

Chapter One

State Profile

A. Introduction/State Profile

Chhattisgarh came into existence on 1st November, 2000 by separation of 16 districts of Chhattisgarh region from Madhya Pradesh. The State has at present, 27 districts, 146 blocks (including 85 Tribal development blocks & 61 Community Development Blocks). Raipur is the capital of Chhattisgarh, which is the 10th largest state in India. By population, it ranks as the 16th most-populated state of the nation. Chhattisgarh borders the states of Madhya Pradesh in the northwest, Maharashtra in the west, Andhra Pradesh in the south, Orissa in the east, Jharkhand in the northeast and Uttar Pradesh in the north. Chhattisgarh has three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions in the legacy from Madhya Pradesh.

1.1 Historical Background:

A few years before the formation of the state, Chhattisgarh was having only six districts- Bastar, Raipur, Durg, Bilaspur, Raigarh and Surguja. Except Durg, all other districts were covered under the District Primary Education Program (DPEP). Around 2005-06, these districts were divided into 16 districts.

After the formation of state, two more districts – Narayanpur & Bijapur were formed in the year 2007 making it total 18 districts. In the year 2012 again districts were reorganized further for better management and now Chhattisgarh is having total 27 districts.



1.2 Geographical Features, Socio-Economic and Geo-Cultural Profile:

It is situated between 17 to 23.7 degree North latitudes and 80.40 to 83.38 degree East longitude. Chhattisgarh is surrounded by six other states. It has a total geographical extent of 1,35,194 sq. km. out of which 59,000 sq. km. is covered with dense forests. It has rich mineral reserves (limestone, quartzite, iron, bauxite, alexandrite, etc.) and large tribal population. The northern and southern belts comprise major tribal populated districts. The Kanwar predominates the North while Gonds are in majority among tribal population in the South. The river Mahanadi flows through the central part of the state, and the plains of Mahanadi are very fertile and famous for rice cultivation.

Geographically, the State is divided into three distinct land areas:

1. *Satpura ranges in the north,*
2. *Chhattisgarh plains (known also as plains of river Mahanadi and its tributaries) in the centre and*
3. *Plateau of Bastar in the south.*

The State is rich in mineral and forest resources. Chhattisgarh had a strong tradition of ponds and that needs to be strengthened. Land is fertile and water availability is reasonably sufficient with total average rainfall of 60 inches. Paddy, is the main crop of the State. Due to abundance of production of paddy, Chhattisgarh was earlier known as 'Rice Bowl of India.' However, majority of farmers take only one crop in Chhattisgarh (Area under double crop - 17%). Lack of Irrigation is the reason most often stated for not going for second/third crop.

The state animal is the **Van Bhainsa**, or wild water buffalo. The state bird is the pahari myna, or hill myna. The state tree is the Sal, or Sarai.

The climate of Chhattisgarh is tropical. It is hot and humid because of its proximity to the Tropic of Cancer and its dependence on the monsoons for rains. Summer in Chhattisgarh is from April to June and temperatures can reach 47°C. The monsoon season is from late June to October. Chhattisgarh receives an average of 1,292 millimetres (50.9 in) of rain. Winter is from November to January and it is a good time to visit Chhattisgarh.

Culture:

Chhattisgarh's culture is famous for its performing arts. As Chhattisgarh is in the heart of India, it has been influenced by the folk and performing arts of various forms of other states. Chhattisgarh has many tribal groups among which some are very primitive. All these tribal communities have various dance as well as art forms of their own. The state also hosts religious sects including Satnami Panth, Kabirpanth, Ramnami Samaj, and others. Ratanpur is significant for the Mahamaya Temple. Champaran is a small town with religious significance as it is the place of birth of the Saint Vallabhacharya, significant as a pilgrimage site for the community of Gujarati people. Oriya culture is also prominent in the eastern parts of Chhattisgarh as it borders the state Orissa.

Economy:

This mainly comprises of agriculture, electrical power and steel production. Chhattisgarh's gross domestic product for the year 2010 is estimated to be Rs 60,079 Crores. The economy of Chhattisgarh has boomed rapidly in the recent years with a growth rate of about 11.49% in Gross Domestic Product for the period 2009–2010. The factors affecting such a high growth rate are due to the growth in agricultural and industrial production. Export of goods is also one of the important spheres of economy in Chhattisgarh which accounts to Rs. 1,766 Crore (2009-2010). The main hub for export is Bhilai (for export of steel) which adds up to 75% of total exports and remaining comes from Bhanpuri, Urla and Sirgitti

1.3 Demographic Profile (Disaggregated data by gender & socio group):

Chhattisgarh is primarily a rural state with only 20% of population residing in urban areas. According to the report from the government of India, at least 34% are Scheduled Tribes, 12% are Scheduled Castes and over 50% belong to official list of OBC. Plain area is numerically dominated by castes such as Teli, Satnami and Kurmi; while forest area is mainly occupied by tribes such as Gond, Halba and Kamar/Bujia and Oraon.

Population Growth		
Censes	Population	%
1991	17,615,000	25.7%
2001	20,834,000	18.3%
2011	25,540,196	22.6%

Status of women:

Chhattisgarh has a high female-male sex ratio (991) ranking at the 5th position among other states of India. Although this ratio is small compared to other states, it is unique in India because Chhattisgarh is — the 10th largest state in India.

The gender ratio (number of females per 1000 males) has been steadily declining over 20th century in Chhattisgarh. But it is conspicuous that Chhattisgarh always had a better female-to-male ratio compared with national average.

Gender Ratio (females per 1000 males)		
Censes	India	Chhattisgarh
1991	927	985
2001	933	989
2011	940	991

As per details from Census 2011, Chhattisgarh has population of 2.55 crore, an increase from figure of 2.08 crore in 2001 census. Total population of Chhattisgarh as

per 2011 census is 25,540,196 of which male and female are 12,827,915 and 12,712,281 respectively. In 2001, total population was 20,833,803 in which males were 10,474,218 while females were 10,359,585.

Description	2011	2001
Approximate Population	2.55 Crore	2.08 Crore
Actual Population	25,540,196	20,833,803
Male	12,827,915	10,474,218
Female	12,712,281	10,359,585
Population Growth	22.59%	18.06%
Percentage of total Population	2.11%	2.03%
Description	2011	2001
Sex Ratio	991	990
Child Sex Ratio	964	868
Density/km2	189	154
Density/mi2	489	399
Area km2	135,191	135,191
Area mi2	52,198	52,198
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	3,584,028	3,554,916
Male Population (0-6 Age)	1,824,987	1,800,413
Female Population (0-6 Age)	1,759,041	1,754,503
Literacy	71.04 %	64.66 %
Male Literacy	81.45 %	75.70 %
Female Literacy	60.59 %	55.73 %
Total Literate	15,598,314	11,173,149
Male Literate	8,962,121	6,711,395

Female Literate	6,636,193	4,461,754
-----------------	-----------	-----------

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	76.76 %	23.24 %
Total Population	19,603,658	5,936,538
Male Population	9,792,514	3,035,401
Female Population	9,811,144	2,901,137
Population Growth	17.75 %	41.83 %
Sex Ratio	1002	956
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	972	932

Literacy Profile:

Literacy rate in Chhattisgarh has seen upward trend and is 71.04 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 81.45 percent while female literacy is at 60.59 percent. In 2001, literacy rate in Chhattisgarh stood at 64.66 percent of which male and female were 75.70 percent and 55.73 percent literate respectively.

