RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN UTTARAKHAND

Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B)

2011-2012



Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke Liye Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad

Nanoorkhera, Tapovan, Dehradun.

RMSA Annual Work Plan & Budget Team Uttarakhand

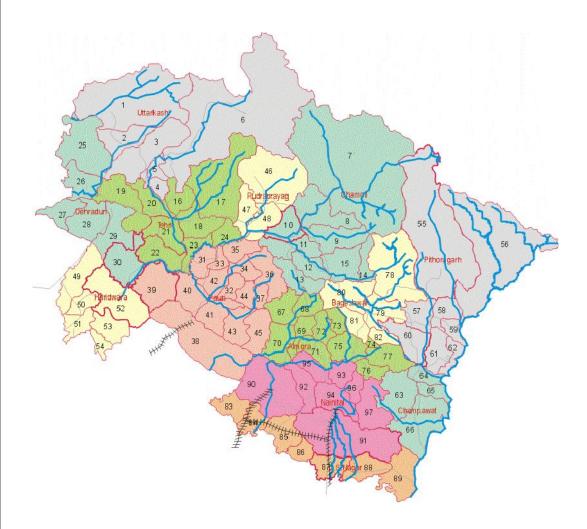
Sowjanya State Project Director Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Uttarakhand

RMSA State Team Members

Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke Liye Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad

Nanoorkhera, Tapovan, Dehradun.

UTTRAKHAND - MAP



Districts of Uttarakhand

GARHWAL MANDAL

- 1. Chamoli
- 2. Dehradun
- 3. Haridwar
- 4. Pauri Garhwal
- 5. Rudraprayag
- 6. Tehri Garhwal
- 7. Uttarkashi

KUMAON MANDAL

- 1. Almora
- 2. Bageshwar
- 3. Champawat
- 4. Nainital
- 5. Pithoragarh
- 6. Udham Singh Nagar

Acknowledgments

The Annual plan of Uttarakhand for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan prepared after a long series of workshop with District Officials, SCERT, SIEMAT, Board and Educationists. The online SEMIS data entry done at district level and the analysis of SEMIS data done at State level as well as at district level. Each and every secondary school is recorded under SEMIS.

The RMSA Team of Uttarakhand has benefited from the guidance and help of a number of people with great conviction in quality education, Officers, Consultants, Experts and Resource Persons. Herein we place on record our sincere thanks to the support of all those persons.

MHRD's guidelines have been very helpful to the RMSA team of Uttarakhand. We are greatly indebted to the MHRD, *Mrs. Anshu Vaish*, MHRD Secretary, School Education and Literacy, to *Mr. S. C. Khuntia*, Joint Secretary, and *Mr. K. Satish Nambudiripad*, Director, for their valuable guidance and support.

We are grateful to the Honourable. Chief Minister *Dr. Ramesh Pokhariyal 'Nishank'* and Hon. Minister for School Education, *Mr. Govind Singh Bist* who encouraged the School Education Department to meticulously prepare the Uttarakhand Perspective Plan Framework, based on authentic SEMIS data. We are greatly indebted to *Smt. Manisha Panwar*, IAS, Secretary and School Education who consistently evinced keen interest in the development of the Framework and gave valuable suggestions for accelerating the planning process.

The present perspective framework plan of Uttarakhand for expanding Secondary Education in the state is an outcome of a series of workshops involving State Educational Administrators and District officers led by *Mrs. Sowjanya, IAS, State Project Director, RMSA, Uttarakhand* at the State level. We record our thanks for their guidance and to the support SIEMAT & SCERT, Education Board Uttarakhand, SPO (SSA) Uttarakhand, DIET faculty members and Head Masters/Principals in identifying quality interventions in Secondary Education.

We are grateful to national experts from NUEPA *Dr.Zaidi*, *Dr.Mohanty* and *Dr. Biswal*, who guided the State RMSA team to evolve district level plans for universalisation of Secondary Education in the state. We also thank *Mrs. Usha Shukla*, Additional Secretary (Madhamik), School Education (Secondary), State Project Office (SSA) and Shri C.S. Gwal, Director, School Education Uttarakhadn with his team for their contribution in the preparatory phases.

RMSA Team Uttarakhand

Contents

S. No.	Particulars	Page No.		
1.	List of Tables			
2.	List of Abbreviations			
3.	Introduction	1-14		
4.	Brief Introduction to RMSA	15-36		
5.	Status of Secondary Education in Uttarakhand	37-66		
6.	Planning Process	67-72		
7.	Alternative Development Scenario and Plan Targets for the Expansion of Secondary Education in Uttarakhand	73-92		
8.	Strategies and Action Programmes			
9.	Planning for Implementation			
10.	Budget Estimates and Activity Time Schedule			
11.	(i) State summary of purposed budget (ii) Upgradation of Schools (Table. 1.1) (iii) List of Upgradation Schools (Table. 1.2) (iv) Financial requirement Upgradation schools (Table 1.3) (v) School List Strengthening of Existing schools (Table. 2.1) (vi) Requirement of Classroom (Table 2.2) (vii) Financial Requirement (Table. 2.3) (viii) Strengthening of Existing Schools (Table 2.4) (ix) No. of school proposed Major Repair (Table. 3.1) (x) List of school Major Repair (Table 3.2) (xi) No. of school for Upgradation (Table 4.0) (xii) GO of Upgrdaded School 2010-11 (xiii) SOR Civil work as per state PWD (xiv) Order of Teacher recruitment (xv) Advertisement of direct teacher recruitment			

List of Tables

Table No.	Title
Table 1.1	Administrative Units of the State
Table 1.2	Population figures at a glance
Table 1.3	District-wise population as per census 2001
Table 1.4	District-wise population as per census 2001
Table 1. 5	Literacy Status in Uttarakhand
Table 1.6	District Wise Distribution of Sub-district Units
Table 1.7	Literacy Rate
Table 2.1	The proposed investments can be captured in tabular form
Table 2.2	Norms of National and State
Table 3.1	Population and Growth Rate
Table 3.2	Status of Educational Institutions in Uttarakhand
	No. of Primary and Upper Primary Schools
Table 3.3	Districtwise Secondary and Hr./Sr. Secondary Schools by
	School Category
Table 3.4	District-wise Secondary and Hr./Sr. Secondary Schools by
	Funding
Table 3.5	Total Enrolment Status at Elementary Level Year 2009-10
Table 3.6	Total Enrolment Status at Elementary Level (Class 1 to 8) Year
	2008-09
Table 3.7	GER, NER, Co hart Drop Out and Overall Repetition at
	Elementary Level
Table 3.8	District-wise GER, NER, Co hart Drop Out and Overall
	Repetition at Elementary Level, year 2009-10
Table 3.9	Completion Rate, Primary Graduates & Transition Rate from
	Primary to Upper Primary Year 2009-10
Table 3.10	Total Enrolment Status at Secondary Level
	(Class IX to X) Year 2008-09 & 2009-10
Table 3.11	Total Enrolment Status at Hr./Sr. Secondary Level (Class XI to
	XII) Year 2008-09 & 2009-10
Table 3.12	GER at Secondary Level, Year 2006-07 & 2007-08
Table 3.13	Drop Out and Repetition at Secondary Level, Year 2007-08
Table 3.14	PTR at Secondary Level, Year 2007-08
Table 3.15	Projected Population of 14-17 age group in Uttarakhand
Table 3.16	Districtwise (Yearwise) Total Child Population (Age 14 & 15)
Table 3.17	Districtwise (Yearwise) Total Child Population (Age 16 & 17)
Table 3.18	District-wise Social Group wise 14-15 age group population
Table 3.19	Age Group 16-17 child population
Table 3.20	Age Group 14-17 child population
Table 3.21	Yearwise enrolment in secondary and higher secondary level
Table 3.22	Enrolment by Class, Gender and Social Category
Table 3.23	Age Specific enrolment in secondary
Table 3.24	Age Specific enrolment in higher secondary level
Table 3.25	Yearwise Enrolment, Uttarakhand Class IX & X Enrolment,
T-1.1. 2.06	2009-10
Table 3.26	Yearwise Enrolment, Uttarakhand Class XI & XII Enrolment,
Toble 2.07	2009-10
Table 3.27	GER, Uttarakhand
Table 3.28	NER, Uttarakhand
Table 3.29	Repeaters & Drop Out % At Secondary Level
Table 3.30	Repeaters & Drop Out % At Hr. Secondary Level
Table 3.31	Transition Rate (Year 2009-10)

Table 3.32	Children with special needs Enrolled in Secondary Classes in Uttarakhand, 2009-10
Table 3.33	No. of School per lakh population
Table 3.34	Districtwise served and unserved habitation in Uttarakhand
Table 3.35	Percentage of Schools with Secondary Classes and without
Table 5.55	Selected Facilities by All Management in Uttarakhand, 2009-
	10
Table 3.36	Percentage of Govt. Schools with Secondary Classes and
Table 5.50	without Selected Facilities in Uttarakhand, 2009-10
Table 3.37	Teachers Position In Secondary School, 2009-10
Table 3.38	PTR
Table 3.39	Percentage of students who passed out the Secondary School
10.510 0105	Board (Class X) Examination by districtwise & by Social Group
	in Govt. Schools
Table 3.40	State Budget Expenditure in Uttarakhand
Table 3.41	Physical Infrastructure for Construction of New Schools
Table 3.42	State PWD Construction Rate
Table 3.43	Unit cost as per revised state PWD Norms
Table 3.44	Civil Work - Cost
Table 5.1	Yearwise growth in enrolment in secondary and higher
	secondary level
Table 5.2	Yearwise Enrolment at elementary level
Table 5.3	Annual Growth Rate of Enrolment in Elementary Classes
Table 5.4	Completion Rate, Primary Graduates & Transition Rate from
	Primary to Upper Primary Year 2009-10
Table 5.5	Repeaters & Drop Out % At Secondary Level, 2008-09 State -
	Uttarakhand
Table 5.6	Projected GER as per past trend secondary level
Table 5.7	Target GER
Table 5.8	Yearwise Additional Enrolment at secondary level
Table 5.9	Projected GER as per previous trend higher secondary Target GER
Table 5.10 Table 5.11	Yearwise Additional Enrolment at higher secondary level
Table 5.12	% of categorywise and Management wise Enrolment (Class IX
1abic 5.12	and X) in Uttarakhand 2009-10
Table 5.13	Projected Enrolment by School Management at Secondary level
Table 5.14	% of category wise and Management wise Enrolment (Class XI
	and XII) in Uttarakhand 2009-10
Table 5.15	Projected Enrolment by School Management at Higher
	Secondary level
Table 5.16	Unit Cost Physical requirement and financial provisions in
	total perspective plan period
Table 6.1	No. of Upgraded UPS
Table 6.2	Physical infrastructure given to all upgraded school
Table 6.3	Unit Cost as per state norms (Hill Area) 2010-11
Table 6.4	Unit Cost as per state norms (Plain Area) 2010-11
Table 6.5	Unit Cost for New Upgraded High School with One Section
Table 6.6	2010-11 (Hill Area)
Table 6.6	Unit Cost for New Upgraded High School with Two Section
Table 6.7	2010-11 (Hill Area) Unit Cost for New Upgraded High School with One Section
Table 0.7	2010-11 (plain Area)
Table 6.8	Unit Cost for New Upgraded High School with Two Section
Table 0.0	2010-11 (Plain Area)
Table 6.9	Proposed for Upgradation of UPS
14510 0.5	11-possed for opposition of or o

