

DEEP

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CONTENTS

1. Gujarat at a glance
2. Map of Gujarat.
3. Primary Education in Gujarat 01 - 15
4. Map of Banaskantha District
5. Banaskantha : Profile and Background 01 - 07
6. Draft outline for DPEP Plan B.K. Dist. 08 - 14
7. Map of Panchmahal District
8. General Profile of Panchmahal Dist. 15 - 17
9. At a Glance : (PMS District)
 - (1) Details of School
 - (2) Details of pre primary school
 - (3) Details of Primary school
10. Map of Dangs District
11. Senerio of Dangs District 18 - 19
12. Resume Brief on activities of D.P.E.P. undertaken till Date by the Govt. of Gujarat 01 - 07
13. Appendixs No. 1 to 6

TOTAL

100
TOTAL
NO. OF
NO. OF
TOTAL

TOTAL
MALE
FEMALE

(A) 50 POPULATION

TOTAL
MALE
FEMALE

% AGAINST TOTAL POPULATION

TOTAL
MALE
FEMALE

(B) S. I. POPULATION

TOTAL
MALE
FEMALE

% AGAINST TOTAL POPULATION

TOTAL
MALE
FEMALE

THE DENSITY OF POPULATION
(PER SQ. K.M.)
SEX RATIO (1000 FEMALES PER
1000 MALES)

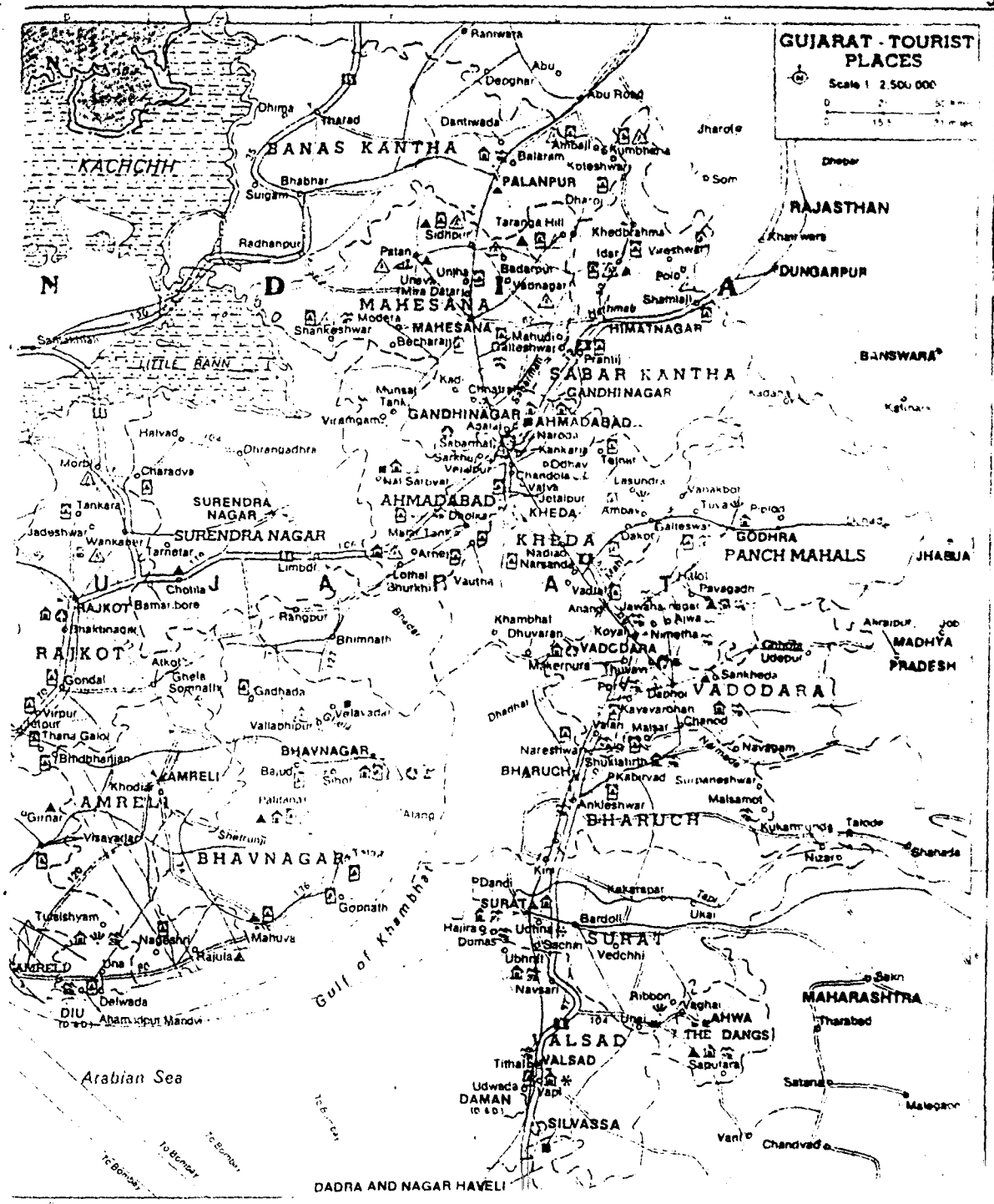
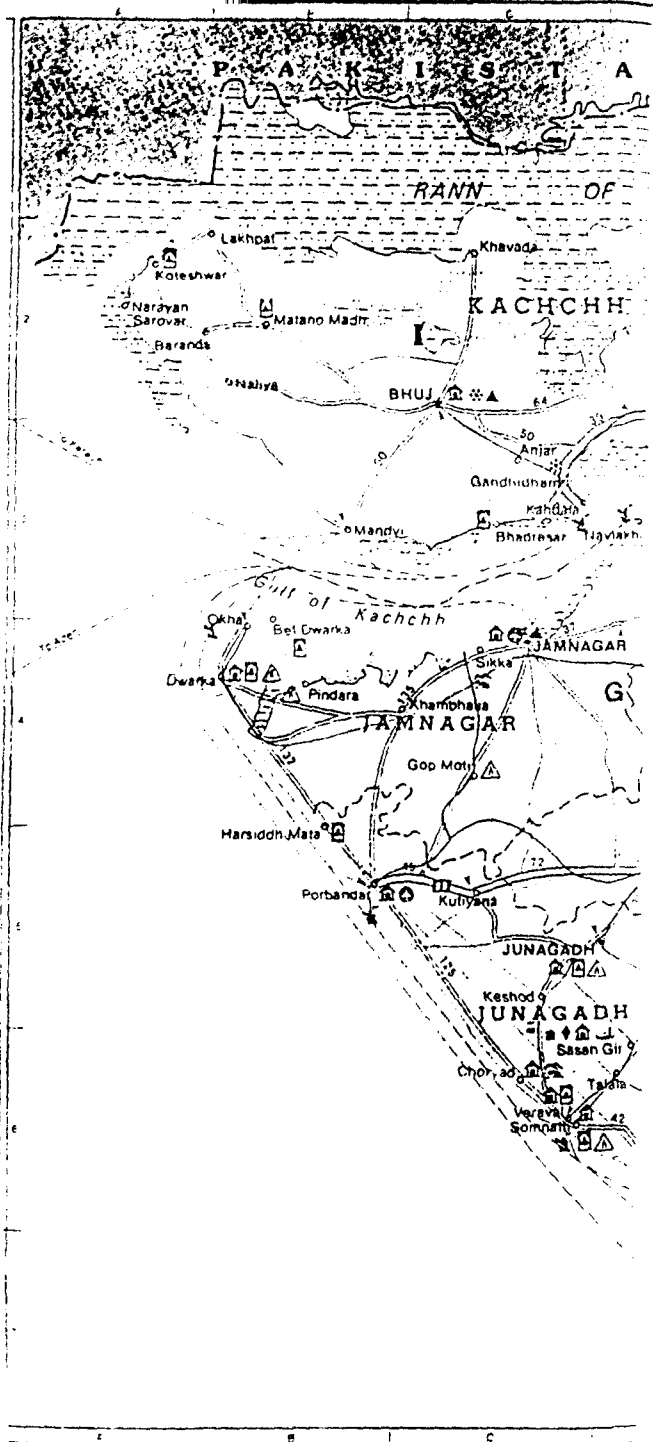
GROWTH RATE OF DECADE

EFFECTIVE LITERACY RATE (1981)

TOTAL
MALE
FEMALE

TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
% AGAINST TOTAL POPULATION
TOTAL URBAN POPULATION
% AGAINST TOTAL POPULATION

TOTAL
%
TOTAL
%



3

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRICTWISE INSTITUTION, ENROLMENT & TEACHERS :

Sl.No.	Name of the District.	No.of the Inst.	Total no.of pupils.	No.of Teachers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Ahmedabad	2504	952670	19687
2.	Amreli	817	240572	5607
3.	Kutch	1372	223802	5249
4.	Kheda	2986	616736	15462
5.	Gandhinagar	274	84289	1937
6.	Jamnagar	1222	299510	6516
7.	Junagadh	1610	455055	10457
8.	Dangs	386	36544	1035
9.	Panchmahals	3241	548854	13058
10.	Banaskantha	1966	364719	8345
11.	Bharuch	1573	275796	7268
12.	Bhavnagar	1466	412032	9195
13.	Meshana	1917	527139	12576
14.	Rajkot	1977	482285	11589
15.	Vadodara	2581	504488	12397
16.	Valsad	1755	380578	9191
17.	Sabarkantha	2423	353481	9295
18.	Surat	238	658657	14369
19.	Surendranagar	899	225089	4949
TOTAL(GUJARAT) :		33327.	7642296	178182.

NHT-1

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN GUJARAT

A. Trend in Literacy Rates

At the beginning of the present century, i.e. in 1901, 7.93 percent of the population of Gujarat was literate. The programmes of literacy till 1931 was very low. Only 11.98 percent of the total population of the state was returned as literate in 1931. The progress thereafter, was somewhat faster. Literacy rates in Gujarat from 1901 to 1991 are presented below in Table.

Literacy Rates in Gujarat (1901 to 1991)

Sr.No.	Censuses Year	Literacy Rate (percent)
1.	1901	7.93
2.	1911	9.12
3.	1921	10.85
4.	1931	11.98
5.	1941 E	16.83
6.	1951	21.69
7.	1961	30.45
8.	1971	35.79
9.	1981	43.70
10.	1991	51.17

E : Estimated

The above table reveals that, between 1931 and 1951, the literacy rate has increased by about 10 percentage points reaching to 21.69 percent in 1951. After independence, there has been a remarkable progress in literacy in the State. In 1951, the State alongwith the country ushered into an era of all round planned economic development. As set out in the directive principles of State policy in constitution to endeavour for providing free and compulsory education to all the children till they complete 14 years of age, the Government has given great importance to the development of primary education. As a result of

implementation of various programmes of education, the literacy rate has increased from 11.17 percent in 1951 to 61.23 percent in 1991. In absolute terms the number of literates has increased from 35.23 lakhs in 1951 to 62.8 lakhs in 1961, 95.6 lakhs in 1971, 1.49 crores in 1981.

B. Sexwise Literacy Rates & No. of Literates

At the beginning of the present century, the female literacy was very low. Only one out of every hundred females was able to read and write. The position of male literacy was however, 14.5 percent being literates among them in 1901. Till 1931, the progress of female literacy was relatively slow, which is evident from the fact that from 1901 to 1931 the literacy rate for males increased from 14.5 percent in 1901 to 18.6 percent in 1931. The progress thereafter was, however, somewhat faster. The details on sex-wise number of literates and literacy rates are presented in Table.

Progress of Literacy by Sex (1991) in Gujarat

Census Year	Number of Literates (in Lakh)		Literacy Rate (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1901	6.76	0.45	14.52	1.01
1911	8.05	0.89	15.98	1.88
1921	9.42	1.62	18.00	3.28
1931	11.56	2.21	18.59	3.28
1941	18.34	6.17	24.38	8.37
1951	25.13	10.14	30.17	12.79
1961	43.73	19.10	41.13	19.10
1971	63.64	31.91	46.11	24.75
1981	95.55	53.41	54.41	32.30
1991	130.25	81.06	73.12	48.64

E : estimated Source : Census of India

It is observed from the above table that during the period from 1931 to 1951, there was a significant rise in the female literacy, resulting in an increase in the proportion of the female literates from 3.96 percent in 1931 to 12.79 percent in 1951. This progressive trend in the female literacy continued during the era of planning in the State and literacy rates for males and females have significantly increased during the period of 40 years i.e. from 1951 to 1991. During this period while the male literacy rate increased from 30.17 percent in 1951 to 61.03 percent in 1991, the female literacy rate has increased from 12.8 percent in 1951 to 40.62 percent in 1991.

