PROJ ECT

## OF

## RAJEEV GANDHI PRATHMIK SHIKSHA MISSION

## DPEP

DISTRICT - PANNA (M.P.)

1994-2001

NIEPA DC


It is in the fitness of things that the backwardness of Panna district is going to retract its steps towards development rather advancement through the implementation of D.P.E.F., the components of which are the universalisation of access,of participation and that of achievement.


I hope that this Project-Report would meet happy approval and consequent sanction opening up the way for the enthusiastic effores on the part of each and all inhabitants of Panna district to achieve complete success of the Programme.

Place - Panna,
Dated the 31 st Jan.'94


Chairman n.r.E.f.
Panna (M.P.)

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जिला पन्ना
नाप्रमान


TAHSIL-PANNA(BLOCK)
Disti. - panna
Scale - 1" $=2$ mile
TAHSIL AJNGARH

TAHSIL CHHATTARPUR

FAHSII. BLJAWAR





TAHSIL- AJAIGARH (ELOCK)
DISEt - PANNA
SCALE - $1^{\prime \prime}=2$ MILE

TAHSIL LAUNDI

TAHSIL RAJNAGAR


## CHAPTER-1

## AN INTRODUCTION TO THE DISTRICT

1.1 LOCATION :

The present district Panna, located ir the Sayar Division of Madhya Pracesh, extencs between latitudes 23 deg 45' and 25 deg $16^{\prime}$ north and longitudes 79 deg 45' and 80 dey $40^{\prime}$ East at a heightof 355 meters above sea level. It is a territory of Medieval Buncelkhand located in the North-East of Madhya Praciesh. On the evidence of its historicity and available records, faRAaninas been traced as its original name. In the North, district Banda of Uttar Pradesh and in the East, district Satna of Madhya Pradesh border on Panna while in south lies district Jabalpur. In the North-West, it is adjoined by district Chhatarpur and in the South-West by distt. Damoh of Machya Pradesh. The perennial river Ken marks the boundary between Chhatarpur and Panna districts. In size, the cistrict is not uniform through qut the northern azea comprising of tehsil Ajaigarjh -being narrower than the broad southérn part embracing tehsil Pawai. The district is divided into five tehsils viz. Panna, Gunnor, Pawai, Shahnagar and Ajaigarh corresponding to the Blocks that go by the very names.

Tehsil wise location is as follows :-

POPULATION :
The total population of District Panna is $6,87,945$ with thefollowing Sex figures and percentaye:-

| Sex | Figures | Per |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| Male | $3.62,727$ | 538 |

Female 3,25,218 ..... 47\%
Tehsil wise population figures in the district are asfollows :
Tehsil Population
(0 to 6) Years
Panna ..... 90.276
Gunnor ..... 1,04,611
Pawai 1,00,185
Shahnagar ..... 98.483
Ajaigarh. 82,306
POPULATION DENSITY : -
District Panna is located among Vindhya mountain ranges,most of the area beiny surrounded by forest. The density ofpopulation in the district comes to 96 per Sq.Km. Tehsil wisepopulation density is as follows :-
Tehsil ..... Population density per Sq.Km
------
74
Panna
111
Gunnor
82
Pawai
Shahnagar ..... 58
Ajaigarh ..... 146

Rural, Urban and sex-wise population under age yroups 6-11 and 1l-14 in the district figures below :

| Age group | POPULATION |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rural | Urban | Male | Female | Total |
| 06-11 | 92,097 | 13.761 | 58,467 | 47,392 | 1,05,858 |
| 11-14 | 47,660 | 7.121 | 28,736 | 26,045 | 54,781 |

Sex-wise composition of population S.C. and S.T. under age yroup 06-11 amd 11-14.

| Aye yroup | S.C./S.T. | Population | Poulation |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Male | Female |
| 06-11 | s.c. | 21,623 | 12,191 | 9.432 |
|  | S.T. | 16,238 | 9,174 | 7,064 |
| 11-14 | S.c. | 7,700 | 5.190 | 2,510 |
|  | S.T. | 4,035 | 2,705 | 1,3,30 |

### 1.2 GEOGRAPHY :

Geoyraphically, the land of District Panna is uneven with lony stretches of dense forest, perennial and non-perennial rivers and mountain streams. In the North, river Ken flows along the border between Panna and Chhatarpur districts. Kalda and Shyamgirioneanges of Vindhya mountains. Here the temperature is normally low. The hill tracts of Kalda and Syamgiri are much colder and frosty: the plains are dry and hot duriny summer.

MOUNTAINS :

A long belt of Vindhya mountains ranges features Panna. The mytholoyical "Shaktiman" mountain was said to be stretching through Panna to the outskirts of Hamirpur (U.P.)

Amony the hills of Panna, the prominent ones are Madar Tunya and Mudia Pahar near Panna, "Dev Pahar" in Tehsil Ajaigarh, "Hanuman Bhata" in Tehsil Pawai and" Shyamyiri and Kalda in Tehsil Shahnaciar. The hill in the vicinity of the historical Chaumukhnath Mahadev Temple in Gunnor Block is popularly known as "Seera Pahar".

## RIVERS :

The main river of Panna is "Ken" Which is associatec with our mythology. Similarly river "Kilkila which meanders through West of the District also fincs a mention in myths. Amony Sunar, Bayhne and Eunj.

## FORESTS :

A major part of Panna is covered by forests. The coveraye is to the extent of 56.60\%. The hilly tracabounds the endemic flora which includes teak of superior yuality in the main, besides a number of other trees such as thick clump of bamboos, Khair, Mahua Tendu,Amla
(Acaccacatectr) , , (Madhuka India) (Emblica Offe . icinatis)

Achar, Kullu, Bambool, Nianco, Jamun, Koha (Eucinia Jombline)
etc. The wild-life in the forests of this region has an interesting fauna which includes Tigers, leopards, Bluebull, deer, Cheetal etc.

## CLIMATE :

Tehsilwise monsoon figures of 1991 show the followiny tendency :

| Tehsil | Rains (i |
| :--- | ---: |
| Panna | 1139.5 |
| Gunnor | 1079.3 |
| Pawai | 1157.2 |
| Shahnagar | 1058.6 |

During the winter months of December and January there is bitter cold throughout the district while May and June are excessively hot. January shows a maximum temperature of $29^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and minimum of $01.9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ where as in the hot weather months of May and June, the temperature rises as hiyh as $44.4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with an occassional drop to $19.9^{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{C}$.

## DEMOGRAPHIC BACRGROUND :

The population of the district numbers $6,87,945$ with a Sex-ratio of 1000887 . The percentage of rural and urban population has been estimated at $86.93 \%$ and $13.07 \%$ respectively. The average density of population per Sq. Km. is 96. Barring ( $0-6$ ) population figures. The nett male population of the district is 362727 and nett female population is 325218.

The following table shows Tehsilwise figures of males and females along with Sex-ratio.

| Panna | 54045 | 60695 | 890 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gunnor | 63524 | 69401 | 915 |
| Pawai | 60338 | 67015 | 900 |
| Shahnagar | 59475 | 64421 | 923 |
| Ajaigarh | 48225 | 55676 | 866 |

Sex ratio (per thousand) in district Panna numbers $1000: 898$ Sex ratio in Urban area $\quad 1000: 869$ Sex ratio in Rural area $\quad 1000: 902$

Sex-wise population in the rural and urban areas of the iistrict is as follows :


Schedule caste constitute about $20.4 \%$ and Scheduled Tribes 14.90\& of the total population of the district. Adivasis are almost spread over the entire district but Kalda reyion of Pawai abounds in Ac̀ivasi comminties ilg viliayes of this area ars inhabited by the Adivasis. This region is utterly backware without trarsport faciiities even today and is almost cut off from the district.

The followiny table shows S.C. and S.T. population in district Panna :-

| District Total Scheduled | Eercentage Scheduled Percentage |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Population Caste | of S.C. in Tribe | of S.T. |
|  |  | in the |  |
|  |  |  | distt. |



Tehsil wise population of S.C. and S.T. is as follows :

| Tehsil | Total <br> Population | Scheduled caste | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Scheduled } \\ & \text { Tribe } \end{aligned}$ | Percentage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Panna | 1,14,740 | 22,268 | 24,810 | 21.62 |
| Gunnor | 1,32,925 | 32,152 | 12,056 | 09.06 |
| Pawai | 1,27,353 | 28,989 | 17.683 | 13.88 |
| Shahnayar | 1.23.896 | 20.881 | 35.539 | 28.68 |
| Ajaiyarh | 1,03,9.01 | 21,542 | 8,890 | 08.56 |

Sex wise population figures in the Urban areas of the district are as follows :

| Urbanised areas | Male | Female | No. of women <br> per thousand <br> male |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Panna <br> (Municipal Group) | 1,8108 | 15,566 | 860 |
| Ajaigarh <br> (Municipal Group) | 4520 | 3,847 | 851 |

Rate of population growth in the district during the decade 1981-91 vide census of Incia l991, series 13 Madhya Pradesh is as under

Yearly rate of growth 2.60
Ten-yearly rate of growth 26.81
1.4 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT :

## IRRIGATION :

The . major, part of 'the district is hilly, percentage of irrigated land being 8.6 only. Tehsil wise means of irrigation in the district are shown below in coverage hectares :-

| Tehsil | Canals | Tanks | Tubewells | Wells | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Panna | 4,595 | 238 | 88 | 105 | 5,526 |
| Gunnor | 100 | 235 | 00 | 200 | 535 |
| Pawai | 525 | 605 | 00 | 410 | 1,540 |
| Shahnagar | 675 | 16 | 00 | 240 | 931 |
| Ajaiyarh | 1.315 | 15 | 00 | 5.776 | 7,126 |

Number of habitations in the district is 1,392 , Block wise number of habitations within $l \mathrm{~km}$. distance having no primary education facilities (accessless)

| Tehsil | Population below 100 | HABITAT Population 100-199 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I O N S } \\ & \text { Population } \\ & 200-299 \end{aligned}$ | Villages <br> with rer <br> 300 kcp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Panna | 22 | 31 | 6 | 6 |
| Gunnor | 18 | 26 | 27 | 15 |
| Pawai | 13 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Shahriayar | 18 | 20 | 12 | 5 |
| Ajaigarh | 61 | 23 | 17 | 4 |
| Total | 132 | 107 | 67 | 32 |

Tehsil wise villages without all-weather approach roads.

| Tehsil | Numbe $=$ of Villages |
| :---: | :---: |
| Panna | 135 |
| Gunnor | 98 |
| Pawai | 82 |
| Shahnayar | 128 |
| Ajaigarh | 67 |

In the urban regions of the district viz. Panna and Ajaigarh there is provision for the supply of safe drinking water through taps while 107 villages of the district avail other drinking water facilities.

## THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS TEHSILWISE FACILITIES AVAILABLE:

| Tehsil | No. 01 | Power | Hand Pump | Wells | Villages without drinking water facilities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Panna | 305 | $30 \cdot$ | 1660 | - | 18 |
| Gunnor | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pawai | 412 | 13 | 1259 | - | 3 |
| Ahatauagar |  | $\overline{11}$ | 619 | - | 3 |
| Ajaigarh | 116 | 11 | 619 | - | 3 |

Electrified Villages in the district number 782. The percentage of such villages being 03.99. The following table highlights electricity facilities avaílable in the villages :

| Total electrified Villages | Percent of electrifiéa villages | Number of electrified pumps | Percent of villages using electricity | Percent of consumers using electricity in rural areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 782 | 83.9 | 32.01 | 49.3 | 73.94 |

### 1.5 ECONOMIC BACKGROUND :

## MAIN OCCUPATIONS :

Diamond mining is principally carried out in district Panna. Shallow mines (Chhila) are made available to general public for this purpose by the state Govt. Deptt. of Diamond Mining and the miningisduly supervised. The activities of diamond corporation are carried on by N.M.D.C. a-Govt: of India'Undertaking". Achievent targets of Diamond Corporation for 1991 are as follows :

| Production of diamonds (carats) | Cost realised through auction |
| :---: | :---: |
| 15198.88 | 15. 85325527.00 |
| Particulars of Chhlla (Shallow) mines - 1991 figures : |  |
| Production of diamonds (carats) | Cost estimated (approx) |
| 511.66 | is. 5974108.00 |

Building Stone Industry - 1990 figures :
Production Cost
174413 ..... is. 15677170.00Labourersinvolved in various activities connected with theforest department of the District.Name of Forest Zones .. Labour involved. per day
South Panna ..... 400
North Pann ..... 1200
Social Forestry Panna ..... 645
National Park Panna ..... 590
Total ..... 2835Number of cows in the district is 453114 and that ofbuffaloes . 123659. Total 713341.

Tehsil wise figures are :-.
$\qquad$

| Tehsil | Cows | Buffaloes | Others |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Panna | 86463 | 24543 | 135439 |
| Gunnor | 101186 | 16613 | 139925 |
| Pawai | 105879 | 25736 | 158528 |
| Shahnagar | 94747 | 28636 | 155479 |
| Ajaigarh | 64839 | 18131 | 125970 |

Distribution of main workers as cultivators, Agricultural, Labourers, Workers in Household Industry and other workers.
( District Level)

| Tehsil | Person <br> Fem. <br> Male | Tot. main workers | Cultivators | Ayri. labo- <br> urs | House hold Ind. workers | Other workers |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text {. of tot } \\ & \hline- \text { Ayri } \\ & - \text { labrs } \end{aligned}$ | Wal mai .rs on house hold Indl. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n worker } \\ & \hline \text { Other } \\ & \text { work- } \\ & \text { ers } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PANNA | Person | 41496 | 21524 | 12676 | 1389 | 5907 | 51.87 | 30.55 | 3.35 | 14.23 |
|  | Female | 10540 | 3978 | 5005 | 389 | 1168 | 37.74 | 47.49 | 3.69 | 11.08 |
|  | Male | 30956 | 17546 | 7671 | 1000 | 4739 | 56.68 | 24.78 | 3.23 | 15.31 |
|  | Person | 49152 | 27069 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 16708 | 1536 | 3839 | 55.07 | 33.99 | 3.13 | 7.81 |
| GUNNOR | Female | 12294 | 3941 | 7352 | 382 | 619 | 32.06 | 59.80 | 3.11 | 5.03 |
|  | Male | 36858 | 23128 | 9356 | 1154 | 3220 | 62.75 | 25.38 | 3.13 | 8.74 |
| PAWAI | Person | 44089 | 25691 | 12983 | 1436 | 3979 | 58.27 | 29.45 | 3.26 | 9.02 |
|  | Female | 10159 | 3875 | 5210 | 1093 | 731 | 38.14 | 51.28 | 3.38 | 7.20 |
|  | Male | 33930 | 21816 | 7773 | 343 | 3248 | 64.30 | 22.91 | 3.22 | 9.57 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SHAHNA } \\ & \text {-GAR } \end{aligned}$ | Person | 42918 | 27877 | 10688 | 1275 | 3078 | 64.96 | 24.90 | 297 | 7.17 |
|  | Female | 8172 | 3048 | 4506 | 358 | 260 | 37.30 | 55.14 | 4.38 | 3.18 |
|  | Male | 34746 | 24829 | 6182 | 917 | 2818 | 71.46 | 17.79 | 2.64 | ع.11 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { AJAIGA } \\ & -\mathrm{RH} \end{aligned}$ | Person | 38881 | 27215 | 8485 | 770 | 2411 | 70.00 | 21.82 | 1.98 | 6.20 |
|  | Female | 9365 | 5715 | 3228 | 145 | 277 | 61.02 | 34.47 | 1.55 | 2.96 |
|  | Male | 29516 | 21500 | 5257 | 625 | 2134 | 72.84 | 17.71 | 2.12 | 7.23 |

 Forest land - 276490 hectares

Tehsil wise particulars of land are tabledbelow :-

| Tehsil | Agricultural land | Forest Land |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Panna | 171634 | 84194 |
| Gunnor | 111108 | 14823 |
| Pawai | 139335 | 50969 |
| Shahnagar | 208715 | 107785 |
| Ajaigarh | 72132 | 18719 |

Area under crops ( in hectares) is as follows :-


The following table shows Tehsil wise area Erincipal crops.

| Panna | 6456 | 19359 | 1245 | 98 | - | 556 | 1642 | - | 29356 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gunnor | 9264 | 25420 | 2035 | 172 | - | 327 | 2786 | - | 40004 |
| Pawai | 10753 | 18238 | 1882 | 832 | - | 203 | 2361 | - | 34269 |
| Shahnagar | 25714 | 10436 | 361 | 1578 | - | 196 | 1462 | - | 39747 |
| Ajaigar | h3358 | 9532 | 3693 | 0.2 | - | 2045 | 582 | - | 19244 |

Land' available ‘for' pulse" crops in the district is 65361 hectares.