In actual numbers, total literates in Chhattisgarh stands at 15,598,314 of which males were 8,962,121 and females were 6,636,193.

Total area of Chhattisgarh is 135,191 sq. km. Density of Chhattisgarh is 189 per sq km which is lower than national average 382 per sq km. In 2001, density of Chhattisgarh was 154 per sq km, while nation average in 2001 was 324 per sq km.

Sex Ratio of Chhattisgarh is 991 i.e. for each 1000 male, which is below national average of 940 as per census 2011. In 2001, the sex ratio of female was 990 per 1000 males in Chhattisgarh.

The total population growth in this decade was 22.59 percent while in previous decade it was 18.06 percent. The population of Chhattisgarh forms 2.11 percent of India in 2011. In 2001, the figure was 2.03 percent.

Administrative structure (Districts, Blocks, Panchayats, village, Habitations, towns, cities, metros)

Chhattisgarh has following five divisions with total 27 districts:

SN	Division	Districts
1	Bastar	Bijapur, Sukma, Dantewara, Bastar, Kondagaon, Narayanpur, Kanker
2	Durg	Kawardha, Rajnandgaon, Balod, Durg, Bemetara
3	Raipur	Dhamtari, Gariaband, Raipur, Baloda Bazar, Mahasamund
4	Bilaspur	Bilaspur, Mungeli, Korba, janjgir, Raigarh
5	Surguja	Korea, Surajpur, Surguja, Balrampur, jashpur

State has following 12 Municipal Corporations:

Municipal corporations are described below:

Ambikapur	Bhilai	Bhatapara	Bilaspur
Chirmiri	Durg	Jagdalpur	Janjgir
Korba	Raigarh	Raipur	Rajnandgaon

Information Technology:

E-Governance in Chhattisgarh is oriented towards ensuring people access to government. This makes the government even more responsive and transparent. Chips (Chhattisgarh Infotech and Biotech Promotion Society) was setup with a high powered governing council under the Chief Ministers chairpersonship, to act as a prime mover for IT and Biotechnology in the State. All citizen services of e-governance are under one umbrella project called CHOICE (Chhattisgarh On-line Information for Citizens Empowerment). Chhattisgarh got the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Award 2007 for its Human Development Report, using Information technology for the betterment of citizens.

* * *

Chapter Two

Educational Profile

Education in Chhattisgarh:: Education in Chhattisgarh is looked after by four departments:

Women and Child Welfare Department: *looks after Pre-primary Education through Anganbadis*

School Education Department: *looks after Primary to Secondary level education. It also takes care of teacher education, curriculum reforms etc. upto school education level through SCERT.*

Tribal Welfare Department: *looks after the education of tribal children in tribal dominated areas. Along with various other schemes for the welfare of tribals, this department opens hostels, runs various schemes, distributes scholarships and looks after the management of schools in tribal areas.*

Higher Education Department: *looks after the education beyond class 12th. State has liberal policies for opening new universities and in the initial years of its formation, there were more than 100 universities in Chhattisgarh. Now there are mainly Pt. Ravishankar University, Guru Ghasidas University, Central University, Dr.C.V. Raman Univeristy, Pt. Sunderlal Sharma University, Kushabhau Thakrey University, Agriculture University, Indira Kala & Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Bastar Univeristy, Suruja University, Agriculture University etc. Apart from various professional courses, B.Ed. & M.Ed. courses are also looked after by Higher Education Department.*

School Education in Chhattisgarh:

The primary education in Chhattisgarh starts from 1st standard after completing 3 years of nursery and kindergarten. Like the other states and union territories in India the schools in Chhattisgarh also follow the 10+2 pattern of education. There are both private and state-governed schools in the state.

The state-governed schools are affiliated by Chhattisgarh Board of Secondary Education. Private schools are mainly affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) or Council for the Indian School Certificate Examination (CISCE).

State-run schools are mostly Hindi-medium schools whereas private schools are mostly English medium. The most famous schools in Chhattisgarh are Rajkumar College, DAV Public School, Delhi Public School, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Saraswati Shishu Mandir, Krishna Public School etc.

2.1 Literacy & Schooling Profile:

Literacy Profile

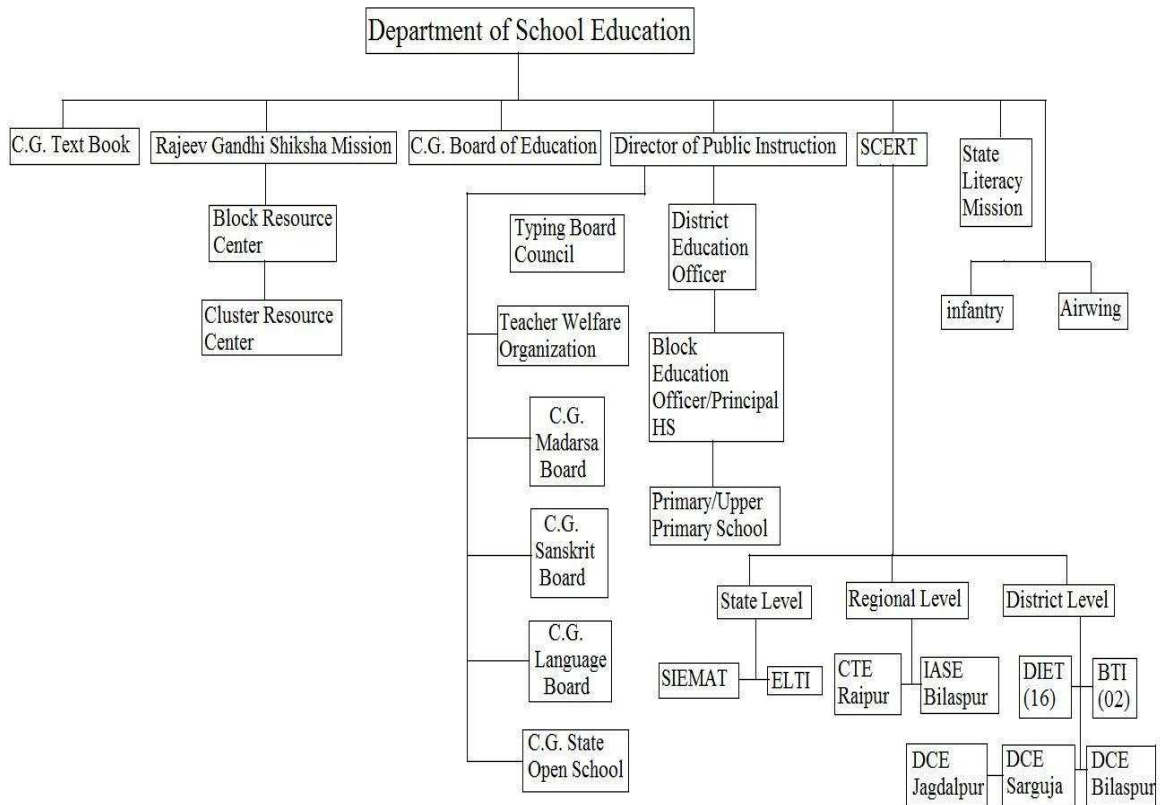
India /Chhattisgarh	Literates			Literacy rate (%)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	778,454,120	444,203,762	334,250,358	74.04	82.14	65.46
Chhattisgarh	15,598,314	8,962,121	6,636,193	71.04	81.45	60.59

