

5% SAMPLE CHECKING REPORT

2009-2010

DISTRICT – SINDHUDURG

CREATED BY

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In assistance and guidance of Education Officer, Primary, Z.P.
Sindhudurg



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MAP OF SINDHUDURG DISTRICT



Introduction About Sindhudurg

A) Geographical Location of the district:

The district Sindhudurg, an enchantingly beautiful strip of land that lies down the western Ghats at the latitude of 15.37 0 to 16.40 0 North and the longitude of 73.2 to 74.15 0 East regarded as a ' tapobhoomi ' a land of penance and meditation as the mythological figures like quick tempered sage Durvasa and the Lord Parshurama , the Bharmin warrior and the seventh incarnation of Lord Vishnu have been said to have spent a lot of their time here in meditation . The narrow stretch of land between the high Sahyadri ranges and the mighty Arabian sea. The mythology refers to this land between the Mahendra i.e. The Sahyadri ranges and the Arabian sea as the mythical Yakshaboomi where the inhabitants are genuine musicians and artisans.

The district 5087.5 Sq. Km in area is surrounded by land on three sides and by sea on the fourth. Ratnagiri district is to the north, to the south two states namely Karnataka and Goa, and at the east there are high Sahyadry Ranges beyond which there lies the district of Kolhapur.

B) Climate & Rainfall:

The south - Western part of Maharashtra is a gateway to the south - west monsoon, hence the district has distinct features of monsoon land with an average rainfall of 3311.77 mm and the average temperatures between 21.88 0c and

31.59 Oc the district is all through the year humid and moist, a perfect condition for life.

C) Means of livelihood:

The district has remarkable diversity in its geographical features. With high Sahyadri ranges at one side and the Arabian sea at the other, the altitude over which the land of the district sprawls is between 0 to 900 meters. The district is connected to the land beyond the Sahyadris by ghats and passes like Karul ghat, Phonda ghat, Bhuibawda ghat, Amboli ghat.

Western slope to these Sahyadri ranges have caused three certain geographical features. The land on the slopes, the land at the foot and the coastal land are the three major features. The soil made from laterite rocks makes it a pink land.

The district has six major rivers and many more streams. The rivers are Shook, Achara, Gad, Karli, Tilari, Terekhol. One major irrigation Dam is in progress at Ghonsari across Gad river. Besides small bands & bandharaws the district has nine major percolation tanks and five schemes of lift irrigation. Besides these resources there are five natural lakes in the district. They are Moti talav Sawantwadi, Dhamapur, Paat, Khambale, Reddi. These lakes act not only as water reservoirs but also as tourist attractions.

Crops

These Water resources and heavy rains together have turned only 19 % of the available land into a cultivated one. In the year 2000 - 2001 only a 97964 hectars of land was cultivated under various crops. Out of it a large share of 6,964 hectars was under paddy, the traditional crop of the district, 3700 hectars under Nagali and 1785 hectars under Pulses and Cereals.

Horticulture

The hilly land is especially fertile for horticulture and hence an attempt was made to turn the entire konkan into California. The world famous " Hapus" - Alphonso, Cashews and Coconut, beetle -nuts ratambis , Jack fruits, wild berries, jamuns are grown in the district. Besides these plantations of other commercially important trees like teak- wood are grown.

D) Industries:

District has a wide scope for the industrial development. It is accepted that an introduction of the Konkan Railway will be a boon for the industrial development of the district. There are 156 small scale industries. We found cashew nut factories at Malvan, Vengurla and Kudal. There are many small scale cottage industries based on Cocount trees at Vengurla. Many cottage industries run at Sawantwadi where wooden toys are made. Gopuri in Kankavali is famous for soap and paper making industries. The industrial project like Usha Ispat at Redi, Maha Mango at Kudal, and Mahanandha Cattle Food

Factory at M.I.D.C. Kudal have given a way to the industrial development of the district.

The district consists mainly four blocks namely Deogad, Malvan, Kankavli and Vengurle which are well known for the production of "Mangoes". Which provides an employment for the workers from outside district for their daily bread and butter? So the migration of such population occurs every year for a season which results in children not enrolled in the school.

E) Transport & Communication:

Transport facility plays an important role in the development of a district. If there is a good transport network in the district the industry will prosper.

