## District Primary Education Programme KARNATAKA

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Diagnostic Studies

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M V PARTHASARATHI RAJU

## CHAPTER-1

## INTRODUCTION

Provision of free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 is a constitutional directive. The recent efforts to make education, a fundamental right reflect an increased national commitment to achieve the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE). While considerable progress has been made to achieve UEE, efforts have so far been directed towards the primary stage rather than the upper primary stage. Universaiisation of Primary Education, with respect to enrolment is a function of the relevant age group; whereas at the Upper Primary stage it is a function of number of students graduated from the primary schooling. DPEP came into operation in 1994-95 in four districts of Karnataka, namely Belgaum, Kolar, Mandya and Raichur. In 1997-98 Raichur district was bifurcated into districts of Raichur and Koppal. Thus, the original four DPEP districts became five districts. The districts were identified for their low female literacy rates. In addition, however, these districts are also characterised by high infant mortality rates, more adverse sex ratios and poorer per capita incomes.

There has been a demand from parents for attention to the education of their children. Simultaneous efforts were taken to focus on the universalisation of primary education. The state has made steady progress in achieving universalisation of elementary education, though the progress has been uneven in different districts. Increasing enrolment, retention and achievement at the primary stage has in turn generated growing demand for upper primary education. Consequently, achievement of UEE depends now, along with continuing efforts at the primary stage, on a focus on the upper primary stage. The task that remains is to consolidate the gains and carry forward critical interventions in the context of achieving UEE.

## Critical elements of a Plan to achieve UEE in the DPEP I districts

The DPEP I districts will require to plan for UEE according to a realisable and realistic time frame. The plan must have three major components.

The first are the supply side interventions which comprise conventional mechanisms, already existing in the state, and include the opening of schools, provisioning of teachers, construction and maintenance of buildings, as well as the entire gamut of incentives provided to children in the form of food grains, textbooks, uniforms, etc., to enhance enrolment and attendance. On this side of the spectrum greater attention will have to be paid to providing alternate schooling.

The second major component would be those that can broadly come under interventions promoting 'demand' for schooling. These would principally comprise community based interventions. This would include efforts at strengthening VECs, conducting microplanning and using other media to enhance community awareness, such as kala jathas and chinnara melas. These two components will require to be backed by adequate provisions in the budgets.

The third major component for successful planning for UEE could broadly be categorised under iństitutional support. This would principally necessitate a major initiative to reform the existing management structures. In specific terms this would mean a re-orientation of the education system to make it move away make it move away from a regulatory framework to one that focuses on programme support within a child centred approach. An efficient management structure will also require the successful implementation of an educational MIS, which takes advantage of technology and is at the same time cost effective and sustainable. A diagrammatic representation of these three key components of planning for UEE may be seen below:

## PLANNING FOR UEE



## CHAPTER - 2

## INTERVENTIONS OF DPEP IN KARNATAKA

## A REVIEW

## Background

In Karnataka, DPEP-1 will be moving into its seventh year of implementation; DPEP-2 into its fourth year. DPEP-1 and 2 districts were identified for their low female literacy rates. In addition to low female literacy, these districts are also characterised by higher infant mortality and maternal mortality rates, more adverse sex ratios, and poorer per capita incomes.

In 1997-98 the Government of Karnataka undertook a bifurcation of some of the districts in order to provide for smoother administration. Consequently, the original 11 DPEP I and II districts were bifurcated into 16 districts. DPEP I now comprises five districts of Belgaum, Kolar, Mandya, Raichur and Koppal. DPEP II districts include 11 districts of Bangalore (R), Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Gulbarga, Mysore and Chamarajnagar.

## Overall goals in elementary education

The overall goals of elementary education in the state are to:

- Ensure access to elementary education for all children
- Improve children's participation and focus on retention
- Improve quality of education

Within the overall goals, there is focus on girls and children from social - groups with special needs.

## Access and enrolment

## Growth in elementary education

There has been a significant growth in elementary education in the state:

| Year | No of Schools | Teachers | Enrollment (I-VII) (in lakhs) |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Boys | Girls | Total |
| $1968-69$ | 32217 | 91244 | 20.77 | 14.36 | 35.13 |
| $1995-96$ | 42479 | 167795 | 41.27 | 38.06 | 79.32 |
| $1996-97$ | 45067 | 182866 | 42.69 | 39.45 | 82.14 |
| $1997-98$ | 46809 | 193148 | 43.14 | 39.36 | 82.50 |
| $1998-99$ | 47954 | 203353 | 43.72 | 40.03 | 83.75 |

Progress since 1995-96 in the state has been impressive with a $13 \%$ increase in the number of schools; $21 \%$ increase in the number of teachers posts sanctioned and $5.5 \%$ increase in enrolment.



In the DPEP districts there has also been a significant growth in institutions and teachers. The current position of the number of institutions and teachers in the DPEP districts is given below.

| District | No of institutions |  | Teachers |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Total | DPEP | Total | DPEP |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | New | Upgraded | Total |
| Belgaum | 3652 | 185 | 12782 | 370 | 224 | 594 |
| Kolar | 3662 | 167 | 9778 | 334 | 290 | 624 |
| Mandya | 2087 | 89 | 6492 | 178 | 247 | 425 |
| Raichur | 1225 | 108 | 4124 | 216 | 166 | 382 |
| Koppal | 906 | 79 | 3570 | 158 | 87 | 245 |
| Total | 11532 | 628 | 36746 | 1256 | 1014 | 2270 |


| Bangalore (R) | 2683 | -125 | 8866 | 250 | 281 | 531 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Bellary | 1725 | 33 | 7549 | 66 | 332 | 398 |
| Bidar | 1187 | 59 | 4959 | 118 | 278 | 396 |
| Bijapur | 1644 | 49 | 6689 | 98 | 84 | 182 |
| Bagalkot | 1301 | 51 | 4317 | 102 | 74 | 176 |
| Dharwad | 630 | 29 | 3360 | 58 | 36 | 94 |
| Gadag | 685 | 30 | 3293 | 60 | 39 | 99 |
| Haveri | 1206 | 41 | 5002 | 82 | 65 | 147 |
| Gulbarga | 2332 | 115 | 9556 | 230 | 247 | 477 |
| Mysore | 2197 | 72 | 7406 | 144 | 115 | 259 |
| Chamrajnagar | 803 | 18 | 2805 | 36 | 72 | 108 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 6 3 9 3}$ | 622 | $\mathbf{6 3 8 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 6 7}$ |
| Grand Total | $\mathbf{2 7 9 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 5 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 1 3 7}$ |

## Growth in enrolment

Enrolment in DPEP I districts has increased 20.8\% since 1995-96 (from an estimated 10,50,000 to $12,68,000$ children). In DPEP II it has increased $25.8 \%$ since 1996-97 (from an estimated 17,19,000 to $21,62,000$ children).


## Enhancing participation

## Dropout rates

The average dropout rates have halved between 1993-94 and 1997-98 at ower primary stage. The reduction in dropout rates among girls is significant. At upper primary stage there has been a 10\% reduction in dropout between 1993-94 and 1997-98.


Dropout rates in DPEP districts are given in the table below. In DPEP I districts there has been a significant decrease in all districts, barring Raichur, which continues to cause concern. In DPEP || districts the dropout rates are uneven. This unevenness may be attributed to different methods of data collection, since four sets of consecutive school years enrolment information is not yet available for DPEP \| districts in the EMIS.

## Teacher recruitment

Government of Karnataka has undertaken recruitment of 86,884 teachers in the last 4 years. Teacher recruitment is undertaken through a computerised system of selection strictly on the basis of merit with reservation as per statute for scheduled castes, tribes, backward classes and women. In 1998-99 the system was further refined to introduce a unique and transparent system of computerised counseling to curb malpractice. Candidates were invited, based on merit and reservation rankings to select schools for postings. Appointment and posting orders were issued on the spot.

## Teacher Pupil Ratio

The overall Teacher Pupil Ratio in the state has improved from 1:49 in 199495 to 1:41 in 1998-99. This is largely due to the massive recruitment of teachers undertaken in the past four years. Nevertheless imbalances in teacher deployment persist.

| DPEP I districts |  | DPEP II districts |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| District | TPR | District | TPR |
| Belgaum | $1: 45$ | Bangalore ® | $1: 26$ |
| Kolar | $1: 31$ | Bellary | $1: 47$ |
| Mandya | $1: 30$ | Bidar | $1: 49$ |
| Raichur | $\mathbf{1 : 5 1}$ | Bijapur | $1: 45$ |
|  |  | Dharwad | $1: 47$ |
|  | Gulbarga | $1: 44$ |  |
|  |  | Mysore | $1: 40$ |

In 1999-2000 the Education Department has addressed this issue through identification of 'surplus' posts in schools and transferring such posts to schools where high enrolment warrant additional posts. The consequent transfer of teachers, whose posts have been declared 'surplus' and shifted to other schools, will also be taken up as per the new, transparent system of computerised counseling.

## CHAPTER - 3

## AREAS OF CONCERN

In overall terms it is expected that several major goals would have been met by the end of the project period. However, there continue to be several areas of concern.

