

STATUS PAPER FOR VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN

1990-95

D04585

Rajasthan Bikaner

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION,
RAJASTHAN, BIKANER.

STATUS PAPER FOR VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN (1990 - 95)

Education is a people process. The raw material of education has its own will and sensitive to situations. The education influences and get influenced by the generative forces of the society-socio-cultural, political and economic (NC) Education develops manpower for different levels of economy. It refines sensitivities and perceptions that contribute to National cohesion, a scientific temper and independence of mind and spirit-- thus furthering the goals of. Socialism, Secularism and Democracy enshrined in our constitution (NPE). There is general agreement that there is an urgent need for the transformation of education so as to make it socially relevant and purposeful (NRC) and the 'National system of Education' is conceived of as enshrined in our constitution.

Education is an agent of change. It increases sensitivity towards national feelings and goals refines perception that contribute towards healthy growth, develop skill needed for different professions and vocations and equip knowledge. Hence, the product of education is the builder of Nation of tomorrow.

Since the inception of National policy on Education-1986 and the Programme of Action, all the major schemes have been started by the state and central resources. It was only a modest beginning. Much more is to be done for social needs and variety of new challenges. It is a tremendous and significant task of nation building. The implementation of the various parameters of the NPE-86 is imperative. It should be meticulously planned and implemented with determined efforts.

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DOC No. 4585
Date 18/11/87

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ELEMENTARY :

The constitutional Directive in Article 45 enjoins upon the State to provide free and Compulsory education until they complete 14 years of age. Although the Compulsory Education Act: are not in force due to socio-economic reasons, yet the State has made determined efforts towards the achievement of this goal.

The National Policy on Education-86 has given utmost priority to UEE. The thrust in elementary education emphasises -

- Universal Enrolment of 6-11 years age group by 1990 and 11-14 years age group by 1995.
- Universal Retention of children upto 14 years of age
- A substantial improvement in the quality of Education
- ~~and~~ Universal provision of facilities

With the increase of primary and Upper Primary schools in the State, a programme of Non-Formal Education and "SHIKSHA KARMI" project have been started in the State to achieve the targets of UEE.

The literacy percentage in Rajasthan was increased from 19.07% in 1971 to 24.38% in 1981. Though it is far behind the national average which stands at 36.71% hence, the state occupies 28th position among the list of states and Union Territories.

LITERACY PERCENTAGE

	1971			1981		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
India	39.45	18.09	29.46	46.47	24.38	36.17
Rajasthan	28.74	3.46	19.07	36.30	11.42	24.38

The following table gives the quantitative achievement in respect of schooling facilities upto 1983-89 :-

Schools	No. of schools	
	1984-85	1988-89 Proposed
Primary	27500	31359
Upper Primary	7991	8749

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF VII PLAN (1985-90)

FINANCIAL :

	Elementary Education	Secondary Education	Adult Education	Physical Education	Libraries
Outlay 1985-90 VII Plan	9800.00	7056.00	504.00	126.00	70.00
Expenditure Actual 1985-86	1634.67	931.63	79.36	4.25	15.64
Expenditure Actual 1986-87	2054.34	1326.79	92.99	5.91	3.05
Expenditure Likely 1987-88	2600.07	1701.47	100.00	18.19	10.70
Proposed for 1988-89	3643.00	2400.00	120.00	27.00	13.00
1989-90	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.
Expenditure Total upto 1988-89 likely	9932.08	6359.89	392.35	55.35	42.39

PHYSICAL :

S.No.	Name of scheme	Targets for VII plan 1985-90	Achievement upto 87-88	Likely Achievement 1988-89
1.	(a) Opening of new P.S.	5000	720	3000
	(b) Teachers	5000	720	3000
	(c) Additional Teachers	4500	1000	-
2.	(a) UP.S. P.S. to U.P.S.	1100	200	600
	(b) Teachers	1100	200	600
	(c) Addl. teachers for VII & VIII	7102	2325	300
3.	U.P.S. to S.S.	300	53	200
4.	Subjects	1270	167	29
5.	10 + 2	-	1813	-
6.	Class 12th under 10+2	-	-	200
7.	Vocational Education.	-	51	74

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VI PLAN TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS

(Rs. in lac)

FINANCIAL :

Schemes	Targets	Achievements
Elementary Education	5850.00	5916.85
Secondary Education	2500.00	5228.70
Adult Education	400.00	355.29
Physical Education	40.00	17.49
Libraries	5000	11.64

STATEMENT SHOWING THE IMPORTANT PHYSICAL TARGETS & THEIR ACHIEVEMENT OF VI FIVE YEAR PLAN

PHYSICAL :