T 11 6 10	Q, (1 : CD : (: Q 1 10000 10
Table 6.10	Strengthening of Existing School 2009-10
Table 6.11	Strengthening of Existing School 2010-11
Table 6.12	Proposal for the year 2011-12 (Strengthening of existing school)
Table 6.12 (A)	No. of Proposed School for Strengthening (2009-10)
Table 6.12 (B)	No. of Proposed School for Strengthening (2011-12)
Table 6.13	Financial requirement 2011-12 (Strengthening of existing
	school)
Table 6.13 (A)	Proposed Budget for Strengthening (2009-10)
Table 6.13 (B)	Proposed Budget for Strengthening (2011-12)
Table 6.14	Proposed Manpower at District Level
Table 6.15	Proposed Manpower at State Level
Table 6.16	Implementation Schedule for the year 2011-12
Table 6.17	Progress of school Grant
Table 6.18	Proposal of school grant for Govt. & aided school
Table 6.19	Subjectwise No. of Teachers
Table 6.20	Persons trained in Training on RMSA Sensitization
Table 6.21	District wise details of persons trained in RMSA Sensitization
	Training
Table 6.22	TNA and MT Development on subject specific Teachers Training
Table 6.23	Details of TNA an MT Development on Subject Specific Teachers Training
Table 6.24	RMSA Sensitization and Leadership Development Training for Principals and Block Education Officers
Table 6.25	Capacity Building of Project Functionaries (2009-10)
Table 6.26	Capacity Building of Project Functionaries (2010-11)
Table 6.27	Training Venues
Table 6.28	Suggested time table for the subject specific teacher training
Table 6.29	Capacity Building of Head Masters and newly recruited teachers
Table 6.30	Activity Schedule
Table 6.31	Financial Implication (Recurring)
Table 6.32	Strengthening of venues the financial requirement
Table 6.33	Strengthening of venues summary
Table 6.34	Excursion trip of all govt. & aided school is proposed
Table 6.35	Science Activity
Table 6.36	Science exhibition at School level
Table 6.37	Science exhibition at District level
Table 6.38	Supervision in different levels
Table 6.39	Financial table for book fair
Table 6.40	SIT to be established
Table 6.41	Peripherals at teaching-end, SIT's & ROT's
Table 6.42	Financial Proposal for Edusat
Table 6.43	EDUSAT to be installed in Schools & State institution
Table 6.44	Supervision at different levels
Table 6.45	Financial provisions for R.O.T.
Table 6.46	Districtwise Financial Table for R.O.T.
Table 6.47	Comparative board examination results in percentage
Table 6.48	Districtwise Financial Requirement
Table 6.49	Supervision at different levels
Table 6.50	Financial provision for Maths Lab
Table 6.51	Supervision at different levels of Math Lab.

Table 6.52	Unit Cost for Yoga Activity
Table 6.53	Cycle Facility of Girls in Plain Area of State
Table 6.55	Supervision at different levels
Table 6.56	Financial Activity personality Development Prg.
Table 6.57	Supervision in different levels
Table 6.58	Financial provision for Local Art Craft Activity
Table 6.59	Supervision at different levels
Table 6.60	Unit Cost for Transport Facility
Table 6.61	Financial provision for Transport Activity
Table 6.62	Unit Cost for Open School System
Table 6.63	Financial provision for Open School System
Table 6.64	Supervision at different levels
Table 6.65	No. of School Level Cells Proposed
Table 6.66	No. of District Level Cells Proposed
Table 6.67	Financial provision for G&C
Table 6.68	Activity Schedule for G&C
Table 6.69	State Component (Non Recurring)
Table 6.70	State Component (Recurring)
Table 6.71	Districtwise Identified Children with special need
Table 6.72	Institutes, Schools and NGOs Working in Uttarakhand
Table 7.0	Activities proposed under MMER in 2011-12
Table 8.1	Districtwise Plan Summary (AWP&B 2011-12)
Table 8.2	Annual Work Plan & Budget 2011-12 (As Per State Norms)

LIST OF ABBREVEATIONS

AAGR Annual Average Growth Rate

ACR Additional Class Rooms

ADEO Additional District Education Officer

AEP Adolescent Education Programme

AIE Alternative schooling

AGR Annual Growth Rate

AWPB Annual Work Plan and Budget

BPT Block Project Team

BRC Block Resource Centre

BEO Block Education Officer

BSEP Block Secondary Education Plan

CABE Central Advisory Board of Education

CBRI Central Building of Regional Institute

CBSE Central Board of Secondary Education

CCE Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation

CRC Cluster Resource Centre

CTE College of Teachers Education

CWSN Children with Special Needs

DCF Data Capture Format

DEO District Education Officer

DIET District Institute of Education and Training

DISE District Information system of Education

DPO District Project Office/Officer

DPT District Project Team

DRC District Resource Centre

DRG District Resource Group

DSEP District Secondary Education Plan

EBB Educationally Backward Block

EBM Educationally Backward Minorities

EC Executive Committee

EGS Education Guarantee Scheme

FC Finance Controller/Finance Committee

GAR Gross Access Ratio

G&C Guidance and Counselling

GER Gross Enrolment Ratio

GIC Government Inter College

GGIC Government Girls Inter College

GHSS Government High Schools

GIS Geophysical Information System

GO Government Organisation

GOI Government of India

GSDP Gross Domestic Product

IASE Institute for Advanced Studies in Education

ICT Information and Communication Technology

IEP Individualized Education Plan

IEDC Integrated Education for Disabled Children

INSET IN-service Educational Training for Teachers

KGBV Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

LB Local Body

LRC Learning Resource Centre

MHRD Ministry of Human Resource Development

MTA Mid Term Appraisal

NCERT National Council of Educational Research and Training

NCF National Curriculum Framework

NCTE National Council of Teachers Education

NER Net Enrolment Ratio

NGO Non Government Organization

NIOS National Institute of Open School

NIVH National Institute for Visually Handicapped

NIOH National Institute for Orthopedically Handicapped

NIMH National Institute for Mentally Handicapped

NIHH National Institute for Hearing Handicapped

NMMSE National Means cum Merit Scholarship Examination

NPE National Policy on Education

NRBC Non Residential Bridge Course

NTSE National Talent Search Examination

NUPEA National University of Planning and Educational Administration

MT Master Trainers

OBC Other Backward Classes

PCE Per Capita Expenditure

PPP Public private Partnership

PR Promotion Rate

PRI Panchayati Raj Institutions

PS Primary School

PTA Parent Teacher Ratio

PTR Pupil Teacher Ratio

RIE Regional Institute of Education

RMSA Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

RGI Registrar General of India

RBC Residential Bridge Course

RGNV Rajeev Gandhi Navodaya Vidyalaya

SC Schedule Caste

SE School Education/Secondary Education

SSE Senior Secondary Education

SES Selected Education Statistics/Socio Economic Status

SPT State Project Team

ST Schedule Tribe

SCERT State Council of Educational Research and Training

SEMIS Secondary Education Management Information System

SIEMAT State Institute for Management, Administration and Training

SIP School Improvement Plan

SPD State Project Director

SPO State Project Office

SEITA State Education Information and technology Academy

SMC School Management Committee

SMDC School Management Development Committee

SRG State Resource Group

SSA Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

SSEP State Secondary Education Plan

SUCCESS Scheme of Universalization of Secondary and Higher

Secondary Education

TE Total Expenditure

TLM Teaching Learning Material

TLE Teaching Learning Equipment

TLA Teaching Learning Aid

TR Transition rate

UPS Upper Primary School

USE Universalization of Secondary Education

USKLMSP Uttarakhand Sabhi Key Liye Madhyamik Shiksha

Parishad

VEC Village Education Committee

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Education is an indicator of sustain growth and development of a nation. It has important role to play in the full development of one's personality. According to Census 2001, the total literacy rate in India is 65.38% the female literacy rate is 54.16%. The gap between rural and urban literacy rate is also very significant in India. This is evident from the fact that only 59.4% of the rural population are literate against 80.3% urban population. The Government of India has put forward initiatives for achieving the goal of cent percent literacy by various schemes and by making constitutional amendments. The Government of India has also introduced Right to Education Bill 2005 for the protection of rights and better educational access to all children.

The elementary education in India is the foundation on which the development of every citizen and nation as a whole hinges. The 86th constitutional amendment has made elementary education of fundamental rights to the children between the age group of 6-14. Since, universalization of elementary education has become a constitutional mandate it is absolutely essential to push this vision forward to move towards universalization of secondary education which has already being achieved in large number of develop countries and several developing countries, in India education beyond elementary level is lagging behind. Therefore, education beyond elementary is instrumental.

Secondary education is a crucial stage in the education hierarchy as its prepare the students for higher education and also for the world of work. It is absolutely essential to strengthen this stage by providing greater access and also by improving quality in a significant way.

The Government of India while taking note of the development in economy and educational scenario all over the world and in its own country has proposed for expansion and strengthening of the secondary and higher secondary education. It has launched Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan in 2007 for promoting universalization of secondary education. The normal age group of the children in secondary classes is 14-16 whereas it is 16-18 for higher secondary classes. The population of the age group 14-18 was 8.55 crore in 2001 as per census data. The estimated population of age group as on 1.3.2005 was 9.48 crore which is likely to increase 9.69 crore as on 1.3.2007 i.e. at the beginning of 11th Five Year Plan. This likely to established at around 9.70 crore for 2011. On viewing this established population of this age group it is necessary and desirable that access

to secondary education should be universalized leading to enhanced participation and quality improvement. Moreover beside the general education upto secondary level opportunity for improvement of vocational knowledge and skill should be provided at the higher secondary level to enable students to be employable.

