

**ACTION PLAN**  
**FOR**  
**EMERGING RAJGARH**



**VISION 2018- 2022**  
**-STEP TOWARDS TRANSITION**

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# Introduction



**Rajgarh** is a District of Madhya Pradesh state in central India. The city of Rajgarh is the administrative headquarters of the district. The district was created in May 1948, and includes the territory of the former princely states of Rajgarh, Narsinghgarh, Khilchipur, and parts of the states of Dewas Junior and Senior (Sarangpur tehsil) and Indore (Jirapur tehsil, now part of Khilchipur tehsil).

# Geographical Profile:

Rajgarh District extends between the parallels of *Latitude 23<sup>0</sup>27' 12" North and 24<sup>0</sup>17' 20" North and between the meridians of Longitude 76<sup>0</sup>11' 15" and 77<sup>0</sup>14' East*. It has a Quadrangular shape with the Northern and Western sides longer than the Southern and Eastern sides respectively. The zigzag boundaries of the District resemble a pear.

The district is bounded by Rajasthan state to the north, and by the districts of Guna to the northeast, Bhopal to the east, Sehore to the southeast, and Shajapur to the south and west. It is part of Bhopal Division.

The district lies on the northern edge of the Malwa plateau, and the Parbati River forms the eastern boundary of the district, while the Kali Sindh River forms the western boundary.

# History of the place:

The district takes its name from the headquarters town Rajgarh. Rajgarh District was constituted after the formation of Madhya Bharat in May, 1948. Prior to this, the area of the present District was parceled out among the States of Rajgarh, Narsinghgarh, Khilchipur, Dewas (Senior) Dewas (Junior) and Indore. *Rajgarh* was the headquarters of a mediatised State, ruled by the *Umat Rajputs* and branch of the great *paramara clan*, they enjoyed a *Sanad Estate* under the *Sultans* of Delhi and *Mughal* emperors in succession. The first capital was Duparia, now in Shajapur District. Later on it was shifted to Dungarpur (19 km from Rajgarh) and then to Ratanpur (19 km west of Narsinghgarh) and back. In order to avoid disturbance by the frequently passing Mughal armies, the Ruler of the Estate, *Mohan Singh*, acquired the present site, originally known as Jhanjhanipur from the Bhils in A.D. 1640. Finally he shifted the headquarters in the year 1645, giving the place its present name.

During the *reign of Akbar (1556–1605)* a Khilat and a Sanad were granted to Udaji of Tatanpur. At that time, Sarangpur was a Sarkar in the Subah of Malwa. Its jurisdiction extended from the western part of present Sehore District to the eastern part of Ujjain District. Among its twentyfour mahals many have retained their original names and are identified as Ashtah, Talain (Talen), Agra (Agar), Bajilpur (Bijilpur), Bhorsah, Khiljipur, Jirapur, Sarangpur, Sondarsi (Sundarsi), Sosner (Sunner) Sajapur, Kayath and Navgam (Tarana)<sup>1</sup>. In 1908, Rajgarh State was divided into seven Parganas, namely Newalganj, Biaora, Kalipith, Karanwas, Kotra, Seogarh and Talen. Narsinghgarh State was divided into four Parganas, namely Huzur (Narsinghgarh), Pachor, Khujner and Chhapera. The Parganas were

placed in the charge of a Tahsildar each for revenue matters and magisterial work. 2 Khilchipur State was divided into three Paraganas. Sarangpur was as now, the tehsil headquarters of Dewas (Senior) and Dewas (Junior) States. Jarapur was a tehsil of Mahidpur District of former Indore State. It has now been abolished and merged in Khilchipur tehsil.

In 1645 with the permission of *Rajmata, Deewan Ajab Singh* defeated the Bhils in the hilly region of Rajgarh and he constructed a Palace in 1745 which was having five main gates namely, Itwaria, Bhudwaria, Surajpol, Panradia and Naya Darwaja. *And it constitutes three very ancient temple namely Raj Rajeshwar Temple, Chatubhujnathji Temple and Narsingh Temple*, and in which Rajmata and his 15-year-old son Rawat Mohan singh was living safely. In Jhanjherpur which was capital and it is having a palace due to which this place is known as Rajgarh and it had become famous.

## Demographic profile:

According to the 2011 census Rajgarh District has a population of 1,545,814 which is more than that of nations like Swaziland or Mauritius<sup>[3]</sup> This gives it a ranking of 322nd in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 251 inhabitants per square kilometre (650/sq mi).<sup>[1]</sup> Its population growth rate over the decade 2001–2011 was 23.26%. Rajgarh has a sex ratio of 956 females for every 1000 males and a literacy rate of 61.21%.

Parameters	2001 Census		2011 Census	
<b>Population</b>	<b>12.53 Lakh</b>		<b>15.46 Lakh</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>6.48 Lakh</b>	<b>51.77 %</b>	<b>7.91 Lakh</b>	<b>51.16 %</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>6.04 Lakh</b>	<b>48.22 %</b>	<b>7.55 Lakh</b>	<b>48.85 %</b>
<b>Growth Rate &gt;</b>		<b>23.26 %</b>		
<b>Urban Population</b>	<b>2.17 Lakh</b>	<b>17.30 %</b>	<b>2.76 Lakh</b>	<b>17.88 %</b>
<b>Rural Population</b>	<b>10.36 Lakh</b>	<b>82.61 %</b>	<b>12.69 Lakh</b>	<b>82.12 %</b>
<b>SC Population</b>	<b>2.18 Lakh</b>	<b>19.1 %</b>	<b>2.25 Lakh</b>	<b>18.00 %</b>
<b>ST Population</b>	<b>0.47 Lakh</b>	<b>3.5 %</b>	<b>0.41 Lakh</b>	<b>3.33 %</b>
<b>Sex Ratio</b>	<b>Overall</b>	<b>932</b>		<b>956</b>
<b>Sex Ratio</b>	<b>0 to 6 age</b>	<b>938</b>		<b>920</b>

## Administration:

Rajgarh district is divided into 5 sub-divisions, namely- Rajgarh, Biaora, Khilchipur, Narsingharh, Sarangpur.

The Administrative set up of Rajgarh is shown in following tables:

S.No.	Administrative Unit	No.	Name
1	Sub Divisions	5	Rajgarh, Khilchipur, Biaora, Sarangpur, Narsingharh
2	Tehsils	7	Rajgarh, Khilchipur, Biaora, Sarangpur
3	Development Blocks	6	Rajgarh, Khilchipur, Biaora, Sarangpur, Narsingharh, Zirapur
4	RI Circle	19	
5	Patwari Circle	640	
6	Town	14	
7	Police Station	18	
8	Nagar Palika	4	
9	Nagar Panchayat	10	
10	Total Villages	1728	(Census 2011)
11	Gram Panchayat	622	
12	Assemble Constituency	5	161- Biaora, 160- Narsingharh, 164- Sarangpur, 162- Rajgarh, 163- Khilchipur
13	Parliamentary Constituency	1	20- Rajgarh



There are 7 Tehsils in Rajgarh, details of which are as follows-

S.No.	Sub- Division	Tehsil	Area in Sq Km	Population 2011	No. of Villages
1	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	1081.87	199276	388
2	Khilchipur	Khilchipur	0779.14	163636	335
3	Khilchipur	Zirapur	0845.36	168475	220
4	Biaora	Biaora	1155.52	220887	287
5	Narsinghgarh	Narsinghgarh	1326.41	235951	241
6	Sarangpur	Sarangpur	0902.93	148647	138
7	Sarangpur	Pachore		132485	119

Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rajgarh. There are 6 Janpad Panchayats in Rajgarh district ,details of which are as follows:

S.No.	Janpad Panchayat	Tehsil	No. of Panchayat	No. of Villages
1	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	101	387
2	Khilchipur	Khilchipur	95	335
3	Khilchipur	Zirapur	87	220
4	Biaora	Biaora	109	287
5	Narsinghgarh	Narsinghgarh	132	304
6	Sarangpur	Sarangpur	98	192
	Total		622	

# VISION FOR TRANSFORMATION

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has given a vision for a new and vibrant India by 2022, the year when India celebrates its 75th year of Independence. In keeping with the Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of a New India by 2022, Government has embarked upon a major policy initiative for the rapid transformation of 115 backward districts across the country. Inclusive development and improving the liveability of all are integral part of this vision. One of the initiatives in this regard is to make a dramatic improvement in overall socio-economic development of backward districts. The strategy envisaged is to adopt a focussed approach, ensure convergence of efforts of the Central, State and local Government and establish a real time monitoring mechanism to focus on outcomes that matter to common people in these districts beside giving rise to a virtuous cycle of economic development.

# COMPOSITE INDEX

Thematic Area	Weightage
Health & Nutrition	30%
Education	30%
Agriculture & Allied	20%
Financial Inclusion & Skill Development	10%
Basic Infrastructure	10%
Composite Index	100%

## **THEMATIC AREAS**

### **HEALTH AND NUTRITION**



### **EDUCATION**



### **AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED**



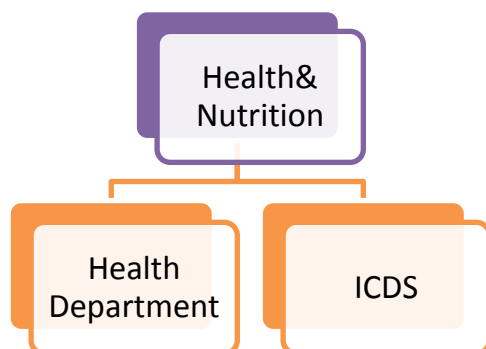
### **FINANCIAL INCLUSION & SKILL DEVELOPMENT**



### **BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE**



# 1. HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Sl. No.	Indicators	Weight in Health & Nutrition Index	Weight in Composite index	District Performance
1.1	Percentage of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal care check-ups out of the total no. of pregnant women registered for antenatal care	2	0.6	63% (29928 women reported –Total 47581ANC)
1.2	Percentage of ANC registered within the first trimester(23103/47581)	3	0.9	49%
1.3	Percentage of pregnant women (PW) registered for ANC against estimated pregnancies (Pregnant woman registered/ Estimated pregnancies: 36463/47581)	3	0.9	76%
2	Percentage of pregnant women taking Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS programme regularly	3	0.9	92.82%
3.1	Percentage of pregnant women having severe anaemia (Haemoglobin <7g/dl)	5	1.5	1% (448/47581)
3.2	Percentage of Pregnant Women tested for Anemia	4	1.2	33.2 % (Women tested fo anemia/ total estimated pregnancies 15831/47581)

4.1	Sex Ratio at birth	<b>3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	918  (Per lakh Population)
4.2	Percentage of institutional deliveries out of total estimated pregnancies	<b>4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	48% (Institutional delivery/ estimated pregnancies 23064/47581)
5	Percentage of home deliveries attended by an SBA (Skilled Birth Attendance) trained health worker out of total estimated pregnancies	<b>3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	2.34%
6.1	Percentage of new-borns breastfed within one hour of birth	<b>5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	49% (total breastfeed /estimated pregnancies: 23254/47581)
6.2	Percentage of low birth weight babies (Less than 2500 gms)	<b>3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	8% (Less than 2500 gms/total estimated pregnancies 3784/47581)
6.3	Proportion of live babies weighed at birth	<b>3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	50% (23610/47581)
7	Percentage of underweight children under 5 years	<b>7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	
8.1	Percentage of stunted children under 5 years	<b>2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	38.40%
8.2	Percentage of children with Diarrhoea treated with ORS	2	0.6	55.70%
8.3	Percentage of children with Diarrhoea treated with Zinc	2	0.6	20.50%
8.4	Percentage of children with ARI in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility	2	0.6	64.70 %
9.1	Percentage of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	3	1	18.00%

9.2	Percentage of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	2	0.5	28.8%
10.1	Breastfeeding children receiving adequate diet (6-23 months)	3	1	86.33%
10.2	Non-Breastfeeding children receiving adequate diet (6-23 months)	2	0.5	NA
11	Percentage of children fully immunized (9-11 months) (BCG+ DPT3 + OPV3 + Measles1)	10	3	66% (measles doze/total estimated pregnancies :31206/47581)
12.1	Tuberculosis (TB) case notification rate (Public Institution) as against estimated cases	2.5	0.75	58.3% (216/per lakh/per year- Govt. norms ,TB cases found last year- 2153 (126/lakh/year)(126/216*100)
12.2	Tuberculosis (TB) case notification rate (Private Institution) as against estimated cases	2.5	0.75	Approx. 40-50%
13a	Proportion of Sub centres/ PHCs converted into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs)	6	1.8	-
13b	Proportion of Primary Health Centers compliant to Indian Public Health Standards	5	1.5	-
13c	Proportion of functional FRUs (First referral units) against the norm of 1 per 5,00,000 population (1 per 3,00,000 for hilly terrain)	3	0.9	3 functional out of 4
13d	Proportion of specialist services available in District hospitals against IPHS norms	2	0.6	12.94%
13e	Percentage of Anganwadis centres/Urban PHCs reported to have conducted at least one Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition day / Urban Health Sanitation & Nutrition day/ respectively in the last one month	2	0.6	91% (Session plan 188 per month held 1729)
13f	Proportion of Anganwadis with own buildings	2	0.6	23.12%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>30%</b>	

# HEALTH DEPARTMENT



Health department is a part of government which focuses on issues related to the general health of the citizens. Health departments perform vaccination programs, free STD and HIV tests, tobacco enforcement and cessation programs, and other medical assistance programs.

Health departments also compile statistics about health issues of their area. The role of a health department may vary from one country to the other, but their primary objective is always the same; safeguarding and promoting health. In 1986, several of the world's national health departments met to establish an international guideline by which health departments operate.



### An overview

<b>Population</b>	<b>1699319</b>
<b>Target Couple</b>	<b>285689</b>
<b>ANC Target</b>	<b>44535</b>
<b>Child Target</b>	<b>43506</b>
<b>District Hospital</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>Civil Hospital</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>Community Health Center</b>	<b>06</b>
<b>Primary Health Center</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Urban Prim. Health Center</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>Sub Health Center</b>	<b>165 + (new sanction 68)</b>
<b>Total Health Institution</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>Village</b>	<b>1664</b>
<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>GAK</b>	<b>1441</b>
<b>Asha worker</b>	<b>1556</b>
<b>Urban Asha</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Asha Sahyogi</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Depot Holder</b>	<b>1664</b>
<b>Samasya mulak Gram</b>	<b>96</b>

## Sector identify on the basic of strengths

Strength of the district	Opportunity	Targets for 2018-19	Broad Strategy envisaged
Percentage of pregnant women receiving 4 or more antenatal care check-ups out of the total no. of pregnant women registered for antenatal care	For ANC Check up facility available on all Health Institutions & VHND at Village level	44182	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening of ASHAs for mobilization of ANC to SHC level.</li> <li>2. Ensure ANC Clinic functionality in every week at SHC level.</li> </ol>
Percentage of pregnant women having severe anemia (Haemoglobin <7g/dl) out of total no. of women registered for antenatal care	Sufficient procurement of IFA tab. and equipments	44182	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ASHA will be monitor for supervision of IFA Tab. Consumption.</li> <li>2. Ensure quality of Hb test.</li> </ol>
Percentage of institutional deliveries out of total number of reported deliveries	25 delivery points functional in district	40882	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New institutions identified delivery points</li> <li>2. To increase number of Janani Express Vehicle for pregnant women transportation.</li> </ol>
Percentage of home deliveries attended by an SBA (skilled Birth Attendance) trained health worker out of total number of reported deliveries	SHC/PHC infrastructure available for Institutional delivery.	Less than 2% of Institutional Delivey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New institutions identified delivery points</li> <li>2. To increase number of Janani Express Vehicle for pregnant women transportation.</li> <li>3. Gap filling of HR</li> </ol>
Percentage of new-borns breastfed within one hour of birth	More than 80% Deliveries conducting in the health institutions	40882	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve behavior changes to health staff for breast feeding practices.</li> <li>2. Strengthening of IEC activities</li> </ol>
Percentage of children fully immunized (9-11 months) (BCG+ DPT3 + OPV3 + Measlesl)	Availability of trained Staff, Cold Chain equipments	40882	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gap filling of HR.</li> <li>2. Increase of VHND Sessions per month at village level.</li> </ol>

Tuberculosis (TB) cases notified per 100,000 population	4 TU and 15 DMC Functional in district	3700	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase sputom collection and investigation from Asha and facility level.</li> <li>Private practitioners to be involve in the RNTCP programme</li> </ol>
Proportion of Primary Health Centers compliant to Indian Public Health Standards	44% (12 PHC out of 27)	27	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap filling of HR by state, monitoring of facilities as per IPHS norms</li> </ol>
Proportion of functional FRUs (First referral units) against the norm of 7 per 500,000 population (1 per 300,00 hilly areas)	Infrastructure available for FRU	7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap filling of HR by state, requierment of essential equipments</li> </ol>
Propotion of specialist services available in District hospitals against IPHS norms	11 posted out of total 85 sanction post		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap filling of HR by state</li> </ol>
Percentage of Anganwadis centres /SHCS reported to have conducted at least one Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition day / Urban Health Sanitotion & Nutrition day/ outreach in the last one month	95% (1729 VHND sessions held per month)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase of VHND Sessions per month at village level.</li> </ol>

## Severe challenges

Sector identification on the basis of severe challenges	Current Status	Quantifiable targets for 2022	Broad Strategy envisaged
Anaemia in pregnant women aged 15- 49 years %	50.3	25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ASHA will be monitor for supervision of IFA Tab. consumption.</li> <li>2. Ensure quality of Hb test.</li> <li>3. Strengthening of NIPI and LALIMA programme at all school and AWs.</li> </ol>
Anaemia aged (6-59 months)	62.5	30	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening of NIPI and LALIMA programme at all school and AWs</li> </ol>
High total fertility rate	3.1	2.7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. IEC for new cotraceptives and permanent methods of FP</li> </ol>
Currently married women below 18 years of age%:	24.60	10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Convergence of other departments IEC activities to be focused</li> </ol>
Infant Mortality (%):	60	42	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Trained staff, gap filling of HR, increasing institutional Delivery</li> </ol>
Maternal Mortality	219	100	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Trained staff, gap filling of HR, increasing institutional Delivery</li> </ol>

Sector/Schemes identified for Convergence	Opportunity	Challenges	Broad Strategy envisaged
Anaemia in pregnant women aged 15- 49 years %	Sufficient procurement of IFA tab. and equipments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pregnant Women mobilize to SHC and VHND.</li> <li>2.To consume IFA Tab by ANC</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ASHA will be monitor for supervision of IFA Tab. consumption.</li> <li>2. Ensure quality of Hb test.</li> </ol>

			3. Strengthening of NIPI and LALIMA programme at all school
Anaemia aged (6-59 months)	Sufficient procurement of IFA tab. and equipments	NIPI and Lalima Program is in initial stage and custom of Societies	strengthening of NIPI and LALIMA programme at all school and AWs
High total fertility rate	Available trained surgeon and sufficient stock of contraceptives	custom and beliefs of societies	strengthening of IEC activities for new contraceptives and permanent methods of FP
Infant Mortality (%):	Available trained staff & Infrastructure and equipments	Poor quality of ANC Check up. Low coverage of 4 ANC check up Lack of Specialist in higher institutions	Ensuring of 4 ANC Checkups . Gap filling of Specialist
Maternal Mortality	Available trained staff & Infrastructure and equipments	Poor quality of ANC Check up. Low coverage of 4 ANC check up Lack of Specialist in higher institutions	Ensuring of 4 ANC Checkups. Gap filling of Specialist. Increase of delivery points.

### Quarterly/Annual Targets for Transformation

Key Performance indicator	Norms/best in State/Nation	Shortfall	Annual Targets			
			2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
MMR	167		219	200	180	100
IMR	41		60	50	45	42
TFR	2.3		3.1	3	2.9	2.7
Institutional delivery	88.6		90	92	95	98

## **Availability of Financial Resources**

SNo	Department	Scheme	Figures for the last two years				Current Year	
			Allocation		Expenditure		Allocation	Expenditure
1	Health	NHM	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18
			2683.71	2995.42	2474.15	2807.31	2509.63	1800.50

## **Mapping financial resources within Schemes Converging to achieve common outcomes:**

Outcomes	Schemes	Annual Allocation
Anaemia in pregnant women and Child	NIPI Lalima Bal Sanjivini Abhiyan	State and NHM Budget
Currently married women below 18 years of age%:	ICDS Mahila Sashtikaran Dept. Police Dept.	State and NHM Budget
High total fertility rate	ICDS Rural Development Dept. Revenue Dept.	State and NHM Budget

## Centrally Sponsored Schemes

### 1. JSY- Janani suraksha Yojana



A safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women.