Let's talk about roadways in the district first. The total length of the roadways in the district is 4903 Km. The national highways No 17 Mumbai - Konkan - Goa runs through the district and divides the districts in two parts. It's length is 108 Km. All tehsils in the district are connected to it by state highways, district Roads and Rural Roads. The total length of the state Highways in the district is 714 Km and the District roads are 890 Km long whereas the total length of the rural roads is 2552 Km.

The Konkan railway arrived in the district on 20/01/1997. It is expected that the Konkan Railway will be immensely useful to boost trade and industrial development in the district. The rail route in the district is 105 Km long having

six railway stations on it Vaibhavwadi, Nandgaon Road, Kankavli, Sindhudurg Nagari, Kudal and Sawantwadi.

F) The way of life:

The life style of the people in any part of the world has been largely determined by the geographical conditions. No district can be totally urban or totally rural, of course, there are exceptions like Mumbai. The district Sindhudurg which is hot and humid being a coastal area, has also determined the food habit's of its habitation.

The Food

The village or rural life in this district is largely different from the urban life. The mountain region, hill side, villages, the sea shores are the common features. The staple food of the people is rice and fish. The food of rich household is for everyday, rice, pulses, vegetables, fish or dried fish. The everyday food for a poor household is rice and curry.

Clothes

Like any other part of the state the common dress of the male is trouser and shirt. In some villages some people wear shorts. Only few elders wear Dhoti and Shirts. On occasion of important festivals men wear Kurtas and Safaries. Because of hot weather men in houses wear only shorts. The women use sarees. The girls wear modern dresses. Since there is large scale access to Mumbai and Goa the youth wear modern variety.

Houses

Most of the houses in the rural area are mud walled and tilted roofs. Since there is a heavy rainfall the roofs are sloping. The houses are small but clean and neat, many times beautifully colored. There is a front yard smeared with cow dung to the cemented finesse. The people are extremely hospitable. The houses in the city and in villages are of R.C.C type, generally of two or three storied.

Occupation

The people of this district being mainly peasants are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. There is a lot of rainfall during the Monsoon. There are hydro electricity projects like Tilari and Mohammadwadi and the Talamba is irrigation project. The crops are taken in Kharip season. Most of the educated people go to Mumbai to seek their fortune and are employed in various cadres. Fishing is the main occupation of people in the villages adjoining to the seashore. These days many new fields such as, fish farming are becoming popular. Many youth are attracted towards horticulture due to cent percent loan given by the government for the same. The information technology has also attracted the youth to great extent. Sawantwadi is famous for it's woodcraft. It has reached to global market. There you would get wooden toys, coloured wooden fruits etc. The nursery industry is also flourishing. The plants like Alphanso Mango, beat nuts, Cashew nuts, Coconut, Guvava, Saphodila are easily available.

With the spread of tourism many people have turned their attention to this domain. In cities many youths are engaged in small trades and commercial activities.

Holy Days and Festivals etc

The village community has retained the traditions. They celebrate all the festival like Gudhi Padva, Ganesh Chaturthi, Diwali, Holi etc. each of these festivals have their own peculiarity and observed with rituals.

“Ganesh Chaturthi” festival needs special attention. It is the main festival in this district. All the Chakarmanis i.e. the people employed in Mumbai invariably come to their native places. Crackers are burnt and houses are decorated. Perhaps the gift of wisdom is given to the people by lord Ganesh.

During the festivals there is illumination in cities. Muslims and Christians, the minorities also celebrate Id-UI-fitra and Id-UI-Zua and Christmas respectively.

H) Historical Background:

The inscriptions in stones and metal-plates, Bombay Govt. Chronicles and Gazetteers reveal the history of the district. In the tenth Century. The Yadava dynasty ruled this area. In the thirteenth century the Chalukya dynasty ruled here. At the close of fourteenth century the region was under Vijapur Dynasty. A local Brahmin dynasty emerged and prospered at the middle of 15th century. The center then was Kudal and the dynasty was one of the Desai of Kudal. Under this chief styled Desai of Kudal the district was divided under five divisions

'Paraganas' and two extra divisions 'Karyats' one sub-divisions 'vilayat' and twelve petty divisions 'tarafs'

By the middle of the sixteenth century (1554) one Mang savant revolting from the Bijapur regime tried to establish himself as an independent Chief at Hodavada, a small village around six miles from Sawantwadi. None of his successors could maintain the independent status and again became feudatories of Bijapur king. However by the year 1627 Phond Savant son of Khem Savant held the vadi Country in the grant 'jahagir' later established himself independent. Thereafter Sawantwadi began to enjoy the status of capital town. Though the political center of the region kept shifting from Kudal to Hodavade to Sawantwadi to Banda, it was Sawantwadi that was destined to be the political epicenter.