Background of Uttarakhand

The State of Uttarakhand came to existence on November 09, 2000. The state was previously known as "Uttaranchal" but was renamed "Uttarakhand" on January 01, 2007. It is bound by Uttar Pradesh on the south, Nepal on the east, Himanchal Pradesh on the west and China on north-east. Geographical area of the state is 53483sq. km. forming 1.69% of area of the country as a whole.

Geographically, Uttarakhand is situated in the central Himalayan zone. It extends between 77° 34' to 81° 02' E longitude and 28° 43' to 31° 27' N latitude. The topography of Uttarakhand is characterized by hilly terrain, rugged and rocky mountains, deep valleys, high peaks, sharp streams and rivulets, rapid soil erosion, frequent landslides and widely scattered habitations. The natural vegetation is mixed broad-leaved forest with oak and pine predominating. Climate varies from subtropical in the valleys to temperate on the higher slopes with a summer monsoon. The temperature range from 16°C to 40°C but drops below freezing point in many parts of high mountain areas of the region during winter.

Administratively, the state has following constitution:

Table 1.1
Administrative Units of the State

 02 Administrative divisions 	 670 Nyaya panchayats
• 13 Districts	7590 Gram panchayats*
78 Tehsils	 16826 revenue villages
 95 Development Blocks 	 15761 inhabited villages and
• 34 Cities	 1065 unhabitated villages.
■ 84 Towns	

Source: Department of Panchayat, Government of Uttarakhand and district annual work plan

The Population of the state is 84,79,562 according to census of 2001 and an average density of 159 person/sq.km. in year 2001. The overall sex ratio in Uttarakhand is 964 female per 1000 male. The highest sex ratio is in District Almora i.e. 1147 and lowest is in Haridwar i.e. 868. Population density in the 13 districts of the State varies from a high of 612 per sq. km. in Haridwar to a low of 37 per sq. km. in Uttarkashi. Different districts also recorded diverse population growth rates during the decade 1991-2001, from a strong

32.88% in Nainital to practical stagnation at 3.87% in Almora. The over all sex ratio in Uttarakhand is 964 females per 1000 males. The highest sex ratio is in district Almora i.e. 1147 and lowest is in Haridwar i.e. 868. As per census 2001 the SC comprises of 18.01% and ST of 2.09% in the whole population. The main tribes of Uttarakhand are Bhotia, Jaunsari, Bouksa and Tharu. They are mainly resite in Pithoragarh, Dehradun, Nainital and Udhamsingh nager.

Table 1.2 Population figures at a glance

S.No	Description		1991	2001
		Male	36.41 Lakhs	43.26 Lakhs
1	Population	Female	34.10 Lakhs	41.63 Lakhs
		Total	70.51 Lakhs	84.89 Lakhs
2	Population Density	132	Per sq.km	159 Per sq.km
3	Sex Ratio	937		964
4	Decadal Population Growth	13.67 Lakhs (absolute)/19.20%		

Source: Census 2001.

Table 1.3
DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION AS PER CENSUS 2001

~ -					Populat	ion accor	ding to (Census 200	1		
S1. No.	District	Area	A11	Communit	ies	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
мо.		ĺ	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rural	263,128	312,934	576,062	63,190	68,940	132,130	255	233	488
1	Almora	Urban	30,720	23,785	54,505	4,354	3,946	8,300	206	184	390
		Total	293,848	336,719	630,567	67,544	72,886	140,430	461	417	878
		Rural	114,199	127,460	241,659	30,984	31,941	62,925	746	873	1,619
2	Bageshwar	Urban	4,311	3,492	7,803	825	774	1,599	153	171	324
		Total	118,510	130,952	249,462	31,809	32,715	64,524	899	1,044	1,943
		Rural	154,197	165,459	319,656	29,338	29,677	59,015	3,688	4,042	7,730
3	Chamoli	Urban	29,548	21,155	50,703	4,653	3,871	8,524	1,395	1,359	2,754
		Total	183,745	186,614	370,359	33,991	33,548	67,539	5,083	5,401	10,484
		Rural	92,816	97,948	190,764	16,882	16,687	33,569	296	277	573
4	Champawat	Urban	18,268	15,510	33,778	2,409	2,120	4,529	89	78	167
		Total	111,084	113,458	224,542	19,291	18,807	38,098	385	355	740
		Rural	315,305	288,096	603,401	48,843	43,190	92,033	49,435	45,475	94,910
5	Dehradun	Urban	364,278	314,464	678,742	43,082	38,333	81,415	2,487	1,932	4,419
		Total	679,583	602,560	1,282,143	91,925	81,523	173,448	51,922	47,407	99,329
		Rural	281,706	325,497	607,203	47,201	49,516	96,717	744	604	1,348
6	Garhwal	Urban	49,355	40,520	89,875	5,327	4,609	9,936	144	102	246
		Total	331,061	366,017	697,078	52,528	54,125	106,653	888	706	1,594
		Rural	534,038	466,874	1,000,912	139,337	121,125	260,462	1,628	1,330	2,958
7	Hardwar	Urban	241,983	204,292	446,275	28,365	25,149	53,514	100	81	181
		Total	776,021	671,166	1,447,187	167,702	146,274	313,976	1,728	1,411	3,139
		Rural	256,956	236,903	493,859	61,064	54,867	115,931	2,054	1,908	3,962
8	Nainital	Urban	143,298	125,752	269,050	16,874	15,379	32,253	514	485	999
		Total	400,254	362,655	762,909	77,938	70,246	148,184	2,568	2,393	4,961
		Rural	194,810	207,646	402,456	49,118	48,949	98,067	7,341	7,593	14,934
9	Pithoragarh	Urban	32,805	27,028	59,833	4,383	3,999	8,382	2,081	2,264	4,345
		Total	227,615	234,674	462,289	53,501	52,948	106,449	9,422	9,857	19,279

		Rural	105,643	119,064	224,707	19,778	20,237	40,015	87	70	157
10	Rudraprayag	Urban	1,892	840	2,732	189	107	296	19	10	29
		Total	107,535	119,904	227,439	19,967	20,344	40,311	106	80	186
	m 1 ·	Rural	258,401	286,500	544,901	40,698	41,346	82,044	169	104	273
11	Tehri Garhwal	Urban	36,767	23,079	59,846	2,970	2,311	5,281	348	70	418
	Garriwar	Total	295,168	309,579	604,747	43,668	43,657	87,325	517	174	691
	T T 11	Rural	434,654	397,946	832,600	63,118	55,948	119,066	55,081	53,727	108,808
12	Udham Singh Nagar	Urban	214,830	188,184	403,014	23,499	20,217	43,716	860	552	1,412
	omgii itagai	Total	649,484	586,130	1,235,614	86,617	76,165	162,782	55,941	54,279	110,220
		Rural	138,737	133,358	272,095	32,536	31,612	64,148	1,284	1,165	2,449
13	Uttarkashi	Urban	13,279	9,639	22,918	1,755	1,564	3,319	130	106	236
		Total	152,016	142,997	295,013	34,291	33,176	67,467	1,414	1,271	2,685
		Rural	3,144,590	3,165,685	6,310,275	642,087	614,035	1,256,122	122,808	117,401	240,209
UT'	FARAKHAND	Urban	1,181,334	997,740	2,179,074	138,685	122,379	261,064	8,526	7,394	15,920
		Total	4,325,924	4,163,425	8,489,349	780,772	736,414	1,517,186	131,334	124,795	256,129

Source: Census 2001

Table 1.4
DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION AS PER CENSUS 2001

SN	District	Total	Decadal G. Rate	Scheduled Caste		Schedu Tribe	Sex Ratio	
		Population		Popu.	%	Popu.	%	(/Thou. Male)
1	Almora	630567	3.14	140430	22.27	878	0.14	1146
2	Bageswar	249462	17.56	64524	25.87	1943	0.78	1105
3	Chamoli	370359	13.51	67539	18.24	10484	2.83	1016
4	Champawat	224542	9.21	38098	16.97	740	0.33	1021
5	Dehradun	1282143	24.71	173448	13.53	99329	7.75	887
6	Haridwar	1447187	26.30	313976	21.70	3139	0.22	865
7	Nainital	762909	32.88	148184	19.42	4961	0.65	906
8	Pauri Garhwal	697078	3.87	106653	15.30	1594	0.23	1106
9	Pithauragarh	462289	10.92	106449	23.03	19279	4.17	1031
10	Rudrprayag	227439	13.44	40311	17.72	186	0.08	1115
11	Tehri Garhwal	604747	16.15	87325	14.44	691	0.11	1049
12	US Nagar	1235614	27.79	162782	13.17	110220	8.92	902
13	Uttarkashi	295013	22.72	67467	22.87	2685	0.91	941
	STATE	8489349	19.20	1517186	18.81	256129	2.09	964

Source: Census 2001

Table 1.5: Literacy Status in Uttarakhand							
Categories	India	Uttarakhand					
Person - All	64.80%	72.28%					
Male	75.85%	84.01%					
Female	54.16%	60.26%					
Urban Area	80.30%						
Rural Area	59.40%						
SC - All	54.69%	63.40%					
SC Male	66.64%	77.30%					
SC Female	41.90%	48.70%					
ST - All	47.10%	63.20%					
ST Male	59.17%	76.40%					

ST Female	34.76%	49.40%
		Source: census 2001.

Land utilization data show that forest covered area in the State is very extensive. It is the largest land utilization covering almost 63% of the area of the State. The next important category is net shown area, which covers about 14% of the State's area. In individual district forest area varies from a low of 23% (Haridwar) to a high of 89% (Uttarkashi), while net shown area varies from a low of 4 to 5 per cent of the total area (Uttarkashi and Chamoli) to 63 per cent (Hardwar).

Since inception, the area covered by the new State has seen a great change. The Terai and Bhabar areas of Kumaon stand transformed from malaria-infested and swampy wildernesses into modern advanced agricultural and trading regions. With the spread of the road network, most, but not all, of the interior areas are now linked to the main arteries of flow of trade and traffic, which is placed at the top of the present volume. As a result, their social and economic life stands transformed. However, access to the railway network is very limited, as only 24 block headquarters out of 95 in the State are within a distance of 0-49 km of a railhead. Awareness and literacy levels are uniforly high across the districts.