### 2. Prerna Yojana



Promotion of small family- The aim of the Prerna Yojana is to promote those families who try to think differently from the mentality of early marriage and early childhood. According to this scheme, if a woman is married after 19 years of age and the first child of that couple is born after 2 years of marriage, then the couple is given financial assistance. This scheme is only provided to families living below the poverty line.

### 3. PMMVY- Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana



Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (To reduce IMR & MMR)- a maternity benefit program run by the government of India and is implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. It is a conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating women of 19 years of age or above for first two live births. It provides partial wage compensation to women for wage-loss during childbirth and childcare and to provide conditions for safe delivery and good nutrition and feeding practices.

#### Measures of making development a mass movement

Nos.	Strategy	Activity	Mass Movement
1	Early registration of pregnancy	M.C. Register Should be maintained mandatorily by ASHA/AWW/ANM	Orientation of all health Workers ASHA/AWW/Local political representatives.
2	4 - ANC Checkup- qualitative	By ANM in VHND to be supervised by LHV /Sector MO / BMO /DHO-1/DHO-2/DIO <b>Note- at every sub centers - at least 2 ANM must be posted (Currently 30 SHC centers are vacant without ANM)</b>	Health education for Anaemia to community
3	Dietary supplementation of ANC	Intake of Tab. Folic Acid, Tab. Calcium, Tab. IFA to be supervised randomly by ANM/LHV/Sector MO/BMO/ DHO-1/DHO-2/DIO	Health education to community & family members that this reduced abortion, birth defect, preterm, low birth weight babies, still birth.
4	Institutional delivery	EDD alert- to pregnant woman 7 days before by ASHA/ASHA SAHYOGI/ANM/LHV/BMO. Software real time monitoring. All delivery points- L1, L2, L3 must be functional as per IPHS norms 24X7 with full	JSY payment within 3 days after delivery. Communicate the advantage of institutional delivery to the family members/Society.



		HR & SBA trained, robust referral transport 24X7.	
5	Breast Feeding	Breast feeding after delivery Counseling by Staff Nurse every 1 hour interval exclusive 6 months.	Breast Feeding promotion to mother & family members advantage of breast feeding development of baby mentally & physically
6	Immunization	Birth dose, VHND, PHC, CHC, Especially immunization program.	Increase demand of immunization in community by mothers community meeting IPC, IEC, resistant religious group counseling by religious leader. FICCI by ASHA incentive 100 & 50 Rupees. Information of advantage of immunization- 1- reduce IMR, 2- Stop outbreak, 3- reduce malnutrition, 4- disability handicapped, 5- reduce pocket expenditure.
7	Promotions of family planning	PPIUCD- 30% of institutional delivery, PPT - (minilab), NSV, FP operation with LSCS, CPR- increase 60% users by temporary methods- Oral pills, Condom,, Mega Camp- LTT, NSVT ANTARA, CHAAYA. Full fill the unmet need 100% by the health service providers	Promotions of small family attitude in low socio-economic group, resistant religious groups through IEC, IPC role model small family interview for inspiration to improve quality of life, education, nutrition,

## **General Remarks.**

1. Marriage registration mandatory at village, Panchayat, Block &
2. District level.
3. Screening of communicable & non communicable diseases all pathological test done to reduce high risk pregnancy new married couples
4. Age certificate issue by 3 doctors team (minimize teenage pregnancy)
5. MDR, CDR finding disseminated to community family members, stakeholders and print media and district authority.
6. All sub center, PHC, CHC, FRU, and DH, fully functional as per IPHS norms (infrastructure, logistics & HR).
7. Accountability must be fixed time lined at every level 1- ASHA, ASHA SAHYOGI, BCM, DCM, 2- Data entry operator, BPM, DPM, ANM, LHV, MPS, BEE, Sector MO, BMO.
8. Monthly review by HMIS analysis at block & distt. level, negligence actionable and punishable without political interference.

## **Gap Filling**

### **1. Human resource-**

- Recruitment for vacant post to Improve the entire Parameters of MCH and Infrastructure of the Silent SHC.
- Recruitment of Doctors and specialist

### **2. Infrastructure -**

- Biaora Civil Hospital upgraded from 30 bedded to 100 bedded.
- Sarangpur Civil Hospital upgraded from 30 bedded to 100 bedded.
- Jirapur CHC selected for Kayakalp award and ISO-

### **3. Miscellaneous -**

- At district head Quarter vaccine store, drug store and GNM training center have been planned.
- To improve the grass root facility new SHC 68 Sanctioned with the capacity of covering 5000 population to fill-up the gap of health facilities all ready existing 165 sub health centers.
- At District head quarter residence of doctors and staff quarters F type- 25, G type-25, H type-50 submitted in PIP to improve health facilities.
- To improve the most peripheral health services. Every village must have Gram Arogya Kendra building.
- Asha workers must get at least basic salary of minimum 5000 rupees per month.

# INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES



Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is one of the flagship programmes of the Government and represents one of the world's largest and unique programmes for early childhood care and development. It is the foremost symbol of country's commitment to its children and nursing mothers, as a response to the challenge of providing pre-school non-formal education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality on the other. The beneficiaries under the Scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Objectives of the Scheme are:

- to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years;
- to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;
- to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout;
- to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and
- to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

## Sector identify on the basic of strengths

Sector identification on the basis of strength of the district	Current status	Quantifiable targets for 2018-19	Projected availability of resources from different sources
Regular visit of Supervisors	18 centers to be visited per month	20 centers to be visited per month	State Government funding
Maintenance of growth chart by Anganwadi workers	93.95%	100%	State Government funding
Proving Take home Rations	76.54%	100%	State Government funding

## 2. Quarterly/Annual Targets for Transformation

Key Performance indicator	Current status	Norms/best in state/nation	Shortfall	Annual Targets			
				2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
No. of underweight children (0-5 years)	46.8%	30.5 (sagar)	16.3%	40	36	32	29
No. of Stunted children	38.8%	32.1 (balaghat)	6.7%	36	34	32	31
Wasting of children from age 0-5 yrs	32.1%	16.9 (sagar)	15.2%	27	22	18	15

**Mapping of the Outcomes with Schemes/ Activities and Available Financial Resources\***

Sector/Schemes identified for Convergence	Opportunity	Challenges	Broad Strategy envisaged
MGNREGA	Construction of Anganwari centers	944 Anganwari centers to be constructed	<b>Active participation of rural development department by providing convergence of MGNREGA for construction of AWC.</b>
Convergence from Gram Panchayat	Conversion of AWC to Adarsh Anganwari centre	1992 Adarsh anganwari to be constructed	<b>Provision of funds from Gram Panchayat Funds.</b>

**Mapping financial resources within Schemes converging to achieve common outcomes:**

S.No	Outcomes	Schemes	Annual Allocation
1.	Reduce in no. of underweight children from 0- 5yrs	1. Provide breakfast and lunch 2. Take home Ration	8948104 As per Govt.
2.	Reduce in no. of Stunted children	3. Providing Iron syrup every Tuesday and Friday	As provided by Health Dept.
3.	Reduction in Wasting of children from age 0-5 yrs	4. Immunization Atal bihari Vajpayee bal arogya poshan mission	4657800

## **Making development a mass movement**

### **1. Mission Sanjeevani-**

Mission sanjeevani was started on 14-12-2017 in the district by the efforts of district collector with the aim to improve the nutrition level among Severly acute malnourished children wherein the primary objective was to bring children out from the vicious cycle of mal nutrition. The idea behind mission sanjeevani was to give 3000 SAM children in adoption to officers, public representatives, and other responsible citizens to bring the child under nourished category within 3 months after which they will be checked by the concerned regarding improvement in health condition.



We are giving in adoption the malnourished children to community for the better care and help of them. The person who adopted the child bear the expenses for medical and nutrition ad required to overcome the malnourished child from the underweight grade to normal child grade. Out of 3000 malnourished children of district around 1285 children have been adopted by the community till date.

## 2. Nutrition Garden at malnourished children place



We are planting nutrition garden at malnourished children home by providing them seeds so that they can use the products of that garden for their own betterment. They are using the vegetables and fruits of the garden in their daily diet which in turn is increasing the nutrition level of the child as well as of the other family members. In our district around 1398 nutrition gardens have been planted till date.

## 3. Ayurvedic oil malish camp for malnourished children





We have tried the new way to overcome the malnourishment that is ayurvedic oil malish camp. During the 21 day long camp our worker provide the massage to the malnourished child for 20 minutes with Mahamash oil, after that they feed the child with milk including the supushti powder and seasonal fruits. As it is the a new intervention, during the first camp held at Rajgarh 50 children have gain the weight between 200gm to 800gm and 7 children have changed their nutrition grade out of 90 children enrolled.

#### **4. Haemoglobin test to check anemia level**



With the help of health department we are conducting haemoglobin test camp at anganwadi centre, school, collage and girls hostel. In addition to the haemoglobin test we have the awareness session to overcome and prevent anemia. In our district 8117 pregnant women, 6722 lactating women and 58529 children total 73368 beneficiary had their haemoglobin test during the camp out of which 3867

pregnant women, 3040 lactating women and 24149 children total 31056 beneficiary diagnosed as anemic.

#### **5. Distribution of water filters to prevent disease caused by drinking water**



We have distributed water filters to each anganwadi centre. Now the children at anganwadi centre taking the safe and sanitized water. It will prevent many diseases which are caused due to the drinking water. Now in our district 2035 anganwadi are having water filter, and they are using it on a daily basis. Use of water filter and other sanitization practices at anganwadi centre will help in building nutrition level.

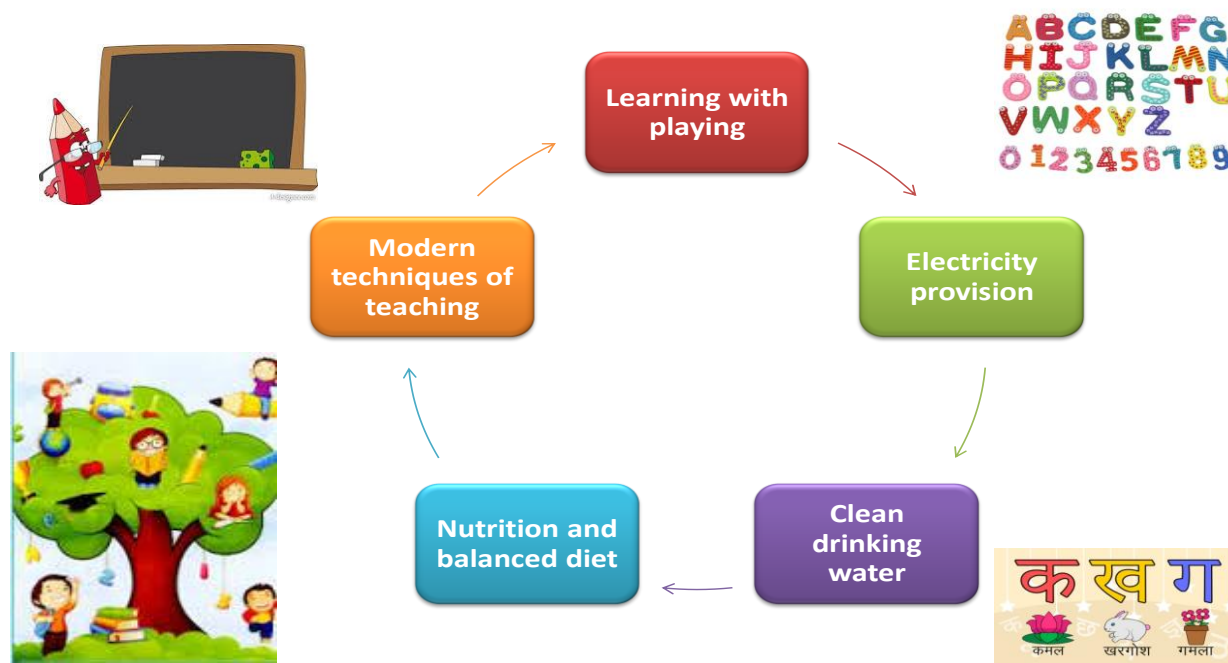
# VISION FOR TRANSFORMATION

## AADARSH ANGANWADI





# Components of Aadarsh Anganwari



## General Remarks

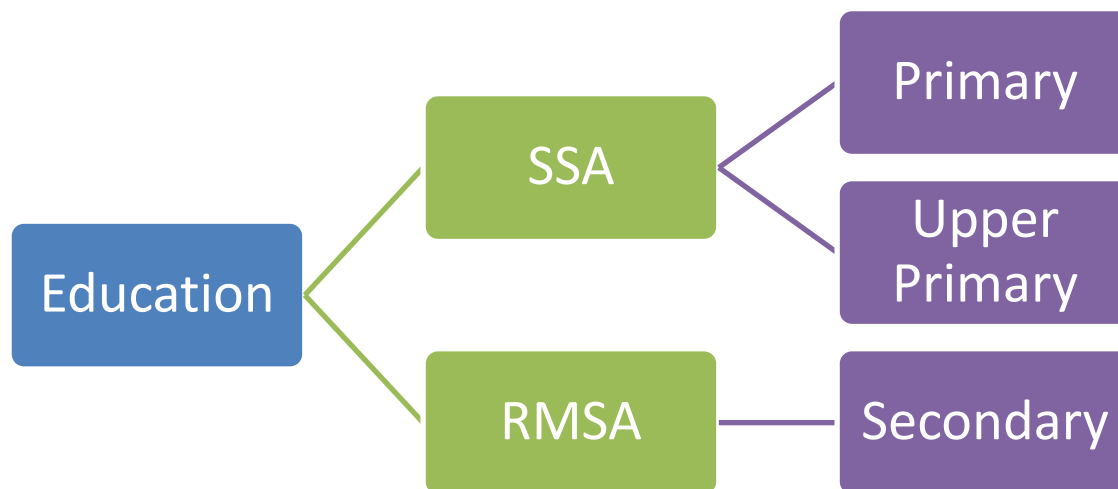
ICDS suggests that there is a dire need to provide clean, hygienic and creative anganwari centres to attract more children thus, there is a need for fund availability for providing such facilities to children.

Subject	Approved AWC	Sanction/ Constructed AWC	Remaining AWC	Funds(Lacs)/centre	Required fund
Anganwari Bhawan	2035	1041	994	7.80	7753.2
Aadarsh AWC	2035	43	1992	1.00	1992

# Education



Education provides the surest instrument for attaining sustainable development of a high order in a country. In this regard, primary education acts as the basic enabling factor for participation, freedom and overcoming of basic deprivation; whereas secondary education facilitates economic development and establishment of social justice



Sl. No.	Indicators	Weight in Education Index	Weight in Overall Composite index	Current status
1	NER (a) elementary level	<b>14</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>99.60%</b>
	(b) Secondary level	<b>6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>95%</b>
2	Toilet access: % schools with functional girls' toilets	<b>5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>95.31%</b>
3	Learning outcomes (All, Boys, Girls, SCs, STs, Minorities)	<b>50</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>57.19%</b>
	(a) Mathematics performance in <b>Class 3</b>			<b>61.78%</b>
	(b) Language performance in <b>Class 3</b>			<b>70.41%</b>
	(c) Mathematics performance in <b>Class 5</b>			<b>51.08%</b>
	(d) Language performance in <b>Class 5</b>			<b>62.12%</b>
	(e) Mathematics performance in <b>Class 8</b>			<b>40.5%</b>
	(f) Language performance in <b>Class 8</b>			<b>57.26%</b>

4	Female literacy rate (15+ Age group)	8	2.4	67.30%
5	Percentage of schools with functional drinking water facility	4	1.2	100%
6	Percentage of schools with functional electricity facility at secondary level	1	0.3	9.80%
7	Percentage of elementary schools complying with RTE specified Pupil Teacher Ratio	8	2.4	100%
8	Percentage of schools providing textbooks to children within 3 months of start of the academic session	4	1.2	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>30%</b>	

### STATUS OF NER AT PRIMARY LEVEL

The NER focuses on the age group, out of which the enrolment in the same age group. It helps to plan out the focuses age group and the status of actual enrolment in concerned group. Status of NER for 6-11 and 11-14 age groups and 6-14 age group.

Block name	Age 6 to 14			POPULATION(6-14)			NER Primary		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
BIAORA	18846	18474	37320	19031	18734	37765	99.0	98.6	98.8
KHILCHIPUR	12045	11712	23757	12204	11893	24097	98.7	98.5	98.6
NARSINGHGARH	21161	20999	42160	21401	21275	42676	98.9	98.7	98.8
RAJGARH	17574	16317	33891	17744	16563	34307	99.0	98.5	98.8
SARANGPUR	19180	18075	37255	19377	18282	37659	99.0	98.9	98.9
ZIRAPUR	12708	12626	25334	12752	12693	25445	99.7	99.5	99.6
<b>Dist</b>	<b>101514</b>	<b>98203</b>	<b>199717</b>	<b>102509</b>	<b>99440</b>	<b>201949</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>98.9</b>



## STATUS OF NER AT UPPER PRIMARY LEVEL

NER focuses on the age group and out of which the enrolment in the same age group. It helps to plan out the focuses age group and the status of actual enrolment in concerned group. Status of NER for 11-14 age and 11-14 age groups and 11-14 age groups.

Block name	Age 11 to 14			POPULATION(11-14)			NER Upper Primary		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
BIAORA	7107	7242	14349	7235	7457	14692	98.23	97.12	97.67
KHILCHIPUR	4180	3951	8131	4283	4085	8368	97.60	96.72	97.17
NARSINGHGARH	9642	9129	18771	9823	9338	19161	98.16	97.76	97.96
RAJGARH	6483	6003	12486	6621	6211	12832	97.92	96.65	97.30
SARANGPUR	7523	7168	14691	7677	7336	15013	97.99	97.71	97.86
ZIRAPUR	4595	4589	9184	4627	4643	9270	99.31	98.84	99.07
<b>Dist</b>	<b>39530</b>	<b>38082</b>	<b>77612</b>	<b>40266</b>	<b>39070</b>	<b>79336</b>	98.17	97.47	97.83

## OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN (OOSC) -

As the objective of SSA says that no children must be out of school. Every year under the programmed Education for All "*School Chale Hum*" activity is done in which a massive house hold survey is done and all the children of 5-14 age group are recorded in VER. This survey helps us to identify the out of school children which falls in two categories, dropout and never enrolled children. The status of out of school children is given blow.

BLOCK	NEVER ENROLLED			DROP OUT			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
BIAORA	17	23	40	168	237	405	185	260	445

KHILCHIPUR	21	39	60	138	142	280	159	181	340
NARSINGHGARH	31	42	73	209	234	443	240	276	516
RAJGARH	42	23	65	128	223	351	170	246	416
SARANGPUR	11	21	32	186	186	372	197	207	404
ZIRAPUR	36	41	77	8	26	34	44	67	111
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>1048</b>	<b>1885</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>1237</b>	<b>2232</b>

- The total dropout children are 1885 and never enrolled are 347 thus the total OOSC is 2232 out of which 995 boys and 1237 girls.
- In the district Narsingarh block has the highest number of OOSC that is 516.

### OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN OF SC, ST AND CWSN

Socially deprived group SC and ST and physically challenged children are specially focused in the survey. The status of these children is following

BLOCK	SC			ST			CWSN		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
BIAORA	2	3	5	0	1	1	8	2	10
KHILCHIPUR	12	22	34	4	11	15	3	2	5
NARSINARH	3	3	6	3	1	4	2	1	3
RAJGARH	16	10	26	9	12	21	15	7	22
SARANGPUR	4	8	12	12	8	20	2	0	2
ZEERAPUR	15	22	37	1	2	3	2	2	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>46</b>

- The total of the above CWSN children is 176 out of which boys are 102 and girls are 50.
- The share of these CWSN is 12.89% out of total OOSC 5-14 population

- As per state policy for combing absentism children who are continuously absent for a month are being identified.
- Children whose attendance has been less than 20% for last 3 month are also being identified.