1. Though physical access in terms of schooling facility has been provided, enrolment has increased, and dropout reduced in respect of classes I-IV, a large number of children are either not enrolled or dropout after class IV. The problem continues to be especially acute among girls. The GER, NER and dropout rates at the upper primary stage (classes I-VII) along with the percentage of out of school children in the age group 6-14 for DPEP I districts is given in tables 7.1 and 7.2.

GER, NER and dropout rate for class I-VII (1997-98)

| District | GER |  |  | NER |  |  | Dropout Rate |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Belgaum | 88.83 | 85.77 | 87.31 | 71.87 | 65.68 | 68.79 | 54.78 | 48.48 | 51.77 |
| Kolar | 96.10 | 88.55 | 92.31 | 77.76 | 67.81 | 72.77 | 34.51 | 41.00 | 37.60 |
| Mandya | 93.41 | 83.80 | 88.54 | 75.58 | 64.18 | 69.80 | 39.10 | 43.32 | 41.17 |
| Raichur | 82.51 | 59.50 | 71.08 | 66.96 | 45.57 | 56.23 | 51.09 | 72.70 | 59.62 |

Source: Human Development in Karnataka 1999
2. It may be seen above that enrolments measured both through GER and NER are low at the upper primary stage. In Raichur the NER is only $56 \%$, with NER for girls being as low as $45 \%$. The dropout rate is also very high with more than half the children dropping out by the time they reach class VII in Belgaum and Raichur districts. The situation is only marginally better in Kolar and Mandya. The poor enrolment and dropout figures also get reflected in the large percentage of children who remain out of school. The estimated out of school children is shown in the table below.

Out of school children in the 6-14 age group

| Estimated out of school children (6-14 year) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| District <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> out of school children | Percentage of children <br> out of school |  |  |  |  |
| Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Total |  |
| Belgaum | 105918 | 127654 | 28.1 | 34.3 | 31.2 |
| Kolar | 52759 | 76843 | 22.2 | 32.2 | 27.2 |
| Mandya | 39201 | 59123 | 24.4 | 35.8 | 30.2 |
| Raichur | 89241 | 144480 | 33.2 | 54.4 | 43.8 |

Source: Human Development in Karnataka, 1999
3. A large percentage of out of school children comprise child labour who are not able to attend formal schools, inspite of the Supreme Court judgment stipulating that child labour should not be employed for over 6 hours a day. The number of child labour (6-14 age group) in DPEP I districts is given in table 7.3 below.

Child Labour 6-14 age group (in lakhs ), 1991

| District. | Boys | Girls | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Belgaum | 0.37 | 0.36 | 0.73 |
| Kolar | 0.27 | 0.31 | 0.58 |
| Mandya | 0.19 | 0.15 | $\mathbf{1 . 3 4}$ |
| Raichur. | 0.42 | $\mathbf{0 . 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 8 6}$ |

Source: Human Development in Karnataka, 1999
4. Despite significant improvement in learning achievement as borne out by the differences in the baseline and midterm achievement surveys, there continues to be low learning achievement among a large number of children both at the lower primary stage as well as the upper primary stage. Low learning compounded by high dropout rates means that it would be difficult for these children to sustain their learning and many of them are likely to relapse into illiteracy.
5. Gender and caste issues continue to play an important role in village societies preventing girls and SC/ST children from becoming equal participants in the educational system.
6. Community participation and awareness in these districts remains poor. Village Education Committees have become active, but are not yet vibrant, self sustaining institutions.
7. Despite new project mode styles of functioning through DPEP, the overall management structures continue to be 'bureaucratic', and not sensitive to the needs of children.

## Setting new goals: Universalisation of elementary education

In the above context the goals that will require to be addressed for UEE are spelt out below:

- To reduce the differences in enrolment, dropout and learning achievement among gender and social groups in classes I-VII to less than $10 \%$
- To reduce the overall dropout rates at the upper primary stage (classes 1 VII) for all students to less than 20\%
- To ensure that at least $80 \%$ of children achieve pre-determined levels in both cognitive and non-cognitive areas (such as health and nutrition) of learning.

Notwithstanding this overall satisfactory position, there are significant interdistrict variations. Raichur stands out as the district where enrolment of girls continues to be a matter of great concern, despite improvement in the GER from 35 in 1980-81 to 59.5 in 1996-97. Increase in the number of primary schools, rapid growth in enrolment and a relatively healthy looking GER do not tell the entire story. Though large numbers of girls and boys between six and fourteen are attending schools, an alarmingly high number of boys and girls are out of school. In 1980-81, out of a child population of 81 lakhs in the 6-14 age group, 53 lakhs were in school. As many as 38 lakh children, that is $48 \%$ of the children of that age group, were out of school. The percentage of girls out of school was as high as 55 with Raichur having the dubious distinction of keeping $65 \%$ of its girls out of school.

This is the reason why the district of Raichur has been selected for vertical expansion of DPEP on a pilot basis.

## CHAPTER - 4

## RAICHUR DISTRICT - HOW DOES IT LOOK LIKE EDUCATIONALLY?

## A DIAGNOSTIC STUDY

Raichur continues to be an educationally backward district. Since independence considerable improvement has now taken place in the provision of education facilities while performance leaves much to be desired. There is much quantitative expansion and very less in consolidation and qualitative improvement.

It is thus found necessary to make a quick diagnostic study in the district to find out the answers to HOW DOES IT LOOK LIKE? As it is not possible to make a quick scan through the entire district to get primary data, it was decided to select certain blocks and conduct diagnostic studies in the following areas:

1. Household surveys
2. Institutional facilities
3. Learning levels of students of Class IV
4. Teachers' competencies
5. Classroom T-L processes

## HOUSEHOLD SURVEY:

A format was developed at the national level workshop held during 14-16 February, 2000 at New Delhi which was revised to suit to the district. The format was discussed at the district level workshop on $25^{\text {th }}$ February, 2000 and the schedule was designed for survey.

## Objectives:

The following objectives were envisaged for the household survey:

## To assess

$>$ the proportion of children of age group 6-12 to the entire population of the district
$>$ the proportion of children who are out of school; may be dropouts or nonentrants with special reference to gender and socially disadvantaged groups
$>$ the households on the basis of literacy and occupational level and find the group which is responsible to the highest number of out of school children
$>$ the reasons for drop outs and non-entrants with respect to age
$>$ the proportion of drop outs age wise and class wise
$>$ the proportion of disabled children among the children of age group 6-12

## Sampling:

It was decided to select three blocks on the basis educational development one advanced, the other average and the third backward. Accordingly, the data available as per 1991 Census and subsequent updation in 1996 and also EMIS data were analysed. The literacy rates and the GER / NER of different blocks are as follows.

| SI.No. | Block | GER | NER | Literacy rates |  | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Male | Female |  |
| 1 | Sindhanur | 83.10 | 81.78 | 44.25 | 18.41 | Highest |
| 2 | Lingsugur | 80.47 | 79.76 | 43.67 | 14.04 |  |
| 3 | Deodurga | 78.44 | 78.17 | 29.76 | 8.99 | Averas i: GER/NER lowest in literacy rates. |
| 4 | Raichur | 73.24 | 73.05 | 35.90 | 11.70 |  |
| 5 | Manvi | 70.35 | 69.95 | 38.79 | 15.89 | Lowest in GER/NER Lowest in literacy rates. |

On the basis of this analysis Sindhanur block is considered as an advanced block, Deodurga as an average block and Manvi as backward block in terms of educational development.

Further, among these three blocks i.e., Sindhanur, Deodurga and Manvi one cluster, one group panchayat within the cluster was selected on similar measures. -The clusters and the group panchayats are as follows:

| SI.No. | Block | Cluster | Group Panchayat |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Sindhanur | Javalagera | Javalagera |
| 2 | Deodurga | Kyadigera | Jagir Jadaladinni |
| 3 | Manvi | Hire Kotnakal | Hire Kotnakal |

## The process:

The number of villages and number of house holds to be surveyed were based on the electoral roll of the respective villages obtained from the respective revenue and group panchayat authorities.

In view of building the capacity of the Teacher Training Institute and the DIET, the entire task of conducting the survey was given to these institutes, which are situated at Sindhanur and Yermarus. While the faculty of these institutions worked as Supervisors, the pupil-teachers of TCH (I year) served as Field Investigators. They were trained in collecting data pertaining to the house holds and also schools existing in the selected Village Panchayat. The training was conducted on $7^{\text {th }}$ March, 2000 at the DIET, Yermarus and on $8^{\text {th }}$ March, 2000 at the Government Teacher Training Institute, Sindhanur. The training also had field survey as a component and this threw lot of insight on the areas of data collection and necessitated discussion for clarity. The entire survey was conducted during 2123 March, 2000. The software for data entry and analysis was developed in-house.