Schemes	Item	Target	Achievements
1.1. (a) New Primary Schools	Schools	3300	7678
(b) Teachers	Teachers	12800	13550
2.2. P.S. to U.P.S.	Schools	620	3064
(b) Teachers	Teachers	6424	10531
3.3. (a) U.P.S. to S.S.	Schools	253	960
(b) Sections	Sections	283	377
4.4. Subjects	Subjects	247	1236

ENROLMENT :

The projected population upto 1995 for different age group is shown in the following table :-

(lakhs)

Age group	Boys	Girls	Total
1990 6 - 10	29.06	27.40	56.46
11 - 13	15.36	14.39	29.75
1995 6 - 10	32.45	30.18	63.43
11 - 13	17.87	16.89	34.76

The enrolment target for VII plan (1985-90) is as follows -

(lakhs)

Classes	Boys	Girls	Total
I - V	36.01	14.75	50.76
VI - VIII	11.69	3.91	15.60

The enrolment of students as on 31-3-88 in primary and Upper primary schools is shown in the following tables :-

(lakhs)

Classes	Boys	Girls	Total
I - V	32.85	14.26	47.11
VI - VIII	10.63	3.07	13.70

The typical demographic conditions of Rajasthan are well known. The apathy towards education in rural areas is due to socio-economic conditions and social customs. In desert area the habitats are scattered. Even drinking water facilities are not available in many parts.

RETENTION :

The rate of retention class I to V showed an increasing trend from 31.12% in 1967-68 to 46.15% in 1980-81. The annual average retention rate of increase was 1.03%. The drop out rate was very high i.e. 53.85% from class I to V during 1980-81 while for girls in the same year it was 58.30%. The drop out rate was 25.99% from class V to VIII during 1981-82.

The drop out rate of scheduled castes students was 55.13% in 1980-81 from class I to V and it was higher in case of Scheduled Tribe students i.e. 64.75% in 1980-81 from class I to V.

The transfer rate of students from class I to V was 46.17% in 1980-81, while in case of girls it was 41.70%. The transfer rate from class VI to VIII in 1977-78 was 33.92% while in case of girls it was 26.00%.

Hence, the Universal enrolment does not pose a problem as serious as the problem relating to Universal retention. The VIII plan programme for Universal Retention, therefore, will aim at taking up all steps necessary for reducing drastically the drop out rates at Elementary stage.

Even if all the habitations in the State are covered with primary and upper primary schools within easy walking distance from the homes of the children, the children of poor sections who are required to earn and contribute towards family income and to do house hold chores while their parents are away at work, are not attracted by the formal schools. Hence, for the past few years efforts are being made to provide non-formal part time education for such out of school children who cannot join the formal school and want to continue their education. In respect of girls apart from doing house hold chores they are expected to look after their younger brothers and sisters also. In this case creches or Balwadi attached with Pre Schools centres is an urgent need to boost the enrolment and retention particularly in rural

Numerous incentive programmes for attracting and retaining children in primary schools are already in vogue, but it has covered 3.32 lacs students of SC and ST of class I-III who receive free text books, stationary and Uniform.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES :

In order to achieve the targets of UEE by 1995, the implementation strategies will be :-

- Area-specific and population specific planning - Micro planning.
- Access to elementary education of good quality
- Removal of disparities in respect of quality of education
- school improvement programme to alter the present situations of institutional stagnation and social apathy.
- Decentralised process of planning in which teacher as well as community will be fully involved
- Universal provision of Facilities
- Strengthening of Educational Administration and supervision
- Community participation
- Alternative Intake system
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Increase in Incentive Schemes as free books, Stationary uniform to all girls students of all families below the poverty line
- Establishment of day care centres (Creches/ Balwadi) for pre school children and adequate support for on-going programmes of ICDS.
- Free - Transportation in State Roadways Buses to children attending Elementary schools
- Establishment of pre-primary schools in rural areas.

- Nutritum, Health and Hygiene Programmes in rural areas and in thickly populated areas of urban segments where S/C & S/T population is in predominance.
- Establishment of Schools and Non Formal Education Centres of satisfactory quality within an easy reach of all children
- In-service Training programmes for Elementary Teachers, Instructors and Supervisions of AE and NFE
- Strengthening of Elementary Teachers Training Institutions.

Inspite of conscentions efforts the achievements are not as desired in Elementary Education. The state needs special liberal grants from the Central rent for the implementation of Strategies mentioned above.

SECONDARY EDUCATION :

Secondary and Higher Secondary Education is on the one hand terminal for those who enter the world of work after this stage. For such people a strenghtened vocational scheme should form the main plank of stretegy. For the rest it is preperatory to higher education and therefore, a goal grounding in the subject area should be provided along with learning orientation (POA of NPE-86).

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES :

The National Policy on Education 1986 envisages :-

- Extension of Secondary Education in the unserved area
- Programme of consolidation in other areas/schools
- provision of open school system
- Special programmes for gifted children and higher achievers
- Curricular reform and examination/Evaluation reforms.