Per capita income in the district is ..........................

Tehsil wise number of persons below poverty line :

| Tehsil | 0-4000 | 6000 | 8500 | 11000 | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Panna | 4605 | 4376 | 2672 | 1388 | 13101 |
| Gunnor | 2478 | 3136 | 1591 | 678 | 7883 |
| Pawai | 3766 | 4027 | 1880 | 798 | 10471 |
| Shahnagar | 3930 | 3807 | 1834 | 841 | 10412 |
| Ajaigarh | 2604 | 3671 | 2035 | 1784 | 10094 |
| Total | 17443 | 19017 | 10012 | 5489 | 51961 |

Table showing seasonal migration trends in Distt. Panna.

| Tehsil | Khairua | Chaitua and Tendu Patta Others |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Panna | 3.778 | 18.88\% |
| Pawai | $2.55 \%$ | 10.45\% |
| Gunnor | $40 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| Shahnagar | 6.648 | 22.75\% |
| Ajaigarh | $2 \%$ | 10.58 |
| 1.6 S | SOCIAL : |  |
| LANGUAGE A | LECTS : |  |

Hindi with Bundeli dialect is mainiy spoken
within the territory of Panna. According to 198 : Census
persons belonging to different echnic groups number 539978 as per details given below :

Ethnic Group
Numbers

Hindu
518377
Muslim 17820
Sikh 135
Christian 202
Jain 3301
Buddha 17
Others 125

There is communal and Social harmony in the District. People belonging to different Sects and social groups participate in Social and religious festivals of the district in the spirit of amity and goodwill. The District has kept its identity by sustaining its traditional cultural heritage. Various functions and festivals like Deshahra, Akti, Namuliya
etc. are organised and celebrated in the district with traditional mirth , gaeity of Bundelkhand.

ART FORMS AND FOLK MEDIA :
There are painted rock shelters belonging to stone Age, and relics of 4 th century Temples, Statues and imayes, such as these of "Chaumukhnath Mahadev, Parvati temple" belonyiny to the Gupta Period. The famous Ajaigarh fort and the images found in village Mohandra are fine specimens of Chandela Art.

Among the folk media "Monia folk dance" is the special feature of Diwali and "Bundeli Rai" has won country wice popularity.

In the field of Art, Bundelishand has earned a prominent place of its own. The post medieval temples, architecture and painting of this district bear the special marks of famous "Bundeli Kalam".

## SPECCIAL AREAS:

There are mainly diamond mines and quarries in the district. Stone slabs of difzerent sizes used for various building purposes such as flooring, roofing and the like are quarried and cut in proper size. Polishing certain varieties of stones has also been started. Industrial activity of big Diamond Mines is conducted by N.M.D.C. a Govt. of India undertaking at Majhgaon.

Kalda and Shyamgiri of Pawai Block are among the remotest and most backward regions of the district. The area is obscured by frost during Winter. There is a thick forest area Viz. Shahpur near Kalda in Shahnnayar Block.

From the administrative point of view, Panna has been divided into five Tehsils anc blocks corresponding to Panna, Pawai, Gunnor, Shahnagar and Ajaigarh. The district has 298 Gram Panchayats with 3,666 warcs. In all, there are 6 Municipal Boards with 70 wards. Moreover, there is a Distt. Rural Development Authority which provides funds for the development projects of the rural areas of the district. There is also a District Urbạn Development. Authority. in Panna which . undertakes urban development projects. The District has 12 Revenue inspector Circles, 230 Patwari circles and 14 Police Stations. There are 872 problem villages and 75 problem free villages.

### 1.9 OTHER SPECIAL FEATURES

Panna is known for its historical and archeological heritage. It has fine landscapes of natural scenic beauty and a National Park. As a matter of fact, the district deserves a special Area Development Authority (SADA). The district has
not minyindustries. Diamond is an indegenous produce of this ara which makes rqom for, qutting and polishing industry. . There are both shallow and deep diamond mines in Panna.
. In view of the heavy output of building-stones from the guarries there is ample scope for Mining Institutes which will add to the economic development of the district.

There is a Distt. Institute of Education and Training (DIET) which can serve as a prominent source for the universalisation of Primary Education but unfortunately it has only four Lecturers. The computer in its possession, has been lying unused for the last two years. Allotment for its building has already been sanctionec by Govt. of India.

In the light of the above points, the development of Panna and universalisation of Primary Education in the district will find new avenues.

## C H A P T ER - II

## DISTRICT PRIMARY EDUCATION PROGRAMME

```
2.1 Present Status and the Task Ahead:
    The Primary education system in the district- The
number of Primary schools in the district is 970. Out of
which 58 primary schools are fer girls and 905 primary.
schools are co-educational . 137 middle school in the
district have primary sections and there are 5l junior
primary schools, 07 Sanskrit Pattasala in the cistrict and
in thisway 960 primary ecucational facilities are at
present in the district :ich ar. intake of 79922 stucents.
```

Table 2.1 given beiow, depicts management wise No. $=$ Primary Schools.

$$
T \wedge 11 \mathbf{1 . E - 2 . 1}
$$

NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN TIIE DISIM'. PANNA-MANAGEMI:N' WISE \& PRIMARY REDCATION FACII.ITIEG.

| Category |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | WI S E IS <br> Total Local <br> Govt. Bodies |  |  |  | - | $\mathrm{P}^{\prime}$ | SC | OOLS |  | til |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | T | 5 | T. | S | T | s | T | S | T | S | T | S | 'T | $\bar{s}$ | T |
| Primary <br> Schools | 765 | 1883 | 685 | 1580 | 29 | 50 | 1 | 6 | 715 | 1636 | - | $\cdots$ | $\ddagger$ | 2. | 49 | 35 | 50 | 352 |
| Midde <br> Schools <br> Having Pri- <br> mary <br> sections | 147 | 533 | 110 | 320 | 3 | 5 | - | - | 113 | 325 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 33 | 101 | 24 | 103 |
| Jr.primary <br> Schools | 51 | 51 | 44 | 44 | 7 | 7 |  | - | 9 | ¢1 | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sanskrit Pathshalas | 07 | 07 | 07 | 07 | - | - | - | - | 07 | 07 | - | - | - | - | - | -- |  | - |
| Total - | 970 | 2474 | 846 | 1951 | 39 | 62 | .1 | 6 | 886 | 2019 | - | - | 2 | 4 | 82 | 451 |  | 455 |

School Calender:

```
    In order to make teacring learning process
effective and channelise the curplus energy of the learner
in the conjoint activities of the community CC -
curricular activities are included in the curriculum and
for that ., following type of school calencor is made:-
```

Programme Distribution . Details of. Actiyities . Level. . .
for the month

Covering month wise quantum of syllabus as per unit sequence.

Conducting unit tests between the $20 t h$ and 25 th of each month $\&$ there on improving dullards through remedial teaching.

Organising the programme to mark the important national and social events festivals and anniversaries falling within the month.

Holding programmes such as essay writirg debates and paintinc on the them of health, environment, sports \& current topics.

```
Covering ur:iss using
allied māterial
Shool
allied māterial level
```

Maxing a unit assessment-"by including all types of questions in the test.
organising Erogrammes -"high lighting the importance and historicity of the occasions.

Holding Essay ciebate Inter anc paintinc competi- School tions. level.

| Programe Distribution Details of Activities Level |
| :--- |
| for the month. |
| Holding Terminal Exam-  <br> ination in September,  <br> half yearly examination  <br> in December and Annual  <br> Examination in April.  <br> holding  |

Timings:-
iil Government Schcol in one shift run from 10.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.
--.-- School running in two shifts one held from 7.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. \& 12.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
---.- Average number of teaching hours per day is six.
 the completion of one unit that the teaching of second unit begin s .
----- Most of the schools in the Disttare gout. schools.
-...- Enrolment aje is 5+
----- In matters of adrissicn anc teミching there is difference in schools of urben und rural location.

### 2.2 Primary School Teaching :

---.--- Teacher pupil ratio in the district is l:45
-------- Qualification required for a primary teacher is Higher Secondary Certificate $(10+2)$ anc with training certificaze if Basic Training Certificave Examination.
-------- Number of primary Schools in the district with less thar. 5 teachersis 724.

### 2.3 School Building :

---.-.-. School without builaings--128f-
-------- Open air schools --128
-------- School with Kachcha buildings ---23.....
--------- Make shift schools --NIL_---
.-.-.-.-- : No. of schools demanding special repairs $330 \ldots$ -.-.-.-. -emand and recovery of eciucatior. cess Nㅡㄴ.......

Principal source of funding of school building are:


| S.No. | Institution | Govt. | Non-Govt. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | Miccle | 122 | 40 | 162 |
| 2. | Hict: School | 22 | 07 | 29 |
| 3. | Hicter Secondary $(1 c-2)$ | 21 | 05 | 26 |
| 4. | Coi: $=¢ \mathrm{e}$ | 07 | - | 07 |
| 5. | Vocミこ:cral | 05 | - | 05 |
| $6 .$. | Tecrincal | 01 | - . | 01 |
| 7. | Otr.Ers |  |  |  |


| A. Sanskrit College | 01 | - | 01 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B. Law College | 01 | - | 01 |
| C. I.T.I | 02 | - | 02 |

2.5. System of Educational Administration in the

| Post | Current <br> Staff | Vacant <br> Post | Total <br> Post <br> sanctioned |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Dy. Director Education | 01 | Nil | 01 |
| Asstt. Director Education 02 | 01 | 01 |  |
| Block Education Officer | 05 | - | 05 |
| Asstt. District | 13 | - | 13 |

Inspection of school.

- No. of primary schools per supervising A.D.I.S i.e. 50.
- No. of physical facilities such as vehicles, typewriters telephone etc. are availabie to the supervisors.

Telephone facility is maintained by B.E.O. Office

- Is the Post School Development committee . constituted, in evary schoolf: Now they are under A.D.I.S.
- Pay is disbursed to teachers through Bank.

System of Educational Adm, inistration set up in the District.


Ksstt．Statistical Officer－ 1 ，Head Clerk－1，Senior Auditor－1，Stenographer－1，Assistant－2，Junior Auditor－1 Calculator－2，Upper Division Clerks－2，Lower Division Clerks－3，Typist－4，Driver－1，Peons－ 3.

Block－Head Clerk－1，Inventor－i，Assistant－1，Auditor－1， Calculator－1，Upper Division Clerks－2，Lower Division Clerks－2，Typist－1，Peon－2，Chowkidar－1．

2．6 Resorce Persons in the district and their status．
（a）Non Govt．Perons
1．Dr．Maqbool Ahmed
－Retired ：eacher，Additional Secretミデ．．．\＆．．Project Director，Distt．Literacy Commitiee，Panna．

2．Shri U．P．Shrivastava
．Shri B．D．Khare
4．Shri A．P．Khare
5．Shri V．P．Khare
6．Ku．Shanti
Shrivastava
7．Mr．P．K．Khare
（b）．．Govt．Personnel
1．Mr．M．M．Sharma
2．Mr．M．Roy
3．Mr．H．R．Patel
4．Mr．R．K．Khare
5．Mr．A．P．Shrivastava

6．Mr．S．K．Acrawal

7．Mr．R．Barerji

8 ．Mr I H Ussan
Mr．P．s．Shrivastava

9．Mr．P．S．Shrivastava

10．Mr．Salig Ram Pattak
－Vice Principal，DIET，Panna
－．Lecturer，DIET ，Panna
－Lecturer，DIET ，Panna
－Lecturer ，DIET，Panna
－Principa：Gove．Higher Sec． School，Eanna．
－Principa：$=0:$ ．figher Sec． School，$\because=$ ©ir．éa（Panna）
－Principa之 Gov：．Higher Sec． School，Fa：ai（Panna）
－Principai，Govt．Higher Sec School，Gunaur（Panna）
－Principal Gove．Higher Sec． School íjeigarn（Panna）
－Block Educatics Officer， Shan Nacar（Pa：na）


## District Institute of Education Training

Present set of this Institute is given in the following table:-

| S.No. | Post | Post sanctioned | Post <br> filled | Post vacant |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Principal | 1 | - | 1 |
| 2. | Vice Principal | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 3. | Senior Lecturer | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| 4. | Lecturer | 17 | 2 | 15 |
| 5. | Office Superintericent | 1 | - | 1 |
| 6. | Librarian | 1 | - | 1 |
| 7. | Statistician | 1 | - | 1 |
| 8. | Steno | 1 | - | 1 |
| 9 | U.D.C. | 1. | 1. | a |
| 10. | L.D.C. | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| 11. | Craft Teacher | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 12. | Lab. Assistant | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 13. | Calculator/Accouniurit | 1 | - | 1 |
| 14. | Peons | 5 | 5 | - |

Faculty wise and subjectrise status of District Institute of Education and Training.

Work Expe- 2 1 10 - 1
rience unit

| academic | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Psychology
Couriselu.iy
$\delta$ guidance
Eranch
こn services $210 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1$
máning
Programme
\& field interaction
.br.
hampering their work. This education has a curricular and monitoring system of its own, but the rule for time, place and admission are very simple and flexible. The entire course of study meant for two years, is divided into 18 units. Working learners are given two hours of non-formal education at their leisure in the vicinity of their house or place of work. Under the scheme, text books, slates, penciles have been provided to the learners of each block in the district and each corresponding centre has been equiped with a roll up black board, chalk, lantern, kerosene, enrol ment register, bucket, rope, lota; bag-cloth and syllabus.

Set up of non-formal education centres in the district ard staff at district Head Quarter


| Name of the post | Post <br> Sanctioned | Current <br> staff | Vacant |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | 06 | - |
| Project Officer | 06 | 03 | 03 |
| Accountant | 06 | 06 | - |
| Lower Division Clerk | 06 | 04 | 02 |
| Peons |  |  |  |


| Total enrollment | - 18449 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| At primary level | (i) Boys | 8238 |
|  | (ii) Girls 8531 |  |
| At Middle level | (i) Boys 1148 |  |
|  | (ii) Girls 0532 |  |

### 2.7.3 THED.I.E.T is functioning :

Shikshak Samakhya - on 8.9 .9389 .9 .93 a two day's work shop held under the Chairmanship of Shri M.K.Singh, Collector, Panna, guided by Shri Jude Hen riques U.N.I:-C.E.E: w expert. In this work-shop Dy: Director . . Education, Panna B.E.O. $\delta$ A.D.I.S and some teachers of Panna participated. Principal \& staff of DIET also participated in the workshop. A sum of is.5,000.00 was sanctioned by Mr. Jude Her :iques for the propogation of this scheme.