## Educational facilities in the district:

## A. $6^{\text {th }}$ All India Educátional Survey

A look at the $6^{\text {th }}$ All India Educational Survey (1993) provides the following information.

| Sl. <br> No. | BLOCK | No. of <br> habitations | No. of habitations having schooling facility <br> In respect of |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Lower Primary School |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 0 kms | $<1 \mathrm{~km}$ | 0 kms | $<3 \mathrm{kms}$ |
|  | RAICHUR DIST |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Deodurg | 194 | 156 | 15 | 50 | 121 |
| 2 | Lingsugur | 200 | 187 | 4 | 59 | 132 |
| 3 | Manvi | 236 | 164 | 19 | 46 | 138 |
| 4 | Raichur | 162 | 146 | 2 | 43 | 106 |
| 5 | Sindhanur | 205 | 152 | 12 | 59 | 105 |
|  | TOTAL | 997 | 805 | 52 | 257 | 602 |



This has been updated by the block functionaries and the revised one is given below.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SI. } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | BLOCK | No. of habitations | No. of habitations having schooling facility In respect of |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Lower Primary School |  | Higher Primary School |  |
|  |  |  | 0 kms | $<1 \mathrm{~km}$ | 0 kms | $<3 \mathrm{kms}$ |
|  | RAICHUR DIST |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Deodurg | 194 | 183 | 15 | 65 | 61 |
| 2 | Lingsugur | 204 | 127 | 76 | 64 | 77 |
| 3 | Manvi | 246 | 183 | 19 | 55 | 85 |
| 4 | Raichur | 172 | 164 | 1 | 50 | 53 |
| 5 | Sindhanur | 225 | 193 | 7 | 74 | 86 |
|  | TOTAL | 1041 | 850 | 118 | 308 | 362 |

Percentage of habitations in Raichur district with schooling facility during :999-00


Eventhough considerable progress is achieved in providing access, as explained in earlier chapters problems persist still in respect of enrolment and retention.

## B. House-hold Survey:

## 1. Percentage of children of different age groups to the population:

The number of households surveyed and the number of children in the age group of 6-9, 10-12 and 6-12 are given below.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SI. } \\ & \text { No } \end{aligned}$ | BLOCK | No. of house holds | Total number of family members | No. of children in the age group of |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 6-9 |  | 10-12 |  | 6-12 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | B | G | B | G | B | G | Total |
| 1 | Deodurg | 1301 | 7978 | 506 | 516 | 376 | 341 | 882 | 857 | 1739 |
| 2 | Manvi | 1241 | 6923 | 403 | 406 | 302 | 258 | 705 | 664 | 1369 |
| 3 | Sindhanur | 1502 | 9018 | 547 | 483 | 447 | 371 | 994 | 854 | 1848 |
|  | TOTAL | 4044 | 23919 | $\begin{array}{r} 1456 \\ (6.08) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1405 \\ (5.87) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1125 \\ (4.70) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 970 \\ (4.06) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2581 \\ (10.79) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2375 \\ (9.93) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4966 \\ (20.76) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

Percentage of different age group children to the total number of family members a cross section of possible number of children in the respective age-group in the district itself. Percentages of different categories are provided in parenthesis. Accordingly, $20.76 \%$ of population belong to the children of age croup 6-12. However, our target for the higher primary as per age group, even though it is not the only parameter, is $8.76 \%$ of population.

## 2. No. of out of schóol children vis-à-vis educational level of households:

|  |  |  |  |  | Out | of scho | ol childr | - | onging | to |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| level of the |  |  |  | ROPOU | UTS |  |  |  |  | NON | -ENTR | RANTS |  |  |
| house hold | SC |  | S |  | OTH | ERS | TOTAL | SC |  | S | T | OTH | ERS | TOTAL |
|  | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |  | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |  |
| Jiterate | 35 | 36 | 45 | 31 | 48 | 40 | 235 | 140 | 161 | 152 | 244 | 79 | 158 | 934 |
| Literate | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 28 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 16 | 52 |
| Primary | 6 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 18 | 54 | 14 | 17 | 8 | 17 | 12 | 18 | 86 |
| Upper Primary | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 21 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 30 |
| Secondary/HS/ Graduate \& above | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 20 |
| Post Graduate | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 46 | 53 | 62 | 42 | 75 | 70 | (348) | 163 | 197 | 170 | 282 | 102 | 208 | 1122 |



It is surprising to note that the percentage of non-entrants (64.54) is enormously high compared to that of drop-outs (23.54)
$>$ A look at the intra-sectoral data, of these $83 \%$ of non-entrants belong to the families of illiterates, and percentage of the dropouts being 67.53.
3. No. of out of school children vis-à-vis occupation of households:

| Occupation of the house hold | Out of school children belonging to |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DROPOUTS |  |  |  |  |  |  | NON-ENTRANTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | SC |  | ST |  | OTHERS |  |  | SC |  | ST |  | OTHERS |  |  |
|  | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | TOTAL | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | TOTA |
| Daily Wages | 34 | 30 | 33 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 150 | 137 | 165 | 114 | 147 | 47 | 78 | 6 |
| Farmer | 7 | 17 | 28 | 18 | 48 | 41 | 59 | 19 | 25 | 47 | 114 | 37 | 104 | 3 |
| Family Occupation | 5 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 23 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 11 |  |
| Business | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 9 |  |
| Service | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |  |
| Any Other | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 4 |  |
| Total | 47 | 52 | 62 | 42 | 75 | 70 | 348 | 163 | 197 | 171 | 282 | 102 | 207 | 11. |


$\Rightarrow$ While the percentage of non-entrants is high, with respect to the occupation of the household, the ratios are 46.80 and 10.34 for non-entrants and drop outs.
$\Rightarrow$ Again browsing intra-sectoral data, of these $61.32 \%$ of non-entrants belong to the families who work on daily wages, and $45.69 \%$ of dropouts hail from the families of farmers.

This clearly spells out many of the students are dropping out may be to assist their elders in agriculture; where as not getting enrolled, may be because of lack of awareness, as maximum of them hail from the families of illiterate.

It is also tried to plot a matrix between the occupation and literacy levels of the house holds to assess possible focus areas. The following statement provides this -information.
4. No. of out Dropouts vis-à-vis occupation and literacy levels of households:

TABLE SHOWING NO. OF OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN (DROP-OUTS) VIS-a-VIS EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSE-HOLD

| Educational Level of the house hold | OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSE HOLD |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Daily wages | Farmer | Family Occupation | Business | Service | Any Other |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 123 | 97 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 235 |
| Literate | 13 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 |
| Primary | 10 | 31 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 54 |
| Upper Primary | 6 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 21 |
| Secondary/HS/Gr aduate \& above | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Post Graduate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 152 | 157 | 23 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 348 |

$>123$ dropouts belong to the families who work for daily wages and illiterate out of a total number of 348 dropouts, which works out to be $35.34 \%$; and among the daily wage category it takes a lion share of $80.92 \%$.
$>$ The second category being the children belonging to the family of farmers and illiterate, which comes to $27.87 \%$ and among the same category of farmers it is $61.78 \%$.
5. No. of out non-entrants vis-à-vis occupation and literacy levels of households:

TABLE SHOWING NO. OF OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN (NON-ENTRANTS) VIS-a-VIS EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSE-HOLD

$>614$ non-entrants belong to the families who work for daily wages and illiterate out of a total number of 1122 non-entrants, which works out to be $54.72 \%$; and among the daily wage category it takes a lion share of $89.24 \%$.
$\Rightarrow$ The second category being the children belonging to the family of farmers and illiterate, which comes to $22.99 \%$ and among the same category of farmers it is $74.57 \%$.
$>$ Interestingly, the other category which comes to light is the families who are literate with primary education and working either for daily wages or agriculture.

## 6. No. of out of school children vis-à-vis occupation and literacy levels of households:

Efforts are also made to analyse the total out of school children with respect to the educational level and occupation of the household. The following table provides certain insights.

| Educational Level of the house hold | OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSE HOLD |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Daily wages | Farmer | Family Occupation | Business | Service | Any Other | TOTAL |
| Iliterate | 737 | 355 | 45 | 5 | 1 | 26 | 1169 |
| Literate | 39 | 33 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 |
| Primary | 40 | 75 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 143 |
| Upper Primary | 17 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 52 |
| Secondary/HS/ Graduate \& above | 7 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 28 |
| Post Graduate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 840 | 503 | 62 | 17 | 7 | 41 | 1470 |

$>$ While the total number of out-of school children belonging to the illiterate families stands at $79.52 \% ; 63.05 \%$ comes from the family with daily wages as occupation and $30.36 \%$ belong to the family of farmers.
$>$ Considering the house holds whose occupation is daily wages the percentage works out to be $87.74 \%$ and that of agriculture it is $70.58 \%$.
$>$ There is no single reason as to why people do not send children to school. The more important factors include child labour, poor quality teaching and infrastructure, a perception of no benefits from education, socio-economic factors and the limitations of village education committees in fostering a sense of
ownership of the school among the local community. The educational frame stands distanced and alienated from the local community, making the entire system work much below potential. It was felt that introduction of the Panchayat Raj system would bring the system closer to the people, but it is increasingly being recognised that structures need to be established at the village level to enhance community participation in effective school management.