- Provision of Essential facilities.
- Provision of Education of gifted children on modular basis
- Quality Improvement Programmes
- Programme for potentially high achievers in the areas left uncovered by the present system
- Adequate play ground facilities

The following table gives the quantitative achievement in respect of secondary Education facilities upto 1983-89.

Schools	No. of Schools	
	1984-85	1988-89
Secondary	2106	2366
Higher secondary	877	892

The enrolment of students in secondary and Higher Secondary classes is shown in the following table -

Classes	1984-85	As on 30-9-87
IX	2,52,959	3,92,265
X	1,79,816	1,95,422
XI	99,196	1,28,952
XII	772	1,412

The projected population of 14-17 years age group is shown in the following table :-

Year	(lakhs)		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1990	19.9	18.6	38.5
1995	21.2	19.9	41.1

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Out of the projected population 37.38 lacs of 14-17 years age group for the year 1988, the total enrolment from class IX to XII on 30-9-87 was 6.18 lacs. Only 16% students availed this facility. There are unserved areas in the State where there is no school for 10 to 20 Kms. This distance is even more in the desert areas. There is low density of population in desert, hilly and Tribal areas of the State where there are not enough children of the 14-17 years age group to ~~be~~ be enrolled. There is also another reason for unserved areas. An area may also be unserved though near a school if any physical barrier like river or mountain or sand dunes separates it.

The state has adopted 10+2 pattern and switched over from 11 years schooling to 12 years schooling. Hence, class XII has been started during 1988-89 in Higher Secondary Schools of the State. The Higher secondary school will be covered under this scheme in a phased manner.

Adequate facilities as class rooms, labs, furniture, Teaching Aids, Equipments, science Equipments, Teachers etc. are required in the sr. Higher secondary schools.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION :

In 1987-88 vocational Education courses were started in 51 Higher secondary schools. The NPE-86 has proposed that Vocational courses cover 10 percent of higher secondary students by 1990 and 25 percent by 1995. The expansion will be done in a phased manner. It is a crucial issue in the educational reorganisation which needs systematic, well-planned and rigorous implementation. proper organisation and planning development of courses, development of linkages and coordination, training of teachers, involvement of industry/

community, facilitating employment etc. Keeping in view the variety of functions to be performed, proper management system and necessary physical infrastructure is required.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME :

Establishment of District Board of Education, District Institute of Education and Training and Village Education committees will go a long way towards the school improvement programme.

The under provided schools of different levels of the State in rural as well as urban areas leads to institutional stagnation and apathy. This ultimately effects adversely on the quality of education and health of the organisation. The NPE-86 lays the greatest emphasis on elimination of disparities in the educational system and on improvement in the quality of publicly funded schools, so that, ordinarily, parent may not feel the need to send their children to private high fee charging institutions (NPE)

Central Govt. has launched 'Operation Black Board' scheme to improve accomodation and facilities in primary schools in rural as well as urban areas in a phased manner, but UPS, SS, HSS are also under provided. ~~the following~~

PHYSICAL EDUCATION :

Although yet Physical education is a compulsory subject at School level Primary & Upper Primary Schools there is great dearth of play grounds and games materials, So is the case with the Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools of the State. Hence it is proposed to provide sufficient facilities for Yog Shiksha, Games materials & adequate provision for play grounds etc. in almost all the institutions of the State.

POSITION OF BULLETS

The following tables show the position of existing facilities in different forms of schools as per V All India Education Survey:-

Institution	Ducks	Partially Ducks	Kuchcha	Huts	Tents	Open Space	Total
Primary	21971	1900	1812	295	-	2124	28103
UIS	9055	901	208	13	-	157	8334
Secondary	2077	144	12	-	-	-	2203
Hr. Sec.	907	31	-	-	-	-	938

PRIMARY

Govt	1488	217	31	6	-	120	1862
L.B.	19117	1633	1759	235	-	2001	24798
Pr.Aided	337	11	5	1	-	2	356
Pr.Unaided	1030	39	17	3	-	1	1090
	21972	1900	1812	295	-	2124	28103

U.P.S.

