained. The importance of in-service training of teachers cannot be over emphasised. It is, therefore, necessary to arrange for re-orientation and refresher courses for the teachers. This would enable the teachers to keep abreast with the modern techniques in the field of education.

It is, therefore, proposed to run 125 refresher courses of 30 days' duration and 500 reorientation courses of 10 days' duration. It is also proposed to run 20 courses of 15 days' duration for training of resource personnel.

At present there are 5 Teachers' Training Colleges in the State. In addition 2 Training Colleges, one for men and the other for women are also functioning as Constituent Units of the Patna University. Teachers' Training Colleges at Ranchi, Deoghar and Samastipur do not have buildings of their own. It is, therefore, proposed to construct suitable buildings at these places including residential accommodation for the Principals, teachers and others.

It is estimated by the end of the 5th Five Year Plan Period, the number of students in the secondary schools will rise to 11.00 lakhs as against the present number of about 8.35 lakhs. It has also been proposed to establish 30 Government Secondary Schools and to encourage voluntary organizations to set up another

another 150 schools. It is also proposed to appoint Graduate Trained Teachers as Headmasters of Middle Schools. Taking all these into consideration about 2500 teachers will be required during the 5th plan period. At present the intake capacity of the existing training colleges is about 1100. Thus 5 more training colleges will have to be set up during the 5th plan period with a view to meet the requirement of trained teachers.

An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is provided for the above schemes during the 5th plan period.

Details of the scheme are contained in statement IV below:-

Statement no. IV

Qualitative Improvement of teachers and development of teachers training colleges.

1. Rs. in lakhs.

2. Figures in bracket show capital

Sl. No.	Details of the scheme	Total State	Total Chhotanagpur & S.P.	Capital	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Remarks
1.	Qualitative Improvement of teachers.	17.00	5.00	"	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	125 Refresher courses 500 Orientation courses. 20 Courses for training Resource personnel.
2.	Construction of building for the Training colleges.	43.00	16.00	43.00	6.00 (6.00)	10.00 (10.00)	10.00 (10.00)	10.00 (10.00)	7.00 (7.00)	Training colleges.- 8
3.	Establishment cost of new Training colleges.	15.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	2.00 (0.25)	3.00 (0.25)	4.00 (0.25)	4.00 (0.25)	Training colleges- 5
Total:-		75.00	24.00	44.00	10.00 (6.00)	15.00 (10.25)	17.00 (10.25)	19.00 (10.25)	15.00 (10.25)	

**Scheme 5:- Reorganisation of the Board of Secondary Education-
Decentralisation of administration.**

The responsibilities of the State Government in respect of Secondary Education will increase considerably during the fifth plan period. At present the entire grants to non-government secondary schools are disbursed through board of Secondary Education. The Board of Secondary Education is also responsible for giving recognition to schools, looking after service conditions of teachers, fixation of pay etc. The primary concern of the Board was to exercise proper supervision over the functioning of the non-government secondary schools. This aspect of the work has been neglected in the past. It is, therefore, necessary not only to strengthen and reorganise the Secondary Board of Education but also to decentralise the administration relating to non-government secondary schools at the district level. It is proposed to constitute District Education Board.

The Board of the Secondary Education is proposed to be made autonomous with full time president.

There are various offices of Education Department in Patna scattered all over the City. In the interest of economy and efficiency it is very necessary to have a combined building so that all the different offices can be located in one building. Land is already available for this purpose. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a combined office building for all the offices of Education Department including Board of Secondary Education.

An outlay of Rs. 73.00 lakhs is provided in the Fifth Plan period for this scheme. The details may be seen in the statement V below:-

Statement no. V

Re-organisation of the Board of Secondary Education-Decentralisation of Administration.

1. Rs. in lakhs.

2. Figures in brackets show capital

Sl. No.	Details of scheme	Total State	Total Chhotanagpur & S.P.	Capital	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Re-organisation of Board of Secondary Education.	10.00	-	1.00	1.00	2.50 (0.50)	2.00 (0.50)	2.00	2.50
2.	Construction of combined building at Patna.	18.00	-	18.00	4.00 (4.00)	9.00 (9.00)	5.00 (5.00)	-	-
3(a)	Establishment of Distt. Education Boards.	35.00	7.00	-	-	-	11.00	12.00	12.00
3(b)	Extension of existing buildings and furniture etc. of the district education offices.	10.00	2.50	10.00	-	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)	3.00 (3.00)	3.00 (3.00)
Total:-		73.00	9.50	29.00	5.00 (4.00)	13.50 (11.50)	20.00 (7.50)	17.00 (3.00)	17.50 (3.00)

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Scheme no.6 :- Improvement of Natarhat School during the
Fifth Five Year Plan period (1974-79)

For all-round development of the personality of the meritorious students of the State, a residential school was established in 1954 at Natarhat in the district of Palamau. Education up to the higher secondary standard was being imparted. Seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students in this institution.

It is proposed to introduce post-secondary classes in this school. In order to equip this institution to run post-secondary classes, it is necessary to construct few class rooms, quarters for teachers and hostels for students.

A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period. Details of the scheme are contained in statement VI below:-

Statement no. VI

Improvement of Netarhat school during the 5th five year plan period (1974-79)

1. Rs. in lakhs.

2. Figures in brackets show capi

Sl. No.	Details of the scheme	Total State	Total Chhotanagpur & S.P.	Capital	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Construction of class-rooms dormitories-qrts.galleries and play-ground etc.	10.00	10.00	10.00	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)
2.	Appointment of teachers Laboratories Assistant and Ministerial staff etc.	6.00	6.00	-	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
3.	Purchase of equipments for Laboratories type writers etc.	9.00	9.00	9.00	1.00 (1.00)	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)
Total:-		25.00	25.00	19.00	4.00 (3.00)	5.25 (4.00)	5.25 (4.00)	5.25 (4.00)	5.25 (4.00)

Scheme no.7:- Talent Scholarships at the Secondary Stage.

With a view to identify and develop talent from rural areas Government of India have instituted a scheme of National Scholarships at the stage of Secondary Education. Under this scheme 1174 scholarships, at the rate of two per block, are awarded every year to students of 587 C.D. Blocks of this state. Day scholars are awarded this scholarship at the rate of Rs. 500/- per annum while hostelors are given scholarship at the rate of Rs. 1,000/- per annum. Government of India have desired that the State Government should also institute similar scholarships in order to provide benefits to larger section of students. Again a section of meritorious students reading in urban schools, though coming from poor homes, is deprived of the benefits of this scheme.

It is, therefore, proposed to institute 650 scholarships similar to the National Rural Scholarships during the Fifth Five Year Plan, out of which one Scholarship will go to each community development block and the remaining scholarships will be distributed to urban localities and to more thickly populated blocks.

An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Details of the scheme are contained in the statement no. VII below:-

Statement no.VII

Talent Scholarship at the Secondary stage.

(Rs.in lakhs)

SL. No.	Details of the scheme	Total State	Total Chhotanagpur & S.P.	Capital	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	650 Talent Scholarships @ Rs.1000/- per year per scholar.	70.00	18.00	-	1.80	8.00	14.00	20.00	26.20
	Total:-	70.00	18.00	-	1.80	8.00	14.00	20.00	26.20

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Scheme no. 8 :- Use of Audio Visual Media for Class Room
Purposes.

Education through audio visual media has gained popularity. There is a proposal to provide educational television service to schools for supplementing class room teaching. In Bihar the programme in the initial stage will cover Elementary and Secondary Schools. It is proposed to supply Television Sets to selected secondary schools on subsidy basis.

There is already a scheme of School Broadcast through A.I.R. for students of classes VIII to XI. Presently about 1000 schools are covered under this programme. Since there are about 2800 secondary schools it is proposed to extend this programme to cover another 1000 schools under the School Broadcast Listening Programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan. These schools will be provided a good listening set on subsidy basis.

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 ^{lacs} is provided under this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period.

Details of the scheme are contained in statement no. VIII below:-

Statement no. VIII

Development of Audio Visual Education.

1. Figures in lakhs

2. Figures in brackets show capital.

Sl. No.	Details of the scheme	Total	Total Chhotanagpur & S.P.	Capital	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Subsidy for purchase of 1000 Radio Sets.	1.50	0.65	1.50	0.30 (0.30)	0.30 (0.30)	0.30 (0.30)	0.30 (0.30)	0.30 (0.30)
2.	Subsidy for purchase of 50 Television sets.	0.50	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	0.50 (0.50)
Total:-		2.00	0.65	2.00	0.30 (0.30)	0.30 (0.30)	0.30 (0.30)	0.30 (0.30)	0.80 (0.80)

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Scheme no. 9:- Development of Bihar Text Book Corporation.

The Bihar Text Book Publishing Corporation, has already acquired a modern press with the provision of offset printing. It has already taken up the work of preparation and production of standard Text Books for the schools in the State. The activities of the corporation will, however, require to be further strengthened and improved during the Fifth Plan.

It is proposed to grant suitable loans to this corporation during the Fifth Plan Period for which an outlay of Rs.20 lakhs is provided.

Details of the scheme are contained in the statement no. IX given below:-

Statement no. IX

Development of Bihar Text Book Publishing Corporation.

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Details of the scheme.	Total	Total Capital Chhotanagpur & S.P.	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.-	Loan to Bihar Text Book Publishing Corporation Ltd., Patna.	20.00	-	10.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	-
	Total:-	20.00	-	10.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	-

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Scheme no. 10 :- Establishment of State Council of Educational Research and Training and promotion of Research and Innovations and Experiments.

(A) Establishment of State Council of Educational Research & Training.

There is already an Institute of Education in the State which arranges in service training courses for teachers. Besides there is also a separate Institute of Science and another Institute of English. All these institutes work separately and there is no co-ordination between them. It is necessary that all these institutes work under a co-ordinated programme. These institutes, therefore, need to be amalgamated and reorganised. It is, therefore, proposed to set-up a State Council of Educational Research and Training on the pattern of National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for establishing this council.

At present the State Institute of Education and Science are housed in the Training School building at Mahendru. It is also proposed to house Institute of English there. The proposed State Council of Educational Research and Training, ~~New Delhi~~ will also have to be located in this building. Therefore, all these institutes and the proposed S.C.E.R.T. will not be accommodated in the space available in the training school building at Mahendru. It will be necessary to expand this building and also construct new buildings together with attached hostels and teachers' quarters. It is proposed to provide Rs. 12.00 lakhs for building and Rs. 8.00 lakhs for equipments.

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed in the Fifth Plan period for this scheme.

(B) Provision of Research Innovation & Experiments.

The existing educational system is too rigid and static, and its rigid and static character tends to increase because of our misdirected effort to create a uniformity in non-essential matter. Unless these characteristics are changed and the educational system as a whole becomes elastic and dynamic, it will not be possible to make it creative, to relate it to local environment and needs and capacities of the students.

There is more and more evidence that the existing formal education system in the state can not satisfy all social, collective and individual needs for education, knowledge, skills and behavioural changes.

The young men and women in the age-group of 12-23 who miss formal education in their childhood should not be denied education for all time to come. Some arrangement should be made for their education.

There is trend for democratization of education. It is neither feasible nor realistic to offer to all people, who are in need of some education to give formal education, through traditional schools. The environmental differences and variety of people to whom educational opportunities should be offered require more flexibility regarding the organization, content, duration, timing and place of education. For some reason or other large number of children drop out every year. There is

full justification for providing education to such children and adults who drop out and take to some avocation. Moreover, the varieties of living situations and the complexities of educational tasks, cannot be tackled by the rigid formal education. Then there is the question of cost. Education through traditional schools has become very costly. We have, therefore, to arrange education for those who are engaged in some service but they could not go through the regular schools. Education needs to be transferred into the new system of life-long education for all.

Innovations experiments and research are necessary to adopt the system of education to the social requirements. Institutions which take up such experiments and research and innovation may be given grants for this purpose.

A total plan outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during the fifth plan period. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during the year 1974-75.

Year-wise break-up of the scheme is given below:-

<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00

Statement-no. X

Establishment of State Council of Educational Research and Training, and Research
Innovations and Experiments.

1. Figures in lakhs.

2. Figures in brackets show capital.

Details of the scheme	Total State.	Total Chhotanagpur & S.P.	Capital	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Establishment of S.C.E.R.T.	5.00	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Construction & extension of building & equipments for S.C.E.R.T.	20.00	-	20.00	1.00 (1.00)	5.00 (5.00)	5.00 (5.00)	5.00 (5.00)	4.00 (4.00)
Research Innovations & experiments.	10.00	2.50	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Grand Total:-	35.00	2.50	20.00	4.00 (1.00)	8.00 (5.00)	8.00 (5.00)	8.00 (5.00)	7.00 (4.00)

Scheme no.11:- Special schemes for girls education .

The figures given below will indicate the enrolment of girls in the age-group 14-17.

Enrolment of Girls in the age -group 14-14

<u>Year</u>	<u>Enrolment</u>
1960-61	0.39
1965-66	0.64
1968-69	0.76
1973-74	1.00

The following targets have been set for increasing the enrolment of girls students during the 5th five year plan :-

1974-75	1.07
1975-76	1.16
1976-77	1.28
1977-78	1.44
1978-79	1.62

It is, therefore, proposed to provide free education for all girls in the fifth plan period by granting exemption from payment of tuition fee to the girl students of classes IX. This may be extended to class X and XI gradually. This is dependent upon availability of funds.

Further it is proposed to provide additional facilities , such as, separate bath room, common room etc. for the girls in co-educational institutions.

An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs is provided in the Fifth Plan Period for this scheme.

Details of this scheme are contained in the statement no. XI below:-

Statement no. XI

Special schemes for girls education.

Rs. in lakhs.
Figures in brackets show capital.

Sl. No.	Details of the scheme.	Total State	Total Chhotanagpur & S.E.	Capital	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Free Education to Girls up to Class IX.	35.00	7.00	-	-	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50
2.	Subsidy for construction of Girls common rooms & baths.	5.00	1.50	5.00	4.00 (4.00)	1.00 (4.00)	-	-	-
Total:-		40.00	8.50	5.00	4.00 (4.00)	9.00 (1.00)	8.50	9.00	9.50

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Scheme no. 12:- Post Secondary Classes-Vocationalization of Courses.

Under the pattern of 10+2+3 the stage of + 2 is the stage of post-secondary education.

At the post-secondary stage there would be two broad types of courses, academic and vocational. The academic courses in science and humanities will lead to higher education at the degree level for general, technical and professional courses and the vocational courses will be meant for those who will treat the post-secondary stage as the terminal ^{point} and will enter different vocations for which they have been trained. The academic courses will be provided in selected institutions such as good secondary schools or separate institutions. The vocational courses will be introduced in selected secondary institutions or in separate institutions, on the basis of survey of the needs of different courses and of employment of students trained in different vocations. Such vocational courses will also be given in the existing I.T.I.'s, Agricultural Schools, Polytechnics etc. Since the academic courses will lead to higher education in general technical or professional courses, the institutions will have to be well equipped in by staff and other equipments. Even where the post-secondary classes are added to the selected secondary schools, necessary provision will have to be made for accommodation, duly qualified staff and equipments. The cost will still be higher where vocational courses are started in separate institutions. So far as the X Vocational Courses are concerned they will be of

different types to match with the existing employment opportunities in the different sectors and according to the local needs of the areas in which the institutions are situated. Thus necessarily a large variety of vocational courses will have to be introduced and these will be spread over in the different regions of the State. It is proposed to set up 125 post secondary ~~xxxxxx~~ schools .(both vocational and non-vocational). An outlay of Rs.500 lakhs is provided for this scheme in the fifth five year plan period. In addition funds will be provided in the budgets of other departments such as Agriculture, Industries, Culture and Health.

Details of the scheme are contained in the statement no. XII. below:-

Statement no.-XII

Post-Secondary Classes-Vocationalisation of courses. (Rs.in lakhs.

Figures in brackets show capital.

SL. Details of the scheme No.	Total State	Total chhotanagpur & S.P	Capital	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1. Post Secondary Classes.	500.00	150.00	50.00	9.20 (1.00)	70.00 (10.00)	105.00 (12.00)	145.00 (14.00)	170.80 (13.00)

Abstract of Plan Outlay during the Fifth Plan Period (1974-79) in respect of Secondary Education (in lakhs)

Figures in brackets show capital.

L. No.	Name of scheme	Total State	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Improvement & Expansion of Govt. Secondary Schools.	150.00(84.00)	25.00(17.00)	34.30(19.00)	31.90(18.00)	31.50(17.00)	27.30(13.00)
2.	Establishment of New Govt. Secondary Schools.	120.00(30.00)	15.00(1.00)	21.00(5.00)	27.00(9.00)	29.00(9.00)	28.00(6.00)
3.	Development of Non-Govt. Secondary Schools.	730.00(137.00)	65.00(13.00)	140.00(31.00)	163.00(38.00)	181.50(27.00)	180.50(28.00)
4.	Qualitative Improvement of Teachers and Development of Teachers Training Colleges.	75.00(44.00)	10.00(6.00)	15.00(10.25)	17.00(10.25)	18.00(10.25)	15.00(7.25)
5.	Re-organisation of the Board of Secondary Edn.	73.00(29.00)	5.00(4.00)	13.50(11.50)	20.00(7.50)	17.00(3.00)	17.50(3.00)
6.	Improvement of Natarhat School.	25.00(19.00)	4.00(3.00)	5.25(4.00)	5.25(4.00)	5.25(4.00)	5.25(4.00)
7.	Talent Scholarships.	70.00(-)	1.80(-)	8.00(-)	14.00(-)	20.00(-)	26.20(-)
8.	Development of Audio Visual Education.	2.00(2.00)	0.30(0.30)	0.30(0.30)	0.30(0.30)	0.30(0.30)	0.80(0.80)
9.	Dev. of Text Book Publishing Corporation.	20.00(-)	10.00 (-)	4.00 (-)	4.00 (-)	2.00(-)	-
10.	Establishment of State Council of Educational Research & Training & Research Innovation & Experiment.	35.00(20.00)	4.00(1.00)	8.00(5.00)	8.00(5.00)	8.00(5.00)	7.00(4.00)
11.	Special Scheme for Girls Education.	40.00(5.00)	4.00(4.00)	9.00(1.00)	8.50(-)	9.00(-)	9.50(-)
12.	Post Secondary Classes.	500.00(50.00)	9.20(1.00)	70.00(10.00)	105.00(12.00)	145.00(14.00)	170.80(13.00)
Total:-		1840.00(420.00)	153.30(50.30)	328.35(97.05)	403.95(104.05)	466.55(89.55)	487.85(79.05)

CHAPTER - I
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION
REVIEW OF THE 4TH FIVE YEAR PLAN

During the preceding 4th Five Year Plan Period, there has been considerable growth in the number of institutions in the State for imparting Higher Education. In the year 1950 there was only one university with 30 colleges, 10 Post-Graduate Departments and 33,000 students on the rolls of these colleges/Departments. By 1972-73, the figures rose to 7 Universities, 270 Colleges, 120 Post-Graduate Departments and 2.30 lakhs students. The percentage of students in the age-group 17-23 enrolled in these colleges has gone up from 0.5 in 1950-51 to 3.2 in 1972-73. Many colleges have been set up by private enterprises in an unplanned manner, and in most of such colleges facilities in respect of buildings, libraries, hostels and also teaching staff are grossly inadequate. The position as obtaining in 1950-51 and 1972-73 is indicated below:-

No. of students receiving Higher Education.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	
1950-51	21089	808	21897	
1955-56	37708	2318	40026	
1960-61	83694	6457	90151	
1965-66	144403	13862	158265	
1968-69	179571	15404	194975	
1969-70	191235	16743	207978	Provisional
1970-71	205579	16945	222524	-do-
1971-72	219895	17141	237036	-do-
1972-73	200231	29149	229380	-do-
1973-74	202621	29798	232419	Estimated

Number of students university wise (1972-73)

Sl. No.	Name of the university.	No. of colleges			No. of post-Graduate Departments.	No. of students (age-group 17-23) enrolled.
		Constituent.	Affiliated.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Patna	9	1	10	41	12,205
2.	Bihar	5	53	58	18	56,712
3.	Bhagalpur	5	41	46	19	34,718
4.	Ranchi	4	54	58	17	30,718
5.	Magadh	3	51	54	20	60,112
6.	Mithila	1	52	53	7	34,915
Total :-		27	252	279	122	2,29,380

2. The figures given below will indicate the outlay on General Education during the preceding Five Year Plan Periods alongwith the outlay on higher education:-

Plan period	(Figures in crores)		
	Outlay on General Education	Outlay on Higher Education.	Percentage spent on Higher Edn.
1	2	3	4
First Plan	4.84	-	-
Second Plan	20.50	1.79	9 %
Third Plan	34.03	5.37	15 %
Three Annual Plans.	7.63	1.78	23 %
Fourth Plan	38.38	5.07	13 %

In addition to the outlay indicated in the table above assistance was also received from the University Grants Commission during the preceding Five Year Plan Periods.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan Period a total amount of Rs. 405.00 lakhs was received for the different universities, of the State.

3. During the Fifth Five Year Plan too, we expect to get a sizeable amount by way of assistance to the Universities from the University Grants Commission.

4. Looking back, we find that though the Higher Education in the State has progressed quantitatively, there is considerable scope for qualitative improvement. It has not been possible to provide adequate facilities such as hostels, libraries, play-grounds etc. .The emphasis, therefore, during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period is more on consolidation and qualitative improvement than on development.

(B) PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMMES

5. The problems of higher education which have to be tackled during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period are mentioned below :-

(a) Rapid and unplanned expansion of the institutions for higher education has resulted in the lowering of standards. To satisfy the urge for higher education, a large number of institutions have sprung up in the towns and in the rural areas of the State. Most of the institutions are sub-standard, lacking in adequate physical resources and marked by a complete absence of the proper academic atmosphere. Colleges in the urban areas are over crowded with enrolment figures ranging between 2000 and 6000 whereas in many of the colleges in rural areas, the enrolment figures ranged between 200 and 400 and therefore, they are not viable. Most of these institutions depend on the tuition fees from the students and grants from the Government. The income from the fees and the grants is utilised for payment of salary to the teaching and non-teaching staff. Very little is left for the development of educational ~~faci~~ facilities like class-rooms, laboratories, libraries and hostels. They are unable to take advantage of the grants from the University Grants Commission because of their inability to meet the requirement of the matching share.

...in education, serious imbalances in the facilities for higher education for women, weaker sections etc. exist at present. Out of 275 colleges, only 20 are exclusively for women, 5 of which are constituent and 10 grant-in-aid colleges. Women students form hardly one tenth of the total enrolment in colleges and universities. Similarly scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are considerably behind the general population in matters of higher education, though they constitute 24% of the State's total population. Besides the social imbalances, regional imbalances also exist in the development of higher education. There are some pockets in the backward regions like Chhotanagpur Division and the district of Santhal Parganas where adequate provision for higher education does not exist.

(c) Even, some of the good colleges, which are constituent colleges of the Universities, have suffered because the available resources for higher education are thinly spread out. Although, the number of students in these colleges has increased considerably, the facilities have not increased appreciably. New equipments have not been added to the laboratories; books added to the libraries are insufficient and the amenities in respect of hostel facilities, common-room, play-ground etc. have not increased proportionately.

(d) As compared to one university in 1952, 7 universities including the Kameshwar Singh Sanskrit University Darbhanga are now functioning in the State. Many universities do not yet have their own campus. The campus set up by some of the universities are still incomplete. The Post-Graduate classes run by the universities suffer on account of inadequate facilities in respect of class-rooms laboratories, libraries, teaching staff, hostel accommodation etc. The

The details in respect of each university are discussed below :-

(i) The University of Patna:- It was established in 1917 but its campus development has not kept pace with the growing needs. It was converted into a teaching-cum-residential university in 1952. The university was to provide adequate residential accommodation for students and teachers so as to promote a corporate intellectual life and also closer contact between teachers and students. But, so far, it has not been possible to provide residential accommodation for even 25 percent of students and 10 percent of teachers. The University acquired some land in Saidpur Mohalla for the construction of hostels for students and quarters for the staff. Some buildings have come up, but more remains to be done to develop the area properly.

Teaching accommodation is also inadequate. The number of students in the colleges and post-graduate departments has increased very much without proportionate addition to the accommodation for teaching. A number of projects undertaken during the Third and the Fourth Plans, have not been completed for want of adequate funds.

(ii) Bihar University :- It was established in 1952. Until 1960, its headquarters was located at Patna. In 1960, it was shifted to Muzaffarpur. Since then, steps are being taken to develop its campus. But, so far, only a few items have been completed. Only 64 acres of land have been acquired. It is proposed to acquire more land and put up buildings for hostels, quarters for teaching staff, office buildings, class rooms and laboratories. The campus of the University is without pucca roads, street lights, drainage and water supply etc. A large number of campus development schemes which were taken up in the Third and the Fourth Plan are yet to be completed.

(iii) Bhagalpur University :- It was established in 1960. It has no administrative building. It is located in the building of the Government Sanskrit College. Some of the Post-Graduate Departments are run in the T.N.B. College and some in the new post-graduate block. Very few quarters for officers and teachers have come up. The campus is yet to take shape. For this, adequate funds will be required.

(iv) Ranchi University :- It was established in 1960. Since then, it has been functioning in the hostel building of the Ranchi College. Site for the University campus has not yet been finalised. It has to be finalised and buildings for Administrative Block, hostels, laboratories, Guest House Post-Graduate Blocks, quarters for the officers and teachers, residential accommodation for students, have all to be developed in the Fifth Five Year Plan for which a very large amount has to be provided.

(v) Magadh University :- It was established in 1962. 300 acres of land was donated by the Mahanth of Bodh Gaya. Besides, 200 acres of land was acquired with the help of grant made available by the State Government. The university took a number of campus development projects during the Third and the Fourth Plan, but they have not been completed yet. Funds are required to complete these spill over schemes. It is also necessary to take up some more projects. Administrative Block and laboratory-buildings need to be expanded, Senate-cum-Examination Hall needs to be put up; quarters for the officers, teaching staff and other staff will have to be constructed. Bodh Gaya, the Headquarters of the University, is about 15 K.Ms from Gaya town. No residential accommodation is available at Bodh-Gaya. It is, therefore, essential that residential accommodation

be made available for all the teaching and ~~ex~~ non-teaching staff and also for students. Roads, drainage, water-supply and hospital buildings also need to be developed.

(vi) Mithila University :- It ~~came~~ into a existence on the 5th August 1972. Site for its campus is yet to be finalised. It is running at present in a rented building. Adequate funds for acquisition of land as also for construction of buildings for the office, quarters, Senate-cum-Examination Hall, Laboratories, Hostels etc. will have to be provided in the Fifth Plan.

(vii) Yameshwar Singh Sanskrit University Darbhanga :-

It was established in 1961. It is housed in an old palace of Darbhanga Raj called "Anand Bhawan". The building is not very suitable for a university. The building is also in need of urgent repairs and renovations which have been held up for want of funds. Residential accommodation for the Vice-Chancellor, other officers and staff of the University are also to be provided.

(e) As stated earlier, residential and recreational facilities for students in colleges and universities are inadequate. Over-all residential facilities, hardly exist for more than 8-9 % of students in colleges and universities; Recreational facilities like common-room, gymnasium, stadia, play-grounds and swimming pools are lacking almost everywhere. Absence of these facilities forces bulk of students (all except those who stay with their parents/guardians and the limited number provided accommodation in the hostels) to stay at private lodgings usually unrecognised by colleges/ universities. Living conditions in such lodgings are unhealthy, unsatisfactory and, not unoften, undesirable. They do not provide congenial atmosphere for research and academic work. The recent

unrest amongst students has high lighted the importance of the need for giving high priority to residential and recreational facilities for students, such as hostel, accommodation, swimming pool, play-grounds gymnasiums and stadia Day-Centres as also reading-room and common-room facilities.