## 7. No. of drop-outs vis-à-vis class at which dropped out:

The another parameter which has been analysed is the dropouts class wise.

| Class at which dropped out | AGE OF CHILDREN |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 71 | $\begin{gathered} 293 \\ (84.2 \%) \end{gathered}$ |
| 2 | 0 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 23 | 82 |  |
| 3 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 16 | 22 | 10 | 19 | 78 |  |
| 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 29 | 8 | 19 | 62 |  |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 19 | 35 | 55 |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 11 |  |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 |  |
| Total | 9 | 22 | 35 | 41 | 82 | 53 | 106 | 348 | 348 |
| TOTAL | 107 (30.75) |  |  |  | 241 (69.25\%) |  |  | 348 | 348 |

$\Rightarrow$ While percentage of drop outs is more in the lower primary classes (1-4) with $84.20 \%$; it is $69.25 \%$ in case of children who belong to the age group 10-12.
$>$ However, there exist drop outs in the age group of 6-9 from the lower primary classes (1-4). This amounts to a quite good number with $30.75 \%$; for whom a lot of interventions are to be provided.

## 8. No. of drop-outs category wise vis-à-vis class at which dropped out:

Yet another key parameter is the category wise dropouts and the class at which dropped out has been analysed. The following table provides this information * which could be analysed and interventions could be focussed on such groups which need critically.

| Class at which dropped out | DROPOUTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SC |  | ST |  | OTHERS |  | TOTAL |  |  |
|  | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | TOTAL |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 17 | 31 | 40 | 71 |
| 2 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 23 | 18 | 42 | 40 | 82 |
| 3 | 9 | 16 | 10 | 7 | 18 | 18 | 37 | 41 | 78 |
| 4 | 7 | 9 | 19 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 38 | 24 | 62 |
| 5 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 23 | 12 | 35 |
| 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| 7 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Total | 47 | 52 | 62 | 42 | 75 | 70 | 184 | 164 | 348 |
| TOTAL | 99 (28) | .45\%) | 104 (29 | 89\%) | 145 (41 | \% \%) |  |  |  |

$\Rightarrow$ Eventhough children who have dropped out from lower primary classes is quite high as discussed in earlier paragraphs, category wise percentage of dropouts stands at 28.45\% for SC, 29.89\% for ST and 41.67\% for others.

## 9. No. of out of school children and reasons:

Yet another parameter is to find reasons for dropping out of school and for not enrolling themselves in schooling. The following table provides information on the reasons for dropping out and for non-enrolling.

| Reasons | DROPOUTS |  |  |  |  |  |  | NON-ENTRANTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SC |  | ST |  | OTHERS |  | TOTAL | SC |  | ST |  | OTHERS |  | TOTAL |
|  | B | G | B | G | B | G |  | B | G | B | G | B | G |  |
| House Hold Work | 22 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 24 | 29 | 127 | 40 | 69 | 52 | 102 | 23 | 72 | 358 |
| Working for wages | 10 | 8 | 17 | 9 | 17 | 7 | 68 | 47 | 39 | 44 | 54 | 30 | 22 | 236 |
| Looking after sibling | 1 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 30 | 12 | 31 | 5 | 48 | 5 | 34 | 135 |
| School Not good | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 23 |
| Not interested in studying | 3 | 8 | 19 | 2 | 20 | 7 | 59 | 24 | 22 | 32 | 31 | 18 | 31 | 158 |
| School not available | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 13 | 56 |
| Can't afford | 6 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 32 | 29 | 27 | 19 | 31 | 14 | 28 | 148 |
| Teaching-Learning not effective | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 47 | 52 | 62 | 42 | 75 | 70 | 348 | 163 | 197 | 171 | 282 | 102 | 207 | 1122 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Some of the concilusions which can be arrived at are:
; One of the major reason being the household work for staying away from the school - for dropouts and also non-entrants; which is followed by wage earning.
$>$ Among drop outs, household work is the major reason with $36.49 \%$; and $31.01 \%$ among non-entrants.

## CHAPTER - 5

## INSTITUTIONAL DATA - DIAGNOSIS

In order to assess
$\rangle$ the physical infrastructural facilities available;
$>$ the problems which the head of the school is encountering;
$>$ the promotion rate at the class 4; which happens to be the catchment area for higher primary schooling;
the schools were visited by the investigators and data collected. As far as the physical infrastructural facilities are concerned, the EMIS data for the year 19992000 has been considered for the entire district, which also happens to be primary data, but the school survey is limited to the promotion rate at the end of lower primary schooling and the problems faced by the head teachers.

## Sample:

The primary schools which were functioning in the sample clusters were studied for this purpose. The details are as under:

| SI. No. | Block | Cluster | No. of schools |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | Deodurga | Kyadigera | 8 |
| 2 | Manvi | Hire Kotnakal | 8 |
| 3 | Sindhanur | Javalagera | 19 |
| Total |  | 35 |  |

The investigators during their informal discussion with teachers and head teachers, have collected data on academic issues such as class room transaction, preparation and use of T-L materials and the class room problems. As per the experiences of the investigators, head teachers discussed the issues freely and expressed their opinion on the needs of inservice training, housing problem, requirement of T-L material, community related problems etc.,

The investigators have also collected the school data of the neighboring villages in addition to the schools of the villages where the sample survey was conducted. The details of cluster wise schools and names of the schools are shown in the annexure.

## 1. Educational Institutions:

Educational Institutions in the district on the basis of management is given below. This correspondences to the entire district of Raichur. However, the details are given block wise.

| SI. <br> No. | BLOCK | NO. OF SCHOOLS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | LPS |  |  |  | HPS |  |  |  |
|  |  | GOVT | AIDED | UNAIDED | TOTAL | GOVT | AIDED | UNAIDED | TOTAL |
| 1 | Deodurg | 144 |  | 3 | 147 | 73 | 1 | 3 | 77 |
| 2 | Lingasugur | 129 |  | 2 | 131 | 127 | 1 | 13 | 141 |
| 3 | Manvi | 134 | 1 | 8 | 143 | 85 | 3 | 6 | 94 |
| 4 | Raichur | 94 | 2 | 1 | 97 | 114 | 9 | 20 | 143 |
| 5 | Sindhanur | 110 | 3 | 15 | 128 | 102 | 7 | 16 | 125 |
|  | TOTAL | 611 | 6 | 29 | 646 | 501 | 21 | 58 | 580 |

$>$ It is clear from the above table, that $90.70 \%$ of schools are managed by the Government and the remaining $9.30 \%$ are managed by the frivate managements.
$>$ EMIS does yot capture the data from unrecognised institutions.

## 2. Institutions with / without Building:

EMIS has captured thedata for this parameter; because it is important component which may require intervention in providing infrastructure facilities.

| TYPE OF BUILDING | NUMBER OF SCHOOLS BY TYPE OF MANAGEMENT |  |  |  | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | GOVT. | AIDED | UNAIDED | OTHERS |  |
| Pucca | 912 | 14 | 33 | 1 | 960 |
| Partially pucca | 97 | 6 | 21 | 0 | 124 |
| Kuctcha | 10 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 19 |
| Tent | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| No building | 89 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 92 |
| TOTAL | 1110 | 23 | 64 | 2 | 1199 |

## 3. Institutions and class rooms with condition:

Management wise condition of the class rooms is given in the following table. This will enable the implementing agencies to take necessary action in upkeeping the buildings.

| CONDITION | No. of class rooms management-wise |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | DoE | DTW | LB | AIDED | UNAIDED | OTHERS |  |
| Good | 1665 | 8 | 17 | 126 | 274 | 4 | $\mathbf{2 0 9 0}$ |
| Minor repairs | 586 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 32 | 0 | 643 |
| Major repairs | 385 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 401 |
| No. response | 96 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 32 | 0 | 135 |
| TOTAL | 2732 | 10 | 23 | 155 | 349 | 4 | 3273 |

An analysis of the above data indicates, that $63.86 \%$ of class rooms are in good condition whereas $19.65 \%$ of class rooms require minor repairs and $12.25 \%$ of class rooms require major repairs. Among the schools managed by the Department of Education, $60.94 \%$ are in good condition; $21.45 \%$ need some minor repairs and $14.09 \%$ of class rooms which need major repairs need immediate attention of the department. It is unfortunate that $3.51 \%$ of schools run by the Department of Education did not provide response.

## 4. Facilities available in the Schools:

Facilities available in the schools in given in percentages; comparing sample with EMIS data.

| SL. NO. | REQUIRED MINIMUM FACILITIES | \% OF SCHOOLS HAVING THE <br> FACILITY |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | Black board in all classes | 85.71 |
| 2 | Chalk and duster | 100.00 |
| 3 | Seating - Jamkhanas, benches for children | 40.00 |
| 4 | Chairs for teachers | 80.00 |
| 5 | Tables for teachers | 80.00 |
| 6 | Alimarah | 68.71 |
| 7 | Boxes to keep equipments | 68.71 |
| 8 | Drinking water | 40.00 |
| 9 | Playground | 40.00 |
| 10 | Toilet for girls | 11.04 |
| 11 | Electricity | 22.85 |
| 12 | Kits supplied under OBB | 34.29 |

$\Rightarrow$ Immediate attention is necessary to provide toilets for girls; which happens to be dare necessity.