Govt.	6205	792	205	13	-	157	7372
L.B.	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pr.Aided	250	34	-	-	-	-	284
Pr.Unaided	598	75	3	-	-	-	676
	9055	901	208	13	-	157	8334

SECONDARY

Govt.	1923	114	11	-	-	-	2049
L.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pr.Aided	100	-	1	-	-	-	101
Pr.Unaided	53	-	-	-	-	-	53
	2077	114	12	-	-	-	2203

Hr. SECONDARY

Govt.	677	31	-	-	-	-	708
L.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
p.Aided	189	-	-	-	-	-	189
P.Unaided	41	-	-	-	-	-	41
	907	31	-	-	-	-	938

Availability of Black Board, Furniture for Teachers
and Students

	<u>Primary School</u>	<u>U.Primary School</u>	<u>Secondary School</u>	<u>Hr.Sec. School</u>
<u>No. of Section having</u>				
Usable Blackboard	113605	31924	13278	2991
Unusable Blackboard	24284	2213	246	85
No Black Board	47739	9198	361	293
<u>No. of Section having</u>				
<u>Furniture for Teacher</u>				
Both Chair & Table	90264	21792	11092	2367
Chair only	38006	13447	1609	424
Table Only	7911	1926	413	116
Nither chair Nor table	49447	6470	771	460
<u>No. of Section having</u>				
<u>mats/furniture for students</u>				
Adequate Mats/Furniture	116964	25646	10940	1899
Unadequate Mats/furniture	20633	7910	1355	768
No Mats - Furniture	48031	10079	1590	702

Source- Vth All India Educational Survey

The two preceding tables show that there is great paucity of building facilities in various p.S., U.P.S., Sec. and Hr.Sec. school in the State. Many of the Pry. and Upper Primary schools are running in Kuccha buildings, huts and in open space. Out of 2124 pry. schools 2001 primary schools under the administration of Panchayat Samitees are running in open space as per V all india educational survey.

Besides paucity of buildings, many primary & upper primary schools are running without sufficient number of black board, chairs, tables, mats etc.

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TARGETS FOR VIII PLAN

Sector	1990-95
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ELEMENTARY

(a) Opening of new Pr. School	9,000
(b) Upgradation of ps into UPS Ratio 1:3	4,704
(c) Teachers for ^{new} old Pr. Schools Gr. II & III	25,000
(d) Teacher for New U.P.S. Gr. II & Gr. III Trs.	18,816
(e) <u>Building</u>	
(i) Construction of PS Buildings running in partially pukka, kacha, huts and open space.	5,231
(ii) Construction of new PS building	9,000
(iii) Construction of UPS Buildings running in partially pukka, kacha, huts and open space.	1,279
(iv) Construction of all class rooms	14,112
(v) Hostels with UPS	500
(vi) HM and Teacher quarters	1,346
(vii) Toilet	27,108
(f) <u>Black Board and Furniture</u>	
(i) Black Board	PS 1,17,023 UPS 25,823
(ii) Tables for Teachers	1,21,000
(iii) Chairs for Teachers	1,21,000
(iv) Longlow desks for students	12,25,000
(v) Tatpatti	95,000
(vi) Misc items as almirah, Boxes Racks etc.	13,453
(g) Teaching Aids for UPS	13,453
(h) Drinking water facilities Tanka/ water huts	13,453
(i) Games and Sports materials	13,453

SECONDARY

(a) Upgradation of UPS into SS Boys Girls	1,500
(b) Upgradation of S.S into HSS	500
(c) Teachers for New SS and staff	19,500
(d) Teachers for New Sr.HSS	4,000
(e) <u>Building</u>	
(i) Construction of Sec school buildings running in partially kacha, kacha buildings	156
(ii) Construction of HSS buildings running in partially kacha build.	31

(iv) Construction of All class rooms in HSS for XII class	2,300	
(v) Construction of science labs in Sec. Schools	3,786	
(vi) Construction of Science labs in HSS	750	
(vii) Construction of Library and Reading rooms in S.S.	3,866	
(viii) Construction of Libraries in HSS	1,000	
(ix) Hostels	1,000	
(x) H.M. and Teachers Qrs.	3,000	
(xi) Toilets	6,000	
(xii) Drinking water facilities in new schools	2,000	
(f) <u>Black Board and Furniture</u>		
(i) Black Board	3,905	
(ii) Desks for Students		
(iii) Chairs/Stool for students	2,98,000	
(iv) Tables for Teachers	23,500	
(v) Chairs for Teachers	23,500	
(vi) Furniture for Library	4,866	Schools
(vii) Furniture for Labs.	750	Schools
(viii) Tatpatti	10,000	
(ix) Low desks for students	10,000	
(x) Office furniture and equipments	2,000	Schools
(xi) Misc. Items as almirah, Boxes, Racks etc.	2,000	
(g) Teaching Aids for SS and HSS	3,000	Schools
(h) Drinking Water Facilities	2,000	
(i) Science equipment	2,000	
(j) Games & Sports Material	5,100	

MANAGEMENTS

(1) Strengthening of Directorate	100	Staff
(2) Est. of District Board of Edu.	675	Staff
(3) Strengthening of Range	70	Staff
(4) Block Edu. Officer	237	posts
(5) Addl. D.E.O. Offices	147	Posts
(6) Dy. D.E.O. Offices	280	Posts
(7) Sr. Dy. D.E.O. Offices	21	posts

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DOC. No. 4585
Date 10/1/03

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