From the middle of the Seventeenth and the end of eighteenth century the district was ruled by the Marathas. Chhatrapati Shivaji realized the importance of the coast and decided to develop the land into strategic coastal belt. He built many hill and naval forts and developed an efficient naval force. Hence the coastal belt has experienced many armed clashes and wars with the Dutch, Portuguese and the Siddhies.

After Shivaji's death the district was ruled by Sambhaji, Shahoo, Rajaram and Tarabai. In the eighteenth century it was under peshawa rule. The Peshawa was the chief Minister of Maratha Kings. The Sawants who had family ties with the Bhosale rulers always acted loyal feudatories to the Maratha dynasty.

In 1819 the British administration created a Separate Konkan district with Bankot (Dapoli) and then Ratanagiri as the center. In 1830 this region was made a sub division of Thane district and again in 1833 it was as independent district. In 1956 the district was made a part of the state of Bombay and from 1960 onwards it became the district of Maharashtra. On 1st May 1981 six tehsils of Ratnagiri district and some 37 villages from Kolhapur was separately declared to be Sindhudurg district.

The district is named after one of the major and prominent naval forts in the district. During the Maratha regime, Chhatrapati Shivaji the great had built many forts in this district. They are 1) Rangana 2) Ramgarh 3) Manohar 4) Bharatgarh 5) Bhagavantgarh 6) Sindhgarh 7) Vijaydurga 8) Yashwantgarh 9) Padmadurga 10) Rajkot 11) Nivati 12) Sindhudurg - out of these five are naval forts. The most prominent and favorite of the great Maratha ruler is Sindhudurg after which the district is named to commemorate the Visionary Maratha King.

J)Cultural Activities:

There are cultural centers at Kankavli, Malvan, Vengurle, Devgad and Sawantwadi. We have many famous associations which have promoted art, dramatics, Music, folk dances in the district. Baba Vardham theatre at Kudal, Acharekar Kala Mandir, Malvan, Kamat Natya Mandir, Shiroda, Akshar Sindhu, Kankavli, Kala Valay at Vengurla are some of the associations

which have contributed a lot in this field. Besides these associations there are Mahila Mandal, Yuvak Mandal, Bhajan Mandal, Krida Mandal, Dashavtari Mandal, in the district which help to enhance cultural society and educational development of the district.

Dashavtar a play is the main attraction of the fair. The Anganewadi fair at Malvan, the Kunkeshwar fair at Devgad are famous all over the Maharashtra. Thousands of people take part in the celebration of these fairs every year.

One can see folk dances like Rombat, Khele and songe everywhere during these days. One can hear loud sounds of Dholks and the pipanis in the air. So fair and festivals is an integral part of the Sindhudurg.

3.1 Population (Census 2001):

A) Urban/Rural

Category	Male	Female	Total
Total	417890	450935	868825
Urban	27197	26855	54052
Rural	390693	424080	814773

- **% of Urban population: 6.22**
- **% of Rural population: 93.78**

B) SC/ST/Muslim

Category	Male	Female	% w.r.total population
Total	33899	36209	8.07
SC	20479	22008	4.89
ST	2211	2115	0.50
Muslim	11209	12086	2.68

C) Density of population: 170.79 / Sq.km.

D) Sex Ratio : 1000 : 1079

E) Population decadal growth rate :

Year	Population	Growth rate
1991	832152	6.56
2001	868825	4.40

3.2 Literacy Rate : Census 2001

Category	Male	Female	Total
All communities	89.60	69.90	79.75
SC	76.39	57.01	66.70
ST	64.41	46.98	55.70
Muslims	73.75	65.51	69.63

Rural Female Literacy Rate : **73.19%**

District At a Glance

❖	District Established	:	1981
❖	District Place	:	Sindhudurg
❖	Total Blocks	:	8
❖	Total Population	:	868825
❖	SC Population	:	42487
❖	ST Population	:	4426
❖	Literacy Rate (Total)	:	79.75 %
❖	Literacy Rate (SC)	:	66.70 %
❖	Literacy Rate (ST)	:	55.70 %

Introduction of Agency

M.K.GAWDE PRABODHINI, VENGURLA is the non - governmental organization, established in 15 Feb.1997; Located at vetore, taluka Vengurla, district Sindhudurg. This NGO is working in all fields like health, education, cultural, sports, agriculture etc.