Under this scheme all the primary schools of Panna block were covered anc 10 schools of each block, Pawai, Gunour, Ajaigarh anc Ssahnagar.
2.7.4 Educational Technology:

Educationar technology ‘aims'at 'm'aking teaching learning process more effective and richer through the use of radio cum cassette players and T.V./Colour T.V. sets etc. Unfortunately this scheme is yet to find coverage in Panna.
2.7.5 Minimum Levels of learning :

This implies attaining minimum level of learning prescribed for a particular class in the primary stage. On being tested the acquizec knowledge of a learner should answer to the minimum prescribed levels and targets. A child of class 1 to $v$ is expected to acquire certain essential basic skills of language, mathematic and awareness of environmentif conducting this a cell through the co-operation of N.C.E.R.T and S.C.E.R.T. is under consideration.

### 2.7.6. Incentive Programmes :

Free text books are distributed
(i) Beneficiaries in (a) 1992-1993 are 31515
(b) 1993-1994 are 31259

Distribution of uniform

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Beneficiaries in year 1992-1993. Boys - } 16400 \\
\text { Girts - } 21831
\end{array}
$$

```
in year 1993-1994
```

Beys.-Nil. .
Sirts Nil
Scholarships are granted
Beneficiaries $\quad 3014$ S.C. Girls amount - 450415.00 .-.-1621 S.T. Girls amount -2425. 35 ...

Scholarships are also awarded to handicapped children . Details are tabled below :-

Handicapped Scholarship :

| S.No. Block | No. of <br> Students | Amount Sanctioned |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Students |  |


| $\ldots$ | Panna | 47 | 6850.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | Pawai | 11 | 1675.00 |
| 2. | Gunor | 21 | 2975.00 |
| 3. | Ajaigarh | 78 | 11350.00 |
| 4. | Shahnagar | 12 | 1300.00 |
| 5. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Midday meal is distributed through "Anganwadi" - 12,000 The detials of "Anganwadi" -A the district are as follows:

| Anganwadi <br> Centres <br> (Block) | Total <br> Sanctio- <br> ned <br> Posts | Current <br> staff | Vacant <br> post | Sasctioned <br> anganwadi | No. of <br> child- <br> ren |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gunnor | 160 | 100 | - | 100 | 4000 |
| Pawai | 109 | 109 | - | 109 | 8000 |

## Total

Total No. of beneficiaries --2488....-. .
2.7.7. C.O.P.E. Programee finds no coverage in the district but conducting the programme with the aid of U.N.I. C.E.F. in future is uncer consideration.
2.7.8. I.C.D.S. Programme is being implemented in the district by the district women and child development officer in the two blocks in Pawai \& Gunor of the district.
2.7.9. . . Duttak Putri Yojana' : - 'This 'scheme is 'in operation under the joint collaboration of Dy. Director, Education and the department of Women and Child Development the figures are as follows :-

| District | Year | No. of Duttak |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Panna | $1992-1993$ | 151 |
| Panna | $1993-1994$ | 50 |

2.7.10 Other Programmes of fomen's Development :-

* Watsalya Yojana
* Ayushmati Yojana
* Gromya Yoiana
* M.P.Samta Mahila Gyan- Vigyan Jatha
2.7.11. Adult Education :- 37 "Jan Shikshan Nilyam" are functioning in the district under Adult Education Deptt. There is a "Jan Shikshan Nilayam" for every of 5000 people . The person incharge of the centre is called an "Animator" who is being trained through correspondance course. The duties of an animator include publicizing reading material available at Nilayam centre constituting "Charcha Mandal" disseminating Govt. plans and programmes, entertaining people through "Bhajon Mandals" and organising field cultural programmes.
2.7.12 Other programmes having a bearing on district primary education programme.
- District Literacy Committee is actively involved in the programme.
- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Karya Kram
- Manisha Yojana.
2.8. 1991 Figures of literacy percentage survery :

Total Percentage of literacy in the" District " $\quad 26.6 \%$
Male literacy percentage - 36.68
Female literacy Percentage - 12.38
Blockwise distribution :-

| Name | Literacy | Female | Male | Total | ST | SC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| the Block | $\begin{aligned} & \text { percen- } \\ & \text { tage } \end{aligned}$ | literacy <br> percentage | literacy percentage | literate population |  |  |
| Panna Gunnor | $\begin{aligned} & 31.128 \\ & 31.55 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.59 \\ & 16.48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.91 \\ & 45.13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28091 \\ & 33100 \end{aligned}$ |  | - |
| Pawai | $28.93 \%$ | 15.02 | 41.30 | 28987 | - | - |
| Shahnagar | 28.468 | 13.98 | 41.81 | 28026 | - | - |
| Ajaigarh | 26.47\% | $11 . \vdots 2$ | 39.29 | 21785 | - | - |

Growth of literacy over the decade since independence （1951－1991）

| Year | Total <br> Male | pulation Female | Total | Literate | Literacy <br> Percen－ tage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1951 | 153848 | 144284 | 298132 | 16822 | $6.5 \%$ |
| 1961. | 170942 | ＇160315 | 331257 | 36034 | $1088 \%$ |
| 1971 |  |  |  |  | 14.708 |
| 1981 | 282242 | 257736 | 539978 | 105352 | $19.50 \%$ |
| 1991 | 362727 | 325218 | 687945 | 183558 | 26.608 |
| 2.9. | Status of District Primary Education ： |  |  |  |  |
| 2．9．1． | Universal Access． |  |  |  |  |
|  | No．of habitations and population |  |  |  | t served |
| by prir | educati | facili | within | krm．： |  |

Total No．of Habitation Population not served by prim－ ary education facility within 1 km ．

542
71265

Block wise number of habitations with schools ：－

| Tehsil | No．of habitations with school | Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Parna | 175 | 151195 |
| Gunnor | 146 | 1くらく21 |


| Pawai | 179 | 130143 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Shahnagar | 178 | 113138 |
| Ajaigarh | 172 | 98053 |
| Total | 850 | 616680 |
| Blockwise particulars of habitations without non-formal |  |  |
| centres or schools without non-formal centres |  |  |
| within l km. |  |  |


| Tehsil | No. of habitations not <br> covered by NFE centres or <br> school within l km. | Population |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Panna | 143 | 18734 |
| Gunor | 86 | 16956 |
| Pawai | 57 | 6686 |
| Ajaigarh | 167 | 18131 |
| Shahnagar | 89 | 70758 |
| Total | 542 | 71265 |

2.9.2. Participation :-

GER and R.R. - over all for boys/girls anc for SC/ST

Details for R.R (Retentior. Ratio) are as follows :or 30.9 .93

| Particulars | Boys | Girls | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C:erall | 72.45 | 66.33 | 69.87 |
| S.C. | 64.82 | 62.29 | 63.78 |
| S.m. | 45.66 | 39.30 | 42.88 |

Status of Regular attendance of children who have completed five years of primary schooling or equivalent. No. of such children as per 1989-90...1993-94.fig. is69.87\%

| 1989-90 |  |  | 1993-94 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Enrol ment in Class-I |  |  | Enrol ment in Class-V |  |  |
| Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| (1) | (2) |  | (1) | (2) |  |


| 11930 | 8714 | 20644 | 7300 | 4790 | 12090 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

### 2.9.3. ACHIEVEMENT:

Position of attainment of minimum level of learning by the crildren- Figures are not available as per 1986 report.
2.10. Areas suffering from extreme educationa: backwarciness in the districe are ijaigarn and Shahnagaz blocks.
2.11 Magnitude of the Task Ahead:-

- The number of additional children who would have to be brought to primary school/NFE centres to achieve Universal enrolment.
- No. of out of school chilciren at present is 25202.

Estimated growth of 6-11 age group population over the period 1993 to 2000 is given in the table below:-

| Year | Estimated <br> group $6-11$ | population of children within age <br> to achieve UniversalEnrollment. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1993-94$ | 54824 | Girls Total | Total |
| $1994-95$ | 56026 | 52291 | 105993 |
| $1995-96$ | 57259 | 53441 | 108317 |
| $1996-97$ | 58518 | 54617 | 110700 |
| $1997-98$ | 59805 | 55818 | 113155 |
| $1998-99$ | 61121 | 57046 | 115623 |
| $1999-2000$ | 62466 | 58301 | 118167 |
| $2000-2001$ | 63840 | 59584 | 120767 |


2.13 District's Strength in Achieving District Primary Education Programme Targets.

Education is a living process, dynamic in natureBesides functioneries of education department, it is the duty of the various departments, officials social workers, retired teachers to participate in this programme. The Co-operation of T.L. C. Zero club , Licr Club, VEC etc. can carry out this programme efficiently.

DIET is functioning in the district . It is providing orientation programme to in service teacher. The courses run for 10 days or 12 days. Pre-service teacher training course of 2 year curation is aiso running in the DIET. Many trained persons are unemployed. If they are absorved in DPEP, they can telp in making this programre successful.

In this way we see that district capability, is appreciable in carrying out this programme successfully.

## CHAPTER-3

GOALS AND TARGETS
3.1 Project Goal: aND TAngeis

The target year for achieving U.P.E. Fender District Primary education Programme in the district has been fixed as 2000-2001.
3.2 Yearwise gross Areas ratio (GAR), Gross enrolment Ratió (GER), Reténtión" raté (RR) and 'Gioss 'Achlevement Ratio (GAMR) , Separately for girls, scheculed caste and scheculed tribe in Panna district are siven selow:-

GAR FOR THE LAST 3 YEARS

| Year | Total populated habitation | No. of habitation not served by primary ecucation facility within lKm. | No. bit いこ pri ecu fac vit 1 K |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1991 | 1392 | 578 | 814 | 58.47 |
| 1992 | 1392 | 564 | 828 | 59.48 |
| 1993 | 1392 | 542 | 850 | 61.06 |

CASTE WISE GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO (GER) FOR 89-90 TO 93.94
DISTT. PANNA(M.P.)

| Caste | Enrolment in Class $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{V}$ during 93-94 $-$ --------------x100 <br> Total No.of children in the age group-6-11 |  | Enrolment in Class-I-V curing 92-93 -.-------x100 Total No. of children in the age group 6-11 |  | Enrolment in Class-I-V during 91-92 ---------x100 Total No. of children in the age group 6-11 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys | Girls | EOYS | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| All | 86.36 | 68.19 | E1. 52 | 74.80 | 94.24 | 85.59 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { S.C. } \end{aligned}$ | 87.68 | 66.09 | 79.87 | 66.42 | 97.65 | 81.63 |
| Percent S.T. | 68.22 | 50.55 | 67.32 | 55.83 | 84.76 | 69.69 |


| Caste | Enrolment in Class Enrolment in Class I-V.during-90-9 N1001-V'daring'89-90 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total No.of Children Total No. of Children in the age group6-11, in age group 6=il |  |  |  |
|  | Boy | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| All | 97-84 | 89.90 | 91.50 | 93.70 |
| Sercert | 98.06 | 73.30 | 98.58 | 84.70 |
| Percen: ST | 97.12 | 66.87 | 99.22 | 80.10 |

percent.

| Caste |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boy | Eirls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| A11 | 72.45 | 66.33 | 70.42 | 70.07 | 73.34 | 70.50 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { S.C. } \end{aligned}$ | 64.82 | 62.29 | 70.79 | 62.52 | 71.00 | 56.54 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { S.T. } \end{aligned}$ | 45.66 | 39.30 | 51.36 | 64.00 | 49.67 | 68.28 |
| Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| All | 96.25 | 79.46 | 98.86 | 94.14 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Percent | 95.95 | 61.33 | 93.00 | 62.74 |

S.C.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Percent } & 74.14 & 64.92 & 91.35 & 77.22\end{array}$
S.T.

Percent.

GROSS ACHIEVEMENT RATIO(GAMR) DISTT. PANNA

| Year | No. of Children completing 5 years. | No. CE Children scoring $80 \%$ or above in a MLL test for Class-V | Gross <br> Achieve- <br> nent <br> Ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1991 | 13228 | 5565 | 4.30 |
| 1992 | 12652 | 6606 | 4.67 |
| 19.93 | 12479. | -786 | 16.02 |
|  |  |  |  |

The fcllowing points wil: have to be taken into consideration to achieve U.P.E. under district primary education programme .

1. Efforts srouid be rade $=0$ rotivate the masses specially vomen youth and chizeren of the locality to ensure regular" atzencance "and"retention of the learner and attainment of the prescribed minimum levels of learning.
2. Special efforts should be made to ensure Universal enrolment of and access of girls, S.C. and S.T., through popular support of masses.
3. Rational Utilisation cf fun rescurces, funds and teaching learning material. Eliminaze possibilities of any slackness or stagnatior during the programme.
4. Active participation $c$ fete commanity in order to minimise hinderances, tackle $=$ :ee problems related to learners and maintair resessary sujs=efive environment.
5. Effective system of training supervision, regular monitoring and evaluation in order to impart effeciency mobility and effective ness to the system and ensure necessary intervention.
6. Healthy co-ordination between administration and all the components of U.P.E. machinery.
7. Access- By the year 1996 - Primary Education will be provided to $95 \%$ of child in the rural area withir a distance of 1 Km . $100 \%$ child will be enrolled by the enc of 1997.
8. Participation - Primary education will be Erovided through schools or alternatives to $85 \%$ of children upto the age of 11 years by 1996. 120 of all children by 2000.
9. Retention Rate will faise to g08 upto l980:
10. Achievement : Efforts will be made to learning will be achieved by $30 \%$ by the year 2000-2001.

## CHATER- IV

## PROJECT STRATEGY

1. Stragety for District Primary Education:

Accessin order to achieve Universal Access following efforts should be made :
(a) General

1. For Universal access 1. Establish 100 new Primary in general. Schools.
2. Change timings of 2. Establish 300 NFE centres

Schools/NFE centres in all habitations where to suit local the population is below rondifions. 200.
(b) Universal Access for girls:

| Negligitle Intervention (Financial) |  | Financial Intervention. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Make Anganwadis / Bal 1. | Establish a childcare |
|  | wadis and primary schools | facility in every |
|  | sum during icentical | habitation of Ajaigarh |
|  | hours, preferably in the | Block. |
|  | same premises or close |  |
|  | to each other. |  |


| Negligible Intervention |
| :--- |
| (Financial) |


| Appraising teachers |
| :--- |
| performance and conduct |
| and yiving incentives |
| or disincentives |
| commensurate with |
| their work. |

Envolving effective system
of yrievances redressal
for teachers.
(c) . Affording All - weather Accommodation'to every'School's

The following measures will be taken to ensure all weather attendance of learner and teachers at their institutions.

| Negligible financial <br> Interventions | Einancial Interventions |
| :--- | :--- |
| T. Trying to procure | 1. Constructing low cost |
| Pakka accommodation | buildings on O.B. norms |
| for school at | for building less |
| nominal or zero | schools. |
| rent. |  |

Negligible financial
Interventions $\quad$ Financial Interventions
(ii)Constructing additional
class rooms for schools
with difficient buildings
on O:B: normis:
2. Securing support of
local community for
repair work of
dilapidated
2. Undertaking special repair through Govt. support where community is not able to do this job. buildings.
3. Getting community to xx
take responsibility. ...
for building maintenance.
(d) Providing adequate numbers of Teachers to Every

## Schools:

```
In order to realize the targets of district primary education programme and to revamp this system it is essential to curtail the teaching load of the teachers and rational distribution of the teachers according to number of children in the school following interventions are proposed to make adequate teaching staff available to every school.
```

Negligible financial Financial Intervention Interventions.