### STATUS OF GER AT PRIMARY LEVEL

Block name	Primary			POPULATION(6-11)			GER Primary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
BIAORA	15357	14562	29919	11796	11277	23073	130.19	129.13	129.67
KHILCHIPUR	10694	10439	21133	7921	7808	15729	135.01	133.70	134.36
NARSINGHGARH	18399	17107	35506	11578	11937	23515	158.91	143.31	150.99
RAJGARH	13468	12391	25859	11123	10352	21475	121.08	119.70	120.41
SARANGPUR	14450	13256	27706	11700	10946	22646	123.50	121.10	122.34
ZIRAPUR	10016	9568	19584	8125	8050	16175	123.27	118.86	121.08
<b>Dist</b>	<b>82384</b>	<b>77323</b>	<b>159707</b>	<b>62243</b>	<b>60370</b>	<b>122613</b>	<b>132.36</b>	<b>128.08</b>	<b>130.25</b>

### STATUS OF GER AT UPPER PRIMARY LEVEL

Block name	Upper Primary			POPULATION(11-14)			GER Upper Primary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
BIAORA	7848	8029	15877	7235	7457	14692	108.47	107.67	108.07
KHILCHIPUR	4732	4487	9219	4283	4085	8368	110.48	109.84	110.17
NARSINGHGARH	10924	10350	21274	9823	9338	19161	111.21	110.84	111.03
RAJGARH	7654	6961	14615	6621	6211	12832	115.60	112.08	113.89
SARANGPUR	8258	7813	16071	7677	7336	15013	107.57	106.50	107.05
ZIRAPUR	5213	5264	10477	4627	4643	9270	112.66	113.37	113.02
<b>Dist</b>	<b>44629</b>	<b>42904</b>	<b>87533</b>	<b>40266</b>	<b>39070</b>	<b>79336</b>	<b>110.84</b>	<b>109.81</b>	<b>110.33</b>

LEVEL	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Primary	109.41%	117.71%	130%	135%
Upper Primary	98.85%	110.76%	110%	115%

At present the GER of district at primary level is 130.25 and 110.33 at upper primary level which has to be increased to 135% at primary level and 115% at upper primary level. The strategies are following –

#### Strategy – GER - Primary

- VER through Samgra Portal to be updated carefully
- Habitations to be watched by SMC focusing out of school children.
- Mass Campaign with the help of PRI
- Back-to-school campaign to be done in every three months.
- Timing of Aganwadi with primary school.

#### Strategy – GER – Upper Primary

- All the primary graduates to be enrolled in class 6th.
- All middle schools have to cover all the PS in 3 Km.
- Awards for passing Class 8th girls by community.
- Free cycle to be given to six class child who come from other village.
- Subject wise teacher to be posted in all middle schools.

## 6. RETENTION RATE

Block name	Retention Rate ( 1 to 5)			Retention Rate (6 to 8)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Biaora	77.44	69.4	72.08	90.86	76.94	80.78
Khilchipur	68.37	62.38	65.53	90.62	77.16	85.23
Narsingharh	75.11	69.49	72.51	90.93	77.19	85.68
Rajgarh	74.37	69.57	72.17	85.51	63.67	77.17
Sarangpur	75.02	69.57	72.47	90.02	77.42	86.18
Zeerapur	74.47	69.29	72.09	90.68	76.81	85.28
TOTAL	73.87	68.49	71.37	89.86	74.57	84.1

- Retention rate at primary level is 71.37% in the district which means that 28.63% children leaves their primary education incomplete.
- The retention rate at upper primary level is 84.10 which are quite higher than the primary level.
- At primary level the retention rate in Khilchipur block is very low and in Rajgarh block retention rate at upper primary level is also very low.

## 3. ACHIEVEMENT

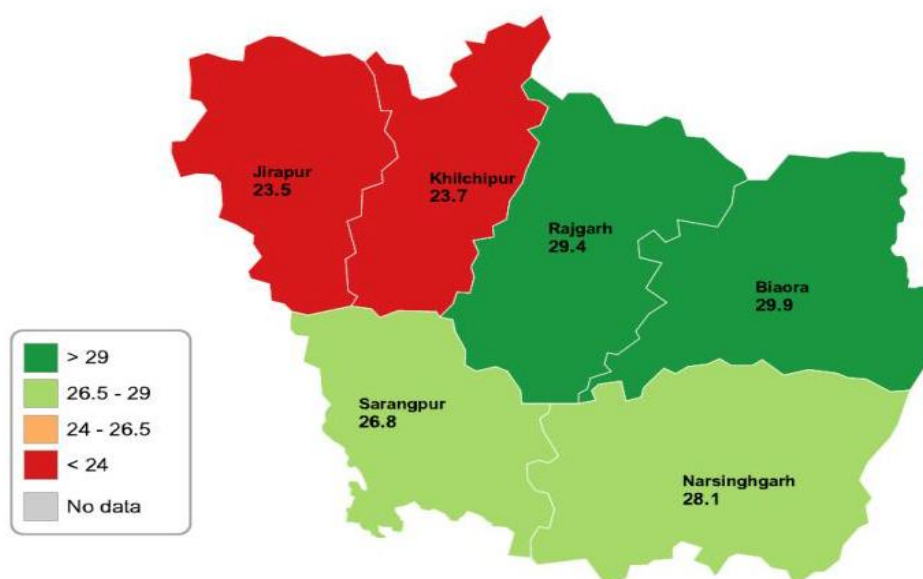
The final goal of SSA is to provide quality education under which achievement level of learner to be enhanced. To gain the desired achievement level the interaction between teacher and student is must. For the good result of class room processes the relation and ratio of pupil teacher must be maintained. The following table's shows position of working teachers, sanction post gender wise and cadre wise position of teacher with PTR at both primary and upper primary level.

## 7.1 TEACHERS in Govt. Primary School

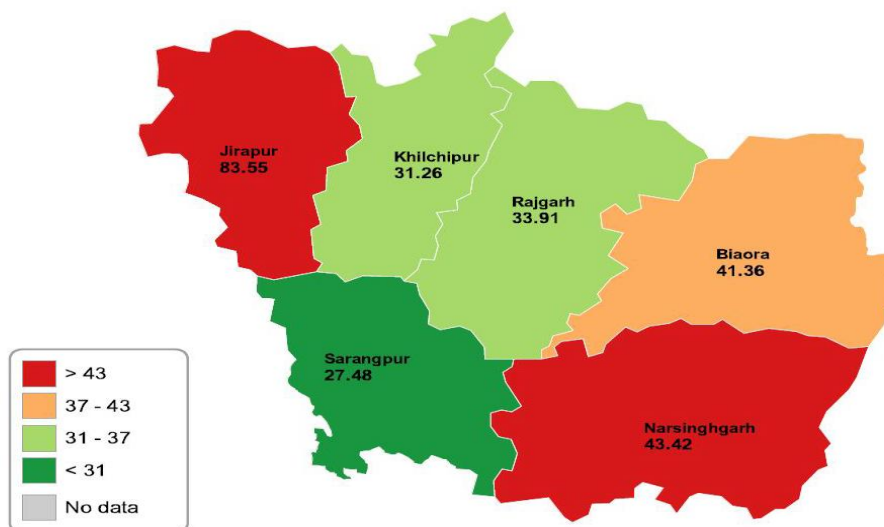
Sno	Block Name	No of Govt Primary Schools	No of Teachers (Total) Govt			Professionally Trained (DEd, BEd,MEd)	UNTRAINED
			Male	Female	Total		
1	Biaora	312	642	267	909	909	0
2	Khilchipur	331	637	194	831	830	1
3	Narsinghgarh	385	807	319	1126	1123	3
4	Rajgarh	372	714	293	1007	1006	1
5	Sarangpur	233	522	180	702	700	2
6	Zeerapur	273	560	165	725	725	0
<b>Dist_ Total</b>		<b>1906</b>	<b>3882</b>	<b>1418</b>	<b>5300</b>	<b>5293</b>	<b>7</b>

- There are 5300 teachers at primary level in which 1418 female teachers that is 36.52% of total teacher
- 5003 teachers are trained which 99.85% of total teachers at primary level.

**Female Teacher Ratio in Primary Schools**



### Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at Upper Primary Level



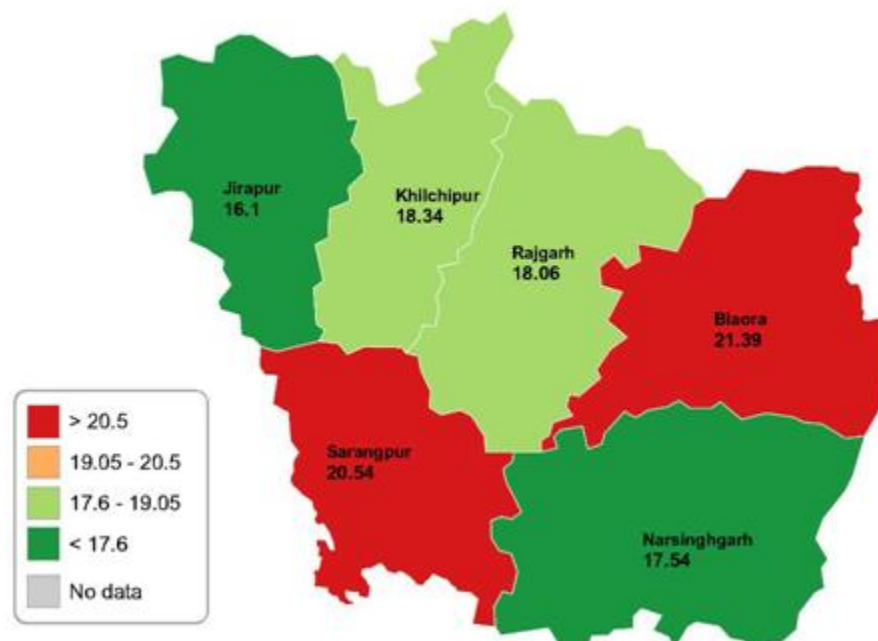
## 2 TEACHERS IN GOVT. MIDDLE SCHOOL

Sr. no.	Block Name	No of Govt Middle Schools	No of Teachers (Total) Govt			Professionally Trained (DEd, BEd,MEd) Govt	Untrained
			Male	Female	Total		
1	Biaora	122	223	89	312	312	0
2	Khilchipur	106	178	52	230	230	0
3	Narsinghgarh	161	324	135	459	459	0
4	Rajgarh	135	219	118	337	337	0
5	Sarangpur	121	281	87	368	368	0
6	Zeerapur	97	216	46	262	262	0
	Dist_ Total	742	1441	527	1968	1968	0

- There are 1968 teachers at middle level in which 527 female teachers are 26.77% of total teachers.
- 1914 teachers are trained which is 100% of total teachers at middle level.

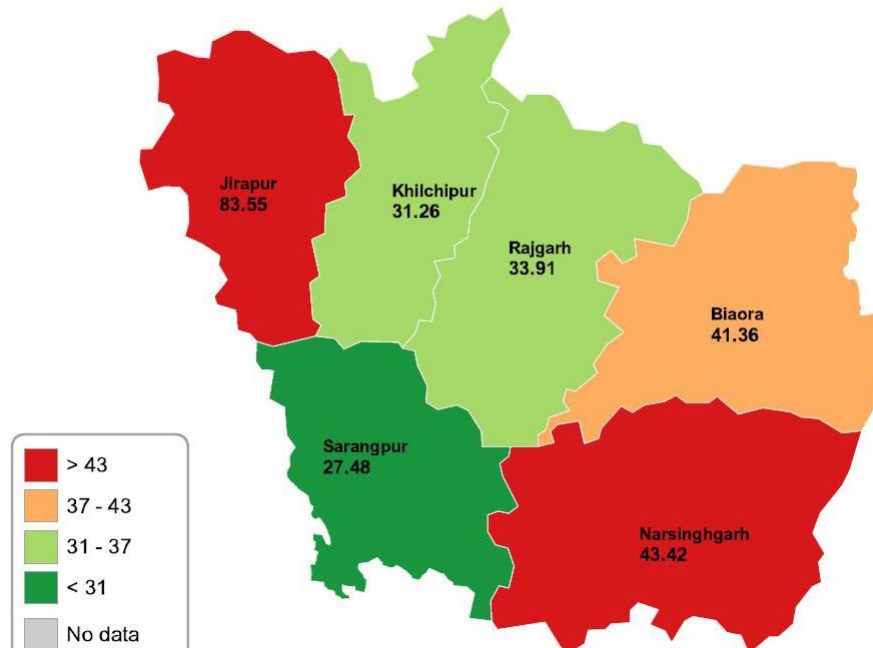
#### 4. PTR AT PRIMARY AND UPPER PRIMARY LEVEL

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at Primary Level





### Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at Upper Primary Level



For quality of teaching and learning PTR is very important factor which plays very vital role in class room transaction. At primary level it is fixed to 40 but at least 02 teachers in each school must be positioned. The following table shows status of PTR at various level and types of school.

Sr.No.	Block	Primary Level			Upper Primary Level		
		Enrolment	Teachers	PTR	Enrolment	Teachers	PTR
1	Biaora	29919	909	19.73	15877	312	36.56
2	Khilchipur	21133	831	15.87	9219	230	26.94
3	Narsingharh	35506	1126	16.06	21274	459	26.6
4	Rajgarh	25859	1007	16.94	14615	337	30.77
5	Sarangpur	27706	702	17.2	16071	368	25.65
6	Zeerapur	19584	725	14.6	10477	262	24.99
Total		159707	5300	16.78	87533	1968	28.53

## VISION

S.No	Action points	Status of implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some of initiatives taken for improving the learning of children are :-</li> </ul>		
1-	Shala Siddhi –Hamaree Shala Aisi H.	Under the scheme of Shala Siddhi- Hamari Shala Aisi ho covered 74 JSK level HS/HSS and 296 Primary and 296 Upper Primary schools. At starting each JSK cover 4 PS and 4 MS. As per programme implementation in Shala Siddhi schools after training in each school conduct self- assessment in prescribed format. After it, primary accessor and secondary accessor evaluated in prescribed 9 tools information is feeding online and generating school report and school specific improvement plan. As per improvement plan school will execution.
2-	Kahani Utsav ( Story telling activity)	Under the story telling activity apply in each primary teacher beginning of lesson. By this activity learning capacity improved in every school.
3-	Prativa Parva	Every year a quality assessment program is excuted in every government school. It is a campaign based on social audit mode. In this program learning levels of students assaessed and information regarding school facility, infrastructure and documentation are judged by third party.
4-	Shaikshik Samvad	At cluster level a monthly meeting is held with teachers providing a platform for experience sharing in teaching learning method, good practices in teaching are shared by teachers.
1-	Access	All habitations covered access as per RTE neighborhood norms. Further 14 New primary and 12 upper primary schools proposed under rationalization.
2-	Enrollment	Household survey is carried out every year to sensitize the people about the provisions of the RTE Act and search out the out of school children. In this survey VER/WER updated in the year 2016 as many as 2232 out of school children were tracked to enroll them in the schools and in special training centers. The names of out of school children have been put in the web to monitor their enrolment. Names of the children with disability have been put on the portal separately to monitor the progress of child specific interventions. Out of which 100 children are being mainstreamed through RBC run at district head quarter,

S.No	Action points	Status of implementation
		remaining 2132 are still to be enrolled in schools before their age is to be verified on Samgra Portal.
3-	Civil works	New civil works were sanctioned in the State to meet the gaps. Most have been completed and remaining works are under construction.
4-	Teachers Related Issues	
(i)	Rationalizing Teachers' Deployment	The exercise of rationalization of positioning of teachers as per norms of the RTE Act has been completed in the district and excess teachers in schools have been deployed in other schools where vacancy existed. There are 4 PS and 20 MS are zero teacher schools, while 183 PS and 159 MS are single teacher schools. These schools will be provided teachers through rationalization and rest schools will be provided with new recruitment.
(ii)	Sanction of Additional Posts of Teachers	<p>Following additional posts of teachers and instructors have been sanctioned to ensure fulfillment of teachers positioning norms as per the RTE Act.</p> <p>Primary teacher - 654  Primary Head Teacher.....- 144  Upper primary teacher.....- 361  Upper primary head teacher.....- 51</p> <p>The process of recruitment of teachers has begun. Meanwhile the State Govt. has permitted to appoint guest teachers against the sanctioned posts of teachers to ensure availability of teachers at the schools. Thus guest teachers have been appointed against vacancies in the district.</p>
(iii)	Training of Untrained Teachers	The district, at present 39 untrained teachers in government schools.
5-	Issues related to private schools	

S.No	Action points	Status of implementation
(i)	Admission of 25% Children from Disadvantaged Groups and Weaker sections in Unaided Private Schools	As many as 30225 children belonging to disadvantaged group and weaker section have been given admission in unaided private schools under Section 12(1) (c) of the Act during the year's up to 2015. Efforts are on to sensitize the parents and local authority representatives to take maximum benefit of the provisions of the Act.
(ii)	Recognition of Private Schools	Online system has been developed for granting recognition to the private schools This has made the whole process transparent. The schools established prior to the commencement of the Act have been issued certificates of recognition. Private schools numbering 604 have been issued certificate of recognition in the district.
6-	Grievance Redressal Mechanism	Local authorities have been given the responsibility of redressing the grievances relating to child rights. Keeping this in view, the representatives of local authorities have been sensitized about the provision of the Act. Detailed guidelines have been issued from the State level to the local authorities for smooth functioning of redressal cells set up at their level. For grievance and complaint redressal, contact numbers of authorities have been painted on outside of school and complaint and suggestions boxes have been placed.
7-	Compliance of other provisions	<p>School Management Committees have been constituted in the Govt. schools. School Development plan have been prepared at school level, village level, cluster level, block level and district level.</p> <p>Instructions have been issued to the private schools about provisions of banning of screening in admission and charging capitation fee.</p> <p>Teachers through in-service training have been briefed about the provision that bars holding back a child in any class.</p> <p>Teachers have been asked to ensure that the children are not subjected to physical punishment &amp; mental harassment. At present, any recorded complaint of physical punishment or mental harassment has not been reported.</p> <p>Teachers have been asked to ensure that the teachers do not</p>

S.No	Action points	Status of implementation
		engage in private tuition.
		Undertakings have been taken from teachers to adhere to provisions of the Act.

## STRATEGIES

### QUALITY INTERVENTION

- Special focus in micro planning
- Preference to Ashram schools for upgradation
- Preference to areas with concentration of SC/ST/Minority for opening of schools
- Special enrolment drive for the weaker section
- More female teachers in schools; and
- Separate toilet blocks for girls.

### EQUITY INTERVENTIONS

- Appointment of additional teachers to reduce PTR to 30:1
- Focus on Science, Math and English education
- In-service training of teachers
- Science laboratories
- ICT enabled education
- Curriculum reforms; and
- Teaching learning reforms.

**The following efforts were undertaken to improve enrolment –**

***SCHOOL CHALEN HUM CAMPAIGN 2018- 19:***

- A new effort was made in the district this year to mobilize public support and maximize awareness. A Group of NGOs were involved in "School Chale Hum". to contract door to door and motivate children and their family members to enrolled and send their children to school daily.
- Hoarding display, Poster, Pamphlet, Banner slogan writings, meals were organized and print media and electronics media were used in the district to mobilize the community to send their children to school regularly.
- Rallies were organized in the entire district and different schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan were communicated to the villages/habitations.
- Community of the villages was explained about the importance of education and convinces them to send their children to the school.
- Shiksha choupal was organized in the villages in which teachers discussed the strategies of enrollment of children with community.
- Door to door survey was conducted and personal contact was done to update the Village/Ward Education Register where all the 3 to 14 age group children were registered and parents were requested simultaneously to send their wards to the school.
- Information of all the incentives for children like free textbooks, uniform, Mid Day Meal etc. was given to the parent of the children.
- Field visit was done by the in charge secretary of govt. of MP and by the in charge minister of the district and appealed all the parents to enroll their children in school.

- Prevesh Utsav was organized in all the schools on the opening of school after summer vacations. On this day, new enrolled children were felicitated by the teachers, SMC and community in order to encourage and motivate them to continue their education.
- The VER were updated by the above process. Tracking of each child was done.

**Efforts Undertaken so far to Improve Enrollment and Retention at Primary and Upper Primary Level –**

The following efforts were undertaken to improve enrolment –

- Identification of out of school children was done through School Chale Abhiyan a survey was done in May-June 2014.
- The identified children were individually tracked and enrolled in schools.

**To improve retention of children following efforts were undertaken**

- Sensitizations of teachers during in service training programmes and monthly meeting cum trainings.
- Individual tracking of children with poor attendance and direct contact with parents.
- Orientation of SMCs and their involvement in school activities.
- Ensuring timely opening of schools and regular presence of teachers in schools.
- Ensuring quality and variety in midday meals.
- Distributing textbooks at proper time.
- Making schools and classroom processes attractive.
- Organizing Maa-Beti Mela.
- Free cycle distribution.



## Strategies For the 2018-2019 improve Enrolment and Retention –

### 1. Teacher Based Retention Strategy

The teachers will be motivated to increase attendance of all enrolled children in all classes assigned to them. Teachers found successful in maintaining 90% attendance of all such children will be given Rs.10000 for the mobilization and motivation activities done by them for this cause. Similarly teachers found successful in maintaining 80% attendance of all such children will be given Rs.5000 for the mobilization and motivation activities done by them for this cause

### District Specific Strategies -

In urban area where the number of out of school children is high we require special Strategies to follow in addition to Pravesh Utsav and Maa-Beti Mela, Public meetings will be gained for enrolment and retention of slum children. To ensure this slum education committees will be formed.