NGO arranged health camp in rural area for poor people and also give help for medical treatment .In education, they distribute free educational materials and also give scholarship for poor SC, ST, NT students. For the improvements of the quality of children, we arrange competitions like sport, debate, elocutions, essay writing, handwriting competitions so that students will develop their personality. In cultural area, NGO arranged cultural activities for all age category, like dance, rangolis, Dashvatari plays, phugadi, singing competitions. Through the competitions they develop the inner skills and also give pleasure.

The main aim of this NGO is to develop the rural area, so that NGO build the self help group, and they arranged training of occupation like candle making, kathya, food processing etc.

Process of 5% Sample Checking

❖ Process of EMIS 5% Checking

As per the guidelines given by the MPSP, The Chief Executive Officer, Z.P.sindhudurg has selected M.K. Gawade Prabodini for Survey of EMIS 5 % Sample Checking. The State Project Office has oriented regarding the survey. The Computer Programmer and Research Assistant from District Project Office organized the training of surveyors for filling up the sample checking format and EMIS format on 22nd Feb. 2010 at District Project Office, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Sindhudurg. The objectives, the process and the requirements of the EMIS were quoted in the training. The survey format given to them was very comprehensive and covered almost all the aspect regarding a primary education. The **DISE DCF** format in which the schools submitted their data was slightly different from the format in which the survey was conducted. However, the issues that were covered were same in both the formats.

We have given an identification and permission letter to the surveyors with the signature of Education Officer (P), so that this letter could be shown to the headmasters of the schools to be surveyed. The District Education Officer dispatched a letter to all the Block Education Officer and ordered them to help the surveyor during the period of survey and nobody could face any problem to reach the school and survey it. This letter was very helpful to the surveyors. Most of

the Head Masters made available almost information of their schools.

A block wise school list of all schools including all the managements was prepared by the programmer and given to the surveyors. Most of the important information was given with the list like school management, cluster, school type, school category, area of school. The random sampling was made for the survey according to the guidelines given to us by SSA-

- All eight blocks within the district were covered.
- All school management types were covered i.e.
Managed by Education Department; Tribal Welfare Department; Local Body/ Z.P; Private Aided; Private Unaided, and Navodaya Vidyalaya. , Military School.
- 5% of total schools were covered i.e. a total of 87 schools.
- Schools were selected 5% from rural areas and 5% from urban areas.
- All schools were selected according to Management type and category of school.

Thus, 87 schools were selected from 8 blocks. A final list of 87 schools was prepared. A special plan was made by the team and each of them has distributed the blocks and schools. The basic indicators for the survey were decided to be:

Sr. no.	Category	Total
1	Number of Blocks	8
2	Number of Schools	87
3	ZP Schools	51
4	Private Schools	22
5	Govt. Ashram School	01
6	Unaided Schools	10
7	Military School	01
8	Navodaya Vidyalay	01
9	Tribal / Social Welfare Schools	01

After selecting the schools, once again a detail discussion with the investigators was made about the regular EMIS and the actual format of survey. The queries were solved and important suggestions were given to them. Most of the contact numbers of block level offices were given to them. We also held a practice session for filling the forms. The concept regarding the School Management, School type, School Category, Working areas, Building status were cleared to them. We stressed that each team member must be clear about the various aspects of the survey. Ultimately 12 people worked on the project. The list is enclosed with the reports.

Actual survey began on 8th March 2010. It took 15 days to finish data collection. They worked continuously for the survey within time period. They submitted the data on 20th March 2010. The forms submission and other details were taken from them on 22nd March 2010.

After the data collection, all the required information tables were filled up and report was prepared with suggestions. The

data captured through DISE was provided by the Programmer and the comparative report was prepared and included in this report.