1. Adjusting the number 1. Creating additional posts of teachers in rural of teachers as per 0-B and urban schools as norms and no. of additional per needs. rooms.
(e) Ensuring Prescribed number of Teaching Day per Year.

In order to ascertain 223 prescribed number of working days the following interventions are proposed to the adopted.

| Negligible financial <br> Interventions, |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Preparing school |  |
| calender keeping in |  |
|  | view the local conditions |
|  | and ensure its strict |
| adherence. |  |
| Ensure Unitwise supervision $x x$ |  |$\quad$| of teaching work by educa- |
| :--- |
| tional supervisory staff |
| local education committees |
| etc. |

## 2. Environment Building for District Primary Education Programme:

In order to achieve the targets of District Primary Education Programe, there should be a proper environment. To build it is essential to create awareness in the community about the importance of Erimary education. For this following steps are proposed to se adopted.


| Negligible Financial Interventions. |  |  | Financial Interventions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4. | Seeking substantial | 4. | Sensitising the community |
|  | co-operation of Woman |  | by organising the Block |
|  | workers for promoting |  | Level camps. |
|  | maximum participation |  |  |
|  | of girls in Primary |  |  |

Schools:
Xx
5. Organise work shops and Seminars, for achieving participation of the Child
3. Galvanising and enthusing the following for securing their active involvement in the District Primary Education Programme.

## (a) Teachers:

For the success of District Primary Education Programme it is essential to increase the professional competency of the teachers. For this following interventions are proposed.
Negligible Financial
Interventions. $\quad$ Financial Interventions

| 1. Improving the traci- | 1. $\quad$ Improving teachers |
| :--- | :--- |
| tional system of | motivation and morale |
| teachers selection | through training |
| proceतure. |  |

Negligible Financial
Interventions

Financial Interventions Finarsias

2．Evolving an effective 2－．Implée：．こing a suitable system of grievances syste－．$\quad$ E teachers perfor－ redressal for mance asEraisal and incen－ teachers．．．．．．．．．tives．ari punishment based． on ti．e selection of lear：e：s and commitments towaとシミ Euties．

3．Involvirg teachers in educational planning $X X$ and execution．

4．Developing a sense of duty belongingness ．．．．．Xx ． among teachers．

5．Evolving and implemen－5．Organis：$:$ g programme of in ting a fixed transfer service＝raining for policy for teachers．buile：：$\equiv$ up capability anc eミミiこiency．

6．Arranging for regular and casual supervision and monitoring of tea－ chirg work in schools．

## B. Women's Education and Empowerment:

Women's education has been one of the priority terms since independence and endeavours in this direction did yield significant results but still dwe are far from the desired goals. This is clear from the fact that only. $39.42 \&$. women are literate (as against $64 \%$ of man the position ir district Panna is mush worse as only $12.6 \%$ women are literate in comprision to men whose literacy percentage is 36.6\%)

Keep in view the plight of women their education, gender disparities the Nationa Policy on Education (1986) designed Mahila Samakhya-Education for women's equality with following objects:
(i) To enhance the self image and self confidence of women and thereby enabling them to recognize their contribution to the economy as producer and worker, reinforcing their need for participating in educational programmes.

```
(ii) To create an environment where women can seek
    knowledge and information and thereby empower them tc
    play a positive role in their own development and
        development of the society.
(iii) To establish a decentralized and participating mode
    of management.. with the decision making powers
```


#### Abstract

desolved to district level and Mahila Sangh which in turn will provide the necessary conditions for active participation.


(vi) To enable Mahila Sangh to actively assist and monitor educational activities in the villages including the primary schoQl. NFE centres and facilities for continuing education.
(v) To provide women anc adolescent girls with the necessary support structure and an informal learning environment to create opportunities for education.
(vi) To set in motion circumstances for larger participation of women and girls in formal and non formal education programe and to create an environment in whin education can serve the objective of women's equality.

So from above mentioned narrations it is clear that targets of district Primar: Education Programme can not be acrieved without active participation of tomen who can ensure regular participation and selection of children in Primary schools. For motivating the women in this direction following interventions anc programmes are proposed:-

Negligible Financial Interventions.

Financial Intervention

1. Deleting those portions 1. $x x$
from the text books
which show discrimina-
tion between male and
female and place women
as second grade citizen.
2. Inspiring women to shun 2. Appointing local female
existing social religious teachers as far as
superstitions and out possible.
dated customs among their
sex. Fight against social
evils like dowry child
marriage, bride durning
Male's wine drinking
etc.
3. Using Samta Mahila Gyan

Vigyan Jattha Panna,
Mahila Mandal etc.for uniforms for girls.
Sensitizing women to the
importance of education
for them.
$x x$ 4. Using Audio Visual means posters banners, stickers ard artistic activities for motivation through envirc:ment building.
(e) Community:

District Primary Education Programme can not be successful and achieve its dsired goals without the active support and involvement of community members. In order to obtain their co-operation and developing motivation, the following interventions are suggested.
Negligible Financial Financiai Incerventions
Intervensions

1. Inspiring the member of the community to understand the values of education and instituting in them a sense of duty through environmehti Buiľding̀, '
2. Involving the community 2. Organising parents teachers in tackling the problems relating the schools.
3. Registering the commit- 3. Encouracirg the parents by ments of community towards organisir.g Annual Social ensuring regular attendance gathering in the school. of children, teacher in
school.
Negligibie financial
Interventions $\quad$ Financial Interventions
4. Attaching importance to 4. Awarcing prizes to ideal the presence of the guardians. community in School programmes.
5. Set up village education committees (VEC) which would be responsible for all DPEP
6. Train anc orient VEC member. Studies and action research for improving learner achievement.
7. Expand facilities for physical education, -•••••••• sports and Art Education.
8. Annual health check up of every child going to Prirary school.

## 3. Improving quality:

(a) Repairs- Candition of the building of the few Primary school is very poor which require major repairs, will be done by this project. Minor resairs will be done by the deoperation of VEC and viilagers.

## (b)

School Contengency:
Every teacher will be provided Rs. 500 p.a. each for developing the low cost teaching materials and aids so as to improve the teaching, learning process. There is no prescriptive list of materials to be developed and it is left to the imagination of the teachers to develop aids of his choice from locally available materials: The afced advantage could be that any repairing of the ains could be done locally. Ideas on how to develop aids would be taken from Shikshak Samatihya experirent.

An additional amount of Rs. 1000 p.a. is being provided as contengency to each school to be spent on consumable like Chalk, any minor equipments like floor mats, and dusters, registers etc and also to provide drinking water facility .
(c) Early Child care facility:

This new scheme provides early child care by vaccination, medical checkup regularly and provide good nounshment so that chilc deveiop physically and mentaly normal.

So for the chilcrer sezweer the age groups between 6-11 can not atterd the F.S. because they have to look after youncer siblings at home as their parents away in traditional works. Under this scheme these children will brirg youncer siblings ECCE
centres which is in the P.S. campus. Young siblings will be taken care of by ECCE workers and elder one will study Teachers.

## (d) Training at Block Resource Centres and Cluster

## Resource Centre:

decentralisation
Keeping in view the need for /
and increasing the involvement of teachers in various education related processes, it has been decided to set up Resource Centres at block \& cluster levels. Cluster means the group of all P.S. situated approximately witnin 8 Km . of a selected cluster centre school.

## Objectives:

(i) To be close to the real life situacion of the teachers and to monitor their felt seeds.
(ii) To provide easier access to the reachers to academic resources.
(iii) To increase the participation of teachers \& thus their motivation.
(iv) To function as links of a district le:el system of monitoring and feed back.

## Stragegy:

```
    At cluster level, a P.S. situated at a suitable
Elace anci having a spare room will de se\ected for
```

establishing a C.R.C. Teachers from all schools in a particular cluster will meet at in C.R.C. once in 2 months to discuss their academic problems. The sead of the School selected as CRC will se paid a monthly honorarium of Rs. 200/-

A BRC will be establistee at each block head quarter: The BRC will have its own building and a full time co-ordinator who will be selected from amongst the teachers of the district, preferably from the same block. The BRC has mai:ly been envisaged as training even Cur Resource Centre.

## Functions:

(a) Function of CRC:

1. To function as Resource Centre for teachers and NFE instructors.
2. To provide assistance in environment building.
3. To give general support to : $E C$ 's .
(b) Function of BRC:
4. To train primary scinco: teachers NFE
instructors heads of $C R S$ and meriber of VECs.
5. Environment Building.
6. Preparation of block level plants, their implementation and monitoring.
7. Co-ordination with varicus departments and functionaries.
8. Providing Support to CRCs.
9. Assisting DIETs in developing material field testing \& innovations.
10. Assistance to school mapping and micro planning.
11. To functions as a resource centre for the schools in the cluster.
12. Capacity Build:
(a) DIET Strengthening:
As envisaged in national
policy on education and programe of action,
DIet's were set up to bring about qualitative
improvement in elementary education and thus
helps in achieving the goal of Universalisation
of Elementary Education.

In context of the DPEP strengthening of DIET has become necessary to achieve the following additional objectives:

1. To bring about qualitative improvement in methociology \& evaluation.
(i) To increase its access to the target area by moving to blocks \& clusters of villagers.
(ii) To sharpen its focus on primary education to enable is to efectively perform its role in DPEP.
(2) Present Status:

No doubt DIET was set up Primary to help in UEE but, owiny to various reasons it is not in a position to take up the challenge of DPEP. Present constraints in Panna DIET are scarcity of accomodation, staff, furniture \& equipments.

## (3) Why Strengthening:


#### Abstract

At present DIET has to cater to primary as well as upper Primary levels of Education besides NFE and Adult Education. It is also running a 2 years pre service training programme besides year around inservice training programmes. The position of teachers training in the District is as follows :


No. of P.S. Teachers 2605
No. of Trained Teachers 2073
No. of Untrained _ 522
As is clear from above DPEP is an additional responsibility upon the DIET so it is necessary to strengthen it.
(4) Programes \& Activities to be conducted:

The following programme will have to be taken up by the DIET from ver: first year of DPEP.

1. Carrying out surveys \& studies.
2. Taking up Micro projects.
3. Training of Master Tainers. NFE supervisors, BEO's, ADIS \& other supervisory staff.
4. Resource personnel, Heads of TRC's. Members of NGO's.
5. Publication of Bulletin, Teachers guides, supplementary reading materials.
6. Monitoring of Training procramme.
7. Environment building.
8. Mobilizing voluntary agencies and teacher's organisation,.
9. Developing Educational Manasement information services.
(b) Management:

To ensure effective implementation of DPEP in the District \& the ensure that it has the district impact.

The existing supervisory staff in the Dist. is quite stretched even for performing its normal role of supervision, monitoring reporting $\&$ information collection. They would be totally inadequate to cope with demands that would be played se DPEP.

To achieve this, a new management structure is being proposed for DPEP at district level. This would be a part \& parcel of educational set up in the District.

District Unit of State Society.

1. District collector- Chairmar.
2. CEO, 2ila Parishad- Vice Chairman,
3. District Project Director- Member Secretary (DPEP)
4. Dist. Level Officers of - Member other related Depts.
5. Representatives from - Member Social Workers, Teachers.
6. Project Co-ordinator - Member DPEP.
7. Member of Standing. . .... Member .
 Parishad.

## Block Units of State Society

Units of State Society will be set up in the Block as well. The sub divisional officer will be the Chairman and the B.E.O. will be member secretary.

## District Management Structure:

The District Unit for the state society will act as the policy planning body for DPEP and as a forum for acheving peoples participation in the programme. The actual Management of the Project Officer will be done by a project office which will be established seperately AT THE district.

The D.D. of Ed. will be district Project Director duly authorised by the Collector who will have overall responsibility for the programme in the District.

The Project Co-ordinator will be a full time employee whose responsibility will include monitoring the programme preparing reports, maintaining records of progress, monitoring the financial aspects and assisting the District Project Director. the assistant Co-ordinator will focus particularly on the training programme and their progress.
62.

The Assistant Engineer along wit: his team of Junior Engineer will monitor the Civil work programme in the District approve estimates, ensure cuality of construction etc.

## Proyramme components and Non Financial Interventions．

1．To vitalize the District Primary Education Proyramme，followiny ure items under non－financial intervention．

Justification－The department of school education has been endeavouring hard to maiee rrimary education available to all．But it could roct be race jossible due to following reasons－
（i）• Lack of finances
（ii）Lack of gualified teachers．
（iii）Inadecuate buildinys．
（iv）Inadequate Surervision and control．
（v）Unmotivated students and jarents．

From above facts，therefore it is clear，for achieviny the yoals of Eistrict Primary Education Proyramme a plan shoula be jrepared to provide reyuired number of teachers，buildinys finarces etc．

2．Proposed proyramme to make primary education system effective．
（a）Proper utilization of existing manpower，
institution and Funds：－
Non－Financial Procramme

| S．No． | －Proyrarme | S＿ecific－Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Shift existiny cifurct schools anc | This hayened due ${ }_{\text {tin }}$ shiftiny of ：culation from one habitation |
|  | centres of | Ec encこうこr or due to |
|  | nonformal education | Irrational Flanniny． |
|  | to suitable place． | The transfer of school at |
|  |  | EñGADI to Indra Puri Colony of Panna Town is proposed． |


| S.No | Proyramme | Specific - Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. | Rationalise the distribution of teachers amony primary schools in order to eliminate inbalance between urban and rural areas. | Rationalisation of 42 teachers from Urban areas to rural areas is jrorosed. |
| $3$ | use primary' school buildings before and after school hours for running N.F.C. Cerires. | avuation <br> As nor formal centres of donot have their own buildiny so they can be accommodated in primary school builcinys before or after school sours. |
| 4. | Fill up all the vaccancies in teachiny, planniny and administrative posts. | Vacancies occurs duet retiremer.t, resiynation etc of persscriel. In order to run DPEP EEEEciertly and to yet cesirec yoals, all the vacancies $\qquad$ of teachers misi befiled planners, administrators $A$ There should be. no issortage of manpower. |

(b) Eliminate Teachers absenteeism.

| S.No. Proyrame | Sqecific Details |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1. Give powers of To check the attendance of the |  |
| inspection to local | teachers as well as of |
| community/ villaye students $t:$ the respectable |  |
| Education Committee jersons of the society. |  |


| S.No | . Proyramme | Specific Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. | Reyulariser the inspection schedu- les of Block Education officers and Assistant District Inspector Of schools (ADIS). | Each A.D.I.S. must inspect 15 primary school per month. <br> Block officer must inspect 5 primar: school and 5 N.F.E. centres jer month. The conveyance facilitymust be grovided to inspecting. staff. |
| 3. | In non-accessible areas (i.e. accessible only by fair weather roads) it is advisable to employ educated persons as "Shiksha- Karmi" | 12th class passed local youny men and woman should be employed to work as shiksha Karmi and teach in the inaccessible areas so that the problems of Teachermbsentecism may be solved. |
| 4 | Change the field of work of every A.D.I,S. after every six month. | This is cone to make the supervision work evaluation rational. and, dynạme. . This will also eliminate <br> "Favouritism" |
| 5. | To entrust the work of supervision to Principal, Lecturer of the DIET also. | It is essential to note whether modern methods of teachiny are beiny used by the teacher. Are they importing chilc centred teachiag ? This hill help in achieving MLL. |