C : Area wise Literacy Rates

The literacy rate in the rural and the urban areas of the State has increased significantly both in respect of males and females during 1961-91, which can be seen from the information presented in the following :

Area-wise census Year	Literacy Rates state		Literacy Rate (Percentage)	
	rural urban	Persons	Male	Female
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1961	State	30.45	41.13	19.10
	Rural	24.09	34.51	13.19
	Urban	48.77	59.60	36.69
1971	State	35.79	46.11	24.75
	Rural	28.33	38.92	17.19
	Urban	54.90	63.96	44.78
1981	State	43.70	54.44	32.30
	Rural	36.00	47.85	24.06
	Urban	60.71	68.62	51.11
1991	State	61.17	61.03	40.62
	Rural	44.02	55.36	32.06
	Urban	74.75	71.55	57.25

Source : Census of India Report.

It is observed from the above table that the literacy rate in the rural areas of the State has increased from 24.09 percent in 1961 to 44.02 percent in 1991, whereas it has increased from 34.51 to 55.36 percent in respect of males and from 17.19 to 32.06 percent in respect of females in the rural areas during the period.

In the urban areas of the State, the literacy rate has increased from 48.77 to 64.75 percent during 1961-91. The male and female literacy rates in the urban areas have increased from 59.6 to 71.55 percent and 36.69 to 57.25 percent respectively during 1961-91.

This also shows that there is wide gap between rural and urban literacy rates. The rural literacy rate is 44.02 percent as against literacy rate of urban is 64.75 percent. While the female literacy rate of rural area is 32.06 percent against of urban area is 57.25 percent.

D : Intra-District Literacy Rates

The literacy rates of the districts of Banaskantha with 31.46 percent, Panchmahals with 35.33 percent, Dangs with 37.14 percent, Kachchh with 43.31 percent, Surendranagar with 45.28 and Sabarkantha with 49.49 percent are lagging for behind the State Literacy rate of 51.17 percent. The literacy rates of the districts of Ahmedabad with 61.70 percent, Gandhinagar with 73.39 percent, Rajkot with 56.47 percent, Vadodara with 54.02 percent, Surat with 53.89 percent have higher literacy rates than the state literacy rate.

Also, the female literacy rate of Banaskantha is as low as 18.06 percent is notable. The districtwise literacy rates are depicted in the following table.

Literacy rates of Gujarat as per 1991 census.

Sr.No.	Name of Districts	Male	Female	Total
1.	Jamnagar	50.79	40.13	49.70
2.	Rajkot	54.54	47.93	56.47
3.	Surendranagar	55.98	33.67	45.28
4.	Bhavnagar	57.57	36.35	47.33
5.	Amreli	58.99	40.80	49.98
6.	Junagadh	60.82	40.45	50.85
7.	Kutch	52.56	33.71	43.31
8.	Banaskantha	43.94	18.06	31.46
9.	Sabarkantha	62.28	36.24	49.49
10.	Mehsana	65.50	43.42	54.74
11.	Gandhinagar	78.23	68.10	73.39
12.	Ahmedabad	69.81	52.67	61.70
13.	Kheda	67.77	42.22	55.53
14.	Panchmahals	48.07	21.94	35.33
15.	Vadodara	63.09	44.09	54.02
16.	Bharuch	61.49	41.46	51.83
17.	Surat	61.06	45.94	53.89
18.	Valsad	62.33	46.41	54.54
19.	Dang	46.60	27.51	37.14
G U J A R A T :-		61.03	40.62	51.17

Government Policies & Programmes :

National Policy on Education - 1986 framed by Government of India, envisages the new trust in elementary education, which comprises two aspect viz;

- (i) Universal Enrolment and universal retention of children upto 14 years of age.
- (ii) A substantial improvement in the quality of education.

The State Five Year Plans also emphasised on the following two areas.

- (i) Universal Elementary Education (UEE)
- (ii) Vocationalisation of Education.

Elementary Education and Adult Education have been given special emphasis and included in the Minimum Need Programme. They have been accorded the highest priority and included in the revised Twenty Point Programme also.

The schemes of special incentives to parents of primitive groups financial assistance to SC/ST/OB students and coaching to weak students are continued.

Progress under Primary Education :

The total enrolment in primary schools has increased from 42.58 lakhs in 1975-76 to 74.66 lakhs in 1993-94. The enrolment among boys has increased from 26.21 lakhs to 43.00 lakhs and that among girls has increased from 16.37 lakhs to 31.66 lakhs during the same period. The yearwise and sex-wise details on enrolment from 1960-61 are presented in the following table.

Enrolment in Primary Schools (1960-61 to 1993-94)

Year	Enrolment (1000)		Total
	Boys	Girls	
1.	2.	3.	4.
1960-61	1460	787	2247
1965-66	1894	1079	2971
1970-71	2159	1279	3438
1975-76	2621	1637	4258
1977-78	2807	1744	4551
1978-79	2858	1872	4730
1979-80	2996	1998	4994
1980-81	3046	2060	5104
1981-82	3134	2090	5224
1982-83	3189	2227	5416
1983-84	3262	2314	5576
1984-85	3364	2385	5749
1985-86	3513	2556	6069
1986-87	3531	2585	6116
1987-88	3630	2657	6287
1988-89	3772	2842	6614
1989-90	3887	2892	6779
1990-91	4026	2963	6989
1991-92	4107	3014	7121
1992-93	4191	3067	7248
1993-94	4300	3166	7466

Progress in Primary Schools and Teachers (1960-61 to 1993-94)

Year	Primary Schools	Teachers ('000)	* Pupil-Teach. Ratio (Enrolment/Teachers)
1960-61	18512	59	38.08
1965-66	20242	78	38.09
1970-71	21355	93	36.97
1975-76	22330	110	38.71
1976-77	22566	111	40.03
1977-78	22802	114	39.92
1978-79	23640	122	38.77
1979-80	24558	127	39.32
1980-81	25074	130	39.26
1981-82	25495	132	39.58
1982-83	25953	134	40.42
1983-84	26662	136	41.00
1984-85	27087	144	39.92
1985-86	27300	152	39.93
1986-87	28725	154	39.71
1987-88	29652	159	39.62
1988-89	29873	163	40.53
1989-90	30804	165	41.12
1990-91	31279	168	41.60
1991-92	31782	172	41.39
1992-93	32227	173	41.88
1993-94	32952	177	42.15

Qualitative aspect of Primary Education

Good school building with good environment is one of the basic infrastructure requirements to improve the quality of education. Necessary efforts in this direction have already been made through the plan programmes and the programme known as "Operation Blackboard" during the VII plan of the State which covers provision of the items like blackboard, charts, drinking water facility etc. Under the New Educational Policy, much stress has been laid on qualitative improvement alongwith the qualitative improvement of primary education. Various Suggestions, in this regard, have been made in the policy, out of which, the important three suggestions are :

1. To provide good facility of school buildings.
2. To accomodate single class in one room, and
3. To provide one teacher for one class.
4. At least two class-rooms & two teachers & one of them is the female teacher.

At present, the school building facility in the State is not satisfactory and in particular, it is more so in the rural areas as compared to urban areas. The data on number of rooms by types of number of classes are given in the following table.

Welfare of Teachers :

The trained Primary Teachers are given the pay scale of Rs.1200-2040 and plus allowances as per existing rules & regulations of the State Govt. from time to time. Teachers are given HRA/CLA, medical allowances, dearness allowances etc. at village level also. Facilities of LTC & Home Town are also available to the teachers. There is also provision of selection grade after 12 years in the next higher pay scale. The benefits of pension, gratuity & group insurance are also availed. A service to the dependent in case in case of death of teacher while in-service is given. There is also provision of teachers quarters for lady teachers in specified areas.

Teachers associations are also recognised to represent their problems. There is also provision of direct payment for teachers of private aided schools. Under the auspices of the National Foundation for Teacher's Welfare, financial assistance is provided for the following tasks.

1. Construction of Chikshal sadan.
2. Medical reimbursement to teachers suffering from serious ailments.

3. Gratuitous relief in cases of serious accidents.

This fund is collected mainly on the 5th September, celebrated as Teachers Day in the memory of Dr. Radhakrishna, an eminent educationist. The best teachers are also awarded the National Awards & State Awards for their unique & remarkable performance in the field of education.

Teachers Training

The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 declared the determination of the Central & State Government to 'over haul' the system of teacher education. The existing standards of teacher education are so low that more incremented charges or patchwork reforms will not suffice.

The District Institute of Education & Training (DIET) will be a centre well equipped in human & physical resources to support, strengthen & raise the educational climate of the whole district. The functions of DIET are as follows :

1. Pre-service & in-service education of elementary school teachers.
2. Provision of resource support, including induction level & continuing education of instructors & supervisors for non-formal & adult education.
3. Planning & Management support for District Board of Education, Educational Institutions & school complexes.
4. Action research & experimentation work.
5. Serving as evaluation center for primary & Upper Primary Schools as well as non-formal & Adult Education programmes.
6. Resource & learning centre for teachers & instructions.

7. Educational technology & computer education support at the district level.

At the State level, State Council of Educational Research & Training (SCERT) co-ordinates the functioning of DIETs. All Districts have the facility of DIETs.

Grant-in-aid to the Primary Schools:

The State Government sanctions 100% grants for Primary Education to District Education Committees under District Panchayats.

The State Government has recently raised the rate from 65% to 80% of approved expenditure on Primary Education for payment of grant-in-aid to authorised Municipal School Boards under Municipal Corporations w.e.f. 1-4-90.

The State Government has also slightly increased the rate to 95% of approved expenditure on primary education as grant-in-aid to authorised Municipal School Boards of Municipalities from 1-4-90, which was previously 90%. The rate of grant-in-aid depends on the recovery of education - cess collected by local bodies..

There is also provision for grant-in-aid to private aided institutions sanctioned after 1977. No Grant-in-aid is paid to private institutions sanctioned after 1977. No grant-in-aid is paid to private institutions sanctioned after 1977. The grant-in-aid is given on deficit basis on salary expenditure against the income of fees received. The rate of the deficit grant is 95% for rural areas, while in urban areas it is paid at the rate of 85% to the managements of private aided institutions recognized upto 1977.

Establishment of Primary Education :

The Directorate of Primary and Adult Education came into existence with effect from 9th October 1978 and later on the Director of Adult Education was separated on 31st December 1987. Directorate of Primary Education deals with primary education according to rules and regulations as laid down in the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1949. The Directorate of Primary Education also deals with pre-Primary Education, Training Programmes for primary Teachers, Ashram Schools, Improvement of Primary Education, Administrative organisation as well as Direction and Administration.

As per the Directive Principles 45 of the constitution of India, children upto 14 years have to be provided free and compulsory primary education. Since 1964, Primary Education has been made free and compulsory in the state. District Primary Education committies under District Panchayats are the administrative authorities for the Primary Education at district level. Disdtrict Primary Education Officer (DPEO) is the Secretary of the Committee. The DPEO has also been given assistance of Dy.DPEO to monitor the implementation of the plan schemes. The State Government sanctions 100% salary grants for Primary Education to District Panchayats and also provides datum capitation grant of Rs.3.00 per student. In Urban Areas, authorised Municipal School Boards administers Primary Education, with the help of Administrative Officers.

464 Education Inspectors (Education) called as "Nirikshak" are engaged in the inspection work of primary schools. 184 Education Inspectors (Administration) for each taluka have been

appointed for the administration of primary education in the taluka. To increase enrolment in schools and to encourage pupils to attend the schools, 184 Education Inspectors (Presence) have been appointed. Thus, 832 Education Inspectors are engaged in the Primary Education field in the State. To increase girls enrolment in tribal area, seven lady Education inspectors have been appointed.

The personnel associated with the establishment of Directorate of Primary Education is depicted as under as on 1989-90.