Elementary & Secondary Education Profile of the State:

There are several departments/agencies in the state to look after Education, mainly:

- Directorate of Public Instruction
- Tribal Welfare Department
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- Panchayati Department
- Chhattisgarh Board of Secondary Education
- State Council of Educational research & Training which has the State Institute of Educational management & Training and English Language Teaching Institute as well as District Institute of Education & Training,
- Sanskrit Board
- National Literacy Mission
- Text Book Corporation
- Madarsa Board

Organogram of Department of School Education



School Education in Chhattisgarh is handled mainly by two departments namely the Department of Education and the Department of Tribal Welfare. The Department of education works with the State Council for Education Research and training (SCERT) that is responsible for the development of curricula and also the development and recommendation of text books to be adopted by the educational institutions. The District Institute for Educational Training (DIET) is responsible for training of Teachers. The State Board for Secondary Education is responsible for secondary education and examinations in the state.

Department of School Education is responsible for training of teachers, curricula development, development of text-books, standards of instructions, evaluation, examination and certification and research in the area primary, upper primary, and secondary education. It is responsible for the development of policy, strategy, setting goals, and programmes for implementation. It also manages government schools and oversees the performance of schools supported by government funds.

Department of Tribal Welfare has the responsibility for management of schools established and funded under its budget for the tribal areas of the State.

The school education can be divided into elementary education consisting of primary, upper primary (Classes I-VIII), high school consisting of class IX & X and higher secondary education consisting of classes XI and XII.

State's Policy on Education:

The State of Chhattisgarh formulated and adopted a comprehensive policy on education providing for all round development of the personality of the student population. The main features of this policy relating to school education sector can be stated as follows:

- Free and compulsory education for children in the age group of 6 to 14.
- Education for all without discrimination between different communities and gender.
- Uniformity in primary education.
- Development of community games.
- Universal access to education to be made effective.
- Providing access to education to children deprived of education facilities.
- Construction of ashram schools in colonies where workers/labour reside.
- Improving the implementation of mid-day meal and nutrition programmes.
- Ensuring enrolment of students.
- Spreading consciousness about education among the guardians.

The policy document indicates the action that would be required to be taken for the implementation of the policy. Some of the points listed for action have financial implications, the full impact need to be worked out to fix priorities for action.

Teacher Education in the state:

The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), Chhattisgarh was established on November 2000 just after the formation of new state. SCERT is functioning as the academic wing of the Department of School Education in formulating and implementing the policies and programmes of the Government in the field of School Education. Presently SCERT is functioning in the building constructed from the funds made available for the construction of State Institute of Educational Management & Training.

Teacher education in Chhattisgarh is mainly looked after by State Council of Educational Research and training. Chhattisgarh SCERT is functioning in Raipur along with State Institute of Educational Management and Training (SIEMAT) and English Language Training Institute (ELTI). SCERT is designated as the Academic Authority in the state under Right to Education Act.

Main functions of SCERT are as follows:

- Development of Curriculum, Syllabus and Instructional Material for Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Alternative Systems of School Education.
- Development of Curriculum and Material for Pre-service Teacher Education courses viz., Pre Primary Teacher Education course, D.Ed
- Development of new evaluation procedures and material for use by Schools and Teacher Education institutions.

- Organization of orientation / in-service programmes for the professional growth of Teachers, Teacher Educators and other Departmental Personnel
- Conduct research in education, with focus on School and Teacher Education
- Implementation of Right to Education Act as academic authority at State level by discharging all such relevant activities articulated in the act.
- Monitoring, Supervision and Guidance for effective classroom practices. (Bridging gap between methods and techniques advocated in training programmes and the actual classroom practices)
- Development of programmes for School and Teacher Education adopting latest Educational Technology & ICT
- Providing Resource support in implementing the academic policies and schemes laid down by the Government like improving science-math teaching, Coaching classes for weaker sections, innovative programs for schools etc..
- Dissemination of knowledge relating to contemporary developments to be adopted by Schools and Teacher Education Institutions.
- Coordination with national and international academic organizations relating to School and Teacher Education.
- Publication of journals, periodicals, books etc.,

Following institutions are working under SCERT to provide academic support in quality improvement activities:

SN	District	Training Institutes	
1	Surguja	DIET, Ambikapur	District English Centre
2	Bastar	DIET, Bastar	District English Centre
3	Durg	DIET, Bemetara	
4	Dantewara	DIET, Dantewara	Newly opened
5	Dhamtari	DIET, Nagari	Upgraded from BTI
6	Raigarh	DIET, Dharmajaigarh	
7	Janjgir-Champa	DIET, Janjgir-Champa	Upgraded from BTI
8	Jashpur	DIET, Jashpur	Upgraded from BTI
9	Kanker	DIET, Kanker	Upgraded from BTI
10	kabeerdham	DIET, Kabeerdham	Newly opened
11	Rajnandgaon	DIET, Khairagarh	Dongargaon BTI
12	Korba	DIET, Korba	Newly opened
13	Korea	DIET, Korea	Newly opened
14	Mahasamund	DIET, Mahasamund	Upgraded from BTI
15	Bilaspur	DIET, Pendra	Bilaspur BTI
		Institute for Advanced studies in Education	District English Training Centre
16	Raipur	DIET, Raipur	College of Teacher Education

Apart from this, there are following number of private D.Ed. and B.Ed. colleges in Chhattisgarh opened after the approval from NCTE:

S.No.	Name of District	No. of Institutes having D.Ed. Courses	No. of Institutes having B.Ed. Courses	Remarks
1	Balod	00	00	
2	Baloda Bazar	00	01	
3	Balrampur	00	00	
4	Bastar	02	03	
5	Bemetara	01	01	
6	Bijapur	00	00	
7	Bilaspur	04	15	
8	Dantewada	01	00	
9	Dhamtari	01	00	
10	Durg	04	34	
11	Gariyaband	01	02	
12	Janjgir_Champa	02	14	
13	Jashpur	02	00	
14	Kanker	01	00	
15	Kawardha	01	00	
16	Kondagaon	00	00	
17	Korba	01	03	
18	Korea	01	01	
19	Mahasamund	01	02	
20	Mungeli	00	00	
21	Narayanpur	00	00	
22	Raigarh	01	02	
23	Raipur	04	20	
24	Rajnandgaon	02	05	
25	Sukma	01	01	
26	Surajpur	00	01	
27	Surguja	01	03	
Total		32	107	

Number of Blocks/ Clusters and Elementary Schools (Govt. & Govt. Aided)

S. No.	Name of District	No. of BRCs/ URCs	No. of CRCs	No. of Elementary Schools (Govt. and Govt. Aided)
1	Balod	5	93	1333
2	Baloda Bazar	6	117	1908
3	Balrampur	6	111	2062
4	Bastar	7	133	2380
5	Bemetra	4	70	1164
6	Bijapur	4	61	1047
7	Bilaspur	8	146	2659
8	Dantewada	4	54	999
9	Dhamtari	4	81	1401
10	Durg	4	61	1013
11	Gariyaband	5	85	1557
12	Janjgir_Champa	9	134	2433
13	Jashpur	8	135	2399
14	Kanker	7	137	2249
15	Kawardha	4	90	1628
16	Kondagaon	5	103	1999
17	Korba	6	118	2158
18	Korea	5	81	1445
19	Mahasamund	5	120	1854
20	Mungeli	3	56	1017
21	Narayanpur	2	30	570
22	Raigarh	9	168	3048
23	Raipur	5	86	1326
24	Rajnandgaon	9	151	2705
25	Sukma	3	55	990
26	Surajpur	6	100	1959
27	Surguja	7	127	2091
Total		150	2703	47394

Elementary Schools:

State Programs support both Govt. and Govt. aided schools. Following are the number of Govt. and Govt. aided Schools:

Number of Schools up to Elementary Level

SN	District	Govt. Schools	Govt. aided	Total PS	Govt. Schools	Govt. aided	Total UPS	Total PS + UPS
1	Balod	907	2	909	422	2	424	1333
2	Baloda Bazar	1236	11	1247	660	1	661	1908
3	Balrampur	1475	10	1485	569	8	577	2062
4	Bastar	1670	16	1686	689	5	694	2380
5	Bemetra	771	0	771	393	0	393	1164
6	Bijapur	839	11	850	192	5	197	1047
7	Bilaspur	1828	27	1855	791	13	804	2659
8	Dantewada	748	6	754	233	12	245	999
9	Dhamtari	936	5	941	456	4	460	1401
10	Durg	645	8	653	352	8	360	1013
11	Gariyaband	1081	7	1088	469	0	469	1557
12	Janjgir_Champa	1630	7	1637	793	3	796	2433
13	Jashpur	1793	80	1873	486	40	526	2399
14	Kanker	1637	2	1639	609	1	610	2249
15	Kawardha	1088	9	1097	530	1	531	1628
16	Kondagaon	1345	5	1350	644	5	649	1999
17	Korba	1611	4	1615	539	4	543	2158
18	Korea	1006	10	1016	427	2	429	1445
19	Mahasamund	1335	16	1351	497	6	503	1854
20	Mungeli	728	3	731	284	2	286	1017
21	Narayanpur	432	14	446	118	6	124	570
22	Raigarh	2094	17	2111	928	9	937	3048
23	Raipur	826	13	839	477	10	487	1326
24	Rajnandgaon	1910	1	1911	787	7	794	2705
25	Sukma	765	4	769	218	3	221	990
26	Surajpur	1423	15	1438	517	4	521	1959
27	Surguja	1441	11	1452	633	6	639	2091

Teachers at Elementary Level:

State provides training programs for teachers working in Govt. and Govt. aided schools. SCERT is the nodal Organization to design and decide teachers training programs. These programs are designed as per needs of teachers and new policies. Teacher training programs are delivered through DIETs, Block and Cluster Resource Centres. SCERT develops the modules and course content and prepares the Resource persons for various training programs. Now onwards, training of Secondary School teachers is also the responsibility of SCERT under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

Number of Teachers at Elementary Level

SN	District	Govt. School Primary Teachers	Govt. aided Primary Teachers	Total teachers at Primary level	Govt. School Upper Primary Teachers	Govt. aided Upper Primary Teachers	Total teachers at Upper Primary level
1	Balod	3223	14	3237	2042	14	2056
2	Baloda Bazar	5318	50	5368	2662	5	2667
3	Balrampur	4188	35	4223	1778	27	1805
4	Bastar	4536	65	4601	2414	25	2439
5	Bemetra	2980	0	2980	1625	0	1625
6	Bijapur	2528	28	2556	629	18	647
7	Bilaspur	6690	111	6801	3768	127	3895
8	Dantewada	1916	24	1940	915	72	987
9	Dhamtari	3638	19	3657	2193	19	2212
10	Durg	2766	62	2828	1977	60	2037
11	Gariyaband	2858	30	2888	1647	0	1647
12	Janjgir_Champa	6056	23	6079	3518	12	3530
13	Jashpur	4900	350	5250	2438	227	2665
14	Kanker	4432	10	4442	2457	7	2464
15	Kawardha	3244	25	3269	2261	8	2269
16	Kondagaon	3608	32	3640	2083	13	2096
17	Korba	5906	12	5918	2916	13	2929
18	Korea	2481	61	2542	1670	11	1681
19	Mahasamund	3956	46	4002	2097	33	2130
20	Mungeli	2575	9	2584	1147	12	1159

21	Narayanpur	1183	43	1226	479	38	517
22	Raigarh	6361	62	6423	3521	46	3567
23	Raipur	4173	77	4250	2394	118	2512
24	Rajnandgaon	6321	2	6323	2955	48	3003
25	Sukma	1526	9	1535	696	21	717
26	Surajpur	3946	32	3978	2248	13	2261
27	Surguja	4435	48	4483	3341	40	3381
Total		105744	1279	107023	57871	1027	58898