(f) Universities should be not merely centres of teaching. They should be centres of research; teaching and research should go together. Unfortunately, the investment in research activity in our universities has been woefully meagre. Research work in science is inadequate and is almost nil in technology. Even the standard of research work is awefully poor.

(g) The quality of education depends essentially upon the quality of teachers. The service conditions of the teachers should be such as to attract and retain in the academic profession men of outstanding ability, competence and dedication. During the Third and the Fourth Plans, special efforts were made for improving substantially the conditions of work and service of teachers. The pay scales as prescribed by the University Grants Commission were implemented in all the affiliated and constituent colleges and university department. But teachers are still dissatisfied and charters of demands, like Dearness Allowance at the / Central rates, Triple Benefit Scheme, medical facility, taking over of private colleges by the State Government, and many other demands are every now and then placed before the State Government. Adequate provision has to be made for revised pay scale/dearness allowance for the teachers. The burden of all these additional salaries, allowances falls on the Government.

(h) The plan and non-plan budget of 1972-73 of the State includes a sum of about Rs. 6 crores on higher education (exclusive of scholarship schemes). This is about 11.5% of the State's total budget for Education. At the All India Level only 8.6% of the Education budget is spent over higher education. The expenditure on higher education includes costs incurred both for teachers and non-teachers. Cost on non-teachers alone is about two-thirds of the cost on teachers. But, in actual practice, salaries and allowances of teaching and non-teaching staff eat up the bulk of the funds earmarked for higher education and a very small amount is left for qualitative improvement and research activity. Consequently, the average cost for each student at the under-graduate level is about Rs. 585 and at the Post-Graduate Level it is about Rs. 2,025. It is much higher so far as students of science and technology are concerned.

(i) With the multiplication of colleges and University Departments and consequent increase in the number of students and teachers, the administrative problems of the university have been increasing in range and complexity. The university administration remains pre-occupied with the urgent administrative and official matters, such as, payment to teaching and non-teaching staff, disciplinary cases, problems of student unrest, conduct of examinations and publication of results, maintenance of law and order and distribution of grants and their audit. The officers of the University from the Vice-Chancellor down to the lower levels, have very little time and energy to think, act and give direction on academic matters. Colleges and Departments are nearly supervised and inspected. Examinations scheduled have been ~~ix~~ disturbed and as such there are examinations almost all round the year, as a consequence

of which teaching work is seriously impaired. The administrative machinery at the University level needs to be rationalised, re-organised and strengthened.

(C) OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

5. The problems outlined in the preceding paragraphs indicate that the problems of higher education are many. Solution of these problems involves considerable organisation and expenditure. It is, therefore, necessary to determine priorities. There are difficulties in drawing up priorities because of the competing demands, the fulfilment of which is essential for the development of higher education in the State. Taking an over-all view, the priorities are indicated in the following paragraphs :-

(i) It is proposed to concentrate on consolidation and improvement of quality during the Fifth Plan Period. For this purpose, every University has been requested to prepare, after a proper survey, a master-plan for consolidation and for improvement in the quality, keeping in view the full utilisation of the existing institutions, upto a certain minimum standard and of some selected institutions upto the optimum standard. No new colleges for men are required in the State. Efforts will be made to amalgamate neighbouring colleges which are not viable. Establishment of colleges for women and in backward areas so far uncovered, will receive high priority. Even in existing institutions, expansions cannot be avoided, such as development of the campus, expansion of post-graduate departments in the newly born Mithila University and expansion of residential and recreational activities for students.

(ii) The following will be the order of priority in the implementation of the problems for higher education during the Fifth Plan :-

(a) Completion of spill-over schemes.

(b) Campus development projects:- Under this programme there are a number of schemes under execution which will have to be completed. The schemes include acquisition of land, construction of buildings for office, class-rooms, libraries, laboratories, residential houses etc. The priority will be determined on the basis of availability of funds and actual necessity of the University.

(c) Strengthening of existing Post-Graduate Departments and opening of new Post-Graduate Departments in certain selected subjects according to needs and potentialities. The Mithila University, where there is practically little provision for post-graduate teaching, would receive higher priority.

(d) Provision for research projects.

(e) Development of selected good colleges upto optimum standard.

(f) Development of other colleges upto the minimum standard.

(g) Student Welfare Schemes, including provision for residential and recreational facilities.

(h) Opening of new colleges for ~~xxxxxx~~ women.

(i) Strengthening and reorganisation of University Administration.

(j) Introduction of Three Year Degree Course .

(D) S C H E M E S

Scheme no.1 :- Spill over schemes and development of University Campus.

A large number of schemes for the construction of administrative blocks, library buildings, examination cum-multi-purpose halls and quarters for the officers and staff of university etc. were taken up for construction during the 4th Plan period. Some of these schemes could not be completed during the 4th plan period and will therefore have to be completed in the 5th plan period.

It is also necessary to develop the campus of the universities. Some of the universities do not have even administrative blocks. None of the universities have examination-cum-multipurpose halls. Quarters for officers and university staff are inadequate.

An outlay of Rs. 230.12 lakhs (State's share) is proposed for this scheme. Financial assistance will also be available under this scheme from the University Grants Commission.

Details of the scheme and financial allocations are given in the statements I (University wise) and II (year-wise) below :-

Statement - I

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Spill over and campus development schemes in the Universities of Bihar during the 5th five year plan (1974-79) - University-wise break up of plan outlay.

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of programme	Patna	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Ranchi	Magadh	Mithila	Sanskrit	Total
1.	Spill over of the 4th plan.	5.00	20.00	4.15	7.80	5.00	-	-	41.95
2.	Library building and staff.	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.70	1.00	10.00	1.00	17.20
3.	Acquisition of land for campus development.	-	10.00	5.00	3.00	-	26.00	-	44.00
4.	Construction of Auditorium and Multipurpose halls.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	-	-	14.50
5.	Health Centre with equipments.	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	8.00
6.	Construction of roads and compound walls.	4.37	4.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	-	-	17.37
7.	Administrative Blocks.	-	2.00	10.00	8.00	-	-	2.00	22.00
8x	Teachers quarters/hostels.	2.00							
8.	Quarters for officers & University Staff.	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	2.00	28.00
9.	Teachers quarter/hostels.	2.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	17.00
10.	Staff Club.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Severage & Electrification.	-	3.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	6.00
12.	University Canteen.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	6.00
13.	University Guest House.	2.00	-	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	8.00
14.	Press Accommodation.	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.10
Total :-		18.37	51.00	34.75	38.50	27.50	50.00	10.00	230.12

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Statement - II - 170 -

Spill over and campus development schemes in the Universities of Bihar during the 5th five year plan(1974-79) - Year-wise break up of plan outlay.

(Figures in lakhs)

SL. No.	Name of programme.	Total State	Total Chota-nagpur.	Capital	Year-wise break up of plan outlay				
					1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Spill over of the 4th plan.	41.95	10.00	41.95	14.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.95
2.	Library building and staff.	17.20	2.00	17.20	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.20
3.	Acquisition of land for campus development.	44.00	4.00	44.00	13.00	13.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
4.	Construction of Auditorium and Multipurpose halls.	14.50	4.00	14.50	-	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50
5.	Health Centre with equipments.	7.00	1.50	7.00	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00
6.	Construction of roads and compound walls.	17.37	5.00	17.37	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.37
7.	Administrative Blocks.	24.00	10.00	24.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
8.	Quarters for officers & university staff.	27.00	5.50	27.00	-	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.00
9.	Teachers quarter/hostels.	17.00	4.00	17.00	-	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.00
10.	Staff Club.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Severage & Electrification.	6.00	-	6.00	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	-
12.	University Canteen.	6.00	1.00	6.00	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	-
13.	University Guest House.	8.00	2.00	8.00	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
14.	Press Accommodation.	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	-
Total:-		230.12	49.00	230.12	36.00	55.10	49.00	49.00	41.02

(f) Mithila University:- Establishment of Vidyapati Institute of Language and Linguistics and teaching of one foreign language(Neoali) .

3. Establishment of the Institute of Physical Science (Physics, Chemistry , Botany and Zoology).

4. Establishment of the Institute of Social Science.

5. Establishment of the Institute of Maithili Folk, Arts, Drama and Music.

An outlay of Rs. 68.00 lakhs(State's share) is proposed for Hostel facilities in the 5th plan, the total outlay under the different programmes of the scheme being Rs.154.38 lakhs.

The details of the scheme (University wise and year-wise) are indicated in the statement no. III and IV below,-

Scheme no.2:- Development of Post-Graduate Teaching.

The main objective behind this programme is qualitative improvement in the post-graduate teaching. The post-graduate courses occupy a very important position in the university education. Improvement of post-graduate education will have an immediate impact on the quality of teachers which will in turn improve the quality and standard of the entire educational system. Better post-graduate education will lead to better research work.

It may be recalled that the Education Commission has recommended that the facilities for post-graduate education should be more than doubled within a period of five years.

Salient features of this scheme are:-

(1) Strengthening of existing post-graduate departments with additional teaching accommodation, ~~tax~~ staff, teaching equipments and library services.

(2) Opening of post-graduate teaching in new subjects and faculties as follows:-

(a) Patna University:- Diploma in journalism and Master's Degree in Geo-Chemistry.

(b) Bihar University :- Teaching of one foreign language, Russian Master's degree Business management.

(c) Bhagalpur University:- Teaching of one foreign language German, Pesci culture & Micro-Biology. Masters' degree in business management.

(d) Magadh University:- Teaching of one foreign language (Japanese) and Post-Graduate Course in Commerce.

(e) Ranchi University :- Diploma course in library ~~science~~ science, one foreign language (Russian) and Computer course.

Statement- III - 173 -

Scheme for development of Post-Graduate Teaching in the Universities of the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79 - university wise outlay .

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Universities.							Total
		Patna	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Ranchi	Magadh	Mithila	Sanskrit	
1.	Construction of New & Extension of existing teaching accommodation.	2.00	1.00	2.00	4.00	6.80	2.00	-	17.80
2.	Supply of Teaching Equipments to New & Old Post-Graduate Departments.	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	-	12.00
3.	Strengthening of staff in the Existing P.G. Departments.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	1.00	-	13.00
4.	Construction of Hostels.	11.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	68.00
5.	Opening of Post-Graduate Departments in New subjects.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	6.48	18.48
6.	Starting of Diploma/Degree Courses-Journalism, Library Science, Foreign and Indian Languages; Master's Degree in Linguistics, Geo-Chemistry.	2.10	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	-	14.10
7.	Diploma course in Business management, computer & Master's Degree in Commerce.	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	-	8.00
8.	Mithila Institute of Arts & Culture.	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	3.00
Total :-		21.10	20.00	22.00	30.00	30.80	22.00	8.48	154.38

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Statement- IV

Scheme for development of Post-Graduate and Teaching in the Universities during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) - Year wise break up of plan outlay.

1. Figures in lakhs
2. Figures in brackets show capital.

Sl. No.	Name of scheme.	State Total	Chhotanagpur & S.P. Total.	Year-wise break up of plan outlay					
				Capital	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Construction of New & Extension of Existing Teaching Accommodation.	17.80	5.00	17.80	2.00 (2.00)	4.00 (4.00)	4.00 (4.00)	4.00 (4.00)	3.80 (3.80)
2.	Supply of Teaching Equipments to New & Old P.G. Departments.	12.00	2.50	12.00	1.00 (1.00)	2.00 (2.00)	3.00 (3.00)	3.00 (3.00)	3.00 (3.00)
3.	Strengthening of staff in the Existing Post-Graduate Departments.	13.00	0.50	-	2.00 (-)	2.25 (-)	2.50 (-)	2.75 (-)	3.50 (-)
4.	Construction of Hostels.	68.00	15.00	68.00	2.00 (2.00)	16.00 (16.00)	16.00 (16.00)	17.00 (17.00)	17.00 (17.00)
5.	Opening of P.G. Departments in new subjects.	18.48	2.00	-	1.00 (-)	3.00 (-)	4.00 (-)	5.00 (-)	5.48 (-)
6.	Starting of Diploma/Degree Course in Journalism, Library Science, Foreign & Indian Language, Masters Degree in Linguistics Home Science and Geo-Chemistry.	14.10	3.50	-	1.00 (-)	1.00 (-)	2.50 (-)	4.25 (-)	5.35 (-)
7.	Diploma course in Business management, Computer & Master's Degree in Commerce.	8.00	2.50	2.20	1.00 (1.00)	2.00 (1.20)	1.00 (-)	1.75 (-)	2.25 (-)
8.	Mithila Institute of Art and Culture.	3.00	-	-	-	-	1.00 (-)	1.00 (-)	1.00 (-)
Total:-		154.38	31.00	100.00	10.00 (6.00)	30.25 (23.20)	34.00 (23.00)	38.75 (24.00)	41.38 (23.80)

Scheme no.3 :- Research Projects Fellowship and Scholarship.

Under this scheme a total sum of Rs. 12.50 lakhs is proposed as State share .A sizeable grant of about Rs.60.00 lakhs is expected from the University Grants Commission for these schemes. Therefore the total outlay for this scheme is Rs. 72.50 lakhs. The details of the schemes/ (University wise and Year-wise)are indicated in Statement V and VI below :-

Schemes for development of Research in the Universities of Bihar during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) - University wise plan outlay.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Patna	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Ranchi	Magadh	Mithila	Sanskrit	Total
1.	Research Fellowships.	(To be financed from University Grants Commission's Fund)							
2.	Publication of Research work (including approved Doctoral Thesis), Papers, Monographs, purchase of Research Journals Books.	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.25	4.15
3.	Research Projects for Minerals economy Soil Development in S.F. and Palamau Districts.	1.90	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	2.90
4.	Laboratory and equipment grant.	-	1.20	1.20	0.15	1.20	0.70	-	4.45
5.	Scholarship abroad.	0.25	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.10	-	1.00
Total:-		2.80	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.45	0.25	12.50

Statement- VI

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Schemes for Research in the Universities of the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)- Year wise plan outlay.

1. Figures in lakhs.
2. Figures in brackets show capital.

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Total State	Total Chhotanagpur & S.P.	Capital	Year-wise break up of plan outlay.				
					1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Research Scholarships.				(To be financed from University Grants Commission's Fund).				
2.	Publication of Research Work (including approved Doctoral Thesis), Papers, Monographs, purchase of Research Journals Books.	4.15	0.65	-	0.25	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00
3.	Research Projects for Minerals Economy Soil Development in S.P. and Palamau Districts.	2.90	1.00	-	0.40	0.35	0.35	0.90	0.90
4.	Laboratory and equipment grant.	4.45	0.15	4.45	-	1.00 (1.00)	1.00 (1.00)	1.00 (1.00)	1.45 (1.45)
5.	Scholarship abroad.	1.00	0.20	-	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.20
Total:-		12.50	2.00	4.45	1.00	2.40 (1.00)	2.50 (1.00)	3.05 (1.00)	3.55 (1.45)

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Scheme no. 4 :- Development of Colleges.

There has been a mushroom growth of colleges during the past few years. These colleges do not have adequate teaching facilities. It is necessary to develop and improve these colleges. Following programmes are proposed during the Fifth Plan Period to develop these colleges.

- (a) Additional teaching accommodation.
- (b) Laboratory facilities.
- (c) Extension of library services, including provision of Book-Banks.
- (d) Residential and recreational facilities for students.
- (e) Introduction of new subject and additional teachers where necessary.
- (f) Construction of quarters for teachers.

A total outlay of 260.00 lakhs has been proposed for the development of colleges. Besides grants will also be available from the University Grants Commissions.

Statements VII and VIII below contain the university wise and year wise details of the scheme.

Statement-VII - 179 -

Development of colleges of the different universities of Bihar during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) - University-wise Plan outlay.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme.	Universities.							Total
		Patna	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Ranchi	Magadh	Mithila	Sanskrit	
1.	Additional Teaching accommodation.	5.00	6.00	6.00	8.00	5.00	6.00	-	36.00
2.	Development of Laboratories.	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	-	28.00
3.	Development of Libraries including Book Bank.	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	-	25.00
4.	Construction of hostels.	16.00	10.00	10.00	14.00	10.00	15.00	-	75.00
5.	Introduction of New Departments Subjects and Appointments of Additional Teachers.	1.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	5.00	3.00	-	19.00
6.	Teacher's Hostels & Principals Quarters.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	13.00
7.	Grants to colleges for facilities.	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	17.00
8.	Matching Grant to Affiliated colleges.	-	10.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	-	47.00
Total:-		33.00	43.00	44.00	47.00	44.00	46.00	3.00	260.00

Statement - VIII -180-

Development of colleges during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)-Year wise break up
of Plan outlay.

1. Figures in lakhs.

2. Figures in brackets show capital,

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Total State	Chhotanag- pur & S.P. Total.	Capital	Yearwise break up of plan outlay				
					1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Additional Teaching Accommodation.	36.00	10.60	36.00	5.00 (5.00)	7.00 (7.00)	7.00 (7.00)	8.00 (8.00)	9.00 (9.00)
2.	Development of Laboratories.	28.00	5.00	28.00	3.00 (3.00)	6.00 (6.00)	6.00 (6.00)	6.00 (6.00)	7.00 (7.00)
3.	Development of Libraries including Book Bank.	25.00	5.00	25.00	3.00 (3.00)	5.00 (5.00)	5.00 (5.00)	6.00 (6.00)	6.00 (6.00)
4.	Construction of Hostels.	75.00	17.00	75.00	7.00 (7.00)	16.00 (16.00)	18.00 (18.00)	20.00 (20.00)	14.00 (14.00)
5.	Introduction of New Departments Subjects and Appointments of Additional Teachers.	19.00	3.00	-	3.00 (-)	3.00 (-)	4.00 (-)	4.00 (-)	5.00 (-)
6.	Teachers Hostels/Principals' Quarters.	13.00	2.40	13.00	1.00 (1.00)	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)	3.00 (3.00)	5.00 (5.00)
7.	Grants to colleges for facilities.	17.00	3.00	-	2.00 (-)	3.00 (-)	3.00 (-)	6.00 (-)	3.00 (-)
8.	Matching Grants to Affiliated Colleges.	47.00	11.00	-	6.00 (-)	10.00 (-)	10.00 (-)	10.00 (-)	11.00 (-)
Total :-		260.00	57.00	177.00	30.00 (19.00)	52.00 (36.00)	55.00 (38.00)	63.00 (43.00)	60.00 (41.00)

Scheme no.5 :- Students Welfare Programme

Residential and recreational facilities for students in colleges and universities of Bihar are throughly inadequate. Overall residential facilities for hardly 10% of students exist in the colleges and universities. Recreational facilities like swimming pools, Gymnasia, play-grounds etc. are conspicuous by their absence. In the absence of adequate residential facilities students (other than those who stay with their natural gardians and the limited number provided in hostels) stay in private lodgings, usually unrecognised by the colleges and universities. Living conditions in such unrecognised lodgings are unhealthy and unsatisfactory. The condition of students in affiliated colleges is still worse. Very few of the affiliated colleges have hostels worth the name. In short it is clear that a great lee-way has to be made up through intensive and extensive development and improvement in the living conditions of college and university students. The following programmes have been chalked out during the Fifth Five Year Plan to achieve this end :-

1. Common room facilities and reading room.
2. Construction of Stadium, Swomming Pool and Gymnasia.
3. Health Centres.

The schemes regarding construction of hostels have already been included in the schemes relating to development of colleges.

A provision of Rs. 53.00 lakhs has been made for providing recreational facilities of students.

Statement no. IX and X below contain the details of the scheme university wise and year-wise respectively.

Statement- IX -182-

Development of Students Welfare during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)-University-wise
Plan outlay.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Patna	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Ranchi	Magadh	Mithila	Sanskrit	Total
1.	Expansion of Common Room/ Reading Room facilities.	4.00	5.00	6.00	4.00	6.00	4.00	-	29.00
2.	Construction of Stadium/ Canteen.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	12.00
3.	Students Health Centres.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	12.00
Total:-		8.00	9.00	10.00	8.00	10.00	8.00	-	53.00

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Scheme for the students welfare in the universities during the Fifth Five Year
Plan (1974-79) - Year wise break up of plan outlay.

1. Figures in lakhs.

2. Figures in bracket show capital.

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Total State	Total Chhotanagpur & S.P.	Capital	Year-wise break up of plan outlay.				
					1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Expansion of Common Room/ Reading Room Facilities.	29.00	5.00	29.00	7.00 (7.00)	6.00 (6.00)	6.00 (6.00)	6.00 (6.00)	4.00 (4.00)
2.	Construction of Stadium/ Canteen.	12.00	2.50	12.00	3.00 (3.00)	3.00 (3.00)	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)
3.	Students Health Centre.	12.00	2.50	12.00	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)	2.00 (2.00)	4.00 (4.00)
Total		53.00	10.00	53.00	12.00 (12.00)	11.00 (11.00)	10.00 (10.00)	10.00 (10.00)	10.00 (10.00)

Scheme no.6 :- Reorganisation and Strengthening of University Administration.

The administration of a university has become very complex, in as much as, the main objectives of the university, i.e. research and teaching, have been lost. The university authorities are so busy in the management of the affairs of the university and colleges, i.e. management of personnel, conduct of examinations, disbursement of grants and their audit etc., that neither the Vice-Chancellor nor the teachers of universities have much time left to look after the qualitative improvement of teaching and research work.

It is necessary that the administration of university should be reorganised in such a manner that the Vice-Chancellor may have sufficient time to guide and supervise the academic life of the University, leaving administration and financial aspects of the work to other authorities of the university. For this purpose it is necessary to create the following posts for the universities during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period.

1. One post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor for each of the universities with adequate assistance.
2. One post of Registrar for each of the Universities.
3. One post of Financial Adviser for all the Universities with adequate assistance.
4. University Inspectors.
5. Academic Registrar.

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Rector will look after the administrative work of the University including management of personnel, affiliation of colleges etc. The Registrar of a University is the king pin of the university administration. He is supposed to

assist the Vice-Chancellor in all matters, academic as well as administrative. In the present day complex administration of the university it is well nigh impossible for one man to combine both the work. It is therefore, necessary to have two Registrars, one to look after academics and the other to look after administration. The Financial Officer will look after the budget of the University, disbursement of grants to colleges, proper utilization of funds etc.

Controller of Examination:- The post of Controller of Examinations exists in most of the Universities. Holding of examinations according to schedule and ensuring proper conduct of examinations, is one of the most important aspects of university life. In some of the universities the post of Controller of Examinations is in the scale of Deputy Registrar. Considering the importance of the work and the onerous duties of the Controller of Examinations it is proposed to upgrade the post of Controller of Examinations to that of a Reader of the University. In such of the Universities where there is no separate post of Controller of Examinations, it is proposed to appoint a Controller of Examinations.

Mithila University has been established only recently. It will be necessary to strengthen this university with adequate staff so that the University may function properly.

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided in the Fifth Five Year Plan for reorganising and strengthening the administration of universities.

Statements XI and XII below contain the details of the scheme university wise and year-wise respectively.

Statement- XI - 186 -

Reorganisation and strengthening of university administration in Bihar during
the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) - University wise plan outlay.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the schemes.	Universities.							Total
		Patna	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Ranchi	Magadh	Mithila	Sanskrit	
1.	Creation of 6 posts of Pro Vice-Chancellors/Rectors for 6 Universities with Stenographers & Peons for Each University.	2.10	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	12.10
2.	Creation of 6 posts of Registrars for 6 Universities along with Stenographers.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	-	7.20
3.	Upgrading of posts of Controller of Examination in the scale of Rs.700-1250 and Appointment of Financial Adviser.	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	-	5.70
Total:-		4.25	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	-	25.00

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Reorganisation and Strengthening of University Administration in Bihar During the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) - Year-wise break up plan outlay.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the schemes.	Total State	Total Chhotanagpur & S.F.	Capital	Year-wise break up of plan outlay				
					1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Creation of 6 Posts of Pro Vice-Chancellors/ Rectors for 6 Universities with Steno-graphers and Two Peons each.	12.10	2.00	-	-	-	3.50	4.00	4.60
2.	Creation of 6 posts of Registrars for 6 Universities along with Steno-graphers.	7.20	1.20	-	1.00	1.35	1.50	1.65	1.70
3.	Upgrading of 5 posts of Controller of Examinations in the scale of B.700-1250 and Appointment of Financial Advisers.	5.70	0.95	-	1.00	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25
Total:-		25.00	4.15	-	2.00	2.45	6.15	6.85	7.55

Scheme no.7 :- Grants to Tutorial Colleges For Women.

At present there are only 27 Women's Colleges in the State. In 1972-73 there were 29,149 girls on the rolls in the various colleges. It would further appear from the statement given in the Chapter II that the number of girl students going to colleges gets doubled up in about 4 years. As such it can be safely presumed that by the end of the 5th Five Year Plan additional 30,000 girls will be going to colleges. Many of the girls get married while they are in the college and their study is interrupted. It is, therefore, necessary to provide Evening Colleges for these girl-students who are desirous of completing their higher education.

Even though the number of colleges meant for girls may go up by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan still there would be enough gap for which it will be necessary to provide Evening Colleges for Women.

It is, therefore, proposed to encourage tutorial colleges for women by giving them suitable and adequate grants.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is, therefore, provided under this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period. Statement XIII below contains the year-wise break up of the Plan outlay.

Scheme for grants to tutorial colleges for women in Bihar during the Fifth Five Year Plan(1974-79)-Year-wise ~~plan outlay~~ break up of plant outlay.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. Name of the scheme No.	Total State	Total Chhotanag- pur & S.P.	Capital	Year-wise break up of plan outlay				
				1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1. Grant to Tutorial Colleges for Women.	10.00	2.00	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

Scheme no.8:- Three Year Honours Degree Course.

The quality of Education assumes crucial significance at the University stage and consequently, programmes of qualitative improvement at this stage will have to receive top priority. It is pity that it is our second degree, by and large, that is equated with the first degree in the industrially advanced countries and it is high time that we took vigorous steps to equalise these standards. This objective, to a great extent, can be achieved if the uniform pattern of school and college classes 10+2+3 as recommended by the Education Commission and approved as the National Policy of Education is adopted.

The figures given below will indicate the number of colleges where honours teaching is imparted.

No. of Colleges teaching honours.		Average no. of subjects in which honours teaching is imparted.	
Arts	Science	Arts	Science
100	50	6	5

In view of paucity of funds, it is not possible to introduce three year degree course both for pass and honours course. It is, therefore, proposed to introduce three years degree course in honours course (Arts and Science) only.

An outlay of Rs. 147.00 lakhs is provided in the Fifth Five Year Plan under this scheme.

Statement no. XIV below contains the details of the scheme.

Introduction of Three Year Honours Degree Course in the Colleges of Bihar during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Details of the schemes.	Total State	Total Chhotanagpur & S.P.	Capital	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Appointment of 50x5=250 teachers for Science subjects and 100x6= 600 for Arts subjects @ 800/- per month per teacher.								
2.	Appointment of Demonstrators 50 x 5 = 200 for Science subjects and 25 x 3 = 75 for Arts subjects such as Geography, Psychology and Home Science @ Rs.300/- per month for Demonstrator.	147.00	28.00	-	-	-	-	72.00	75.00
3.	Laboratory contingency @ Rs.200/- per boy for 1600 boys in each of the 5 subjects.								

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Scheme no.9 :- Correspondence Courses.

One cannot think to-day of Universities as open only to regular students. Knowledge and professional skill at the university level are today demanded by people of a very different age group with a different educational back ground. Different categories of potential learners are present at the doors of every university; some have never been able to enter any institution of higher learning some have never been obliged to interrupt it; some just need additional knowledge in a particular discipline; some are in need of refresher or perfection courses to cope with the latest developments in their profession, some are interested in a single subject rather than in a full course etc. For all of them, there is a need for the possibilities of informal university learning to be explored. Correspondence courses, to a very great extent, will be able to provide opportunities to a large number of learners. Provision for such correspondence courses is available to-day in the university of Delhi. It is, therefore, proposed to start a correspondence course in the university of Patna.