Map showing rail connectivity in 13 districts.

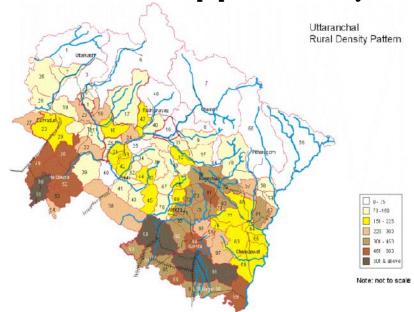


Population distribution

Distribution of rural population in Uttarakhand is rather uneven. This is vividly brought out in the Map, which depicts the rural density pattern. The highest density of rural population is concentrated in the southern half of the State, encompassing the districts of Dehradun (Doon valley), Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar and parts of Nainital, where the population density is 451 persons per sq. km. and more. The reason for high population density in these districts is quite obviously their location in the fertile plains areas of

the Upper Doab, Terai-Bhabar, and the Doon Valley. In the inner Himalayas, there are many Blocks of average population density (between 151 and 300 persons per sq. km.) in Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh, Champawat and Bageshwar districts and a few isolated pockets in Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli and Rudraprayag districts located in the Lesser Himalayas. Many of these places are situated in fertile mountain valleys, of which the larger number is in Kumaon region than in Garhwal. In the rest of the State, population density is low (less than 150 persons per sq. km.).

District wise distribution of population density of the State



For understandable reasons, population is especially sparsely the Greater Himalayas spanning Uttarkashi, in Rudraprayag, Chamoli and Pithoragarh districts, large parts of which are snow-bound, barren and inhospitable. When the population density map is read in conjunction with the map giving the location of Municipality and Block headquarters an interesting pattern emerges. Most of the towns housing municipalities are located either in the densely populated areas of the State located in the Upper Doab, Terai-Bhabar, and Doon Valley regions, or along major rivers, especially in Garhwal. The latter also happens to be important tourist centres, and halting places along the pilgrimage route to the Himalayan shrines. As a result, large parts of the State lying in the Lesser Himalayas are not served by municipalities, and the only form of development centres that they have are the Kshetra Panchayat (Development Block) headquarters. Of the 95 Kshetra Panchayats in Uttarakhand, the

headquarters of only 29 have a municipal body. The KP headquarters, on the other hand, are fairly evenly spread out over the populated parts of the State. Rural density pattern is shown in the map. The importance of the geographical factors in Uttarakhand may be interpreted with the help of the relative distribution of the urban and rural population as well as Municipalities and Panchayats across the districts given in table below.

Table 1.6 District Wise Distribution of Sub-district Units

District	% Rural population		o. of Kshetra Panchayats	% Urban Population	No. o	f Municipalities
	(2001 census)	Total	Within 0-49 Km of Rail head	(2001 census)	Total	Within 0-49 Km of Rail head
Uttarkashi	92.21	6	None	7.79	3	None
Chamoli	86.57	9	None	13.43	6	None
Rudraprayag	98.80	3	None	1.2	2	None
Tehri	90.33	9	1	9.67	6	2
Dehradun	47.06	6	4	52.94	6	6
Pauri Garhwal	87.05	15	3	12.95	4	2
Pithoragarh	87.86	8	None	12.14	3	1
Champawat	85.42	4	None	14.58	3	None
Almora	91.44	11	None	8.56	2	None
Bageshwar	96.87	3	None	3.13	1	None
Nainital	64.64	8	6	35.36	7	7
U.S.Nagar	67.35	7	7	32.65	14	14
Haridwar	69.14	6	6	30.86	6	6
Total	74.41	95	27	25.59	63	38

It is important to recognize and take into account the demographic, natural and geographic features which characterize the State since they practically dominate the influence daily life, economy, culture and tradition of the people, and provide a clue to the underlying reality of the wide range and variety of settlement patterns, and greatly influence the nature of and prospects for social and economic development.

Economic Condition

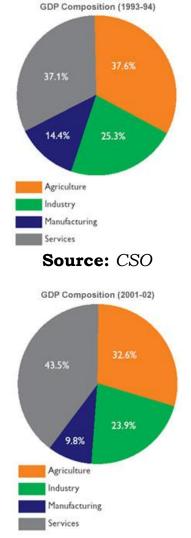
Uttarakhand is pre-dominantly rural with population usually concentrated in the valleys and mountain slopes, with a typical village/habitation consisting of 30-40 families who share common resources. In the rural areas, the socio-economic condition is primarily based on horticulture, sheep rearing and tourism. Agriculture has been adopted as means of livelihood. Paddy is the major crops in irrigated areas and white Maize is grown in higher unirrigated slopes. Other locally grown cereals and millets are *Bhatt*, *Gahat* and *Mandua*. Villages are heavily dependent on the surrounding forests for compost and water. Individual landholdings are small and scattered. Animal draught power is utilized to plough the land wherever possible. Other alternative is human labour which

is used for the purpose; mechanized farming is out of question in hill regions.

Inadequate production in the agricultural fields, increase in population, increasing demand on natural resources and lack of alternative employment opportunities within Uttarakhand together are responsible for out-migration of the men-folk from the villages to cities within State and outside. In the absence of men, customarily entire burden of managing household comes on women.

State Economic Profile: Tapping the Vast Potential

Uttarakhand with its vast natural resource base, large forest cover and enormous power potential holds the potential of being one of the most prosperous states in the country. The state domestic product during 2001-02 was around USD 1647 millions with a per annum growth rate of 4.4 per cent during 1993-94 to 2001-02.



Source: Economic Survey 2003-04

Infrastructure

Infrastructure is in terms of power and road connectivity, health and drinking water facility is developing in fast pace since the formation of State. 94% of State has drinking water facility. Villages are being connected with the help of massive rural roads programme and other schemes, while power situation is being addressed through combination of power solutions. However since these tasks are time consuming and become so more in the hills, infrastructural blocks still is an issue. Providing facilities in far-flung areas is still a challenging job. As a result clogged urban areas and sparsely populated rural hill areas pose good amount of challenge when it comes to project/programme management.

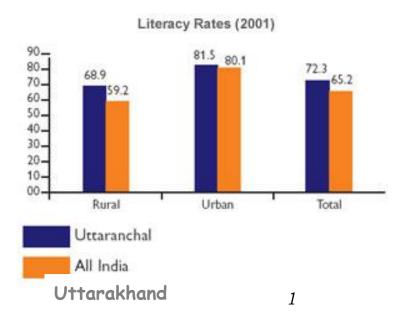
Literacy Status:

In terms of literacy levels Uttarakhand has 14th position in the country. With the help of various government interventions there has been significant progress in the field of education in the State. Literacy percentage of the state is 72.28 against all India average of 65.38. Census data of 2001 shows that the gender gap is still an issue to be addressed in Uttarakhand with male and female literacy rates being 83.30 and 59.60 percent respectively.

Table 1.7 LITERACY RATE

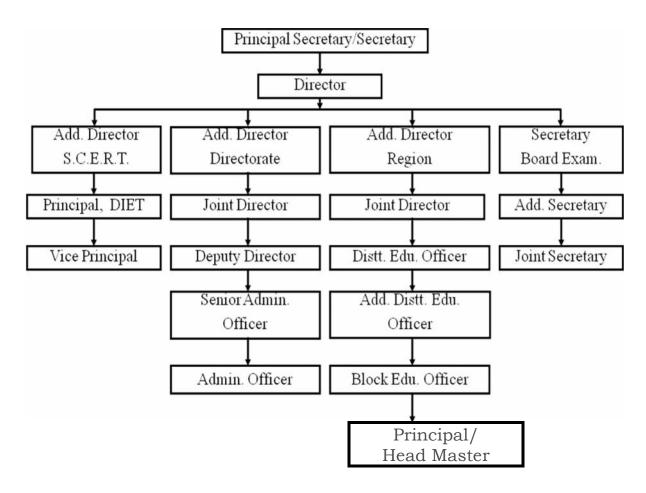
s.		Literacy Rate							Rural Female		
No	District	All Communities			SC			ST			Literacy
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	15
1	Almora	90.15	61.43	75.79	78.32	48.69	63.51	82.71	61.94	72.33	61.96
2	Bageshwar	88.56	57.45	73.01	81.53	48.78	64.76	92.01	70.32	80.31	57.00
3	Chamoli	89.66	61.63	75.65	84.35	52.95	68.72	92.43	67.22	79.29	59.11
4	Champawat	87.49	51.22	69.36	80.56	44.34	62.57	76.27	50.57	64.59	51.22
5	Dehradun	76.50	61.02	68.76	75.13	55.67	66.06	69.91	42.79	57.04	60.55
6	Haridwar	73.83	52.10	62.97	70.69	41.87	57.25	59.22	29.71	46.33	42.76
7	Nainital	72.74	59.17	65.96	73.49	59.17	66.33	80.23	76.22	78.23	55.35
8	Pauri	90.91	65.70	78.31	64.51	42.19	53.35	96.00	64.70	80.35	57.32
9	Pithoragarh	90.57	63.14	76.86	73.20	43.56	58.38	74.71	47.59	61.15	63.14
10	Rudrapayag	90.73	59.98	75.36	60.70	35.12	47.91	91.60	78.30	84.95	59.42
11	Tehri	76.85	44.98	60.92	50.58	30.89	40.74	81.63	68.57	75.10	51.59
12	U.S. Nagar	75.22	53.35	64.29	68.53	40.72	55.62	78.52	48.97	63.95	62.20
13	Uttarkashi	83.60	46.69	65.15	36.35	25.26	30.81	65.70	55.04	60.37	43.49
	Total	84.01	60.26	72.28	77.30	48.70	63.40	76.40	49.40	63.20	55.78

Source: Census $20\overline{01}$



A key factor going in Uttarakhand's favour in attracting services and industrial investments is its significantly high level of literacy. The overall rate of literacy in the state jumped up to 72.28 per cent in 2001 from 57.7 per cent in 1991. This endows it with large pool of educated labour that industry can draw from. Importantly, the spread of high level of literacy is even across the rural and urban sectors with the respective literacy rate of 68.5 and 81.5 per cent. The total school enrolment ratio for Uttarakhand for the age group of 6-17 was at 87 per cent, significantly higher than the all India ratio of 72 per cent. The high level of literacy and existence of large number of good quality educational institutions, research and training institutes and institutes of excellence indicate the abundant availability of quality human resource base. This can be supported by the facts charted hereby. During 2002-03, state of Uttarakhand was amongst the few states with 100 per cent trained teachers in all the levels of education.