(c) To afford adequate all weather accomodation to every school.

| S.No. | . Programme | Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 .$ | Try to get a private building on zero or on nominal rent for school not havins Pakka accomodation. | By contacting resourceful persons of the locality try to yet a building for a primary school where there is no Govt building or nomiral rent. |
| 2. | To get the repairs of the dilapidated building done with help of donation from the community. | Cbtain the conation from local rich people of the comminity yurdians through school development committees anc yet the repair done through school cevelojment committees. |
| $3 .$ | To. assiyn the responsibility of repairing of school buildiny to capable persons from the society. | ersuring the sharing of responsibility of sciool builcing repairs $b_{y}$ the respectable persons from yuarciansin meetinys held, ime to time. |

(d) Afford basic Teachiny learning materials to every school and NFE Centres

| S.No. Proyrame | Details |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1. To encourage the Teachers shall be trained to |  |
| teacher to prepare make teachiny aids with the |  |
| the teaching aids heli of locally available |  |
| with the locally material, |  |
| available Materials |  |
|  | insects, fruits, flower etc. |


| S.No. | . Programme | Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. | To involve the students in preparing the teaching aids. | Usiny play way method, teacher shoulc encourage the students to make teaching aids like clay, balls, birds, animal etc. They should be encouraged to collect different types of leaves, flowers, plants, insects, stones etc. |
| $3 .$ | To under - take educational tours. | To rake teaching learning effective, teacher should take the students to places of historical. religicus interest, to factories, dam, river etc. |
| (e) | To, provide every teachers. | school with adecuate number of |
| S.No. | , - Programme | - Detiails - |
| 1. | Inter School <br> adjustment of <br> teachers in rural  <br> and urban areas.  | There are primary schools especially in urban areas havins excess teachers as per their structural pattern or $m^{\prime} n_{i}$ teachers of same subject. These excess teachersshould be trarsferred to those schools haviny less teachers. |

(f) Ensure prescribed number of teaching days per year.
S.No. Programme Details

1. Prepare the school Ascertain, that teaching work calendar keeping in view the local conditions and needs.
is compieted according to
school calender. Engage the
teacher minimum forther than
teaching work. Make regular
inspection to see that
syllabus is completed in
prescribed days.
2. Ersure that To ensure by making inspection teaching is done that teaching is done unitwise Unitwise and in anc teachers are doiny sequence. constant evaluation of


Nodal Agency:- Dy Director of Education will ensure rationalisation of human and physical resources. He would check teacher's absenteeism and ensure regular opening of School. The Deputy Director would manage the teaching learning materials: The number of school days, vacation and holiday should be decided on the basis of recommendations by various VECs, CECs, BECs.
2. The environment buildiny for District Primary Eeducation Proyramme.

| S.No. | Programme | Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 .$ | Utilize the local resources in full measure. | The reguired environment shall be built at all levels.i.e. at District level block level ard at villaye level, co-operation of the collector stould be sousht. |


| S.No. | . Proyramme | Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Besices this co-operation of District literacy "Kala Jattra" "Samta mahila Gyan Visyar Jatha and other valuntary oryanisation. shoutd be semory |
| $2 .$ | Motivate the parents and guardians to send their wards to schools or N.F.E. Centres. | Take co-operation of villaye leve: Eċucation Cormittees, for Fiblic contat Teachers shouid also make personal conta=t with yuardians, pareres and inspire them to senc their children to primary schocis. |
| $3 .$ | Oryanisatiry rallies and use of slogans in the favour of District Primary Education Proyramme. | Rallies should be organised at District, Block and villaye level. use of appropriate sloyars should be made to buile =he environment. |
| 4. | To seek Co-operation from educated women, woman Social workers in order to encourage the girls to enroll in the primary schools. | Seekiry the co-operation of Samta Gyan Vigyan Jartha and women workers the admission of girls students in the schools shall be raised to the maximum and they will be encouraged to stuc: upto Vth Class. |
| Justification:- For rie success of District Primary Education prociramme it is esser. $=:=1$ to envolve actively those who understand the importares of education in life. Teacher be involved at every level. VEC, CECs, BEC, should build the environment. Teacher should be envolved in planniny and execution of the $=O_{y}$ ramme. |  |  |

Nodel Agency :- Programme of environment building would be implemented by the district Project committee through out the District with the help of BECs, CEC, and VECs.
3. To Galvanise and empoweriny teachers, woman and the community to play their pivotal role in District Primary Education Programme.
A. Teacher

| S.No. | . Programme | Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 .$ | Improving the method of selection of teachers. | The process of selecting the teachers solely on the basis of mark-sheets should <br> discarded. This can be one aspect of selection. Besides this aptitude, ability and interest test etc. should be ministered. An assurance for employment must be given after the completio' of 'tralning: |
| $2 .$ | Establishing an effective system of redressing the grievances teachers. of | Decentralisation <br> administrative powers upto ADIS levels and establishing of a special cell consisting representatives of teachers, competent officers and respectable public figures, entrusted with only responsibility to redress the grievances of teachers is the effective solution. |


| S.No. Programme |
| :--- |
| 3. Involvement of teach- |
| ers in consultations |
| and decision makiny |
| process in Educational |
| planning. |

4. To sensitize the teacher towards his responsibility duties, create awareness amons them regarding their role in establishing high human values.
5. A constructive and convenient working policy for transfer.
6. Regular and casual Three agencies Viz (a). evaluation of the working of the education system.

In any type of educational planning teacher should be involved at every stage reason being that has to implement the scheme which has to more from gress root upwards.

This will be achieved through seminar, assemblies creative work of arts and literature and magazine etc.

An impartial and effective system shall be established under which equal opportunities for working in rural and urban areas and for ¿e'vèlobin'g ‘efficiciènčy' shall be provided. The Principal and school complex (b) Lecturers DIET and (c) A.D.I.S. are entrusted with this work.
B. Women's Education and Empowerment

| S.No. | Programmes | Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 .$ | Place capable and committed women in $\mathrm{Ke}_{\mathrm{Z}}$ position. | This will spur women's/ girl's participation. |


'c'. 'Comimunity
S.No. Programme $\quad$ Details

1. To develop, interest, enthusiasm and
responsibility for
education in the
community by rallies, sologans and ervironment buildiny.

The community should be awakened to feel responsibility for education, through seminar personal contacts.
S.No. Proyramme Details
the school.
2. To envolve the community and seek its co-operation to solve the problems of education.
To seek the
participa-tion of the
community for ensuring
the regular attendance
of the students in the
schools.
4. To give due importance and regard to the presence of the members" "of" "the " vǎious 'functions of "the community in the school e.g. Independence various programmes of day, Republic Day etc.

To make aware the school development committees, village level Education cormitted concerning the racolems of ecucation and noこivate them to solve.
3. To seek the participa-tion of the community for ensuring the regular attendance of the students in the schools. ensure their regular ãこendance.
Tisis can be done by recuesting educated people of the community to bring say 5 children each for acmission in the school and

The yuardians and the local comunity should be duly invited to attend the school.

[^0]4. Universalisation of Acess

| S.No. | Programme | Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | To set up new primar: | 100 habitations have |
|  | Junior Primary Schools or Non-formal cekution centres | more population than 300. These: 0 habitations should |
|  | or | be provided with new 100 |
|  | 'Shiksha-Karmi' to | Primary Schools and 300 |
|  | coverup 338 | N:F.E. こerires. |
|  | habitations which have |  |
|  | no acess at present $=0$ |  |
|  | primary education. |  |

2. To Adjust the timinys of school that suit to the needs of the local children.

The most convenient times at the disposal of learners at an NFE centres shall be determined and teaching shall be done at that time only the same rule.

| 3. The teacher shouid The técher posted at the |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| impart instructions school should know the |  |
| (teach) in the loca: locai cialect. He should |  |
| dialect of the habita- talk ard seach in the local |  |
| tion. | cialecs. This is essential |


| S.No. | Drograme |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | to establish rapport |
|  | between teacher and taught |
|  | also in cultural proyrammes |
|  | functions etc. medium of |
|  | communication must be local |
|  | dialect in the beginning |
|  | stages. |

Nodal Agency :- Deputy Director of Education Shall $_{\text {work }}$ as nodal
agency.
5. Universalisation of Participation
S.No. Programme Details


| 2. | Identification of factors which inhibit universal enrolrent particularly in the cases of girls and disadvantaged groups. | A separate cell in CRL shall be created which will make personal contacts with guardians of the girls and disadvantaged groups identify their problems and send their reports/ proposals for solution to higher rungs of the administrative machinery. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

S.No. Programme
3. Work for universal

| retention and regular |
| :--- |
| attendance. |

## Details

(a) The teachers shall
understand the child
psychology so that they
deal with the children
amicably
affectionately.
(b) The intensive and extensive contact between school and community should be made through joint activities of curriculum and parents teachers meetings.
(c) VEC shall be expanded and responsibility be divided among members to el:=ume rexular altendance.
(d) Incentives or rewards shall be given to students who attend regularly.
(e) The teachers whic moke special efforts. to ensume regutar artenclance in scheol by contaciing porents will be
ainarded.

Nodal Agency - Dy. Director of Education.

## 6. Universal Achievement

| S.N | . Programme | Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | To, creote a team spirit among the staff members of a school. | Team spirit shall be cultivated among the teachers by orienting them to democratic methods of administration. . and . also subjecting them to it by their Superior authorities i.e. by evoking their moral conscience, they shall be made to work. |
| 2. | To provide a school with a library of useful books and encourage their use among the teachers. | New methods of teaching which can keep the learner's interest growing, shall be conveyed to the teachers through magazines and books and the teachers "actually " using 'them" shall be rewarded in the same way. |
|  | To ensure the process of continuous evaluation to go on impartially and efficiently. | Continusus assessment if done properly helps the effectiveness of teaching to grow and there by raises the level of achievement on the part of thelearner. so this must be emphasised by means of inspections and in service training. |

S．No．programme Details

4．To make the educatio－ nally backward students，girls and disadvantyed groupswhieve the minimum levels of learning．
（a）Use diagnostic teaching methocs anc eliminate the causes of backwardness in education．Help may be taken of cuardians and VEC． （b）Encourage the teachers to take extra and special classes for educationally backnara chi：sten．
（c）ここ run co－curricular activizies in the schocls in interesting manner so as to improve the self conficie．ce and interest of the learners．

Provision of Art Education Art Ecucation should be an integral part of the curriculum．It Gives children an opportunity to express ther．selves throuch a mediun suited to them． This education can be divided into three categories．
（i）Chitra Kala
e．y．Ma＝ch sticks Pedayoyic乌ames，三sshar chitra，ard spray $\ddot{\text { sinting to develos }}$ interest amons chilcren．
S.No. Programme Details

## (ii) Academic Games.

Snakes and Ladders for value ecucation, games based on principles of
maths and value education.
(iii) Art objects from
waste material - Ice Cream
seoon. three. dimensional
objects form thermocci.
Decorate objects Erom
coloured polythene nut
stells and mango nuts.

Nodal Acjency:- Nodal agency for the attainment of MLL and quality improvementwilite D.I.E.T. anc Dy. Director Education. D.I.E.T. would exters acacemic support. Dy. Director would control the supervision and contact programme.

## 7. Capability Building Through Training.

S.No. Programme $\quad{ }^{\circ} \quad$ Details

1. To make the DIET operational

Reinforcing the resources of the DIET in quality and quartit:

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { bight regular } \\
& \text { ari performance } \\
& a_{\text {firaisai. }}
\end{aligned}
$$

| S.No. | . Programme | Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 .$ | Seekiny co-operation from other resource oryanisations for training teachers and educational workers. |  |
| $3 .$ | System of incentives and disincentives. | On the basis of reliable and valid assessment of. achievement curing training认eriod and implementation there - afeer the suitable reward and purishment system shall be made to work to raise the high moral and efficiency level of teachers. |

Nodal Asency - D.I.E.T. ans $\because$. Directcr of education.

| S.No. | . Programme | Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 .$ | Orientation of key position workers into the methods of administration through missioncry feeling team spirit. moral approaches and constructive. ways of correcting the workings. | Through re-orientation, seminars the picture of cesired attitude and metrocs of administrations shall be rade clear. |
| 2. | Induction of <br> respectable persons <br> from the community  <br> into the committees  <br> responsible for <br> supervision and <br> inspection.  | Participation of yeneral  <br> aiblic in the <br> acministration and <br> manayement would be  <br> democratic means of  <br> enhanciny the efficiency of  <br> Che system.  |

-3, . Tight monitoring."
Reyular" "inspection" 'and
evaluation at different
level would lend
zeliability to it.
4. Clear delineation of responsibility.

```
aj The responsibilities \(-\rightarrow\) the morker of everylevel stall be well defined and clearl \(\because\) stated.
. \()^{\text {) All the duties of } a}\) norker shall be interzelated and well knit to Ecifieve a single purpose :.e. no two different kincs =E Euties stall be given to = worker.
```

S.No. Proyramme Details
5. Freedom and scope of creativity in horkins through team spirit.

Ever: worker shall be made to work wiirjut -interference with à scoee for his own initiatives to use new methojs jut shall be subject . to . rational scrutiny of results achieved b: him.

Nodal Ayency :- Dy. Director ©f Education.
9. Promoting studies, innovations, experimentation and all worth while efforts large and small towards DPEP.

| S.No | . Procramme | Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 .$ | To publish bullatins 'at ' district, 'Block, Panchayat and Municipal level, with monthly, quarterly and half yearly issues. | An $\because$ study innovation or experimentation conducive <br> to DPEP shall be zublished in these tullelirs. and their practical values for DPEP assess=i and acopted at rider : vel. |
| 2. | System of incentive should made dynamic. | Every genuine ard original effort shall be recoynised anc piolically rewarded. |
| 3. | A special wing for research be established. | $A$ special cell siall be entrustec irith ti.e work uncer this heac, which |


| S.No. Proyrames | Details |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | would collect, examine, evaluate, award and recommend the resuit to be adoptec. |
| 4. Use of media. | Publicity of the achievements and the pace of progress as well as the new • . experimentations; innovations and studies etc. stiall be done through new-pajers A.I.R. centres, video Eilms and other such mediums as are in vogue. |

Nodal Ayency - D.I.E.T.

## COST AND FUNDING

The total cost of the Districe Primary Education Programme in PANNA District comes to Rs. 2093.94 Lakhs. The details are given in table 1 to 30. The abstract of costs on each intervention are given at table.

Each strategy component/ sub-component has been brokenup into the following heads of expenditure.

## Non Recurring Costs:

```
i. Civil Works.
ii.. . Professional Fees.
iii. Furniture.
iv. Equipment.
v. Educational Material.
vi. Vehicles.
vii. Books.
viii. Local Fellowships.
ix. Local Training.
x. Studies.
xi. NGOs.
```


## Recurring Costs:

```
i. Salaries.
```

ii. Operation \& Maintenance.
iii. Building Maintenance.