The proposed school of correspondence courses will provide facilities for instruction through correspondence for B.A. Pass ~~courses~~ courses. The syllabi, duration, examination and degree for these courses will be the same as for other students of the universities of Patna. To begin with, this school will impart instruction in the following subjects for the B.A. Pass courses :-

English, Hindi, Urdu, History, Political Science, Economics Philosophy, Commerce, Mathematics and Sanskrit.

The school will be headed by a Director in the time scale pay of a University Professor. It is, proposed, to have one full-time teacher in all the above subjects and two part-time teachers in each of the above subjects. The yearwise break up of outlay, which is Rs. 5 lakhs ~~per year~~ for the Fifth Five Year Plan Period, has been shown below in the statement no. XV.

Scheme for d correspondence course in Bihar during the Fifth Five Year Plan(1974-79)-
Year-wise break up of plan outlay.

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Total State	Chhotanagpur & S.P. total.	Capital	(Rs. in lakhs)				
					Year-wise break up of plan outlay.				
					1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Correspondence Course.	5.00	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

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Scheme no.10:- Opening of New Government Colleges.

During the 5th plan period, though the emphasis will be on consolidation and qualitative improvement of colleges but necessity of opening new colleges cannot be ruled out. Serious imbalances in the facilities for higher education for women, weaker sections etc., exist at present. Out of 279 colleges only 27 are exclusively for women. Again scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes are considerably behind general population in matters of higher education. There are some pockets in the backward regions where adequate provision for higher education does not exist. So far, new colleges with inadequate facilities were started by private sectors. With a view to qualitatively improve the standard of new colleges, Government have taken a policy decision which is in accordance with the policy decision of Central Government, that as far as possible new colleges be started in such areas, by Govt. themselves. Government have undertaken survey, and proposals for starting new colleges in places where necessary, will be finalised. As such provision of a sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided in the Fifth Plan.

Year-wise break up of the Plan outlay is given in statement no. XVI.

Opening of New Govt. Colleges.in Bihar during the Fifth Five Year Plan
1974-79- Year-wise break up of plan outlay.

(Rs.in lakhs.)

SL. No.	Name of the scheme	Total State	Total Chhotanagpur & S.P.	Capital	Year-wise break up of plan outlay				
					1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Opening of New Government Colleges.	25.00	-	-	5.09	5.00	5.00	4.91	5.00

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Scheme no.11:- Scholarships.

In view of the rising prices and the increase in the number of students in colleges, the State Government had been anxious to increase both the number of scholarships and their rates for some time past.

Accordingly on the recommendations of Cabinet sub-committee the State Government have decided to double the number of Merit Scholarships and Merit Cum Scholarships. They have further decided to increase their rates by Rs. 10/- per month.

At present the total number of Merit Scholarships is 286 and that of Merit-Cum-Poverty Scholarships is 3423. It is proposed to augment them to 680 and 6989 respectively during the Fifth Plan Period. The table below indicates the details of the scheme:-

Nature of Scholarships	Present		Proposed	
	Number	Rates	Number	Rates
1	2	3	4	5
<u>Merit Scholarships</u>				
1. On the results of Matriculation examination.				
(i) For Boys	96	Rs. 40-45 per month	200	Rs 50-55 P.M
(ii) For Girls.	60	-do-	150	-do-
2. On the results of Intermediate examination.				
(i) For Boys (Arts)	20	Rs 50/-P.M.	80	Rs. 60/-P.M.
(Science)	50	-do-	60	-do-
(Commerce)	20	-do-	40	-do-
(ii) For Girls (Arts)	15	Rs 50/-P.M.	65	Rs 60/-P.M.
(Science)	15	-do-	65	-do-
(Commerce)	10	-do-	20	-do-
Total:-	286		680	

Nature of Scholarships.	Present		Proposed	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
<u>Merit-cum-poverty Scholarships.</u>				
1. M.B.B.S.	60	Rs 50/-P.M. (average)	120	Rs 60/-P.M. (average)
2. B.D.S.	4	-do-	8	-do-
3. B.Sc.	16	-do-	32	-do-
4. B.Sc.(Engineering)	70	-do-	140	-do-
5. Ayurvedic & Tibbi.	48	-do-	80	-do-
6. Dip-in Arts.	26	-do-	52	-do-
7. B.Pharma.	-	-	5	-do-
8. B.Sc.(Agriculture)	35	-do-	70	-do-
9. L.L.B.	55	-do-	110	-do-
10. Polytechnic	72	-do-	114	-do-
11. Dip-in-Pharma	-	-	10	-do-
12. M.Sc.	118	-do-	256	-do-
13. M.Com.	25	-do-	53	-do-
14. M.Ed.	9	-do-	18	-do-
15. L.L.M.	6	-do-	9	-do-
16. M.Sc.(Agriculture)	16	-do-	32	-do-
17. M.A.	118	-do-	260	-do-
18. B.A.	250	-do-	540	-do-
19. B.Sc.	254	-do-	550	-do-
20. B.Com.	250	-do-	500	-do-
21. I.Com.	651	-do-	1302	-do-
22. I.Sc.	652	-do-	1304	-do-
23. I.A.	651	-do-	1302	-do-
24. B.Ed.	21	-do-	42	-do-
25. M.Tech.	4	-do-	8	-do-
26. M.D.M.S.	12	-do-	42	-do-
Total	<u>3423</u>		<u>6989</u>	

As a result of raising the number and rates of Scholarship indicated above a sum of Rs. 33.00 lakhs would be spent annually during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period. It is proposed to provide funds in the State's Five Year Plan for this scheme with effect from 1975-76 for the remaining four years of the plan at a total cost of Rs. 132.00 lakhs.

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**Abstract of Plan Outlay for University Education
During the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79).**

Scheme wise ,University wise and Year wise abstract
of Plan outlay for the development of the University Education in
Bihar during the Fifth Five Year Plan period is indicated in the
Statements XVII and XVIII.

Fifth Five Year Plan on University Education (1974-79)-University wise break up of Plan outlay.

									(Figures in lakhs)	
Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Patna	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Ranchi	Magadh	Mithila	Sanskrit	Total	Remarks
1.	Completion of spillover schemes and campus development.	18.37	51.00	34.75	38.50	27.50	50.00	10.00	230.12	
2.	Development of Post-Graduate Teaching.	21.10	20.00	22.00	30.00	30.80	22.00	8.48	154.38	
3.	Development of Research.	2.80	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.45	0.25	12.50	
4.	Development of Colleges.	33.00	43.00	44.00	47.00	44.00	46.00	9.00	260.00	
5.	Students Welfare Programmes.	8.00	9.00	10.00	8.00	10.00	8.00	-	53.00	
6.	Strengthening of University Administration.	4.25	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	-	25.00	
7.	Grants to Tutorial Colleges for Women.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	No separate outlay for the different universities.
8.	Three Year's Degree Course.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147.00	-do-
9.	Correspondence Course.	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	
10.	Opening of New Govt. Colleges.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	No separate outlay for different Universities.
11.	Scholarships.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132.00	-do-
Total:-		92.52	129.15	116.90	129.65	118.45	131.60	21.73	1054.00	

Fifth Five Year Plan on General Education(1974-79)-Year-wise break up of Plan outlay.

1. Figures in lakhs
2. Figures in brackets show capital
capital

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Total State (74-79)	Total Chhotanagpur & S.P (1974-79)	Year-wise break up of plan outlay					
				1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
1.	Completion of spillover schemes and Campus Development.	230.12	49.00	230.12	36.00 (36.00)	55.10 (55.10)	49.00 (49.00)	49.00 (49.00)	41.02 (41.02)
2.	Development of Post-Graduate Teaching.	154.38	31.00	100.00	10.00 (6.00)	30.25 (23.20)	34.00 (23.00)	38.75 (24.00)	41.38 (23.80)
3.	Development of Research.	12.50	2.00	4.45	1.00 (-)	2.40 (1.00)	2.50 (1.00)	3.05 (1.00)	3.55 (1.45)
4.	Development of Colleges.	260.00	57.00	177.00	30.00 (19.00)	52.00 (36.00)	55.00 (38.00)	63.00 (43.00)	60.00 (41.00)
5.	Students Welfare Programmes.	53.00	10.00	53.00	12.00 (12.00)	11.00 (11.00)	10.00 (10.00)	10.00 (10.00)	10.00 (10.00)
6.	Strengthening of University Administration.	25.00	4.15	-	2.00 (-)	2.45 (-)	6.15 (-)	6.85 (-)	7.55 (-)
7.	Grants to Tutorial Colleges for Women.	10.00	2.00	-	2.00 (-)	2.00 (-)	2.00 (-)	2.00 (-)	2.00 (-)
8.	Three Year's Honours Degree Course.	147.00	28.00	-	-	-	-	72.00 (-)	75.00 (-)
9.	Correspondence Course.	5.00	-	-	1.00 (-)	1.00 (-)	1.00 (-)	1.00 (-)	1.00 (-)
10.	Opening of New Govt. Collages.	25.00	-	-	5.09 (-)	5.00 (-)	5.00 (-)	4.91 (-)	5.00 (-)
11.	Scholarships.	132.00	-	-	-	33.00 (-)	33.00 (-)	33.00 (-)	33.00 (-)
Total:-		1054.00	183.15	564.57	99.09 (73.00)	194.20 (126.30)	197.65 (121.00)	283.56 (127.00)	279.50 (117.27)

CHAPTER - V

FIFTH PLAN FOR INSTITUTES OF HIGHER LEARNING

K.P.Jayashwal Research Institute, Patna

The objectives of the K.P.Jayashwal Research Institute are as follows:-

1. To organise and co-ordinate intensive and sustained studies of the Indian History, Archaeology and Culture in all their aspects from original and secondary sources with a view to their re-construction in a synthetic manner.
2. To provide for research, collection and publication of manuscripts and documents of historical and cultural importance both in India and abroad.
3. To publish in co-operation with other Research Bodies whenever necessary the results and researches conducted under its auspices.
4. To organise and carry out special research projects like authoritative and comprehensive history of Bihar.

2. A sum of Rs.4.45 lakhs was allocated for this scheme during the fourth plan out of which a sum of Rs. 4.03 lakhs was made available. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 1.66 lakhs could be spent. Thus there was a shortfall of Rs. 2.37 lakhs in expenditure during the fourth plan.

3. This institute is an important institute devoted to historical research and publication. Some very valuable Tibetan manuscripts have been deciphered & published.

4. Unfortunately, the Institute has no building of its own. It is necessary to construct a building of its own.

5. It is necessary to equip the Institute with microfilm unit for proper preservation of rare manuscripts.

6. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for the scheme.

during the Fifth plan period. Year wise break up of allocation is given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Development of K.P.Jaishwal Institute- Rec.	0.80	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	3.00
Non- Rec.	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	2.00
Total:-	0.80	1.55	1.55	0.55	0.55	5.00

MITHILA SANSKRIT RESEARCH INSTITUTE, DARBHANGA

1. The Mithila Sanskrit Research Institute at Darbhanga was established by the State Government in the year 1951 with the object of encouraging advanced studies and research in the different branches of Indology. The Institute is intended to serve as meeting ground of the traditional Sanskrit Research Scholars so that the former may get training in modern scientific and technical method of research, the latter may get an opportunity to dive deep into original sources and standard sanskrit texts. It was with a view to rehabilitating and resustaining the Sanskrit Learning of Ancient Mithila that the Institute was located at Darbhanga, the heart of Mithila region. Late Maharajadhiraja Dr. Sri Yameshwar Singh of Darbhanga made a liberal donation of 62 acres of land and a sum of Rs. 3½ lakhs for the construction of its building at Mehest Nagar, Darbhanga.
2. This Institute imparts teaching in M.A. in Sanskrit of Mithila University and also trains up the Research-Scholars for Ph.D. and D.Litt. degrees of the Mithila University.
3. This Institute brings out critical edition or translation of rare sanskrit manuscripts which are still unpublished. The institute has already published critical edition of Mahayana Sanskrit Texts in 23 volumes, a joint venture of the Govt. of India and the State Government.

4. The Institute has published 61 research works so far, which are in great demand not only in India but also abroad.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan the following programmes are proposed to be put through with a view to improve the Institute:-

(A) Appointments of the following additional staff:-

1. Research Fellow in Class II B.E.S. - (510-1155)	1
2. Lecturers in comparative Philosophy Veda and Vyakarana in Class II B.E.S. - (510- 1155)	3
3. Librarian. (400-660)	1
4. Technical Assistant (For microfilm unit)- (400-66.0)	1

(B) Creation of Additional Scholarships:-

1. Scholarships for M.A., @ Rs.60/- per month tenable for 2 years.
2. 3 Research Scholarships @ Rs.250/-per month for research tenable for 2 years.

(C) Capital Expenditure:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

1. Construction of Administrative Block including Library and Teaching Hall.	1.70
2. Seminars on Research Methodology and critical editing.	0.05
3. Electrification.	0.10
4. Publication and translation.	0.10
5. Purchased Manuscripts.	0.09
6. Public Health Engineering Works.	0.10
7. Micro Film Unit.	0.10
8. Library Books.	0.10

2.34

The year-wise cost has been shown below :-

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total	Remarks
5 Scholarships for M.A. @Rs 60/- per month for 2 years.	-	3600	7200	7200	7200	25200	
3 Scholarships for Research Scholarship @Rs 50/-per month for 2 years.	-	9000	18000	18000	18000	63000	
Total:-	-	12600	25200	25200	25200	88200	
1 Research Fellowship (510-1155)	4590	6420	6720	7020	7380	32130	Cost during 1974-75 calculated for 9 months only
3 Lecturers in (Modern Philosophy, Veda, Vyakaran)-	13770	19260	20160	21060	22140	96390	
Total:-	18360	25680	26880	28080	29520	128520	
1 Librarian (400-660)	3600	4956	5112	5268	5424	24360	Cost during 1974-75 calculated for 9 months only
1 Technical Asstt. for Microfilm unit (400-660)	3600	4956	5112	5268	5424	24360	
Total:-	7200	9912	10224	10536	10848	48720	
Grand Total :-	25560	48192	62304	63816	65568	265440	
The year wise phasing of the out-lay will be as follows:-							
	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Recurring -	0.26	0.48	0.62	0.64	0.66	2.66	
Non-Recurring-	0.24	0.52	0.48	0.56	0.54	2.34	
Total:-	0.50	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.20	5.00	

PRAKRIT RESEARCH INSTITUTE VAISHALI (MUZAFFARPUR)

The Research Institute of Prakrit Jainology and Ahimsa at Vaishali, 22 Miles away from Muzaffarpur, was established by the State Government in the year 1955. It is devoted to post graduate teaching and research in Jain Philosophy, Prakrit language and Literature and the Philosophy and teachque of Ahimsa. The intention is to develop it ultimately into a residential centre of learning where all facilities for higher research in Jainology and prakrit language could be provided. The main building of the Institute was constructed at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs by the Sahu Jain trust which also spent about Rs. 20 thousand on furniture for the office and the Library.

2. This Institute imparts teaching in M.A. (Prakrit) course and also trains up research scholar for Ph.D. & D.Litt. degree of the Bihar University, Muzaffarpur. Students holding traditional degree in Prakrit are admitted to the B.A. Special English course of the Bihar University. It has been attracting a number of students from the foreign country also.

3. Another important activity of the Institute is to bring out critical edition or translation of rare Prakrit manuscripts and research works on Prakrit, Jainology and Ahimsa.

4. The teaching staff of the Institute consists of a Director in Class I of Bihar Education Service (900-1400), a Professor in Class I of B.E.S., 7 Lecturers in Class II of B.E.S., and 1 Research Fellow in Class II of B.E.S. besides a large number of non-gazetted staff.

5. There are at present 24 students on roll. During the period 1955 to 1971, 26 and 92 students had taken Ph.D. and M.A. Degree respectively from this institute. During the Fourth Plan period 7 students received Ph.D. and 11 books were published.

6. The Institute has a good Library containing 10,000 books and manuscripts.

The Institute is in urgent need of a hostel, quarters for Director and Teachers, Ministerial Officers, and a Water Tower and a compound wall.

The following additional posts are proposed to be created during the Fifth Plan period :-

1. Research Professor, Class I B.E.S. (520-1415)	1
2. Librarian (400- 660)	1
3. Technical Assistant (400-660)	1
4. Scribe (400-660)	1
5. Head Clerk-cum-Accountant (340-490)	1
6. Peon (155-190)	1
7. Mali (155-190)	1
8. Sweeper (155-190)	1

Miscellaneous contingencies for the following are also needed:-

1. Library - purchase of books.	15000
2. Purchase of Manuscripts.	15000
3. Microfilm Units.	20000
4. Furniture	5000
5. Publication.	7015
Total:-	<u>62015/-</u>

Scholarships:-

2 post graduate and 2 oriental @ Rs. 60/- per month tenable for 2 years.	25920/-
1 Research Scholarship @ Rs. 250/- per month tenable for 2 years.	<u>27000/-</u>
Total:-	<u>52920/-</u>

The following construction work are also proposed to be completed:-

1. One Director quarters, One Professor quarters, 4 Lecturer quarters.	2.00 lakhs
2. Hostel for 25 students.	0.50 ,, 0.48xxxx
3. Ministerial offices quarters.	0.46 ,,
4. Water Tower.	0.19 ,,
5. Compound Wall.	0.10 ,,
Total	3.25 lakhs

The phasing of the year-wise expenditure has been shown below :-

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
(1) Additional Staff.						
Research Professor - 1 (620-1415)	5500	7860	8280	8700	9120	39540
Librarian (400-660)- 1	3600	4956	5112	5268	5424	24360
Technical Assistant- 1 (400-660)	3600	4956	5112	5268	5424	24360
Scribe(400-660) - 1	3600	4956	5112	5268	5424	24360
Head Clerk-cum- Accountant(340-490)- 1	3060	4200	4320	4440	4560	20580
Peon (155-190) - 1	1395	1872	1884	1896	1908	8955
Pa M (155-190) - 1	1395	1872	1884	1896	1908	8955
Sweeper(155-190) - 1	1395	1872	1884	1896	1908	8955
(A) Total- Recurring	23625	32544	33588	34632	35676	160065
(2) Scholarships						
1. 2 post graduate and oriental @ Rs.60/- per month for 2 yrs.	2880	5760	5760	5760	5760	25920
2. Research scholarship 1, @ 250 per month terable for 2 years.	3000	6000	6000	6000	6000	27000
B. Total:-	5880	11760	11760	11760	11760	52920

<u>Other</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Others</u>						
C. Library	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	15000
D. Purchase of Manuscripts.	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	15000
E. Microfilm Unit.	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	20000
F. Furniture.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
G. Publication.	1500	1500	1500	1500	1015	7015
Total (C to G) :-	12500	12500	12500	12500	12015	62015
Grand total (1,2,3) :-	42005	56804	57848	58892	59451	275000
Recurring :-	0.42	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.59	2.75
Non-Recurring :-	0.58	0.93	0.92	0.41	0.41	3.25
Total :-	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	6.00

During the Fifth Five Year Plan period, the Institute will devote to complete the following works :-

- (1) To complete the Jain-Encyclopedia, at a total estimated cost of Rs. ₹ 3.20 lakhs.
- (2) Production of an authenticated biography and teaching of Lord Mahavir on the occasion of the celebration of 2500th Nirvan Anniversary.
- (3) To undertake other research work.

INSTITUTE OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES AND
RESEARCH IN ARABIC AND PERSIAN LEARNING
PATNA

The Institute of Post Graduate studies and Research in Arabic and Persian Learning, Patna was established by the State Government in the year 1955. The objectives of the Institute are :-

- i) To impart teaching of Post-Graduate standard in Arabic and Persian Language.
- ii) To promote advanced research in various aspects of Arabic and Persian Learning.
- iii) Publication of original or unpublished works in persian and arabic.

2. The number of students in the Institute during the last three years has been as follows :-

- i) 1969-70 - 84
- ii) 1970-71 - 31
- iii) 1971-72 - 72
- iv) During the Fourth Plan Period 3 scholars received Ph.D. from Patna University.

3. The Institute consists of a Director in Class I B.E.S. a Professor of Arabic in Class I B.E.S. and Three Lecturers in Class II B.E.S. besides other non-gazetted staff.

4. The Institute has no building of its own. It is, at present, housed in the building of Madarsa Islamia Shamsul Huda, Patna. The Institute badly needs a building of its own, which should have six class rooms, an Administrative Block, Library and Publication section, a Hostel for atleast 25 students, and some staff quarters both for gazetted and non-gazetted staff. It is, therefore, proposed to provide funds for the building in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

5. According to the present load of work, there is shortage of three teachers in the Institute, it is proposed to start teaching

in Bamil Classes in Arabic Language and Literature, Diploma courses in Modern Arabic and Persian and also to start B.A. (Special) classes in English to enable the traditional type of students and scholars to become acquainted with the English Language in order to carry on research work in Arabic and Persian Language efficiently. For this purpose, two posts of Lecturers in Class II B.E.S. are required. Hence it is proposed to provide one post of Lecturer for modern Arabic and one post of Lecturer in modern Persian. The office staff is also required to be strengthened. It is necessary to create a post of Head Clerk in Class I of the ministerial service a post of publication Assistant -cum-Sales Manager and a few posts of Class IV servants.

6. The value of scholarship and number is inadequate. Not only the value of scholarship is required to be raised to bring it on par with scholarship given by University Grants Commission for post-graduate and research work but also to increase the number of scholarships. Hence it is proposed to increase the value and number of Bamil scholarships from Rs. 50 to 75/- per month and Ph.D. Scholarship from Rs. 150/- per month to 250/- per month. Besides this, a contingent grant of Rs. 1000/- per annum may be provided to each scholar to enable him to meet contingent expenditure connected with research work. It is proposed to provide additional grant for purchase of Library books, Manuscript etc.

7. The total cost on all these development programmes during the plan period will be Rs. 4.00 lakhs of which Rs. 2.07 lakhs will be non-recurring and Rs. 1.93 lakhs recurring.

The details of the Plan are as follows :-

1974-75 1975-76 1976-77 1977-78 1978-79 Total

(A) Scholarships

1. Raising of value of 3 Kamil Scholarships from Rs.50 to 75 i.e. @ Rs.25/- per month.	900	1800	1800	1800	1800	8100
2. Raising of the value of 1 Ph.D.Scholarships from Rs.150 to 250 i.e. @ Rs.100/- per month.	1200	2400	2400	2400	2400	10800
Total:-	2100	4200	4200	4200	4200	18900

Creation of New Scholarships

*.1 Kamil Scholarships of the value of Rs. 75/- per month for 2 years.	900	1800	1800	1800	1800	8100
1 Ph.D.Scholarship of the value of Rs.250/- for 2 years.	3000	6000	6000	6000	6000	2700
Total:-	3900	7800	7800	7800	7800	35100
Grand Total (A):-	6000	12000	12000	12000	12000	54000

(B) Staff

a) Lecturer in modern Arabic in Class II B.E.S.(510-1155)	4590	6420	6720	7020	7380	32130
b) Lecturer in modern Persian class II, B.E.S.(510-1155)	-	6420	6720	7020	7380	27540
Total:-	4590	12840	13440	14040	14760	59670
Head Clerk cum Accountant (340-490)	3060	4200	4320	4440	4560	20580
Typist (244-356)-	2226	2988	3048	3100	3160	14522
Library Assistant Total (220-315)	5286	7188	7368	7540	7720	35102
Grand Total(A)	6000	12000	12000	12000	12000	54000
Grand Total(B):	9876	20028	20808	21580	22480	87 94772

	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>(C) Other Recurring grants.</u>						
Purchase of Library Books.	4000	3000	3000	3000	2000	15000
Purchase of Manuscripts	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
Publication.	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	10000
Furniture of other equipments.	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	10000
Contingent grants for 2 Research Scholars @Rs.500/-each per year.	-	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
Total :-	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	44000
Grand Total (A.B.C.):-	24876	41023	41808	42580	42480	192772

(D) Capital Expenditure.

1. Building (Teaching-cum-Administrative Block)	-	0.60	0.47	-	-	1.07
2. Hostel Building for 25 students.	-	0.30	0.20	-	-	0.50
3. Director's Qr.- 1	-	0.29	0.21	-	-	0.50
4. Lecturer's Qr.- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:-	-	1.19	0.88	-	-	2.07

The year wise break up of the annual allocation has been shown below:-

	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
Recurring	0.25	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.42	1.93
Non-Recurring.	-	1.19	0.88	-	0.0	2.07
Total:-	0.25	1.60	1.30	0.43	0.42	4.00

A.N.SINHA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES PATNA

Proposal for development during Fifth
Five Year Plan.

The A.N.Sinha Institute of Social Studies was established in 1958 in the memory of Late Shri Anugrah Narayan Singh, It started working as an autonomus statutory institution under an Act of the Bihar Legislature from October, 1964.

2. The objectives of the Institute are:-

- (a) to undertake teaching and research in social sciences;
- (b) to undertake study of specific problems, if and when required by the State Government or the Central Govt. or any other agency; and,
- (c) to organise lectures, seminars and conferences,

3. The Institute was reorganised and expanded so as to include research staff in its three disciplines, viz, Economics, Sociology and Anthropology and Social Psychology. There is also a Statistics wing to help the three sections. The Institute is a research institute, except for short-term course in Research Methodology which have been held for the past two years under the auspices of the Indian Council of Social Science Research New Delhi. The research activities of the Institute are organised at four levels.

- (i) Research in the area of an individual's specialisation;
- (ii) Research for the degree of Ph.D. under taken by Research Fellow/Assistants and others supervised by the senior members of the staff;
- (iii) Research projects initiated by the institute on social and economic matters relating specially to Bihar; and
- (iv) Research projects sponsored and financed by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, the departments of the Central and State Govt. and by other academic bodies.

4. Uptill now ten students have taken their Ph.D. degrees under the guidance of the teachers of this Institute and currently 20 students are working for their Ph.D. degree in sociology, Economics and Social Psychology.
5. The Institute has completed 17 projects already and it has 8 projects in hand which are being conducted. A number of new projects have been formulated which will be taken up shortly.
6. From time to time, the Institute invites distinguished scholars to deliver a series of lectures on any specialised subject. Later on, these lectures are published in the form of monographs.
7. During the last two years the Institute has held two eight-week courses in Research Methodology under the auspices of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, in which research scholars and college teachers working for the Ph.D. degree in social sciences are brought together. During the last two courses they have trained about 50 persons drawn from different states in the country.
8. In the past, the Institute has held a number of long seminars on specific topics in which eminent scholars from outside have contributed.
9. The Institute has well equipped library with more than 13,000 books and about 2,500 bound volumes of journals. The Institute subscribes about 150 research journals in Economics, Statistics, Psychology, Sociology, Anthropology, Political Science, etc. It receives publication from a number of international agencies. It has become the most important library for research in Social Sciences in Bihar and attracts a large number of readers who are working for their Ph.D. degree or taking their post-graduate degree.
10. The institute has, besides the Director, three Professors, four Readers and 12 Research Fellows and supporting clerical and other staff.

11. The Government of India in the Ministry of Education appointed a visiting committee for this institute last year under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S.Gore, Director of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. The committee went into the details about the working of this Institute and was extremely satisfied with the progress of the Institute. It strongly recommended to the Govt. of India for sanctioning suitable grants on recurring basis for strengthening the finances of the Institute.

Developmental needs:-

12. In view of the excellent quality of work done in the various divisions of this Institute, it is necessary that the Institute should be strengthened. It is proposed that the Institute should have additional posts of 3 Readers, 4 Research Fellows on the academic side during the fifth five year plan. The details of money required on this account have been shown separately. The additional hands will be utilised for strengthening the three existing disciplines and for opening two new departments of social history and public administration/political science. The opening of these two departments is necessary to promote inter-disciplinary research. It is also thought that the Institute will not be considered organically complete and composite to undertake studies in social sciences on a comprehensive basis in the absence of these two departments, which are proposed to be set up.