Organisational Structure of Department of School Education, Uttarakahnd



Organizational Structure for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Uttarakhand

State Project Office (State Level)

Director School Education–cum–State Project Director, RMSA

Additional State Project Director, RMSA Finance Controller/FC (SE)

Two Joint State Project Directors, RMSA One Accounts Officer, RMSA

Four Assistant State Project Directors, RMSA One Accountant, RMSA

One Administrative Officer

Three Computer Operators

Four Peons/Chaukidar

District Project Office (District Level)

Add. DEO (SE)-cum-District Project Officer, RMSA

Two District Resource Persons, RMSA

One Assistant Account Officer, RMSA

(General & Finance)

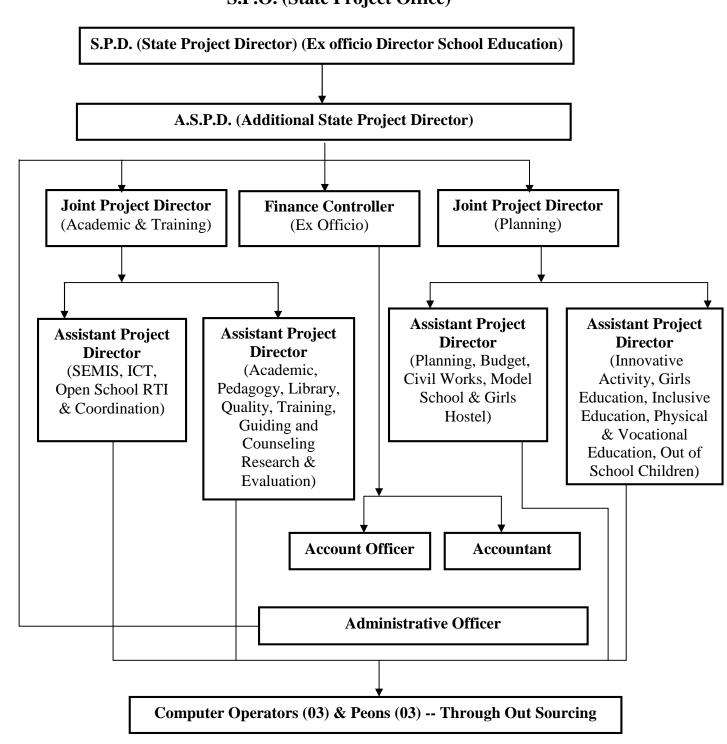
One Accountant, RMSA

One Computer Operator, RMSA

Block Project Office (Block Level)

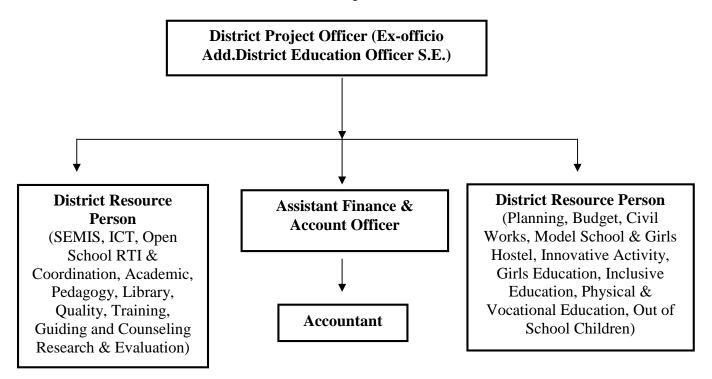
Block Education Officer-cum-Block Project Officer, RMSA

RASTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN. UTTARAKHAND (Structural Organization) S.P.O. (State Project Office)



RASTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN. UTTARAKHAND (Structural Organization)

D.P.O. (District Project Office)



Computer Operators (01/District) -- Through Out Sourcing

Chapter II

Brief introduction to RMSA

Vision, Aims and Objectives of RMSA at National Level

Government of India has committed to the goal universalisation of secondary and higher secondary education. The 11th Five Year Plan document particularly emphasised on the universalisation of secondary and higher secondary education in the same line and committed for. The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India speech on Independence Day in 2007 has proposed to launch the Scheme for Universalisation of Access for Secondary Education (SUCCESS). A precursor to these initiatives was the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 which stated that access to secondary education should be widened. Then, the Tenth Plan Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) document of the Planning Commission of India recommended for setting up of a new Mission for Secondary Education on the lines of SSA. Finally, it is the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) which is the highest deliberative and advisory forum on Education in the country, committee report 2005. In accordance with the goal of universalisation of secondary and higher secondary education, initiatives are made for the plan of action in this direction.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is a modified version of SUCCESS. The RMSA scheme is for universalisation of access to and improvement of quality at the secondary and higher secondary stage. Since education is a state subject by Constitution in the Indian federal system and thereby the state governments are the policy/decision makers on this subject, the RMSA is to motivate the state government and prepare them to take up the goal of Universalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education in their respective states. Unlike the Universalisation of Elementary Education which is by Constitution a mandate, the Universalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education is not mandatory by Constitution but by morale and by need.

Under the RMSA the central government through the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) helps the states in mapping the secondary education system at present, approach and strategy for universalising the secondary and higher secondary education, setting the goal and targets, plan of action, programmes design and implementation and mobilising resources for all these activities. In this context, this document is to present the status and perspective framework plan for the secondary education in Uttarakhand.

Vision

The vision for secondary education is to make good quality education available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group of 14-18years. With this vision in mind, the following is to be achieved:

• To provide a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation, which should be 5 Kms for secondary schools and 7-10 Kms for higher secondary schools;

- Ensure universal access of secondary education by 2017 (GER of 100%), and Universal retention by 2020; and
- Providing access to secondary education with special references to economically weaker sections of the society, the educationally backward, the girls and the disabled children residing in rural areas and other marginalized categories like SC, ST, OBC and Educationally Backward Minorities (EBM).

Goals and Objectives

The prime goal is universalisation of secondary education. In order to meet the challenge of universalisation of secondary education (USE), there is a need for a paradigm shift in the conceptual design of secondary education. The guiding principles in this regard are: universal access, equality and social justice, relevance and development and structural and curricular Universalisation of secondary education gives opportunity, to move towards equity. The concept of 'common school' will be encouraged. If these values are to be established in the system, all types of schools including unaided private schools will also contribute towards universalisation of secondary education by ensuring adequate enrolments for the children from under privileged society and the children of below poverty line (BPL) families. The goals translate into the following main objectives.

- i) To ensure that all secondary schools have physical facilities, staff and supplies at least according to the prescribed standards through financial support in case of Government/ Local Body and Government aided schools, and appropriate regulatory mechanism in the case of other schools;
- ii) To improve access to secondary schooling to all young persons according to norms through proximate location (say, Secondary Schools within 5 kms, and Higher Secondary Schools within 7-10 kms), efficient and safe transport arrangements/residential facilities, depending on local circumstances including open schooling. However, in hilly and difficult areas, these norms can be relaxed. Preferably residential schools may be set up in such areas;
- iii) To ensure that no child is deprived of secondary education of satisfactory quality due to gender, socio-economic, disability and other barriers;
- iv) To improve quality of secondary education resulting in enhanced intellectual, social and cultural learning;
- v) To ensure that all students pursuing secondary education receive education of good quality; and
- vi) Achievement of the above objectives would also, inter-alia, signify substantial progress in the direction of the Common School System.

Approach and Strategy for Secondary Stage

In the context of Universalisation of Secondary Education (USE), large-scale inputs in terms of additional schools, additional classrooms, teachers and other facilities need to be provided to meet the challenge of numbers, credibility and quality. It inter-alia requires assessment/ provision of educational needs, physical infrastructure, human resource, academic inputs and effective monitoring of implementation of the programmes. The scheme will initially

cover up to class X. Subsequently, the higher secondary stage will also be taken up, preferably within two years of the implementation. The strategy for universalizing access to secondary education and improving its quality are as under:

Access

For providing universal access to quality secondary education it is imperative that especially designed broad norms are developed at the national level and provision may be made for each State/UT keeping in mind the geographical, socio-cultural, linguistic and demographic condition of not just the State/UT but also, wherever necessary, of the locality. Increased access will be achieved by:

- Expansion of existing Secondary Schools & Higher Secondary Schools;
- Upgradation of Upper Primary Schools based on micro planning exercise with all necessary infrastructure facilities and teachers. Ashram Schools will be given preference while upgrading upper primary schools;
- Upgradation of Secondary Schools in Higher Secondary Schools based upon the requirements;
- Opening of new Secondary Schools/ Higher Secondary Schools in so far unserved areas based on the school mapping exercise. All these buildings will have mandatory water harvesting system and will be disabled friendly;
- Rain Water harvesting systems will be installed in existing school buildings;
- Existing school buildings will also be made disabled friendly; and
- New schools will also be set up in PPP mode.

Quality

This will be achieved by:

- Providing required infrastructure like, Black Board, furniture, Libraries, Science & Mathematics laboratories, computer labs, toilet cluster;
- Appointment of additional teachers and in-service training of teachers;
- Bridge courses for enhancing learning ability for students passing out of class VIII;
- Reviewing curriculum to meet the NCF, 2005 norms;
- Residential accommodation for teachers in rural and difficult hilly areas; and
- Preference will be given to accommodation for female teachers.
- Use of EDUSAT in teaching learning process and teacher training programme.

Equity

This will be improved by:

- Free lodging/ boarding facilities for students belonging to SC,ST,OBC and minority communities:
- Hostels/ residential schools, cash incentive, uniform, books, separate toilets for girls.

- Providing scholarships to meritorious/ needy students at secondary level;
- Inclusive education will be the hallmark of all the activities. Efforts will be made to provide all necessary facilities for the differently abled children in all the schools; and
- Expansion of Open and Distance Learning needs to be undertaken, especially for those who cannot pursue full time secondary education, and for supplementation / enrichment of face-to-face instruction. This system will also play a crucial role for education of out of school children.