1. The schedule of household survey to be prepond for making live contact with the families of target group children. It is proposed in the month of April before the schools closed for summer vacations.
2. The second problem is education of working children. Making flexible time table of school and introducing vocational training programs for such children.
3. At pilot basis NGO's will be involved in household survey to insure 100% capturing of target group population and identification of 6-14 age children.
4. Informing parents during door-to-door contact regarding the various incentives given to children who are enrolled, for example:
  - Mid- Day Meals
  - Scholarships
  - Free Text Books
  - Free of cost school uniforms to girls
  - Free bicycle

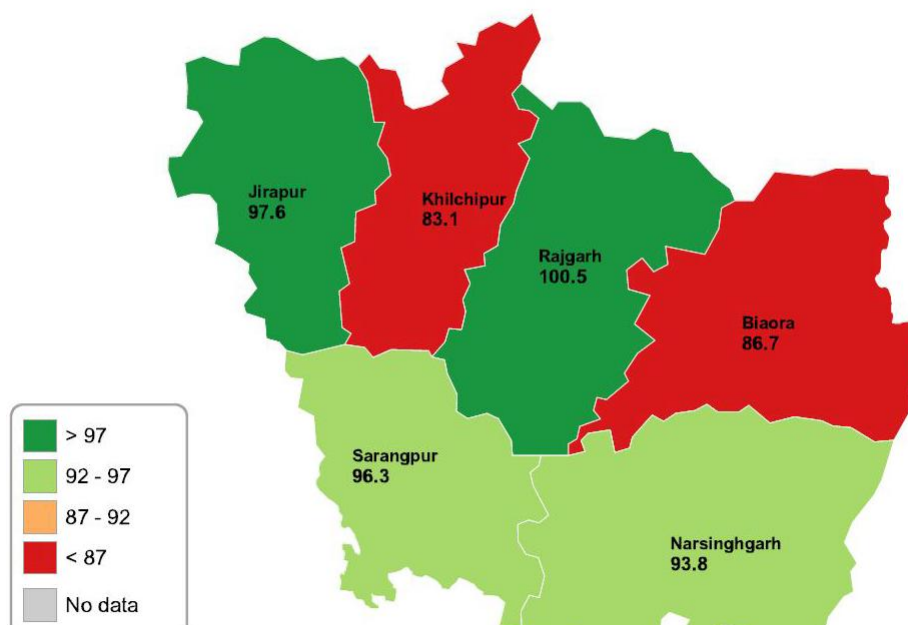
#### **General Strategies –**

1. Free text books to all children at primary and upper primary level.
2. Mid-day-meal to all children of primary and upper primary level.
3. Free uniform for all girls and boys of primary and upper primary level.
4. A **“Get Together”** of newly elected members of local bodies of Panchayati Raj to motivate the parents.
5. Quarterly training programs for SMC at cluster level to keep a motivation go on through out the year.
6. **"Pravesh Utsav"** shall be organized to fetch attraction towards schools in the 1st week of July.
7. **Reduce Drop Out Ratio:** Door to door contact program with the help of the members of local bodies, SMC, Gurujis, Didis and JSK to motivate and convince the parents of drop out children to bring them back to schools.

8. **Maa-beti-mela** at cluster level to promote girls education in the last week of June.
9. A public awareness program entitled as "Pratibha Parva" shall be organized two times in education session as a part of social audit of schools.
10. The seats in all six Kusturba Gandhi Balika Vidhaly of the district will be increase from 700 to 800. This will enable more and more girls child to come to school incase no middle school facility is available near there pleas of stay.
11. All four Girls hostel of district running in district will be continue in next year.

### Special strategy for Never Enrolled girls of 9-14 years

Participation of Girls at Elementry Level



The target this year is that no child should be out of schools this year. According to the government policies we too are providing a number of facilities to the children of government schools. On the basis of identification of problem

areas specified so we have a district specific strategies for the district have been formulated, these are as follows:

Those children who are either never enrolled or drop out will be identified and special summer courses will be organized for them so as to bring them to main stream of education. For these already existing girls hostels and Kusturba Gandhi Balika Hostels will be use as venues. The warden and the associated staff will identify and bring such children to these hostels. These children will be provided full hostel facility during this time and will be taught in such a manner that they can join some regular class or other.

#### **Free Text Book distribution –**

To ensure enrolment and regular attendance in school, free textbooks were provided to all children of primary level and all girls & boys belonging to SC, ST Category and below poverty line of upper primary level. Special efforts were made to ensure that the textbooks reached the children in the beginning of the session. Statewide meetings of SMC were held in the first week of July' 16 in which the SMC members distributed the textbooks to the children. This intervention played an important role in bringing to school the children belonging to economically weaker families. **92883** primary school students and **60417** upper primary school students were benefited.

The scheme was extended for all the children of primary and middle schools belonging to all the categories of children in this session with special support of state government of Madhya Pradesh.

## **Out of School children: Back to school for 2018-19:**

### **The following Strategy will be adopted for Out of School Children this year:**

To ensure enrolment of out-of-school children in the schools, two different types of strategies have been adopted, reason-based and intervention based strategies. The details of the strategies used are given in the table below:

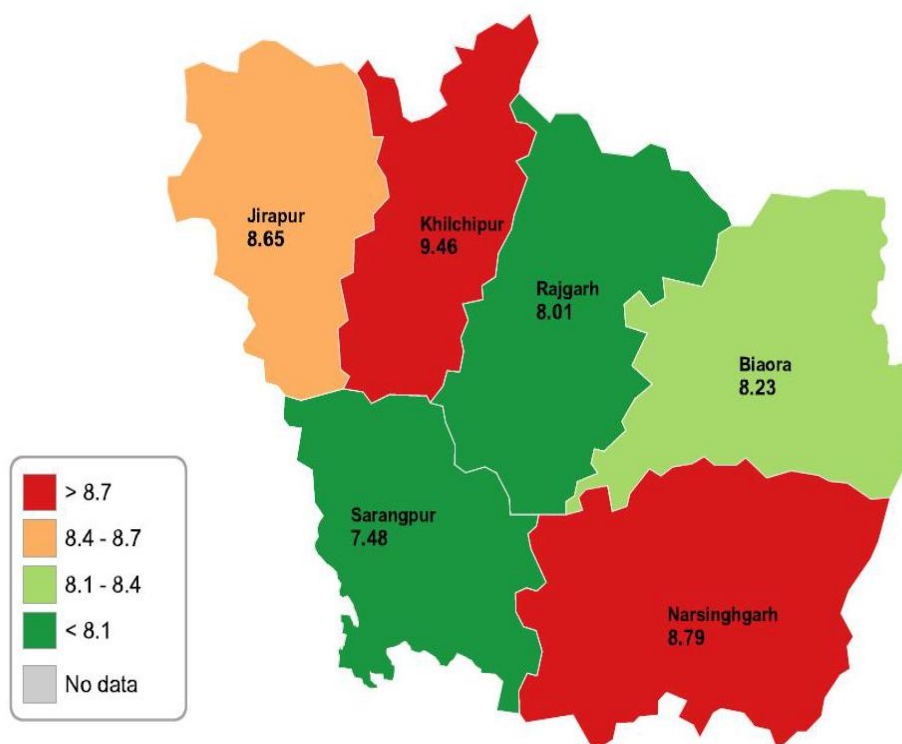
### **Age wise Strategies for Enrolment of Never Enrolled Children**

<b>Age in years</b>	<b>Enrolment Strategy</b>
3-5	In Anganwadi
5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In Anganwadi</li><li>• In habitations where Anganwadi Centres are not available, these children will be enrolled in Class 1 of Primary School.</li></ul>
6-8	In a Primary School in Class 1
8-14	Rural habitations having less than 10 Out of School Children: In Residential STRs.
8-14	Rural habitations having more than 10 but less than 40 Out of School Children in non tribal areas and more than 10 Out of School children in tribal areas in Non Residential STRS

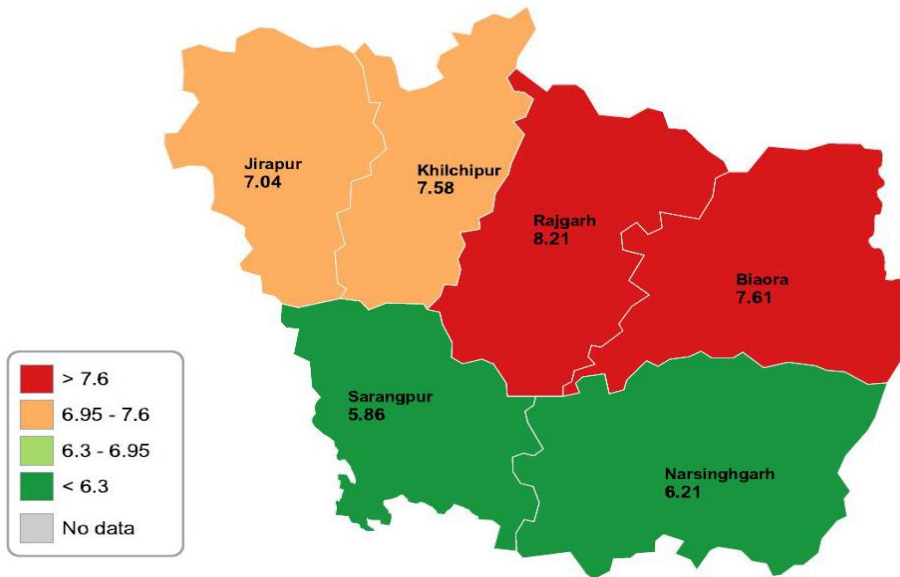
Age in years	Enrolment Strategy
6-14	Residential Schools for OOSC under these four categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6-14 age groups OOSC.</li> <li>• Children not having schools in their neighborhood.</li> <li>• Orphan or street children.</li> <li>• Children without adult protection.</li> </ul>

### Age wise Strategies for Enrolment of Drop Out Children

#### Drop out at Primary Level



### Drop out at Upper Primary Level



Age in years	Enrolment Strategy
<b>Primary Dropouts</b>	
6-8	In a Primary School in the Class of dropping out
8-14	Children of rural habitations having less than 10 Out of School Children: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children dropped out in the last 2 years from a primary class will be enrolled back into the same class</li> <li>Children dropped out more than 2 years back will be enrolled in a Residential Bridge Course/ Hostel/ Ashram Shalas.</li> </ul>
8-14	Children of rural habitations having more than 10 Out of School Children: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children dropped out in the last 2 years from a primary class will be enrolled back into the same class</li> <li>Children dropped out more than 2 years back will be enrolled in a Non Residential STRs.</li> </ul>
<b>Upper Primary Dropouts</b>	
8-14	Drop out girls: Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya or Girls Hostel
8-14	Urban deprived children including working children: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children dropped out in the last 2 years from a primary class will be enrolled back into the same class</li> <li>Children dropped out more than 2 years back will be enrolled in a Residential STRs.</li> </ul>

## **Proposal for 2018-19 :**

**2. Residential STRs for 12 Month:** One Residential Bridge Course which will run for 12 months are also proposed to be started. These residential centers will be for the location where out of school children in school-less habitation, which can not be served by a regular school on account of small population, difficult geographical terrain, dense forest etc. Priority should be given to redeploying public buildings and refurbishing unused old buildings to serve as residential facilities. They will also have full residential facility with spatially trained volunteers. They will be using the same bridging metrology and mainstreams these children within period of 9 month.

**5. Non-Residential STRs for 12 Month:-** Non-Residential STRs of 9 months are also proposed to be started for dropout children. These centers will be started along with existing schools. A volunteer will be appointed for teaching purpose. After acquiring necessary competencies child will be enrolled in age appropriate classes.

## **Proposal for 2018-19:-**

### **Residential Schools for OOSC:**

Under these intervention children belongs to following four categories will be enrolled. The residential school will be opened at block level where DISE data indicate availability of additional room. This room will be further extended for hostel purpose.

- 6-14 age groups OOSC.
- Children not having schools in their neighborhood.
- Orphan or street children.
- Children without adult protection

## **6. KGVB & GIRLS HOSHEL:**

- Seat in all 6 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas having 700 seats will be continued.
- Girls Hostel 3 units, will be continued with 350 seats.

## **7. CWSN HOSTEL :**

One hostel for Children with Special Needs is currently functional at district headquarter. This is for multiple disabilities. It is proposed that Children with Special Needs started in 2017-18 it will also be continued and it will be increased from 50 seater to 100 seater hostel.

### **Increasing Attendance –**

The efforts to improve achievements largely depend on the attendance of children in school. Low in regular attendance has been a meager area of concern. It has been found during monitoring that attendance at primary level has been form 60 to 70 % and in upper primary levels 70 to 75 %. Monitoring has been a meager tool for improvement. Improve monitoring of attendance. Involvement of teachers and student though Pratibha Parva Programme having time bound and monthly assessment is likely to improve attendance. Similarly teachers' orientation to words pushes out factors and child center learning mythology like in ABL will improve both attendance and retention. It is expected that at least 5% improvement will be achieve in attendance and retention level.

Enrollment of children in cultural activities and improvement in communication in class room practices will also be a factor in improvement and retention.



**Repetition, Transition and Completion** –Details of the strategies have been given earlier. A part from that efforts under Dakshata Samverdhan, Activity based learning, Active learning mythology, Inactive Radio Instruction programme ect. It will also help in improving in non repetition, Transition and Completion. They have been dealt with in detail in following chapters.

**Role of SMC** –With a view to providing direct role to the parents and guardians of the children in management of the school the Right to Education Act, 2009 envisages constitution of School Management Committees (SMCs) in all the Government and local authority schools .The elected representatives of the local authority have also been made members of the Committee.In the district SMCs have been constituted in all government schools. These Committees have been given the following responsibility:-

- i. Monitor working of the schools
- ii. Prepare school development plan
- iii. Communicate in simple and creative ways to the population in the limit of neighbourhood of the school, the rights of the child as enunciated in the Act; as also the duties of the State Government, local authority, school, parent and guardian
- iv. Monitor that teachers are not burdened with non academic duties other than those specified under the Act
- v. Ensure the enrolment and continued attendance of all the children from the limit of neighbourhood in the school;
- vi. Monitor the maintenance of the norms and standards prescribed in the Schedule of the Act;
- vii. Bring to the notice of the local authority any deviation from the rights of the child, in particular mental and physical harassment of children, denial of

- admission, and timely provision of free entitlements as per section 3(2);
- viii. Monitor the identification and enrolment of, and facilities for learning of disabled children and ensure completion of their elementary education;
  - ix. Monitor the implementation of the mid-day meal in the school;
  - x. Prepare an annual account of receipts and expenditure of the school;
  - xi. Monitor regularity and punctuality of the teachers of the school.

### **Plan of Action for 2018-19-**

The year 2018-19 will be year of empowerment for the members of the SMCs. Training shall be organised for giving orientation to the SMCs in a large scale during the year.

The District has 1922 primary schools with 18- member SMCs. The 14 member SMCs have been constituted in 742 upper primary schools in the district. Thus there are 445641 SMC members that are to be sensitised through the training. It has been decided to award the better performing SMCs. This award will be given at the block level. This will promote healthy competition among the SMCs.

### **Regular Opening of Schools & Regular Attendance of Teachers –**

In the session 2018-2019 strict monitoring was done by officers of different offices including that of revenue department to ensure that all the schools open in time and all the teachers regularly attend classes. A new innovative mode of SMS was developed by NIC and LokSewa personnel under the guidance of collector an SMS sent to monitoring persons like CAC, Principal, Field staff of other department just 30 minutes of school time, the results were overwhelming. This process will be continued in the session 2018-19 also. The teachers who do not come to school on time or are absent were punished. The number of such teachers went on reducing gradually. It is expected to bring this to zero this year.

**Making schools attractive –** The grants like Repair, Contingency, BALA, IED and Teachers Grant were used to paint the school colorfully and decorate the school with attractive charts, Posters and Modules were displayed to make the school building look attractive the same will be continued in year 19-20.

- Plantation in School campus.
- Culctural Activities in school campus with local community participation.
- Cummunication skill will be developed with the help of local dialect.
- Constitution of Bal Cabinet and regular Bal sabhas on every Saturdays.

### **Distribution of Grants for Improving School Environment –**

A School Grant worth Rs 5000 per school per annum is distributed to all Government Primary and 7000 to Upper Primary Schools.

A Teacher Grant worth Rs. 500 per teacher per annum is distributed to all teachers teaching in Government Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools.

A Maintenance grant worth Rs 5000 less then 3 room and 7500 more then 3 room per school per annum is given to all Government Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools.

This amount was given in the account of Shala Shiksha Kosh. The decision to use the funds is taken by the SMC in consultation with the teachers. SMC members have been trained for the proper use of these grants.

### **Innovation HEAD START AND SMART CLASS**



## **Technology Enabled Learning-**

In order to improve the quality of teaching-learning processes in schools, a computer enabled education program– (Headstart) has been implemented in the district. The main objective of this programme is to support students and teachers in the transaction of identified hard spots related to school subjects at elementary school level.

As on 31.03.2018, the district is running 24 Headstart centres. The district is in the process of establishing 28 Smart classrooms. This facility shall enable students to get quality lectures and lessons from the State level. The select school faculty shall also be able to contribute their expertise for the students. The availability of a LED TV, UPS and a Laptop shall provide a platform to teachers and students to develop their own lessons and presentations. (List enclose in Annexure).

During the year 2014-15 28 HMs and BACs were trained in the pedagogy and technology of Headstart. The training was held at BRCC office Rajgarh. These participants were trained in the basics of computers, operating system management of HS lab and use of Internet for education. Besides, the teachers were also oriented on the use of education portal.. The district has benefited 6684 school students and teachers in IT related areas.

### **Planning and Strengthening for HeadStart Center / Smart Class**

- 1. Best Uses of Center** - Include any digital technology used to enhance, supplement, or replace a traditional educational curriculum. As computers have become more accessible, inexpensive, and powerful, the demand for this technology has increased, leading to more frequent use of computer resources

within classes in solve of hard spot of subject. This basic point to be as follows

-

- Functional all equipment in the HeadStart Room.
- Basic Facility like Digital Lessons, Electric and Trained Teachers are available.
- Lesson available according curriculum Support.
- Co-relation with school class time table
- Capacity development in computer based education
- Develop capacity of children who struggle to express themselves through the written word, to insert music, graphics, video, and photos to self creation.

2. **Physical Verification of Centers**-Ones a year during March -April Physical verification are needed to all headstart center to verify to well-functioning of centers. District Programmer, APC (Academic) and Block MIS Coordinator to create physical verification plan and share with Block and Head Starts centers. Also receive feedback about Hardware and Class room with Teacher and Students. Verification is based on these points -

- How to improved / Function Center Capacity
- Need to Shift Another place
- Need Merge to Another Headstart Center to uses of equipment
- Replacement old Lesson CD with New.
- Environment of Class room

3. **Monitoring of Center** - Block level staff regularly monitors all head starts center and smart classes and Solve problem with discusses of respected person as possible as. DPC, Programmer and Block MIS Coordinator are also monitored regular to classes.

**1. Capacity building of Teachers:**

During the year 2017-18, at least two teachers from each Headstart Centre and two teachers from each virtual classroom school together with one BAC (in-charge of Headstart/TEL in the block) shall be trained in the use of technology for classroom teaching. Refresher training courses shall be organized for teachers as per district's requirements.

For the year 2017-18, minimum two days training proposed for all SSA monitors (APC, BRCC, BAC and CAC) at DIET level.

## **2. Provision for Additional Smart classrooms with SWAN connectivity:**

The Upper Primary schools shall be provided **Smart classrooms** with VC facilities using SWAN network. Based on the availability of physical infrastructure, 4324 students in the school, safety and as per guidelines from RSK, the district shall add new technologies for schools.

4. **Physical Verification of Centers**-Ones a year during March -April Physical verification are needed to all headstart center to verify to well-functioning of centers. District Programmer, APC (Academic) and Block MIS Coordinator to create physical verification plan and share with Block and Head Starts centers. Also receive feedback about Hardware and Class room with Teacher and Students. Verification is based on these points -

- How to improved / Function Center Capacity
- Need to Shift Another place
- Need Merge to Another Headstart Center to uses of equipment
- Replacement old Lesson CD with New.
- Environment of Class room

5. **Monitoring of Center** - Block level staff regularly monitors all head starts center and smart classes and Solve problem with discusses of respected person

as possible as. DPC, Programmer and Block MIS Coordinator are also monitored regular to classes.