Against each category is given the unit cost in laxhs of Rupees and the percent of Centra: assistance "for that item of 'expenditure: As' thè bo't tón 'of' èach' tajie "is the total aggregare share of Central and state funcing.

Each table is spread over two gages and cives details of total cost and the state and central share of funding for each item of expenditure. The aggregate ratio of central to state funding for the entire project is 81.67 .

The total cost on civil works $\vdots s 23.95 \%$ and on managenent is 4.93z whicn is within DPEP norms.
 the seven year outlay.

The total recurriry expenci=:ze in the last year oz the project is Rs. 266.31 lakhs.


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|  | 1 | $?$ | 1 | 1 | $s$ | 6 | 1 | lotal |
|  | 81.95 | 95.38 | 96-91 | 91.58 | 18.99 | 99.2000 | 2000.01 |  |
| $1$ |  | 0.10 | 0.20 | $0.30^{\circ}$ | 0.10 | 1. 50 | 0.60 |  |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | 0.00 | 1.58 | 1.13 | 1.81 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.18 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
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|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | 0.00 | 1.58 | 1.13 | 1.81 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4. 18 |
| ! | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |  |
|  | 0.00 | 1.29 | 9.35 | 15.21 | 16.38 | 11.55 | 18.12 | 81.51 |
|  | 0.00 | 2.56 | 5.58 | 9.01 | 9.11 | 10.16 | 11.16 | 48.59 |
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|  | 0.00 | 6.85 | 11.91 | 21.28 | 26.15 | 20.01 | 29.88 | 130.10 |
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## CHAPTER-VII

## MONITORTING AND REVIEW

Intense evaluation for achieving the targets of universal primary education is a must. A well planned evaluation proyramme will fecilitate achieveing the goals of such an all pervasive universal proyramme with vast strategy component including multitudes of learners, teachers and schools. Some of the problems of monitoring and evaluation are as follows :-

1. Lack of proper understanding in respect of components Worthy of evaluation at different levels.
2. Collection of super fluous datas which have no relevance.
3. Lack of proper understanding and analysis of the data investiyated.
4. Lack of understanding of the problems relating to collection of data at the villaye level and that of co-ordination between teachers and administration.
5. Lack of understandiny arising out of time frame in the monitoring mechanism.

A careful evaluation in view of the above points will be meaninyful.

## Evaluation - Frame Work :

It has Three structural component At District 를 level.
(a) Dy. Director, Education, Asstt. Director and Asstt.
District Inspector of Schools.
(b) School complex
(c)

Distt. Institute of Education and Training (D.I.E.T.)

Nature of evaluation largely depends on the oryanisational frame work of the district.

School Complex Frame Work


Note : 1. The range of school complex monitoring shall be 5 Km .
2. All the primary and Middle with in 8 Km range shall have one school complex.
(a) It will be worth while and effective to carry on administrative monitoring by the Distt. unit comprising of the Dy. Director of Education and his subordinate officials.
(b) Within the school complex, each Principal Higher Secondary and High School will review the proyress of school in accordance with the enclosed table.
(c) The academic and learning process of schools may be under the supervision of D.I.E.T.

Level Persons needed and the department to which attached.

| Distt. Control Room | Dy.Director, Asstt. Director, <br> and A.D.I.S. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Block project Control Room | Block Education Officer, |
| A.D.I.S. and Project Officer <br> (Non-formal Education) |  |
| Dy.Project Co-ordinator | One Co-ordinator per ten <br> villaye schools and Circle <br> Head Master etc. |

Village/Ward Co-ordinator
Member of Voluntary Agencies

One Volunteer
Service of persons nominated by Voluntary ayencies

It is also necessary to arranye for monitoriny physical and financial proyress of the project for universal primary education. Alony with monitoring the status of academic learning process at different levels the mode of maintenance of material. and proper discharye of duties have yot to be eyed upon and timely suggestions to be offered. During supervision a corrective and suygestive approach in view of prevailiny condition, is advisable.

It is worth while to ascertain whether persons involved in the project sincerely are discharying their duties during the required time frame or not. For this co-operation all the teachers from district level down wards, dedicated workers of voluntary oryanisation and influential persons of locality will be needed. Monitoring is a
 slacken down. It has got to be regular.
reyular supervision by school complex and DIET will be needed for monitoring and excercising vigilance on the on yoing activities at the cluster level. Preparing well plannedevaluation report for a cluster of ten village schools and transmitting the prociess on wards to the next higher office will have to be regularised. Supervision from time to time by the division and state level bodies is also proposed.

Interventions needed in monitoring and evaluation procedure.

After athorouyh review of activities in progress, the problem areas and remedial measure shall be listed in the plan of action. In the administrative set up special observance of the time frame shall be insisted upon. Geographical conditions will also be taken into consideration. In view of the social norms of remote areas of the district, teaching methodoloyy will be modulated and teacher will be instructed accordinyly. Seasonal miyratory areas will be allowed certain flexibility. Their monitoring proyramme will vary accordinyly.

## Schools And Learner Wise Monitoring

| Level | Learner | Teacher | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Villaye } \\ & \text { included } \end{aligned}$ | Project co-ordinator | Block | Distt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Villaye | 45 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sub-Pro- } \\ & \text { ject } \end{aligned}$ | - | 5 | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| Block | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| District | - | - | all | 5 | 5 | ```entire district``` |

## Participation Committees

An oryanisation has been proposed to be set up at the villaye level. This will include influential persons and women workers of the area who will assist in achieving maximum enrolment of yirl which is a real problem and also direct the course of education in their village.

## Administrative Roll

Machinery prove to be an intrinsic instrument for monitoring progress of the project. For monitoriny and
evaluation, selection of officers and their responsibilities have been fixed at various level. These officers will transmit information to higher levels in turn and also help in solving problems. The administrative machinery has to contribute towards frequent monitoring and reviewing of District primary education Programme at all levels without any specific role.

## Level of Monitoring

Monitoring of programmes will be done at all levels. Frequency of monitoring may be monthly to quarterly. The following table shows proposed arrangements for monitoring at different levels with officers Incharge :-

| Level | Officer I/C | Assistant |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Report and consul <br>  <br> -tation |  |


| Village | Village <br> Co-ordinator <br> (Voluntary) | Chief Instructor <br> (Circle Head | Village Organisa <br> ation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Master) | (School Comp) |  |

Sub-Project Dy.Project Resource Person Sub-Project
Co-ordinator
Managing informa- D.I.E.T. tion System,

| Block | Block Development Officer | Key Resource Person Project academic evaluation. | Block |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| District | Dy.Director <br> Asstt. Director | Key Resource Person, Academic Learning Process | Distt. <br> Organisation |

## Problem Solving And Levels of Monitoring

At each level, officer in charge monitoring by employing various touch stone methods of evaluation
times excercising interventions in the event of unsatisfactory proyress, shall assess the proyress and identify problems.

It will be worth while to solve problems at the same level. This implies that the officer incharge monitoriny should be trained to meet any challange at that level whatsoever.

Facilities for assessing minimum level of learniny should be ensured to schools. Each succeeding unit should be taken up only after success-ful completion of the preceediny unit. Weak and mentally retarded children should be yiven intense remedial teaching sejarately.

The datas of District Primary Education Prosramme proyress supplied by each block should be scrutinised in the District control Room and Warniny sounded in the liyht of the short-comings found at the sub-project level. The following pointsclaim our attention.
(i) Evaluation of the proyress and problem areas.
(ii) Intervention and proper assistance towards meeting
 come at that level.
(iii) Need for training of persons $I / C$ Monitoriny at a lower level for equippiny them to meet any challenge.

## Points Worthy of Evaluation and Review

## Survey

Environment building activities and their impact
Training
production and distribution of materials
Enrolment of non-school yoins children and assessment of their proyress.

Regular and active involvement of workers and participatory agencies at all levels.

## Method of Collecting Datas

1. At Village level
(a) . Round - The Circle Tour :-

Village organiser/co-ordinator or Circle Head Master shall visit village schools. Members of the school-complex and other volunteers shall also accompany them.
(b) Meeting of the Members of Voluntary Bodies :

The village education committee, parents, association or members of school development committee will hold periodical meeting to assess procgress of the District Primary Education in their villaye. They will be vigilant about reyular attendance in schools.

The role of voluntry bodies is no less important. They may be useful in what follows :-

1. Suggesting future plan of action
2. Development and sustaining motivation in the village
3. Creating opportunities for collaboration if allowed to express their opinions and problems frankly.
4. Collectiny datas
5. Oryanisiny meeting of villaye committee.

Types of Mcnitoring

## Primifacic Monitoring :

This will be based on the first information
report in matters such as enrolment figures, whether reyular or not and the like.
regular Monitoring:

This include monitoriny such essentials as proyressing enrolment, minimum level of learning and reyular attention and workiny mode of monitoring staff.

Mid - Term Moniforing
This will be conductd during regular monitoring. It is meant to collect overall progress report and such details as are not covered by regular monitoring. Mid-term monitoring should be conducted as an intensive.

Bi-Annual Monitoring:
This should be conducted towards Mid and the end of the year. In addition to these joint review by state, central Govt. and External asency is also proposed.

Evaluation of over all project and that of the - impact of individual próyrammes should be conducted. "For this, other proposed agencies will be brought in rapport with the project machiery in shouldering responsibilities of Monitoring and Review.

## CHAPTER-VIII

## PROJECT - RISK

## 1. BASIC ASSUMPTION :

The main factors responsible for poor quality of primary education were :-

1. Poverty of the country
2. Indifference towards primar: education and mother tongue.
3. Indifference towards development Scheme in rural areas.
4. Unsuitable Economic Policy

Other than above, following factors are also responsible for non spreading of primary education among masses.

1. Political factors :- Due to political disturbances of after independence. no .stable. educational volioy could be implemented.
2. Geographical factors :- In this country population spreaded in large number of small villages. Compulsory education efforts received a set back.
3. Social factors :- Untouchability social and economical inequalities, child marriages, children either do not go to school or leave schocling before completing 5 years.
4. Administrative factors :- Children have to assist their parents in their occupations or to look after siblings, when the parents are out to earn livelihood.

Primary education is mechanical, stereo type and bookish in nature, lay stress on sot memorization, hence it does not cater to the needs, taste, emotions of the child and creative uryes do not find any place in this traditional type of primary education. This resulted in the wastage and staynation in primary education. All this has led to non-achievement of targets in primary education. "Hardy $50 \%$ of the child population could reap the benefits of primary education.

## IRREGULAR ATTENDANCE AND LACK OF EDUCATIONAL SUPERVISION;

The primary education was not attractive enough to retain the children for the specific period. This led to irregular attendance and drop outs. The supervisor - School ratio is l:60, which is too irrational for effective supervision and proper functioning of the school.

## LEVEL' OF 'EDUCATTION : :

The level of learning in the primary school is very low and day by day it is worsening This in turn is deyrading the level of achievement in middle and higher secondary level.

LACK OF EDUCATION AMONG THE PARENTS :
Parents and guardians of the children are illiterate, hence there is no suportive environment at home for education of their wards.

## STAGNATION :

Stagnation of a child in aclass for more than one year snatched away all his charm and relish for education resulting in his early dropping out from school.

## LOW RELEVANCE OF PRIMARY EDUCATION TO THE NEEDS OF COMMUNITY :

While framing the syllabus specific localities and their conditions were not given any attention. Thus both syllabus and education inparted according to it cease to have any relevance to the community.

## LACK OF MOTIVATION AND COMPETENCE AMONG TEACHERS AND

EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATORS:


#### Abstract

Traditional system of teacher's training could not develop in teachers, high moral values, motivation, sense of duty proper to their profession. Lack of professional competency adversely effected the propogation of primary education.


## LACK OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND SUPPORT IN PRIMARY

 EDUCATIONIn primary and management of primary education, local community had little or no say. Consequently it has no sense of belongingness and involvement. The parents had little interest in the education of their ward.

LOW STATUS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS:

Due to illiteracy women could not enjoy benefitting social status. In rural areas, their status was all the more deplorable. The community was totally indifferent towards the education of girls.

INADEQUATE CHILD CARE AND LACR OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:
On account of superstitions, prevailing taboos, more so in rural ares, health aspect as well as proper treatment of children was sadly neglected. The children are ill fed and under nourished. As they grow old they help their parents in their traditional job. The rural areas, thus provide no spur for education. Moreover, educational facilities in villages were quite neyligible.

## POVERTY :


#### Abstract

Poverty was the chief factor responsible for illiteracy among rural folk. Urban areas were also no less stricken by poverty. Most of the children were compelled to give up schooling due to poverty.


NON-AVAILLABILITY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION :

In the remote areas, there were no schools. Approach roads and means of transport were limited. . Thus normal. facilities of education were hardly within their reach.

UNSATISFACTORY QUALITY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION :

The primary education was not attractive. It was a burden on learners and their parents. it was deficient in quality and showed no relevance to genuine interest of the community and to the country at larse.

## SERIOUS WEAKNESS IN EDUCATION PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY:

There has been little co-ordination between educational planniņ, ande aḍinịistraṭion., very few, iñservice training programmes were arranced. For this reason, supervisory work was very foor and inadeyuate and hence non achievement of project yoals.

## INADEQUAT INVESTMENT AND RESOURCES :

Inadequate funds were made available for primary education. For construction and rejairs of school buildinys the allotment was insufficient. There was also paucity of teachiny materials and other resources. All this went into low level of achievement.

RISK INHERENT IN THE PROJECT :

In this project, the following point will have to be taken into consideration in view of the risks inolved in the project :-

| (i) | Proper environment buildiny for motivatiny parents and yuardians towards DPEP. |
| :---: | :---: |
| (ii) | Construction of low cost but attractive school buildinys as per local conditions. Not withstandiny the limitation of $24 \%$ of the total budget for this purpose, efforts will have to be made to yet the best possible. school building constructed at minimum cost. |
| (iii) | In the building constructed at minimised cost co-operation of the local community will have to be sought. |
| (iv) | This step will not only economize investments but also contribute towards environment building and community involvement will be appreciated. |
| (v) | All the programe will be accomplished in a time bound manner as per cistrict plan. Monitoriny and evaluation will have to cischarge their duties regularly and honestly. |
| (vi) |  If regular attendance and learning process remains child centred, DPEP goals will be within reach, otherwise the project may pose problems. |

## STEPS TO MINIMISE THE RISKS :

It is of utmost importance to minimise risks in DPEP. The following steps are proposed :-
(1) Bring about a chanye in the out look of menbers of the community and sensitizing them to the vital importance and utilit; of education in their life.
(2) Proper implementation of District Primary Education proyramme in the light of following strategy point will minimise the risks.

| (i) | Make teaching learning process time bound and effective. |
| :---: | :---: |
| (ii) | Improviny teachers motivation, morale and competence. |
| (iii) | Implementing a system of incentive and rewards to outstanding teachers for their good performance. |
| (iv) | The District level committee of DPEP will also supervise implementation of this programme. Follow-up proyrammes will continue. Proper viyilence will be exercised so that the teachers morale. is. boosted up and fuil co-operation of parents is Ensured. Under no circumstances, the enrolment should be allowed to drop. |
| (v) | All the departments should joir hands and work toyether with a missionary zeal. |
| (vi) | In order to make education effective computerized Education system is proposed to be introduced. |
| (vii) | There has to be no gap between programmes |
| (viii) | Administrative system should be strengthened. |
| (ix) | Under this project, Govt. teachers, and community should work 'together' in Unision. |
| (x) | It is to be seen that adecuate financial and human resources are made available without a gap. |

## APPENDIX.

## PROCESS OF PLAN PREPARATION

It is a matter of great previlage for the
Panna District that. it has been included in DPEP.
proyramme. In the month of June 1993 plan was
prepared of the Panna district and was sent to The Central Government.