Institutional Reforms and Strengthening of Resource Institutions

Necessary administrative reforms in each State will be a precondition for Central assistance. These Institutional reforms include:

- Reforms in school governance- Improve schools' performance by decentralizing their management and accountability;
- Adopting a rational policy of teacher recruitment, deployment, training, remuneration and career advancement;
- Undertaking reforms in educational administration including modernization / e-governance and delegation / de-centralization;
- Provision of necessary professional and academic inputs in the secondary education system at all levels, i.e., from the school level upwards; and streamlining financial procedures for speedy flow of funds and their optimal utilization.
- Necessary strengthening of resource institutions at various levels, e.g., NCERT (including RIEs), NIEPA and NIOS, at the national level; SCERTs, State Open Schools, SIEMATs, etc., at the State level; and University Departments of Education, Reputed Institutions of Science / Social Science / Humanities Education, and Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) / Institutions of Advanced Study in Education (IASEs) funded under the Centrally-sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education.

Involvement of Panchayati Raj and Municipal Bodies, Community, Teachers, Parents and other stakeholders in the management of Secondary Education, through bodies like School Management Committees and Parent – Teacher Associations will be ensured in planning process, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Central Government operates four Centrally Sponsored Schemes i.e. (i) ICT@ schools for providing assistance to State Governments for computer education and computer aided education in secondary and higher secondary schools; (ii) Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) for assisting State Governments and NGOs in main streaming the disabled children in school education; (iii) Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel facilities for Girl Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools (Access and Equity) for providing assistance to NGOs to run Girls' Hostels in the rural areas; and (iv) Quality improvement in schools which included provision of assistance to State Governments for introduction of Yoga, for improvement of Science education in schools, for environment education and for population education in addition to supporting International Science Olympiads.

All these schemes, in the present or modified forms, will be subsumed in a new scheme and will include provision for earning while learning for financially weaker children by preparing them for self employment or part-time employment.

Specific Targets at National Level

Under the RMSA scheme to universalise the secondary and higher secondary education by 2020, the government of India set specific targets for different components of the secondary and higher secondary education system. The short terms target year is 2012 and the long term is 2017. With respect to enrolment, it is targeted that the GER in the secondary and higher secondary in the short term should be 75 per cent by 2012 and reach 100 per cent in the long term by 2017.

Table 2.1 The proposed investments can be captured in tabular form as indicated below.

Goal	Indicators	Source of Information		
To make secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all Indian adolescent girls and boys up to the age of 16 by 2020.	 Increase in the enrolment in secondary education of young people aged 14 to 16 years from 24 million in 2005 to 40 million by 2012; to 50 million by 2015; and to 56 million by 2020; GER at Secondary level increases from 52% to 70% by 2011/12; to over 100% by 2017; GER Higher secondary reaches over 70% by 2015 Enrolment shares of girls, SCs, STs and minorities in secondary education will increase in proportion to their share in the population at the national and State levels; Drop out rate at secondary level will decrease to less than 3% by 2015 Transition rate from Class IX to X will increase from 85% in 2005 to over 90% in 2012; Promotion rate to Class XI will increase to 75% by 2015 Learning levels at Classes IX and X will be improved and are adequately and regularly monitored; Improvement in learning levels at Classes IX and X will be ensuured. 	Household surveys. All India School Education Survey SEMIS Selected Education Statistics NCERT quality monitoring and assessment data Class X Examination data		

Objectives	Indicators	Source of Information
1 All secondary schools conform to prescribed norms. 2 Availability and access of secondary schooling to all Indian adolescent girls and boys up to the age of 16 by 2020.	 All schools will have space and facilities according to prescribed norms of minimum quality standards, including one classroom for every 40 students; a laboratory and library; disabled access; separate toilets for girls and boys. Computer and other ICT facilities will be available in all secondary schools according to prescribed norms. All habitations will have access to a secondary school within a radius of 5km except those in special circumstances 6,000 new model schools, including 2,500 KV template and 2,500 Public Private Partnership schools will be established by 2012; 11,000 upper primary schools (with 44,000 additional secondary classrooms) in EBBs will be upgraded to secondary schools by 2012; Expanded capacity for 44,000 existing secondary schools in EBBs – 44000 x 2 = 88000 additional class rooms (ACR) by 2012; 3,500 girls' secondary school hostels for EBBs, including up-grading of 2,000 KGBVs in EBBs for secondary education. Transition rate between upper primary and secondary will improve from 85% to 92% by 2012 and to 95% by 2015. Dropout rate at secondary will reduce to less than 3% by 2015. Number of out of school children of secondary school age (14-16) will reduces to less than 5% of the age group by 2015. 	SEMIS State reports and State Norms Specially commissioned studies All India School Education Survey Selected Education Statistics NCERT Quality Monitoring
3 Equity through the removal of regional, gender, socioeconomic and disability gaps.	 Disaggregated data for the enrolment of girls, SC, ST, Muslims and disabled at national and state levels will be available. Shares of girls, SCs, STs, Muslims and disabled in enrolment at secondary level will be increased in proportion to their share in the population at the national and state level. Means cum merit scholarships (100,000 a year of approx 6,000Rs)) for specific disadvantaged groups will be taken up according to schedule. Incentives for girls (especially from disadvantaged groups, SC, ST) to promote their participation in secondary education will be implemented according to schedule. 	SEMIS

Objectives	Indicators	Source of Information
4 Education of good quality for all students	 180,000 additional secondary school teachers will be recruited for existing secondary schools and for upgraded upper primary schools by 2012. Pupil-Teacher ratio at secondary level will improve from 33:1 to 30:1 by 2012, and to 25:1 by 2015. % trained teachers in secondary schools will increase from 89% to 100% by 2012. There will be improved availability of textbooks for secondary classes. Availability of teaching learning materials will be improved. NCF 2005 will be implemented. Percentage of teachers receiving in-service training against annual targets will be improved. Model schools will serve as pace setting institutions of excellence and also as resource centres for the professional development of secondary school teachers within each block. DIETs and BRCs will be strengthened to support secondary school teacher professional development through the model schools/resource centres. Change in classroom practices as measured by time spent on task. Student attendance rates will be improved. Percentage of schools with functional management committees and village education committees with reporting role in school supervision will be increased to 100% by 2015. Learning levels of Class IX and X will be improved on national monitoring tests by 5% a year. 	

The Government of India has launched, in 2007, a centrally sponsored Madhyamik Shiksha Rashtriva Abhivan universalisation of access to and improvement of quality at the secondary and higher secondary stage. Since education is a state subject by the constitution in the Indian federal system and state governments are policy and decision makers on this subject, RMSA is a crucial step to prepare the state governments to take up the goal of Universalisation of Secondary Education in each state and union territory of the country. Universalisation of Elementary Education, constitutional mandate, Universalisation of Secondary Education (USE) is not mandatory by Constitution but by morale and by need. This means that well-thought out and practically possible goals and strategies for implementation must emerge from the states and union territories. While at the national level, the vision, aims, goals and objectives of RMSA and the approach and strategy to achieve the goal of USE were already developed. This Chapter presents the state specific vision, goals and objectives of Uttarakhand in the context of the national level vision, goals and objectives of RMSA, and presents the approach and strategy that would be taken up in Uttarakhand.

Vision, Aims and Objectives of RMSA at National Level and State level

At the national level, the vision for secondary education is to make good quality education available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group of 14-18 years. With this vision in mind, the following is to be achieved:

- To provide a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation, which should be 5 Kms for secondary schools (High School) and 7-10 Kms for higher secondary schools (Intermediate);
- Ensure universal access of secondary education by 2017 (GER of 100%), and universal retention by 2020; and
- Providing access to secondary education with special reference to economically weaker sections of the society, the educationally backward, the girls and the disabled children residing in rural areas and other marginalized categories like SC, ST, OBC and Educationally Backward Minorities (EBM).

The State vision is on the same lines as the national vision. However, Uttarakhand has drawn up its vision statement in the following words:

"To ensure quality education that is available, accessible and affordable to every young person in the age group of 14-18 and prepare them to become global citizens with intellectual, scientific, social, cultural and humane outlook."

The specific aims set thereby to make this vision a reality are:

- To make all secondary schools conform to the prescribed norms regarding physical facilities, qualified staff and academic matters through financial support in case of government and local body schools, and appropriate regulatory mechanism in the case of other schools;
- To make secondary schools fulfilling prescribed norms available to every person in the proximate location, with satisfactory infrastructure and transportation/residential facilities depending on local needs;
- To provide for access with equity in terms of gender, socio-economic status, CWSN and other marginalized groups, and good quality for all the secondary school aged population.

Goals and Objectives at National Level and State level

The national policy document of RMSA has drawn up the following specific goals and objectives

- vii) To ensure that all secondary schools have physical facilities, staff and supplies at least according to the prescribed standards through financial support in case of Government/ Local Body and Government aided schools, and appropriate regulatory mechanism in the case of other schools;
- viii) To improve access to secondary schooling to all young persons according to norms through proximate location (say, Secondary Schools within 5 kms, and Higher Secondary Schools within 7-10 kms), efficient and safe transport arrangements/residential facilities, depending on local circumstances including open schooling. However, in hilly and difficult areas, these norms can be relaxed. Preferably residential schools may be set up in such areas;
- ix) To ensure that no child is deprived of secondary education of satisfactory quality due to gender, socio-economic, disability and other barriers;
- x) To improve quality of secondary education resulting in enhanced intellectual, social and cultural learning;
- xi) To ensure that all students pursuing secondary education receive education of good quality; and
- xii) Achievement of the above objectives would also, inter-alia, signify substantial progress in the direction of the Common School System.

The state abides by these broad national goals and objectives, and specifically adds on certain key qualitative objectives that would guide its progress towards meeting its vision and goal. They are:

- a. To equip and empower professional competence of the heads and teachers for school effectiveness and classroom processes;
- b. To provide opportunity to secondary level students to compare, collaborate, compete and contribute to the world at large; and
- c. To develop life-skills of students, and enhance overall quality of life. The RMSA goals that the State has envisaged are:
 - All secondary school age children in schools by 2013,
 - All secondary school age children in secondary classes appropriate to their age by 2017, and
 - All higher secondary age children will complete secondary school by 2020.