## 5. Classwise number of sections:

EMIS data for the year 1999-2000 tells us that there are 6303 sections in the total elementary education sector. Class-wise details are furnished below.

| CLASS | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | TOTAL |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of <br> sections | 1273 | 1247 | 1177 | 1136 | 639 | 425 | 406 | 6303 |

## 6. Enrolment and repeaters:

Eventhough data of enrolment and repeaters is captured in all the 35 sample schools, it may not give a total picture of the district. Eventhough the EMIS data for the year 1999-2000 provides this information for the district, it suffers due to lack of this information for the year 1998-99; as data was captured only for standards 1 to 4 during that year. Hence, it is felt to analyse the data available from EMIS for the year 1999-2000.

| CLASS | ENROLMENT |  | REPEATERS |  | REPETITION RATE |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | BOYS | GIRLS | BOYS | GIRLS | BOYS | GIRLS | TOTAL |
| 1 | 28875 | 25818 | 1712 | 1518 | 5.93 | 5.88 | 5.90 |
| 2 | 28252 | 24923 | 1169 | 1055 | 4.14 | 4.23 | 4.19 |
| 3 | 25053 | 21164 | 1160 | 942 | 4.63 | 4.45 | 4.54 |
| 4 | 22064 | 16948 | 697 | 495 | 3.16 | 2.92 | 3.04 |
| 5 | 16252 | 10688 | 541 | 311 | 3.33 | 2.91 | 3.12 |
| 6 | 12756 | 7989 | 310 | 233 | 2.43 | 2.92 | 2.67 |
| 7 | 11170 | 6551 | 190 | 60 | 1.70 | 0.92 | 1.31 |
| TOTAL | 144422 | $\mathbf{1 1 4 0 8 1}$ | 5779 | 4614 | 4.00 | 4.04 | 4.02 |

Eventhough the government has the policy of no detention in classes 1 and 2; we find the repetition rate in the classes 1 and 2 is reported to be 5.90 and 4.19. This is because in Karnataka, eventhough the promotion from classes 1 and 2 does not depend on the performance in the tests; it does has a bearing on the attendance. It is also possible; many of them might have found a place on roll; inspite of their long absence. On the pretext of compulsory primary education, the names of these children are maintained on the live registers resulting in higher repetition rates.

## 7. Promotion Rates (PR):

As discussed in earlier chapters; the number of children who seek admission to the higher primary unit is not the function of children in the age group of 10-12; but definitely depends on the number of children who grduate from the IV standard. That is the reason, the transition rate at the standard IV occupies an important arena
in planning for vertical expansion. This data is collected on the basis of the schools sampled in three blocks. The details are as under.

| SI. <br> No. | YEAR | NO. OF STUDENTS INIV STD. |  | NO. OF STUDENTS IN VII STD. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | PROMOTED | PR | APPEARED | PROMOTED | PR |  |
| 1 | $1996-97$ | 815 | 690 | 84.66 | 413 | 363 | 87.89 |
| 2 | $1997-98$ | 729 | 683 | 93.68 | 439 | 409 | 93.16 |
| 3 | $1998-99$ | 766 | 721 | 94.12 | 460 | 450 | 97.82 |

It is now essential to plan for UEE keeping in view that atleast on an average $90.82 \%$ of students of IV standard will be the input for standard V. Similarly, Promotion Rate (PR) is calculated for the VII standard, which is culminating standard in elementary education in Karnataka, keeping a slot to plan for possible inclusion of VIII standard in the elementary education cycle.

## 8. Problems perceived in the schools:

During course of informal discussion by the investigators with the head teachers and other teachers, many problems perceived by them are tabulated. The frequency differed from one block to the other. However, keeping an holistic view, the problems perceived were consolidated on a frequency table. The following graph provides this information.

A few problems have been graded and mentioned below on the basis of the priority to tackle.
$>$ Shortage of furniture
$>$ Motivation on the part of the teachers
$>$ Non-availability of toilets
$>$ Classrooms require repairs
$>$ Need for a compound


## CHAPTER - 6

## QUALITY IMPROVEMENT - AN ASSESSMENT

This chapter includes some of the quality improvement parameters such as

1. Teachers' competencies;
2. Attainment levels of students of class IV ; and
3. Class room observation of T-L processes.

The task assessing this component has been handled by Directorate of State Educational Research and Training (DSERT). Whatever, data and findings received from the DSERT has been incorporated in this section and discussed.

There are certain apprehensions regarding the effectiveness of DPEP. Irrespective of this apprehension there have been many improvements in the curriculum transactions for class 1 to 4 supported by instructional materials complemented by the in-service programmes for the lower primary school teachers covered under DPEP.

In order to continue the development of primary education after the lower primary school, there has been a serious thinking of extending the DPEP to higher primary sections, covering $5^{\text {th }}, 6^{\text {th }} \& 7^{\text {th }}$ standards. This proposal of vertical expansion of DPEP need to be assessed through a sample study at the appropriate level i.e., $5^{\text {th }}, 6^{\text {th }} \& 7^{\text {th }}$ standards. The DSERT has taken up a sample study of Raichur district to examine the need to expand the DPEP in the vertical direction.

A base line research in this regard would help the department to take any decision regarding the implementation of vertical expansion of DPEP at the higher primary school level.

## Need for the Study:

Compulsory primary education for 7 years has been given at most importance in the country. Obviously the competencies developed from class 1 to 4 will have a strong bearing on the later stages and particularly the immediate stage i.e., $5^{\text {th }}, 6^{\text {th }}$ \& $7^{\text {th }}$ standards. It is hoped that the input in lower primary school should become a strong foundation for the next stage. The intensive approach to develop certain essential or minimum competencies through DPEP should not go waste in the next stage i.e., higher primary school.

Therefore it is important to ensure that the residual effect of the DPEP from 1 to 4 flows through the $5^{\text {th }}$ standard as well.

It is intended to take up a sample study where in an attempt would be made to assess the scholastic achievement level of $5^{\text {th }}$ standard children who have just then appeared for the terminal examination of the said standard. An assessment of their competencies in five scholastic subjects namely Kannada, English, Social Science, Science \& Mathematics would reflect their knowledge, understanding and skill against the expected level of performance. Similarly the subject knowledge of their teachers is to be assessed through a test in each of those five subjects. The purpose of assessing teachers understanding of the subject is to make sure that they are competent enough in the subject to deliver the goods in the class.

Apart from assessing the subject knowledge of students \& teachers, relevant data about the selected students \& teachers will be used to find relation between various factors of Students Profile and Teachers Profile.

In order to find relation (if any) between the learning environment \& the learning outcome of students, certain physical conditions of the schools is also considered in the study.

Another factor such as socio-economic status of the students is also considered, the details of which is to be collected through a data sheet. Similarly basic data about all the teachers of the higher primary schools numbering about 300 is collected through a separate data sheet.

## Objectives of the Study:

## Major Objectives

1. To identify the factors to suggest the need for vertical development of DPEP in Raichur district.
2. To identify the assets and liabilities of the existing curriculum of higher primary school with respect to Raichur district.

## Specific objectives :

1. To identify the academic level of school teachers of higher primary school of Raichur in the subjects prescribed for higher primary level.
2. To identify the academic achievement of the fifth standard children of Raichur district.
3. To identify the factors contributing to the academic failures of students of higher primary schools of Raichur district.
4. To find the relationship between
$>$ The infrastructure,
> Training background,
$\geqslant$ Years of experience of teachers,
$>$ Availability of teaching materials; and
; The achievement of children.
5. To develop a prognostic view about the factors that help in improving achievement levels of children of higher primary schools of Raichur district.
6. To compare the academic achievements of
$\rangle$ boys and girls.
$>$ students who are trained by experienced trained and in-experienced trained teachers.

## Procedure used to collect the data:

1. All the government higher primary schools in the five taluks were listed.
2. All the teachers who teach the five subjects in all the higher primary schools were enlisted.
3. The data sheets to collect required information about students \& teachers were prepared by the investigators.
4. An observation schedule was also prepared with the help of experienced teacher educators and administrators to observe the classroom teaching of the higher primary school teachers.
5. Test papers for students of $5^{\text {th }}$ standard were also prepared by subject experts in all the five subjects carrying 20 marks each and duration of the test was for 30 minutes each. The test items were within the topics prescribed for the $5^{\text {th }}$ standard.
6. Test papers for teachers who teach $5^{\text {th }}$ standard subjects were also prepared by subject experts, carrying 50 marks each and duration of the tests was 90 minutes each. The test items were within the topics prescribed for $5^{\text {th }}, 6^{\text {th }} \&$ $7^{\text {th }}$ standards.
7. An orientation programme was organised at district office, Raichur on 4-42000 for the supervisors who are selected for data collection and also for observation of classroom teaching of the selected teachers.
8. Arrangements were made at the district headquarters to conduct test for 60 teachers in each subject totaling about 300 all together on 4-4-2000.
9. Test for students numbering about 500 was condictod $\therefore$ ti:c taluk headquarters of the five taluks on 7-4-2000.
10. Classroom observation of over 220 teachers was carried out by the supervisors on 8-4-2000 in their respective schools of the teachers.
11. All the answer papers of students \& teachers were valued soon after the test and the marks were tabulated.
12. Data was analysed both quantitatively \& qualitatively where ever required.