13. The Institute will need some additional space for which the construction of a hostel and a few cubicles in the new building may have to be provided for. The premises and the existing buildings will also have to be suitably changed and developed. There is need for equipping the Institute with some of the more important appliances and apparatus for the Statistical and Psychological Laboratory. The details of these requirements are given separately. For these, there will be need of a suitable grant on non-recurring account during the Fifth Plan

period. The money required under this head is given in the statement placed below:-

14. It is proposed that during the Fifth Five Year Plan the Institute be given a total grant of Rs. 9,00,000.00 of which 7.12 lakhs is recurring and 1.88 lakhs non-recurring .

15. The details of the scheme has been shown below:-

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
(A) <u>Additional Staff.</u>						
3 Reader(700-50-1250) (1 in Social History 1 in Behavioural Political Science. 1 in Public Administration.)	25200	27200	29000	30800	31600	143800
4 Research Fellow (400-40-850-950) (1- Social History 1- Behavioural Political Science. 1- Public Administration. 1- Sociology.)	19200	21120	23040	24960	26880	115200
3 Predoctoral Fellowship @ Rs.300/- per month for 2 years.	10800	21600	21600	21600	21600	97200
Contingencies @ 500 each.	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	7500
3 Post-doctoral Fellowship @ Rs.500/-p.m.	18000	36000	36000	36000	36000	162000
1 Statistical Asstt. (Rs 200-15-290-EB-15-425)	2400	2580	2760	2940	3120	13800
1 Electrician-cum-plumber @ Rs.170/-per month.	2040	2052	2074	2086	2098	10350
1 Part-time doctor @ Rs.250/-fixed p.m.	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	15000
Total:-	82140	115052	118974	122886	125798	564850
Provident Fund.	4680	5090	5480	5870	6160	27280
C.L.A.	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	10000
Special Allowance.	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	40000
House Rent Allowance.	500	1000	1000	1000	1500	5000
Total:-	14180	15590	15480	17370	18660	82280
Total on Staff :-	82140	115052	118974	122886	125798	564850
Grand Total:-	96320	130642	135454	140256	144458	647130

1974-75 1975-76 1976-77 1977-78 1978-79 Total

(B) Contingency

xxxx						
1 Research Grant.	1000	6000	5000	4000	4000	20000
2 Publication.	1000	6000	6000	6000	6000	25000
3 Miscellaneous contingencies.	-	5000	5000	5000	5000	20000

Recurring Grand Total (A+B):- 98320 147642 151454 155256 159458 712130

(C) Non-Recurring:-

1 Furniture.	-	6000	6000	7000	6000	25000
2 Extension of Hostel.	-	12000	14000	12000	12000	50000
3 Purchase of Books.	-	10000	10000	10000	10000	40000
4 Calculating Machine.	-	4000	4000	4000	3000	15000
5 Verifying Machine.	-	-	1000	1000	1000	3000
6 Provision of cubicles.	-	1200	1200	1200	1400	5000
7 Typewriter.	-	2000	2000	-	-	4000
8 Tape recorder for use in the field.	-	4000	-	-	-	4000
9 One Camera.	1600	-	-	-	-	1600
0 One 16 mm. Projector with appliances.	-	4000	8000	4000	-	16000
1 Fitting Psychological Laboratory with appliances.	-	9158	2346	5544	7142	24190

Total Non-Recurring:- 1600 52358 48546 44744 40542 187790

Grand Total(A+B+C):- 99920 200000 200000 200000 200000 899920

The year wise break up of Recurring and Non-Recurring outlay has been shown below:-

	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
Recurring	0.98	1.48	1.51	1.55	1.60	7.12
Non-Recurring.	0.02	0.52	0.49	0.45	0.40	1.88
Total:-	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	9.00

DEVELOPMENT OF NAV NALANDA MAHAVIHAR

The State Government established Nava Nalanda Mahavihar in 1951 as a centre of post-graduate studies and Research in Pali and Budhology. The object of establishing this Institute at Nalanda is to revive old glory of ancient Nalanda as a Centre of International importance for teaching and Research in Pali language and Bhddhology. This Institute also brings out critical edition and translation of Buddhist works from Pali, Sanskrit, Tibetan Chinese, and Japanese and other languages and also compiles and publishes original and research work on different aspects of Buddhology.

2. The State Government has been expending annually a sum of Rs.2,68,228/- on the maintenance of this Institute. The teaching staff of the Institute consists of a Director in Class I of B.E.S. in the scale of 450-1250, 4 Professors in class I of B.E.S. in the scale of 450-1250, 8 Lecturers in Class II of B.E.S. in the scale of Rs. 325-925 besides other non-gazetted ministerial and minial staff.

3. The development of this institute in the Fourth Five Year Plan was linked up with its integration with Huentsang Memorial Hall. The proposal for ~~intaxxa~~ integrated development of the two, has remained pending for decision with Government of India since 1965. Pending decision of the Government of India regarding integrated development of the two, no fund was provided for development of this institute during the Fourth Plan Period.

4. The State Government have decided to raise the statues of this institute to that of a "Deamed University". With this end in view, the State Government approached the University Grants Commission, New Delhi and Government of India to consider the proposal of State Govt. in this respect. The University Grants

Commission standing committee considered the proposal of the State Government and felt that because of historical reason, this Institute along with Mitila Sanskrit Research Institute, Darbhanga and Prakrit Research Institute, Vaishali should become an International Centre of Learning and some way would be found for encouraging them. The committee also felt that it would be desirable to make these institutions as autonomous institutions with which the Central Government, the State Government and University Grants Commission could be associated. The University Grants Commission constituted a committee which visited Malanda on the 11th January, 1972 and submitted its recommendation as follows:-

- (i) A hostel for ICC students is a top priority.
- (ii) The number of scholarships and their value is very small and needs to be enhanced. There should be a minimum of 20 scholarships of the value Rs. 60/-p.m. for the M.A. Degree and 10 of the value of Rs. 250/-p.m. for the research degree. The research scholar may also be provided an annual contingent grant of Rs. 1000/- to enable them to meet their contingent expenses connected with research work.
- (iii) Extension of the present library building is urgent.
- (iv) An amount of Rs. 25,000/- may be provided to the Institution for library equipment (like a micro-reader) and equipment for the preservation of old books and manuscripts. A qualified librarian may also be provided to the Institution for providing proper library services to the students and research scholars.
- (v) The following additional teaching staff may be provided.
 - (a) One Professor for starting the study for Mahayana countries.

- (b) One Lecturer in South-east Asian History and Culture.
- (c) One Research Assistant in Tibetan Studies.
- (d) For the teaching of South-East Asian Language, the help of students from these countries and the language laboratory to be set up by the Institution may be taken.
- (e) One Lecturer in English.
- (vi) An amount of Rs.35,000/- may be provided to the Institution for language laboratory equipment.
- (vii) An amount of Rs.50,000/- (Rs.25,000/- for building and Rs.25,000/- for equipment) may be provided to the Institution for the establishment of a Health Centre.
- (viii) For the publication of books, etc. grant of Rs. two lakhs may be provided.
- (ix) The institution should arrange seminars on research Methodology and to train scholars in critical editing. For this purpose, a grant of Rs.5,000/- may be provided to the Institution.
- (x) An amount of Rs.50,000/- may be provided to the Institution for staff quarters for ministerial and class IV staff.

5. So far as research publications are concerned, the Institute has published Pali Tripitak in 40 volumes covering 20,000 pages besides other publications. The Pali Tripitak is meant for scholars who devote full-time to study these volumes. During the Fourth Plan 22 Research Scholars have received degrees and four books have been published. During the Fifth Plan period 30 Research Projects have been proposed to be taken up. These will cover the following subjects:-

- (i) Ancient Indian and Asian Studies.
- (ii) Philosophy.
- (iii) Pali.

6. It is proposed to provide funds for improvement and implementation of the more important recommendations of the U.G.C. Sub-Committee during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. It is accordingly proposed to provide Rs.6.00 lakhs consisting of Rs.1.48 lacs non-recurring and Rs.4.52 lacs recurring as given below:-

Capital works:-

1. Construction of 100 seated hostel. -	Rs. 1.20 lakhs
2. Extension of Library Buildings -	Rs. 0.28 lakhs
Total:-	Rs. 1.48 lakhs

Additional staff:-

The details of the staff to be created and year-wise cost thereon alongwith cost on equipment and other contingencies/ has been given below:-

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total	Remarks
<u>APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL STAFF.</u>							
Professor in Mahayana Philosophy in B.E.S. Class I (610-1425).	3660	7860	8280	8700	9120	37620	For six months only during 1974-75.
Lecturer in South East Asian History and Culture in Class II B.E.S. (510-1155).	3060	6420	6720	7020	7380	30600	-do-
Research Fellow for Tibetan studies in Class II B.E.S. (510-1155).	3060	6420	6720	7020	7380	30600	-do-
Total:-	9780	20700	21720	22740	23880	98820	
Technical Assistant. (400-660).	2400	4956	5112	5268	5424	23160	
Librarian (400-660)	2400	4956	5112	5268	5424	23160	
Head Clerk-cum-Accountant (340-490)	1440	4200	4320	4440	4560	18960	
Lab. Assistant (220-315)	1320	2688	2736	2784	2832	12360	
Total:-	7560	16800	17280	17760	18240	77640	
Grand Total(A):-	17340	37500	39000	40500	42120	176460	

	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
(B) <u>SCHOLARSHIPS</u>						
10 Post-graduate's scholar ship @ Rs.75 per month tenable for two years.	0.09	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.81
4 Research Scholarships @ Rs.250/-per month tenable for 2 years.	0.12	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	1.08
Total (B):-	0.21	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	1.89
(C) <u>MISCELLANEOUS CONTIN- GENCIES.</u>						
1 Publication.	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.50
2 Library equipment (Microfilm, camera etc.)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	-	0.20
3 Language Laboratory equipment for teaching south East Asian Language.	-	0.10	0.06	-	-	0.16
Total (C):-	0.25	0.25	0.21	0.10	0.05	0.86
Recurring -	0.63	1.05	1.02	0.93	0.89	4.52
Capital(Non-recurring	0.37	0.20	0.23	0.32	0.36	1.48
Total:-	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	6.00

CHAPTER - VI

ADULT AND SOCIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME DURING THE FIFTH
FIVE YEAR PLAN IN BIHAR

1. The importance of adult and social education in a State like Bihar in which only 19.97% of the total population is literate can hardly be over emphasized. Out of the 19 States in the country Bihar's position is 17th in matters of literacy, next only to Jammu and ~~the~~ Kashmir and Rajasthan. Having realised the manifold problems arising out of illiteracy, the State Government launched a State-wide campaign to eradicate illiteracy in 1937-38, and 1947-48, Mass Literacy campaign as this movement was popularly known, gradually developed into an important activity of the Education Department with the following features:-

- (1) Opening of Adult Literacy Centres.
- (2) Organisation of village libraries.
- (3) Establishment of publication and publicity section.

2. An independent post of an Adult Education Officer in Class II of the Bihar Education Service was sanctioned in May 1947.

3. During 1950-51, considerable progress was achieved in this field. A permanent Directorate of Social and Youth Welfare was established with regular staff at Divisional, District and Block levels. But as a measure of economy the Directorate was bound up in September, 1967. During 1967-72 practically no work, has been done in this field except maintenance of State, district and sub-divisional libraries and some grant to the village libraries, Programme of functional literacy of farmers has however been organised in a number of districts under the United Nations Development Programme.

Naturally the pace of adult literacy has been slow as it is evident from the table given below:-

Table No.1 :- Table showing percentage of literacy in Bihar during 1931-71.

Year	Percentage of literacy.		
	Male	Female	Total
1931	7.9	0.7	4.3
1941	16.7	2.3	9.5
1951	20.5	3.7	12.2
1961	29.5	6.8	18.2
1971	30.65	8.79	19.97

4. Now, in the Fifth Five Year Plan serious thoughts are again being given to adult literacy programme. The Central Advisory Board of Education in its meeting in September 1972 has emphasised the programme of literacy in the following forms:-

1. Liquidation of illiteracy in the age-group 15-25.
2. Linking of Literacy programmes with employment programmes, and
3. Development of literacy programme among adults through voluntary services especially by college students.

5. The conference has recommended that -

- (a) efforts should be directed towards making adults literate according to groups, viz. agricultural labourers, industrial labourers, etc.
- (b) the Nehru Youth Centres should be able to play an effective role, and
- (c) every college student should consider it his duty to make atleast one adult literate.
- (d) Audiovisual agencies like the All India Radio and the Films Division also can be of immense use.
- (e) Special attention should be paid to the preparation and production of suitable reading materials for non-literates in the regional languages.
- (f) Central agencies in each State for implementation of all the programmes should be set up.

6. Keeping in view the above recommendations the following programmes have been proposed to be formulated during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

1. Establishment of Adult Education Centres in each Panchayat of selected blocks.
2. Establishment of wing in the Directorate with staff for direction and co-ordination of the programme.
3. Establishment of Publication Unit.

7. Role of the Gram Panchayat:- Our experience of running the adult literacy programme exclusively through the Governmental machinery has been disappointing. It is, therefore, essential to involve the agency of Gram Panchayat in the implementation of this programme. The responsibility of co-ordinating and supervising the programmes will rest with the existing staff of the Education Department at the different levels.

8. Proposed Programme- The details of programmes proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan has been shown below:-

(a) Establishment of Adult Education Centre.

9. There are about 8 crores illiterate adults in the age-group 15-25 in the country. This constitutes a little more than 14% of the country's population. Assuming on the basis that Bihar's population is about 10% of the country's population (and that in this age-group also the same percentage of the population would also hold good) there would be about 80 lakhs illiterate adults in Bihar. But as illiteracy in Bihar is about 20% as against 30% of the country as a whole, it would be reasonable to assume that (for making up a margin of 10% of the illiterate population of Bihar) the number of illiterates in the age-group 15-25 in Bihar would be near about 90 lakhs. It is proposed to make about 20% of them (i.e. 17.60 lakhs) literate during the 5th plan period.

10. There are 587 blocks in the State and 10792 (or 11000) panchayats. Thus on the average about 15332 (or 15000) adults per block are illiterate of whom 3000 are to be made literate.

11. As panchayats are to be the units of development and they are to be actively associated with all developmental activities, it is proposed to have one Adult Education Centre off the Selected block rotating in the different villages or tolas off the panchayats for a period of five years. The Adult Education Centre will be of three months duration.

12. On this basis 40 adults would be made literate in 3 months duration (the normal period of one session of a literacy centre) there would be the necessity of organising 2200 centres in 22 panchayats of the selected area, block/subdivision/district which will run for full five years. Due to paucity of funds only 1538 centres would be organised during 1974-75 and from next year 1975-76 it will increase to 2200.

13. In case all these centres are manned by paid volunteers, and assuming that each teacher is paid an honorarium of Rs.15/-p.m. with a contingency of Rs.20/- per quarter, the cost of running these centres would be Rs. 26.88 lakhs during the 5th plan period.

Establishment of a wing in the Directorate with staff for publication unit.

14. In order to provide necessary literature to these centres and also to look after the entire programme of adult education it is proposed to appoint one Deputy Director of Education (Social) in Class I of the Bihar Education Service and one Adult Literature Officer in Class II of the Bihar Education Service. The latter will organise the necessary literature to be published for neo-literates and edit a monthly magazine for the neo-literates. He will be assisted by an Editor in the Upper Division of the Subordinate Education Service with 20% allowance drafted from amongst the existing U.D.S.E.S. ^{officers} who has experience in editing, text books writing and educational broadcast.

15. The total cost with complementary staff (typist, Steno-grapher and orderly peon) for the plan period would work out to Rs.1.60 lakhs.

16. This unit will also require some funds for payment as honorarium to writers, authors, purchase of paper, and printing cost. A sum of Rs.11.52 lakhs is proposed to be provided for publication of literature for the adult literacy programme.

17. Abstract of cost

Establishment of Adult Education Centre	-	Rs.26.88 lakhs
Staff.	-	Rs. 1.60 lakhs
Publication of literature.	-	Rs. <u>11.52 lakhs</u>
Total	-	<u>Rs.40.00 lakhs</u>

The year wise break up of physical targets & proposed financial outlay has been shown in table attached.
Physical and Financial targets and outlay on Adult Education during the 5th five year plan .

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the programme	Proposed outlay & physical target		Annual proposed outlay & physical targets.					Total
			State	Chhotanagpur	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	
A) Physical Targets.								
(a) No. of Centres.	2200	550	1538	2200	2200	2200	2200	-
B) Expenditure on Centres								
(a) Honorarium to teachers @ Rs.15/- per teacher per month.	18.61	-	2.77	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	18.61
(b) Contingencies @ Rs.20/- per qrt.	8.27	-	1.23	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	8.27
2. Appointment of staff (details on next page)	1.60	-	-	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.42	1.60
3. Publication of literature.	11.52	-	2.00	2.00	3.17	3.17	3.18	11.52
Total:-	40.00	-	4.00	8.10	9.29	9.29	9.32	40.00

Appointment of staff (details of B(2) on previous page)	State (in lakhs)	Chhotanag pur.	Annual proposed outlay					Total
			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
(a) Dy. Director of Education - 1 (social) Class I B.E.S. (620-1415)	0.32	-	-	7440	7860	8280	8700	32280
(b) Adult Literature Officer- 1 Class II B.E.S. (510-1155)	0.26	-	-	6070	6370	6670	6970	26080
Editor UDSES - 1 with 20% allowance (415-745)	0.32	-	-	7625	7865	8105	8345	31940
	0.90	-	-	21135	22095	23055	24015	90300
Steno-typist-(220-315)- 2	0.22	-	-	5280	5376	5472	5568	21696
Assistant (220-315) - 1	0.11	-	-	2640	2688	2736	2784	10896
Orderly Peon(155-190) - 3	0.23	-	-	5580	5616	5652	5688	22536
Total	1.46			34635	35775	36915	37955	145280
T.A. contingency etc.	0.14	-	-	3000	4000	3000	4000	14000
	1.60	-	-	37635	39745	39915	41955	159280
				or 0.38 lakhs	0.40 lakhs	0.40 lakhs	0.42 lakhs	1.60 lakhs

CHAPTER - VII

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR ADMINISTRATION

(i) Introduction

Educational Administration is varied and complex. Although there has been considerable around development during the past years, still much remains to be done. Even the constitutional obligation of providing free and compulsory education to the boys and girls in the age-group 6-11 has not been fulfilled as yet.

With the introduction of universal elementary education the number of secondary schools and teachers will go up. On account of the State Government's recent decision to take over management of all elementary schools the problem of administration will become all the more vast and varied. It will almost be impossible to cope with the establishment work relating to the large number of personnel without strengthening the administrative machinery. Man management needs thorough planning. The different schemes will come to naught if the machinery to execute the schemes is not efficient.

For administrative convenience 2 new division namely Koshi and Darbhanga Divisions alongwith 14 new districts and 16 new subdivisions have already been created. A few more districts are also likely to be created. It is, therefore, necessary to provide for effective and efficient man-management at all levels. Unless the administrative machinery is suitably expanded and strengthened it will be well nigh impossible to administer the schemes and achieve the objectives with which they have been formulated.

(ii) Problems.

Previously, there was only one Director of Public Instruction. It was found that one man was unable to look after the varied and complex problems of administration. As such, with a view to tone up the administrative machinery, Government have appointed

one Director each for University Secondary and Primary Education. In order to relieve the Directors of the administrative burden, a post of Director (Administration) has also been created, who is squarely responsible for the entire establishment matters concerning B.E.S. Class I and Class II.

With the creation of new Divisions, Districts and Sub-divisions as a measure of administrative reform, the State Govt. have under consideration the question of creation of new posts- Two Regional Deputy Directors of Education, 14 District Education Officers and 16 District Superintendents of Education in order to extend the administrative set up to the new places and also to facilitate implementation and efficient execution of educational development programmes in these places,

As has already been stated earlier, in spite of all round development in the field of education during the past years, much remains to be done. Free and compulsory education to the boys and girls in the age-group 6-11 is the constitutional obligation, which is yet to be fulfilled. Only recently the State Government have decided to take over management of all elementary schools. There are about 57000 elementary schools employing about 1.60 lakhs teachers.

It is proposed to recruit about 47000 additional teachers for the Primary and Middle Schools and about 20,000 part-time teachers for informal education. The total number of teachers will be about 2.0 lacs, in addition there will be about 20,000 part-time teachers for informal education. Thus the work of supervision will increase considerably.

In the case of Secondary Schools, there are about 29000 non-govt. secondary school teachers and 9,000 Non-teaching employees, employed in about 2700 schools. Govt. have undertaken to give grant-in-aid to meet the deficit of these schools. Government have

education, the Director of Education (Secondary) manages the work, any how, with the help of one of his Dy. Directors, who has other duties relating to education and not concerned with administration. This sort of arrangement is highly unsatisfactory. There are about 4000 members of Lower and Upper Division of the S.E.S. This will increase to 4500 by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is almost impossible to cope with the establishment work relating to such a large number of personnel without strengthening the administrative machinery. It is therefore necessary to have one more post of Dy. Director (Admn.) so that there may be altogether two Dy. Directors of Administration, One for Primary Education and the other for Secondary Education. At present establishment matters concerning primary and secondary education are dealt with in the same section, which also deal with educational development programmes. It is now proposed to bifurcate the existing sections of the Primary and Secondary Education branches, so that there may be one section dealing with the establishment matters and the other with development schemes. The post of Deputy Director (Admn.) may be created in the Junior Selection grade of Bihar Civil Service or Class I B.E.S.

The details of the personnel required for the strengthening of the Directorates of Primary and Secondary Education are given below:-

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Joint Director of Education
(Scale 1400-2020) | - | 2 |
| 2. Dy. Director of Education (Admn.)
(Scale 620-1325) | - | 1 |
| 3. Section Officers (Scale 580-840) | - | 2 |
| 4. U.D. Assistant (scale 348-570) | - | 4 |
| 5. L.D. Assistant (scale 220-408) | - | 8 |
| 6. Typists Class II (scale 244-356) | - | 2 |
| 7. Routine Clerk (Scale 220-315) | - | 2 |
| 8. Stenographer (Scale 408-600) | - | 2 |
| 9. Stenographer (Scale 296-460) | - | 1 |
| 10. Class IV employees (Scale 155-190) | - | 7 |

also undertaken to ensure regular payment of salaries to the teachers of these schools through cheques, and to ensure security of services to them, besides their regular inspection with a view to raising their standard.

With the introduction of universal elementary education the number of secondary schools and teachers will go up. It will thus be necessary to strengthen the administrative machinery to achieve these objectives. The present administrative pattern also needs to be extended to the new divisions, Districts & Sub-divisions which have recently been created & a few more are likely to ^{be} created.

(iii) Fifth Five Year Plan.

The following measures are suggested to strengthen the administrative machinery at different levels:-

1. Directorate Level:-

(a) With the assumption of full responsibility of administering Primary Education (including compulsory education) and increasingly greater responsibility in the field of secondary education, it is necessary to have two posts of Joint Directors, One each for Primary and Secondary Education in order to ensure proper co-ordination and supervision of administrative work. It is therefore proposed to create two posts of Joint Directors of Education in the pay scale Rs. 1400-2020/-.

The entire establishment matters relating to B.E.S. Class I and Class II and the S.E.S. (Lower and Upper Division) are dealt with at the Directorate level. There is only Director (Administration) who is squarely responsible for the entire establishment matters concerning B.E.S. Class I and Class II. So far as management of personnel in the Lower Division and Upper Division of S.E.S. is concerned, the work is, any how, being managed by the Director (Primary) with the help of Dy. Director (Administration) who is also required to deal with the establishment matters of the State Headquarters. In case of secondary

A total sum of Rs. 9.20 lakhs is provided for the implementation of this programme. Year wise phasing of expenditure is given below:-

<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>					
<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.00	2.02	2.04	2.06	2.08	9.20

(b) Strengthening of the staff for Statistics and Evaluation.

The proposed plan outlay on General Education during the Fifth Five Year Plan is about ^{113.75} crores. There is only one Deputy Director of Education to look after the entire work of planning, statistics and evaluation. As a result of it the work of statistics has fallen into heavy arrears. It is not also possible to take up project studies and evaluation of the progress of schemes timely and properly. In view of the increasing importance of statistics for planning and evaluation, it is proposed to create the post of a Dy. Director (Statistics & Evaluation) with complementary staff.

There are at present 31 districts but the total number of statistical assistants is 29. In order to have atleast one Statistical Assistant in each District it is proposed to create two additional posts of J.S.A.s.

A sum of Rs. 2.45 lakhs has been provided for these posts during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The year wise break up of the total outlay is given below:-

(Rs. in lakh)					
<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
0.35	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.54	2.45

(c) Strengthening of the Scholarship Unit
at the Headquarters.

Education Department disburses about 16 kinds of scholarships among 10,000 students at various stages every year involving a sum of Rs.1.45 crores. Apart from the annual sanction of scholarships, large number of scholarships have to be renewed every year. About 50,000 petitions have to be processed for original award and renewal of scholarships every year. At present one Dy. Director of Education and 8 Assistants with one Section Officer is too inadequate to cope with the work. There is, therefore, considerable delay in award and renewal of scholarships. In case of loan scholarships numbering about 2100 not only awards have to be made in time but records have to be maintained for follow up action in order to effect recovery in due course. At present there is no adequate arrangement for follow up action, with the result that even proper records in respect of the loan scholarships could not be completed and as such regular and effective measures for recovery of the loan amount could not be undertaken although some 10 years have elapsed since the schemes for loan scholarships was first introduced and sanctioned. The position is rather staggering, and unless quick action is taken in this regard the position is bound to be further complicated and consequently the task of recovery will be getting difficult by the lapse of time. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the scholarship unit by providing for a full fledged section which will be entirely responsible for recovery of the amount of loan scholarships in a regular and timely manner. For this it is proposed to create a post of Assistant Secretary in B.E.S. Class II (scale Rs. 510-1155) who will exclusively deal with recovery matters under the guidance and overall supervision of the Deputy Director (Scholarship).

The scholarship unit is proposed to be strengthened during the Fifth Plan period by providing the following staff:-

1. Assistant Secretary B.E.S. Class II (scale 510-1155)	-	1
2. Section Officer (580-840)	-	1
3. U.D. Assistant (348-570)	-	2
4. L.D. Assistant (260-408)	-	4
5. Typist (244-356)	-	2
6. Routine Clerk (220-315)	-	1
7. Class IV employees (155-190)	-	2

Besides provision for furniture and equipments (calculating machines) has also to be made.

A total provision of Rs. 2.70 lakhs has been made in the plan for the implementation of this programme. Year-wise phasing of expenditure is given below:-

					<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>	
<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>	
0.35	0.55	0.57	0.60	0.63	2.70	

Regional, District & Sub-divisional level.

Creation of offices of R.D.D.E.s, D.E.O.s and S.D.E.O.s in new divisions, districts, and sub-divisions.