Approach and Strategy for Secondary Stage at National Level and State level

The national policy document mentions that in the context of USE, large-scale inputs in terms of additional schools, additional classrooms, teachers and other facilities need to be provided to meet the challenge of numbers, credibility and quality. It inter-alia requires assessment and provision of educational needs, physical infrastructure, human resource, academic inputs and effective monitoring of implementation of the programmes. The scheme will initially cover up to class X. Subsequently, the higher secondary stage will also be taken up, preferably within two years of the implementation. The strategy for universalizing access to secondary education and improving its quality are as under:

Access

For providing universal access to quality secondary education it is imperative that especially designed broad norms are developed at the national level and provision may be made for each State/UT keeping in mind the geographical, socio-cultural, linguistic and demographic condition of not just the State/UT but also, wherever necessary, of the locality. Increased access will be achieved by:

- Strengthening of existing Secondary Schools & Higher Secondary Schools;
- Upgradation of Upper Primary Schools in Secondary Schools based on micro planning exercise with all necessary infrastructure facilities and teachers. Ashram Schools will be given preference while upgrading upper primary schools;
- Upgradation of Secondary Schools in Higher Secondary Schools based upon the requirements;
- Opening of new Secondary Schools/ Higher Secondary Schools in so far unserved areas based on the school mapping exercise. All upgradation and new schools will have adequate physical infrastructure, man power and teaching learning equipments;
- Rain harvesting systems will be installed in existing school buildings;
- Existing school buildings will also be made disabled friendly; and
- New schools will also be set up in PPP mode.

While Uttarakhand has already ensured approximate 100% GAR in primary and upper primary levels to all habitations as per Norms, school mapping exercise has indicated that a number of districts have not yet provided adequate secondary schools within the 5km Norm. While residential schools should also be an option, up-gradation wherever relevant is to be preferred. Each Secondary and Higher Secondary School

will develop an institutional plan, and each block a micro-mapping exercise. Due regard should be given where needed to open schools in hilly terrain and with natural barriers.

Quality

The national policy document states that quality will be achieved by:

- Providing required infrastructure like, Black Board, furniture, Libraries, Science and Mathematics laboratories, computer labs, toilet cluster;
- Appointment of additional teachers and in-service training of teachers;
- Bridge courses for enhancing learning ability for students passing out of class VIII;
- Reviewing curriculum to meet the NCF, 2005 norms;
- Residential accommodation for teachers in rural and difficult hilly areas; and
- Preference will be given to accommodation for female teachers.

In furthering these, the state aims to include availability of ICT infrastructure and intensive use of ICT in secondary education, provision of more number of days of in-service training to teachers, and overall improvement of performance of all schools by decentralizing their management and improving accountability. Uttarakhand aims to establish child-friendly schools with prescribed benchmarks of quality.

Providing infra-structure includes not only blackboards in usable well-polished conditions with chalks and dusters all round the year, but also SMART boards in schools, furniture that is both student-friendly and classroom friendly facilitating movement and group-work, libraries with books to kindle the interest of reading among children along with registers to maintain student-use and follow-up like book-reviews, and science, math and multi-media language laboratories with adequate equipments for active use by every student. Besides, adequate and appropriate provision of drinking water and toilets cannot be neglected.

Uttarakhand is keen to focus not just on the above quantitative inputs to quality but on qualitative teaching-learning processes in place. It follows the lines of the Secondary Education Commission, 1952 which defined curriculum as not just the academic subjects traditionally taught in the school but the totality of experiences of students in school, classrooms, library, laboratory, playgrounds and in the numerous informal contacts between teachers and pupils. Education is meaningful for children when adequate variety and elasticity in the curriculum allows for individual differences and adaptation to individual needs and interests. The state is also keen to turn a number of ideas provided in the National Curriculum Framework into reality.

Equity

The national level document mentions that equity will be improved by:

- Free lodging/ boarding facilities for students belonging to SC,ST,OBC and minority communities;
- Hostels/ residential schools, cash incentive, uniform, books, separate toilets for girls.
- Providing scholarships to meritorious/ needy students at secondary level;
- Inclusive education will be the hallmark of all the activities. Efforts will be made to provide all necessary facilities for the differently abled children in all the schools; and
- Expansion of Open and Distance Learning needs to be undertaken, especially for those who cannot pursue full time secondary education, and for supplementation /enrichment of face-to-face instruction. This system will also play a crucial role for education of out-of-school children.

In Uttarakhand, which has been a forerunner in terms of socio-political movements for equity through education, equity will be an inbuilt priority within every strategy of access and quality. Besides, special care will also be taken for socially disadvantaged pockets. Despite the state's positive discrimination to disprivileged communities over time, some difficult-to-reach areas are inaccessible and isolated small habitations particularly in hilly and forest areas with lack of adequate qualified women teachers and adequate accommodations for students and teachers. There are also some pockets with frequent migration and with persisting high gender and social gaps. It is in this regard that the State's proactive policies for equity in secondary education will gain special consideration. First generation learners need special care in a number of areas.

Institutional Reforms and Strengthening of Resource Institutions

Necessary administrative reforms in State will be a precondition for Central assistance. These Institutional reforms include:

- Reforms in school governance- Improve schools' performance by decentralizing their management and accountability;
- Adopting a rational policy of teacher recruitment, deployment, training, remuneration and career advancement;
- Undertaking reforms in educational administration including modernization/e-governance and delegation/de-centralization;
- Provision of necessary professional and academic inputs in the

secondary education system at all levels, i.e., from the school level upwards; and streamlining financial procedures for speedy flow of funds and their optimal utilization.

- Necessary strengthening of resource institutions at various levels, e.g., NCERT (including RIEs), NUEPA and NIOS, at the national level; SCERTs, State Open Schools, SIEMATs, etc., at the State level; and University Departments of Education, Reputed Institutions of Science/Social Science/Humanities Education, and Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs)/ Institutions of Advanced Study in Education (IASEs) funded under the Centrally-sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education.
- Involvement of Panchayati Raj and Municipal Bodies, Community, Teachers, Parents and other stakeholders in the management of Secondary Education, through bodies like School Management Committees and Parent Teacher Associations will be ensured in planning process, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

In this regard, Uttarakhand has specific strategies in place. In terms of decentralising, the state government will appoint District Project Officers and 26 District Resource Persons in 13 districts to supervise and monitor RMSA indicators of progress and record needs and improvements in quality components. SMDC will monitor attendance of staff and students as well, besides involvement in civil and financial matters. The state will enhance the capacity of SCERT/DIET academic faculty in order that they can in turn enhance the training capacity of teacher educators at Block Centre in cascade mode. The linkage between School Education and SIEMAT will be strengthened. DIETs will be enhanced for the training of secondary education teachers and it will be the nodal agency for training at the district level.

Central Government operates four Centrally Sponsored Schemes i.e. (i) ICT@ schools for providing assistance to State Governments for computer education and computer aided education in secondary and higher secondary schools; (ii) Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDSS) for assisting State Governments and NGOs in main streaming the disabled children in school education; (iii) Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel facilities for Girl Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools (Access and Equity) for providing assistance to NGOs to run Girls' Hostels in the rural areas; and (iv) Quality improvement in schools which included provision of assistance to State Governments for introduction of Yoga, for improvement of Science education in schools, for environment education and for population education in addition to supporting International Science Olympiads.

All these schemes, in the present or modified forms, will be subsumed in a new scheme and will include provision for earning while learning for financially weaker children by preparing them for self-employment or part-time employment.

Educational Indicators

Goal	Indicators	Data Source
To make	1) Increase in the Enrolment	All India School
secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all adolescent girls and boys up to the age of 16 in Uttarakhand by 2020.	 Increase in the enrolment in secondary education of young people aged 14 to 15 years from 3.26 lakhs in 2008 to 4.32 lakhs by 2012 after the intervention of 5% growth in GER. It will reach 5.59 lakhs by 2017. 2) GER at Secondary Level GER at secondary will increases from 69.5% in 2009 to 84.98 % by 2012 after the intervention of 5% growth in GER. 100% by 2017. 	Education Survey; SEMIS; assessment data; Class X Examination data
	3) Enrolment share of Girls	
	• Enrolment shares of girls, SCs, STs and minorities in secondary classes increase in proportion to their share in the population in the state.	
	 4) Dropout rate at secondary level Dropout 8.34% Class IX - X for the year 2008-09. 	
	5) Transition rate	
	 Transition rate from Class VIII to IX 82.33% in 2007. 6) Promotion rate to Class X Promotion rate from Class IX to X 77.17% in 2008-09. 	
	7) Learning levels	
	 Learning levels at Classes IX and X will be improved adequately and will be monitored regularly; 	

Objectives	Indicators	Data Source
1. All secondary schools in the state conform to prescribed norms.	(1) Facilities - • All schools will have space and facilities according to prescribed norms of minimum quality standards, including one classroom for every 30 students; a laboratory and library; differently abled access; separate toilets for girls.	SEMIS
	 Computer and other ICT facilities will be available in all secondary schools 	

	according to prescribed norms.	
2. Availability and access of secondary schooling to all adolescent girls and boys up to the age of 16 in Uttarakhand by 2020.	 (2) Access - All habitations will have access to a secondary school within a radius of 5 km except those in special circumstances. (i) UPS Upgradation - 	SEMIS & DISE
	• Up-gradation of 220 Upper Primary School by 2012 with 340 Upper Primary Schools by 2017 secondary classes.	
	(ii) Expanded capacity -	
	 Expanded capacity for existing secondary schools with 1086 additional class rooms by 2011-12. 2994 additional class rooms by 2016-17. 	
	(iii) Transition rate from VIII to IX -	
	• Transition rate improves from 82.33% in 2007 to 95% by 2012 and 100% by 2017	
	(iv) Dropout rate -	
	• Dropout rate at secondary level reduces from 8.34% in 2008-09 to less than 1% by 2017.	
	(v) Out of School Children -	
	• Number of out of school children of secondary school age (14-16) reduces to less than 5% of the age group by 2017.	
3. Equity through the	(3) Equity -	
removal of regional, gender, socio-economic and disability gaps.	Disaggregated enrolment data for girls, SC, ST, Muslims and differently abled at the state and district level will be available.	SEMIS & DISE
	(i) Share of Disadvantaged groups in Enrolment-	
	• Share of girls 46%, SCs, STs, Muslims and differently abled in enrolment at secondary level will be increased in proportion to their share in the population at the state and district level.	
	(ii) Means-cum-Merit Scholarships -	
	 Provision of means-cum-merit scholarships for specific disadvantaged groups according to schedule 	
	(iii) Incentives for Girls -	
-	20	

		1
	• Provision of incentives for 100% girls (especially from disadvantaged groups, SC, ST) to promote their participation in secondary education according to schedule.	
4. Education of good	4) Quality -	
quality for all students	• About 176 additional teachers for upgraded upper primary schools by 2009-10 and about 2720 teachers will be recruited in secondary level and 2761 teachers will be recruited in higher secondary school to fill the shortage in the existing schools.	SEMIS & DISE
	(i) Trained Teachers -	
	• 100% of teachers receiving in-service training will be improved against annual targets of 2010-11 and continued in every year till project period.	
	 DIETs, SIEMAT, SCERT will be strengthened to support secondary school teachers' professional development through the model schools/resource centres. 	
	(ii) Text Books -	
	 Availability of textbooks for all the enrolled children of secondary classes will be ensured. 	
	(iii) Teaching Learning Materials -	
	 Availability of teaching learning materials will be improved. 	
	 NCF 2005 will be implemented. 	
	(iv) Others -	
	 Change in classroom practices as measured by time spent on task. 	
	 Student attendance rates will be improved. 	
	• Teacher attendance rates will be improved.	
	(v) Supervision -	
	 Percentage of schools having functional management committees and village education committees with reporting role in school supervision will be improved. 	
	(vi) Learning levels -	
	 Learning levels of Class IX and X will be improved. 	