Number of Teachers at Secondary Level

Sn	District	Teachers for Secondary Sections					
		Enrolment in Govt. Secondary Section	Entitlement of Teachers @ minimum 7 teachers in each school	Sanctioned Posts	Working	PTR w.r.t. Sanctioned Posts	PTR w.r.t. Working Posts
1	Bastar	29862	1211	1211	887	24.66	33.67
2	Bijapur	3411	217	217	31	15.72	110.03
3	Bilaspur	47533	1470	1470	1566	32.34	30.35
4	Dantewada	5742	357	357	229	16.08	25.07
5	Dhamtari	20798	896	896	200	23.21	103.99
6	Durg	64949	2653	2653	2225	24.48	29.19
7	Janjgir	40104	1274	1274	644	31.48	62.27
8	Jashpur	18314	910	910	927	20.13	19.76
9	Kanker	21071	938	938	444	22.46	47.46
10	Kawardha	16322	616	616	362	26.50	45.09
11	Korba	22149	686	686	690	32.29	32.10
12	Korea	15721	511	511	511	30.77	30.77
13	Mahasamund	22573	784	784	422	28.79	53.49
14	Narayanpur	2261	126	126	98	17.94	23.07
15	Raigarh	33073	1358	1358	659	24.35	50.19
16	Raipur	79832	2632	2632	1016	30.33	78.57
17	Rajnandgaon	35564	1442	1442	1185	24.66	30.01
18	Surguja	53916	1953	1953	1193	27.61	45.19
	Chhattisgarh	533195	20034	20034	13289	26.61	40.12

Teacher Eligibility Test (TET):

As per the guidelines given in Right to Education Act, State designated SCERT to organize Teacher Eligibility Test in the state. SCERT developed the criteria and roadmap to conduct this test and the task of conducting exam was given to Professional Examination Board, Chhattisgarh. The detail of this exam is as follows:

Exam	Result	No. of Candidates appeared		No. of successful Candidates	
		For Primary	For Upper Primary	For Primary	For Upper Primary
8 th January	9 th February	531372	202230	51662	25885

Training of Untrained Teachers:

State could not follow the recruitment policy of recruiting only trained teachers in our Schools as there is no capacity of our training institutes to match with the demand of teachers required in our schools as per Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan requirement. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan supported the training of untrained teachers through two year correspondence course with the help of State Board of Secondary Education and Indira Gandhi National Open University. Now SCERT has got approval to train the untrained teachers through correspondence course. At present, state has following number of untrained teachers working in elementary schools:

Number of Untrained Teachers at Elementary Level

Sl. No.	Name of District	Working teachers	No. of trained teachers	No. of teachers registered in distance education course	No. of untrained teachers remaining	No. of Resource Persons identified for Training/ Contact Sessions
1	Balod	5293	3918	0	1375	30
2	Baloda Bazar	8035	5206	46	2783	36
3	Balrampur	6028	3182	0	2846	36
4	Bastar	7040	3866	882	2292	42
5	Bemetra	4605	2873	0	1732	24
6	Bijapur	3203	333	0	2870	24
7	Bilaspur	10696	7762	59	2875	48
8	Dantewada	2927	387	0	2540	24
9	Dhamtari	5869	3824	0	2045	24
10	Durg	4865	3785	0	1080	24
11	Gariyaband	4535	3489	889	157	30
12	Janjgir_Champa	9609	7516	0	2093	54
13	Jashpur	7915	5441	0	2474	48
14	Kanker	6906	4610	0	2296	42
15	Kawardha	5538	3079	0	2459	24
16	Kondagaon	5736	2626	458	2652	30
17	Korba	8847	2004	0	6843	36
18	Korea	4223	2493	792	938	30
19	Mahasamund	6132	4418	526	1188	30
20	Mungeli	3743	2234	33	1476	18
21	Narayanpur	1743	238	0	1505	12
22	Raigarh	9990	6992	0	2998	54
23	Raipur	6762	5290	522	950	30
24	Rajnandgaon	9326	7128	0	2198	54
25	Sukma	2252	236	0	2016	18
26	Surajpur	6239	3527	0	2712	36

27	Surguja	7864	4107	0	3757	42
Total		165921	100564	4207	61150	900

Children with Special Needs:

State Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan takes care of the education of children with special needs. As per Right to Education Law, state has ensured that children with special needs should be taught along with other children following Inclusive Education. SSA provides support to such children by providing funds for organizing assessment camps, training of teachers, aids and appliances, resource support, developing materials, environment building activities, provisions of escort facilities, recruitment of mobile resource teachers for home-based education etc.

Number of Children Requiring Special Needs

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of CWSN Identified	No. of CWSN enrolled in schools	No. of CWSN Proposed to be covered through School Readiness Programme	No. of CWSN Proposed to be covered through Home Based Education	No. of Resource Teachers to be appointed
1	Balod	2080	1943	84	53	15
2	Baloda Bazar	7346	7211	50	8	1
3	Balrampur	1683	1197	382	104	8
4	Bastar	2165	1599	175	147	14
5	Bemetra	1922	1780	71	71	12
6	Bijapur	2367	1848	485	34	6
7	Bilaspur	8776	8776	42	65	12
8	Dantewada	1865	1687	98	80	4
9	Dhamtari	4501	4501	31	20	3
10	Durg	2063	1907	89	67	12
11	Gariyaband	3014	2877	49	12	1
12	Janjgir_Champa	4887	4887	0	5	26
13	Jashpur	2923	2864	0	59	16

14	Kanker	2496	2452	0	44	21
15	Kawardha	2318	2293	0	25	7
16	Kondagaon	1240	900	103	11	12
17	Korba	3644	3644	0	32	5
18	Korea	3113	3074	0	39	0
19	Mahasamund	4376	4376	255	61	5
20	Mungeli	3321	3321	18	28	7
21	Narayanpur	605	537	56	12	4
22	Raigarh	1968	1873	44	51	21
23	Raipur	5493	5350	61	32	3
24	Rajnandgaon	3872	3798	0	15	27
25	Sukma	2024	1870	87	67	3
26	Surajpur	1602	1376	182	44	4
27	Surguja	1596	1204	281	111	13
Total		83260	79145	2643	1297	262

CHAPTER 3

DISTRICT PROFILE

(THE DISTRICTS WHERE DIETS & BITES ARE BEING PROPOSED)

- (i) **SURGUJA (THE DISTRICT WHERE ESTABLISHMENT OF CTE IS PROPOSED)**



Surguja district is on the northern part of Chhattisgarh State, bordered by the states of Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Madhya Pradesh and has area of about 16,359

sq. km. It is located between 23° 37' 25" and 24° 6' 17" north latitudes and between 81° 34'40" and 84° 4'40" east longitudes.

The total population of the district is 1,972,094 including 1,000,050 males and 972,044 females. Nearly 90% of the population of Surguja is depended on agriculture and engaged in the cultivation of cereals, oil seeds, pulses, and fruits or vegetables. The district mainly produces rice. The main tribes Nagesiya, Oraon, Baiga, Kanwar, Panika, and Dand Korwa are depended on agriculture. On the hilly areas grains like maize, barley, kodo, madua, kutki, bajra, and gondali are grown. The tribal people are dependent on the various forest products like fruits, roots of various plants, lac and honey for their survival.

They even collect tendu patta, char, amla, hawai, and sal leaves and sell it directly to various government and non government organizations as well as in the open market. The branch line on Bilaspur-Katani line of the South Eastern Railway is the only railway connection in the Surguja District. The state is linked with different states of India through, State Highway No 1, State Highway No 10 and State Highway No 14. The NTPC Korba and Hydro-Electricity Chachai (Amarkantak) supplies power to whole district of Surguja.