(a) A new division namely the Kosi division comprising of the districts of Purnea, Saharsa and Katihar has been created. Similarly another division known as the Darbhanga division comprising of Darbhanga, Samastipur, Begusarai and Madhubani Districts has come into being. Accordingly it is proposed to create two posts of Regional Dy. Directors of Education in B.E.S. Class I (Selection Grade) with complementary staff during the Fifth Five Year Plan as detailed below:-

1. Regional Dy. Director of Education. (scale 1060-1580)	-	2
2. Head Clerk (Class I scale 340-490)	-	2
3. Accountant (Class II scale 284-372)	-	2
4. Clerks (Class III scale 220-315) (including two Steno typist)	-	10
5. Typists (244-356)	-	2
6. Class IV employees (155-190) (6 (One Night guard, One Office Peon One orderly peon for each office)	-	6

The year wise break up of expenditure is given below:-

<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
0.86	1.48	1.50	2.52	1.54	6.90

(b) Under the State Administrative Reforms Programme 14 new districts have been created. Accordingly 14 posts of District Education Officers with complementary staff will have to be created during the Fifth Five Year Plan. For the 14 offices of the District Education Officers the staff is proposed to be as follows:-

1. District Education Officers - 14
Class I B.E.S. (scale 620-1415)
2. Head Clerk Class I (340-490) - 14
3. Accountant Class II (284-372) - 14
4. Clerks Class III (220-315) - 42
5. Steno Typist (220-315+short-hand allowance) - 14
6. Statistical Assistant - 14 (by adjustment)
7. Driver (205-284) - 14
8. Class IV employees (155-190) - 42

There will be provision of a Jeep for the D.E.O. The Statistical Assistant will be provided with a calculating machine. Provision will also have to be made for necessary furniture and equipment besides contingent expenditure recurring and non-recurring.

The phasing of expenditure is given below:-

<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>					
<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
4.55	7.20	7.25	7.35	7.35	33.70

(c) In view of the urgent need for posting a District Superintendent of Education in the newly created districts following nationalisation of Primary Education, steps have already been taken for creating 16 posts of District Superintendents of Education from the allocations made to Primary Sector during 1974-75.

(d) The posts of Sub-divisional Education Officers in Class II B.E.S. were created on permanent basis for each revenue Sub-division of the State during the Second Plan to supervise and inspect the ever increasing number of secondary schools. In course of time in some of the Sub-divisions the number of secondary schools increased to such an extent that it was physically impossible for one S.D.E.O to cope up with the work. As it was not possible to create additional posts for want of funds and as the matter was urgent, it was decided to redistribute the number of secondary schools among the existing Sub-divisional Education Officers (sanctioned posts) in such a way that could equalise (to some extent) the work-load.

(e) Accordingly towards the end of 1971-72 educational Sub-divisions were created by splitting some of the big revenue sub-divisions into two education sub-divisions and in some cases by adjusting the number of high schools among the neighbouring sub-divisions.

(f) The present arrangement of keeping one S.D.E.O. in charge of two or more Sub-divisions according to number of high schools is, educationally and administratively, not sound. The S.D.E.O is not only required to inspect high schools but he has to inspect a large number of sub-ordinate offices and a certain percentage of Middle and Primary Schools, besides attending the Block Development Committee meetings regularly. The most time consuming and arduous assignment given to him is the constitution of managing committees of the Non-Govt. High Schools which keeps him engaged for most of his time. It is, therefore well nigh impossible for one S.D.E.O to do full justice with all these varied assignments spread over a number of revenue sub-divisions.

(g) It is therefore proposed that a post of S.D.E.O. be created in each revenue sub-divisions.

(h) During the Fifth Five Year Plan period 12 posts of Sub-divisional Education Officers are proposed to be created. For each

S.D.E.O the following staff is proposed to be appointed :-

1. Head Clerk-cum-Accountant (284-372) - 1
2. Clerk(Class III scale 220-315) - 2
3. Steno Typist(Class III scale 220-315 + short-hand allowance) - 1
4. Class IV employees(Office peon-1, orderly peon-1, Night guard-1) - 3

Two offices of S.D.E.Os would be opened each year during the first four years of the Fifth Five Year Plan and four offices would be opened in the last year of the plan. The phasing of expenditure is shown below:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)					
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
For 2 offices to be opened in 1974-75.	0.49	0.79	0.81	0.82	0.83	3.74
For 2 offices to be opened in 1975-76	-	0.49	0.79	0.81	0.82	2.91
For 2 offices to be opened in 1976-77.	-	-	0.49	0.79	0.81	2.09
For 2 offices to be opened in 1977-78	-	-	-	0.49	0.79	1.28
For 4 offices to be opened in 1978-79	-	-	-	-	0.98	0.98
Total 12 offices:-	0.49	1.28	2.09	2.91	4.23	11.00

A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for equipments and for construction of office-buildings & quarters. The phasing of the three programmes of this scheme is noted below:-

	Rs. in lakhs					
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
R.D.D.E.s Office(2)	0.86	1.48	1.50	1.52	1.54	6.90
D.E.O.s offices(14)	4.55	7.20	7.25	7.35	7.35	35.70
S.D.E.O.s office(12)	0.49	1.28	2.09	2.91	4.23	11.00
Equipments & Construction of office-building & quarters.	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	20.00
Total:-	5.90	14.96	15.84	16.78	18.12	71.60

Block level:-

At present the average number of elementary teachers in a block is 275. By the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan this number will swell to 386. In view of the take over of the elementary schools under direct control by the State Govt. it is proposed that payment of salaries to school teachers will be disbursed at the block level, and this burden of handling large sums of money will fall on the officers of the Education Department posted at the block. Besides, some of the functions of a D.S.E. Viz sanction of leave, advance from G.P. etc. will be delegated to the Block Education Officer, so that the teachers may not have to run ^{up} to the district headquarters for every peice of work.

2. In view of this, it has become imperative to raise the status of a B.E.O. and saddle him with responsibility for efficient management and planned dewelopment of elementary education.

3. It is, therefore, proposed to have 587 officers in B.E.S. (Jr. Class II) during the Fifth Five Year Plan by upgrading the existing posts of B.E.E.O.s. The difference in pay roughly amounting to Rs. 70 only per month per post will have to be met besides, other normal expenditure of recurring and non-recurring nature. The creation of these posts will be effected in a phased manner.

4. Such blocks as have more than 200 teachers will be provided with an additional inspecting officer in the non-gazetted scales of Sub-ordinate Educational Service. Along with the creation of the posts of District Superintendent of Education for the new districts, steps have already been taken to create 64 posts of B.E.E.O.s, ~~step~~ during 1973-74. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint only 36 non-gazetted B.E.E.O.s in S.E.S. along with 36 peons during the Fifth Five Year Plan at a total cost of Rs. 11.31 lakhs as indicated below:-

	Rs. in lakhs					
	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
36 B.E.E.O.s with 36 Peons.	1.25	2.50	2.51	2.52	2.53	11.31

5. The phasing of postings of B.E.E.O.s (B.E.S.Jr. Class II) and related expenditure on pay, allowances and contingencies is given below:-

<u>Phasing of posting</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	
100 in 1974-75	2.00	2.06	2.18	2.30	2.42	10.96
100 in 1975-76	-	2.00	2.06	2.18	2.30	8.54
100 in 1976-77	-	-	2.00	2.06	2.18	6.24
100 in 1977-78	-	-	-	2.00	2.06	4.06
187 in 1978-79	-	-	-	-	3.75	3.75
587 posts .	2.00	4.06	6.24	8.54	12.71	33.55

6. Total outlay on this scheme is summed up as below:-

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	
	3.25	6.56	8.75	11.06	15.24	44.86

District Educational Project, Darbhanga.

At the Instance of the Government of India an Intensive Educational District Development Project in Darbhanga District was started with effect from 1.6.1970 as a centrally sponsored scheme with the objective to relate educational development with the economic development of the District, its social growth and manpower planning.

2. During the Fifth Five Year Plan this project has been taken over under the State Plan.

3. Plan provision for the programmes under the Project has been made in the Elementary Education Sector; and provision for the maintenance of the required staff has been made under the sector of Educational Administration. A provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs @ Rs. 0.25 lakhs per year has been made during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the maintenance of the staff.

Engineering Cell:-

The Education Department has to maintain a large number of school buildings. There are as many as 46000 primary schools and 8000 Middle Schools which are going to be taken directly under the management of the State Govt. besides 84 Govt. Training Schools and 520 Basic Schools. As most of the Primary Schools have no permanent building, Govt. will have to take up construction of school buildings according to a phased programme. A sum of Rs. 15.27 crores is being provided during the 5th plan for various types of construction works in the Elementary Education Sector alone. Construction of 5000 Primary School buildings have already been taken up. Some of these school buildings could not be completed for want of technical supervision and timely measurement of work done. Besides, for proper maintenance of these buildings, it is necessary to effect necessary repairs. Government have already decided that work not exceeding Rs. 50,000/- will have to be undertaken by the Administrative Department concerned. On this basis a large number of construction works will have to be taken up in the field of Secondary Education & other sectors as well.

2. The task is thus colossal. It is, therefore, necessary to have full fledged Engineering Cell in the Education Department to cope with the work. At present there are 30 Overseers in the Education Department (one Overseer in small districts and two Overseers in bigger districts and 2 at State Headquarters.). The staff is so meagre that it cannot meet the requirements of even 85 Government Training Schools and 520 Basic Schools. There is an Assistant Engineer at the State Headquarters who finds it difficult even to keep full account of the construction work taken up departmentally, leave aside the question of Planning and Supervising their construction.

It is, therefore, proposed to create 30 additional posts of Overseers, roughly one each for each Sub-division, 4 posts of Assistant Engineers, One each for the existing divisions attached to the office of the Regional Dy. Director of Education, ^{and} One post of Executive Engineer at the State Headquarters with necessary staff.

Phasing of expenditure is indicated below:-

<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
3.90	3.42	3.52	3.54	3.56	17.94

Statement of phasing of expenditure of schemes of Administration during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Figures in lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of schemes	Year-wise phasing of expenditure					Total	Total S.P. & Chhotang pur.
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Strengthening of the Directorate of Primary and Secondary Edn. (creation of the posts of Joint Directors and other staff).	1.00	2.02	2.04	2.06	2.08	9.20	-
2.	Strengthening of the staff for statistics and evaluation.	0.35	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.54	2.45	-
3.	Strengthening of the Scholarship unit at the Headquarters.	0.35	0.55	0.57	0.60	0.63	2.70	-
	<u>Regional, District, Sub-divisional level.</u>							
4.	Creation of offices of R.D.D.E's D.E.O's and S.D.E.O's in new division District & Sub-division.	5.90	14.96	15.84	16.78	18.12	71.60	6.50
	<u>Block level</u>							
5.	Upgrading of posts of B.E.O's to B.E.S, Junior Class II and creation of posts of addl. Asstt. B.E.O's in L.D.S.E.S.	3.25	6.56	8.75	11.06	15.24	44.86	14.43
	<u>Miscellaneous</u>							
6.	District Educational Project Darbhanga.	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25	-
7.	Engineering Cell in Education Department.	3.90	3.42	3.52	3.54	3.56	17.94	1.75
Total:-		15.00	28.27	31.49	34.82	40.42	150.00	22.68

C H A P T E R - V I I I

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

INTRODUCTION:-

The importance of physical education and sports in the development of man occupies a very important position. A sound mind in a sound body is the popular adage.

Unfortunately in the various plan programmes physical education including sports did not receive as much attention as it required.

During the Fourth Plan Period a sum of Rs.42.90 lakhs was allocated for this scheme, but only a sum of Rs.31.90 lakhs could be provided. Out of this amount only a sum of Rs.29.29 lakhs could be spent.

SCHEMES:-

The following schemes are proposed to be taken during the Fifth Plan.

(i) Establishment of a separate Directorate of Sports.

There is no separate Directorate of Sports in this State. In most of the States of this country separate Directorates of Sports exist. The work relating to sports, at present, is being looked after by a Deputy Director (Part-time). Deputy Directors having experience of Sports are not available. Naturally the programme relating to Sports does not get adequate attention. Since sports play a vital part in building up the youth and ~~work~~ inculcate a spirit of decorp it is necessary to have a separate Directorate of Sports for its proper development. It is because of this that the state has lagged behind in sports when other States have progressed much. It is, therefore, proposed to have a sports trained officer in B.E.S. Class I to head this Directorate. He would be provided with a stenographer and peons. A sum of Rs.2 lakhs has been provided to be utilised during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period. Phasing is proposed as below:-

					<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
0.25	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.55	2.00

(ii) Improvement of Patna Stadium.

The Stadium at Rajendra Nagar, Patna needs to be improved further, Patna being a hot place it will be necessary to utilise the Stadium during late in the evening. For this the stadium needs to be flood lit and the earth ramps require to be dressed up for being used by spectators. A swimming pool will be constructed. The rooms would be furnished and arrangement for athletics and other equipments would be made.

A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan phased as below:-

<u>(Figures in lakhs)</u>					
<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
5.55	4.45	3.00	1.00	1.00	15.00

(iii) Established of Stadium at Divisional Headquarters.

Ranchi is an expanding city of the State. Due to establishment of heavy engineering industries and other allied industries round about Ranchi, Sports and Games talents are available in good number. Besides, Chhotanagpur division is famous for producing some talented sportsman. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a stadium at Ranchi, the divisional headquarters of Chhotanagpur division. Since there is no Stadium at the divisional headquarters of Tirhut, Bhagalpur and Saharsa, it is proposed to have small sports stadia at these places.

A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed to be utilised during the Fifth Five Year Plan on this scheme phased as below:-

<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>					
<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.50	3.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	20.00

(iv) Improvement of Sports grounds at District, Sub-divisional and Block Headquarters.

Most of the Districts and Sub-divisional Headquarters have no sports grounds. It is proposed to develop 16 grounds of the District Headquarters, 20 of the Sub-divisional Headquarters and 20 of the Block Headquarters.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs to be spent as follows:-

- (a) For 16 District Headquarter @Rs 50,000 = Rs.8.00 lakhs
- (b) For 20 Sub-division Headquarter @Rs 25,000-Rs.5.00 lakhs
- (c) For 20 Block Headquarter @ Rs. 10,000 -Rs.2.00 lakhs

Phasing of expenditure would be as follows:-

(In lakhs)					
<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
2.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	15.00

(v) Development of College of Physical Education, Patna.

This institution calls for urgent improvement. Construction of a lecture hall, gymnasium, a 400 metre track, fields for hockey, foot-ball, volley ball, a compound wall, teachers' quarters, hostels and roads inside the campus are yet to be taken up. It is, therefore proposed to spend Rs.12.00 lakhs as phased below:-

(Rs.in lakhs)					
<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	12.00

~~Expenditure~~

(vi) Assistance to Sports Organisations and State Sports Council.

Bihar is very much backward in sports as compared to other States. Sportsman here does not lack talent; what he lacks is proper training and interest. It is, therefore, essential to provide adequate

assistance to deserving private sports agencies, clubs and associations. The Bihar State Sports Council has decided to reward the Sportsman of the State under the "Jarasandh Award". This is a laudable scheme to encourage the youths of the State and to give a good fillip to Sports Education. It is, therefore, proposed to spend the following amount on this scheme:-

<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00

It is further, proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 19.50 lakhs to assist sports organisations and the State Sports Council. The phasing will be as follows:-

Figures in lakhs

<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	19.50

(vii) Establishment of Coaching Centres.

At present the State Coaches have to move from place to place to impart necessary training to young man in different games. Attempts are already afoot to establish Coaching Centres at Patna, Ranchi, Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to establish at 20 district Headquarters, permanent coaching and training centres and to organise competitions in Sports at district Sub-divisional & Block levels. At the initial stage a sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the Fifth Plan Period as phased below:-

(Figures in lakhs)

<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	11.00

(viii) Assistance to Scouts & Guides Organisations.

Towards Assistance to the Bihar State Scouts and Guides and other such organisations a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been proposed as an outlay during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The phasing will be as below:-

<u>Figures in lakhs</u>					
<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00

(ix) Grants to Akharas and Vyayamshalas.

There is no provision in Plan Budget for grants in-aid to Akharas and Vyayamshalas. The necessity of increasing physical educational activities in the State by assisting Select Institutions of Akharas and Vyayamshalas, in the State has become urgent. It is, therefore, proposed that a sum of Rs. 0.30 lakhs be earmarked for this purpose per year during the plan period. The total cost on this scheme, therefore would be Rs. 1.50 lakhs. The phasing will be as below:-

<u>(Figures in lakhs)</u>					
<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50

(x) Establishment of Youth Camp at Patna.

With a view to foster sense of National Integration it is essential to encourage exchange of inter-State Youths. It is, therefore, essential to set up Youth Welfare Hostels in the State. It is proposed to construct Youth Camps at important places of the State and arrange exchange of Youths to begin with, it is proposed to establish a youth camp at Patna at a total cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The phasing will be as below:-

<u>Figures in lakhs</u>					
<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.50	3.00	1.50	1.94	2.06	10.00

Abstract of proposed outlay on Physical Education and Sports during the Fifth Plan.

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Total outlay		Year-wise break up of outlay				
		State	Chotanagpur.	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Establishment of a separate Directorate of Sports.	2.00	-	0.25	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.55
2.	Improvement of Patna Stadium.	15.00	-	5.55	4.45	3.00	1.00	1.00
3.	Establishment of Stadium at divisional headquarters.	20.00	10.00	1.50	3.50	3.00	5.00	5.00
4.	Improvement of Sports grounds at District, Sub-divisional and Block Headquarters.	15.00	4.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50
5.	Development of College of Physical education, Patna.	12.00	-	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
6.	Assistance to Sports Organisation and State Sports Council.	21.50	4.15	1.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
7.	Establishment of Coaching Centres.	11.00	2.75	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
8.	Assistance to Scouts and Guides Organisation.	2.00	-	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
9.	Grants to Akharas & Vyayamshalas.	1.50	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
10.	Establishment of Youth Camp, at Patna.	10.00	-	1.50	3.00	1.50	1.94	2.06
Total:-		110.00	21.20	15.00	25.50	24.10	23.04	22.31

CHAPTER - IX

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES.

1. Bihar Rastra Bhasa Parishad.

The Bihar Rastra Bhasa Parishad, Patna was established by the State Government in 1950 with the object among others, of

- (a) Publication of original and useful works in Hindi.
- (b) Development of modern Indian Languages and Literature.
- (c) Investigation into the literacy and scientific aspects of the different dialects spoken in Bihar and their relation with Hindi.
- (d) Encouragement of publication of original or translated works in Hindi etc.

2. The Parishad has a Director in the scale of Rs. 1210-1770, Two Regional Research Officer, One Publication Officer, One Librarian all in Class II B.E.S. and an office Secretary in the scale of Rs. 455-840. Besides this, there are 11 Research Assistants in the scale of Rs. 415-745 and other non-gazetted staff.

3. The Parishad has its own buildings, a Godown, but that is not sufficient to cope with its expanding activities. As such additional buildings such as administrative block, Research Block, Library and Meeting Hall are necessary. The Parishad has no residential quarters either for the gazetted or for the non-gazetted employees. Provision of fund for these buildings will have to be made in the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

4. The Parishad has so far published 150 standard work in Hindi and has given financial assistance to literary associations, societies and to authors for publication of important books in Hindi and Hindi dialects. It has collected 4,000 rare manuscripts, out of which 200 has been published. It is proposed to expand these activities. During the Fourth Plan Period 24 standard works have been published.

5. The Rashtra Bhasa Parishad is conducting scientific survey of the dialects spoken in Bihar. As it is a time-bound programme, the investigation and survey has to be conducted through-out Bihar at a time. It is proposed to divide the whole state into Administrative Divisions i.e. Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur, Koshi and Chhotanagpur for conducting the Survey. Posts of Regional Research Officer in Class II B.E.S. are necessary. The Parishad has been provided with two Regional Research Officers in Class II B.E.S. only which is inadequate considering the magnitude of the work. It is, therefore, proposed to provide two additional posts of Regional Research Officers in Class II B.E.S.

6. The Rashtra Bhasa Parishad has to collect the material in connection with the folk literature, study them and give them the shape of a book, similarly, the ancient hand written manuscripts are also collected, studied and given the shape of a book. For these two departments the Parishad has been provided with 4 Research Assistants whose main function is to collect material only. For studying them and giving them the shape of book, it is necessary to provide these two departments with a Research Officer each in class II B.E.S.

7. The Parishad requires a Finance Officer and Sales Assistant to look after the finance and the sale of the Parishad.

8. There is a dearth of children's literature in the State. The Rastra Bhasa Parishad will bring out a half yearly Magazine exclusively for the children. Along with this, the parishad also proposes to bring out Hindi translation of outstanding works in other languages except Hindi as provided in the constitution, and also published a monthly magazine, in Hindi Science and technology for Hindi knowing readers. This project will require an Editor in Class II B.E.S., An Assistant Editor and a few non-gazetted employees.

Proposed Major Programmes for the Fifth Plan Period.

9. During the Fifth Plan period it is proposed to do the following work:-

1. Writing of the 3rd and 4th volume of Literary History of Bihar and collection of materials for the 5th volume.

2. Editing the Fourth part of Vidyapati Padavali.
3. Editing the Avahathaha Granth of Vidyapati with variations and meaning.
4. Preparation of Bibliography of Manuscripts so far collected in the Parishad.
5. Editing Leela Ras Taringgini, Haricharita, & Other Three works.
6. Editing Maithili Sanskari Gest.
7. Rural Dictionary.
8. Dictionary of idioms and phrases.
9. Regional Language Survey.
10. The Rashtra Bhasa Parishad has a fully big establishment. It is not possible for the Director to look after properly all administrative matters of the institution. In order to help the Director in Administrative work, as also to spare him to pay more attention to the academic side, it is necessary to provide the Parishad with a Registrar-cum-Administrative Officer in Class II B.E.S.
11. The total cost during the entire Fifth Five Year Plan on the above schemes will be 7.25 lakhs recurring and Rs. 2.25 lakhs non-recurring.

The details of the scheme are as follows:-

(A) Capital expenditure (Building)

1. Administrative Block including Research Section, Library and Meeting Hall.	1.75 lakhs
2. Residential Quarters for the Director- One.	0.50 thousand.
3. General Staff.	0.50 thousand.
	<u>2</u>
Total:*	<u>2.75 lakhs</u>

Recurring expenditure will consist of appointment of Additional Staff Gazetted and Non-Gazetted, and miscellaneous contingencies. The details have been given below:-

	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
(A) Appointment of additional Staff.						
2 Regional Research Officer Class II B.E.S.(510-1155)	6120	12840	13440	14040	14640	61080
3 Research Officer(For Lak Bhasa)Pracheen Hastalipi Section,and Sahitya Itihas Vibhag)Class II B.E.S. (510-1155)	9180	19260	20160	21060	21960	91620
1 Finance Officer,(Bihar Finance Service Class II) (510-1155)	3060	6420	6720	7020	7320	30540
Total:-	18360	38520	40320	42120	43920	183240
1 Editor for children's Magazine in B.E.S.Class II (510-1155)	-	3060	6420	6720	7020	23220
1 Registrar-cum-Administrative Officer,in Class II,B.E.S. (510-1155)	-	3060	6420	6720	7020	23220
1 Editor for Parishad Patrika in Class II B.E.S. (510-1155)	-	3060	6420	6720	7020	23220
1 Language Expert B.E.S. Class II (510-1155)	-	3060	6420	6720	7020	23220
1 Editor Abdakosha Class II B.E.S.(510-1155).	-	3060	6420	6720	7020	23220
	18360	53920	72420	75720	79020	299340
	0.19	0.54	0.72	0.76	0.79	2.99

II. Development of Oriental Languages.

(A) Sanskrit Education:-

There are two systems of Sanskrit Studies in vogue in this State. Where as the Prachin System of Sanskrit teaching is followed in 10 Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas and 282 Sanskrit Tols, the Navin system of teaching has been introduced in 36 Mahavidyalayas and 122 Sanskrit High Schools. Out of these 4 Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas and 17 Sanskrit High Schools established on Navin Padhati of Sanskrit teaching are Govt. managed. The remaining 42 Mahavidyalayas, 95 Sanskrit High Schools and 282 Sanskrit Tols are in receipt of grants-in-aid from Government. Most of these non-government institutions are lacking in basic physical facilities like land, building, equipments, library books, etc. During the Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to develop some of the good traditional Sanskrit Institutions on the lines of Navin Padhati by introducing teaching of some modern subjects in them. It is also proposed to develop the remaining institutions established on Prachin Padhati to make them more useful to the society which they are serving. With these aims in view it is proposed to include the following schemes of development of Sanskrit Education in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Scheme no.1 :- Development of Govt. Sanskrit Colleges.

Out of the four government Sanskrit Colleges established in the State two colleges have already got their own campus and buildings. The construction of buildings of the Government Sanskrit College at Patna has already been taken up. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lacs will be required to complete the works. Another sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be needed for construction of the building of Government Sanskrit College, Ranchi.

The Government College at Muzaffarpur has got an Ayurvedic Section attached to it. This section needs development. It is proposed to be provided with a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the construction and

furnishing of Science Laboratories, dissection hall and a morgue for this unit. Phasing of expenditure is shown in Statement I.

Scheme no.2:- Development of Non-Govt. Sanskrit Colleges and Tols.

There are 42 Non-Government Sanskrit Colleges and 232 Sanskrit Tols in the State. These institutions are run by Private Managing Committees which have no adequate means even for meeting their own share of teacher's salaries. Most of these institutions lack in basic minimum physical facilities. It is therefore proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 2.50 lacs for development of these institutions during the 5th five year plan. Phasing of expenditure is given in Statement I.

Scheme no.3:- Development of Government Sanskrit High Schools.

There are 17 Government Sanskrit High Schools in the State. So far none of these institutions have been provided with their own campus and buildings. Some of these institutions are running in rented buildings and some in shifts in Zila Schools. It is proposed to provide atleast 4 of these institutions with their own campus and buildings during the 5th Five Year Plan for which a sum of about Rs. 8.00 lacs will be required. The expenditure would follow the phasing given in Statement I.

Scheme no.4:- Development of Non-Government Sanskrit High Schools.

There are 95 Non-Government Sanskrit High Schools recognised by the Sanskrit Siksha Parishad of the State. These institutions badly lack in basic physical amenities like land, buildings, furniture, books etc. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 2.50 lacs for development of these institutions during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period. The phasing of expenditure is proposed in Statement I.

(B) Arabic and Persian Education:-

The following schemes are proposed to be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan for development of Arabic and Persian Education in the State.

Scheme no. 1 :- Creation of Additional Staff for the Office of Assistant Director of Education Arabic & Islamic.

The office of the Assistant Director of Education (Islamic) was created when the number of Madarsa in the State was less than 100 . Now the number of Madarsas has gone to over 650 . The present office of Assistant Director is unable to cope with the expanded load of work. It is, therefore, proposed to (i) create a post of Assistant Superintendent in U.D. of S.E.S. and a few posts of ministerial staff (ii) provide necessary furniture and other contingencies. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lacs has been provided for this scheme during the Fifth Plan Period.

Phasing of the expenditure is shown in Statement II.

Scheme no.2 :- Development of Non-Government Madarsas.

There are about 650 Non-Government Madarsas recognised by the Board of Madarsa Examination. These madarsas are mostly run either in Masjid or in the Verandah of some philanthropic persons. It has been felt that the traditional Madarsas should be given some financial assistance by the state so that they may have their own independent existence. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 5.50 lacs towards grants for construction of buildings for these madarsas. The phasing of outlay has been shown in Statement I]

Statement I

Abstract of Financial Outlay for the Development of Oriental Education during the 5th five Year Plan.

(A) Sanskrit Education.

Sl. No.	Name of scheme.	Plan outlay for the 5th plan		Annual break of the financial outlay.					
		Total	Chhotanagpur & S.P. Area.	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Break
1.	Development of Govt. Sanskrit College, Non-Recurring.	12.00	5.00	1.60	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.40	
2.	Development of Non-Govt. Sanskrit College and Tois. Non-Recurring.	2.50	0.25	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	-	
3.	Development of Govt. Sanskrit High Schools- Non-Recurring.	8.00	2.00	0.40	1.00	1.00	1.50	4.10	
4.	Development of Non Govt. Sanskrit High School.	2.50	0.25	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	-	
Total:-		25.00	7.50	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	

Statement -II

Abstract of Financial outlay for the Development of Oriental Education during the Fifth Five Year Plan.
(B) Arabic and Persian Education.