A. Gujarat Education Services Class - I

1. Directorate	4
2. Subordinate Offices	9
3. District Offices	17

	30

B. Gujarat Education Service Class - II

1. Directorate	7
2. Subordinate Offices	18
3. District Offices	20
4. PTC College - Principal	24

	69

C. Gujarat Education Services Class - III

1. Directorate	56
2. Subordinate Offices	20
3. PTC Colleges - Teachers	331
4. Clerical Cadre	119

	526

D. Class - IV

	209

Grand Total - A to D

	834
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The National pattern for Primary Education is for Std.I to V and Upper Primary Education in for Std-VI to VIII while the

existing pattern of primary education in Gujarat State is of seven years (Std I-VII) which comprises four years of Primary (Std. I-IV) and three years of Upper Primary (Std. V-VII) stages. The relevant age-group are 6-10 years, 11-13 years.

The norm of primary schooling facilities is school should be within the habitation or nearby at the easily walkable distance. National norm for this is of 1 k.m. for Primary Schools, while for the Upper Primary it is of three kms. Recently, Fifth All India Educational Survey was conducted during 1986-87 organised by NCERT, New Delhi. This survey reveals that out of 24390 habitations in the rural areas of the State, 22060 habitations (90.48%) have primary schools within the habitations, 740 habitations (3.05%) and 857 habitations (3.51%) have the Primary education facilities upto 0.5 and 0.6 to 1 km. of distance respectively. Thus, 23670 habitations (97.05%) having population coverage of 2,68,59,422 (99.45%) are served with the primary schooling facilities.

As on 30.9.94 (1994-95), the number of schools is 33,327 (provisioinal) comprising 19,050 middle schools * 14,277 primary schools. In these schools, the total number of teachers are 1.79 lakhs, which includes 0.79 lakhs female teachers & 1.00 lakh male teachers. The total enrolment is 76.42 lakh students which includes 32.40 lakhs girls enrolment & 44.02 lakhs boys enrolment. The teacher - pupil ratio is 42.74.

This shows the 79.47% increase in total enrolment & 97.89% increase in girls enrolment over the base year 1975-76. The total expenditure per school is around Rs.2.59 lakhs. The expenditure

per pupil is arround Rs.1137/-.The yearwise expenditure per pupil is as follows.

Year	Rs.
1960-61	33
1970-71	71
1980-81	217
1985-86	373
1990-91	564
1994-95	1137

While the constitution came into force in 1950 after independence in 1947, the goals were to be achieved within 10 years, but it could not be achieved due to socio-economic problems. The tremendous efforts were made by expanding the educational facilities particularly in rural areas by planned efforts, to attract more children to the school and retaining them in the schools by persuasion rather than litigation. The trained teachers have been appointed in the schools as well as techniques of inspection and supervision have been improved. More over various steps have also been taken for the expansion of educational system in the state. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 and programme of Action (POA) 1992 have been introduced as a land mark in the development of education.

The ratio of classroom per teacher is 0.66. The State Government has considered the requirement of a class room per teacher as an ideal. Taking this into consideration there is shortage of 35168 rooms in the state as on June-94. The State Government has prepared the Action Plan to meet with the requirement. All single teacher's schools having enrolment more

than 35 have been converted into two teachers.

The emphasis has also been made to provide necessary facilities viz., Black Board, maps charts, chalks etc., to teachers, students and schols. The vigorous efforts have been made through Annual development plan, minimum needs programme (MNP) Border Area Development Programme (BADP) Centrally sponsored schemes like RLEGP Scheme for construction of class-rooms etc. to provide elementary education more effective. The schools are madefully equipped with teaching aids under the scheme of Operation Black Board (OB) which is sponsored by Central Government. Thus the qualitative aspects has been extremely emphasised in elementary education. In the first phase of OB, 4769 schools of 61 blocks & 7 municipal areas were covered.

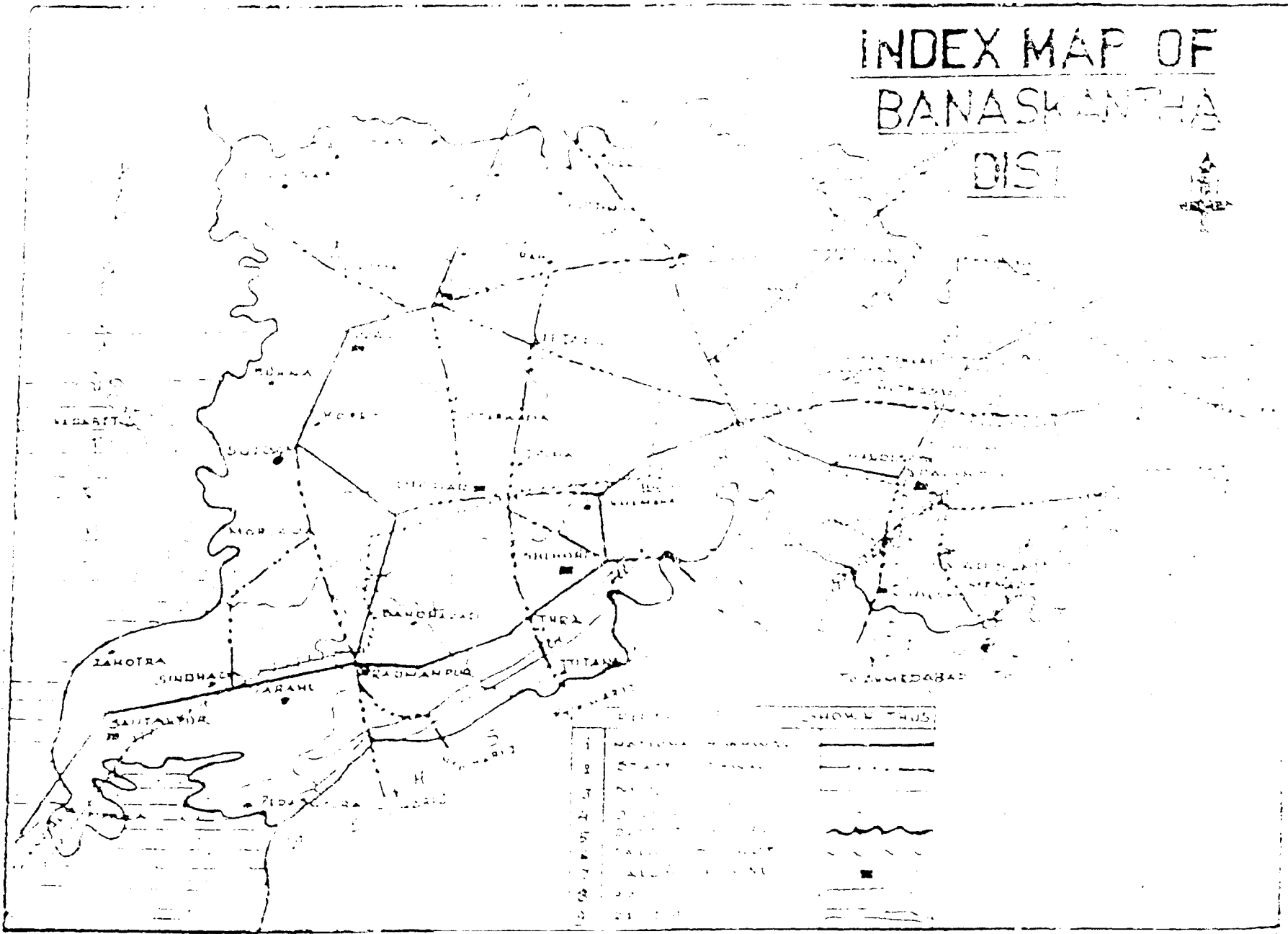
In the second phase of OB, 445 schools of 22 municipal school boards have been covered for urban area.

In the third phase of OB, 7179 schools of 123 blocks have been covered for rural area.

For improvement of enrolment position of weaker sections of the societies i.e. SC, ST, SEBC and girls various kinds of incentives like free supply of school text books, and School Uniforms in Tribal areas are provided. Financial Assistance to talented Girls students are also given on merit. The parents of pupils from primitive groups are given special incentive in the form of food grains. Mid-day meal with nutrition is introduced in the state.

The State Government has also decided to teach English from Standard V on voluntary basis, for which teachers were imparted training in the subject.

INDEX MAP OF BANASKANTHA DIST



SYMBOLS		SHOWS THIS	
1	NATIONAL HIGHWAYS	—————	
2	STATE HIGHWAYS	- - - - -	
3	RAILWAYS	—+—+—+—	
4	DISTRICT BOUNDARIES	—————	
5	TALUK BOUNDARIES	- - - - -	
6	RIVERS	~~~~~	
7	FORESTS	■	

NHT-3

BANASKANTHA : PROFILE AND BACKGROUND

Banaskantha district is divided into eleven talukas and has 1374 villages, six of which are uninhabited. There are seven towns in the district. The district is spread over an area of 12703 km² located between 23° 33' and 24° 45' N latitudes, and between 71° 03' and 73° 02' E longitudes. It is bounded on the north by the state of Rajasthan and on the west by the Penn of Kutch. Sabarkantha and Mehsana Districts of Gujarat are situated to the east and south of the district, respectively. Palanpur is the district head quarters. The district derives its name from the main river in the area, the Banas. Banaskantha is the third largest district in the state occupying 2.5 percent of the land area, but has only 5.2 percent of the state's population.

Danta taluka and parts of Palanpur and Dhanera talukas in the north are hilly areas, inhabited by scheduled tribes. The western parts (Santalpur and Vav) are desert/semi-desert types. Tharad and Radhanpur talukas are drought-prone, rainfed areas. Deodhar, Kankrej and Dhanera have marginal irrigation facilities. The rest of the district (Deesa, Vadgam and a major portion of Palanpur) is an agricultural area, parts of which are covered by ten irrigation reservoirs. The main crops include sorghum, maize, bajra, wheat, mustard, cumin and psyllium in Palanpur and Deesa; castor and cotton in these two talukas and Kankrej, Dhanera and Deodhar. Maize is an important crop in Danta and Deesa is well known for potatoes and other vegetables. Dairying is another widely popular occupation. The district is considered industrially backward may be due to very weak infrastructure development.

Diamond polishing is a major industry in Palanpur taluka and quarrying is undertaken in Danta. Santalpur taluka is a salt production centre.

The average annual rainfall is about 430 mm. and the average number of rainy days is 25 per year. The latest available land utilization pattern (1971-1992) is presented in Table 1

Table 1 : Land utilization pattern (1991-1992)

Type of use	Area in km ²	%
Forest area	1494	12.12
Uncultivable land	353	2.86
Non-agricultural use	688	5.58
Culturable waste	251	2.04
Pasture	696	5.65
Cultivable land	8845	71.75
Area under cultivation	8130	
Multiple cropping area	2560	
Total	12327	

Danta and parts of Palanpur have significant tribal populations. Scheduled castes are found in all parts of the district. Dominant communities include Jains, Brahmins, Patels and some artisan castes. The dry, drought-prone western parts are dominated by the 'socially and economically backward' Koli Bhakurs. The main festivals are Holi, Diwali and Raksha bandhan and Mahavir Javanti. Ambaji is an important pilgrimage centre. The district has many other centres of religious importance.

The population and literacy statistics (1991) are presented in Table 2. Female literacy levels are very low (about 18 per cent) and compare unfavourably with the state average of 40.62

percent. Male literacy levels of 43.94 per cent are much lower than the state average of 61.03 per cent. In fact, Banaskantha has the dubious distinction of having the lowest female and male literacy rates among all the 19 districts of Gujarat.

Table 2 : Population and literacy, Banaskantha (1991)

Taluka	Population		Literate		Percent Literate	
	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total
Palanpur	192818	397437	59249	174538	30.73%	43.92%
Vadgam	85807	173640	28016	81768	32.65%	47.09%
Deesa	170003	352040	27915	103533	16.42%	29.41%
Kankrej	91378	189675	12309	49771	13.47%	26.24%
Redhanpur	45251	94669	9377	32353	20.72%	34.17%
Santalpur	41251	86369	5243	21828	12.71%	25.27%
Deodhar	90655	190077	10731	48184	11.84%	25.35%
Vav	76220	159246	6120	36450	8.03%	22.89%
Tharad	94655	196289	7920	45083	8.24%	22.97%
Dhanera	92072	191633	9874	46326	10.72%	24.17%
Danta	63398	131476	11811	40493	18.63%	30.80%
Total :	1043508	2162578	188447	680327	18.06%	31.46%

Educational statistics of Banaskantha at a glance (1994-1995)

1. a)	Number of primary schools:	1945
	Run by district panchayat	1962
	Class 1 to 4 schools	902
	Class 1 to 7 schools	943
	b) Pay-centre schools	200
2.	Number of ashram shalas	34
	For scheduled castes	4
	For Scheduled tribes	16
	For socially-economically backward castes	9
	For nomadic castes	2
	Central ashram shalas for tribals	3
3.	Private schools	49
4.	Number of teachers (panchayat schools)	7504
5.	Number of teachers (private schools)	318
6.	Total enrolment (1994-95) in panchayat schools :	
	Boys	: 2,13,478
	Girls	: 1,10,814
	Total	: 3,24,292
7.	Number of primary teacher training institutions :	3
	For Boys	: 2
	For Girls	: 1
8.	Secondary schools	: 198
	Private	: 94
	Government	: 6
	Basic secondary	: 45
	Basic higher-secondary	: 45
	Basic-secondary & higher secondary	: 3
	Vocational Secondary	: 5
9.	B. Ed. Colleges	: 1
10.	Degree colleges	: 5
11.	Polytechnics	: 1
12.	Technical high schools	: 1
13.	Industrial training institutions	: 5
14.	Gram vidyapith (Rural colleges)	: 5
15.	Agricultural Universities	: 1
16.	District Institute of Edu.& Training.	: 1
17.	Pre-primary, educational training college for girls.	: 1

Taluka-wise number of teachers (district panchayat schools)
31 August 1975.