(ii) Jagdalpur (Bastar) (THE DISTRICT WHERE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIET IS PROPOSED)



Bastar is a district in the southern part of Chhattisgarh. The district is bound by the state of Orissa on its east and to its west lays Maharashtra. It covers an area of 8755.79 sq. km. The global location of Bastar is 19° 5' Longitude and 82° 1' Latitude.

The total population of the Bastar District is 13, 02,253, according to the 2001 census. The District of Bastar is a region of dense forest and the best quality Teak and Sal can be found here. The region is blessed with natural forest resources which contributes a major revenue income to the state. Bastar is a boon for any tourist and is a reservoir of

interesting places like Chitrakot Waterfalls, Tiratgarh Waterfalls, Kutumsar Caves and Kailash Gufa and Kanger Valley National Park.

Bastar is a tribal district where about 70% of the total population are tribals and which constitutes 26.76% of the total tribal population of Chhattisgarh state . Each tribal group has their own culture and each of them are following their own traditional living ways. These tribal groups are having different spoken languages and they differ from each other in their costume, eating habits, customs, art, living ways etc. Some of the tribals are still living in interior forests and they do not like to come to the outer world and mingle with the modern civilisation and are unaware of what is happening in the world.

(iii) BILASPUR (THE DISTRICT WHERE ESTABLISHMENT OF CTE IS PROPOSED):



Bilaspur district is located in the eastern part of Chhattisgarh. It is situated within latitude 21°47' to 23°8' and longitude 81°14' to 83°15'. The total area of Bilaspur is approximately 6,377 Sq km. Recently, the district is being divided into New Bilaspur, Korba and Janjgir-Champa.

Bilaspur district is not only famous in Chhattisgarh but in India due to its unique characteristics like rice quality, Kosa industry and its cultural background. Bilaspur district has a major contribution in the naming "Dhan Ka Katora" for the entire Chhattisgarh region .

The Bilaspur city is approximately 400 years old and the name "Bilaspur" has been originated from the Fisher-woman named "Bilasa". Over the years Bilaspur has developed a lot, despite several natural calamities.

Bilaspur district is located in eastern part of Chhattisgarh and fall within latitude 21°47' to 23°8' and longitude 81°14' to 83°15' . Bilaspur district is surrounded by Koriya district in north, Shahdol district of Madhya Pradesh in South, Raipur district in East and Korba ,Janjgir -Champa district in West. The total area of Bilaspur is approximately 6,377 Sq.Km, after the bifurcation of old Bilaspur district in three districts (New Bilaspur, Korba and Janjgir-Champa District).

The New Bilaspur district is hilly towards North and plane in South. Secondly, the northern part of Bilaspur is quite cold and hot as we move towards Southern part. The maximum temperature of Bilaspur district is 45 Deg. Cen. and average rain fall is 1,220 mm approximately. Major rivers which surrounds Bilaspur district are Agha, Maniyar and Arpa .

Total population of Bilaspur district is 16,948,83 out of which 8,59,027 is male and 8,35,856 is female. The SC and ST population out of total population according to census'91 is 3,23,474 and 3,47,216 respectively. Out of the total population, 79% people live in Village area and the density of the population is 266 people per sq.Km.

(iv) DURG (THE DISTRICT WHERE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIET IS PROPOSED):

The Durg District is a populous District of Chhattisgarh. It occupies the southwestern part of the Chhattisgarh plain and possesses belts of hilly country in the south, southwest and northwest, bestowed with mineral resources and forests.

The National Highway No. 6 (Mumbai - Sambalpur - Calcutta) is the major highway of the district and the train route is the main line of the South Eastern Railway midway between Mumbai-Calcutta.

Nearest airport from the District Headquarter Durg is at Mana (Raipur) about 50 Km's away.



Durg district was come in existence in the year in 1906. In the begining present Rajnandgaon and Kawardha district was a part of Durg district. In 1973 Durg was divided and seperate Rajanandgaon district comes in existence. Since then present state of Durg district is existing

(v) **District Profile of Jashpur**

Jashpur “**The valley of flowers**” is a Smiling region situating in the east-north horizon of Chhattisgarh. It is well known for its natural beauty and developed cultural diversities. The poor and innocent tribes such as Kanwar, Kurukh (Oraon), nagwanshi, Kherwar and Birhor are living in their small villages situated on the lap of open nature - the forests, the hills and the valleys. There are three dialects Sadari, Kurukh and Korwai are spoken by them. The folk culture is so rich, mainly in the field of folk music Cultural dance. Music and song are the matter of extreme pleasure of their lives. Damkach, Anganai, Sarhul, Karma etc. are the most famous and popular dances.

Jashpur district is situated in North-East of India between 22-23-0 latitude and 83-84-0 longitudes. It is 480 metre high from the sea level. Jashpur is surrounded with Surguja in the North-East, Raigarh in the South-West, Orissa in the South-East and Jharkhand in the East.



AREA:

According to 2001 census, the area of the Jashpur is 6088 Sq km

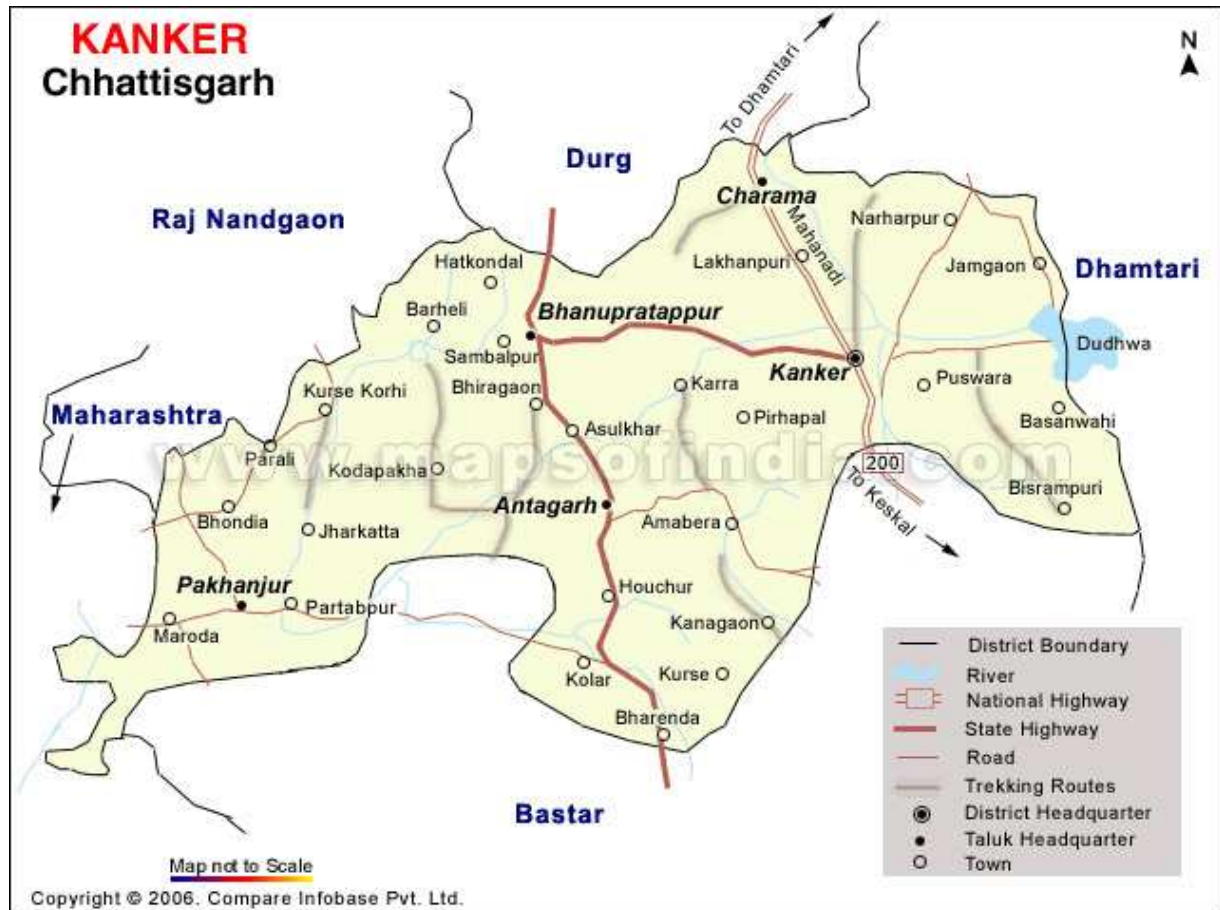
1	Area	:	-	6088 Sq.K.M.
2.	Population (As per 2001 census) Over all	:	-	742318
	Male - 371620	Female	-	370698
	Density	:	-	116.7 Per Sq. K.M.
3	Literacy (As per 2001 census)	:	Over all	- 65.31%
	Male - 76.55%		Female	- 54.14%
5	No. of Tahsils	:	08	
6	No. of Blocks	:	08	
7.	No. of Community Blocks	:	00	
8.	No. of Tribal Blocks	:	08	
9.	No. of Clusters	:	88	
10	No. of Panchayats	:	411	
11.	No. of Revenue Villages	:	760	
12.	No. of Habitations	:	2891	

Educational Profile

13.	No. of DIET	:	01
15.	No. of Colleges	:	05
16.	No. of Higher Secondary Schools	:	103
17.	No. of High Schools	:	98
18.	No. of Middle Schools	:	627
19.	No. of Primary Schools	:	2014
20.	Aanganwadi (Preprimary Centre)	:	2946

(VI) District Profile of Kanker

Kanker District is situated in southern part of Chhattisgarh State. The surrounding Districts are Bastar, Narayanpur, Dhamtari, Rajnandgaon and Durg. Kanker is situated within the 20.6 degree – 20.24-degree latitude and 80.48 degree- 81.48-degree longitude. It covers 5285.01 square kilometer of total area within its geographical territory.



District comprises of seven blocks namely Antagarh, Bhanupratappur, Charama, Durgukondal, Kanker, Koilybeda (Pakhanjoore) and Narharpur.

Out of the above blocks Kanker, Bhanupratappur and Charama are the blocks developed in terms of education as comparison to others. Kanker is a Municipal Corporation and five blocks namely Bhanupratappur, Charama, Antagarh, Pakhanjoore and Narharpur are Nagar Panchayat. Narharpur is recently declared as Nagar Panchyat by Chhattisgarh Government. Antagarh, Durgukondal Koilybeda are severely affected by naxalites, where as Kanker, Bhanupratppur and Narharpur are partially affected by Naxalites. In terms of geographical condition Pakhanjoore (Koilybeda) block is the largest block of the Chhattisgarh State. This block is famous for the production of maize.

All the blocks of the District are connected with pucca roads to the District Headquarter. The railway facility is not available in any part of the District until now. The basic information of the District is as follows:

Area & Density of Population

Sn	Blocks	Area (Sq.Km)	Density/ Sq. Km.
1	Antagarh	670.04	96.74
2	Bhanupratappur	655.34	126.51
3	Charama	496.15	198.52
4	Durgukondal	687.07	80.50
5	Kanker	563.84	199.34
6	Koilibeda	1502.44	89.46
7	Narharpur	710.13	144.47
District		5285.01	123.17

More than 54 percent of total population comprises of Schedule Tribe. Kanker is SFD because of its schedule caste population and naxal violence.

Literacy Rate

Sn	Block	Literacy Rate in percentage									Rural FLR
		All communities			SC			ST			
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1	Antagarh	74.71	52.59	63.66	32.62	24.88	28.75	42.73	30.30	36.52	45.23
2	Bhan'ppur	82.40	63.15	72.68	37.66	28.94	33.30	49.33	35.25	42.29	52.61
3	Charama	84.38	68.81	76.55	41.16	30.93	36.04	53.92	37.67	45.80	56.23
4	Durgkondal	88.18	68.02	77.87	30.12	23.73	26.92	39.45	28.90	34.18	43.14
5	Kanker	88.61	71.71	80.07	44.79	39.67	42.23	58.67	48.33	53.50	69.52
6	Koilibeda	77.83	57.11	67.72	39.77	32.93	36.35	52.10	40.11	46.11	59.87
7	Narharpur	82.40	61.50	71.11	38.06	30.43	34.24	49.86	37.06	43.46	55.32
District		82.72	63.25	72.90	37.34	30.21	33.98	49.44	36.81	43.12	54.56

DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL SCENARIO

School Education Department and Tribal Welfare Department are paying careful attention in the field of providing basic educational facilities.

Current Educational Status:

In the district there are 1843 pre-primary Schools including anganwadi centers run by ICDS. 1731 Primary and 673 Upper Primary School is serving elementary education in the District out of which 102 Primary and 67 Upper Primary belongs to

Private Body. Following table gives the present educational Institutions functioning in the District-

Management-wise educational Institutions

Sn	Management	Pre-Primary	Primary	Middle	HS	HSS
1	Central	0	1	2	1	0
2	Sch. Edn. Dept.	0	0	0	26	5
3	Tribal Dept.	0	1008	282	90	66
4	ICDS	1830	0	0	0	0
5	SSA	0	616	319	0	0
6	Private-aided	0	4	1	0	0
7	Private-Unaided	13	102	69	24	10
	Total	1843	1731	673	141	81

(VII) **District Profile of Kawardha:**

Kabirdham is famous for its historical pilgrimage Bhoramdev Temple at Bodla Block. It is also famous for Bhoramdev Sugar Factory. Kawardha district stands of 42.46 to 45.36 Northern Longitude and 161.92 to -164.64 Eastern latitude in the map of newly born state Chhattisgarh. The district is surrounded by the new district, Dindouri of M.P. in the north Kabirdham district in the south, while Durg and Bilaspur districts protect Kawardha on the eastern side. The western side is the border of Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh. The Kawardha district is the gateway to Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh on northern and western side.