## A. TEACHERS:

EMIS data reveals that there are 5344 teachers, with 3170 men and 2174 women, working in the district considering all the managements; out of which 4383 belong to schools run by the Department of Education. There are no untrained teachers in the Government sector. The following table provides information in the Government Sector.

| LPS |  |  | HPS |  |  | TOTAL |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MEN | WOMEN | TOTAL | MEN | WOMEN | TOTAL | MEN | WOMEN | TOTAL |
| 1851 | 1124 | 2975 | 931 | 477 | 1408 | 2782 | 1601 | 4383 |

## 1. General Data:





## Observations and findings:

$>$ The ratio between men and women teachers happens to be 65:35 in the sample selected, actually it is 60:40 in the whole district.
$=62.5 \%$ of teachers belong to the age group of 30-44
$>61.88 \%$ of teachers have PUC and TCH as qualification, however there are teachers with higher qualification.
\% $36 \%$ of teachers have joined service between 1996 and 2000 .
$>$ Nearly $90 \%$ of teachers depend upon text books for teaching. Around $76 \%$ of teachers are using teachers' hand book.
$>$ It is clear that most of the teachers have less than five years of teaching experience. This may be a factor for poorer performance in classroom teaching.
$>$ The kind of in-service programme and the number of such programmes attended by these teachers is found to be limited.

## 2. Academic Competencies:

Test papers for teachers who teach $5^{\text {th }}$ standard subjects were also prepared by subject experts, carrying 50 marks each and duration of the tests was 90 minutes each. The test items were within the topics prescribed for $5^{\text {th }}, 6^{\text {th }} \& 7^{\text {th }}$ standards. Test was conducted for 60 teachers in each subject totaling about 300 all together on $4^{\text {th }}$ April, 2000. Findings are as under.

| TEST SCORES OF TEACHERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| SI.No. | Subject | No. ofTeachers | $>60 \%$ | $50-60 \%$ | $35-50 \%$ | $<35 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Kannada | 59 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | English | 55 | 11 | 5 | 13 | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Social Science | 55 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 47 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Science | 61 | 7 | 5 | 16 | 33 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Mathematics | 58 | 6 | 2 | 22 | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 288 | 39 | 30 | 78 | 141 |

Teachers vs. their test scores


## Findings:

$>$ The performance of teachers who teach $5^{\text {th }}$ standard (many teach lower \& higher standards also) is less than $50 \%$.
> Qualitative analysis of the teachers answers indicate very poor subject knowledge among the teachers in all the five blocks of the district.
> Basic concepts are not familiar to the teachers. Many have miserably failed scoring less than $20 \%$ in certain subjects.

## B. STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT LEVELS:

Test papers for students of $5^{\text {th }}$ standard were set by subject experts in all the five subjects carrying 20 marks each and duration of the test was for 30 minutes each. The test items were within the topics prescribed for the $5^{\text {th }}$ standard. The achievement of the students is given below.

| $*$ <br> Achievement <br> Range in \% | NO. OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO ACHIEVEMENT LEVELS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | KANNADA | ENGLISH | SOCIAL <br> SCIENCE | MATHS | SCIENCE |
| $>60$ | 231 | 110 | 56 | 29 |  |
| $50-60$ | 65 | 43 | 54 | 26 | 114 |
| $35-50$ | 104 | 73 | 59 | 54 | 74 |
| $<35$ | 150 | 317 | 388 | 428 | 108 |

## Findings:

$\Rightarrow$ The performance of students of $5^{\text {th }}$ standard of the entire district is found to be below average in all the subject and very poor in Mathematics, English \& Social Science compared to Kannada \& Science.
$>$ The family background of most of the students is of rural set up and the - educational qualification of parents is found to be very much limited.
$>$ The socio-economic status of the parents of the students in the district is found to be very poor.


With the DPEP interventions in vogue since quite a number of years, Midterm achievement survey records quite a good improvement levels over the base line levels. As the test has been conducted for $V$ standard students, it is felt a look at the achievement levels of students in primary classes on the basis of baseline and also mid-term is a better indicator.

| SURVEY | MEAN ACHIEVEMENT LEVELS IN PERCENTAGE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | II STANDARD |  | IV STANDARD |  |
|  | LANGUAGE | MATHEMATICS | LANGUAGE | MATHEMATICS |
| BAS (1993-94) | 57.96 | 50.40 | 36.23 | 38.00 |
| MAS (1997-98) | 88.70 | 82.39 | 58.33 | 55.51 |

## C. CLASS ROOM PRACTICES:

An observation schedule prepared with the help of experienced teacher . educators and administrators was used to observe the classroom teaching of 220 higher primary school teachers in their respective schools.

## Findings

; The observation of classroom teaching indicate that the physical conditions of most of the classrooms in all the five taluks is reported to be quite good. Any how
the learning experiences provided by the teachers is reported to be just average and below average.

A major limitation in the observation report of most of the supervisors is that the comments on the effectiveness of teaching seem to be global. Thus a clear cut picture of classroom teaching of all those listed teachers numbering around 220 is not available. Perhaps more time with well oriented supervisors would have given a better picture of the classroom performance.

## Conclusions:

1. From the findings on the performance of students one may conclude that there has been very little residual effect of the DPEP programmes through which the children of the district have gone through.
2. There is a need to provide better learning experiences at the lower class i.e., from 1 to 4.
3. There is a great need to provide content enrichment programme for teachers of the higher primary schools in all the school subjects.
4. The sample study may be repeated with better tools and techniques to confirm what has been analysed and found in the present study.

## CHAPTER - 7

## SUMMING UP

The diagnostic studies conducted have their own limitations within the available time. DSERT which was entrusted with the studies on the teachers' proficiency, students' achievement and class room transaction; has conducted the tests for teachers and children not at their place of work; but at district and block headquarters; which might have resulted in "unhomely feeling". Besides, the test conducted for the $V$ standard students; results in providing a baseline rather providing information on "readiness". However keeping all these bottle-necks the data provided will certainly help to draft guidelines for "vertical expansion of DPEP", which will focus on development of "District Elementary Education Plan (DEEP)" under SSA.

Date

## ANNEXURES

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|  |  | REKALA MARADI |  |
|  |  | MALLEDEVARA GUDDA |  |
|  |  | JAGATAGAL |  |
|  |  | GLPS AGRAHARA |  |
|  |  | MARAKAM DINNI |  |
|  |  | NAGOLI |  |


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|  |  | HIREKOTNEKAL |
|  |  | GHPS ADAVIAMARESWAR |
|  |  | GHS ADAVIAMARESWAR |
|  | GIREKOTNEKAL | GLPS PWD CAMP |
|  | SDI SHANTAMALLA |  |
|  | SHIVACHARYA SCHOOL |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | GADADA MEDIUM SCHOOI |



| Block Name | Cluster Name | Gram Panchayat | Village |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Name of School |  |
|  |  | EARANNA CAMP | CAMP NO-4 |
|  | GOUDANABHAVI | BALAYYA CAMP | GLPS BALAYYA CAMP |
|  | RAGALAPARAVI | YAPALAPARAVI | GLPS YAPALAPARAVI |
|  | R.H.NO-1 | R.H.NO-1 | AHSRAM BHARTHI HPS |
|  |  |  | ARGINAMARA |

Block Wise No. of Houses Covered Under Survey

| Cluster Name | Gram Panchayat | Village | No. of houses <br> Covered |
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|  | 283. |  | ＂ | Toత゙terou |  |
|  | 284. |  | ＂ |  | ม๐తో |
|  | 285. | むొずひ | ＂ | జฺฺృజ్ర |  |
|  | 286. | Dֹび飞్రర |  |  | 工遃 |
|  | 287. | ごమాంぶగひひ | ＂ |  | T－70s\％ |
|  | 238. | ～2ちue |  | वैumbum | む込 |
|  | 289. | W00ずuc | HPS |  | Musす |
|  | 290. | ごびつ | ＂ |  |  |
|  | 291. | Coueso | ＂ | 60 T | むたづ心The |
|  | 292. |  | ＂ | Wenjum | Muso |
|  | 293. | －Tnowos | ＂ | Ш0w | Ton |
|  | 29.4. |  | ＂ | W゙గひOT | Exprisen |
|  | 295. |  | ＂ | ఖeすwos | もsusio |
|  | 296. |  | ＂ | aumse |  |
|  | 297. | む心域 | ＂ |  | \％0¢ |
|  | 293. |  | ＂ |  | ¢0゙80 |
|  | 299. |  | ＂ | ふotoricr | Tue |
|  | 300 | యuraux | ＂ | 30． OH |  |