	As per set-up (less 5% cut)	Sanctioned	Filled	Women teachers	(%)
Vadgam	803	735	719	161	22.4
Danta	635	639	625	137	21.9
Palanpur	1359	1354	1308	340	26.0
Deesa	1252	1121	1098	409	37.2
Dhanera	680	570	547	129	34.6
Tharad	750	624	579	126	21.8
Vav	628	563	518	74	14.3
Deodhar	739	645	627	147	23.4
Kankrej	750	727	724	193	26.7
Radhanpur	386	381	374	95	25.4
Santalpur	332	312	279	60	21.5
Total	8314	7671	7398	1931	26.1
Vacant %					

Educational issues and problems of the district

During pre-independence times, Banaskantha was fragmented into many princely states and estates. Unfortunately, mass education was not an important priority. At the time of independence, there were very few primary schools in the then Banaskantha district (which comprised the present district without Radhanpur and Santalpur talukas, but included parts of Sirohi district which were later transferred to Rajasthan). Serious efforts to expand schooling were initiated in 1953 with the introduction of three schemes : (a) single teacher schools for villages with population of over 500; (b) clustering of small villages for a centrally located school and (c) peripatetic teachers, under which a teacher covered one village in the morning and another in the evening. By 1953, there were 511 primary schools and by 1961, two years before the panchayat system took over, 91.24 percent of the villages had access to primary schooling. By 1974, 97.30 percent of the population had primary

schooling facilities within a distance 1.5 km. from their habitations. However, in spite of this rapid development in access to schooling during the first three five-year plans, the educational performance in terms of retention of children in the system has been very poor. In what follows, the reports on educational issues and problems, prepared by teachers and inspectors, are summarized. These reports draw on the proceedings of two district-level workshops conducted in September 1995, and on discussions the teachers have had with community leaders at the taluka level.

Palanpur : Present day Palanpur taluka covers the former Palanpur state. From ten schools in 1880, the number of primary schools increased to 110 at the time of independence. Forty one of these were private schools. Though the taluka is economically well-off, problems of dropout, scattered habitations of tribals in the northern part of the taluka, lack of community participation in primary schooling are important issues.

Vadgam is relatively better-off in terms of educational performance. However, there are 17 villages in the taluka which are economically and educationally very backward. These villages are populated by Baxi panch castes who are primarily labourers. Education of girls especially among other backward classes is very problematic in this taluka.

Vav and Tharad are the two most-problematic talukas in the district. Migration of families in search of work for about six to eight months in a year is common among the scheduled castes and

other backward classes in these talukas. This is one reason for the high dropout rates in these areas. Ecological problems like drought add to the problem. The problem of child labour is most acute in these talukas. They are also the most economically backward in the district. Most of the teachers are from Mehsana and Sabarkantha districts. This often results in many teachers demanding transfers out of the district.

Danta is a mineral-rich forest area. Its educational performance is quite good, with low dropout rates. But the problems of girls' education, child labour and student absenteeism are severe. The problems of Deesa, Radhanpur, Santalpur and Deodhar are similar. Educational performance is especially affected by migration of the Koli community which inhabits the western of Deodhar taluka. The high proportions of certain communities of Rajputs, Rabaris and Jath (Muslims) which exhibit very low levels of enrolment of girls add to the educational problems in Radhanpur and Santalpur.

Kankrej taluka is comparatively well-off, but specific areas along the Banas river (about 20 villages) show very low enrolment and high dropouts.

The above is a general picture of the different talukas. Specific strategies for certain locations and for certain communities which have been remained educationally backward need to be formulated.

DRAFT OUTLINE FOR DPEP PLAN, BANASKANTHA DISTRICT

The main long-term goals of the DPEP include : (a) reducing differences in enrolment, dropout and learning achievement among gender and social groups to less than five percent ; (b) reducing primary dropout rates for all students to less than ten percent; (c) raising average achievement levels of all children by at least 25 percent over baseline levels and (d) achievement of basic literacy and numeracy competencies and at least 40 percent achievement levels in other competencies (Government of India, DPEP Guidelines, 1993). In addition, the programme aims at providing all children with access to primary education (formal schooling or non-formal education) and building capacities for planning, management and evaluation of primary education in official institutions. The time frame envisaged for realizing these goals is seven years.

Planning for achieving these long-term goals in Banaskantha would have to rely mainly on (i) the areas of weakness identified through an analysis of the past educational performance of the district, (ii) the resource gaps (as identified by the resource benchmark survey conducted by teachers and education inspectors, September 1993) and (iii) the perceptions of the local communities, parents, teachers and other stakeholders regarding what needs to be done and how. Undergirding this approach to planning is the concern for decentralization of educational planning, and for empowering a significant human resource at the cutting edge of education - the teaching community.

Educational performance : Banaskantha district

Gross enrolment in Gujarat (Classes 1 to 7) has grown by about 13 percent over the six-year period 1988-89 to 1993-94, with the enrolments increasing from 66,14,607 in 1988 to 74,66,424 in 1993. Over the same period, enrolments in Banaskantha increased from 2,42,441 to 2,69,449 an increase of about 11 percent. The gross enrolment rate for the state is estimated to be over 100 percent. However, as is well known, this parameter tends to over estimate the actual enrolments. What will be of more relevance is the net enrolment ratio, which is the number of children belonging to the specified age group enrolled in a particular level, as a percentage of the total number of children in that age group. Tentative estimates prepared in late 1993 for Banaskantha indicate that the percentage of children of the age-group 5 to 11 enrolled in Classes 1 to 7 may be as low as 62 percent.¹ Field studies in Banaskantha, carried out in late 1994, confirm this estimate, and in fact indicate that in many villages, the proportion may be only about 40 percent. These estimates have to be treated with caution, but they indicate that the proportion of out-of-school children (the "never-enrolled" and the primary level dropouts) is significant and that any plan for improving achievement levels of all children and for aiming at primary education in contrast to just schooling, needs to initiate interventions targeted at these non-school children.

One reason for the high proportion of out-of-school children in the district, is the high dropout rate. Dropout rates for Gujarat (Classes 1 to 5) are 38.4 percent for boys and 49.1 percent for girls. The rates for Banaskantha district are much higher (Table 1).

Table 1

Dropout rates (Class 1 to 5) Banaskantha, taluka-wise
(1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988 batches)

	Batch				Taluka average	Taluka rank
	1985	1986	1987	1988		
Palanpur	60.62%	66.07%	61.40%	59.49%	61.90%	9
Deesa	68.05%	62.72%	57.63%	62.75%	62.79%	7
Kankrej	72.96%	77.59%	67.91%	69.62%	72.02%	4
Radhanpur	69.01%	71.90%	49.62%	60.33%	62.71%	8
Santalpur	74.86%	69.17%	72.69%	72.08%	72.20%	3
Tharad	70.22%	66.63%	65.05%	66.89%	67.20%	5
Vav	76.36%	74.95%	73.83%	72.67%	74.45%	1
Deodhar	68.39%	64.21%	67.51%	67.16%	66.82%	6
Vadgam	51.95%	49.90%	44.31%	47.07%	48.31%	11
Danta	63.26%	54.70%	54.77%	66.86%	59.90%	10
Dhanera	75.72%	72.30%	72.99%	70.77%	72.94%	2
Dist. Avg.	68.31%	66.38%	62.52%	65.06%	65.57%	

Source : From data provided by District Primary Education Officer, Palanpur.

Note : Only the 1868 schools run by the district panchayat are considered here. These schools constitute more than 96 percent of the total number of schools in the district (1936) and account for about 93 percent of the enrolment, (data as of September 30, 1993)

What is significant is that the best taluka in Banaskantha (Vadgam) has a higher dropout rate than the state's average of about 44 percent. One possible factor peculiar to Banaskantha is the very low transition rate from Class 1 to 2. A taluka-wise analysis of the average transition rate of five batches (1986 to

1990) indicated that compared with the state average of 79.7 percent for Clas 1 to 2, Banaskantha has a rate of only 66.1. Artificially high registrations at the beginning of the academic year when the household survey is done--which may be assumed to be common to all districts--may be an influencing factor. But when the existing scheme of automatic promotions in classes one and two--provided children attend school for 150 days--is also considered, it is obvious that, regardless of the accuracy of enrolment data, the lower primary levels are more crucial in districts like Banaskantha than in other districts. Planning for retention, therefore, needs to pay special attention to putting the right teachers in these levels.

In order to bring down the high dropout levels to the targeted ten percent, it is necessary to understand the socio-economic correlates of the dropout and "never-enrolled" phenomena. Macro-level pictures indicate the magnitude of the problem, but in-depth field studies, based on qualitative information, may provide a better appreciation of the problem. The next section highlights, very briefly, some of the socio-economic factors affecting enrollment and retention, which are of relevance to planning.

Studies of 208 children in the age group of 5 to 11, indicated that the porportion of school-going children was only 38.5 percent. Dropouts accounted for 38.9 percent and the never-enrolled for a significant 22.6 percent. This finding is consistent with the findings of other micro-level studies. The sample children belong to 83 families which are classified

According to schooling status of children in Table 2. Such a classification has been used as a micro-planning tool by village-level teachers.

Table 2 : Classification of families according to schooling status of children -- survey of parents

Family type	Number
All children in the family attending school	(a) 14
All children in the family drop-outs	(b) 14
All children in the family never-enrolled	(c) 0
Families with at least one each of school-going, drop-out and never-enrolled	(d) 12
Families with school going and drop-out children	(e) 17
Families with school going and never-enrolled	(f) 7
Families with drop-out and never-enrolled	(g) 19
Total	83

What is significant is that all the families have made attempts to enroll at least one child in school. Further, 45 families (a+b+e), or about 54 percent, have made attempts to enroll all their children in school. These findings are encouraging when considered from the point of view of the 'demand' for education. This indicates that the need for education for all children in the family may be perceived as unnecessary by many parents. A sex-wise break down of the categories is instructive (Table 3).