## **6. Proposal for New Smart Class at Upper Primary School-**



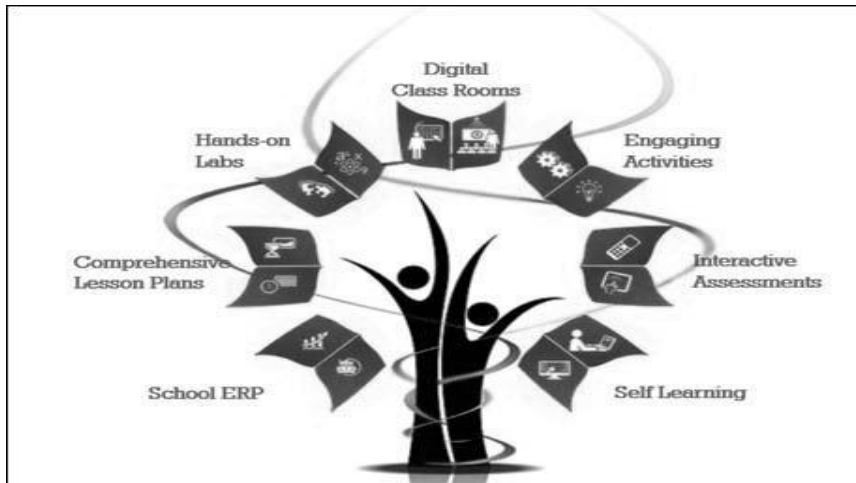
There are 18 newSmart classrooms proposed at Upper Primary School having JSK level composite schools with SWAN connectivity. The availability of a LED TV, UPS and a Laptop shall provide a platform to teachers and students to develop their own lessons and presentations. (List enclose in Annexure).

## **7. Development and Dissemination of Digital Content:**

The district shall organize ICT quizzes and digital content development competitions for students and teachers. These shall be organized firstly at block level and then at district level. The winning digital content shall be replicated and distributed to all district Headstart schools. Digital content to be made available by RSK shall also be made available to concerned schools.

## **8. Knowledge hub -Convert head starts/smart class center as a knowledge hub for create interest to child-**

- Create Library corner
- Display Student Self creation
- Digital Lesson
- Daily news / current affairs Display in Board



### **Benefits For Teachers:-**

- Can improve Quality during his Teaching
- Effective Teaching
- Teacher should not need to prepare same lesson again and again
- Material developed by expert teacher will increase teachers efficiency
- Student belonging to weaker and disable group can learn easily
- It will help to transit different concept with the help of TLM
- Distance education and vedio conferencing will success this program with more possibility
- Free Periods can be used by teacher as well as children for self learning



### **Benefits For Children:-**

- Audio video material will help to study and understand difficult concepts
- In absent of teacher student can get time to learn by technology
- It will promote self learning tendency
- Operation of television and laptop is much easy for children
- Learning with Play
- After evaluation weaker student can be identified and extra classes for such weaker student can be arranged
- .Present Status of Head Start Centers-

S.No.	Block/ Municipal Area	No. of Govt. UP Schools	Schools covered under CAL	No. of Children covered	No. of teachers trained on CAL	No. of New Schools to be covered this year	No. of Children to be covered	No. of teachers to be trained on CAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Biaora	122	2	413	11	0	0	2
2	Khilchipur	106	4	581	6	0	0	4
3	Narsingarh	161	2	324	8	0	0	2
4	Rajgarh	136	8	874	9	0	0	8
5	Sarangpur	121	3	801	7	0	0	3
6	Zeerapur	97	5	659	9	0	0	5
<b>Total-</b>		<b>743</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3652</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>

## Present Status of Smart Class-

S.No.	Block/ Municipal Area	No. of Govt. UP Schools	Schools covered under Smart Class	No. of Children covered	No. of teachers trained Smart Class 2017-18	No. of teachers to be trained on CAL in 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biaora	122	3	156	6	6
2	Khilchipur	106	6	159	12	12
3	Narsingarh	161	4	52	8	8
4	Rajgarh	136	6	158	12	12
5	Sarangpur	121	5	154	10	10
6	Zeerapur	97	4	54	8	8
<b>Total-</b>		<b>743</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1534</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>

## Budget Requirement for TEL 2018-19

Existing Headstart and Smart Class schools shall be provided required funds to run the centres smoothly.

Sn	Head	CAL Schools	Estimated Unit Cost in Rs. per annum	Total Amount in Rs.
A	B	C	D	E = C x D
1	Contingency to CAL Schools (Headstart and Smart Class)	24+28=52	25,000/-	1300000/-
2	Insurance of Equipments	24+28=52	5000/-	260000/-
3	AMC of 2009-10 Hardware	24	8000/-	192000/-
	Batteries of 2009-10 UPS	24	12000/-	288000/-
5	Total Recurring	-	-	
6	Total Non-Recurring	-	-	
	<b>Grand Total</b>		-	<b>2040000/-</b>

## **Innovation of Rajgarh District**

Innovation done by the district Rajgarh

- All the headstart centers available nonfunctional computer made functional at first.
- All the teachers of headstart and Smart class schools provide two day orientation training programme at DIETI level.
- Prepare digital contents with the help of MIS coordinator and selected subject expert teachers and concern smart class teachers specially Class-6, Class-7, Class-8 Subject-Maths, Science and English.
- Continues follow-up and provide guild line All the activity by the district and made training programme of MIS Coordinators and Teachers.
- Provide all the digital contents to all the headstart and Smart class and make a copy of DVD and Pen drive also.
- All the MIS Coordinator monitor 2 schools per week and reported at prescribed format.
- All the programs monitored by the Collector, CEO ZP and DPC also.

**“MAA BETI MELA”- An initiative of SSA to highlight the talent of girls and encouraging Girl child's education in society.**



- Creative Cultural Program were arranged for Girls and their mothers.
- Exhibition related to Government Scheme for girls and women were Arranged by Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan in Coordination with 07 other Departments
- Various Competition were organized to enhance the Hidden Talent And Art in Girls and awarded publicly to encourage



- Explaining the importance of daughter's education to mothers. Mother's daughter both glorified by demonstrating the talent of daughters in front of mother
- Mothers Participating in Maa beti Bela with Motivate other Mothers in Village to Encourage Girls education
- Health check up of mothers and girls, counseling on issues related to health and Hygiene

- Opportunity to know the Legal Rights of Women and Girl Child



## TLM MELA

### Innovative initiative of SSA

In the month of January as Innovative Event TLM Mela was organized in district Rajgarh as an educational innovation



After the Follow up of Shala Siddhi And Pratibha Parv TLM Mela Was Organised at District, Block and Cluster Level . While the teachers got the chance to show versatility also Strengthened the concept to Simplify the same difficult questions . Objectives/Outcomes

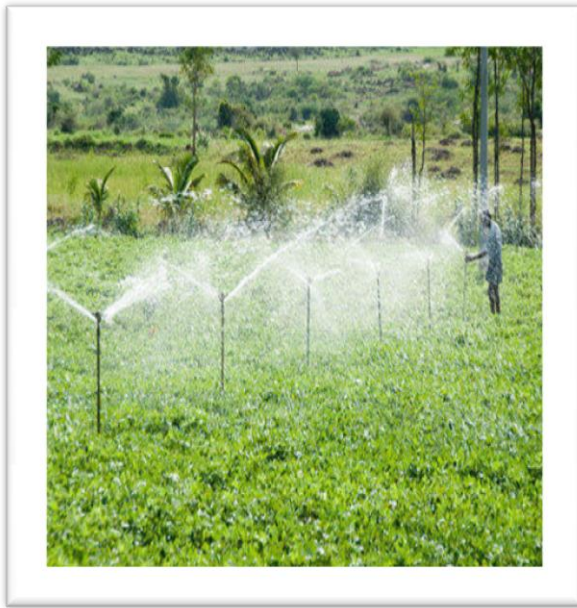
- Teacher can make teaching of their subject effective and interesting
- To create Simple atmosphere in class and Learning by doing
- Success in creating a proper mental reflection in children
- Students will be encouraged to learn self-learning
- Students can learn in game play so that the tendency of rote is reduced
- With The help of TLM Teaching must be based on psychology so that Learned knowledge is permanent.

# AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED

## AGRICULTURE



## IRRIGATION



## ANIMAL HUSBANDY



## HORTICULTURE





# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Indicators	Weight in Agriculture Index	Weight in Overall Composite index	Current Status
<b>Water Positive investments and Employment</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	
1 (a) Percentage of net sown area under micro-irrigation	17.5	3.5	5.31
1 (b)Percentage increase in water bodies rejuvenated under MGNREGA	12.5	2.5	-
Crop Insurance- Percentage of net sown area under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)	15	3	85.49%
<b>Increase in Critical Inputs usage and supply</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	
3 (a)Percentage increase in agricultural credit	7.5	1.5	38.75%
3 (b) Certified quality seed distribution	7.5	1.5	19.20%
3 (c) Increase in Fertilizer use	2.5	0.5	5.27%
Number of Transactions in District mandi linked to eNAM	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	51.63%
Percentage change in Price Realization (defined as the difference between Farm Harvest Price (FHP) and Minimum Support Price (MSP))	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	12.03%
Percentage share of high value crops to total sown area in district	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	2.25%
Agricultural productivity of Rice and Wheat	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	22.58%

Percentage of animals vaccinated	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	73.09%
Artificial Insemination coverage	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	69.50%
Number of Soil Health Cards distributed in II Cycle as compared to I cycle	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	26.19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20%</b>	

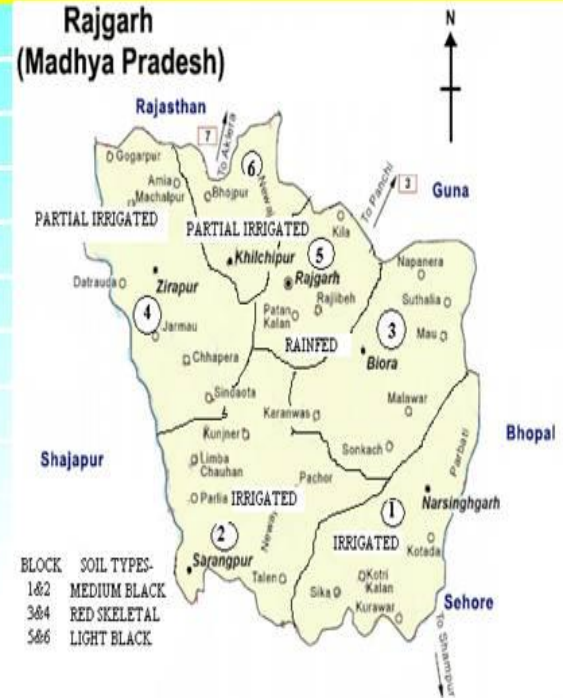
# Agriculture



## District Profile

### DISTRICT PROFILE OF RAJGARH

Land Use Pattern	Area (ha)	Percentage
Geographical area	616109	100
Forest Area	17627	2.86
Total fallow land	27212	4.42
Cultivated Area	439102	71.27
Net Sown Area	407002	58.92
Cropping Intensity	-	168
Kharif area	407002	66.85
Rabi area	331140	41.73
Zaid	500	0.06
Fully Irrigated area	52014	12
Semi irrigated area	293886	67
Rainfed area	93202	-



SOIL TYPES	Area (000ha)	%	Land Holding Pattern		
			Type of Farmer	No. of Farmer	Holding %
Gravel Mixed	178960	29.38	Marginal < 1ha	95850	35.82
Shallow Black	101820	16.72	Small 1-2 ha	70135	26.21
Medium to Deep Black	328250	53.90	Medium 2 ha	55123	20.60
			Large > 10 ha	46479	17.37
			<b>Total</b>	<b>267587</b>	<b>100</b>

**Main focus areas which need to be worked upon for the transformation of District by 2022:**

S. No.	Sector identification on the basis of strength	Opportunity	Current status	Quantifiable targets for 2018-19	Projected availability of resources from different sources	Broad Strategy envisaged
1.	Seed Replacement	Irrigation project: Mohanpura Kundaliya	29%	32%	Subsidised seed distribution under Govt. schemes, of N.S.C., KRIBHCO, SEED SOCIETIES, S.S.C.GOV.T. FARM, KVK, S.A.U.	Field Demonstration, on/off campus tour & trainings, field visit, Mela Sangosthi.
2.	Seed Production	Seed producing societies, M.P Seed corporation, Seed Producing Co.& Govt. farm and private	25775 Qtl. Seed production in the district yearly (Kharif and Rabi season)	27000 QTLS.	30000 QTLS. NSC, KRIBHK and other seed production agencies.	Encouragement to new seed producing agency.
3.	Summer crops	Availability of water for irrigation in Rabi season	575 Ha.	875 Ha.	900	950
4.	Crop diversification	Encouraging Maize crop	Maize area 63921 Ha.	7000 Ha.	Govt. schemes and use of	Market availability

	ion	production instead of Soyabean crop			Hybrid Maize seeds	y to the produces
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**Sectors identified on the basis of most severe challenges**

S. No.	Sector identified on the basis of most severe challenges	Current status	Quantifiable targets for 2022	Projected availability of resources from different sources	Broad Strategy envisaged
	Organic farming	12120 Ha	18000Ha	Compost pits, wormi compost, nadep	Awareness campaign for organic farming
2.	Gravel Mixed and undulating land	178960 Ha.(29%)	Increase in drip and sprinkler targets through offline process	Agriculture, Horticulture, Irrigation and Panchayat	Strengthening of Water resources.
3.	Cropping Pattern	1. Mostly using traditional methods of cropping. 2. In kharif season soyabean crop area is near about 70%	Use of modern agriculture technology like ridge and furrow, Raised bed planting, use of seed drill. 2. Atleast 50% soyabean crop area must be replaced with other suitable crops like maize, Jowar, til, etc	Private and custom hiring centres.	Increase of subsidy to promote the use of modern agriculture equipment and machineries. 2. Farmers training.
4.	Value addition plant of agriculture produce at Panchayat Level	NIL	Value addition centre per block level(Total 12 value addition centre)	Cooperative, Mandi, Panchayat and Self Help groups	Tour and Training Awareness and campaign

## Quarterly/Annual Targets for Transformation

S.no	KPI	Norm best in state/ nation	Shortfall	Annual Target			
				18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22
1	Soil Health card	136812	80955	150000	150000	150000	150000
2	Fertilizer ConsumptionMT	156525	15980	199525	216005	233438	240000
3	Certified Seed(Qt)	143480	40571	102610	126620	150130	150200
4	Seed Replacement(SRR)	29%	4%	32%	35%	38%	39%

## Availability of Financial Resources

S. No.	Scheme/ Budget	Year (2015-16)		Year (2016-17)		Year (2017-18)	
		Allott.	Exp.	Allott.	Exp.	Allott.	Exp.
1	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture(NMSA) (7497)	2.69	2.69	16.95	16.95	36.46	22.12
2	On Farm Water Management(7498)	0.00	0.00	15.54	15.54	127.38	23.61
3	PradhanMantri Krishi Sichai Yojna (PMKSY)	0.00	0.00	0	0	25.8	1.3
4	National Food Security Mission (NFSM Ag. Mechanization) (7501)	274.77	274.77	231.25	231.25	598.68	280.35
5	Beejgram (9185) / (7494)	36.50	36.50	72.1	72.1	52.93	40.24
6	Soil Health card (1229)	8.17	8.17	52.94	52.94	55.76	54.75
7	National Mission on Oilseed and Oil Palm (NMOOP) (7500)	110.19	110.19	115.91	115.91	96.59	83.26
8	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (5626)	190.24	190.24	148.75	148.75	73.45	54.02
9	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (Agricultue Mechanization) (5626)	13.97	13.97	74.69	74.69	35.86	12.79

### Central Sector Schemes

S. No.	Scheme/ Budget	Year (2015-16)		Year (2016-17)		Year (2017-18)	
		Allott.	Exp.	Allott.	Exp.	Allott.	Exp.
10	Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (7450)	17.19	17.19	87.12	87.12	41.79	33.31
12	National Food Security Mission (NFSM Ag. Mechanization) (7501)	0.00	0.00	17.95	17.95	26.5	8.09
13	National Mission on Oilseed and Oil Palm (NMOOP) Ag. Mechanization (7500)	0.00	0.00	7.6	7.6	0	0
	Total	653.72	653.72	840.8	840.8	1171.2	613.8

### State Sector Schemes:

s.no	Scheme	Year (2015-16)		Year (2016-17)		Year (2017-18)	
		Allott.	Exp.	Allott.	Exp.	Allott.	Exp.
1	Sprinkler Top-Up (5647)	51.53	51.53	31.69	31.69	70	8.07
2	Minor Irrigation (M.I.) (6670)	0.00	0.00	17.76	17.76	23.36	0.36
3	Bio-Gas (6410)	4.53	4.53	6.31	6.31	6.3	3.38
4	Extension (894)	2.34	2.34	1.79	1.79	1.4	1.35
5	MPWA (5361)	9.04	9.04	8.74	8.74	9.16	2.94
6	C.M. Khet Tirth Yojna (7438)	15.40	15.40	33.24	33.24	74.95	18.94
7	Information Technology (I.T.) (8808)	2.39	2.39	2.03	2.03	2.55	2.54



8	Tube Well (2791)	4.00	4.00	4.4	4.4	5.2	0.15
9	Surajdhara (5081)	58.04	58.04	67.62	67.62	76.29	66.89
10	Annapurna (8769)	78.43	78.43	91.02	91.02	98.49	93.77
11	Krishi Yantra Top-Up (5647)	10.77	10.77	76.42	72.68	25.52	16.18
	Total	236.47	236.47	341.02	337.28	393.22	214.57

**Mapping of Outcomes with Schemes and available financial resources**

Sectors/Schemes identified for Convergence	Opportunity	Challenges	Broad strategy envisaged
Bio-Gas Plant construction	In Rajgarh district specially in Rajgarh, Khilachipur and Zeerapur Block domestic animals are in abundance and cow dung available easily.	Most farmers are poor. And not ready to construct the biogas plant.	Subsidy must be increased. 50 % Subsidy should be released during construction and rest subsidy should be released after construction. Percentage of subsidy must be increased.
Micro Irrigation System	Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation are useful for gravel and slopped field.	Due to on line registration farmers of remote area are not getting benefit from the scheme.	Scheme should be simple so that farmers can get benefit of the subsidy.
Certified seed distribution	Farmers are aware to use certified high yielding seeds.	Seed subsidy is being transferred through D.B.T.	Seed subsidy must be given through in kind at the purchasing time.

## Measures for making development a mass movement

- Dissemination of advanced agriculture technical knowledge to the farmers and feed back of field problems to the scientist.
- Awareness about new high yielding varieties of crops suitable for the area.
- Promotion of departmental schemes and innovative technical knowledge by organizing farmer training/ exhibition / krishi mela and motivation for innovation and organic farming.
- Organization of cluster demonstration.

### **General Remarks**

Suggestions that would help the district in realising its vision by 2022:

1. Village level documentation of year-wise progress.
2. Panchayat level record keeping of production and productivity.
3. Appropriate use of irrigation water.
4. Balanced use of fertilizer and nutrients.
5. Crop insurance.
6. Best Use of agriculture credit loan to enhance crop production.
7. Establishment of Value addition units.
8. Promotion of Organic farming.
9. Establishment of Panchayat level subsidized diesel Go-Down Storages.
10. Bio-Gas plant- Cent percent subsidised bio gas plant facility should be availed to the farmers.

# IRRIGATION



## Major Project (Salient Features)

S.N.	Particular	Mohanpura Project	Kundaliya Project	Parbati Project
1	Tehshil	Rajgarh	Zeerapur	Narsingharh
2	River	Nevag	Kalishind	Parbati
3	Latitude/Longitude	23°57'54" N / 76°46'37" E	23°55'41" N / 76°18'15" E	23°37'49" N / 77°08'21" E
4	Catchment area	3825 Sq.km	4925 Sq.km	3302 Sq.km
5	FTL	398 m	400 m	448 m
6	Crest level	386 m	388 m	433 m
7	Height of Dam	48.05 m	44.50 m	22.70 m
8	Length of Dam	2700 m	3045 m	1350 m
9	No. of Gats	17	11	22
10	Gross Storage	616.27 mcm	582.75 mcm	171.47 mcm
11	Live Storage	572.96 mcm	552.75 mcm	162.21 mcm
12	Submergence Area	7056.72 Ha.	7476 Ha.	3719.13 Ha.
13	Area to be Irrigate	125000 Ha.	125000 Ha.	48663 Ha.
14	Water for Industry	5 mcm	15 mcm	5 mcm
15	Water for Dranking	5 mcm	10mcm	5mcm

### 1.) MOHANPURA DAM:



Mohanpura Dam is one of the major fostering projects of Rajgarh. It is one of the biggest projects of Rajgarh, having catchment area of 3825 sq.km with gross water storage of 616.27 mcm and live storage capacity of 572.96 mcm .The dam has 17 radial gates. The entire project costs around 3866.34 crore. This projects is going to solve the biggest problem of Rajgarh i.e. shortage of water, as it is going to provide water to more than 500 villages, with drinking water, industrial 5.00, drinking water 5.00 . The gross irrigational area is 1,81,000 hectares.