On the basis of the report of "Pre approval Mission" and "Guidelines for District Planning under the DPEP" it has to be modified. For this an orientation proyramme was held for the Deputy Director of 19 Distarcts, where this programme is yoiny to be started alonywith their Joint Directors at Bnojal on loth and llth Dec. 1993. In this proyramme the "Guidelines for District plan for DPEP" and "State Level Intervention \& Policy consideration" was givenwitt the instructions to make the revised District Plan on the basis of the instructions given in these two records.

## DISTRICT LEVEL AUTONOMOUS SOCIETY: DISTRICT AND BLOCK

## PANNA

| Chairperson - Collector | $:$ | SHKI M.K. SINGH |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Vice Chairperson-CEO,Zila | $:$ | - |
| Panchayat. |  |  |

## Members-

```
1. Deputy virector, Equcation : Shri T.N. Mahrotra
```

2. Principal DIET : Shri M.M. Sharma
3. Assistant Commissioner/ : Shri P.C. Karbariya
District Organiser, SC, ST,
BC Welfare.
4. District Women \& Child Dev. : Shri mati S.D. Dubey
Officer.
5. Deputy Director, Panchayat : Shri R.S. Pandey
\& social Welfare.
6. Secretary, Zila Saksharata : Dr. Maqbool Anmed
Saniti (if in existence)
\% Chief medical officer : Smt. Veena sinha

7. District Level officer of : Shri D.R. Taram
Publicity Department.
8. Eight Kepresentatives of following categories to be nominated by the Collector for their significant contribution in their respective fields.

| (i) Pre-Primary \& Primary | : | Snri Kam Pyare Gupta |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scnool 2 (atleast one |  |  |
| 'Ireasurer). |  | $\therefore m t$. Meena Pateriva |
| (ii)NF'E Personnel. |  | Shri M.L. Soni. |
|  |  | Project officer. |
| (iii) Educationists, Elementary |  |  |
| Teacher Educators \& |  |  |
| Educational workers. |  | Shri M, Kai. |

(iv)Social Worker : Shri Anbika Pd. Khare
(v) Woman working in the area : Snrimati Deepa Bose. of Women's education \& Dev.
(vi)Person working in the area ShriBhaktiya Pa. Choudhery of education for SC, ST or Disabled children.
(vii) NGOs.. . . . . . . . . . . shri•U.P. Shrivastava


Member Secretary- CEO of the District Unit.
: Shri T.N. Mehrotra, Dy. D, Education,
Panna.

A cell was established in the office of the Deputy Director, Education for preparing the plan, which was to collect the necessary informations from this and other concerning offices and complete the concerning proformas.

1. Shri M.M.Sharma, Principal, DIET.
2. Shri Krishna R. Sahastra buddhe; Incharge Accountant, Deputy Director, Office Panna.
3. Shri M. Rai, Lecturer, DIET.
4. Shri Ram Pyare Gupta, Assistant Teacher.
5. Shri Govind Pd. Vishwakarma, Asistant Teacher.
6. Shri Kapil Kumar Shrivastava.

All the eight chaptersurefrefared by Shri M.M. Sharma, and the six Chapter Shri T.N. Mehrotra, Dy. Director, and also the Appendix was prepared by him. All the chapters were translated from Enylish to Hindi by Shri Ambika Prasad Khare. The action plan was prepared by Shri T.N. Mehrotra and its proformaswere completed by the Special cell of the office. Just as the ristrict Plan croup was constituted in the same way in each of the 5 blocks Cellsurvef ormed.

The First Meeting of the District Primary Education Programme was held on the 27 th Dec.'93 in the meeting hall of D.K.D.A. under the Chiarmanship of Shri M.K. Singh, I.A.S. the Collector, Panna, which was attended by • 24 members.

At the outset the Deputy Director of Education, threw light on the purpose, objective and the subject matter of the meeting,after which each of the members gave his introduction to the Chairperson.

The Collector, empnasising the significance of P.P.E.Pread out the remarks received from Bhopal after the assessment of the previous Project of D.P.E.P. for this district which was prepared in April-May 1993, and expressed his satisfaction.

Mention was made of the work done by Shri M.M. Sharma,Principal DIET in respect of I.P.Ed.-Project, a copy of which was decided to le sent to the J.D. Sagar for receiving further guidance from him.

As the names of habitats which do not have proper access to schools and their population was not available from Census -Office, the proposal that the Dooklet of the Census of 1971, wricn contains the names anc population of the required kina of nabitats should Le taken as the dasis for furtrer work, was accepted unanimously.

Shri U.S.Chaturvedi, the J.D. from Bhopal addressed the meeting revealing that the D.P.E. Project of Panna District prepared in April-May 1993 earned much appreciation in Delhi.Some further suggestions however, have been received from Delhi and also from State - Body of D.P.E.P. which have to be incorporated in it and the project has tu be re-prepared with the required ammendments,just as
(i) The phrase "DPEP" has to substitute 'D.P.EP. where applicable.
(ii) The chapter on costs and finding has to be revised, as not more than $25 \%$ has to be spent on buildings and only $6 \%$ to be allotted for management.
(iiit). . Emphasis has to be laị, on the education for . girls.
(iv) Some tables are to be modified with new datas and estimates of present time.

The Mission, due to arrive here in February'94 will discuss over:-
(i) Education for girls.
(ii) The details about participating workers.

Then the J.D.Sagar also addressed the meeting dwelling over the salient features of the J.P.E.P, and the work to be done.

The meeting was concluded with a vote of thanks to the chair.

The second meeting of the District Primary Education Programme was held on the 24 th Jan. 94 in the meeting hall of D.R.D.A. under the Chairmanship of Shri M.Rao, I.A.S. the Collector cf Panna which was attended by 33 members.

At the outset the 'Députy " Directior of Education : gave the information with the names of such habitats . where no primary Education facility was available within 1 Km . Their numbers are as follows:-

1. Above 300 population 32 habitatSarettwhere Primary Schools will be opened.
2. Population within 200-300-There are 67

Habitations where Junior Primary Schools will be opened.
3. Population within 100-200.There are 107 habitations where Non formal Education facility will be provided.
4. Population below 100.There are 132 habitations Where Shiksha Karmis will be appointed.

The list of such habitations has been provided to all.S.D.O.'s and B.D.OS of all the Blocks and have been told that they should verify such habitation and See $: \because$ that no habitations should remain unserved by the Primary Education facility.And also select : Frovide the land with the survey members for constructions $-n f$ the ivew Primary and Junior P.S.building.

Collector Panna suggested that priority should be given to the construction of the p.S. Building where there are teachers but no buildings.for the survey No.of the land he instructed all B.E.O.'s to contact their Tahsildars and B.D.O.'s and Collect the information about Survey NoS.
B.E.O. Shahnagar : toldthatonly 7 survey numbers of lands remained and the rest had been collected.

The Joint Director of Sagar stressed on the objectives of the plan and emphasised that the Teacher should contact the guardians ofthDrop outs and non school going children and persuade them for sending their children . . At the schopls The amount should be uţilised, properly, and. economically.

The meeting was concluded with Thanks to the Chair.

## BLOCK LEVEL MEETINGS

## BLOCK-SHAH NAGAR

The first meeting of DPEP of Block Shah Nagar was conducted under the Chairman ship of Tahsil dar Pawai on 30-12-93.The meeting was attended by 55 members including. all the Head. Masters. of P.S.and A.D.I.S.
In this meeting all the ADIS, H.Ms and
Publicmono came from interior villages, were.
enquired the names of the Villages where no Education
facilities were provided for Primary Education within 1
Km. About 25 names of such nabitations were
suggested by them.

About. the. Schools for repairs
Those and without building they suggested the names of Harduwa, Mammori, Kehgoan, Simeri, Bori, Ragoali, Rahania, for the repairs \& construction Shri Ravi Shanker Divedi,Asstt. Teacher of Rohania requested . that these building construction, and repairs should be made through Shala. Vikas Samiti. "in order to have pard quaity constonction

Smt. Sushila Sharma, Women Social Worker has suggested that all parents including ladies should be invited to nelp in this scheme of D.P.E.P.

Smt. Laxmi Jain,women Workers . stressed that the teachers should remain at their Head Quarters and Govt.should make the quarters for the teachers in every villages.

IInd Meeting of Block sinanro 30 : 20-01-94

The second meeting of the Block Shahnagar was conducted under the Chairman-shiت of Shri Laxmi Chand Jain, on 20-01-94. The Principal of Degree College was the Chief Guest.

Shri Radhey Shyam Erijeuria suggested problems and sctutiris like :-

1. Guardians of the village are illiterate.
 the poverty line should be helped finairacily.
2. children and behave accordingly.
3. The good teachers should be awarded.

Shri Shyam Pratap Misra,Shri Sudarshan Pd.
Khare, Shri Ashwani Kumar Acvocate expressed their
views for the maximum enrol m?nt of the children in Primary Schools.About 75 members partici pated in this meeting.

The Meeting was conductec by tne Principal of the Degree College Pawai.

The views have been expressed by the localand reputed . citizens. .and. . Bress. reporters. of."Nav. . . Bharat', DeshBandhüThe main points, áas follows:-

Fecbe

1. The Children of labourbsand very poor, should be attracted by cistributing Toffies or Biscuits.tetrion.
2. No difference between rich and poor boys. Sherd be mar.
3. There should be games anc means of recreation in the school.
4. The guardians should take interest of in the progress of their chilcren in the school.
5. There should be Teacher's veshemtiai There should be Teacher's quarters in the village.
6. The teachers should be engaged in other worksthen
7. The uniforms should be distributed to all the students and only to SC|ST students.
8. The teacher's should behave very sympathetically towards the chilaren.

## IInd MEETING OF PAWAI BLOCK

23-01-1994


#### Abstract

菹 The second meeting of ablock was conducted under the Chairmanship of S.D.M. Pawai. In this meeting main objectives were to get the survey numbers of land where new building ${ }_{n}$ to ${ }^{\text {an }}$ be constructed.

The details of the block - plan has been discussed in the meeting.


## AJAIGARH BLOCK

> The D.P.E.P. Block Ist Meeting on 02-01-94. IInd Meeting on 11-01-94.

In the first meeting 17 members \& villagers . .attęnded, the . meeting . which was conducted urrder the". Chairmanship of Smt.Gur Bux Kaur Women representative . Shri Gyan Chand Jain, Shri Ashok Kumar, Jadia, Shri Jag Mohan Lal Verma, Shri Shyam Bihari Gupta,Dr.U.K.Gupta,Shri Hanuman Srivastava, Shri Akhilesh Srivastava,Shri Uma Prasad Upadhya, Shri Raja Ram pandey,Smt.Vidya Sharma,Shri P.S. Srivastava, expressed their viewsakuithe importance of Literey. More stress has tobe given on Girls education.

The second meeting was concucted under the Chairship of Smt.Gur Bux nuarr, 30 members attended the meeting. In this meeting members suggested the places for starting the NFE Centres \& Primary Schools.The list has been provided to the members containimy accessless habitations for discussion.

## BLOCK-PANNA

```
            The first meeting of DPip Panna Block was
    conducted under the cinim:wiaship of Shri
R.P.S.tyagi,S.D.M. Panna on ú3-vi-yi. i0 members
    attended the meeting inclucing all the H.MS of primary
                        meetingthe
    Schools.In this, informations have been gathered about
    the accessless Habitations.
```

. . . . . The second . meeting" "was" "conduct'ed "by" the" Principal DIET,Panna on 18-01-1994.31 members have participated in the meeting.More stressaslaid. on girls burbeleth and education and for that Lacy teachers active women of the village should contact the ladies of the Village for sending their girls to the school.

## BLOCK -GUNNOUR

First Meeting -30-12-93

All the Head Masters, ADIS, Villagers,Sarpanch \& local renctoned citizens were present in this meeting.Stress was given to motivate the guardians to send their children to the school.Names of the Acçessless . Babitations. were demanded by ail' the participants of the meeting.

SECOND MEETING 20-01-94 -Participants No. 45

The main suggestions given by the participants are:-

1. Along with 6-14 yrs.cnildren, 18 to 35 years groub age, should be taugnt by startiry some plan.
. . 2., . . There . should se . Homer - Commitee 'in 'evèrỳ village who can motivate the guardians for sending their children to the school.
2. This plan should not remain only in the booklet, it should be adopted practically in the villages.
3. VEC Members should be given powers to inspect the institutions.
```
    Building construction should be made under the
    - and
    supervision of Gram SamitinShala Vikas Samiti.
```

6. 

Women participants emphasized the
constructions of Teacher's quarters in every
villages.

1. BASIC DATA IN REGARD TO THE DISTKICT

## Table 1.1 Demographic Data

1. Population (1991 Census) (In Lakhs)

## Figures Percentage

Total $6,87,945$
. Male . . . . $3 ; 62,727^{\circ}$
Female $\quad 3,25,210$
Kural $\quad 6,02,815$
Urban $\quad 85,130$
$\mathrm{SC} \quad 1,40,374$
ST $\quad 1,02,520$
2. Sex Katio (Females per trousanc males):-

As per Successive Censuses.
197!. . . . . 868
$1981 \quad 864$
$1991 \quad 898$
3. Literacy rate (1991 Census)

## Group Literacy rate iercent

1. Overall 26.6
2. Male $\quad 36.6$
3. Female 12.3
4. S.C.
(a) Overall
(b) Male
(c) Female.
5. S.T.
(a) Overali
(b) Male
(c) F゙emale.
```
4. No. of Towns (1991 Cer.sus)
    (i).Total : 06
    (ii) With population more tnan : -
    5 lakhs (give rames)
(iii) With population 1-5 lakns. : -
(iv) With population 50000-1 Lakh : -
(v) With population 10,000-50,000:03
(vi) With population less than 10,000:03
5. No. of Villages:
    (i) Total
    (ii) 'Inn'\bited
    (iii) Un-inhabited
        : }10
6. No. of rural Habitations:
    (i) As per Census 1991:1392
    (ii) As per V all India : }127
    Education Survey 1986.
```

7. Special Areas in tne District if any:
Category Name Details
8. Areas of Industrial Concentration.
9. Areas of major mining iv.M.D.C. Majhguwan, activity.