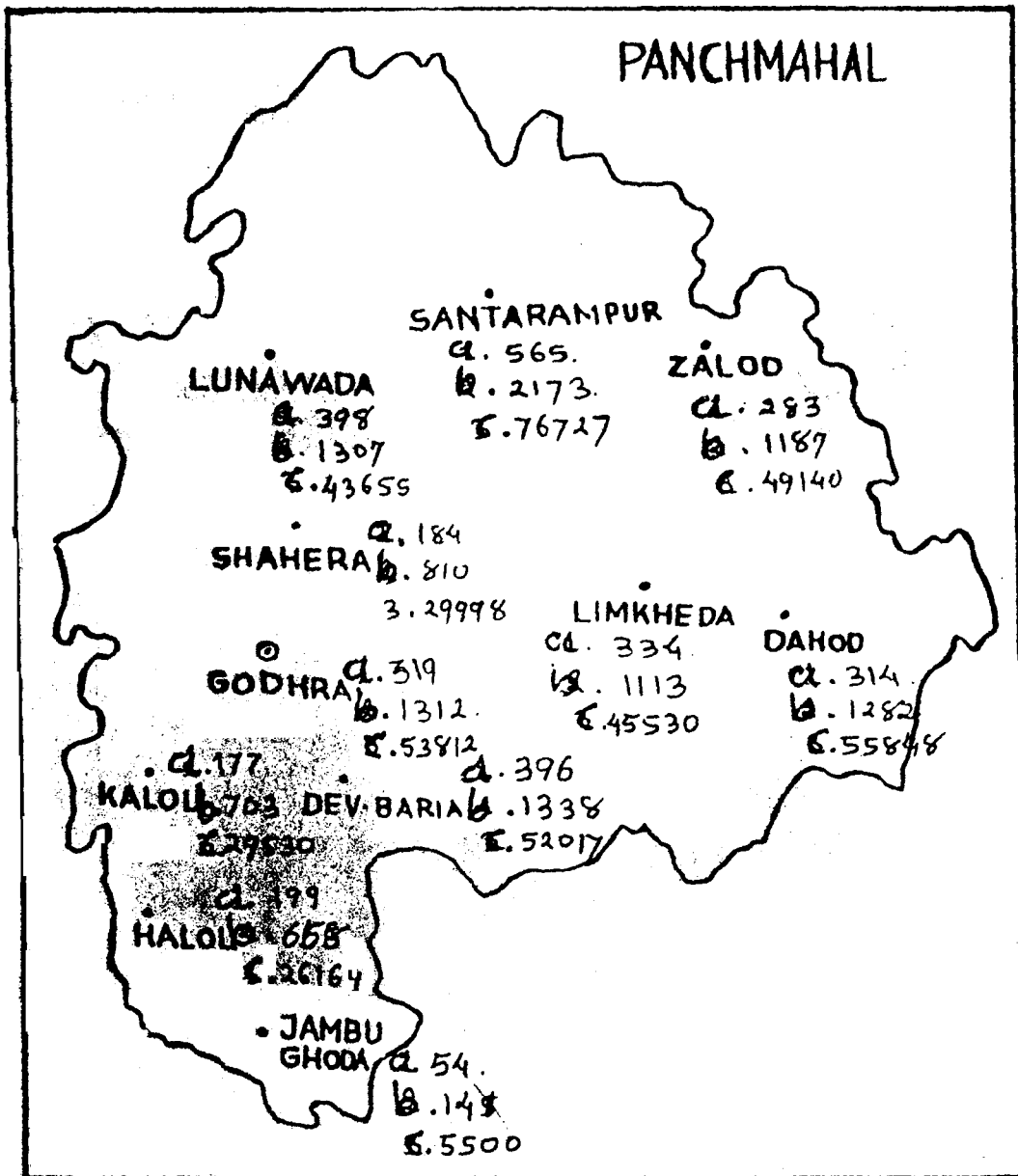
Table 3 : Distribution of children by sex and schooling status -- survey of parents

	School-going	Dropouts	Never-enrolled	Total
Male	51 (45.5%) (63.8%)	51 (45.5%) (63.0%)	10 (9.0%) (21.3%)	112 (53.8%)
Female	29 (30.2%) (36.2%)	30 (31.3%) (37.0%)	37 (38.5%) (78.7%)	96 (46.2%)
Total	80 (38.5%)	81 (38.9%)	47 (22.6%)	208

While the never-enrolled category accounts for 22.6 percent of the children, 78.7 percent of these children are girls. A separate analysis indicated that the problem of non-enrollment of girls cuts across all caste groups -- the 'other backward class' those who drop out as a percentage of total enrolled, the figure is almost the same (50 percent) among girls and boys. Perhaps, one may conclude that the initial barriers to enrollment are what affect the educational attainment of girls. Any plan for universal enrolment, therefore, needs to identify these barriers and devise strategies for overcoming them.

The field studies indicate that these barriers in Banaskantha may be mainly the attitudes of parents and the communities in general, regarding the utility of education of girls. The perception that the low future economic returns from education of girls does not justify their schooling is quite common the argument being that girls will "pass on to someone else after marriage". Lack of a tradition of educating girls is also cited as a reason for not considering education of girls important. A third factor mentioned is the fear that exposure to schooling will lead to an erosion of traditional norms. These factors only reflect the prejudices against women which follow from the way gender relations are structured in society in general. However, the need for specific awareness creation, communication and mobilizational strategies is indicated.

Reasons for the phenomenon of dropout have tended to cluster around two themes- the dominant perspective which emphasizes factors external to the school (economic compulsions or in other words, work opportunities), and schooling itself as a factor in "pushing out" children. Both these sets of factors appear to be important in Banaskantha, with the "dropout" phenomenon reflecting the interplay between the socio-cultural and economic environments of the family, the perceived relevance and utility of schooling, and the actual culture that the school system manages to produce. But significantly, there is a divergence in the perceptions of the parents, who tend to cite school-related factors, and those of dropout children, who tend to emphasize economic factors and the need to work as important factors, and express a desire to get on with their education. This situation calls for a re-thinking of the mobilizational strategies on the subject, especially in the direction of treating children themselves as a segment for attention.



- a. Nos schools.
- b. Nos of Teachers...
- c. Nos of students..

GENERAL PROFILE OF PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT

Panchmahals district is situated on the eastern border of Gujarat between 73 east longitude and 74 east longitude and 22 north latitude and 23 north latitude.

The eastern area of the district is mountainous and covered with forests. In the east of the district is Jambua district of Madhya Pradesh. In the West, Kheda district in the north Sabarkantha district, and in the South Baroda district are situated.

The total area of the district is 66 square kilometers, which is 4 to 5 percent of State area. There are 1,907 villages in all 11 Talukas of the district. There are two municipalities i.e. Godhra and Dahod, 7 nagar panchayats and 576 gram panchayats.

According to the 1991 census the officiating population of the districts is as follows :-

15,09,671	Male
14,38,818	Female

29,48,489	Total

Which ranks 5th in Gujarat State.

Literates in the district according to the available figures of 1991 census.

	(Figures in lacs)		
	Male	Female	Total
Population	15.10	14.38	29.48
Literates	7.40	3.26	10.66
Percentage	49.00	22.67	36.33

Various Situations :

Five Talukas from the 11 Talukas of Panchmahal District, i.e. Limkheda, Dahod, Zalod, Devgadhi Baria, Santrampur are declared as complete Tribble areas. In other Talukas also area of some villages are declared as "Tribble Pocket" and "Tribble Cluster"

Lunawada, Godhra, Shahera, Halol, Kalol and Jambughoda are six Talukas in the west. Thus, there are five backward talukas in one part of the district which are not completely developed. Due to the forests and hills. There is no inadequate facility of roads and railways, connecting the villages. The soil of others 5 talukas have good potential and in these blocks a few Industries are developed. Furthermore there Six Talukas are little more developed in forming mainly dependant on rainfall. Maize, Jower, rice, adad, groundnut and beans are the main crops of three blocks.

Language and Culture :-

Though Gujarati Language is in a governing position in the district Bhil and Rathwa tribes have their special Adivasi culture.

Primary Education :-

In the distrit 2,69,510 Boys 1,98,431 Girls Total 4,67,941 children are studying in 3223 primary schools run by Jilla Panchayat Education Board and private recognized schol and boarding schools.

Existing Educational Institutions of Panchmahal District are as
under :-

Sl.No.	Name of the Institution	No. of Institution
1.	Government of Polytechnic	1
2.	I.T.I.	5
3.	Technical High Schools	2
4.	Govt. Basic Training Colleges	2
5.	Non. Govt. Basic Training Colleges.	2
6.	Commerce, Arts & Science Colleges.	17
7.	B.Ed. Colleges.	1
8.	Higher Secondary Schools	102
9.	High Schools	408
10.	Primary Schools	3223

Information about private institutions of the districts is as
follow.

1. Bhil Seva Mandal Dahod.
2. Panchmahal Kelvani Mandal Kalol.
3. Sarathi Kelvani Mandal Godhara Ta : Santrampur.
4. Lunawada Kelvani Mandal Lunawada.
5. Adivasi Multipurpose Education Mandal Ditwas.
6. Ashwini Arts Godhara.
7. Prakruti Kelvani Mandal Piplod.
8. Bhagini Mandal, Godhra, Kalol, Limkheda, Lunawada.

E NAME :- DPEPA

AT A GLANCE

DETAILS OF SCHOOL (PANCHMAHAL)

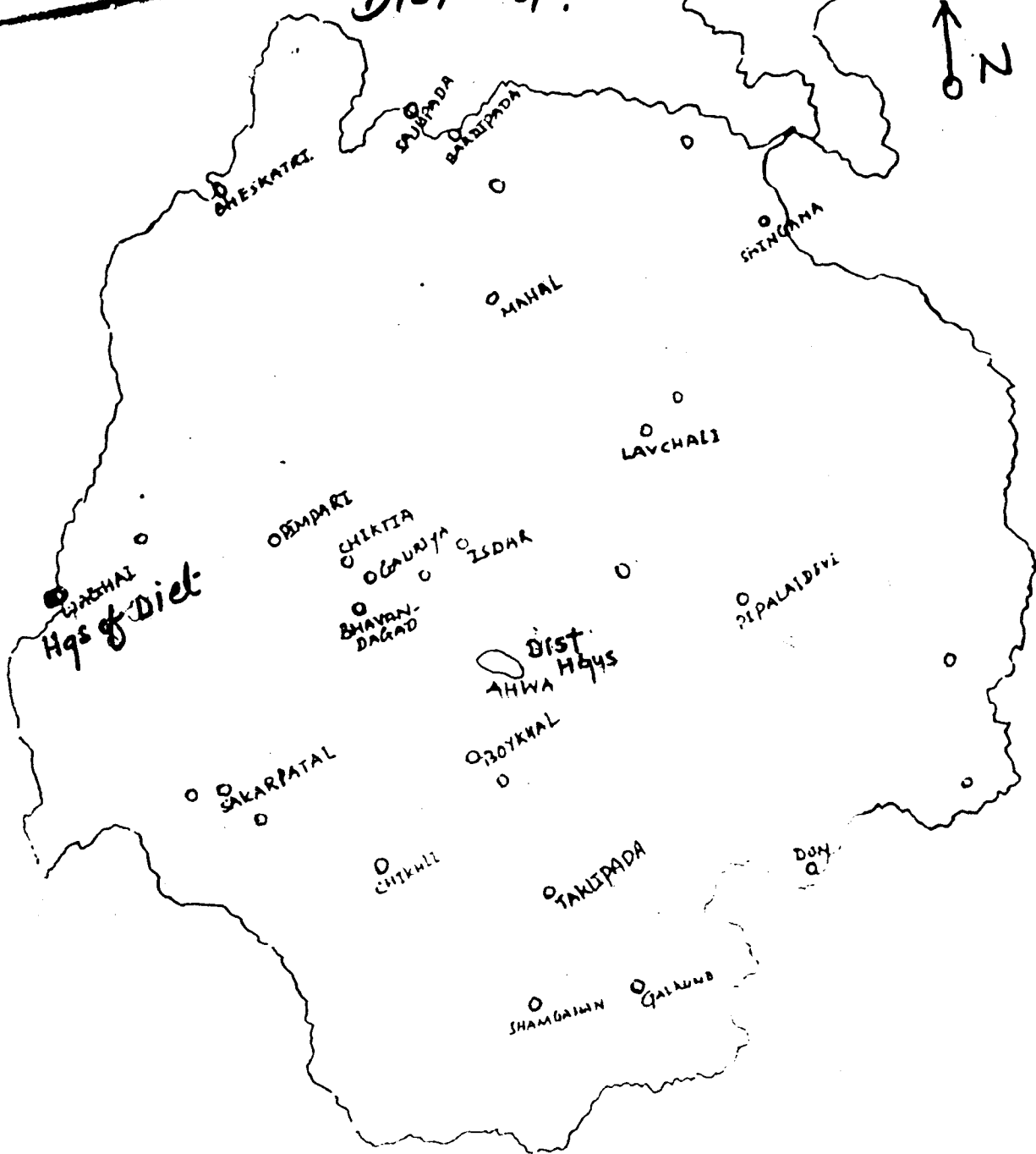
1. NO.	2. BLOCK NAME	3. PRIMARY SCHOOLS	4. PRIVATE PR. SCHOOL	5. ASHRAM SHALAS	6. TOTAL
	GODHARA	306	5	6	317
	KALOL	162	13	2	177
	JAMBUGHODA	50	1	3	54
	HALOL	186	9	4	199
	SHAHERA	182	1	1	184
	LUNAVADA	385	11	2	398
	DAHOD	276	22	16	314
	ZALOD	269	5	9	283
	DEVGADH BARIA	378	5	13	396
	LIMKHEDA	310	3	21	334
	SANTRAMPUR	539	8	18	565
TOTAL :-		3043	83	97	3223

ANGE :- A1..H40

LE NAME :- DPEP4
 AT A GLANCE DETAILS OF PRE-PRIMARY
 SCHOOL STUDENTS DIST : PANCHMAHAL

S.NO.	NON-TRIBAL	TRIBAL
NOS.PRE.PRI. SCHOOLS	47	50
ALL TOTAL	2270	2887
BOYS	1196	1539
GIRLS	1074	1348
S.C. TOTAL	430	404
BOYS	244	236
GIRLS	186	168
S.T. TOTAL	577	1481
BOYS	318	780
GIRLS	259	701

MAP OF DANGS District.