Management Wise Schools And Selected 5% Schools For Sample Checking

Code	Management	Total	1 To 4	1 To 5	1 To 7	1 To 8	1 To 10	5 To 10	5 To 12	6 To 10	8 To 10
4	Private Aided	22	0				1	11	7		3
5	Private Unaided	0									
10	Social Welfare Dept. Undertaking	1	1								
11	Govt. Ashram School	1			1						
16	Zilla Parishad	51	25	1	25						
19	Unaided	10	2			1	6				1
21	Millitary School	1							1		
23	Navodaya Vidyalay	1								1	
	Total	87	28	1	26	1	7	11	8	1	4

Summary of Field Observation

1) Training of Head Master:

When we informed about the training of Head Master in filling up of DISE format, field investigators came to know that the Head Master of the cluster schools only received the training of DISE at Cluster level organized by Cluster Coordinator.

2) Infrastructure in the district MIS unit:

District MIS unit has a well equipped computer lab with a set of 8 computers, a laser printer, well furniture, one 2 KVA UPS & internet facility. There is well availability of Hardware and Software. The computer Programmer is a chief of the unit and 2 data entry operators are working at district level.

3) Feedback of School Report Card:

The school report card is useful not only for school but also for VEC for taking any progressive step regarding to school. In this district school report cards were provided to schools through block level.

4) Key Information on display board:

We observed that the key information is written regularly only in 80 school out of 87. Good saying, news headlines, day, date is written attractively on the display board for pupil's information. On average private school are aggressive in it.

5) Availability of DISE Data:

We found DISE data is available in the form of hard copies and soft copies on computer at district level. It is also available on hard copies at block level. Near about 70 to 75% head masters of the schools are well aware about DISE data. We came to know that for the formation of AWP & B DISE data is used for planning.

6) Data Feeding:

The orientation regarding DISE software was given to all programmers at state level. Using the MPSP Guidelines data feeding of DISE is done by the data entry operators who are working at the BRC level. They are trained by the programmer.

DISTRICT REPORT

Comparative Statements of 5% EMIS Sample Checking

There are 1724 recognized schools (having classes 1 to 4, 1 to 7, 5 to 10, 5 to 12 & 8 to 10) in Sindhudurg district. Among them the agency have checked only 5% i.e. approximately 87 schools. All types of schools were selected for 5% checking as per the criteria. The details are given as follows:

1) Area of the schools –

Urban	: -	14
Rural	: -	73
Total	: -	87

2) School Category-

Primary	: -	28
Primary With Upper Primary	: -	28
Pri. With Higher Secondary	: -	31
Total	: -	87

3) Types of Schools-

Sr. No	Block	Co-education	Only Boys	Only Girls	Total
1	Devgad	10	0	0	10
2	Dodamarg	10	0	0	10
3	Kankvali	13	0	0	13
4	Kudal	12	0	0	12
5	Malvan	10	0	0	10
6	Sawantwadi	11	1	0	12
7	Vaibhavwadi	10	0	0	10
8	Vengurla	10	0	0	10
	Total	86	1	0	87

4)Classwise:

Sr. No.	Class	No. of schools
1	1 st to 4 th	28
2	1 st to 5 th	01
3	1 st to 7 th	26
4	1 st to 8 th	01
5	1 st to 10 th	07
6	5 th to 10 th	11
7	6 th to 10 th	01
8	6 th to 12 th	08
9	8 th to 10 th	04

5)School's management –

Management	Sch. Code	No of schools
Private Aided	4	18
Private UnAided	5	0
Social Welfare Dept. Undertaking	10	1
Govt. Ashram School	11	1
Zilla Parishad	16	51
UnAided	19	14
Millitary School	21	1
Navodaya Vidyalay	23	1

Special D.C.F. for Post Enumeration Survey:

In 5% sample checking all the parameters are checked. The information from school obtained in DCF and the data obtained by Agencies is same. But in school category there is little difference found due to the change of higher class. In the parameters such as "type of school" and "management" no difference is found.

1) Teacher in Position:

The DISE data was collected as per data of 30th September and the survey of our agency is held in the month of March 2010 so that there is difference in number of teachers in position.

2) School Facilities:

When we compared surveyed data with the school data for type of school building, we found it almost same. DCF of school showing 79 pacca building, 7 partially pacca building and 1 kaccha where it's almost same result by agency, i.e. 80 pacca building, 7 partially pacca building and 1 kaccha.