This project aims at providing water to each and every household which it can cover. Through “Nal Jal Yojana” the administration has planned to provide water to every house by giving tap connection, direct water will be supplied and a major problem of fetching water from distant places will be solved.

Apart from this Mohanpura dam is also turning as a recreational spot, which will be a tourist attraction, therefore this project is boosting the overall economy of the district.

### **KUNDALIYA DAM:**



**Salient Features :**

Kundaliya dam is another big project of Rajgarh. It is built on river Kalisindh, Sirpoi village in Zirapur block. The dam has catchment area of 4925.00 sq. km. with a total storage capacity is 582.75mcm, where 552.75 mcm is live water storage. Kundaliya Dam is another savior project which will be providing 497.75 mcm water for irrigational use. Zirapur block of Rajgarh falls in the driest area and has the most unfertile land of the district. Launching of this project would boost up the economy of Rajgarh. Lands which are currently barren and infertile to grow anything because of lack of water for irrigation, will be put to agricultural use again and would provide good yield resulting in better income for the farmers.

Apart from agriculture, there are various schemes which face a threat due to lack of water, majorly the Sanitation schemes. Even after constructing toilets, people are not able to use them because they have to fetch water from very far places, which a tough task, resulting they prefer to defecate in open, which leads to diseases.

So the coming of Mohanpura and Kundaliya dam will solve the huge crisis of water. And an overall prosperity is expected in the coming few years.

# Horticulture



## **Introduction :-**

The total area of the district is 616109 ha. In which total agrarian land is 439112 hectares, the total area of horticultural crops in the year 2016-17 is 100022 hectares. Which is 22.77 percent of the total agriculture sector. The average rainfall in the district is 1100.07 millimeter. The main source of irrigation in the district is Openwell, Tube-well and Parvati, Nevaj and Kali Sindh rivers are prominent. In the main horticultural crops of the district, crops like oranges, guava, mangoes, coriander, potato, onions, garlic, cauliflower, cabbage, merygold and Noranga are the major crops. In the district, there are four development blocks of Biaora, Narsingharh, Jirapur and Sarangpur in terms of area of horticultural crops where there is an abundance of production of horticultural crops fruits, Spices and vegetables. Area and cultivation of horticultural crops of the district is as follows :-

S.No.	Name of Crops	Area in Hectare	Production (M.T.)
1	Fruits	21194.0	268534.0
2	Vegetables	15739.0	272401.0
3	Spices	62436.0	113667.0
4	Flowers	371.0	418.0
5	Medicines	282.0	1163.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100022.0</b>	<b>656184.0</b>



**Orange Crop**



**Onion Crop**





**Corriander Crop**



**Marigold**



**Medicinal Crop Kalmegh**

The information about developmental activities operated by the Department of Horticulture is as follows: -

### **A State-funded schemes: --**

#### **1. Fruit Plant New Plantation Scheme :-**

Based on the availability of land, climate and irrigation facility of the districts, this scheme is operated in all the development blocks of the district. In the scheme 40% of the unit cost to farmers for payment of fruit seedlings with drip of orange, coconut, high and high concentration is payable in the ratio of 60:20:20 in three years. Under the scheme, each farmer is given subsidy on fruit plantation till 0.25 to 4.00 hectare. In the year 2016-17, the total area of orange crop of the district is 15590.0 hectare. In the year 2017-18, under the said scheme 385 Farmers have been benefitted in 358.75 hectare.



#### **2. Vegetable area extension plan**

Under the Vegetable Area Extension Scheme, 50 percent of the unit cost for hybrid vegetable crop, maximum up to Rs.10000 / - per hectare for crops of seed and tubercle of vegetable like potato, maximum allowance for Arabic 30,000 / ha per hectare There is a provision. A farmer can be given benefit from 0.25 hectare to 2 hectare in the scheme. Up to year 2017-18, 2335 farmers of the districts have been benefitted in 820.5 hectare area under the said scheme.



### **3. Spice area extension scheme**

Under the Masala area Extension scheme, 50 percent of the unit cost for cultivating advanced / hybrid masala crop for farmers, maximum varieties for seed crop, 10000 / ha and root crops like turmeric, ginger There is a provision of granting maximum allowance of 50,000 / ha for garlic. A farmer can be given benefit from 0.25 hectare to 2 hectare in the scheme. Up to year 2017-18, 2518 farmers of the districts have been benefitted in 310.5 hectare area under the said scheme.



### **4. Farmers Training Tours Program**

Farmers are trained to travel to and outside the state in order to make the farmers aware of new techniques for cultivation of horticultural crops and its benefits.

S.No.	Component	Financial parameters
1-	Tours with farmer training in the state	Rs. 1000 / - per farmer per day (maximum 7 days)
2-	Farmers Training Tours Outside State	Rs. 1500 / - per farmer per day
3-	Out-of-State Impact; Multicultural Tours for New Technology Technology (New Elements)	Rs. 1500 / - per farmer per day



#### 4. Exhibition fair and publicity

For the purpose of spreading information about the techniques of departmental schemes and fruits, flowers, vegetable and spice crops, farmers are promoted by organizing exhibitions and seminars at district and block levels.



## **6. Kitchen Garden Scheme: -**

Under the priority of the state government, small / marginal farmers and agricultural laborers living below the poverty line, under the scheme, have a per beneficiary number based on local agricultural climate for their farming. Packages of 75 / kg vegetable seeds are distributed free of cost. In the year 2017-18, the total number of 5484 packet,s has been provided to farmers.



## **B-Centrally funded schemes**

### **1. Medicinal Mission ( Crop Area Extension scheme's)**

Under the scheme, the farmer has voluntarily given subsidy of 30 percent for the area to expand the region's favorable, medicinal and aromatic crops. There is a provision for each farmer to avail benefit from 0.25 hectare to 2 hectare for the purpose of planning. 214 farmers have been given grants in 185.0 hectare so far for white muesli, Ashwagandha and Kalamagh crops in the district.



## **2 Prime Minister's Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme**

According to the National Crop Insurance Program; Sixth guideline line, the weather based crop insurance scheme in the state is being implemented from year 2013-14.

Selected crops for insurance: -

**Kharif Season:** Orange, banana, papaya, onion, chillies, brinjal?

**Rabi Season:** Tomato, brinjal, onion, cauliflower, cabbage, green coriander garlic and mangoes.

Defined criteria in the term sheet: -

Claims are made to local farmers on deviation in low rainfall, high rainfall, bamboo rain, pest-friendly weather air, low temperature and high temperature data.

Farmer excerpt: -

The premium portion has been reduced from 6 percent to 5 percent. The remaining premium will be payable equal by the state and central government.

**1. Effects of More Temperature**

**2. Disease-friendly weather / Insect-friendly weather**

**3. Bamosom rain / excess rain / low rainfall continuously on dry days**

#### **4. Wind speed**

#### **5. Hail verdant**

Under the Prime Minister Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme in the year 2016-17, during Kharif season 181 and during Rabi season, 7722 total 7903 of the debtor and sage farmers were insured, in which the farmers of the district were provided the sum assured of Rs. 293.331 lakh to the farmers.

### **3.Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture Scheme**

#### **I- Promotional scheme for protected farming of commercial horticulture crops.**

So far in this district such scheme was operated under the National Horticulture Mission. Contents of protected farming have been included in the State Plan from the year .16-2015In this scheme, according to the designs laid down by the national committee on the use of plastics culture in the parameters set by the National Horticulture Mission and the Horticulture (NCPAH), the green house poli house, %50of the unit cost fixed for House and Shandenet House, maximum of 467/- and 355/- per

square meter with 1000sqm Construction of structures sector by 4000sqm is complete. Constructed structures of 14000sq.m area in the district are functional.



## **II-Plastic Mulching :-**

Mulching is to organize the lands around the plants with natural relics or plastic film. Plastic Mulching is the easiest way to increase yields, maintain moisture, and prevent weeds from growing. Looking at these three points, farmers' plastic Mulching are provided for 50% subsidy for horticultural crops. Under this scheme, 50% of the unit cost fixed to the farmers is Rs. 16000/- Per hectare Grant is payable in the form of material. Up to year 2017-18, 369 farmers of the districts have been benefitted in 480.0 hectare area under the said scheme



## **III- Rejuvenation of old gardens: -**

Under the scheme, farmers who have garden more than 12 years old and whose production is affecting. Or plants have been destroyed due to diseases and food elements. For their renovation, the Department has to pay 50 percent of the unit cost in the form of grant material (fertilizer, medicine, and micronutrient) of Rs 16,000.

## **4. (PMKSY) Prime Minister's Agriculture Irrigation Scheme "Per Drop More Crop" (Micro -Irrigation) Most Outstanding Schemes**

1. The purpose of the plan plan is to increase the maximum irrigated area and production and productive quality in low water.
2. Priority will be given to all the districts and crops selected under the applicable horticulture mines in all districts of the scheme.
3. Farmers are required to purchase the system directly by system makers companies registered with the Micro Irrigation Committee by bidding the



system according to their wishes. Each beneficiary can be given benefit of less than 0.4 hectare and maximum of 5.0 hectare in the plan.

There is a provision for grants-in-aid on the total cost of drip / sprinkler system to be given as grant assistance in the micro-irrigation scheme.

S.No.	Agricultural grade	Category	Provision of grant assistance in percentagesa			
			Central Share	State Share	Top-up State Share	Total
1	Small / marginal	SC/ST	33	22	10	65
2	Small / marginal	Gen.	33	22	5	60
3	Large farmer	SC/ST/Gen.	27	18	10	55

Under the said scheme, for the year 2007-08 to 2017-18, a total of 5415 farmers have been benefitted in 6364 hectare area.



## **5. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana**

### **I-Construction of Onion Storage: -**

According to the drawing-design of NHRDF Nasik under the project, there is a provision for the construction of onion store houses of 25 and 50 metric

tonnes. According to Duphma Narmas, fixed unit cost amount for 25 days 50. Grant's maximum amount of Rs 1.75 lakh is Rs. The fixed unit cost amount for 0.875 lakh and 50 diesels 3.50 lakh 50: grant maximum amount Rs. 1.75 lakh is due. The project is applicable in all the development blocks of the district. Up to year 2017-18 So far, in the district 243 onion storage house of storage capacity has been constructed 10825 M.T. for the farmers.



## **II-Vermi Compost Unit**

For the purpose of promoting organic farming, the scheme for construction of Vermi Compost Unit is being implemented on 50% subsidy for organic manure cultivation of farmer cultivating horticultural crops. Under this scheme, 50 percent of the unit cost of 100000 rupees and maximum of 50000 grants is given for the construction of 30 grams of Cotton Growers by the farmers.

In the year 2015-16, under the said scheme 15 Farmers have been benefitted for construction of 15 Unit.



# ANIMAL HUSBANDRY



**Year wise vaccination report In cattle of Rajgarh Distt.**

S.no	Year	FMD vaccinated cattle	PPR vaccinated goat	HS Vaccinated cattle	BQ cattle
1	15-16	161384	-	180000	98314
2	16-17	290770	60165	260832	210809
3	17-18	414178	90709	310901	210105

Agriculture & Allied Areas

Indicators	Weight in Agriculture Index	Weight in over All composite with Index	Source/ periodicity All Indicators to be Validated through survey
Percentage of Animals Vaccinated	7.5	1.5	The total population of Rajgarh district is 1195668. including both cattle and buffalo out of has the breedable cattle population is 403387 According to the To Improve Vaccination Percentage As per Weight in Agriculture Index We are Implementing several Vaccination Control Programs to achieve 100% vaccination in susceptible animals FMD Control Program PPR Control Program are being conducted in Rajgarh Dist. During the year 2016-17 100% Coverage vaccination for H.S. and B.Q. through which we would be achieve

Agriculture & Allied Areas

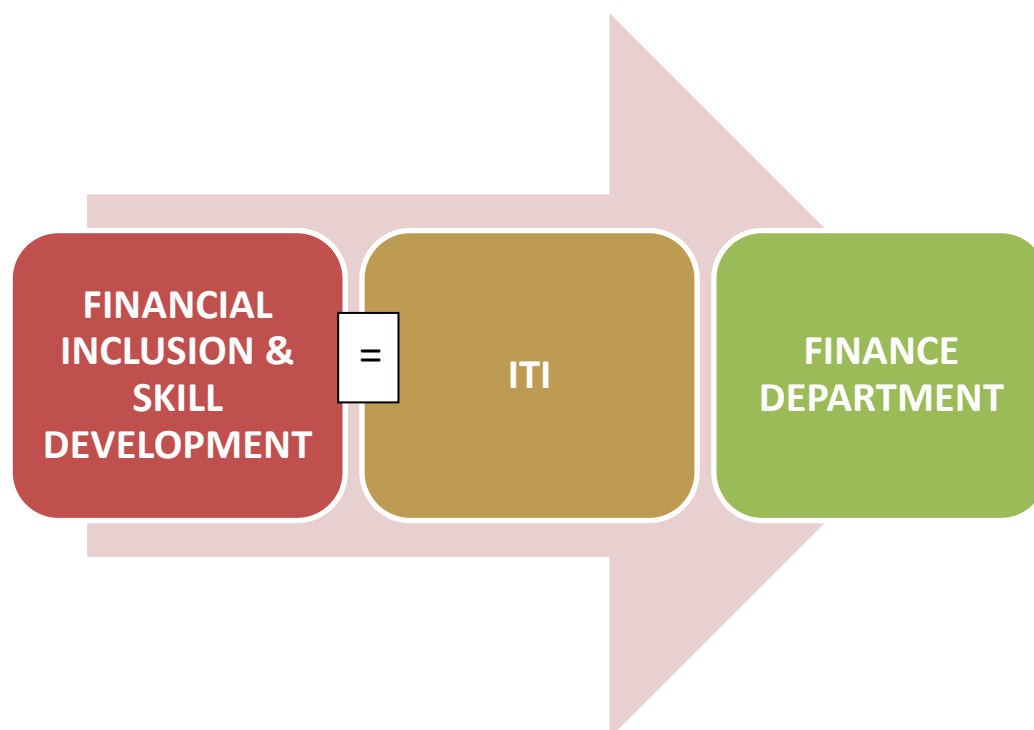
Indicators	Weight in Agriculture Index	Weight in over All composite with Index	Source/ periodicity All Indicators to be Validated through survey
Artificial Insemination coverage	5	1	<p>Presently there are 12 existing A.I. centers, run by various veterinary out line Dispensaries in Rajgarh dist. It should be increased by 100% within the period of next 4 years by increasing new 18-20 A.I. centers per year. To Achieve the target 50,000 Breedable cow and buffaloes population by conducting A.I. every year.</p> <p>Present Target of A.I. for the year 17-18 is 10000 breedable cow and buffaloes</p>
			<p>appropriate index in the forth coming 3-4 years.</p>

# Financial Inclusion & Skill Development



## Financial Inclusion and Skill Development

Indicators	Weight in Financial Inclusion Index	Weight in Overall Composite index	Current status/ Performance of district
<b>Financial Inclusion</b>			
Total Disbursement of Mudra loan (in rupees) per 1 Lakh population	20	1	400 accounts
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY): Number of Enrolments per 1 Lakh population	20	1	1768
Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY): Number of Enrolments per 1 Lakh population	20	1	10711
Atal Pension Yojana (APY): Number of Beneficiaries per 1 Lakh population	20	1	681
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5%</b>	





## Strategy for Transformation in Financial Inclusion

Indicators	Current status	Strategies
1. Total Disbursement of Mudra loan (in rupees) per 1 Lakh population	400	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mass awareness campaign</li> <li>2. Special gram sabha for financial inclusion</li> <li>3. Special recognition for panchayat representative with 100% PMJJBY.</li> <li>4. Special camps for atal pension yojana at every bank branch</li> <li>5. Bank gram panchayat coordination for aadhar seeding.</li> <li>6. Special aadhar enrolment camp at branch level</li> </ol>
2. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY): Number of Enrolments per 1 Lakh population	1768	
3. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY): Number of Enrolments per 1 Lakh population	10711	
4. Atal Pension Yojana (APY): Number of Beneficiaries per 1 Lakh population	681	
5. Percentage of accounts seeded with Aadhaar as a percentage of total banking accounts	-	

<b>CROP INSURANCE 2017-18</b>	<b>MUDRA</b>	<b>PMJJBY</b>	<b>PMSBY</b>	<b>ATAL PENSION</b>	<b>KCC</b>
Account	Account	Account	Account	Account	Account
166637	6406	28303	171375	10895	2,56,005

## Strategy for Transformation in Skill Development

Indicators	Current status	Strategies
1. No of youth certified in short term and long term training# schemes / no of youth in district in age group 15-29*	0.64%	1. Special focus on Mukhyamantri kushal vikas yojana and Kaushalya yojana 2. Special skill enrolment camp at GP level 3. Skill development and employment fair 4. IEC activities 5. Chalo ITI capmiagn 6. Special focus on DDUJKY 7. Special focus on PMKVY
2. No of certified youth employed# /No of youth trained under short term and long term training	79.06	
3. 3 Number of Apprentices completing/Total number of trainees registered on the portal	44%	
4. No of people certified under Recognition of Prior Learning# / Non formally skilled workforce **	0%	
5. Number of Vulnerable/Marginalized youth certified trained under short term and long term training( a) Women/ SC / ST/ OBC /Minorities/Differently abled - / Total Number of youth certified trained	20%	

# BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

**MPEB**



**PMGSY**



**PWD**



**SBM**



**PHE**



**PMAY-G**



## Key Performance Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicators	Weight in Basic Infrastructure Index	Weight in Overall Composite index	District Rank (performance)
1	Percentage of households with electricity connection	20	2	60.81%
2	Percentage of households with internet connection	5	0.5	15%
3	Percentage of habitations with access to all weather roads within 3 km	15	1.5	58%
4	Percentage of households with Individual Household Latrines	15	1.5	76.4%
5	Percentage of households with access to adequate quantity of potable water - 40 lpcd drinking water in rural and 135 lpcd in urban areas (within 100 meters of household or 10 meters elevation)	20	2	92%
6	Coverage/ establishment of Common Service Centres at Gram Panchayat level	5	0.5	95%
7	Number of pucca houses constructed for household who are shelter-less or having one room with kuchha wall and kuchha roof or having 2 room with kuchha wall and roof	20	2	17%
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>10%</b>	

# MPEB



## BASIC INFORMATION OF THE DISTRICT



C	ELECTRICITY	Total	Rural	Urban
C1	Households with electricity	60.81%	54.44%	96.28%
C2	Total Households in District	3,41,848	2,89,795	52,053
C3	Households with electricity as main source of lighting	2,07,895	1,57,778	50,117
C4	Households with No lighting	1,33,953	1,32,017	1,936

### Status of House Hold Electrification under Saubhagya yojna

S.no.	Name of Block	Balance no. of house hold to be Electrified As on 11.10.17	Total no. of House Hold Electrified (11.10.17 to 13.02.18)	Balance no. of house hold to be Electrified As on 13.02.18
1	Rajgarh	16342	3523	12819
2	Khilchipur	18673	4343	14330
3	Zeerapur	18415	7531	10884
4	Sarangpur	40163	4301	35862
5	Biaora	35230	4255	30975
6	Narsinghgarh	35939	6856	29083
Total Rajgarh		164762	30809	133953

## Saubhagya yojna Target

S.n o.	Name of Block	Balance no. of house hold to be Electrified	NOV. 17	DEC.17	JAN.18	FEB.18	MAR.18	APR.18	MAY18	JUN.18	JUL.18	AUG.18	SEP.18	OCT.18
1	Rajgarh	16342	981	981	981	1307	1307	2943	1307	1307	1307	1307	1307	1307
2	Khilchipur	18673	1120	1120	1120	1494	1494	3361	1494	1494	1494	1494	1494	1494
3	Zeerapur	18415	1105	1105	1105	1473	1473	3316	1473	1473	1473	1473	1473	1473
4	Sarangpur	40163	2410	2410	2410	3213	3213	7229	3213	3213	3213	3213	3213	3213
5	Biaora	35230	2114	2114	2114	2818	2818	6344	2818	2818	2818	2818	2818	2818
6	Narsingh	35939	2156	2156	2156	2875	2875	6471	2875	2875	2875	2875	2875	2875
Rajgarh		164762	9886	9886	9886	13180	13180	29664	13180	13180	13180	13180	13180	13180

## Block Wise Progress Of 100% Village Electrification Under SAUBHAGYA YOJNA

S.No.	Name Of Block	Total No. of villages in D/c	No. of villages declared with 100% Household electrified	Balance No. of villages for 100% House holds electrification
1	Rajgarh	375	54	321
2	Khilchipur	317	62	255
3	Zeerapur	215	54	161
4	Biaora	277	46	231
5	Sarangpur	187	50	137
6	Narsingharh	306	78	228
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1677</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>1333</b>





**Low hanging fruits**

Sector identified on the basis of strength of the district	Opportunity	Current Status	Quantifiable targets for 2018-19	Projected availability of resources from different sources	Broad strategy envisaged
a) Percentage of households with access to adequate quantity of potable water 40 Lpcd drinking water in rural (within 100 meter of household or 10 meters elevation)	100%	92 %.	100 %	National Drinking Programme (NRDWP) and State Rural Drinking Water Programme (SRDWP)	Drilling of Tube Well in partially covered Habitation as taken in Budget

**Sectors identified on the basis of most severe challenges  
faced in the district**

Sector identified on the basis of most severe challenges	Current status	Quantifiable targets for 2022
(a) Percentage of households with access to adequate quantity of potable water 40 Lpcd drinking water in rural (within 100 meter of household or 10 meters elevation)	92 %	100 %
(b) Percentage of households with access to adequate quantity of potable water 70 Lpcd drinking water in rural (within 100 meter of household or 10 meters elevation)	10.49 %	80%

**Note** - All Rural Habitations of District Rajgarh are covered in various surface source based group water supply schemes but except Block Narsingharh and partially of Block Biaora are (About 20% Population ) not covered in surface source based group water supply scheme due to non availability of major surface source in vicinity. This challenges to serve potable Drinking water to this population (About 20% Population ).