1	No. of PRIMARY SCHOOL'S	361
2	No of TECHARS -	949
3.	No of STUDENTS-	34518

SENARIO OF DANG DISTRICT :

Amongst nineteen districts of Gujarat State, Dangs is the smallest one. It is covered with forests and hilly areas. It is entirely Tribal district. It is inhabited by tribals like "Bhill, Khukana" and "Mavachies" with very poor conditions. They do not have agriculture land and economic activities to sustain them around the year. Thus they have to migrate to near by districts of Valsad and Surat.

The geographical area of the district is 1764 Sq.Km. It is one block district. The population of this district according to 1991 census is 1,44,091 of which males are 72,674 and females are 71,417. The so population is 1049 and the S.T. population is 1,35,386. The literacy rate of Dangs is 37.14% for male is 46.60% and female is 27.51%.

The people of Dangs speak local dilectical language such as "dangi boli". The literacy rate of Dangs is very low. Whole district is still economically, Socially and Educationally for much backward.

Administrative Structure of Primary Education :-

In district there are 32 Pay Centre Schols. 32 Pay centres have ADEI i.e. "Kelavani Nirixak" to manage and supervise the primary school activities of the whole district.

Dangs district has 361 primary schols and 4 Private unaided primary schools and one aided private primary school. There is also an English Medium primary school.

Dangs district has 9 Ashram Shalas which are basically primary schols run by government. The district has also "Ashram Shalas"s run by NGOS'.

The total number of children enrolled in 6 to 14 age group is 34,518. The gross enrolment ratio is around 50%. The district does not have alternative system of Education for the age group of 6 to 14. The district has 214 Anganwadies / Balwadis. The pre primary institutions.

General Profile of the Dang District.

1. Total Village : 311
2. Population : 1,43,490

Male	Female
82,254	+ 71,256
3. No. of primary schools : 361
4. Village having no schools : 6
5. Schools upto 1 to 7 Std. : 76
6. School upto 1 to 4 Std. : 285

Boys	Girls	Total
17923	16595	34518
7. Students :
8. Teachers
 - A. Sanctional Posts : 1055
 - B. Teacher's working : 949
9. School bildings :
 - A. Pacca : 643
 - B. Rental : 24
 - C. Shortage of rooms : 412
10. No. of teachers quarters : 130
11. Requirement of teachers quarters : 925
12. Existing Private Primary Schools :
 - A. Gujarati medium : 4
 - B. English medium : 1
 - C. Ashram shalas : 11

DPEP4

**RESUME BRIEF ON ACTIVITIES OF DPEP UNDERTAKEN TILL DATE
BY THE GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT**

First announcement of DPEP Programme was made by Hon. Minister of Education in the Budget Session held in the Month of June 1995.

Preliminary orientation DPEP workshop was attended by Secretary of Education, alongwith Senior State level officers on dt. 25/7/95 to 27/7/95 at CIET New Delhi.

A State Level, District Level Officers meeting was held by Secretary of Education in the Second week of August 1995.

Orientation on DPEP State/District/Project Planning Personnel was attended by Dy. Secretary of Education and State level/District level officers of Department of Education and GCERT from 30th August to 1st September 1995.

The Memorandum of Association was prepared and submitted for approval getting the same cleared by Government of Gujarat. Registration of the Memorandum of Association will be done as and when approval is received from MHRD.

Dy. Secretary of Education also attended the first session on "Evaluation of Managerial Structures and processes under DPEP" on 6th September 1995 as an invitee.

Constitution of State and District Planning teams and

Details of Planning Meeting held.

The State and District level planning teams have been constituted.

The first meeting of State level planning team comprised of State level officers and GCERT. District level officers and DIETS, DDOS, BPOS, Resource institutions viz. IITM, M.S.University, Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research, Ahmedabad, Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Officers from ISRO, Director, Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration, NGOs, Principals and lecturers from B.Ed College and office-bearers of teachers Union attended this meeting Chaired by the Secretary of Education Shri S.D.Sharma (I.A.S.)

The list of participants is placed at Appendix-1.

In the State Level Planning Team meeting held on 13th September '95 under the Chairmanship of Education Secretary Deliberations at length, were done on the following items.

1. DPEP guidelines explained at length and queries answered.
2. Discussion regarding preparation of State/District level draft plans was carried out.
3. Identification of Resource Institutions for DPEP was finalised, and I.T.M. Ahmedabad for Banaskantha District and Faculty of Education and Psychology, M.S.University Baroda were decided for Panchmahals and Dangs districts with their consent in person.

4. For DPEP State/district plan preparation, it was decided to complete the School Database survey in DISE, tools and for this objective model institutes I.I.M. for Banaskantha and M.S. University for Panchmahals and Dangs Districts were decided with their consent in person.

Further more, functions of DIETS, Resource Institutes ADEIS etc for accomplishing the DISE tools for Survey of the School Database were explained and the dates for district level meeting were confirmed and the workshedule was explained with assertion of adhenance.

5. Identification of Institutions for Training of Planners and Master Trainers was done and the following institutions were enlisted with their consent in person.

- (A) Ravi J. Mathai Centre for Education Inovation,
IIM Vastrapur, Ahmedabad - 380015.
- (B) Faculty of Education and Psychology, M.S. University
Baroda, Lok Manya Tilak Road, Baroda-390002.
- (C) Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social
Research, Thaltej Tekra, Ahmedabad - 380054.

6. Amongst, the participants in the State level DPEP meeting, Prof. Mukund Trivedi, the former Vice Chancellor of the South Gujarat University and the Ex.Director of SPIESR, Prof. Amarlal H. KALRO of I.I.M. and Prof. Sneha M. Joshi from M.S.University, Baroda, Prof. Pravin Visharia from GIDR and Shri R.K. Sharma from SPIFA, Ahmedabad. Shri Sham Bihari Scientist of ISRO, Smt. Ila Varma from UNICEF etc offered their valuable suggestion on all issues deliberated. They also assured their full co operation as and when required.

Details of work activities completed for District level draft

plan in the select districts of Banaskantha, Panchmahals & Dangs.

(1) The district level Joint meetings by Director GCERT, Dy.Secretary Education and Dy.Director, Planning were held Chaired by the Dy. Secretary Education Shri C.K. Desai IAS, to explain the tools for school data base Survey Instructions were imparted for compilation of school-wise data enlisting areas issues and indicators.

The block level officers, DPEOs', DAEOs', DEOs' and Principal of DIETs', and PTC Colleges, NGOs', ADEIs', Select primary teachers etc participated.

An Open Forum, Workshop amongst the participants was conducted.

The meeting of Banaskantha district was held on 14th September '95.

The meeting of Panchmahals district was held on 16th September '95.

The meeting of Dangs district was held on 19th September '95.

The list of participants is placed at Appendix No : 2.

(2) Collection and corss checking of school data base for district draft plan was carried out and test checking was also carried out by Dy.Director, Planning and resource institutes.

The school DATA BASE forms along with DISE programme softwear duly corrected where collected and transacted to Computer Data Feeding centre for processing.

The meeting for collection and cross checking of School Data Base, associating the resource Institutions were held on 21st Sept, '95 in Banaskantha, on 23rd Sept, '95 in Panchmahals and on 26th Sept. '95 in Dangs district.

(3) The Brain-Storming Sessions and Constitution of Subjectwise Core Groups and discussions held on Open Forum on 21st Sept. '95 in Banaskantha district, on 23rd Sept. '95 in Panchmahals and on 26th Sept. '95 in Dangs.

After the collection of school Data Base, the Brain Storming Sessions and Open Forum workshop were held in the all three select Districts under the Chairmanship of Dy.Secretary aided actively by the Director of GCERT and DDOS.

When the School Data Base Survey was conducted the Core groups comprised of ADEIS and NGOS were invite to present a list of suggesions and explain the same.

After the suggesions were delibarated subjectwise groups were constituted. 12 Groups have been constituted in Dangs District. This District has it's distinguished Geographical and Historical background.

In Panchmahals 6 Core groups have been constitutated. In Banaskantha 4 core groups have been constitutated.

By 10th of October reports of subject Core Groups will give their reports and suggest schemes which will be discussed concurrently at the time of finalisation of the District Draft plans.

Workshop for finalising district draft plan will be held before 15th of October, '95.

Preparation of State draft plan report will be undertaken after 15th of October, '95 and its finalisation and approval by PEP State Council will be completed by 30th October, '95 for its onward transmission to MHRD by 10th of November-1995.

MLL strategy is introduced in Std-I and II from June-1995 and training for Std.III and IV is under progress. And introduction will be complet by June '96 upto Std.IV.

MLL Strategy as advised and planned by Hon. Dr. Ravindrabhai D. Dave is implemented after the training of Key persons, Master trainers and 100% coverage of teachers. The syllabus is already introduced for Std.I and II from June - 1995.

Training for MLL strategy for Std.III and IV is under currency and will be completed before the academic year 1995-96 and MLL strategy will be introduce in Std.III and IV, by June-1996.

Experimental introduction of "Tarang" - Joyful Learning in Std-I in Eight District in 300 schools.

"Tarang - Joyful learning" syllabus supported by Early Child Education learning Resource centre of faculty of Home Science, M.S. University, Baroda is experimented in Eight Districts in 300 schools from June '95. this programme is gaining popular community support. After evaluation we plan to introduce the same in all district of Gujarat State.

Director of Primary Education is assigned additionally as the Gujarat State DPEP Project, Director to look after the DPEP activities to be carried out from time to time.

CENTRAL SUPPORT FROM MHRD / BUREAU OF DPEP :

DPEP State level meeting with State level officers and Resource Institutions and GCERT and district level officers, Principals of DIETs of select district by MHRD/Bureau, New Delhi chaired by Secretary of Education was held on 22nd Sept.'95 in the presence of Ms. Vrinda Sarup, Director, DPEP Bureau and Dy.Secretary MHRD, Ms. Sujaya Krishnan, Under Secretary, MHRD and nodal officer DPEP for Gujarat State and Ms. Jyotsna Jha, representative of Ed CLL.

For workshop on baseline survey held on 21st/23rd Sept.'95, 4 personnel have been trained at NCERT, New Delhi.

For workshop held on 25/27 Sept.'95 on Micro level survey and community participation held at CIET, New Delhi 10 personnel have been trained.

For baseline assessment study, the activities such as preparation of proposals, translation of tools/instruments and printing of tools are completed.

APPENDIX NO: 1

List of Member present in the Meeting of DPEP on 13-9-95.

State level Officer :

1. Shri S.D.Sharma, Secretary, Education Department.
2. " C.K.Desai, Dy.Secretary, Education Department.
3. " A.D.Patel, Director, Primary Education.
4. " R.K.Chaudhari, Director, GCERT, A'bad.
5. " A.C.Patel, Education Officer(Plg.) G'Nagar.
7. " R.K.Sama Dy.Director, SPIPA A'bad.
8. " H.S.Bhavsar Secretary, GCERT, A'bad.

District level officers :

9. Shri R.D.Pandor D.D.O. Dangs.
10. " Pankaj Joshi D.D.O. Panchmahala
11. " R.C.Gor District Primary Education Officer, P.M.
12. " R.M.Bariya District Primary Education Officer, Kheda.
13. * S.N.Tadavi D.P.E.O. Banaskantha.
14. " G.B.Patel D.P.E.O. Palanpur
15. " B.Z.Gamit District Statitical Officer, Dange.
16. " L.V.Machhar Dy.DPEO. P.M.
17. " K.H. Desai Acharya DIET A'bad.