Here also difference is found because of the same reason as in teachers in position. Also in case of status of school building, there is difference because of the same reason.

- Comparative analysis of data regarding School Facilities:

A)

Items	Sample Size (n)	Available in DISE data but doesn't match with survey data		Available in DISE data and matches with the survey data	
		No.	%	No.	%
Pucca	80	1	1.25%	79	98.75%
Partly pucca	7	1	14.29%	6	85.71%
Kuccha	0	-	0.00	0	0.00

B)

Items	Sample Size (n)	Available in DISE data but doesn't match with survey data		Available in DISE data and matches with the survey data	
		No.	%	No.	%
Government	45	0	0	45	100%
Rented	27	0	0	27	100%
Private	15	0	0	15	100%

3) Classrooms:

The classrooms strength is similar to that of figures given by Agency.

- Comparative analysis of data regarding type of schools (no. of classrooms)

Items	Sample Size (n)	Available in DISE data but doesn't match with survey data		Available in DISE data and matches with the survey data	
		No.	%	No.	%
No. of classrooms	748	16	2.14%	732	97.86%

4) School Particulars:-

School particulars are similar to that figures given by agency.

Comparative analysis of data regarding school particulars

Items	Sample Size (n)	Available in DISE data but doesn't match with survey data		Available in DISE data and matches with the survey data	
		No.	%	No.	%
Area(urban & rural)	87	0	0	87	100%
School Category	87	0	0	87	100%
Type & School Management	87	0	0	87	100%

5) All Student enrollment data:

The formats provided for survey were used to collect and compare the enrollment data. It is found that the enrollment filled in DISE DCF is slightly different from the enrollment found in post enumeration survey. The feedbacks received from the surveyors indicates that the deviation in enrollment data was found in Private Aided and Un Aided schools, enrollment provided by such schools at the time of survey was less than filled in DISE DCF. As per survey total enrollment for sampled schools is decreased by 162 compared to that of school DCF. It is required to maintain and furnish correct enrollment by the schools.

6) Attributes pertaining to the Principal (P), Head teachers & Investigator:

When investigators went for the survey of 5% sample checking, they got 90% good response about initial reaction, 90% Head masters had given the good response in providing the information. About 80% Head masters kept availability of all type of records. Interaction of HM with surveyors found very good. Around 86% HM had good interaction with surveyors. Around 86% head masters had given good response for giving the information to surveyors. Only 2% HM of schools had given poor response to the surveyors.

6) Pupils attendance on the day of survey:

In block wise and class wise attendance checking we found

- 92.93% of boys and 95.07% of girls in std. 1st.
- 98.15 % of boys and 97.18 % of girls in std.2nd.
- 97.19 % of boys and 97.08 % of girls in std.3rd.
- 96.73 % of boys and 98.07 % of girls in std.4th.
- 97.31 % of boys and 97.27 % of girls in std.5th.
- 96.54 % of boys and 95.18 % of girls in std.6th.
- 94.97 % of boys and 97.80 % of girls in std.7th.
- 98.13 % of boys and 97.70 % of girls in std.8th.
- In overall 96.61% of boys and 97.00 % of girls were present on the day of visit.

Our Experience/Suggestions

❖ Suggestions :

- 1) The DISE training should be given to all management category schools like private, private aided and unaided also secondary and higher secondary schools.
- 2) We found that there is a lack of enough staff for maintaining records in schools, so at least in the central school (Cluster center) should have a clerk to maintain the school records of the cluster.
- 3) Every school should have a peon for maintain the cleanliness of school building and surrounding.
- 4) It can be suggested that for the improvements of the quality, there should be competitions like debate, elocutions, essay writing, handwriting competitions so that students will develop their personality.
- 5) Every school must read the instruction manual before filling the DCF.

❖ **Our experience**

1) DISE data quality is good; details were also available on time. Up to date information was maintained at all levels.

2) Generally the co-operation and efforts in preparation of DISE and maintenance of records at the school levels by the teachers and by district SSA officials were very good. If these efforts are continued, the dream of 100% enrollment and literacy achievement is possible.

A large, stylized 3D graphic of the words "THANK YOU" in orange with blue outlines, slanted slightly to the right.