## Quarterly/Annual Targets for Transformation :

Key performance Indicators	Annual target			
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
(a) Percentage of households with access to adequate quantity of potable water 40 Lpcd drinking water in rural (within 100 meter of household or 10 meters elevation)	92 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
(b) Percentage of households with access to adequate quantity of potable water 70 Lpcd drinking water in rural (within 100 meter of household or 10 meters elevation)	10.49 %	20 %	50 %	80 %

### Vision for Transformation

## **MULTI VILLAGES WATER SUPPLY SCHEME**

### **Need of Project**

- **In Rajgarh region the ground water table is depleting due to over exploitation of ground water for Irrigation.**
- **The rural and Urban area is affected due to depletion of ground water.**
- **Hence villagers faces water problem everyday.**
- **The villagers does not have sustainable water supply .**
- **There is a need of sustainable water supply arrangement for rural area based on sustainable water source.**

# District Action Plan 2018-2022

**Madhya Pradesh Jal Nigam Maryadit**

**BANKPURA-KUSHALPURA MULTI VILLAGES  
WATER SUPPLY SCHEME No. of Villages- 125**

**MOHANPURA MULTI VILLAGES  
WATER SUPPLY SCHEME No. of Villages- 400**

**KUNDALIYA MULTI VILLAGES  
WATER SUPPLY SCHEME No. of Villages- 535**

**PAHADGARH MULTI VILLAGES  
WATER SUPPLY SCHEME No. of Villages- 76**

**GORAKHPURA MULTI VILLAGES  
WATER SUPPLY SCHEME No. of Villages- 163**

**1. BANKPURA-KUSHALPURA MULTI VILLAGES  
WATER SUPPLY SCHEME**

**DISTRICT – RAJGARH**

**No. of Villages- 120**

**Brief details of the project**

**BANKPURA-KUSHALPURA MULTI VILLAGES WATER SUPPLY  
SCHEME**

**DISTRICT – RAJGARH**

**Brief Detail of Project Area**

- **Estimated Cost of the Project - Rs. 130.00 Cr.**
  
- **Number of Village – 125**
- **Block Covered – Biaora**
- **Population 2011 – 97300**
- **Designed Population – 2018 - 113400  
2028 - 133050  
2038 - 155150  
2048 – 180250**
- **Per Capita Supply - 70 Liter per capita per day (lpcd)**

## **2. KUNDALIYA MULTI VILLAGES**

**WATER SUPPLY SCHEME - No. of Villages- 535**

### **KUNDALIYA MULTI VILLAGES WATER SUPPLY SCHEME**

**DISTRICT – RAJGARH**

## **Brief Detail of Project Area**

- **Estimated Cost of the Project - Rs. 709.00 Cr.**
  
- **Number of Village – 535**
- **Block Covered – Khilchipur, Zirapur & Sarangpur**
- **Population 2011 – 465225**
- **Designed Population – 2017 - 513270**  
**2027 - 605940**  
**2037 - 717140**  
**2047 – 851580**
- **Per Capita Supply - 70 Liter per capita per day (lpcd)**

### **3. MOHANPURA MULTI VILLAGES**

**WATER SUPPLY SCHEME- No. of Villages- 400**

## **MOHANPURA MULTI VILLAGES WATER SUPPLY SCHEME DISTRICT – RAJGARH**

### **Brief Detail of Project Area**

- **Estimated Cost of the Project - Rs. 304.92 Cr.**
  
- **Number of Village – 400**
- **Block Covered – Rajgarh, Biaora & Khilchipur**
- **Population 2011 – 172010**
- **Designed Population – 2017 - 191190  
2027 - 228700  
2037 - 275310  
2047 – 333450**
- **Per Capita Supply - 70 Liter per capita per day (lpcd)**

#### **4. PAHADGARH MULTI VILLAGES**

#### **WATER SUPPLY SCHEME - No. of Villages- 76**

### **PAHADGARH MULTI VILLAGES WATER SUPPLY SCHEME**

#### **DISTRICT – RAJGARH**

## **Brief Detail of Project Area**

- **Estimated Cost of the Project - Rs. 89.21 Cr.**
  
- **Number of Village** – **76**
- **Block Covered** – **Biaora**
- **Population 2011** – **61635**
- **Designed Population** – **2017 - 67541**  
**2027 - 78008**  
**2037 - 89378**  
**2047 –101663**
  
- **Per Capita Supply** - **70 Liter per capita per day (lpcd)**



## **GORAKHPURA MULTI VILLAGES**

**WATER SUPPLY SCHEME - No. of Villages- 163**

### **GORAKHPURA MULTI VILLAGES WATER SUPPLY SCHEME**

**DISTRICT – RAJGARH**

## **Brief Detail of Project Area**

- **Estimated Cost of the Project - Rs. 160.90 Cr.**
  
- **Number of Village – 163**
- **Block Covered – Rajgarh & Khilchipur**
- **Population 2011 – 1,12,294**
- **Designed Population – 2017 - 123379**  
**2027 - 143818**  
**2037 - 167591**  
**2047 – 195275**
  
- **Per Capita Supply - 70 Liter per capita per day (lpcd)**

# PWD



## INTRODUCTION

Public Work Department (B&R) and Project Implementation Unit (PWD PIU) is the premier agency of Government engaged in Planning, Designing, Construction and Maintenance of Government assets like Roads, Bridges, ROB's, Fly Overs and Buildings. The main activities of the PWD (B&R) are Construction, Upgradation and Maintenance of National Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads, Village Roads and Construction of Bridges, Fly Overs and ROB's .

In District, Division level Office of Executive Engineer is placed under which four sub divisions- at Rajgarh, Khilchipur, Narsingharh and Sarangpur- are placed from where working of whole District is controlled.

### Current Status of Road in District Rajgarh ;-

In District Rajgarh there exists 290.70 km of MDR, 33.40 km ODR and 3301.33 km Village road including PMGSY & RES.

- Number of National Highways- 03
- Number of State Highways-02
- Number of Major District Roads-16
- Number of Other District Roads-02
- Number of Village Roads-100

### VISION 2022

Road Detail Dept. wise	Target	Current status	Quantifiable Targets for 2021-22		Projected availability of resources from different sources	Broad strategy envisaged
Road Type	Length in km	Length in km.	Length in km.	Length in km		
<b>PWD</b>						
MDR	290.70	Widening of Road 133.00	157.7	133	State Budget NDB2/ADB6 Loan	Widening of 133 km g
ODR	33.40	Renewa/ Departmental Maintenanancel	15.00	33.40	State Budget	Widening of 33.40 km g
V/R	479.88	Strengthening /Renewal department	185.90	293.98	State Budget	Strengthening/ Renewal
V/R	92.21	Construction of new alignment	50.00	280.00	State Budget	

### 3. Quarterly/Annual Targets for Transformation

Key Performance Indicators	Targeted Length of Road	Shortfall	Annual Target			
			18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22
PWD	Length		18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22
A. MDR	290.70	133.00	18.40	15.00	0.00	0.00
B. ODR	33.40	33.40	119.60	58.12	58.12	58.12
C. V.R	479.88	322.21	42.21	93.33	93.33	93.33
D. Construction of new alignment	372.21	1323.45	357.52	408.90	278.52	278.52

### Convergence opportunities identified:

Sectors/Schemes identified	Target	Challenges	Broad strategy envisaged
Development of MDR	Widening of Road width is less than 5.5 mtr.	Currently target of Widening of MDR is 133 km.	If Widening of 133 km. Have Done than Its cover all our length of 290.70 km in our district for Proper Transportation
Development of ODR	Widening of Road width is less than 5.5 mtr. And Converted it to MDR roads	Currently Target of Widening of ODR is 33.40 km.	If Widening of 33.40 km. Have Done than Its cover all our length of 33.40 km in our district for Proper Transportation this of Important MDR to NH and other District so we Want that converted it to MDR

Development of VR	Strengthening/Reconstruction/ Renewal/ departmental maintenance	Currently Target of Strengthening/Reconstruction/ Renewal/ departmental maintenance VR is 293.98 km. which is very high	In our District there are three Categories of VR road for maintenance a)strengthening/Reconstruction b) Renewal c) departmental maintenance
Construction of New alignment	332.21 km.	Currently Target of Construction of New alignment 332.21 km. which is Very	In District where there is no way for Proper Transportation our target is Construction of New alignment for such habitation for Providing better Service
<b>VR</b> <u>Jnder PMGSY &amp;</u>	1323.45	Currently Target of <b>VR</b> <u>Under PMGSY &amp; RES</u> 1323.45 km. it is Gravel road in which B.T. work is necessary	In our District in Village road 1323.45 km. length is made from gravel Material which need to B.T. work for Proper Transportation

## Schemes:

Central Government is sponsoring various schemes for M.D.R Roads under PWD which has a great positive impact in the development of MDR roads in the district. As a matter of necessity, there is no such central sponsored schemes for Village and O.D.R roads. So, such sponsorship from central government would create a huge impact in the development of such roads in district.



## Strategy

With the idea to connect the villages to mainstream with all weather roads, our strategy is as follows:

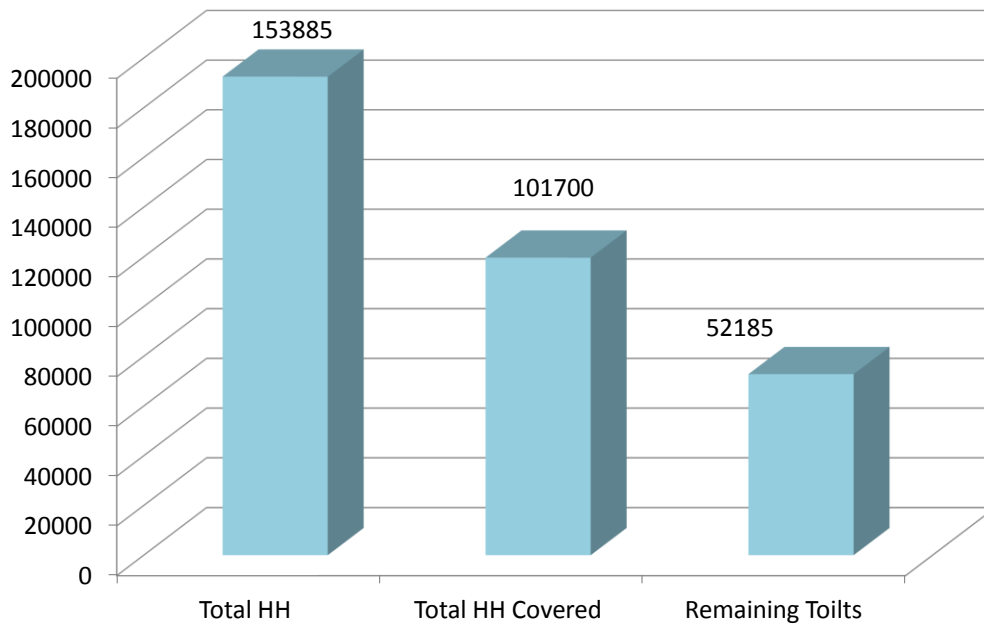
1. Converting all Gravel road to BT road.
2. Converting BT roads with width less than 3.0 metre to BT roads having width 3.75 metre.
3. Converting MDR roads with width less than 5.5 metre to MDR roads having width 7.0 metre.

# Swachh Bharat Mission

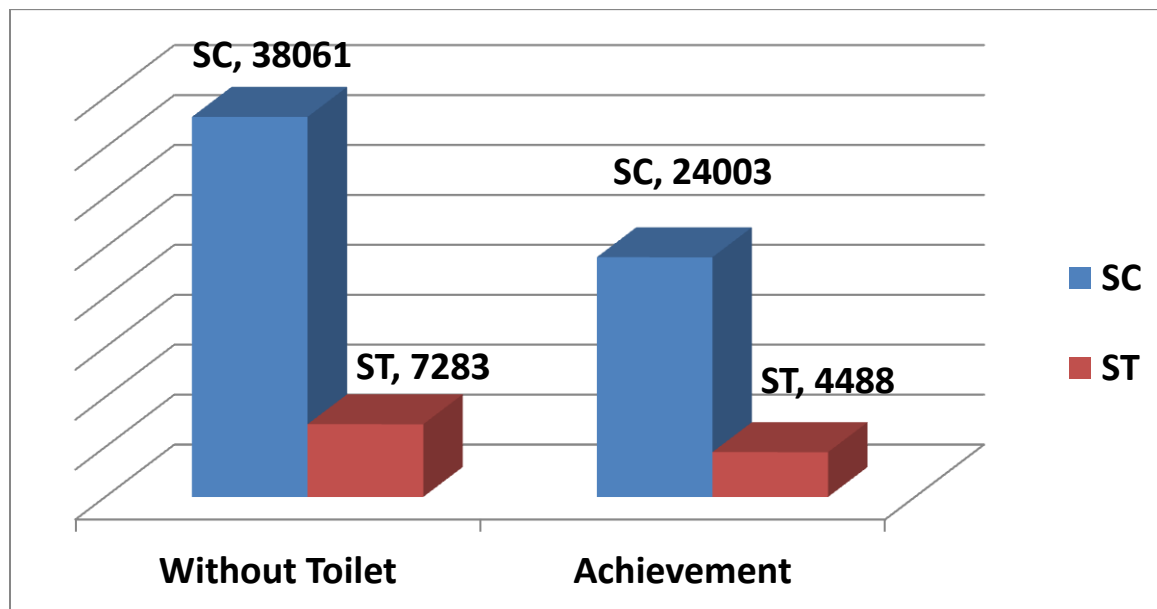


## Target vs. Achievement

### Swachh Bharat Mission Target Vs Achievement

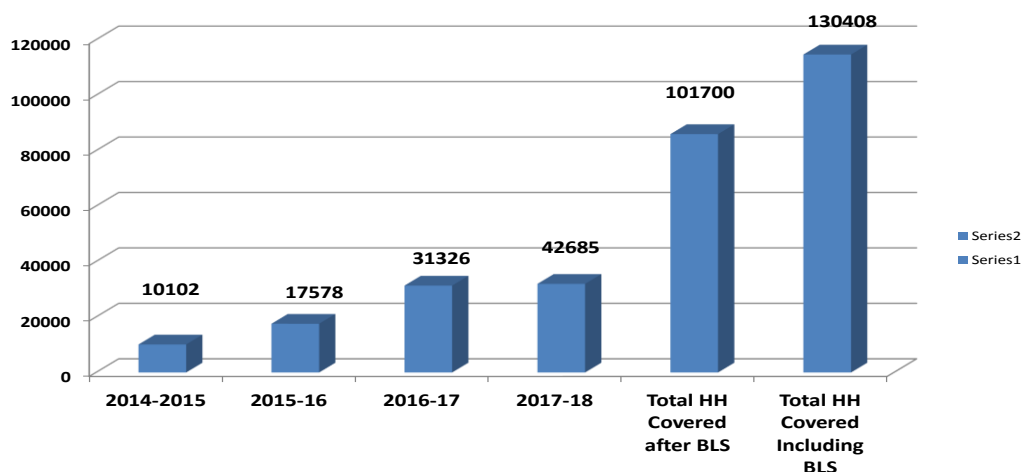


### Categories of beneficiaries





## YEAR WISE PROGRESS



### Sector identify on the basis of strengths

Sector identification on the basis of strength of the district	Opportunity	Quantifiable targets for 2018-19	Broad Strategy envisaged
Toilet construction in Rural Housing	Provide basic sanitations facilities in houses of Rural areas	40211	SBM-G with convergence from PMAY-G will cover all the houses eligible under SBM-G to provide sanitation facility in every newly constructed house in PMAY-G.
Incentive for toilet construction for BPL	Provide sanitation facility to 95436 BPL families	NA	As per BLS, 95436 BPL families identified. This target is on the verge of completion. It will be accomplished in March 2018 through mass campaign running in the district.
Incentive for toilet construction for Physically handicapped	Provide sanitation facility to 486 PH families	217	Remaining 217 Pysically Handicapped beneficiaries will be covered till march 2018.
Conversion for dysfunctional toilets to functional	Conversion of 8180 Dysfunctional toilets to functional.	3414	Remaining 3414 dysfunctional toilet will be converted till march 2018 through mass ODF campaign running in the district.

## Sector identify on the basis of most severe challenges faced in the district

Sector identification on the basis of severe challenges	Current Status	Quantifiable targets for 2022	Projected availability of resources from different sources	Broad Strategy envisaged
Toilet construction of APL other families.(No incentive provision for APL- other category, toilet construction through awareness& behavior change)	15588	100%	MGNREGA	Awareness through IEC activities,

## STRATEGY FOR TRANSFORMATION

### STRATEGY(GP wise)

S.n o.	Block Name	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	TOTAL
		100-80%	79-60%	59-50%	49-40%	39-30%	29-20%	19-0.28%	
1	Biaora	14	40	16	11	7	5	1	94
2	Khilchipur	29	25	12	3	7	3	0	79
3	Narsinghgarh	13	43	29	20	7	3	2	117
4	Rajgarh	15	28	9	13	10	12	6	93
5	Sarangpur	23	30	7	4	3	4	0	71
6	Zirapur	9	22	14	16	7	4	0	72
	Total	103	188	87	67	41	31	9	526

## STRATEGY (IHHL Target wise)

S.no.	Block Name	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	TOTAL
		IHHL Target	IHHL Target	IHHL Target	IHHL Target	IHHL Target	IHHL Target	IHHL Target	
1	Biaora	556	3265	1885	1254	1039	600	164	8763
2	Khilchipur	789	1605	1181	210	953	437	0	5175
3	Narsinghgarh	719	4622	4506	3687	1268	603	259	15664
4	Rajgarh	343	2750	1205	1994	1744	2084	1574	11693
5	Sarangpur	945	3129	895	700	639	533	0	6841
6	Zirapur	305	2456	1805	2896	1625	863	0	9950
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3657</b>	<b>17827</b>	<b>11476</b>	<b>10741</b>	<b>7268</b>	<b>5120</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>58086</b>

## Month wise Target Achievement Plan

S.No	Block	Target for toilet construction in GP							Total Toilet Construction	Target for ODF declaration of GP							Total ODF GP
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
1	Rajgarh	800	1200	1500	1500	1800	1800	1500	10100	11	12	12	15	12	15	16	93
2	Biaora	800	1200	1500	1500	1800	1800	0	8600	14	12	18	21	12	17	0	94
3	Narsinghgarh	900	1200	1500	1500	1800	1800	1500	10200	15	12	20	20	20	19	11	117
4	Sarangpur	900	1200	1500	1500	1800	0	0	6900	14	14	16	18	9	0	0	71
5	Khilchipur	800	1200	1500	1500	0	0	0	5000	22	17	20	20	0	0	0	79
6	Zirapur	800	1200	1500	1500	1800	1421	1500	9721	9	12	12	12	10	10	7	72
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>7200</b>	<b>9000</b>	<b>9000</b>	<b>9000</b>	<b>6821</b>	<b>4500</b>	<b>50521</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>526</b>

## MASS MOVEMENT

Under Swachh Bharat Mission the prime importance is changing the mindset of the people who are habituated to defecate in open, even those who have toilets. To bring in behavioral change is the biggest challenge before the government. A National Reach out Campaign has been unleashed towards this end.