Members of another Institutions &

18. Smti Ila Varma Project Officer UNICEF G'nagar.
19. Shri M.S.Trivedi Professor S.P.Inst. A'bad.
20. " Pravin Visariya, Director, Guj.Inst.of Development Research Gota A'bad.
21. " Sham Bihari Scientist ISRO A'bad.
- 22- " C.M.Makwana Rural Development Society P.M.
23. " Shailesh R.Shukla, BPI A'bad.
24. " P.K.Vijay Sherichand BPI A'bad.
25. " U.B.Pathak Principal college of Education, A'bad.
26. " Dr.Nahendra Chotliya, Reader M.B.Patel College,
27. " Dr. Ushaben K. Kher, Lectural M.B.Patel College.
28. " Dr. Motibhai M.Patel, Principal MVS College S'Naga
29. " Dr.Arunbhai V.Patel, Reader SF Uni.

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30. Shri A.H.Kalgro, Prisedant, IIM A'bad.
31. " C.J.Purani Retire Acharya B.Ed College Kheda.
32. " Kanubhai Shah, X-Director .
33. * Anil Kumar, GIDR Gota, A'bad.
34. " Dr. N. Prathan, M.S.Uni. Baroda
35. " Dr. A Bishval, M.S.Uni. "
36. " Giriraj Singh, Director.
37. " Pro.Sneha Joshi, Chief ED of M.S.Uni. Baroda.
38. " Vasudev Gor, X-President. SPTS.

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APPENDIX NO:-2

Meeting held on District level Programme under DPEP on
14-9-95 Dist :- Banaekhantha :

.....

List of Participant :

1. Shri C.K.Desai, Dy.Secretary Education Department
2. " R.K.Chaudhari, Director, GCERT, A'bad.
3. " A.C.Patel, Education Officer, G'nagar.
4. " K. Vijay Sherichand, DFI, A'bad.
5. " Shailesh R. Shukla, BPI A'bad.
6. " S.N.Tadavi, DPBO, Palanpur
7. " Ashok Patel, DEO Palanpur.

List of Representatives :

1. Shri H.J.Parmar, ABl, Palanpur
2. " N.M.Mesara ", Deesa-5
3. " B.K.Mehta " Palanpur
4. " P.K.Patel " "
5. " D.K.Shrimali " "
6. " P.R.Patel " Deesa-4
7. " V.A.Patel " Dhenera-1
8. " A.G.Chaudhari " Shikori
9. " D.U.Suthar " "
10. " S.R.Patel " "
11. " J.V.Dave Asstt.teacher Thasra.
12. " V.C.Rajput " " "
13. " S.K.Joshi " " "
14. ~~Mr.P.R.Patel~~ M.P.Raval " " "
15. " N.K.Dharani " " Chandisar
16. " P.R.Josi " " Januki
17. " H.D.Parmar Asstt.teacher Tharad
18. " G.H.Patel ABl Tharad
19. " A.A.Patel Asstt.teacher Rahahela
20. " T.K.Patel " " Diyada
21. " J.N.Patel " " Bhansana
22. " A.I.Talpada " " Radhanpur
23. " A.J.Jadev " " "
24. " N.B.Parmar Head Clerk, "
25. " D.S.Vakhariya ABl Radhanpur
26. " R.D.Vaghela Asstt.teachers "
27. " J.C.Desai ABl Deesa

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28.	Shri M.B.Gothi	CDPEO Vav
29.	" M.K.Palavani	Bhonsali Trust Deesa
30.	" D.B.Joshi	CDPO Tharad
31.	" M.J.Gohil	Asstt.teacher Vav.
32.	" T.K.Barot	Head Clerk Vav
33.	" K.J.Vejiya	" Vehepa
34.	" N.S.Thakkar	Principal Tharad
35.	" H.A.Modi	Acharya Vadha
36.	" V.D.Panchal	Acharya Penal
37.	" I.R.Uza	AEI Santarpur
38.	" S.V.Chaudhari	
39.	" J.K.Patel	AEI Danta
40.	" K.S.Shrimali	" Dhanera
41.	" K.M.Derji	Asstt.teacher Pethapur
42.	" V.K.Prajapati	" " Meethla
43.	" O.S.Shirvi	Head Clerk Undkamal
44.	" S.K.Koreshi	" " Shirohi
45.	" B.P.Thakor	Chief Secretary Kirad
46.	" D.R.Soni	Head Clerk Shirohi
47.	" M.J.Patel	" " Vav-2
48.	" M.K.Patel	" " Vandhiya
49.	" K.N.Gamar	AEI Danta-2
50.	" J.B.Joshi	H.C.Susana
51.	" A.U.Patel	Asstt.teacher Dayodaro
52.	" G.A.Badhiya	CDPO Deesa
53.	" P.D.Damor	Asstt.CDPO Palanpur
54.	" V.N.Shah	I/C CDPO Dhanera
55.	" M.K.Chauhan	" " Shiberi
56.	" B.K.Kosami	" " "
57.	" Kantaben Patel	Acharya.
58.	Dr.Ravajibhai	Journalist.

APPENDIX NO: 3

Meeting held on District level programme under DPEP on 16-9-95
District Tanchubhal :

List of Participant :

1.	Shri M.G.Sathod	Cashier Lunavada
2.	" D.A.Patel	ABI Jahod
3.	" P.P.Thakar	" Godhera
4.	" B.C.Rathod	" Kalol
5.	" L.J.Parmar	" Zaled
6.	" D.P.Bhath	" "
7.	" K.F.Kalejav	" Santrampur
8.	" R.K.Pardi	" "
9.	" S.N.Bhamat	" "
10.	" B.N.Bhamat	" "
11.	" M.K.Bamor	ABE "
12.	" V.M.Parmar	" Jambugadha
13.	" V.K.Patel	Cashier "
14.	" P.D.Vasadiya	ABI Dev'Baraiya
15.	" R.S.Vaned	Asstt.teacher Linkheda
16.	" R.V.Palas	ABI, Dudhiya
17.	" D.S.Patel	" Shahear
18.	P.R.Baraiya P.R.Baraiya	" Deve.Bariya
19.	" P.D.Rahad	" Halol
20.	" F.S.Meda	" Dahod
21.	M.H.Rathod	" Halol
22.	" R.K.Veghela	" Linkheda
23.	" M.B.Bamaniya	" Santrampur
24.	" R.L.Kishori	" Dev.Baraiya
25.	" M.A.Moadi	Asstt.teacher Baroda
26.	" Dr.Ashakesh Agrawal	Lecture MS.Uni.Baroda
27.	" K.Pushpnada	Research Fellow Baroda
28.	" Dr.N.Dradhar	Lecture M.S.Uni.
29.	" H.P.Panchal	Secretary
30.	" R.D.Bariya	President
31.	" S.L.Patel	"
32.	" A.M.Patel	"
33.	" S.H.Patel	ABI
34.	" K.P.Muniya	ABI Dahod

35.	Shri	H.N.Sogode	AEI	Zalod
36.	"	M.B.Baraiya	Secretary	
37.	"	M.A.Joshi	AEI	Kodhaan
38.	"	D.H.Sevak	Acharya	Pry.School, Kalol
39.	"	D.J.Pandya	AEI	Kalol
40.	"	J.G.Patel	President	Jambugodah
41.	"	B.D.Parmar	"	Taluka
42.	"	G.M.Parmar	"	TPTS Halol
43.	"	H.K.Patel	Secretary	TPTS Halol
44.	"	A.F.Pandhya	"	TPTS Kalol
45.	"	R.S.Patel	Secretary,	Jamugodha
46.	"	B.D.Vanakar	"	TS Godhara
47.	"	R.J.Chauhan	AEI	Lunavada
48.	"	J.F.Prjora	"	"
49.	"	R.B.Patel	Vice-President	DPTS Lunavada
50.	VPR	V.R.Patel	Chief Secretary	DPTS Sahaeri
51.	"	V.B.Patel	DPTS	Santrampur
52.	"	R.C.Chanuhan	President	
53.	"	A.V.Parmar	Asstt. Teacher	
54.	"	K.M.Joshi	Chief	PTS
55.	"	J.N.Pargi	Asstt. Teacher	Zalod
56.	"	D.S.Patel	BEI	Zalod
57.	"	V.G.Damor	BEI	Zalod
58.	"	K.V.Hadi	"	Dahod
59.	"	R.R.Joshi	"	"
60.	"	L.R.Damor	"	"
61.	"	V.N.Parmar	"	K
62.	"	A.A.Khetib	"	Godhara
63.	"	R.K.Parmar	"	"
64.	"	K.J.Solanki.	"	Dev.B
65.	"	D.M.Makwana	"	Godhara
66.	"	J.D.Paragi	"	Santrampur
67.	"	H.R.Gorod	"	Khedaya
68.	"	M.G.Chauhan	"	Limkheda
69.	"	R.H.Gajjar	AEI	Kalol
70.	"	J.S.Patel	Att. teacher.	Godhara.

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APPENDIX NO : 4

The following members were present on Dt. 14-9-95 for the meeting of D.P.E.P. planning.

Present Officers :

1. C.K. Desai I.A.S. Dy. Secretary Education.
2. R.K. Chaudhari Director GCERT.
3. Mr. Sadhu, Under Secretary Education.
4. A.C. Patel, Planning Officer.
5. V.C. Trivedi IAS. Collector, Dangs.
6. R.D. Pandor IAS. D.D.O. Dang's.
7. M.M. Patel D.E.O. Dang's.
8. B.K. Patel D.P.E.O. Dang's.
9. H.M. Patel Account officer, District Panchayat, Dang.
10. M.J. Chaudhari Dy. D.D.O. Dangs'.
11. D.B. Chaudhari Principal, DIET, Vaghai.
12. Mr. Pathan Radio relay center - Dangs.
13. Mr. Christi, Dy. Director of Information Dang.
14. G.M. Patel Dist. Statistical Officer Dangs.
15. N.A. Chaudhari Vice-President, District Panchayat, Dang.
16. Ghelubhai Naik, Educationalist, Dangs.
17. Dr. Nanabhai Gavit Educationalist, Dangs.
18. Induben Naik.
19. Sister Carman Principal, Dip. Darshan High school.
20. J.K. Patel, Sr.Lect. DIET. Waghai.
21. S.L. Chaudhari Jr. Lect. DIET Waghai.
22. S.R. Patel Jr. LEct. DIET Waghai.

23. S.N. Ganvit Jr. lect. DIET, Waghai.
24. V.K. Chaudhari A.E.I.
25. D.J. Chaudhari A.E.I.
26. N.D. Chaudhari A.E.I.
27. A.D. Patel A.E.I.
28. V.C. Chaudhari A.E.I.
29. M.C. Patel A.E.I.
30. B.S. Patel A.E.I.
31. D.M. Parmar A.E.I.
32. N.K. Patel A.E.I.
33. B.S. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Pipaldahad.
34. N.Z. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Bhavandagad.
35. R.R. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Pipalai devi.
36. V.D. Patel Kendra shikshak Mahalpada.
37. D.N. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Gadhavi.
38. R.D. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Sarvar.
39. D.P. Chaudhari Kendra Shikshak, Khabhala.
40. T.K. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Chikhali.
41. C.K. Chaudhari Kendra Shikshak, Mahal.
42. N.C. Gavda Kendra Shikshak, Sakarpatal
43. M.R. Kahadolia Kendra Shikshak, Sangahan.
44. K.L. Chaudhari Kendra Shikshak, Galkund.
45. B.S. Pimpale Kendra Shikshak, Singana.
46. R.B. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Morzira.
47. R.J. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Borkhal.
48. N.B. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Malegounv.
49. M.R. Mehta Kendra Shikshak, Waghai.
50. M.M. Chaudhari Kendra Shikshak, Kalibel.

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51. C.B. Mehta Kendra Shikshak, Subir.
52. M.Z. Deshmukh Kendra Shikshak, Gorkhadi.
53. M.S. Baviskar Kendra Shikshak, Chinchali.
54. L.S. Chauria Kendra Shikshak, Pimpri.
55. J.R. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Chikar.
56. A.D. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Bardipada.
57. C.N. Naika Kendra Shikshak, Dagadiamba.
58. J.Z. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Rambhas.
59. G.S. Chaudhari Kendra Shikshak, Nadag chond.
60. R.S. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Sakerpatal.
61. G.B. Dhangar Kendra Shikshak, Ahwa.
62. C.M. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Nantyanhanvat.
63. Govind Gayanwad Kendra Shikshak, Dhavalidod
64. P.G. Pawar Kendra Shikshak, Linga.
65. N.S. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Lavchali.
66. U.L. Gangudre Kendra Shikshak, Lealers.