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Plan outlay for the 5th plan		Annual break-up of financial outlay.				
		Total	Chhotanagpur & S.P. Area.	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Creation of additional staff for the office of Assistant Director of Education (Arabic and Islamic) Bihar, Patna.	2.50	=	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.60
2.	Development of Non-Govt. Madarise.	5.50	0.80	1.00	1.45	1.40	0.85	0.80
Total:-		8.00	0.80	1.40	1.90	1.90	1.40	1.40

III. Development of Hindi, during the

Constant efforts are being made for the planned development of Hindi in the Hindi Speaking States but very little has so far been done in this regard in Bihar. Development of Hindi, which is of National importance, was left mainly to private efforts and no place was given to it in the five year development plans. It is in national interest that Hindi should have rich and comprehensive literature on various modern subjects. Necessity has therefore been felt to incorporate a scheme for the development of Hindi in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

2. During the 1973-74 a number of persons were appointed under the special employment scheme for translating some of useful Hindi books. As the scheme could not be implemented in time, it functioned only for 4 months in 1973-74. The posts created under the Special employment scheme were as follows:-

<u>Name of the post</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pay scale/stipend</u>
1. Deputy Director,	1	670-1155
2. Publication Officer.	1	700- fixed honorarium.
3. Translation Officer.	5	580-840
4. Typists Class II	3	244-356
5. Peon.	2	155-190
6. Reviewer.	10	200/-stipend .
7. Translator.	20	150/-stipend.
8. Prove Read & Copy Holder.	2	150/- stipend.

3. During the Fifth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been provided for the development of Hindi out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh has been earmarked for 1974-75. The year-wise break up of the scheme is given below:-

<u>Years</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
Outlay	1.00	1.40	1.60	1.85	2.15	8.00

IV. The Bihar Urdu Academy.

The Bihar Urdu Academy,,Patna has been established by the State Government in the year 1972. This academy is a registered society under the society of the Registration Act. It will receive financial assistance from the State Government from time to time to carry on the following objectives for the development of Urdu Language and literature:-

1. To assist eminent writers and poets of Urdu literature in indigent circumstances.
 2. To publish the works of such eminent writers and poets.
 3. To award prizes in recognition of the importance and value of the works of eminent writers and poets.
 4. To arrange Mosharra. and Seminars.
 5. To publish a Urdu Magazine (Urdu Academy) in Urdu.
2. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to make provision of fund for the following items and posts:-

(1) Life stipend to litterateurs-Under this item, it is proposed to sanction stipends at the rate of Rs. 300/- or even less per month to the writers or poets for their whole-life but not more than 4 writers or poets be given such financial help in a year. Dependents of the dead poets and writers may also be granted financial assistance in lump sum on a non-recurring basis.

(2) Grant for the publication of books :-

A sum of upto the maximum of Rs. 7500/- (Seven thousand and five hundred) only may be granted every year for publication of books and provision may be made to purchase „a few copies of the published books, by the Govt. Three writers or poets may be given such financial help for this purpose in a year.

3. Financial Assistance to Literateurs.

Financial Assistance may be granted to those literateurs who are actually in need of financial help. Such literateurs may be granted a lump sum up to a maximum of Rs. 2000/- per head. As many as 10 writers and poets may be given such financial assistance in a year.

4. Reward to Literateurs.

Under this item, a sum up to the maximum of Rs. 5000/- may be awarded to Urdu Writers & Poets. This award may be given on selected essays or poems. Ten writers and poets may be given such rewards in a year.

5. Purchase of manuscripts.

Provision may be made for purchase of manuscripts by the Academic and not more than Rs. 1000/- be spent on the purchase of one manuscript. Not more than 10 manuscripts may be purchased in a year.

6. Grant to Voluntary Organisations & Library.

A grant-in-aid may be sanctioned to as many as 10 such organisations or libraries at the rate not exceeding 500/- each in a year.

7. Seminar and Moshairas.

A sum of Rs. 7000/- be earmarked for holding seminars and moshairas in a year. Moshairas or seminars may be held in a year within this amount.

8. Post of one clerk-cum-accountant and one typist may be created in the time scale of Rs. 220-315/-. The cost on these posts will be as follows:-

	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Clerk-Cum-Accountant(220-315)	1980	2688	2736	2784	2832	13020	Cost in 1974-75 calculated for nine months only.
One Typist (220-315)	1980	2688	2736	2784	2832	13020	do-
Total:-	3960	5376	5472	5568	5664	26040	

9. The academy should have a building of its own at Patna.

For this purpose, it is proposed to provide a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2.50 during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

10. On the basis of above, the phased expenditure on this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan period will be as follows:-

	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
Recurring	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	7.50
Non-Recurring	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	~	2.50
Total:-	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	10.00

CHAPTER - X

I. SAINIK SCHOOL TILAIYA

Sainik School, Tilaiya was established in 1963-64 by Sainik School Society, New Delhim in which the State Government is also represented. The Sainik School Society meets a part of the cost on staff but the bulk of the cost is met by the State Government.

2. The school has been located in the old structure created by Damodar Valley Corporation at Tilaiya Dam. The State Government has so far incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1246850/- on repairs and renovation of the old structure and construction of some new ones. There is still acute shortage of accommodation. Although the strength of the school as fixed by the Sainik School Society is 525, it is not possible to admit more than 400 students due to lack of accommodation. It is, therefore, necessary to construct another building for the school and some other structures at a cost of Rs. 12,26,000/- administrative approval for which has already been accorded by the State Government. A sum of Rs. 3,00,000/- out of this has been provided in the current year (1973-74). The balance of ~~Rs.~~ Rs. 9,26,000/- is proposed to be provided during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

3. The State Government has been giving scholarship of the value of Rs. 2,000/- to each of 375 students during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Since the number of admission will go up, it is proposed to provide additional scholarships of 160 students in a phased manner of ⁴⁰~~40~~ students each year from the second year of the Fifth Five Year Plan @ Rs. 2,000/- each per annum.

It is proposed to introduce watermanship training for boys in the school.

Accordingly it is proposed to provide funds for the following items during the Five Year Plan Period.

(Building and equipment)
Non-Recurring (In lakhs)

(A)	i) A capital expenditure construction of addl. buildings for the school.	9.26
	ii) Equipment for watermanship training for boys -	0.49
	iii) Other equipment and accessories.	2.00
		11.75

(Recurring Annual Cost)

(B)	i) Scholarship for each of the four years.	2.00
	ii) Grant for staff for watermanship training for boys.	0.05
		2.05
	Recurring -	12-25
	Non-Recurring -	10.24
		22.49

The phased expenditure will be as follows :-

	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
Recurring -	0.05	0.85	1.65	2.56	3.25	8.25
Non-Recurring -	9.26	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.63	11.75
Total-	9.31	1.47	2.27	3.07	3.88	20.00

CHAPTER- XI

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Child Guidance and Residential Schools for delinquent children.

In 1955 a pilot project for child guidance and a residential psychological school, were established at Hazaribagh.

This project consists of a child guidance centre, a child Assistance Home, and a training-cum-research centre for Post-Graduate Works.

The Pilot Centre admits 30 delinquent children, This institution has served to guide not only the delinquent children but their parents as well.

2. Keeping in view the useful role of such institutions, it is proposed to expand the activities of this Pilot Project during the Fifth Five Year Plan period by opening one more such centre either at Patna or Muzaffarpur.

3. Necessary staff on the pattern of Pilot Project Centre at Hazaribagh would be provided for the new centre. The staff would consist of the following:-

- i) A Junior Psychologist in class II B.E.S.
- ii) A Matron in the scale 445-745.
- iii) Two specialist teachers in U.D.S.E.S. (scale 415-745)
- iv) Two Trained House Modis (Scale 240-396)
- v) A physical Instructor (Scale 387-600)
- vi) A craft Instructor (Scale 387-600)
- vii) Clerk-cum-Typist (Scale 220-315)
- viii) Seven Class IV Employees consisting of two cooks, two peons, one Mali, one Durwan, one Sweeper. (Scale 155-190)

4. A part time Medical Officer would be maintained. He would be paid an allowance of Rs. 150/- per month.

5. Stipend to the children of this proposed new centre would be given as follows:-

i) 10 students would be awarded stipends @ Rs. 50/- each per month.

ii) 20 students would be awarded stipends @ Rs. 30/- each per month.

6. Besides, furniture and equipments, psychological test apparatus medical equipments and articles for play would also be provided to this new centre.

7. Since this new centre would be controlled and managed by the Senior Psychologist posted at Hazaribagh, it would be necessary to provide him with a Steno-typist and an Accountant to cope with his increased responsibilities.

8. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period.

Year-wise break up of expenditure is given below:-

<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>					
<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00

CHAPTER - XII

Fifth Five Year Plan for Cultural Education.

I. Development of Library Services

Importance of library services in the urban areas as well as in the rural areas cannot be over emphasised. Libraries are not only important for those who carry on research work and want to acquire knowledge but also for those who are literate and whose knowledge of literacy requires constant improvement.

The Government of Bihar organised library services as early as 1950.

During the first five year plan (1951-56) one state Central Library (~~Sixxx~~ Sinha Library at Patna) twelve Distt. Central Libraries at Patna City, Arrah, Gaya, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Chapra, Motihari, Saharsa, Daltonganj, Hazaribagh, Monghyr and Bhagalpur and five district State Libraries at Ranchi, Dhanbad, Chaibasa, Purnea and Dumka were set up (Appendix-I).

During the second five year plan period 27 sub-~~xxxx~~ divisional libraries for the 27 Sub-divisions were organised (Appendix-II).

In addition, four thousand public libraries set up by private persons or bodies in the rural and urban areas, were assisted by the grants of book-coupons of the value of Rs. 5.50 lakhs.

During the Third Five Year Plan period, although a comprehensive plan for the strengthening of all the libraries from the State Central Library down to the block and village

library was drawn up. Only the following few schemes could be implemented on the basis of availability of resources:-

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Whether old new scheme.	Plan provision. (in lakhs)	Actual expenditure. (in lakhs)	No. of libraries benefitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	State Central Library.	Old	4.79	2.53	1 (Sinha Library)
2.	Distt. Central Libraries.	Old	13.15	0.94	-
3.	Development of Special Libraries.	Old	0.50	0.40	45
4.	Development of Sub-divisional Libraries.	Old	10.16	1.23	15
5.	Development of other Libraries.	New	5.00	1.08	-

The scheme relating to (a) the development of Block Libraries (b) training of library personnel (c) the strengthening of the office of superintendent of libraries could not materialise.

In the fourth five year plan, a total sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for the development of this, a sum of Rs. 6.62 lakhs has been spent on the maintenance and development of state and non-government libraries as under :-

1. Development Grants to 184 non-government Libraries. 2.50 lakhs
2. Development grants to 14 Sub-Divisional, 587 block and village libraries. 3.12 lakhs.
3. Development of five state Libraries. 1.00 lakh.

Problems:- (a), Organisation of Library Service on a satisfactory basis :-

The present library services suffer from a number of draw backs. Firstly, there are no whole time library personnel even in many of the State Libraries.

Secondly no uniform standard pattern of staff has been prescribed for the District State, District Central Sub-divisional libraries.

Thirdly the District Central, District Mobile and District Children library unit staff have no pay scales. They are in receipt of fixed pay.

The district central libraries get a fixed sum of Rs.3,000/- per year as grant-in-aid. Out of this, the librarian gets a fixed salary of only Rs. 50/- per month without any C.L.A. There is no provision for financial assistance in matters of pay to any of the staff out of the Government grant.

In the five District state libraries, The Government have constructed a building of fifty thousand rupees and have provided a recurring expenditure of Rs. 7600/- per annum for the establishment. The librarians are in the scale of Rs. 296-8-360-LB-10-460 per month.

All the 17 District Central/State Libraries have been provided with one full unit of Mobile Library Service consisting of a mobile van, a librarian, a driver, a cleaner and five cycle porters. There is no pay scale prescribed for any of them. They are working on fixed salaries as follows:-

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Librarian | Rs. 50/- p.M. |
| (b) Driver | Rs. 75/- P.M. |
| (c) Cleaner | Rs. 50/- P.M. |
| (d) Cycle porter | Rs. 35/- P.M. (without any C.L.A.) |

17 of the above, District State Central Libraries have been given one unit of children's library. The Librarian of the children's libraries is a part-time employee on a fixed salary of Rs. 25/- per month. It has got a porter also on a fixed salary of Rs. 35/- per month. The Children's libraries also are in very anæmic condition.

As against the fixed pay to the librarians attached to the Districts, Central Libraries, the staff of the sub-divisional libraries are on regular scale. The librarian is

in the scale of Rs. 105-155/- and the Porter is in the scale of Rs. 70-80. They do not get any C.L.A. They are to get their increments and dearness allowance, if any, from the income of their libraries.

It is proposed to provide whole time personnel for the district central libraries, mobile libraries and childrens libraries on regular scales of pay during the fifth five year plan.

(b) Expansion and Improvement Programms:-

It is also proposed to expend and improve the different libraries at the State divisional, district (including the twelve new districts), Sub-divi-sional (including the new sixteen sub-division), Block headquarters and other villages and urban libraries (including platau regions).

SCHEME-I

Development of State Central Library
(Sinha Library and Sri Krish na Seva
Sadan Library, Monghyr)-

(i) SINHA LIBRARY:- The importance of the State Central Library which has to function as a model library at the apex of the libraries in the State from the point of view of book-stocks, services, technical guidance, inter library co-ordination, reference services, bibliographies etc, was emphasised at great length by the Advisory Committee for libraries and accepted by the Government of India as early as in the Third Plan. The main aim behind providing a chain of library services is to equalise the opportunities of education for the general public through self help.

The State Government has already set up the Sinha Library as the State Central Library with adequate staff (Annexure-III). There are a total of 84,111 volumes in this library which are valued approximately at 15 lakhs of rupees.

It has at present the following sections:-

- (a) Audit Section.
- (b) Reading room section.
- (c) Ladies section.
- (d) Children section.
- (e) Research section.
- (f) Technical section.

✓
The children section which was started in 1968 has become very popular. In the children's reading conner, the daily attendance swings around 50. The section badly needs additional staff consisting of at least an Assistant and a peon and 500 sft. of space for its proper growth. The Research section caters to the needs of research scholars. Between April 1968 to March 1971 a total of 59 scholars made extensive use of the library. The library further helped them by requisitioning books, journals and required materials from other libraries of the country. Among the scholars making use of the library werē those from Australia, Germany and Canada. In order that the visiting scholars may be properly helped in their work, an additional post of an ~~assistant~~ assistant and that of a literate attendant are urgently needed.

The Technical section is entrusted with the task of listing cataloging, getting sanction of subject specialist, bringing out up to date list of books, including new books and making all necessary arrangements so that the books are made available to the readers. With the growing activity ~~xxxx~~ of the library the work load of technical staff has increased tremendously necessitating appointments of at least two employees, Junior Technical Assistant and a typist.

With the growth of the academic life in the capital and the general education amongst the masses, it has become imperative to provide the following during the fifth five year plan:-

with the growth of the

- (a) Additional building and reading rooms.
- (b) Enriching the different sections of the library viz children, research, reference, technical general, journal & new papers with new titles.
- (c) Provision of audio-visual education wing.
- (d) Strengthening of the library staff particularly, the children, ~~Research~~ Research, Technical, and General Section.

The following staff are being proposed to be appointed during the fifth five year plan period.

Sl. No.	Name of post	No.	Pay scale	Purpose
1.	Assistant	3	220-4-240-EB-5- 290-5-315/-	2 for children sec- and 1 for Research sec.
2.	Junior Technical	1	240-6-300-EB-8- 396/-	For Technical Section.
3.	Typist.	1	220-4-240-EB-5- 290-5-315/-	For Technical Section.
4.	Literate Attendant.	1	165-2-195-3-204	For technical research and book receipt section
5.	Peons.	2	155-1-160-2-190	For General Section.

With these staff it is proposed to strengthen

- (a) The Children Section
- (b) Research Section and
- (c) Technical Section.

The recurring cost on these will be as follows:-

	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
3 Assistants.	7920	8064	8208	8852	8496	41040
1 Jr. Technical Assistant.	2880	2952	3096	3312	3600	15840
1 Typist.	2640	2688	2736	2784	2832	13680
1 Literate Assistant.	1980	2004	2652	2724	2820	12180
2 Peons.	3720	3744	3772	3844	3940	19020
Total	19140	19452	20464	21016	21688	101760

B. The estimated cost on the development of the State

Central Library on other items has been shown below:-

1. Addl. building reading hall with shelves and necessary furniture.	-	3.00 lakhs
2. Audio-visual education apparatus.	-	0.10 lakhs
3. Furniture.	-	0.10 lakhs
		<hr/>
		3.20 lakhs
		<hr/>
C. Books and Journals.	-	1.30 lakhs

ABSTRACT OF TOTAL COST

(a) Recurring cost on staff.	-	1.00 lakhs
(b) Books and Journals.	-	1.30 lakhs
(c) Building, Furniture & Apparatus.	-	3.20 lakhs
		<hr/>
Grand Total:-	-	5.52 lakhs
		<hr/>

SRI KRISHNA SEVA SADAN LIBRARY, MONGHYR:-

Sri Krishna Seva Sadan the district Central Library of Monghyr, has been declared a deficit grant-in-aid library which needs to be improved during the Fifth Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed for the plan period as follows:-

(a) Recurring	-	2.00 lakhs
(b) Non-Recurring-	-	1.00 lakhs
		<hr/>
		3.00 lakhs
		<hr/>

SCHEME NO. II Upgradation of district Central libraries at divisional headquarters into state libraries.

With a view to increasing the facilities of library services for the growing educated population at the Divisional Headquarters, (where also have been established the university headquarters, which has led to a tremendous rise in the collegiate scholars and University scholars). It is proposed to upgrade the existing district central libraries at the divisional headquarter Muzaffarpur, Darbhe Saharsa and Bhagwan Pustakalaya at, Bhagalpur into state libraries. Ranchi has already got a State Library.

Each of the district state libraries has three sections, viz. (1) the stationary main library (2) mobile ~~xxx~~ wing and (3) Children Library.

It is proposed to put the following staff in these libraries:-

District Libraries		Annual (one unit)
1. Librarian- 1	Rs. 387/- P.M. in the scale of Rs. 387-13-465-EB-15-600/-	4644/-
2. Shorters- 2	Rs. 155/- P.M. in the scale of Rs. 155/-1-160-2-190/-	1860/-
3. Daftary 1	Rs. 165/- P.M. in the scale of Rs. 165-2-196-2-200/-	1980/-
4. Peons 1	Rs. 155/- P.M. in the scale of Rs. 155-1-160-2-190/-	1890/-
5. <u>Mobile Van</u>		
1. Driver 1	Rs. 220/- P.M. in the scale of Rs. 220-4-240-EB-5-290-5-315/-	2640/-
2. Cleaner 1	Rs. 155/- P.M. in the scale of Rs. 155-1-160-2-190/-	1860/-
3. Librarian 1	Rs. 205/- P.M. in the scale of Rs. 205-3-226-EB-4-254-5-284/-	2420/-
4. Cycle Porters. 1	Rs. 155/- P.M. in the scale of Rs. 155-1-160-2-190/-	1860/-
<u>CHILDREN SECTION</u>		
1. Librarian 1	Rs. 205/- P.M. in the scale of Rs. 205-3-226-EB-4-254-5-284/-	2420
2. Cycle porter-1	Rs. 155/- P.M. in the scale of Rs. 155-1-160-2-190/-	1660
		<u>23404</u>
		<u>24000</u>

Non-Recurring Cost.

In addition to the above recurring cost, sufficient funds will have to be provided for the construction of library building, equipment, furniture, books and journals besides the replacement of mobile vans which have become out of use.

The existing building wherever available will have to be suitably repaired, renovated or re-constructed and new additions made where needed.

	(In Laks)
(1) Building -	2.00
(2) Furniture	1.00
(3) Books and Journals	1.00
(4) Replacement of Mobile vans -	<u>2.00</u>
	6.00

The upgradation will be phased as below :-

Cost on upgrading 4 distt. central libraries to state libraries

	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of Libraries.	1	1	1	1	1	4
<u>Unit cost(In lakhs)</u>						
Recurring- -	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.96
Continuing -	-	0.48	0.72	0.96	0.96	2.16
Non-Recurring -	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	6.00
						<u>9.12</u>

SCHEME NO.III:- Improvement and strengthening of remaining 8 district central libraries:

In order to develop the district central libraries and their mobile and children units to their full stature and to enable them to discharge their functions effectively it is proposed to introduce regular pay scales and other allowances in-stead of the existing fixed salaries which are quite inadequate.

It is proposed to put the staff on the same scale as proposed for the State Libraries at divisional level.

These libraries will also be supplied with books and furniture besides replacement of Mobile vans. The total cost as non-recurring for 8 libraries works out to Rs. 4.80.

The total cost (both recurring and non-recurring) come to 9.00 lakhs as phased below:-

Cost of improving and strengthening 8 Distt. Central Libraries

	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of Libraries.	-	2	2	2	2	8
<u>Unit cost (in Lakhs)</u>						
Recurring	-	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	1.92
Continuing	-	-	0.48	0.96	1.44	2.88
Non-Recurring	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	4.20
Total	-	1.48	1.96	2.44	3.12	9.00

(ii) Establishment of new district central libraries in the 12 new district :-

12 new districts have been set up. The sub-divisional libraries at the headquarters of these new districts will have to be upgraded into district central libraries. The cost on the lines indicated i.e. @ 24000 per unit per year would be Rs. 7.20 lakhs recurring 4.80 lakhs non-recurring. The total comes to Rs. 12.00 lakhs. The establishment of district Central libraries will be phased as below :-

	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of libraries.	-	3	3	3	3	12
<u>Unit cost (In lakhs)</u>						
Recurring	-	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	2.88
Continuing	-	-	0.72	1.44	2.16	4.32
Non-Recurring	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.80	4.80
Total	-	1.72	2.44	3.16	4.68	12.00

SCHEME NO.IV. Improvement and establishment of sub-divisional libraries.

Out of the old 41 Mufassil Sub-divisions 27 had sub-divisional libraries (Appendix-II). The rest were being developed into sub-division libraries. As a result of reorganisation of districts, now there will be 31 districts, and 74 sub-divisions. Out of existing 27 sub-divisional libraries ~~xxxx~~ 12 will be converted into district central libraries. The remaining 15 sub-divisional libraries will have to be improved and 28 new sub-divisional libraries will have to be organised in a phased manner. In the first instance 15 libraries in respect of which preliminary steps for converting them into sub-divisional libraries have been taken, will be organised. The list of remaining sub-divisional libraries will be finalised and suitable grant-in-aid will be paid to them to pave the way for their ultimate conversion into full-fledged sub-divisional libraries.

The existing sub-divisional libraries are not state libraries. They are in receipt of an annual grant of Rs. 3,000/- which is spent as below:-

<u>Name of post & No.</u>	<u>Pay scales</u>	<u>Amount cost.</u>
1. Librarian 1	105-155/-	Rs. 1260.00
2. Sorter 1	70-80/-	Rs. 840.00
3. Book Purchase/	70x	Rs. ^{480.00} 480.00
4. Journal & Newspaper		Rs. 200.00
5. Contingencies.		Rs. 220.00
		<u>Rs. 3000.00</u>

(i) Development of 15 established sub-divisional libraries:-

During the fifth five year plan the following improvements are proposed to be effected in the existing 15 established sub-divisional libraries.

<u>Recurring</u>	Improvement in the salary of staff.	Per month	Annual
1.	Librarian-1 (205-3-226-LB-4-254-5-284)	205/-	2420/-
2.	Literate helper 1 (155-1-160-2-190)	155/-	1860/-
3.	Peon 1 (155-1-160-2-190)	155/-	1860/-
4.	Garden cum Night guard. 1 (155-1-160-2-190)	155/-	1860/-
			Total 10,000/-
<u>Non-Recurring.</u> <i>Book Purchase Journals, newspapers, contingencies</i>			8,000/-
1. Furniture & Building etc.			1,000/-
			<i>Grand Total</i> 11,000/-

Total recurring cost per year per unit will be 10,000/- and non-recurring 1,000/- Cost in five year will be 2 lakhs recurring and Rs. 0.15 lakhs non-recurring. Total cost will be phased as below :-

Cost of establishment of 15 sub-divisional libraries

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
No. of libraries.	-	3	4	4	4	15
<u>Unit cost (In lakh)</u>						
Recurring-	-	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	1.50
Continuing	-	-	0.30	0.70	1.10	2.10
Non-Recurring	-	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.15
Total:-	-	0.33	0.74	1.14	1.54	3.75

(ii) Improvement of 28 sub-divisional libraries:-

For the remaining 28 libraries it is proposed to assist them through grants-in-aid of Rs. 1,000/- each for purchase of books periodicals new papers and remuneration to library staff consisting of one librarian and one sorter @ Rs.100/- and Rs. 50/- per month respectively. The total cost on the development of these libraries works out to Rs.1.97 lakh during the plan period as phased below :-

<u>Cost on improvement of 28 Sub-divisional libraries</u>						<u>Total</u>
<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>		
No,of libraries.	-	7	7	7	7	28
<u>Unit cost (In lakhs)</u>						
Recurring	-	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.52
Continuing	-	-	0.26	0.39	0.52	1.27
Non-Recurring	-	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.28
Total	-	0.20	0.46	0.59	0.72	1.97

SCHEME NO.V. Establishment of Block Libraries.

Ever since the third plan, proposals were mooted out to extend the State library services from the district level to the Block level.

In this state the library movement is now of pretty long standing and some very good libraries have been established in the rural areas through public effort and assistance from the district and block development funds. If an altogether new library is opened as a Block library at the Block Headquarters, it will entail heavy expenditure to the State exchequer. On the other hand, a really good library established through public efforts with good asset might remain not only un-utilised but might languish in course of time for lack of financial assistance. It is, proposed to help establish 587 block libraries (one in each block) during the fifth five year plan at a flat-rate of Rs. 500/- each to be utilised over building furniture, electrification, purchase of books etc. according to the need of the libraries. The total amount works out to Rs. 2.94 lakhs.

SCHEME NO.VI - Development of village & Urban Libraries.

Apart from the State, District Sub-divisional Block and Special libraries, there are about 6000 other rural and urban libraries in the state out of which about 4,000 are receiving grant-in-aid from the Govt. in shape of books.

Although the number of rural and urban public libraries is fast growing the provision for grants to such libraries could not be increased proportionately. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh had been provided in the first plan and Rs.3.75 lakhs during the second plan. Thus books worth Rs. 15/- to 20/- per year could be given to the libraries. Obviously this was too meagre a sum. There is a general demand through the State library Association that the amount of the grant should be increased. During the fourth plan there was a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for all the types of libraries from the State to the village. Thus practically speaking no amount could be specifically provided for the libraries of this category.

During the fifth five year plan a sum of Rs. 0.74 lakhs is proposed for development of ~~37~~ 370 ^{libraries} @ Rs. 200 per library.

SCHEME NO.VII - Special development of plateau Region Libraries.

While there has been a rapid development of libraries in northern and central regions of the State, there has been very slow growth of libraries in the Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas and other plateau area of the State.

In order to give due impetus to the development of library movement in the plateau regions, particularly for the tribal people, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs for grant-in-aid in shape of books and materials for libraries of that regions.

SCHEME NO.VIII - Assistance to State Library Association.

The State Library Association is in receipt of annual grant of Rs. 3,000/- for publishing a library bulletin. It is proposed to raise the grant for it by Rs.2,000/- further per annum. The additional cost on this for the plan period would be Rs. 10,000/-

SCHEME NO.IX - Strengthening of Administration.

The office of the Superintendent of libraries was established in 1950 with a class I Officer in the Bihar Educational Service as Superintendent.