**1. DOOR TO DOOR CONTACT:** The measures include: A continuous door to door contact with every rural household in the country so that the people can be made aware of the importance of using a toilet and the consequences of not doing so.





**2.MEDIA CAMPAIGN & MEDIA COVERAGE:** Launching of a National and State Level Media campaign making use of audio visual, mobile telephony and local outreach programmes to communicate the message.

Newspaper media plays an important role in keeping the campaign at peek and reach out to thousands of people, seeking their involvement in the campaign and motivating them for their contribution.

**सुल्तानिया गांव में लगाया शिविर**

## खुले में शौच करने वालों पर लगाओ 250 रुपए जुर्माना

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क  
patrika.com

राजगढ़, सारंगपुर ही नहीं जिले के बड़े गांवों में से एक सुल्तानिया गांव की आबादी लगभग सात हजार है, लेकिन शौचालय का रेशो देखे तो यह बहुत कम है। ऐसे में इस सम्मन् और पढ़े-लिखे लोगों के गांव में जिला पंचायत द्वारा एक शिविर का आयोजन करते हुए लोगों को शौचालय निर्माण के लिए प्रेरित किया गया और मौके पर ही चार लोगों के शौचालय बनवाने का काम भी शुरू कराया।

इससे पहले गांव में सीईओ जिला पंचायत प्रवीणसिंह की मौजूदगी में पंचायतकर्मी और आंगनबाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं ने स्कूली बच्चों ने रैली निकाली। जहां खुले में शौच करने से होने वाले नुकसानों के बारे में बताया। गांव पूरी तरह सम्पन्न होने के बाद भी अभी भी यहां शौचालय को लेकर जागरूकता नजर नहीं आई। जबकि इस गांव में क्वकई लोग कर्मचारी हैं और कई व्यवसाय से जुड़े हैं। लगभग 80 प्रतिशत मकान पक्के हैं, लेकिन शौचालय के नाम



राजगढ़। गांव में निकाली जागरूकता रैली।

पर अभी भी लोग खुले में जाते हैं।

**सीधे-सीधे शब्दों में समझाया**

बाद में गांव के बीच एक सभा आयोजित की गई। जिसमें सीईओ ने सीधे-सीधे शब्दों में बाहर शौच करने वाले लोगों को समझाया कि मंदगी से मक्खी उड़कर खाने पर आती है और वहीं खाना हम खाते हैं। जिससे बीमारियां भी बढ़ती हैं। ऐसे में घर में शौचालय बनाए।

**हटाया पीएम आवास से नाम**

देवी के क्षेत्र जो पात्र लोग सूची में शामिल थे। सबसे घर रेनी पाहुधी और उन्हें शौचालय बनाने के लिए प्रेरित किया। एक घर में शौचालय बनाने से जब इंकार किया तो उन्हें आवास योजना का लाभ भी न देने की बात सीईओ ने कही। हालांकि चार घर में खुद उन्होंने शौचालय का गढ़ा खोदकर काम शुरू कराया।





राजगढ़। ग्रामीणों को उनकी ही भाषा में स्वच्छता पर उद्बोधन देते जिला पंचायत सीईओ सिंह।

## सुल्तानिया में गूजा 'हाथ-मुंह रखे साफ, बीमारी होगी कम'

जिपं, जनपद, महिला बाल विकास का स्वच्छता के लिए जागरुकता अभियान

हरिमूमि न्यूज़ ►► राजगढ़

जिले के गांवों को खुले में शौचमुक्त बनाने प्रशासन द्वारा तरह-तरह के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इसी कड़ी में बुधवार को जिला पंचायत, महिला बाल विकास विभाग, जनपद एवं ग्राम पंचायत के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में सारंगपुर की ग्राम पंचायत सुल्तानिया में स्वच्छता जागरुकता अभियान चलाया गया। इस दौरान अल सुबह से अधिकारी, कर्मचारी, आंगनबाड़ी कार्यकर्ता, स्कूली बच्चों एवं ग्रामीणों ने गांव में पहले एक रैली का आयोजन किया।

रैली में जिला पंचायत सीईओ प्रवीण सिंह, जिला परियोजना अधिकारी चंद्रसेना भिड़े, सारंगपुर जनपद सीईओ विनीत त्रिपाठी, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन की जिला समन्वयक दीपमाला समेत आंगनबाड़ी कार्यकर्ता एवं सहायिकाएं साथ चल रहे थे। अप्रत्याशित रूप से अल सुबह गांव में निकली इस रैली को देख ग्रामीणजन एवं महिलाएं भी आश्चर्यचकित रह गए।



राजगढ़। स्वच्छता जागरुकता रैली में शामिल बच्चे एवं आंगनबाड़ी कार्यकर्ता।

### गौके पर ही स्वीकृत किए शौचालय

इस दौरान सीईओ सिंह ने जिन ग्रामीणों के घरों में शौचालय नहीं था वहां पहुंचकर ग्रामीणों, महिलाओं से अपने घरों में शौचालय बनवाने की अपील की। रैली के ही दौरान गांव के करीब 18 घरों के लिए शौचालय स्वीकृत भी करवा दिए गए। इसके साथ ही इन घरों में अधिकारियों द्वारा गैती, फावड़े से गहड़े खोदने की रश्म निभाकर आगामी दिन में बनने वाले शौचालय निर्माण का मुहूर्त भी करवा दिया। रैली उपरान्त सुल्तानिया के स्कूल परिसर में आयोजित एक सभा के दौरान सीईओ प्रवीण सिंह ने करीब 20 मिनट तक ग्रामीणों व महिलाओं को संबोधित करते हुए उनकी ही भाषा में घरों में शौचालय बनवाने का महत्त्व बतलाया। इसके साथ ही साफ-सफाई एवं स्वच्छता पर भी अधिकारियों, जनपद सदस्य रोशन खत्री, सरपंच नागर आदि ने अपने-अपने उद्गार व्यक्त किए।

**3. INVOLVEMENT OF ASHA, SHG & STUDENTS:** Community Mobilization is an important step to turn the campaign into a mass movement. It is not just the involvement of ASHA workers, Self Help Groups and other NGOs which is already being done but also using School children as a medium to influence families.



**4.ROKO TOKO ABHIYAN/MORNING FOLLOW UP:** District administration has made separate team on every level which conducts morning and evening follow up to stop people from open defecating. Division of team at village, block and district level has enabled three level monitoring system.









**AWARDING THE CHAMPIONS:** Those who have played active role in making their village ODF are awarded for their good work and trigger a feeling of competition and motivation among others.



**SWACHTA CHAUPAL/ RATRI CHAUPAL:** community mobilization is one of the crucial features of motivating and making people aware about the hazards of defecating in open. Communication is important to make people realize the consequences of open defecation and break the habit. So this could be best done by organizing Swachta Chaupals in day as well as night wherein participation from the community is ensured to raise their voice and concerns.



**SWACHTA SHAPATH/ ODF GALLERY ETC CAMPIAGN:** The district administration has taken various steps to boost up the sanitation coverage of the district by conducting various IEC activities like Swachta Gallery, Swachhta Rath, , Adoption of Gram Panchayat for ODF. Formulation of team at various levels like village team, block team and district team for follow up and survey at village level and monitoring of work etc.



# PRADHAN MANTRI AWAAS YOJANA



Grah Pravesh by Yashodhara Raje Scindia

Toilet

### Sector identify on the basis of strengths

Sector identification on the basis of strength of the district	Opportunity	Quantifiable targets for 2018-19	Projected availability of resources from different sources	Broad Strategy envisaged
House construction for backward classes/minorities under PMAY	Address the problem of rural housing to backward class/minority	21219	MGNREGA	Providing basic amenities in all PMAY houses.
Incentive for toilet construction	Provide basic sanitation facility	21219	MGNREGA and SBM	Providing basic amenities in all PMAY houses.

### 3. Quarterly/Annual Targets for Transformation

Key Performance indicator	Norms/best in State/Nation	Shortfall	Annual Targets			
			2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
House construction	Sagar		10538	16237	21219	

### **Mapping financial resources within Schemes Converging to achieve common outcomes:**

Outcomes	Schemes	Annual Allocation
Project Abhyuday, Provide all round basic amenities with housing	SBM, PMUY, MGNREGA, DDUGJY, PMJSY, PMJDY, NSAP, LLY, BBBP, PMJJY, PMFBY, NRLM, ICDS, UJALA	As per Government norms



**Measures of making development a mass movement**

**Project Abhyuday**

Project “Abhyuday” is an umbrella project, aimed at improving the housing condition in the rural sector wherein houses are being provided through PMAY (G) but what make it an umbrella project are the numerous facilities provided through convergence from various schemes with an aim to provide housing with all the basic amenities to make this scheme the most sustainable one.

**CONVERGENCE IN “ABHYUDAY”**

District administration is working in progress to provide benefits to the PMAY beneficiaries. Following is the list of benefits which have been provided.





#### A. Improvement in basic housing facilities

1. Kitchen: 17044 beneficiaries are provided with gas connection under Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), along with safety training for its use and further motivated to refill the cylinder for continuous use of safe and clean source of cooking fuel.
2. Rain water harvesting: 10,314 beneficiaries have consented to create rainwater harvesting provision to have an assured water reserve in next financial year through MGNREGA.
3. Nadep/vermi compost: 9,006 nadep/ vermi compost through MGNREGA and 8445 beneficiaries have consented to use separate dustbins for SLWM under SBM.
4. Toilets: 18,066 toilets are constructed through SBM/MGNREGA in PMAY house.
5. Kitchen garden: 1560 kitchen gardens are made through horticulture department assistance along with Rs. 5000 for plantation from MGNREGA in 9620 houses.
6. Electricity: 18,023 electricity connection along with 3023 LED bulbs distributed under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Saubhagya yojana and UJALA Yojana respectively.

#### B. Financial Inclusion

1. Insurance: 8370 families are linked with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana and 13,228 families under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Suraksha Yojana respectively.
2. Bank Accounts: 16014 bank accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana(PMJDY). Further 20,433 accounts are linked to Aadhar.

3. 6620 families are provided with RuPay card and given training for RuPay transaction, internet banking, ATM card and other cashless transactions through Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI).



### C. Agriculture and Allied Assistance

1. Soil Health Card: 6836 beneficiaries.
2. More than 1000 beneficiaries have been provided HYV seeds under Annapoorna, Surajdhara, Mini kit schemes.
3. PMFBY/K.C.C assistance has been given to 15300 beneficiaries.
4. Kapildhara: 3182 beneficiaries have been sanctioned dug well under MGNREGA which will increase irrigation potential up to 10,000 acres which will further increase his per capita income.
5. Animal husbandry:-
  - a. 22757 of 18000 animals have been given FMD vaccination and deworming medication by veterinary department.
  - b. 687 beneficiaries are being joined with the milk supply link.



4. Awareness about safe contraceptive techniques like Antara, Chaya etc -3735
5. Total immunization with HBNC(ASHA worker): 962 children PMAY families
6. Treatment of congenital diseases: 57 children of PMAY beneficiary are sent for prescribed treatment.
7. Identification and treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition: Through a massive weighing exercise of 6210 children, 1458 children were found underweight, 63 were found SAM where 20 critical ones were sent to NRC and rest were adopted by members of society to provide support to PMAY families so as to provide nutritional food supplements like Protinex etc.
8. Hemoglobin Check up campaign: 15088 families





#### F. PMAY FAMILY- Women Empowerment and education assistance

1. BBBP (Laadli Laxmi Yojana): 766 PMAY Families have received benefit so far under this scheme.
2. Book Donation: Books along with pens and copies are being donated to 14529 and 4853 PMAY beneficiary respectively to promote and ease the education of girl child.
3. Self- Help Groups: 2855 Women of PMAY households are added in SHGs by NRLM. Along with 100% bank linkage.
4. Scholarship: 6328 PMAY beneficiary's children have received scholarship and 981 bicycles through schools according to their eligibility.

#### G. TRAINING and skill development

Various training programs about skill development, self employment, legal awareness, financial literacy, government schemes, health awareness, hand washing practices have been conducted with RSETI and concerned departments.

#### H. PMAY HOUSE- Polythene free and Tobacco free house

1. All the completed PMAY houses took oath to ban the use of polythene and use jute bags as well as to ban tobacco.

#### I. My Land-My PMAY House Concept

With the help of Revenue department 14484 PMAY beneficiares are given Land Ownership certificate, 5091 Caste certificates, 699 Khasra B1/17854 ROR books. Zero pendency has been ensured for undisputed mutation/partition cases related to PMAY houses.

# UPCOMING FOSTERING PROJECTS

## KUNDALIYA DAM



Rajgarh falls in the driest area and has the most unfertile land of the district. Launching of this project would boost up the economy of Rajgarh. Lands which are currently barren and infertile to grow anything because of lack of water for irrigation, will be put to agricultural use again and would provide good yield resulting in better income for the farmers.

# MOHANPURA DAM



This projects is going to solve the biggest problem of Rajgarh i.e. shortage of water, as it is going to provide water to more than 500 villages, with drinking water, industrial 5.00, drinking water 5.00 . The gross irrigational area is 1,81,000 hectares.



# ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

विभाग का नाम	कार्य का नाम	कार्य की लागत राशि (लाख में)
लोक निर्माण विभाग राजगढ़	1.एनएच03 से संडावता मार्ग लम्बाई 30.50 कि०मी० सारंगपुर	6274.30 करोड़
लोक निर्माण विभाग राजगढ़	2.पचोर बायपास मार्ग (सीआरएफ०) लम्बाई 9 कि०मी०सारंगपुर	1600.00 करोड़
लोक निर्माण विभाग राजगढ़	3.खिलचीपुर-ब्यावराकलां, भाटखेड़ा-छापीहेड़ा मार्ग लम्बाई 24.10 कि०मी०	4997.54 करोड़
लोनवि० एवं सड़क पथ परिवहन निगम	1नरसिंहगढ़ बैरासिया मार्ग पैकेज 16	3722.00 करोड़
लोनवि० एवं सड़क पथ परिवहन निगम	2ब्यावरा-मकसूदनगढ़ सड़क मार्ग -752बी	19900.00 करोड़
लोनवि० एवं सड़क पथ परिवहन निगम	3.खिलचीपुर-जीरापुर मार्ग 752-बी	9968.00 करोड़
मध्यप्रदेश विद्युतवितरणकम्पनी लिमि०राजगढ़	1.फीडर सेपरेशन योजना एक	6003.करोड़
	2.फीडर सेपरेशन योजना दो	4045 करोड़
मध्यप्रदेश विद्युतवितरणकम्पनी लिमि०राजगढ़	3.दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना	9875लाख

मध्यप्रदेश विद्युतवितरणकम्पनी	4.आईपीडीएस0योजना	1463 करोड़
नगरीय प्रशासन विकास योजना	1.प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना – भू राजगढ़ नगर	2510.00 करोड़
नगरीय प्रशासन विकास योजना	2.बोड़ा नगर में एशियन एवं वर्ल्ड बैंक वित्त पोषित प्रोजेक्ट जलप्रदाय योजना	1017.00 करोड़
नगरीय प्रशासन विकास योजना	3.बोड़ा नगर में ही द्वितीय जल प्रदाय आवर्धन योजना अरबनसर्विस डिपार्टमेंट के माध्यम से जल प्रदाय योजना	1273.00 करोड़
नगरीय प्रशासन विकास योजना	4.कुरावर नगर में एशियन एवं वर्ल्ड बैंक वित्त पोषित प्रोजेक्ट जलप्रदाय योजना	3050.00 रोड़
नगरीय प्रशासन विकास योजना	5.कुरावर नगर में ही अरबन सर्विस डिपार्टमेंट के माध्यम से जलप्रदाय योजना	3303.00लाख
नगरीय प्रशासन विकास योजना	6.पचोर में अरबन सर्विस डिपार्टमेंट के माध्यम से जलप्रदाय योजना	4718.00 करोड़
नगरीय प्रशासन विकास योजना	1.प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना – राजगढ़ नगर	2510.00 करोड़
नगरीय प्रशासन विकास योजना	2.बोड़ा नगर में एशियन एवं वर्ल्ड बैंक वित्त पोषित प्रोजेक्ट जलप्रदाय योजना	1017.00 करोड़
नगरीय प्रशासन विकास योजना	3.बोड़ा नगर में ही द्वितीय जल प्रदाय आवर्धन योजना अरबनसर्विस डिपार्टमेंट के माध्यम से जल प्रदाय योजना	1273.00 करोड़

नगरीय प्रशासन विकास योजना	4.कुरावर नगर में एशियन एवं वर्ल्ड बैंक वित्त पोषित प्रोजेक्ट जलप्रदाय योजना	3050.00 रोड़
नगरीय प्रशासन विकास योजना	5.कुरावर नगर में ही अरबन सर्विस डिपार्टमेंट के माध्यम से जलप्रदाय योजना	3303.00लाख
नगरीय प्रशासन विकास योजना	6.पचोर में अरबन सर्विस डिपार्टमेंट के माध्यम से जलप्रदाय योजना	4718.00 करोड़
लोक स्वास्थ्य यांत्रिकी विभाग	बागपुरा-कुशलपुरा समूज आधारित जल प्रदाय योजना	122.86 करोड़

# OPPORTUNITIES IN RURAL TOURISM

- **Narsingharh Town:**

*The town is nearly 300 years old having been founded in 1681 by Dewan Parasram. The town has a famous temple of Shiva - then known as Topila Mahadeo, for the persons who lived there manufactured toplis or basket. It is however in the autumnal months that the place becomes exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. From the top of the Baijnath Mahadeo*



temple the pleasant panorama is very appealing, with the lakes of full limpid water, with the land carpeted in lush green grass, with the small streams racing down the slopes of the hills and hills themselves covered with good vegetation and as rustling wind sweeps the murmuring countryside adorned with mellowing crops, radiant in the evening sun, the brilliance of blue skies seems to evenly matched with the grandeur of the green.

## **Shyamji-Sanka Temple Narsingharh**



A Sanka is a small village situated near the river Parvati and is about 5Km from Kotra , once its tehsil headquarter of Rajgarh State. *Each year*

*in the month of magh a mela is held here and is known as Shyamji-kamela.*

*The famous temple of Shyamji was built in the memory of the king Sangram Singh (Shyam Singh) by his wife Bhagyawati in the 16-17<sup>th</sup> century. It has beautiful paintings on the wall reflecting the Malwi & Rajashthani effects, the beautiful and well carved stones & bricks were used to construct the temple.*

- **Jalpamata Temple Rajgarh:**

A beautiful temple is just 4 Kms from Rajgarh. It is on the high hill & it has a picturesque view of the town from the top.



It is covered with dense forest having different varieties of plants. The devotee come from different parts in the navratri season.

- **Dargah Sharief ,Rajgarh:**

Dargah Shareef, Masjid was founded by the Mutawalli of Dargah Shri Syed. Mushtaq Ali Rizvi Sandelvi after the death of Baba Sahib. In the year 1914 A.D., A saint HAZRAT SYED. QURBAN ALI SHAH BADA KHSHANI known as "Baba Badakhshani R.A." who came from Badakhshan of Afghanistan, died on 20th of the holly month of Ramazan of 1334 hijri.



Since then his death anniversary is celebrated as "URS" in the month of March from 10-12. People of all communities from all over the India and some of other countries come in to the URS for spiritual gain.

- **Chidikho Wild life sanctuary:**



This is among *one of the 35 sancturies of M.P*, established in 1978 under Forest Division Rajgarh Social Forestry. Sanctuary is situated on N.H.12 (Jabalpur-Jaipur) 70 Kms from Bhopal. Due to its natural beauty it is also known as "*Kashmir of Malwa*" region. In the center of this sanctuary "Chidikho Lake" is situated which is one of the attraction among the tourists. *State bird Dhoodh Raj* is mainly seen here in this sanctuary. National bird peacock is mainly seen in this sanctuary and in nearby areas. 11 GULBAGH, CHEETAL in large number and SAMBHAR, NEELGAI are mainly found.

- **Khoiry Mahadev Temple-Rajgarh**

A beautiful temple of Khoiry Mahadev is just 1 Kms. from Rajgarh. It is one of the favorite picnic spot of the Rajgarh.