DEMOGRAPHY-

Total population of the district as per 1991 Census is 5,13,496. Where as population as per census 2001 is 5,84,667. Population density as per above data is more in urban area. Total male population as per 1991 census is 35765 and female is 35424. Schedule caste population is 51749 and 52197 Schedule tribe population of the district, 479211 people live in rural area and urban population is 34285

Census	Male	Female	Total
Population 1991	257201	256295	513496
Literacy Rate %	35.90	11.25	23.59
Population	292054	292613	584667
Literacy Rate	71.35	39.60	55.39

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE -

Kawardha is a revenue district. It has been divided into two sub divisions for better administration. The sub divisions are Kawardha and Pandariya. There are two tehsils Kawardha & Pandaria and 4 revenue blocks in the district. There are 329 - Village panchayats and 975 villages in the district

S.No.	Administrative units	Numbers
01.	Sub divisions	03
02.	Total Blocks	04
03.	Community Blocks	04
04.	Tribal Blocks	00
05.	Tehsils	03
06.	Panchayat	329
07.	Revenue Villages	949
08.	Unhabitated villages	60
09.	Habitation	1127
10	Nagar Palika	01
11.	Nagar Panchayat	05
12.	Janpad Panchayat	04

CHAPTER 4

PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF DIETs & BITEs

“To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement”

- Article 51 A (J) of the Constitution of India, (Fundamental Duties of Indian Citizen)

1. DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION & TRAINING (DIETs)

(i) Introduction:

The quality of education system is dependent, to a large extent, on the teachers. The quality of teachers is dependent, to a large extent, on the system of teacher education. It is heartening to note that the concern for raising the quality and status of teacher's education has caught the attention of the nation and the same is reflected in the National Policy on Education (NPE) – 1986 and Programme of Action (POA) – 1992.

After adoption of NPE-1986 in pursuance of its provisions on teacher education, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of Restructuring and Re-organization of Teacher Education was approved in October, 1987, by the Government of India. The five components of this CSS are;

- ❖ Setting up of District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) to organize pre-service and in-service courses for elementary school teachers and for personnel working in non-formal and adult education.
- ❖ Strengthening of Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and development of about 50 of them as Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASes).
- ❖ Revitalization of State Councils of Education, Research and Training (SCERTs).
- ❖ Mass Orientation of School Teachers (MOST) under a planned programme to be implemented under the supervision of NCERT.
- ❖ Establishment and Strengthening of Departments of Education in the Universities through University Grants Commission (UGC).

The 'Draft Guidelines' for implementing the DIET Component were got prepared through Ed. CIL and were circulated by the Central Government to all states and UTs in October 1987: The ED.CIL document together with certain subsequent circulars, formed the basis for its implementation of the DIET scheme. The first lot of DIETs were sanctioned in February-March, 1988.

According to 155th Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development (Department of Elementary Education and Literacy-MHRD, GOI), 498 DIETs, 86 CTEs, and 38 IASEs have been sanctioned so far (as on 26th February, 2005) by the Central Government.

(ii) Justification for Establishment of New DIETs:

Chhattisgarh at a Glance with its Districts & Existence of DIETs presently, are:-

S.N.	Districts	DIET
1	Bastar (Jagdalpur)	BASTER
2	Bilaspur	PENDRA
3	Dantewada	DANTEWARA
4	Dhamtari	NAGRI
5	Durg	BEMETARA
6	Janjgir-Champa	JANJGIR
7	Jashpur	JASHPUR
8	Kanker	KANKER
9	Kawardha	KABIRDHAM
10	Korba	KORBA
11	Koriya	KORIYA
12	Mahasamund	MAHASAMUND
13	Raigarh	DHARAMJAIGARH
14	Raipur	RAIPUR
15	Rajnandgaon	KHAIRAGARH
16	Surguja	AMBIKAPUR
17	Balod	
18	Baloda Bazar	
19	Balrampur	
20	Bemetara	
21	Bijapur	
22	Gariyaband	
23	Kondagaon	
24	Mungeli	
25	Narayanpur	
26	Sukma	
27	Surajpur	

The new DIETs are being proposed to cater the needs of districts effectively.
They are:

S.N.	Name of District where DIET/DRC is being proposed	Proposed Head-quarter	Catchments Area/ Number of blocks Associated	Number of Elementary Teachers	Whether Proposal for DIET or DRC?	Remark
1.	Durg	Durg	08	7387	DIET	No. of teachers in whole Durg district is 10749. (Durg Edu. Dist.7387 & Bemetara Edu.Dist.-3362)
2.	Surajpur	Surajpur	06	3296	DIET	No. of teachers in whole Surguja district is 13358 (Surajpur Edu. Dist.3296 & Ramanujganj Edu.Dist.-3322)
3	Ramanujganj	Ramanujganj	05	3322	DIET	No. of teachers in whole Surguja district is 13358. (Surajpur Edu. Dist.3296 & Ramanujganj Edu.Dist.-3322)
4.	Narayanpur	Narayanpur	02	853	DIET	No. of teachers in whole Bastar district is 7335. (Narayanpur district-853)
5	Bijapur	Bijapur	04	2365	DIET	No. of teachers in whole Dantewada district is 6652 (Bijapur district-2365)
6	Baloda-bazar	Baloda-bazar	05	6412	DIET	No. of teachers in whole Raipur district is 18370 (Balodabazar district- 6412)

2. Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs)

In Chhattisgarh there are a large number of districts having high concentration of Scheduled Tribes where there is an urgent requirement of setting up elementary pre-service teacher training institutions to ensure preparation of elementary school teachers amongst persons from the community. While the policy for elementary education has a foundation for inclusive education and includes strategies for sensitization of teachers to the specific needs of children belonging to Scheduled Tribe, the establishment of these institutions would ensure access to good quality teacher education facilities for rural and remote areas and facilitate the entry of talented persons, particularly persons from Scheduled Tribe concentration areas, into the teaching profession. This would help to ensure the participation of Scheduled Tribe groups in the teaching profession and also overcome the shortage of locally based teachers in these areas to be employed in elementary schools.

Based on the 2001 census data on population, socio-economic indicators and basic amenities indicators list of districts where ST population is above 50% is attached. It is proposed to establish only pre-service elementary teacher education institutions in these areas, as DIETs, along with the BRCs are already catering to the in-service needs of the teachers of the district.

Proposed Block for BITEs

S.No.	Name of District more than 50% ST Population	Name of Block for Proposed BITE
1	Kondagaon	Farasgaon
2	Sukuma	Sukma
3	Jashpur	Bagicha
4	Kanker	Antagarh
5	Kawardha	Bodla
6	Balrampur	Kusumi