The work of the development of libraries ^{has} ~~have~~ kept on increasing and the number of village libraries ^{has} ~~have~~ increased. It is therefore, felt necessary to create :-

- (a) One post of Deputy Superintendent of libraries in class-II of the B.E.S.
- (b) Separate office building for the Superintendent of libraries.
- (c) Quarters for the Superintendent and other staff.

The total cost for the plan period on these proposals will be as follows :-

Recurring -

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Creation of a post of Dy. Superintendent of Libraries with a stenographer. | Rs. 40000/- |
| 2. One orderly peon to Dy. Superintendent of Libraries. | Rs. 6200/- |
| 3. Miscellaneous contingencies and liveris to peons. | Rs. 2000/- |
| Total:- | Rs. 48200/- |

Non-Recurring

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Building for office | Rs. 68 lakhs |
| 2. Furniture and equipment. | Rs. 20 lakhs |
| Grand total - | <u>Rs. 1.36 "</u> |

Abstract of total out lay on proposals for the development of libraries in the fifth five year plan.

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl. no.	Name of proposal	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total
1.	Development of State Central Library			
	i) Sinha Library.	1.02	4.50	5.52
	ii) Sri Krishna Seva Sadan Library Monghyr.	2.00	1.00	3.00
2.	Upgradation of 4 district central libraries at divisional headquarters into state libraries.	3.12	6.00	9.12
3.	i) Improvement and strengthening of remaining 8 district libraries.	4.80	4.20	9.00
	ii) Establishment of 12 new district libraries.	7.20	4.80	12.00
4.	i) Development of 15 established sub-divisional libraries.	3.60	0.15	3.75
	ii) Improvement of 28 Sub-Divisional Libraries.	1.69	0.28	1.97
5.	Establishment of Block Libraries.	-	2.94	2.94
6.	Development of village and urban Libraries.	-	0.74	0.74
7.	Special development of plateau region Libraries.	-	0.50	0.50
8.	Assistance to State Library Association.	0.10	-	0.10
9.	Strengthening of Administration.	0.48	0.88	1.36
	Total	23.91	26.09	50.00

APPENDIX

LIST OF DISTRICT CENTRAL LIBRARIES.

1. Bihar Hitaishi Pushtakalaya Patna City, Patna
2. Nagric Parchin Pushtakalaya Arrah (Shahabad)
3. Public Library, Gaya.
4. Lakshmeshwar Public Library, Darbhanga, Darbhanga.
5. Suhrid Sangh, Muzaffarpur, Muzaffarpur.
6. Jainandan Library, Chapra, (Saran)
7. Zila Kendriya Pushtakalaya, Saharsa, (Saharsa)
8. Anhyudaya Hindi Sahittaya Samaj Palamau (Daltonganj).
9. Rukmini Bhawan Public Library Hzaribagh (Hazaribagh)
10. Nawayubak Pustakalaya Motihari, (Champaran.)
11. Sri Krishna Seva Sadan Library Monghyr.
12. Bhagwan Pustakalaya Bhagalpur.

DIST OF DISTRICT STATE LIBRARIES.

1. Ranchi
2. Dhenbad.
3. Singhbhum
4. Purnea.
5. Dumka.

APPENDIX - II

LIST OF SUB-DIVISIONAL LIBRARIES.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bikram for Dinapur | Dinapur Sub-division. |
| 2. Biharshariff. | - |
| 3. Nawadah | Nawadah |
| 4. Aurangabad. | - |
| 5. Buxar | - |
| 6. Sasaram | - |
| 7. Sitamarhi | - |
| 8. Hajipur | - |

9. Madhubani -
10. Samastipur -
11. Siwan. -
12. Gopalganj -
13. Betiah -
14. Begusarai -
15. Jamui -
16. Khagaria -
17. Madhepura -
18. Araria -
19. Godda -
20. Khuntt -
21. Simdega -
22. Chatra -
23. Giridih -
24. Garhawa -
25. Saraikela -
26. Pakur⁴ -
27. Latihar -

Physical and financial targets and outlay during the fifth five year plan (1974-79) on development of library services in Bihar.

Sl. No.	Name of programmes.		Proposed outlay and physical targets		Annual proposed outlay and physical targets.					Total	
			State	Chhotanagpur	1974-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79		
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Development of state central library (Sinha library) and Srikrishna Seva Sadan Library (Monghyr).	Rec.	3.02 lakhs	-	R	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.22	1.02
		N. Rec.	5.50	-	NR	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.30	4.50
			8.52 lakhs		R	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
					NR	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00
2.	Up-gradation of 4 district Central Libraries at divisional headquarters into State Libraries.	Rec.	3.12	-	-	0.24	0.72	0.96	1.20	3.12	
		NR	6.00	-	-	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	6.00	
3.	(i) Improvement & strengthening of remaining 8 district libraries.	Rec.	4.80		-	0.48	0.96	1.44	1.92	4.80	
		NR.	4.20		-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	4.20	
	(ii) Establishment of 12 new district libraries.	Rec.	7.20	5.00	-	0.72	1.44	2.16	2.88	7.20	
		NR	4.80		-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.80	4.80	
		21.00									
4.	(i) Development of 15 established sub-divisional libraries.	Rec.	3.60		-	0.30	0.70	1.10	1.50	3.60	
		NR	0.15	2.50	-	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.15	
	(ii) Development of 28 sub-divisional libraries.	Rec.	1.69		-	0.13	0.39	0.52	0.65	1.69	
		NR.	0.28		-	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.28	
		5.72									
5.	Establishment of Block Libraries.	Target	587	-	150	150	150	100	37	587	
		NR	2.94	-	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.19	2.94	
6.	Development of village and Urban Libraries.	Target	370	175	70	70	70	70	90	370	
		NR	0.74	0.35	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.18	0.74	
7.	Special development of plateau Region Libraries.	NR	0.50	NR	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50	
8.	Assistance to State Library Association.	Rec.	0.10	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.10	
9.	Strengthening of Administration.	Rec.	0.48	-	-	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.48	
		NR	0.88	-	-	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.88	
Total Recurring			24.01	8.35	0.61	2.58	4.95	6.94	8.93	24.01	
Non-Rec.			25.99		2.39	6.01	6.02	5.77	5.80	25.99	
Grand Total			50.00	8.35	3.00	8.59	10.97	12.71	14.73	50.00	

II. Development of Archeology & Museums.

(A) Archeology¹-

The Directorate of Archeology and Museums was set up in 1961 to promote archeological activities and extend protection and conservation of archeological and historical remains and antiquities. The basic structure has been built up and archeological activities have made considerable progress.

An ordinance for protection of historical monuments, archeological sites, and remains, regulation of excavations and for preventing clandestine deals in priceless antiquities has been promulgated, ^{and is} ~~and is~~ likely to be replaced by a legislation soon. With the expansion of the work of archeology, it would be necessary to strengthen hands at the Headquarters.

A skelton staff will also be needed at the Range offices at Ranchi and Muzaffarpur.

2. The details of the staff needed at the Headquarters and for the Range offices are as below:-

(a) Strengthening of Headquarters staff.

i) Dy. Director of Education (Archeology & Museums), B.E.S. Class-I (scale 620-1415)	1
ii) Section Officer (Scale 580- 82 840)	1
iii) Lower Division Assistant (scale 220-408)	2
iv) Monument Attendants (scale 185-200)	10
v) Jeep Driver (scale 220-315)	1
vi) Peons (scale 155-190)	2

(b) Staff for Range Offices at Ranchi and Muzaffarpur

i) Range Officer (B.E.S. Class-I) scale 510-1155	2
ii) Clerks Class-III (scale 220-315)	2
iii) Class-IV employees (scale 155-190)	6

3) Provision for publication, library, equipment, furniture, photographic goods, drawing and surveying instruments, slide Projectors, line-projectors, Jeep etc.

would be necessary for the Directorate of Archeology and Museums besides office expenses for the Headquarters & Range offices.

MUSEUMS :-

1. Bihar is one of the richest states so far as the cultural remains are concerned. But at present there are only three State Museums, namely, the Patna Museum, the Chandra,- Dhari Museum at Darbhanga and the Gaya Museum. It is felt that at least every division should have a Museum. It is proposed to start a Museum at Ranchi and Bhagalpur during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

2. Museums in Divisions:-

i) At Ranchi - An Anthropological cum-Archeological Museum has been established at Ranchi in the Chhotanagpur Division but it has no building of its own. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to construct a suitable building for it and to strengthen its staff by providing the following personnel :-

1. Gallery Chaukidars - 2
(pay scale 155-190)
2. Sweeper (155-190) 1

ii) At Bhagalpur:- For the setting up of a Museum at Bhagalpur the following staff is proposed to be appointed during the fifth plan :-

1. Curator(B.E.S.Class-II) 1
scale 510-1155
2. Typist Clerk(Scale 220-315) 1
3. Class-IV employees 4
scale 155-190

Provision shall also have to be made for other office expenditure of recurring and non-recurring nature.

Improvement and Expansion of Existing Museums

i) The Patna Museum

The present building of the Patna Museum is quite inadequate to meet its growing activities and consequently it requires expansion. There is also a proposal to establish a SCIENCE MUSEUM in the Patna Museum building. It is therefore proposed to extend the existing building of the Patna Museum and to furnish the galleries for the present needs.

As regards strengthening of the staff the following additional staff is proposed to be provided to this Museum during the Fifth Plan for the Science Museum section as well as for the existing requirements :-

1. Gallery Assistant (scale 415-745) - 1
2. Gallery Chaukidars (155-190) - 4

ii) The Gaya Museum:-

The Gaya Museum has no building of its own for proper display of antiquities. The present staff of the Museum is inadequate and requires urgent strengthening. It is, therefore, proposed to take up steps for the construction of a building for this Museum as also to provide the following additional staff during the Fifth Plan :-

1. Gallery Chaukidar (Scale 155-190) 2
2. Sweeper & Faras (Scale 155-190) 2

iii) The Chandradhari Mithila Museum, Darbhanga.

The Chandradhari Mithila Museum, Darbhanga needs immediate strengthening of its staff in view of its expanded activities. During the Fifth Plan, therefore, the following additional staff is proposed to be appointed for this Museum:-

1. Gallery Assistant (scale 415-745) 1
2. Photographer (scale 296-460) 1
3. Gallery Chaukidars (scale 155-190) 2
4. Night Guards (scale 155-190) 2

Assistance to Non-Government Museums & Research Institutes.

~~XXXXXXX~~

The Directorate of Archeology and Museums also disburses financial assistance to non-government organisations or institutions engaged in the preservation of historical monuments, antiquities etc. and devoted to historical research work.

At present the Rajendra Memorial Museum at Sadaquat Ashram, Patna and the Bihar Research Society, the oldest research society devoted to historical research work, are in receipt of grants from the State Government.

It is proposed to augment these grants by Rs. 10,000 each per year. Besides it is proposed to give a recurring grant of Rs.10,000/- to each of the following Museums:-

1. The Gandhi Memorial Museum, Motihari.
2. The Nawada Museum.

A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the scheme of development of Archeology and Museums during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Yearwise phasing of the Plan outlay is indicated below separately for Archeology and for Museums.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Archeology	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
Museum	2.00	4.25	4.25	6.25	3.25	20.00
Total -	4.00	6.25	6.25	8.25	5.25	30.00

iii) Development and modernization of Bihar State Archives :-

For proper custody, care and management of records in the possession of the Bihar State Archives as well as for selection and retirement of records of permanent value lying in various departmental, divisional and district

offices, and to arrange for their preservation by the Bihar State Archives, it has been found imperative to develop and modernize the Bihar State Archives.

The physical targets have been fixed on the lines of the Archival policy Resolution of the Government of India, and are as follows:-

- (1) To introduce modern records management methods, scientific preservation and photo duplication facilities.
- (2) To appraise, catalogue and index the records in the custody of the Bihar State Archives on modern archival principles and as followed in other states.
- (3) To publish rare and valuable documents for the benefit of administrators and reserchers.

With total allocation of Rs. 4.00 lakhs during the fifth plan, it has been decided to concerntrate on the strengthening of the following with specialised training in Archives :-

1. Dy. Director (Archives) (Rs. 620-1415)	1
2. Assistant Directors(Archives) Rs. 510-1155)	3
3. Reprographist	1
4. Jr. Microphotographer Rs. 335-555	1
5. Typist Clerks-2 Rs. 244-356	2
6. Preservation Assistants 180-242	3
7. Peon cum Farash(Rs.155-190)	3

A sum of Rs. 0.96 lakhs has also been provided as capital expenditure on purchase of scientific machineries equipments, books. A sum of Rs. 0.34 lakhs has been earmarked for contingencies.

The annual breakup of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been shown below :-

<u>Total</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
4.00	0.50	1.52	0.64	0.66	0.68

Schemes for the development and modernization of the Archives during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Sl. No.	Name of the schemes.	Financial outlay				Physical Target	
		1974-79		1974-75		1974-79	1974-75
		Total Rs. in lakhs	Capital Rs. in lakhs	Total Rs. in lakhs	Capital Rs. in lakhs		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Cultural Programmes</u>							
	Development of Archives.	4.00	0.96	0.50	0.05	Dy. Director(Class I) - 1 Asstt. Directors (Class II Sr.) - 3 Reprographist (Class II Jr.) - 1 Jr. Microphotographer- (class III) 1 Typist Clerks (Class III) - 2 Preservation Asstts. (Class III) - 3 Peon-cum-Farashes (Class IV) - 3	Dy. Director(Class I)- 1 Asstt. Director (Class II Sr.) - 3 Typist Clerks - 2 Preservation Asstts. - 3 Peon-cum-Farashes - 3
						Total post - 14 Contingencies(CNC)-Rs 34080	Total posts- 12 Contingencies(CNC) -Rs 5,784

Detail break up of Financial Targets.

SL. No.	Posts and items.		1974-75 Rs	1975-76 Rs	1976-77 Rs	1977-78 Rs	1978-79 Rs	Total Rs
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Dy. Director (Rs. 620-1415)	- 1	7,440	7,860	8,280	8,700	9,120	41,400
2.	Assist. Directors (Rs 510-1155)	- 3	18,360	19,260	20,160	21,060	21,960	1,00,800
3.	Reprographist (Rs 455-840)	- 1	-	5,460	5,640	5,720	5,900	22,720
4.	Jr. Microphotographer (Rs 335-555)	- 1	-	-	4,260	4,380	4,500	13,140
5.	Typist Clerk (Rs 244-4356)	- 2	5,856	5,976	6,096	6,216	6,336	30,480
6.	Preservation Asstt. (Rs 180-242)	- 3	6,480	6,552	6,624	6,696	6,768	33,120
7.	Teon-cum-Parash (Rs 155-190)	- 3	5,580	5,616	5,652	5,688	5,724	28,260
8.	Contingencies (Ex C.H.C.)		5,784	7,074	7,074	7,074	7,074	34,080
9.	Capital expenditure on Scientific Machineries equipments & Books.		500	94,000	500	500	500	96,000
Total:-			50,000	1,51,798	64,286	66,034	67,882	4,00,000

List of Scientific Machineries and Equipments to be installed in the Bihar State Archives.

Sl. No.	Name		Price (Rs.)
1	2		3
1.	Microfilming Camera (Make: Fuji, Papan)	One	50,000 (Rs.15,000 in Foreign Exchange)
2.	Microfilm Reader (Foreign make)	One	8,000
3.	Developing Unit (Indian)	One	2,000
4.	Wooden Film Driver (to be manufactured locally).	One	500
5.	Enlarger(One)with Accessories (Indian)		3,000
		Total	93,500

IV GRANTS TO CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS.

There are several cultural organisations in the State which are doing commendable work in the field of music, dance and drama, Some of these institutions, such as, vindhya Kala Mandir, Patna, KalaKendra, Bhagalpur, Kala Bhawan, Purnea, Rabindra Bhawan, Patna, Bihar Art Theatre, Patna, Art and Artist, Patna, etc, have established institutions to train up young amateur artists and musicians. These institutions are still in formative stage and need financial assistance and encouragement for expansion and development of their activities.

Bihar is rich in its heritage of folk songs and folk-dances. There are several organisations which are imparting training in tribal dances i.e. Chow dance and oran dance. Besides this, there are some organisations which are also doing commendable work in the field of Bhojpuri and Maithili folk dances and songs. This has been a dying art. Of late some Voluntary organisations have come forward and taken up the task of reviving the old glory. It is proposed to

encourage these institutions by giving suitable financial assistance.

2. With the financial assistance from the State an Institute for classical dances has been set up at Patna which is known as "Bhartiya Nritya Kala Mandir". A similar institution for music is proposed to be set up during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for the above purposes, the yearwise break up of which is given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
8.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	20.00

V. BHARTIYA NRITYA KALA MANDIR, PATNA:-

For the last 24 years in the field of dance the work done by Bhartiya Nritya Kala Mandir, Patna has been unique and ever expanding. It has also organised, apart from regular class work, lectures, seminars, a large number of research projects and provided a forum to collect data in the different parts of the Province including Tribal Areas and their dance forms. That the work may arrive at a fruition, it is essential to re-model and extend its activities both with regard to material and personnel. The Kala Mandir is, at present, a premier institution of its kind in the State engaged in imparting training in classical Indian dance upto the diploma course. It has been fulfilling the long felt needs of the people of the city.

2. (i) The institution has its own building with an auditorium. An open air stage has recently been constructed where 4000 persons will witness the performances of Arts in Bihar specially the folk tradition e.g. Ramliila, Nautanki, Katputili and tribal folk dances.

(ii) The teaching staff of the institution consists of a Director (Rs.620-1415), One Senior Professor (Rs.620-1415), 3 Professors (Rs.455-850) and 9 Lecturers (Rs. 415 - 745) besides other staff in lower rank.

(iii) The institution has a museum of rare musical instruments, folk jewelleryes of Bihar including tribal area and some ancient terracotta.

(iv) The State Government gives grant-in-aid to the institution. The full deficit is met by the Government. There are two Government nominees of the State Government in the Managing Committee. The Education Commissioner is the ex-officio member of the Kala Mandir.

3. In order to raise the standard of teaching so as to match with all India standard, following steps have been proposed.

(i) Creation of a post of Senior Professor in Dance Theory.

It is not enough that merely practical training is to be given to students. For a thorough grasp of the intricacies of the classical dances, it is essential that the students be given a fairly good grounding in theoretical aspects of classical dances in India. A post of Senior Proff. is to be created in the scale of Rs. 620-1415/- which will start from July, 74 in the coming Academic Session.

(i) (b) Creation of a post of Visiting Professor.

With a view to providing the students of the Kala Mandir the benefit of valued instruction and personal contact of some of the great masters of our Land in the field of different schools of dancing, it is essential to appoint Visiting Professors in Kathakali, Bharat Natyam and Manipuri for a period of three months on a lump sum of Rs. 1000/- per month in one academic year.

(i)(c) Upgradation of the post of Director.

Keeping in view the scheme for the creation of the post of three Senior Professors in the scale of Rs. 620-1415/- it is necessary that the Director's present pay scale (620-1415) be upgraded to the Selection Grade of pay that is Rs. 1100-1800/-

FOLK MUSEUM

(ii) The Kala Mandir has fairly good collection of Musical instruments, dress, costumes as used in Tribal and folk dances of Bihar. The present building is inadequate to house all the materials collected by the Kala Mandir for preservation and display among the general public. The important materials are still lying in the store on account of the shortage of space. A building for folk Art Museum is considered to be necessary and it is proposed to provide funds in the Fifth Five Year Plan. This type of Folk Museum will be a new thing in Bihar, where proper display and preservation of folk materials will be made. A museum-keeper the scale of Rs. 220-315/- may be appointed to look after the Museum and its valuable material and to explain the same to the audience and visitors. The post will be filled in from July, 74 in the coming academic Session.

(iii) Comprehensive Survey of the Dance and Musical instruments in the State of Bihar-both tribal and non-tribal.

The State of Bihar is particularly rich in the realm of Folk and tribal dances. The survey of folk dances conducted by the Director under the auspices of the Bhartiya Nritya Kala Mandir ~~has~~ ^{has} already been completed but a comprehensive work containing the description of different types of musical instruments used in dances is still a long felt desideratum. A comprehensive survey will require frequent visits to the outlying area of the State for an on the spot

study and collection of different types of musical instruments used in dances and as such the service of a whole-time Photographer for taking photographs of the musical instruments is required under the scheme. Further a Tape-Recorder would also be required for recording the tunes played by different musical instruments.

(iv) Extra-Mural Lectures in Dancing.

With a view to creating an interest among the students of the Kala Mandir, the general public and the intelligentsia with regard to the importance and significance of dancing as a distinct art-form and its singular contribution to other arts, the Kala Mandir will start an Extra-Mural Lecture series on Dancing. Two eminent persons, who have made their mark in the field of dancing by their numerous publications or creative contributions in the field of dancing will be invited to deliver the series of lectures in the institution. Lecture will be finally published in Book form in the Bhartiya Nritya Kala Mandir.

4. The cost in implementation of the above scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan period is as indicated below :-

(A) Staff and other expenditure

<u>Post</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Rec. Plan period</u>
1. One post of Senior Prof. from July, 74	5580	40,740
2. One visiting Professor	3000	15,000
3. One Museum-keeper from July, 74.	1980	13,020
4. Extra Mural Lecture & Publication	4000	20,000
5. One post of Musician-cum-research Scholar for Survey Work @ Rs. 296/- p.m. from July, 74 (new session) in the scale of Rs. 296-460/-	2664	17,832
6. One Photographer @ Rs. 250/- Rs. 250/- p.m.	2250	14,250
7. T.A.	3000	15,000
	<u>22,474</u>	<u>1,35,842</u>

(B) Capital and other expenditure :-

	Non-Recurring.
8. Building construction of Folk Arts Museum.	1,05,448
9. Equipment & Costumes including camera & Tape-recorder and Tapes, Films and conversion of a room in sound-proof laboratory.	24,280
	<u>1,29,728</u>
	2,65,570

The phasing will be as below:-

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Recurring -	22,474	27,316	28,000	28,684	29,368	1,35,842
Non-Recurring -	19,966	4,314	-	50,000	55,448	1,29,728
	<u>42,440</u>	<u>31,630</u>	<u>28,000</u>	<u>78,684</u>	<u>84,816</u>	<u>2,65,570</u>

vi. BHARTIYA NRITYA KALA MANDIR, RANCHI

A branch of the Bhartiya Nritya Kala Mandir, Patna has been established at Ranchi with the object of developing classical, tribal and regional folk dances of Bihar. This institution imparts training in Bharat Natyam, Manipuri, Tribal and Folk dances of Bihar.

2. The institution is now temporarily housed in a building of the P.W.D. taken on rent. It is not suitably located and constructed. It is proposed to construct a suitable building for institution alongwith the hostel and staff quarters for which land may be made available by the State Govt.. A pro-vision of ₹ 2 lacs is proposed to be made on this account.

For proper training in regional folk dances, it is proposed to create posts of Instructor and Accompanist and also to award stipend to 4 trainees @ Rs,100/- p.m. each as is paid to the trainees of the existing Folk Dance Department. The session will start from July, 74.

3. The total outlay on the Bhartiya Nritya Kala Mandir Ranchi during the Five Year Plan is proposed as below:-

(a) Expenditure on staff - Recurring

(1) One Instructor @ Rs. 220/-p.m. (Rs.220-315) from July,74.	Rs. 1,980	Rs. 12,828
(2) One Accompanist @ Rs.220/-p.m. (Rs.220-315) from July,74	Rs. 1,980	Rs. 12,828
(B) Scholarship to 4 trainees from July,74 @ Rs.100/-p.m.each.	Rs. 3,600	Rs. 22,800
		<u>Rs. 48,456</u>

Non-Recurring

(1) Construction of building	Rs. 1,80,000	
(2) Purchase of folk dance costumes and musical instruments.	Rs. 5,974	<u>Rs. 1,85,974</u>
		<u>Rs. 2,34,430</u>

The phasing will be as follows :

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Recurring	7560	10080	10176	10272	10368	48456
Non-Recurring	Nil	58290	61824	36044	29816	185974
(Building -		52316				
Equipments-		5974				
	<u>7560</u>	<u>68370</u>	<u>72000</u>	<u>46316</u>	<u>40184</u>	<u>234430</u>

Total expenditure for both the Kala Mandirs at
Patna and Ranchi.

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Kala Mandir Patna.	42440	31630	28000	78684	84816	265570
Kala Mandir, Ranchi	7560	68370	72000	46316	40184	234430
	<u>50000</u>	<u>100000</u>	<u>100000</u>	<u>125000</u>	<u>125000</u>	<u>500000</u>

VII. PATNA SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFT

Patna school of Arts and Crafts was = taken over by Government in the year 1948. The entire cost of the school is met by Government.

2. It is the only school of its type in this state. It is imparting teaching in five years Diploma Course which includes three years certificates course and two years specialised Diploma course.

3. The school consists of a Principal in Class-I, B.E.S. two Professors in Class-II, B.E.S., Eight Assistant Professors in U.D. of S.E.S. and an Instructor in U.D.S.E.S. besides other ministrerial staff.

4. There has been gradual rise in number of students during the last three years.

(1) 1970-71 65

(2) 1971-72 87

(3) 1972-73 108

It is proposed to reach the optimum target of 120 students during the fifth plan.

5. The institution has a hostel attached to it. The number of seats in the hostel is 20. There is need for increasing the number of seats in hostel.

6. The institution requires space for State Art Gallery and work-shop. There is shortage of class room.

7. The Institute has five acres of land without any compound wall. In the absence of a compound wall, there is no safety or protection of property of the school. Hence a compound wall is necessary.

8. There is no quarter for gazetted officers and staff. Even the Hostel Superintendent has not been provided with quarter. There is immediate need of one quarter for Principal and One quarter for a Professor-cum-hostel Superintendent.

9. It is proposed to introduce a course in Architecture, during the Fifth Plan. It can be started with two Professors and two part-time lecturers.

10. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, the following items may be provided for expansion and development of the school.

1974-75 1975-76 1976-77 1977-78 1978-79 Total

Capital Expenditure

Expansion of existing hostel to provide seats to 20 additional students.	0.10	0.30	0.30	-	-	0.70
State Art Gallery	-	-	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.60
Workshop	-	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.20
Quarters for hostel superintendent.	-	-	-	0.20	0.10	0.30
Equipment	-	-	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.19
Furniture	0.05	0.02	-	-	0.03	0.10
Total	0.15	0.32	0.55	0.54	0.53	2.09

Additional Staff

<u>Staff</u>							<u>Remarks</u>
Professors in class B.E.S.(510-1155) sculpture and architecture etc.	-	4590	6420	6720	7020	24750	Cost for 9 months only during 1975-76.
Instructor for State Gallery in Class B.E.S.(510-1155)	4590	6420	6720	7020	7380	32130	Cost for 9 months only during 1974-75
<u>Gazetted.</u>							
Librarian(400-660)	3600	4956	5112	5268	5424	24360	-do-
Gallery Peon (155-190)	1395	1872	1884	1896	1908	8955	-do-
Total	9585	17838	20136	20904	21732	90195	

The phasing of the outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been shown below:-

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Recurring	0.10	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.91
Non-Recurring	0.15	0.32	0.55	0.54	0.53	2.09
Total	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	3.00

VIII. Development of Arts and Literature

The State Government with a view to give financial assistance to outstanding writers of various languages, artists, painters, musicians, sculptors, moulders etc. introduced this scheme during the 4th plan period. During the year 71-72 a sum of Rs. 5 lakh was provided for this scheme. Similarly during the year 72-73, a sum of Rs. 5 lakh was provided. No provision was made for this scheme during the year 73-74

SCHEME:- It is proposed to provide financial assistance as indicated below during the 5th plan period.