Diamond mines.
3.. . Areas of major const- . .- . . . . . . ruction activity.
(e.g. irrigation projects)
4. Any other areas with high incidence of
child labour.
8. BLOCK WISE POPÚLLATION NO. OF HABITATIONS AND LITERACY RATE


```
    Table 1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE DATA
    l.
    2.
    No. of Various kinds of Local bodies:
    (1) Urban:
    (a) Municipal` corporáations` ` ` `NIL
    (b) Municipalities - 06
    (c) Notified Area Committees - NIL
    (d) SADAs.
(ii) kural:
    (a) Janpad Panchayats - 05
    (b) Gram Panchayats - 296
3. Setup of Educational and related Administration:
    (1) Whether the district is also the head
        quarters of an Education
        division. - NIL
```

| (ii) | No. and names of Education districts within the revenue district | : | 01 PANNA. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (iii) | No. of B.E.O.s |  |  |
|  | (a) Total Sanctioned | : | 05 |
|  | (b) In position (as on 1.4.93) | : | 05 |
| (iv) | No. of A.D.I.s. |  |  |
|  | (a) Total sanctioned | : | 13 |
|  | (b) In position (as on 1.4.93) | : | 13 |
| (v) | No. of Circle organisers T.W. |  |  |
|  | (a) Total sanctioned | : | 04 |
|  | (b) In position (as on 1.4.93) | : | 03 |
| (vi) | No. of NFE projects kural | : | 567 |
|  | Urban | : | 33 |
|  | Total | : | 600 |
| (vii) | No. of I.C.D.S. Frojects Rural | : | 02 |
|  | Ǔrbán | : | NIL |
|  | Total | : | 02 |
| (viii) | No. of blocks under T.L.C. if any. | : | 05 |
| (ix) | No. of blocks and a DViCRA if any. | : | 05 |

IE 1.3 EDUCATKONAL DATA POR THE DISTRICT
1.3.1 No. of Schools (Ref. Data 30.9.1993)

1.3.2 No. of N.F.E. Centres (Ref. 1.4.1993)

| Category | No. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. Total |  |  |
| 2. | Co-Education | 600 |
| 3. | Girl only | 336 |
| 4. Urban | $26 \dot{4}$ |  |
| 5. Kural | 33 |  |
| 6. | Primary | 567 |
| 7. | Upper Primary | 540 |
|  |  | 60 |

### 1.3.3 No. of Habitation having neither a

Fsimary / Jr. Pri./ Nor N.F.E. Centre within 1 Km.

| Population | No. of Habitation \& without Access |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | as above. |  |
|  | As per 1986 Survey | As on (30-9-93) based on 1991 Population. |
| a. above - 300 | 22 | 38 |
| b. 200-299 | 61 | 88 |
| c. 100-199 | 128 | 158 |
| d. Below 100 | 172 | 258 |
| Total | 383 | 542 |


| Category | Estimated <br> population <br> in 6-11 <br> Age <br> (30.9.93) |  | HOOL |  |  | N.FRO | .C. | - 1 | TAL |  |  | GER |  | RR |  |  | Estimated No. of children in (6-11) not in Pri./N.F.E Centre. |  |  | Estimated No. of children in (6-11) age group on 30.9 .2000 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 3. | G. | Tot | B. | G. | Tot. | , B. | G. | Tot. | B. | G. |  | B. |  | Tot. | B. | G. | Tot. | B. | G. | Tot |
| overall | $\begin{aligned} & \text { à } \\ & \hat{0} \\ & \underset{\sim}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8} \\ & \text { \% } \\ & \mathbf{8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & n \\ & \text { n } \\ & \text { Hen } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\sim}{0} \\ & \underset{\sim}{n} \end{aligned}$ | $$ | $\stackrel{n}{\stackrel{0}{\sigma}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\sim}{\dddot{N}} \\ & \text { K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ -8 / 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\underset{\sim}{\sim}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \vec{\rightharpoonup} \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ng } \\ \stackrel{2}{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} \\ & \stackrel{0}{\sim} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \underset{\sim}{\infty} \end{aligned}$ | ¢ $\sim$ $\sim$ | $\stackrel{\text { - }}{\text { O}}$ | $\stackrel{N}{N}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { N } \\ & \sim \end{aligned}$ | N $\sim$ $\sim$ $\sim$ | $\sim$ $\infty$ $\sim$ $\sim$ 0 |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{N}$ |
| F. | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\varphi}{\sim} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\bullet} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \underset{\sim}{8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { © } \\ & \sim \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\underset{\sim}{n}}{\underset{\sim}{n}}$ | $\pm$ | $\underset{\text { in }}{\text { N }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\infty}{\infty}$ | $\underset{\substack{\sim \\ \infty \\ \hline}}{\substack{n}}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n } \\ & \dot{8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{n} \\ & \underset{n}{n} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\infty} \underset{\sim}{\infty}$ | $\stackrel{\oplus}{\stackrel{0}{0}}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{\text { a }}$ | - | $\stackrel{\infty}{ \pm}$ | $\stackrel{n}{\circ}$ | $\underset{\sim}{n}$ | $\xrightarrow{7}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\infty}$ | -1 0 $\sim$ |
| ST. | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{2} \\ & \stackrel{\sim}{n} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O} \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | $\begin{gathered} \underset{\sim}{9} \\ \stackrel{9}{9} \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\underset{\sim}{n}}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\circ}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | \% | $\begin{aligned} & \hat{M} \\ & \underset{\sim}{n} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{m}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\grave{j}}$ | -3 | $\stackrel{\infty}{\sim}$ | N $\stackrel{1}{2}$ $\sim$ | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{\text { n }}{\substack{\text { O } \\ \sim \\ \hline}}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { W }}$ | - | $\stackrel{m}{n}$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ | $\stackrel{8}{\text { ¢ }}$ |

### 1.3.4 Enrolment, GER, RR and Out of School Children at Primary Stage (Ref. 30.9.93)




### 1.3.5. Trend of GER and RR over 1988-93

As on 30th Sept. of

| Indicator | Group | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 1. GER | 1. Overall | 90.14891.61z | 93.878 | 89.918 | $78.16 \%$ | $77.59 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2. Boys | 93.988 91.52z | 97.648 | 94.248 | 81.52\% | 86.368 |
|  | 3. Giris | . $86.31 .8 \cdot 93.708$ | $09: 98$ | $85: 5.9$ \% | $74.880 \%$ | 68.1.9\% |
|  | 4. SC (a)Overall | 85.64\% 91.64z | 85.608 | $89.64 \%$ | 73.148 | 76.88\% |
|  | (b) Boys | 97.84\% 98.58\% | 98.068 | $97.65 \%$ | 79.878 | 87.688 |
|  | (c) Girls | 73.44884 .708 | 73.308 | $81.63 \%$ | $66.42 \%$ | 66.098 |
|  | 5. ST (a)Overall | 71.88889 .668 | 81.998 | 77.228 | $61.57 \%$ | 59.38\% |
|  | (b) Boys | $84.92899 .22 \%$ | $97.12 \%$ | 84.768 | $67.32 \%$ | 68.228 |
|  | (c)Girls | 58.85880 .108 | 60.878 | 69.698 | $55.83 \%$ | 50.55 |

2. KK

| l. Overall | 93.208 | 96.50 z | $87.05 \%$ | 71 | 70 | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. boys | $96:$ | $6 \underline{6}$ | 96. 25. | 48 | $70.42 \%$ | 72.458 |
| 3. Girls | 89.98\% | 94.14i | 79.468 | $70.50 \%$ | 70.078 | 66.338 |
| 4. SC (a)overall | 81.90\% | 77.878 | $78.64 \%$ | $63.77 \%$ | $66.80 \%$ | $63.78 \%$ |
| (b) Boys | 88.988 | 93\% | 95\% | 71.008 | 70.798 | 64.828 |
| (c) Girls | 74.828 | 62.74 \% | 61.338 | $56.54 \%$ | 62.828 | 62.298 |
| 5. ST (a)Overall | 72.018 | $84.28 \%$ | 69.53\% | 58.978 | $57.68 \%$ | 42.888 |
| (b) Boys | 88.77\% | 91.358 | 74.148 | 49.678 | 51.36\% | $45.66 \%$ |
| (c) Girls | $55.25 \%$ | 77.228 | 64.928 | 68.28\% | 64.08 | 39.30 \% |

### 1.3.6 Primary Teacher Data

| I. | -Total No. Teachers in Primary Schools and Primary Sections of Higher Schools: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | (a) Male 1658 |
|  | (b) Female. 355 |
| 3. | Teachers whose qualification is less than High School: |
|  | No. 2 |
|  | ${ }^{8} 0.09$ |
| 5. | Untrained Teachers (who do not have a teacher training Qualification- .. BTC/ B.Ed.) |
|  | No. 397 |
|  | \% 19.72 |
| 6. | Teacher - Pupil katio at the Primary, Stage : $1: 40$. |

## OFFICE OF THE BLOCK EDUCATION OFFICER PANNA

DISTT. PANNA (M.P.)

Table 1.3.7
AVAILABILITY OF BUILDING 1.4.93

1. Total No. of Primary School ie6
2. Of which running in a Pakka Building
a) Own building

644
b) Building of another school

2
c) Other Public building etc. 8 e.g. Panchayat Bhavan etc.
d) Private Building rented or otherwise $\quad 1$
e) Total

665
3. No. of Primary schools running in Kacheha Buld 93
4. No.of Primary School having No.Build at 120 all (running in tents under Tree etc.,
5. No.of school s needing New Building221
$(3+4)$
6. . .No. of Schools running in own Pakka.Builduty. . . . . . 304 ... which require major repair
7. Deficiency of class roomin school 1.5 running in Pakka Built 389
(i.e. No. in $2(e)$ above)
(Deficiency Enrolment rounded off to - No.of $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & \text { nearest integer Existing classrooms }\end{aligned}$

Contd....



$\qquad$

| Category | Estimated Population 30.09.94 |  |  | Estimated Population 30-09-2000 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All Children of 6-11 Yrs. (Col.3,Tab.A) | Child <br> of il <br> not. c <br> Prima <br> (Coİ. | Total <br> ng <br> B') | All Children <br> of 6-11 <br> Years <br> (Col.6, Tab.A | Children of 11-14 yrs.not completing Primary Education (Col.7.Tab.B) | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3. | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. All | 108317 | 424887 | 150804 | 123424 | 22214 | 145638 |
| 2.Boys | 56026 | 21309 | 77335 | 63840 | 12744 | 75684 |
| 3. Girls | 52291 | 21178 | 73469 | 59584 | 9496 | 69080 |
| 4.SC (a) All | 22101 | 1972. | 24073 | 25223 | 11297 | 36520 |
| (b) Boys | 11432 | 528 | 11960 | 13026 | 6456 | 19482 |
| (c)Girls | 10669 | 1444 | 12113 | 12197 | 4と41 | 17038 |
| S.S'l (a)All | 16141 | 3325 | 19466 | 18312 | 2246 | 20558 |
| (b) Boys | 8349 | 1635 | 9984 | 9513 | 1297 | 10810 |
| (c)Girls | 7792 | 1690 | 9482 | 8879 | 949 | 9828 |

1.4.1 block wise position of coverage of various"progrannmes.


$120-\quad-\quad$ whole Dist.
1.42 Blockwise Position GAH, GEK, KR, and out of School Children (Ref. 30.9.1993)



Table 1.6 Broad Proposals for Kationalisation.

1. No. of Primary Schools which could be Transferred to access less habitations.
2. No. of primary Teachers who could be transferred fnom Schools, with surplus staff to dificient ones. 42.

Table 1.7. Net No. of additional Institutions and Teachers

## needed dứring the District Plan Period

(After Retionalisation)

| ¢LOCK | Junior <br> Primary <br> Schools. | Primary <br> Schools | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N.F.E. } \\ & \text { Centres } \end{aligned}$ | Peripatetic Shiksha Karmis. | - Additional <br> - Teachers/ <br> , S.K.in <br> existing <br> - Primary <br> - Schools. | Girls <br> Middle <br> Schools. | Balwadis | ```Child care facilities in primary Schools.``` | Hostels | Ashrams |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | - 6 | 7 | 8 | $9{ }^{\circ}$ | 10 | 11 |
| Poina ! | 04 | - | - | - | 04 | 1 | - | - . | - | - |
| Gonor | 04 | 01 | - | - | 11 | 1 | - | - . | - | - |
| Yaind | - | 26 | - | - | 26 | 1 | - | - . | - | - |
| Ajusgarn | 02 | 05 | - | - | 01 | 1 | - | - . | - | - |
| Stholinayar | 03 | 33 | - | - | 36 | 1 | - | - . | - | - |
| Tui'1 | 13 | 71 | - | - | - 84 | 05 | - | - | - | - |

Table 1.8 Size of Various Target Groups for Training

| Target Group | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No.of } \\ & \text { Position } \end{aligned}$ | Vacant <br> Post <br> when <br> applicable | Addtions post proposed to be created (whose Applicable) | Total <br> Estimated <br> size. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Primary reachers | 1949 | 242 | $84^{\circ}$ | 2275 |
| 2. Head Masters | - | - | - | - |
| 3. A.D.I.S. | 13 | - | 05 | 18 |
| 4. B.E.O.S. | 05 | - | - | 05 |
| 5. N.F.E.Instructors | 540 | - | - - | - |
| 6. N.F.E.Supervisor | 60 | - | - | 60 |
| 7. N.F.E.Project Officers. | 06 | - | - | 06 |
| 8.V.E.C.Members |  | - | - |  |
| 9.Volunteers | 986 | - | - 9 | 986 |
| 10: women ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | - | - |  |
| 11.Other (please specify). | - |  |  |  |

```
is iqult Eoucation
ミORT Centre for Cultural Resources anc iramning, New Cielni
IOPE COmputerised Planning for Educミ:``;
OSS Eentrail: Sponsored Scneme
Z:ET ristrict institute of Eaucatior z%e iraining
:F [istriこ: Plan
\because=心 こ`serlこ: Fianning j-oup
```



```
#: Europear Eommunit.
```



```
三ミ E`emen:a!: Educailon
E=4. . Ezucatic\Omega For Al.i
```



```
j~न j一0\leqs inこess Fatic
JこR jross Er:rolment Ra:lc
:^OS integrsted Cnild Cevelopment Ę,ries
Wil Minmmum Leveis oi Learn:ing
NEERT Niational EOuncll of EJuこatlona: FEEEarこri& Tra*ririg
NfE Non-Formal Educatior,
NOO Non-Government Organisation
NIEPA National Institute of Educationai Planning & Acministration
NLM National Literacy Mission
NPE National Policy on Education
O8 Operation Blackboard
PE Primary Education
POA Programme of Action
RR Retention Rate
- SCERT, State`Council `of Éduca`ional Researcr 3 Iraining
Sk Shiksha Karm!
SP State Plan
SPG .State Planning Group
TE Teacher Education
TLC Total Literacy Campaign
UEE Universalisation of Elementary Education
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
UPE Universalisation of Primary Education
VA . Voluntary Agency
VEC Village Education Committee
```



7－B．Stı Aurobindo Mart．


[^0]:    Nodal Agency :- D.I.E.T. wounc work as nodal agency in oryanising training procyames firoust Block resource centres and cluster resource cer.tres. Dy. Director of Education would also work as rocal ayency in involving the women and community at larse.

[^1]:    Dutlay

    $$
    \begin{aligned}
    & \begin{array}{lllll}
    \text { lencre } & \text { i } 518 t e & \text { i lotal } & \text { i } \\
    135.29 & 15.18 i & 13.44 & 24.52: & 129.23 \\
    \hline
    \end{array} \\
    & \begin{array}{llllllll}
    135.29 & 15.185 & 13.94 & 24.52 \% & 119.23 & 100.00:
    \end{array}
    \end{aligned}
    $$

[^2]:    butlay

    $$
    \begin{array}{cccc}
    \text { Ceatre } & \text { state } & \text { Total } & \text { : } \\
    0.10 & 100.00 ; & 0.00 & 0.00 i \quad 0.46 \\
    100.006
    \end{array}
    $$