APPENDIX NO:-5

Meeting held on District level Programme under DPSP on
24-9-95 Dist :- Bansakhantha :

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List of Participants :

1. Shri C.K. Desai, Dy. Secretary Education Department
2. " R.K. Chaudhari, Director, GCERT, Albad.
3. " A.C. Patel, Education Officer, Ginagar.
4. " K. Vijay Shrivichand, DPI, Albad.
5. " Shailash R. Shukla, BPI Albad.
6. " S.N. Tadari, DEEO, Palanpur
7. " Ashok Patel, DEO Palanpur.

List of Representatives :

1. Shri H.J. Parmar, AEI, Palanpur
2. " N.M. Mesara " Deesa-5
3. " B.K. Mehta " Palanpur
4. " P.K. Patel " "
5. " D.K. Shrivalli " "
6. " P.R. Patel " Deesa-4
7. " V.A. Patel " Dhenara-1
8. " A.G. Chaudhari " Sainori
9. " D.U. Suthar " "
10. " S.R. Patel " "
11. " J.V. Dave Asstt. teacher Thasra.
12. " V.C. Rajput " " "
13. " S.K. Joshi " " "
14. ~~M.P. Raval~~ M.P. Raval " " "
15. " N.K. Dharani " " Chandisar
16. " P.R. Joshi " " Januki
17. " R.D. Parmar Asstt. teacher Thared
18. " G.H. Patel AEI Thared
19. " A.A. Patel Asstt. teacher Bahabela
20. " T.K. Patel " " Diyada
21. " J.N. Patel " " Bhengasa
22. " A.I. Talpada " " Radhanpur
23. " A.J. Jency " " "
24. " N.B. Parmar Head Clerk " "
25. " D.S. Vakhariya PI Radhanpur
26. " R.D. Vaghela Asstt. teacher " "
27. " J. ... " " "

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28.	Shri M.B.Gothi	CDPO Vav
29.	" M.K.Palavani	Bhonsali Trust Deesa
30.	" D.B.Joshi	CDPO Tharad
31.	" M.J.Gohil	Asstt.teacher Vav.
32.	" T.K.Barot	Head Clerk Vav
33.	" K.J.Vejiya	" Vehepa
34.	" N.S.Thakkar	Principal Tharad
35.	" H.A.Modi	Acharya Vadha
36.	" V.D.Panchal	Acharya Penal
37.	" I.R.Uza	ABI Santarpur
38.	" S.V.Chaudhari	
39.	" J.K.Patel	ABI Danta
40.	" K.S.Shrimali	" Dhanera
41.	" K.M.Derji	Asstt.teacher Pethapur
42.	" V.K.Prajapati	" " Meethla
43.	" O.S.Shirvi	Head Clerk Undkamal
44.	" S.K.Koreshi	" " Shirohi
45.	" B.P.Thakor	Chief Secretary Kirad
46.	" D.R.Soni	Head Clerk Shirohi
47.	" M.J.Patel	" " Vav-2
48.	" M.K.Patel	" " Vandhiya
49.	" K.N.Gamar	ABI Danta-2
50.	" J.B.Joshi	H.C.Susana
51.	" A.U.Patel	Asstt.teacher Dayodaro
52.	" G.A.Badhiya	CDPO Deesa
53.	" P.D.Damor	Asstt.CDPO Palanpur
54.	" V.N.Shah	I/C CDPO Dhanera
55.	" M.K.Chauhan	" " Shiheri
56.	" B.K.Kosami	" " "
57.	" Kantaben Patel	Acharya.
58.	Dr.Ravajibhai	Journalist.

APPENDIX NO. 5

Meeting held on district level programme under D.D. on 25-9-95
District Baroda

List of participants

1.	Shri B.G. Patel	Cochier Junagadh
2.	" B.A. Patel	Asst. Librarian
3.	" P.P. Thakur	" Godhra
4.	" B.C. Chohan	" Halol
5.	" B.J. Chohan	" Halol
6.	" D.P. Bhath	" "
7.	" K.F. Kalsay	" Santrapur
8.	" R.K. Pargi	" "
9.	" S.N. Bhatat	" "
10.	" B.N. Bhatat	" "
11.	" K.L. Bhanor	Asst. "
12.	" V.M. Funder	" Sanbhuzadha
13.	" V.K. Patel	Cochier "
14.	" P.D. Vasadiya	Asst. Dev. Bariya
15.	" R.S. Vavadi	Asstt. teacher Linkheda
16.	" K.V. Palas	Asst. Librarian, Luddhiya
17.	" D. Patel	" Shehar
18.	DR. ASHAKESH ARRAWAL P.N. Baraiya	" Dev. Bariya
19.	" F.D. Bahad	" Halol
20.	" F.S. Meda	" Bahad
21.	M.H. Rathod	" Halol
22.	" R.L. Veghela	" Limkheda
23.	" K.B. Baraniya	" Santrapur
24.	" R.L. Kishori	" Dev. Baraiya
25.	" M.A. Mordi	Asstt. teacher Baroda
26.	" Dr. Ashakesh Arrawal	Lecture M. Univ. Baroda
27.	" K. Pushpoda	Research fellow Baroda
28.	" Dr. G. Pradhan	Lecture M. Univ.
29.	" H.P. Panchal	Secretary
30.	" R.D. Bariga	President
31.	" B.L. Patel	"
32.	" A.L. Patel	"
33.	" S.H. Patel	Asst
34.	"	"

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35.	Shri H.N. Segada	ASI	Zalod
36.	" K.B. Baraiya	Inspector	
37.	" K.A. Joshi	ASI	Kodhasn
38.	" B.H. Sevak	Acharya	Iry. School, Kalol
39.	" D.J. Pandya	ASI	Kalol
40.	" J.S. Patel	President	Jambhurdol.
41.	" D.L. Parmar	"	Taluka
42.	" G.H. Parmar	"	TPTS Kalol
43.	" K.K. Patel	Secretary	TPTS Kalol
44.	" A.F. Pandhya	"	TPTS Kalol
45.	" R.S. Patel	Secretary,	Jamugodha
46.	" B.D. Vankar	"	TS Godhara
47.	" R.J. Chauhan	ASI	Junavada
48.	" J.F. Prjora	"	"
49.	" R.B. Patel	President	TPTS Junavada
50. v??	" V.K. Patel	Chief	Secretary TPTS Junavada
51.	" V.H. Patel	Chief	Santropur
52.	" R.C. Chauhan	President	
53.	" A.V. Parmar	Asst. Teacher	
54.	" K.H. Joshi	Chief	PTS
55.	" J.N. Pargi	Asstt. Teacher	Kalod
56.	" D.S. Patel	SI	Kalod
57.	" V.G. Davor	SI	Kalod
58.	" K.V. Hadi	"	Kalod
59.	" K.S. Joshi	"	"
60.	" L.J. Davor	"	"
61.	" V.H. Parmar	"	"
62.	" A.A. Khetib	"	Godhara
63.	" R.A. Parmar	"	"
64.	" K.J. Solanki.	"	Dev.B
65.	" B.H. Karkana	"	Godhara
66.	" J.I. Inragi	"	Santropur
67.	" R.K. Gorod	"	Khe. ara
68.	" K.S. Chauhan	"	Limbheda
69.	" K. .Gajjar	ASI	Kalol
70.	" J.S. Patel	Asst. teacher,	Godhara.

27

APPENDIX NO : 7

The following members were present on Dt. 26-9-95 for the meeting of D.P.E.P. Planning.

1. C.K. Desai I.A.S. Dy.Secretary / Education.
2. A.C. Patel Planning Officer.
3. R.D. Pandor I.A.S. D.D.O. Dangs.
4. G.M. Patel District Statistical officer.
5. B.Z. Gavit R.O. Dangs.
6. M.M. Patel D.E.O. Dangs.
7. S.L. Chaudhari Sr.Lect. DIET Waghai.
8. A.B. Patel A.D.E.O. Dang's.
9. G.C. Nair.
10. K. Pushpanadam.
11. S.M. Ganvit Jr. Lect. DIET Dang's.
12. S.R. Patel Jr. Lect. DIET Dang's.
13. Ghelubhai Naik Educationalist.
14. D.G. Patel Educationalist.
15. Anthoni Educationalist.
16. Sister Carman Principal Dip Darshan.
17. K.D. Chaudhari Chairman Edu.
18. V.K. Chaudhari A.E.I.
19. D.J. Chaudhari A.E.I.
20. N.D. Chaudhari A.E.I.
21. A.D. Patel A.E.I.
22. M.C. Patel A.E.I.
23. V.C. Chaudhari A.E.I.
24. B.S. Patel A.E.I.

25. N.K. Patel A.E.I.
26. K.B. Dhangar Kendra Shikshak, Ahawa.
27. N.Z. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Bhavandagad.
28. L.S. Chauria Kendra Shikshak, Pimpri.
29. M.R. Maheta Kendra Shikshak, Waghai.
30. J.R. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Chikar.
31. J.Z. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Rambhas.
32. R.S. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Sakarpati.
33. J.S. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Nadagchond.
34. T.k. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Chikhali.
35. M.R. Kahadolia Kendra Shikshak, Shamghaham.
36. N.B. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Maleganv.
37. R.J. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Borkhal.
38. C.N. Bayaka Kendra Shikshak, Dagadiamba.
39. K.L. Chaudhari Kendra Shikshak, Galkund.
40. P.G. Pavar Kendra Shikshak, Linga.
41. V.D. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Mahalpada.
42. R.B. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Morzira.
43. M.S. Bavishkar Kendra Shikshak, Chinchali.
44. M.Z. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Garkhadi.
45. C.M. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Naktiy Hanvat.
46. R.R. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Piplaidevi.
47. D.D. Chaudhari Kendra Shikshak, Khambhala.
48. B.S. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Pipaldahad.
49. C. B. Mahet Kendra Shikshak, Subir.
50. B.S. Pimpale Kendra Shikshak, Singana.
51. C.K. Chaudhari Kendra Shikshak, Mahal.
52. N.S. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Lavchali.

53. G.S. Gayakwad Kendra Shikshak, Dhavalidod.
54. A.D. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Bardipada.
55. M.M. Chaudhari Kendra Shikshak, Kalibel.
56. R.D. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Sarvar.
57. D.N. Patel Kendra Shikshak, Gadhavi.
58. K.L. Chaudhari Kendra Shikshak, Galkud.

6)

APPENDIX NO : 8

Meeting D.P.E.P. Dated 22/09/1995.

1. Shri S.D. Sharma, Secretary Education.
2. Shri C.K. Desai IAS. Dy. Secretary Education.
3. Dr. Jyotsna Zha Consultant, TSG, DPEP.
4. Vrinda Sarup Director, MHRD Deptt. of Edn.
5. Mr. A.h. Kalro IIM, Ahmedabad.
6. Ms. Sujaya Krishnan Under Secy. GOI. Dept.of Edn. MHRD.
7. Mr. D.R. Goel. Prof.
8. Mr. N. Pradhan Lecturer.
9. Dr. Sneha Joshi Professor & Head DEA M.S.University, Baroda
10. Mr. R.K. Chaudhary Director, GCERT, Ahmedabad.
11. Ms. Gita Shah SP.D. M.S.
12. Mr. D.S. Solanki S.A.
13. Mr. R.D. Tadvī Reader GCERT, Ahmedabad.
14. Mr.P.V.Korde I/c.Dist.Stati.Officer Panchmahal Dist.Godhara.
16. Mr. R.H. Gol Sr. Supdt. Dir. Primary Education.
17. Mr. B.K. Patel D.P.E.O. Ahwa - Dang.
18. Mr. D.B. Chaudhary Principal DIET, Vagai Dist : Dang.
19. Mr. S.N. Tadvī Dist.Primary Edn.Officer Palanpur - B.K.
20. Mr. J.H. Chaudhari DIET, Santrampur Dist : Panchmahals.
21. Shri R.C. Gor DPEO Panchmahal - Godhara.
22. Shri M.R. Patel Principal, DIET Baroda.
23. Shri U.G. Shah Lecturer, DIET, Baroda.
24. Shri J.R. Dudharajia Dy. Director GIET, Ahmedabad.
25. Shri P.G. Vijaya Sherry Chand IIM, Ahmedabad.
26. Shri Shailesh R. Shukla IIM, Ahmedabad.

27. Ms. Ila Varma UNICEF, Gandhinagar.
28. Shri A.C. Patel Education Officer (Planning) Gandhinagar.
29. Shri N.O. Sadhu Under Secretary to Govt.Educ. Department.
30. Shri I.N. Mansuri Section Officer Education Dept. K.Br.