1. To give financial assistance to outstanding writers of Hindi, including fine arts, painting and music.
2. To give grants to writers of Hindi, Maithili, Bengali, Oriya and aboriginal languages for the publication of books.
3. To give financial assistance to writers and artists who are in indigent circumstances.
4. To give prizes to writers of Hindi, Maithili, Bengali, Oriya, Mundari, Oraon, Santhali and Ho languages or to Artists for their outstanding works.

A sum of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is provided under this scheme during the 5th plan. The year wise break up of allocation is as given below -

Scheme	(Figures in lakhs)					Total
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
Development of Arts & Literature	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.00	5.50

IX. RANGASHALA

The state Government have constructed a state theater at Patna. This theater needs to be furnished properly so that it can be used properly for the purpose it is intended.

A sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs has been provided for the 5th plan. The annual break up is as follows:-

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
3-30	1.00	0.20	Nil	Nil	4.50

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Annexure-II
Statement-I

Outlay and expenditure -- Summary

State- Bihar

Rs. in lakhs

Sl. Head/Sub-head No.	Fourth Plan		Antici- pated expendr. during 1973-74.	Anticipated expenditure during the 4th plan.	Fifth plan outlays proposed			Annual plan for 1974-75		
	Approved Fourth plan outlay	Approved outlay for 1973-74.			Total	Capital outlay.	Foreign exchange	Total	Capital outlay	Foreign exchange
General Education.	3638.00	850.00	837.43	2789.54	11375.00	3322.82	-	900.00	342.79	

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
Outlay for Backward Areas

Annexure- II
Statement-II

States		Bihar				Rs. in lakhs							
Sl. No.	Name of backward Region.	Fourth Plan				Fifth plan outlay							
		Duthey	Liberty expn.	Agri. & allied programmes.	Medium Irriga- tion & Flood control.	Power exclud- ing ma- jor gene- ration & trunk transmiss- ion & dis- tribution.	Industry & Minerals	Trans- port & commu- nica- tions.	Education excluding technical education.	Water supply	Other social servi- ces.	Misce- llane- ous.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Hill Areas												
(a)	Chhotanagpur & S.P. Area.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil				3867.07	-	-	-	3867.07
2.	Other backward regions (specify)												
(a)	Special schemes for Tribals.	72.00	72.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for backward regions.		72.00	72.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total for all backward areas.		72.00	72.00	-	-	-	-	-	3867.07	-	-	-	3867.07

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Statement- III
Annexure- II

Programmes wise outlay and expenditure

State Bihar

Rs. in lakhs

No. of programme.	Fourth plan approved outlay.	Approved out lay for 1973-74.	Likely expan- diture 1973-74.	Likely expen- diture during 2nd plan.	Fifth plan total outlay.	Annual plan 1974-75 outlay.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(I) General Edn.						
Elementary Edn.	2529.53	709.81	709.49	2110.95	7813.00	552.10
Secondary Edn.	388.70	21.78	21.22	132.82	1765.00	143.60
University Edn.	507.48	75.81	69.33	365.46	1054.00	97.09
Higher Education Institutes.					55.00	4.75
Teachers' Training						
Elementary	54.47	5.10	4.10	11.22	125.00	14.00
Secondary	33.11	3.84	3.28	12.39	75.00	10.00
Social Education.	10.00	1.00	1.00	7.83	* 90.00	4.00
Other Educational.	272.46	30.66	27.05	126.76	346.00	50.21
Cultural Programme (including libraries)	42.25	2.00	1.85	22.09	72.00	22.55
Total Education	3838.00	850.00	837.43	2789.54	11375.00	900.00

* on Adult Education only.

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Annexure** (contd.)

Statement III

Programme wise outlay and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Bihar					
Name of programme	Fourth plan outlay	Outlay for 73-74.	Likely expn. 73-74.	Total expn. 4th plan.	Fifth plan total outlay.	Outlay for Annual plan 1974-75.
<u>Welfare of Backward Class.</u>						
<u>Scheduled Tribes.</u>						
a) Education.	72.00	2.50	2.50	38.00	* 816.81	* 95.22
<u>Scheduled Castes</u>						
a) Education.	N.F.	-	-	22.42	* 1113.69	* 264.55
<u>Other Backward Classes</u>						
a) Education	N.F.	-	-	-	N.F.	
Total (1 to 3)	72.00	2.50	2.50	60.42	1930.50	359.77

* Covers only Elementary Education.
Outlay for other minor sectors
not fixed.

Note:- N.F = Not fixed.

Physical programmes targets and achievements.

State- Bihar		Unit	1960-61 Level.	Fourth plan Target.	Fifth Fourth plan likely achie- vement.	Level expec- ted during 1973-74.	Fifth plan target	
Sl. Item No.							Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V. General Education Enrolment.								
(i) Class I-V as percentage of population in age-group 6-11.								
(a)	Boys	Number	30.10 (82.3)	6.98	5.46	35.56 (88.1)	42.32 (100%)	36.16 (88.26)
(b)	Girls.	-do-	9.94 (29.0)	8.05	3.06	13.00 (34.2)	19.80 (59.97)	13.40 (35.71)
(c)	Total	-do-	40.04 (55.9)	15.02	8.52	48.56 (62.2)	62.12 (75.00)	49.56 (62.86)
(ii) Class VI-VIII as percentage of population in age-group 11-14.								
(a)	Boys	Number	6.70 (32.8)	3.00	2.51	9.21 (34.7)	14.40 (60.0)	10.21 (44.6)
(b)	Girls.	-do-	1.21 (6.7)	1.13	0.49	1.70 (7.9)	4.46 (20.0)	2.30 (10.6)
(c)	Total	-do-	7.91 (19.7)	4.13	3.00	10.91 (24.3)	18.86 (40.0)	12.51 (27.6)
(iii) Classes IX-XI as percentage of population in age-group 14-17.								
(a)	Boys	Number	4.68 (24.9)	2.57	1.57	7.35 (35.74)	9.38 (41.3)	7.58 (36.14)
(b)	Girls.	-do-	0.44 (2.4)	0.38	0.31	1.00 (5.42)	1.63 (7.96)	1.07 (5.69)
(c)	Total	-do-	5.12 (13.8)	2.95	1.88	8.35 (21.42)	11.00 (25.5)	8.65 (21.75)

1	2	3	4	-2-	5	6	7	8	9
(i)	Output of Matriculates Higher Secondary per 10,000 of population.								
(a)	Boys	Number	534	Not fixed	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	-
(b)	Girls	-do-	72	-do-	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	-
(c)	Total	-do-	311	-do-	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	-
(v)	University/Collegiate enrolment total (Arts, Science Commerce)	(000) Number	75	35	34	2.10	24	2	
	Teachers								
	Percentage trained in								
(i)	Elementary Schools.	Percentage	82.9	15.0	6.0	88.8	100%	90%	
(ii)	Secondary Schools.	Percentage	55.3	40.0	40.5	85.8%	100%	96.5%	

State- Bihar

Annexure-III(A)

1	Enrolment (in lakhs)				Enrolment percentage of the age-group		
	1968-69 (Position)	1970-74 (As stated)	1975-79 (Likely position)	1975-79 (Target of add. enrol- ment for 5th plan.)	1968-69 (Position)	1970-74 (Likely position)	1975-79 (Target)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. <u>Class I-V.</u>							
Boys	30.10	35.56	42.82	6.76	82.87	88.1	100.00
Girls	9.34	13.00	19.80	6.80	29.00	34.2	50.00
Total	40.04	48.56	62.12	13.56	55.9	62.2	75.0
II. <u>Classes VI-VIII</u>							
Boys	6.70	9.21	14.40	5.19	32.8	40.7	60.0
Girls	1.21	0.70	4.46	2.76	6.7	7.9	20.0
Total	7.91	10.91	18.86	7.95	19.7	24.3	40.0
III. <u>Classes IX-XI</u>							
Boys	6.85	7.35	9.38	2.03	33.54	33.74	41.30
Girls	0.76	1.00	1.62	0.62	4.58	5.42	7.96
Total	7.61	8.55	11.00	2.65	25.56	21.42	25.55
IV. <u>Enrolment Part-time.</u>							
(A) Primary School (6-11)							
Boys	-	-	-	0.68	-	-	-
Girls	-	-	-	0.63	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	1.36	-	-	-
(B) Middle School (11-14)							
Boys	-	-	-	1.04	-	-	-
Girls	-	-	-	0.55	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	1.59	-	-	-

Annexure II(A) continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(C) Secondary Stage.							
Boys	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Girls	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
V. Collegiate Stage. (Age-group 17-23)							
(A) Enrolment (C/O's)							
(a) Arts, Science, Commerce and Law.	1.76	2.10	2.34	0.24	3.0	3.1	3.27
(b) Science Courses.	0.65	0.75	0.84	0.09	1.11	1.16	1.13
(c) Enrolment in Corres- pondence Courses.	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	0.07

State- Bihar

Planning Commission

	Total number of teachers				Number of trained teachers			
	1968-69 (position)	1973-74 (position)	1978-79 (Target)	1974-79 Addl. for 5th plan.	1968-69 (position)	1973-74 (Likely position)	1978-79 (Target)	1974-79 (Addl. for 5th plan)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I) <u>Primary School.</u>								
a) Man	71647	89734	116394	26660	59670	83000	114000	26660
b) Women	8600	9465	13315	3850	5160	7100	116000	3850
c) Total	80247	99199	129709	30510	64830	90100	230000 125600	30510
* d) Number of teacher (including for middle school) appointed under the special employment scheme.	-	9331	-	-	-	9331	-	-
II) <u>Middle School.</u>								
a) Man	36905	44233	58158	13925	29890	38644	52561	13925
b) Women	5127	6127	8127	2000	3620	5227	7227	2000
c) Total	42032	50360	66285	15925	33510	43871	59796	15925
III) <u>Secondary Schools.</u>								
a) Man	23693	25600	27900	2300	12250	25150	27400	2250
b) Women	2993	3400	3650	250	2450	2650	2900	250
c) Total	26686	29000	31550	2550	12805	21000	30300	2500

<u>I</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>IV) Post Secondary</u>								
(a) Men	-	-	900	900	-	-	-	-
(b) Women	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-
(c) Total	-	-	1000	1000	-	-	-	-
<u>V) University Stage</u>								
(a) Universities.	680	804	895	91	Not required		Not required	
(b) Arts, Science.	5578	7078	8283	1205	-do-		-do-	
(c) Commerce College.	190	190	195	5	-do-		-do-	
(d) Evening College.	-	100 [@]	130	30	-do-		-do-	
(e) Correspondence Course.	-	-	31	31	-do-		-do-	

* The number of teachers appointed under special employment programme may be indicated separately.

@ Estimated.

Annexure-II(C)

Planning Commission

I	1968-69 (position)	1973-74 (Likely position)	1978-79 (Target)	1974-79 Addl. for Fifth Plan.
2	3	4	5	
<u>(C) Institution.</u>				
(i) Primary Schools.	45643	48738	52520	3782
(ii) Middle Schools.	7639	9077	15077	6000
iii) High/Higher Secondary.	2413	2800	2980	180
<u>(D) Teacher Training.</u>				
(i) Training Schools.	86	95	95	-
(ii) Enrolment.	16497	16500	16500	-
iii) Output	13200	13500	15000	-
<u>II. Teacher Training College.</u>				
(i) Training College.	7	7	12	5
(ii) Enrolment.	1090	1090	1590	500
iii) Output	980	980	1380	400

State- Bihar

Planning Commission

Sub-head wise progress of expenditure in the Fourth Five Year Plan- Education.

Sl. No.	Sub-head	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1969-74	
		Outlay	Expenditure (Actual)	Outlay	Expenditure (Actual)	Outlay	Expenditure (Actual)	Outlay	Expenditure (Actual)	Outlay	Expenditure (Actual)	Outlay	Expenditure (Anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Elementary Edn.	97.22	86.44	286.26	242.55	484.00	464.70	609.83	607.77	709.81	709.49	2187.12	2110.95
2.	Secondary Edn.	48.43	12.43	58.02	31.53	47.25	29.35	39.96	38.19	21.78	21.32	215.44	132.82
3.	University Edn. (including Institutes of Higher Learning.	63.50	79.04	49.02	84.51	52.93	60.97	76.33	71.61	75.81	69.33	317.59	365.46
4.	Teachers Training												
a)	Elementary.	13.50	-	7.28	40.5	8.34	0.07	3.50	3.00	5.10	4.10	37.72	11.22
b)	Secondary.	7.50	1.41	5.47	1.80	3.52	3.20	2.70	2.70	3.84	3.28	23.03	12.39
5.	Social Education.	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	0.85	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	11.00	7.85
6.	Other Programmes.												
a)	Administration.	25.00	0.48	17.81	0.24	18.00	0.05	5.00	1.63	11.20	8.08	77.01	10.48
b)	Physical Edn. & Youth Welfare.	8.00	3.22	6.13	3.28	13.81	7.31	7.55	9.09	8.41	8.41	42.90	31.31
c)	Dev. of Languages.	28.85	16.95	17.00	21.69	19.90	24.19	9.52	9.57	9.51	9.23	84.78	81.63
d)	Miscellaneous.	-	-	-	0.79	-	0.54	5.67	0.67	1.54	1.34	7.21	3.34
	Cultural Programmes.	5.00	4.04	4.50	4.04	6.25	4.23	4.94	7.93	2.00	1.85	22.69	22.09
	Total General Edn.	300.00	206.01	453.49	395.48	655.00	595.46	768.00	755.16	850.00	837.43	3026.49	2789.54

Abstract of Annexure-IV

Sl. No.	1974-79		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Total	Capital	Total	Capital	Total	Capital	Total	Capital	Total	Capital	Total	Capital
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Elementary Edn.	7938.00	2240.36	566.10	205.57	1359.25	589.12	1516.41	426.90	2025.47	506.21	2470.77	512.56
2. Secondary Edn.	1840.00	420.00	153.30	50.30	328.35	97.05	403.95	104.05	466.55	89.55	487.85	79.05
3. University Edn.	1054.00	564.57	99.09	73.00	194.20	126.30	197.65	121.00	283.56	127.00	279.50	117.27
4. Institute of Higher Education.	35.00	13.02	4.75	1.21	8.90	4.36	8.70	4.00	6.43	1.74	6.22	1.71
5. Adult Education.	40.00	-	4.00	-	8.10	-	9.29	-	9.29	-	9.32	-
6. Educational Administration.	150.00	24.00	15.00	0.50	23.27	5.50	31.49	6.00	34.82	6.00	40.42	6.00
7. Physical Education.	110.00	70.00	15.00	11.55	25.50	20.95	24.10	17.50	23.09	15.44	22.31	3.50
8. Dev. of Languages.	61.00	26.25	9.90	6.08	12.80	6.31	13.00	5.65	12.75	5.13	12.55	3.08
9. Miscellaneous Sainik School Tilaiya & Juvenile Delinquency.	25.00	11.93	10.31	9.44	2.47	0.62	3.27	0.62	4.07	0.62	4.88	0.63
10. Cultural Edn. (including Libraries.)	122.00	65.14	22.55	8.70	22.86	14.89	24.06	14.20	27.87	16.17	24.66	12.18
Total General Edn.	11375.00	3436.27	900.00	366.35	1990.70	865.10	2231.92	699.92	2893.90	768.66	3358.48	736.04

Annexure-IV

State Bihar.

Fifth five year plan- General Education.

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	1974-79		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
		Total	Capital	Total	Capital	Total	Capital	Total	Capital	Total	Capital	Total	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<u>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</u>													
<u>A. Expansion Programme</u>													
<u>Appointment of Teachers</u>													
1.	Spill over cost on absorption of 13674 teachers.	1905.22	-	254.08	-	399.08	-	408.20	-	417.32	-	426.54	-
2.	for 6-11 age-group.	1119.97	-	1.13	-	36.29	-	165.86	-	360.85	-	555.84	-
3.	for 11-14 age-group.	864.78	-	10.56	-	57.60	-	152.70	-	265.02	-	378.90	-
4.	part-time teachers for age group 6-14.	338.80	-	16.80	-	42.16	-	67.52	-	94.48	-	117.84	-
5.	Special schemes for girls.	373.00	373.00	10.00	10.00	124.77	124.77	86.68	86.68	84.68	84.68	66.87	66.87
6.	Construction of class rooms @ 4000/- per class room in rural areas.	539.30	539.30	107.40	107.40	126.70	126.70	101.40	101.40	101.40	101.40	102.40	102.40
7.	Improvement of Urban area schools.	30.00	30.00	4.00	4.00	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.10	7.10	3.50	3.50
8.	Supply of teaching aids.	500.00	500.00	28.85	28.85	76.85	76.86	77.84	77.84	161.76	161.76	154.69	154.69
<u>B. Ancillary Services</u>													
9.	Mid day meals.	484.24	-	20.80	-	58.72	-	96.64	-	136.08	-	172.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	<u>Free Supply of Text Books.</u>												
	(a) Primary stage.	136.30	-	4.00	-	13.45	-	26.00	-	39.35	-	53.50	-
	(b) Middle stage.	90.60	-	4.80	-	10.40	-	16.30	-	24.80	-	34.30	-
11.	Free Supply of School Uniform.	71.40	-	2.90	-	8.40	-	13.90	-	19.40	-	26.80	-
12.	<u>Attendance Prizes.</u>												
	(a) For age-group 6-11.	21.90	-	2.10	-	4.20	-	4.20	-	4.20	-	7.20	-
	(b) For age-group 11-14.	9.43	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	1.43	-
	Total (B) Ancillary Services.	813.87	-	36.60	-	97.17	-	159.04	-	225.79	-	295.27	-
13.	Work experience in Elementary schools.	200.46	108.00	20.00	16.80	60.36	26.40	40.36	21.60	40.36	21.60	39.38	21.60
14.	Science Education.	100.00	100.00	15.00	15.00	27.00	27.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	18.00	18.00
15.	Establishment of community primary schools construction of buildings & hostels.	368.63	234.80	-	-	98.00	80.00	67.00	40.00	76.00	40.00	127.63	74.80
16.	Creation of 2348 U.P.Scholarships & raising the value of existing U.P.Scholarships.	32.97	-	-	-	4.71	-	9.42	-	9.42	-	9.42	-
17.	Training of teachers building construction, extension services and in-service training.	125.00	84.00	15.00	14.00	37.00	22.00	25.00	16.00	24.00	16.00	24.00	16.00
18.	Educational Technology.	6.10	4.26	1.06	0.72	1.25	0.89	1.25	0.88	1.25	0.87	1.29	0.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Parent Teacher Association.	1.00	-	0.05	-	0.24	-	0.24	-	0.24	-	0.25	-
20.	State Award for Teachers and Supervisory Staff.	0.50	-	0.05	-	0.11	-	0.11	-	0.11	-	0.12	-
21.	I.E.D.D.P. Darbhanga.	12.40	-	1.77	-	2.13	-	2.49	-	2.80	-	3.21	-
Total (C) Qualitative Improvement Programme:-		847.06	531.06	52.93	46.52	230.80	155.29	165.87	98.48	174.18	98.47	223.28	131.30
<u>D) OTHERS</u>													
	Administration of Elementary Education.	146.00	-	23.75	-	31.10	-	30.16	-	30.23	-	30.76	-
	Special schemes for Tribals- 80 Ashram Schools.	372.00	204.00	20.00	8.80	95.20	72.80	74.40	40.80	85.60	40.80	96.80	40.80
	Pre-Primary Education.	88.00	63.00	-	-	33.82	24.00	19.04	14.00	17.06	12.00	18.08	13.00
Total (D) Others:-		606.00	267.00	43.75	8.80	160.12	96.80	123.60	54.80	132.89	52.80	145.64	53.80
Total Elementary Education:-		7938.00	2240.36	566.10	205.57	1359.25	589.12	1516.41	426.90	2025.47	506.21	2470.77	512.56

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<u>SECONDARY EDUCATION</u>													
15. Improvement & Expansion of Govt. Secondary Schools.	150.00	84.00	25.00	17.00	34.30	19.00	31.90	18.00	31.50	17.00	27.30	13.00	
16. Establishment of New Govt. Secondary Schools.	120.00	30.00	15.00	1.00	21.00	5.00	27.00	9.00	29.00	9.00	26.00	6.00	
17. Development of Non-Govt. Secondary Schools.	730.00	137.00	65.00	13.00	140.00	31.00	163.00	38.00	181.50	27.00	180.50	28.00	
18. Qualitative Improvement of Teachers and Development of Teachers Training Colleges.	75.00	44.00	10.00	6.00	15.00	10.25	17.00	10.25	13.00	10.25	15.00	7.25	
19. Re-organisation of the Board of Secondary Edn.	73.00	29.00	5.00	4.00	13.50	11.50	20.00	7.50	17.00	3.00	17.50	3.00	
20. Improvement of Natarhat Schools.	25.00	19.00	4.00	3.00	5.25	4.00	5.25	4.00	5.25	4.00	5.25	4.00	
21. Talent Scholarships.	70.00	-	1.80	-	8.00	-	14.00	-	20.00	-	26.20	-	
22. Development of Audio Visual Education.	2.00	2.00	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.80	0.80
23. Dev. of Text Book Publishing Corporation.	20.00	-	10.00	-	4.00	-	4.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	
24. Establishment of State Council of Educational Research & Training & Research Innovation & Experiment.	35.00	20.00	4.00	1.00	8.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	7.00	4.00	
25. Special Scheme for Girls Education.	40.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	9.00	1.00	8.50	-	9.00	-	9.50	-	
26. Post Secondary Classes.	500.00	50.00	9.20	1.00	70.00	10.00	105.00	12.00	145.00	14.00	170.80	13.00	
Total:-	1840.00	420.00	153.30	50.30	328.35	97.05	408.95	104.05	466.55	89.55	487.85	79.05	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
- 320- 2													
<u>UNIVERSITY EDUCATION</u>													
37.	Spill over schemes & develop- ment of University campus.	230.12	230.12	36.00	36.00	55.10	55.10	49.00	49.00	49.00	49.00	41.02	41.02
38.	Development of Post-Graduate Teaching.	154.38	100.00	10.00	6.00	30.25	22.20	34.00	23.00	38.75	24.00	41.38	23.80
39.	Development of Research.	12.50	4.45	1.00	-	2.40	1.00	2.50	1.00	3.05	1.00	3.55	1.45
40.	Development of Colleges.	260.00	177.00	30.00	19.00	52.00	36.00	55.00	38.00	63.00	43.00	60.00	41.00
41.	Student Welfare Programmes.	53.00	53.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
42.	Strengthening of university administration.	25.00	-	2.00	-	2.45	-	6.15	-	6.85	-	7.55	-
43.	Grants to Tutorial Colleges for women.	10.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-
44.	Three years degree course.	147.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.00	-	75.00	-
45.	Correspondence Course.	5.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-
46.	Opening of New Government Colleges.	25.00	-	5.09	-	5.00	-	5.00	-	4.91	-	5.00	-
47.	Scholarships .	132.00	-	-	-	33.00	-	33.00	-	33.00	-	33.00	-
Total Elementary Education:-		1054.00	564.57	99.09	73.00	194.20	126.30	197.65	121.00	283.56	127.00	279.50	117.27

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<u>HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS</u>													
48. K.P. Jyotsna Research Institute.	5.00	2.00	1.00	-	1.55	1.00	1.55	1.00	0.55	-	0.35	-	
49. M.P. Research Institute, Dabhanga.	5.00	2.34	0.50	0.24	1.00	0.52	1.10	0.48	1.20	0.56	1.20	0.54	
50. Prabhu Research Institute, Vanshail.	6.00	3.25	1.00	0.58	1.50	0.93	1.50	0.92	1.00	0.41	1.00	0.41	
51. Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Arabic and Persian.	4.00	2.07	0.25	-	1.60	1.19	1.30	0.88	0.43	-	0.42		
52. A.N. Saha Institute of Social Studies.	9.00	1.88	1.00	0.02	2.09	0.52	2.00	0.49	2.00	0.45	2.00	0.40	
53. Development of Naya Nalanda Mahavihar.	6.00	1.48	1.00	0.37	1.25	0.20	1.25	0.23	1.25	0.32	1.25	0.36	
Total Institute of Higher Education.	35.00	13.02	4.75	1.21	8.90	4.36	8.70	4.00	6.43	1.74	6.22	1.71	
54. ADULT EDUCATION.	40.00	-	4.00	-	8.10	-	9.29	-	9.29	-	9.32	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<u>OTHERS</u>													
54. Sainik													
	55. Educational Administration.	150.00	24.00	15.00	0.50	28.27	5.50	31.49	6.00	34.82	6.00	40.42	6.00
	56. Physical Education.	110.00	70.00	15.00	11.55	25.50	20.95	24.10	17.50	23.09	16.44	22.31	3.56
	Total:-	260.00	94.00	30.00	12.05	53.77	26.45	55.59	23.50	57.91	22.44	62.73	9.56
<u>7. Development of Languages:-</u>													
	57. Rastrabhasha Parishad.	10.00	2.75	2.00	1.28	2.00	0.51	2.00	0.35	2.00	0.33	2.00	0.28
	58. Sanskrit Education.	25.00	16.00	4.00	3.50	5.00	3.50	5.00	3.50	5.50	7.50	5.50	2.00
	59. Arabic & Persian Education.	8.00	5.00	1.40	0.80	1.90	1.130	1.90	1.30	1.40	0.80	1.40	0.80
	60. Development of Hindi.	8.00	-	1.00	-	1.40	-	1.60	-	1.85	-	2.15	-
	61. Bihar Urdu Academy.	10.00	2.50	1.50	0.50	2.50	1.00	2.50	0.50	2.00	0.50	1.50	-
	Total:-	61.00	26.25	9.90	6.08	12.30	6.31	13.00	5.65	12.75	5.13	12.55	3.08
<u>Miscellaneous</u>													
	62. Sainik School Tilaiya.	20.00	11.75	9.31	9.26	1.47	0.62	2.27	0.62	3.07	0.62	3.88	0.63
	63. Juvenile Delinquency	5.00	0.18	1.00	0.18	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-
	Total:-	25.00	11.93	10.31	9.44	2.47	0.62	3.27	0.62	4.07	0.62	4.88	0.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	<u>CULTURAL PROGRAMMES</u>												
64.	Library.	50.00	23.99	5.00	2.39	8.59	6.01	10.97	6.02	12.71	5.77	12.73	3.80
65.	Archaeology & Musium.	30.00	20.95	4.00	2.95	6.25	4.00	6.25	4.00	8.25	6.00	5.25	4.00
66.	Archives.	4.00	0.96	0.50	0.01	1.52	0.94	0.64	0.01	0.66	-	0.68	-
67.	Grants to cultural organisation.	20.00	15.00	8.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
68.	Bhartiya Nirtya Kala Mandir, Patna & Ranchi.	5.00	3.15	0.50	0.20	1.00	0.62	1.00	0.62	1.25	0.86	1.25	0.85
69.	Patna School of Arts.	3.00	2.09	0.25	0.15	0.50	0.32	0.75	0.55	0.75	0.54	0.75	0.53
70.	Arts and Literatures.	5.50	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.25	-	1.25	-	1.00	-
71.	Rangashala.	4.50	-	3.30	-	1.00	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Cultural:-	122.00	66.14	22.55	8.70	22.86	14.89	24.06	14.20	27.87	16.17	24.66	12.18
	Grand Total General Edu.	11375.00	3436.27	900.00	366.35	1990.70	865.10	2231.92	699.92	2893.90	768.86	3358.48	736.04

Annexure-V

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

State Bihar

Man Power Requirement in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Sectors	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Elementary	8900	14506	14506	15173	13697	66782
Secondary	800	800	800	800	1082	4232
University	73	95	75	1250	7	1500
Others	150	160	155	155	206	826
Adhoc	3372	8132	6560	7276	6994	32334
Total:-	13295 13295	23693	22096	24654	21936	105674

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
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DOC. No.....
Date.....

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