## Directorate of State Educational Research \& Training Karnataka

DSERT/P H.V/2000-2001
Date :7-4-2000

SCHOOL SELECTED FOR CONDUCTING ACHIEVEMENT TEST FOR STUDENTS OF Vth STANDARD (SAMPLE SIZE - 10 SCHOOLS PER BLOCK AND 12 CHILDREN FROM EACH SCHOOL)

| Block | SİNO. | Selected Schools | Cluster |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Raichur | 1 | Govt. LPS K.E.B Colony, Raichur | Raichur |
|  | 2 | Govt. LPS Hasmiya, Raichur | Raichur |
|  | 3 | MHPS, Talamari | Yeragera |
|  | 4 | Govt. HPS, Lingankhandoddi | Yeragera |
|  | 5 | MHPS, Dongarampur | Chandrabanda |
|  | 6 | HPS, Ganadal | Gillesugur |
|  | 7 | HPS, Yaramarus | Devsugur |
|  | 8 | HPS Chikkasugur | Devsugur |
|  | 9 | HPS, Manslapur | Kalmala |
|  | 10 | HPS Udamgal Khanapur | Matamari |
| 2. Manvi | 11 | Govt. Girls HPS, Manvi | Manvi |
|  | 12 | Govt. MHPS, Khonapur pet, Manvi | Manvi |
|  | 13 | Govt. HPS Byagwat | Kavital |
|  | 14 | Govt. HPS Kavital | Kavital |
|  | 15 | Gout HPS Bailmarchid | Kurdi |
|  | 16 | Govt HPS Kupagal | Kallur |
|  | 17 | Govt HPS Chagbhavi | Sirwar |
|  | 18 | Govt HPS Kurkund | Mallat |
|  | 19 | Govt HPS Amingad | Pamankallur |
|  | 20 | Govt HPS Hirekotnekal | Hirekotnekal |
|  | 21 | Govt HPS Sukalpet Sindhnur | Sindinur |
|  | 22 | Govt HPS Badibus Sindhnur | Sindhnur |
|  | 23 | Govt HPS Hanchinal K | Gorebal |
|  | 24 | Govt HPS Dadesugur | Gorebal |
|  | 25 | Govt HPS Ragalparvi | Jawalgera |
|  | 26 | Govt HPS Jawalgera | Jawalgera |
|  | 27 | Govt MHPS Thurvihal | Thurvihal |
|  | 28 | Govt HPS Balaganur | Balaganur |
|  | 29 | Govt HPS Pagadadinni | Guddur |
|  | 30 | Govt HPS Gunda | Kalamangi |
| 3. Lingasugur | 31 | Govt HPS Lingasugur | Lingasugur |
|  | 32 | Gout Girls HPS Lingasugur | Lingasugur |
|  | 33 | Govt MHPS Mudugal | Mudugal |
|  | 34 | Govt HPS Khairwadagi | Mudugal |
|  | 35 | Gout HPS Kannal | Nagalapur |
|  | 36 | Govt HPS Santekallur | Santekallur |
|  | 37 | Govt HPS Madkinal | Maski |
|  | 38 | Gout HPS Camp(UK) Rodalbanda | Nagaral |
|  | 39 | Govt HPS Hatti Camp | Hatti |
|  | 40 | Govt HPS Goudur | Gurgunta |

Block SI.No. Selected Schools Cluster

| 4. Devdurga | 41 | Central HPS Devdurga | Devdurga |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 42 | Girls MHPS Devdurga | Devdurga |
|  | 43 | Govt HPS Gabbur | Gabbur |
|  | 44 | Govt HPS Khakargal | Gabbur |
|  | 45 | Govt HPS Jager Jadaldinni | Kyadegera |
|  | 46 | Govt HPS Budhinal | Masarkal |
|  | 47 | Govt Girls HPS Jalhalli | Jalahalli |
|  | 48 | Govt HPS Kotadoddi | Arakeri |
| 49 | Govt HPS Jeerbanda | Koppar |  |
|  | 50 | MHPS Galag | Galag |




## 

## 



2．๖లాయ జేశురు

3．Sorn
むひుむ $\square$ ひుకంళ $\square$
4．Шంぶస్へ
（i） 25 おむस $\square$
（ii）25－29 ఐむ
（iii）30－34 $\omega \underset{\omega}{\text { w }}$ $\square$
（iv）35－44 Шَぶ

（v） 45 ふた $\square$

5．$\vec{\omega} \pi \stackrel{F}{F}$
（i）$\overline{\mathrm{E}} 03 \mathrm{~B}$ 岂 203 $\square$
 $\square$
 $\square$
 $\square$

 $\square$
 $\square$
（iii）బิ．w $\square$

 $\square$
（iv） $\mathfrak{\omega} . ఐ \omega^{6}$

$\omega$ ఎ．ఎだ

（v）wo．m $\square$ wo．Win $\square$

（i） $5 \approx \mathrm{~N}$ $\square$ 6సే $\square$
7 ล゙

（ii）wొల उర్గ3




$\square$
（iii）ఎజిన్న $\square$
 $\square$
（ii）ridz
 ఇษరర






（i）1－3 $\square$ （ii）3－5

（iii）5－8

（iv） $8-10$

（v）10－15 $\square$ （vi） $15-20$

 $\square$

11．びびび







（v）SOPT（的ぎ





（viii）：ఇన్ష్మేతర．．．．．


（i）$\dot{\omega} \vec{\omega}_{\tilde{j}} \dot{\omega}$

（ii）$అ$ W్juco g jei





（v）ఇत्यికర．．．．．．．．．．．




ఒట్టు అంఔriళు 50




1．Шలంశెడరల్లె ‘‘ंల్గున’ ఎందు $\qquad$ శరేయుక్తిఠ్దు．
 $\qquad$


 $\qquad$







1．ปుడుబా0 $x$
2．．
3．थ゚びひు $x$
4． $00 \overrightarrow{G_{0}} \vec{d} x$
5．யููููన $x$


$$
\text { ' } \theta \text { ' }
$$






＇$\omega$＇ $\mathbf{a}$




（if）$\omega 0 \omega{ }_{3}$






 గుతృస బ బయయి

ఆ గురుత్గుళ్్ను బరంయిం


1．巳ீయళ，
2．$\vec{E}_{0} \overrightarrow{\Xi_{6}}$ ，
3．$\zeta \vec{\omega}$
4．ひぶひた る
5．$\dot{\text { ®usu }}$

VIII




IX．






## FOR TEACHERS

Subject: English

Time: 90 Minutes

Instructions : 1) Don't copy questions from the question paper. Write the question and sub-question numbers correctly on your answer sheet and write the answer. Answer all questions.
2) Write legibly and answer to the point.
l Four alternatives are given under each statement. Choose the correct or the best one and write it in your answer book.

1) The opposite of 'stout' is:
a) tall
b) young
c) thin
d) thick
2) The present participle of 'break' is :
a) broke
b) breaking
c) breaks
d) broken
3) Nanjamma is a good girl. Her father $\qquad$ her very much.
The appropriate verb to be filled in the blank is:
a) likes
b) like
c) liking
d) is liked
4) 'Ten to ten'means:
a) Ten hours ten minutes
b) Ten hours fifty minutes
ह) Ten hours ten seconds
d) Nine hours fifty minutes
5) Sometimes bey would go $\qquad$ a walk.
The approprite preposition to be filled in the blank is:
a) to
b) for
c) into
d) with

II a) Fith in the blanks with the appropriate forms of words given in brackets $2 \times 1=2$

1) Have you sent $\qquad$ cards to all your friends? (invite)
2) Flies use the antennas to detect the $\qquad$ sweet things. (present)
b) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate tense forms of verbs given in brackets. • $4 x=4$ Food $\qquad$ (give) us strength to work and play. It does for us for what petrol $\qquad$
for a car. But there is a difference. The car $\qquad$ (eat) up all the petrol but does not become bigger.
we ........... (cat) food and grow in height and weight.
c) Rearrange the wordsin the proper order.
3) always/comes/ in time/she
4) my son/Mr. Kumar/ English/taught
5) should/why/work hard/we
d) Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning
$2 x I=2$

- 1) This is my book. This book is $\qquad$

2) Suresh accused Mohan.

Suresh and Mohan accused $\qquad$
e) Fill in the blanks with missing letters

The wolf lifted up the ass's foot and while it was l--king carefully at the hoof, the ass $k$--ked him 1 the mouth and broke all his $t-$ th.
g) Frame question to get the underlined words as answers.

1) There are fifty pupils in my class.
2) Padma helps her friends.
3) Mr. Patil is a teacher.
h) Make nouns by adding 'ion' or 'tion' or 'sion' to the followi., verbs.
-. Be careful about the spelling.
a) attend
b) attract
c) decide
i) Match the words under list A with their meanings given under list $B$.

## A

1) infant
2) strange
3) century
4) right
5) participate

## B

a) correct
b) 10 take part in
c) unknown
d) weak
e) small baby
D) a period of hundred years
j) Fill in the blanks wit suitahle words choosing from those given in brackets. (hub, rim, tyre, spoke, rough)

The bicycle has wo wheels. Each wheel has. $\qquad$ round it. Feel it. Aren't they ? The is at the centre of the wheel.
III. Rearrange the following sentences in proper sequence.

1) She lost what she had.
2) So she killed the goose and found only one egg.
3) She was very greedy.
4) She thought that there might be hundeds of golden eggs in its stomach.
5) An old woman had a goose which laid a golden egg once in five days.
IV. Write two short paragraphs on any one of the following.
a) The subject you like most.
b) Newspaper
c) Your VII or VI or V standard English text book.
V. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

After I had my lunch at a wayside inn, I looked for my bag I had left on a chair beside the door and it was not there now! As I was looking for it, the inn-keeper came in.
"Did you have a good meal?" he asked.

- "Yes, than you," I answered, "but I can't pay the bill. I haven't got my bag".

The inn-keeper smiled and immediately went out. In a few minutes he returned with my bag and gave it back to me. "I'm sorry," he-.said, "My dog had taken it into the garden. He often does that".

1) "As I was looking for it, the im-keeper came in".
a) What is the 'it'?
b) What was in it?
2) "IIc often docs that"
a) Who is the 'He'?
b) What is 'that'?
3) Pick out the word from the passage which me:ne 'by the side of'.



－DNJOf ：3－4－2000





$1 \times 20=20$

a） 104578
b） 145780
c） 14578
d） 154780

2．Wo゙n むovi nowi $\qquad$
a） $10 \pm 00 య న ో$
b） 1 aiల0
c） $100 \pm 003 న^{5}$
（i） $1000: 3003 \mathrm{Js}^{5}$
 $\qquad$ ．sกouぶu
a．
b） bごల $\dot{\lambda} 02_{5}^{3}$



a）$\frac{4}{21}, \frac{4}{55}, \frac{4}{42}$
b）$\frac{120}{21}, \frac{120}{35}, \frac{120}{42}$
c）$\frac{10}{21}, \frac{6}{35}, \frac{5}{42}$
d）$\frac{12}{21}, \frac{20}{35}, \frac{24}{42}$


b） a a


 $\qquad$ ఆగిరుత్తి゙．
a） 9 Eie $9 \times \pi 00$

b） 1
d）प्री భీ భిస్వరo

7． $122.460 \div 0.5=$
a） 2449.2
c） 244.29
b） 2449.20
d） 244.92

a) 10
b) $\frac{1}{10}$
c) 2.5
d) $\frac{1}{2.5}$

a) IL
b) $X X X X \vee 1111$
c) $X L I X$
d) $X \times \times \times 1 \times$
 $\qquad$ ETuత్ర
a) -89
b) 31
c) -99
d) 109


a) $D \widehat{R} Q \underset{\sim}{\omega} A \hat{Q} R$
b) $P \hat{Q} R=\coprod_{-} \hat{Q} \hat{R} C$

d) $D \hat{R} Q \omega \omega_{\mathrm{J}}^{0} \mathrm{~B} \hat{Q} P$


a) 30
b) 10
c) 100
d) 1000
13. 22 expressed in binary system is....
a) 10110 (2)
b) $11001_{\text {(2) }}$
c) $10101_{(2)}$
d) $10001_{\text {(2) }}$
14. $x^{\circ}$ యు ష్రీ జీలఁస యోపుడు?
a) $x^{\circ}$
b) $(90-x)^{0}$
c) $(90+x)^{\circ}$
-d) $90^{\circ}$


i） 90700645 ．．

i） $648 \times 56$






$3433^{(5)}$ $2132(5)$



IV
1． $\mathrm{PQR}=90 \mathrm{QR}=\underset{\sim}{2} 0.20$ ． シ8000．${ }^{2}$


| ज | W3） |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 200 |
| をふひ | 100 |
|  | 250 |
| ग | 50 |






iii）$\ddagger$

15．60，24， 18 ธ ము．సై．७．．．．．．ఆగుక్తడ゙．
a） 320
b） 240
c） 360
d） 120

a）$(4 a+5)(a-2)$
b）$(4 a+2)(a-5)$
c）$(4 a-2)(a+5)$
d）$(4 a-5)(a+2)$

a） 11
b） 10
c） 8
d） 15

a） $1008 \approx$ む．ేo．me．

c） $378 \approx \mathfrak{z x} \mathfrak{x} 0$
d） 1378 ～．


a） $1079_{(5)}$
b） $1024_{(5)}$
c） $1709_{(5)}$
d） $1204_{(5)}$
20．
a） $35^{\circ}, 55^{\circ}$
b） $37^{\circ}, 53^{\circ}$
c） $27^{\circ}, 63^{\circ}$
d） $30^{\circ}, 60^{\circ}$


$1 \times 5=5$
1）$\omega$ だ $\qquad$


 $\qquad$

 $\qquad$ むごさん
 $\qquad$



#  



|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |




a．$\underset{\sim}{z}$
b． 20
c．ఓత్తు
d．

2）
a．Шృぶ
b．$\vec{\lambda} \mathrm{J}$
c． $\mathfrak{F} O \mathrm{Ju}$
d． 33 స̃ 0 ぶ
 $\qquad$




4）すu wa $\qquad$
a．$h z$
b． Hz
c．$a z$
d．$s z$


a．డinciuojo wieq m

c．ఆஹri．అコびひ


a．जコ్లుజన్ర
b：మొరひజనた
c．そうiner
d． 200000




d．شٌproprir

2． $7.8 \%$
b． $0.78 \%$
c． $78.0 \%$
d． $0.078 \%$
















7)




IIL
$15 \times 2=30$







i)

3)

2)


8) evä









## 





$4 \times 3=12$




1．ケゴ心づ






8．以ะ


1．USSFネ テinc wiovicu？


4．こといびつ うロびださ？




9．＇Becrives＇aozd゚సు？









a）リะ゙ごさ
c） b ．
b）ほままになったか
d）$ు \circlearrowleft ః こ む$




d）まưopor deen






a） 2.
b）$\omega \mathfrak{y y}$
c） $\mathrm{ccu} \mathrm{\omega}$ むっ


















c）むご



a）$\simeq$ むొTア
c）$=\vec{\omega}=0$
b） $\mathfrak{b 己 c s e}$




Observation Schedule



|  |
| :---: |
|  |
|  |







Tต TDOむTH ష్యాయిత్రి

जึञచిల 15 ล． ఎరజనేఁయ 15 న．
 షులరసేయయ $15 \%$ ．


B．ひை๖ఝN゙ ：
1．以㛡









| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |










```
D. उరగ3ిu ఝ0\ు :
```





```
        1
```













```
        1
```





$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

``` \(\cdots\)
```

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$




$\qquad$
2．પుఝైు యూむు？




2．चुण్రు




 $\qquad$

 $\qquad$
 $\qquad$

1．พూనయひ）

3．$\approx \mathfrak{T} \pi=\mathbb{3}$
4．$\vec{\omega}$

$4 \times 1=4$
1．GTjug
2．ズすご
3．ジロです
4．£ごつむ

## Instruction: Write answers in the question paper itself

k. Choose the best answers and put a tick mark ( $\nearrow$ ) against it.

1. The opposite of big is :
a) short
b) small
c) large
2. The plural of 'child' is :
a) children's
b) childs
c) children
3. Shankar and Shekar are doctors $\qquad$ are my friends.

The correct word to be filled in the blank is :
a) They
b) He
c) Their
4. Ramappa has $\qquad$ sons.
The correct word to be filled in the blank is :
a) $t o$
b) too
c) two
5. The past tense of 'know' is :
a) knew
b) knows
c) known
6. 'Half past three' means
a) 3 hours 15 minutes
b) 3 hours 30 minutes
c) 3 hours 45 minutes
7. Padma $\qquad$ an apple yesterday.
The correct verb to be filled in the blank is :
a) ate
b) eats
c) eat
8. Do you want tea
II. Rearrange the words in the correct order :

1) hands/no/has/it
2) to/i/write/want

Il. Fill in the blanks with missing letters.
There is a ga-d-n in front of our house. There are a lot of f-o-e-s in it.

1V. Give one word for the following $\quad 2 \times 1=2$

1) A person who drives a bus
2) A line of people wating for their tum
Y. Fill in the hanks with to, on, by, with (Choose any two) $2 \times 1=2$
3) I live ................... my parents.
4) Radha puts on her uniform and gocs to school ................. bus.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Vh. Fill in the blanks with correct words choosing from those given in brackets. } \\ & \text { (choose only four words) } \\ & \text { (quarelling, farmei; happy, sad, worked, rich) }\end{aligned} \quad 4 \times 1=4$

There lived a $\qquad$ in a village called Sctihalli. He was $\qquad$ and had nany acres
of land. But he was $\qquad$ because his four sons were always $\qquad$




ఓEひ Moznes 20













む®OEN 2J000
む
a．そこひっこひ
1．ज山⿰亻弋山夕
（ ）
b．nonds
2．ざంఅొజ్యు
c． 2 incertis
3．Шたぁった
（ ）
d．むだごす

c．Nびひ
5．๙゙రృび
6．さలづむ（ ）
7． $\mathbf{\sim} \boldsymbol{\omega}$ 0
8．Ш๐び





 $\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


बRA，Dif

దినాంъઁ ：7－4－2000



Wฝ゙




$$
\frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{2}{5}
$$

 నeరు ఎ ఎưّび？


5． 10 ๙ นึల゚య＂ encu．





a） $7: 450$
g） 73460
c） 73410
c） $7: 00$
 $\qquad$
（48．5§，48．（06），48．609）



[^0]:    
    
    
    