State Norms and RMSA Norms

The state norms with respect to universalisation of secondary education in Uttarakhand may be mostly in line with the national level RMSA norms. In some cases there are state specific norms which are different from that of the national level RMSA norms.

Table 2.2 Norms of National and State

	Table 2.2 Norms of National and State									
	NATIONAL NORMS	STAT	E NORMS							
1. PHYSICAL INFRA STRUCTURE-NON- RECURRING	Classroom-pupil ratio:1:40 Minimum ratio:1:25 Classroom size as per state norm		A .Every secondary school should have class room pupil ratio 1:40 and minimum 1:30 B. Every secondary school should have the following: Hill Area							
	Atleast two additional classroom should be built in one secondary school. Atleast four additional class rooms, two sections	classroom should be built in one secondary school. 2. Atleast four additional	S. No.	Particulars	No. of Units	Room Size (Sq.Mtr	Area (20	% Plinth rea Area n (Sq.		
	each for class ix and x.	1	Classroom	02/04	36	12.60	48.60			
	3. Should involve elements of	2	Laboratory	01	54	18.90	72.90			
	community contribution. 4. Grants will be available	3	Principal Room	01	12	4.20	16.20			
	only for those schools which have existing buildings of their own.	4	Office and Staff Room	01	12	4.20	16.20			
	5. Cost of construction will	5	Computer Lab	01	54	18.90	72.90			
	include furniture, fixtures,	6	Library	01	48	16.80	64.80			
	fittings, circulation area (verandah) etc	7	Art and Craft Room	01	30	10.50	40.50			
		8	Toilet Block	01		0.00	0.00			
		G	D (1)		lain Area		m . 1			
		S. No.	Particulars	No. of Units	Room Size (Sq Meter)	ı. Area (20	% Plinth			
				Cints	ivicut)	15%) (I Sq. Mete	n (Sq.			
		1	Classroom	02/04	48	16.80	64.80			
		3	Laboratory Principal	01	54 12	18.90 4.20	72.90 16.20			
		4	Room Office and	01	12	4.20	16.20			
		5	Staff Room Computer Lab	01	54	18.90	72.90			
		6	Library	01	48	16.80	64.80			
		7	Art and Craft Room	01	30	10.50	40.50			
		8	Toilet Block	01		0.00	0.00			
		norms As pe 1. Plai		the cost 11629 F	of const Per Sq. M	ruction rate Itrs.	as per PWD es are below:			
		Item		-		Rates Pe	r Sq.Mtr.			
						Hilly Area	Plain Area			
		Basic				7230	7230			
			height depth			210 300	210			
			etide treatment			180	180			
		Fire f				470	470			
		Fram	e Structure			870	870			
		Total		10/		9260	8960			
					Side	water harvesting development 20		lly Area	93 1852	90 896
			% in Plain area rification 11%			1019	986			
				ng fans 4%			-	358		
		Grand	d Total			12224	11290			
		Conti	ngency 4%			367	339			

	1	Heio	ht &Distance10%		1222	_
			ss Total		13813	11629
		-		Hill Area		
		S.	Particulars	Unit cost for	Furniture	Unit cost
		No.		Construction	cost	for C.W.
				(in Rs.)	(in Rs.)	(in Rs.)
		1	Classroom	671311.80	100000.00	771311.80
		2	Laboratory	1006967.70	150000.00	1156967.70
		3	Principal Room Office and	223770.60	40000.00	263770.60
		4	Staff Room	223770.60	40000.00	263770.60
		5	Computer Lab	1006967.70	40000.00	1046967.70
		6	Library	895082.40	100000.00	995082.40
		7	Art and Craft Room	559426.50	40000.00	599426.50
		8	Toilet Block	275000.00		275000.00
			Tollet Block	Plain Area	J	2,2000.00
		S.	Particulars	Unit cost for	Furniture	Unit cost
		No.	1 41 42 44 44	Construction	cost (in	for C.W.
				(in Rs.)	Rs.)	(in Rs.)
		1	Classroom	753559.20	100000.00	853559.20
		2	Laboratory	847754.10	150000.00	997754.10
		3	Principal Room Office and	188389.80	40000.00	228389.80
		4	Staff Room	188389.80	40000.00	228389.80
		5	Computer Lab	847754.10	40000.00	887754.10
		6	Library	753559.20	100000.00	853559.20
			Art and Craft			
		7	Room	470974.50	40000.00	510974.50
1.2 ADDITIONAL	1. Additional class rooms	8	Toilet Block Iditional class	225000.00		225000.00
	2. Construction of additional classrooms should involve the elements of community contribution if possible 3. Atleast two additional class rooms should be built at time 4. Grants for additional classrooms will be available only for those schools which have existing buildings of their					
1.3 SCIENCE LABORATORY	own 3.1 Every secondary school should have Integrated science lab (for Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics)		very secondary r Physics, Chem			
1.4LAB EQUIPMENTS	4.1 Science lab for secondary schools should have a necessary equipments (for Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics) to facilitate academic activities	Neces	sary equipment			
1.5 PRINCIPAL ROOM	1. Every secondary school should have one room for principal. 2. Room will also be used for staff meeting. 3. Principal room size should be 57 sq.mt 4. Grants for Principal room will be available only for those schools which have existing building of their own. 5. Grants for principal room will also be available for New schools with their building	princi 2. Roo 3. Pri 4. Gi	very secondary ipal. om will also be uncipal room size rants for prince and upgraded	used for staff n should be 16 ipal room wi	neeting. .20 sq.mt ll be availa	able for New

	budget	
1.6 Office room	1. Every secondary school should have one separate room for office and office staff 2. Office room size should be 57 sq.mt 3. Grants for Office room will be available only for those schools which have existing building of their own. 4. Grants for Office room will also be available for New schools with their building budget	Every secondary school should have one separate room for office and office staff Office room size should be 16.20 sq.mt Only for those schools which have existing building of their own. Grants for Office room will also be available for New schools and upgraded schools with their building budget.
1.7GIRLS ACTIVITY ROOM	1. Every secondary school should have one separate Girls activity room 2. Girls activity room sizes should be 57 sq.mt 3. Grants for girls activity room will be available only for those schools which have existing building of their own. 4. Grants for girls activity room will also be available for New schools with their building budget	 Every secondary school should have one separate Girls activity room Girls activity room sizes should be 66 sq.mt Grants for girls activity room will be available only for those schools which have existing building of their own. Grants for girls activity room will also be available for New schools with their building budget.
1.8 COMPUTER ROOM/ LABORATORY	1. Every secondary school should have one room for Computer laboratory. 2. Room will be used exclusively for learning purposes 3. Computer lab room size should be 104 sq.mt 4. Grants for computer lab will be available only for those schools which have existing building of their own. 5. Grants for computer lab will also be available for New schools with their building budget.	Every secondary school should have one room for Computer laboratory. Room will be used exclusively for learning purposes Computer lab room size should be 73 sq.mt Grants for computer lab will be available only for those schools which have existing building of their own. Grants for computer lab will also be available for new schools with their building budget. Laboratory Room size should be 73 sq.mt. Grants for laboratory will be available for the existing schools.
1.9 ART/ CRAFT/ CULTRURAL ROOM	1. Every secondary school should have one room for Art/craft. 2. Room will be used for art/craft activities 3. Art/craft room size should be 57 sq.mt 4. Grants for art/craft room will be available only for those schools which have existing building of their own. 5. Grants for art/craft will also be available for New schools with their building budget	Every secondary school should have one room for Art/craft. Room will be used for art/craft activities Art/craft room size should be 66 sq.mt Grants for art/craft room will be available only for those schools which have existing building of their own. Grants for art/craft will also be available for New schools with their building budget
1.10. LIBRARY 1.11 TOILET	1. Every secondary school should have one room for library. 2. Room should be used for reading and library purpose. 3. Library room size should be 104 sq.mt 4. Grants for Library will be available only for those schools which have existing building of their own. 5. Grants for library will also be available for New schools with their building budget 1. Every secondary school	Every secondary school should have one room for library. Room should be used for reading and library purpose. Library room size should be 65 sq.mt Grants for Library will be available only for those schools which have existing building of their own. Grants for library will also be available for New schools with their building budget 1. One toilet cluster for every 200 children .The unit cost of
BLOCK	should have toilet blocks for	toilet cluster as per PWD norms are detailed below:

	Boys and Girls separately.	Component Plain (Lakhs) Hilly (Lakhs)				
	They should be suitable for the physically challenged. 2. Separate toilet block available for male and female teachers	Toilet cluster 2.25 2.75				
1.12 DRINKING WATER FACILITY	Every school should have drinking water facility adequately. Proper drainage system should be there in every secondary school	1. One Sintex tank with water tap for every 200 children. The unit cost of the water tank with one OHT as per PWD norms are detailed below:				
1.13 FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	1. Furniture for class room 2. Existing furniture to be repaired 3. In case of condemnation, or due to deficiency, purchase of furniture for the following ,subject to the celing of Rs.1.00 lakh per school 4. Furniture for Principal room, office room and teacher staff room. 5. Luxury items should not be purchased. 6. Purchases if any will be done through state owned small scale industries.	 Furniture for class room Existing furniture to be repaired In case of condemnation, or due to deficiency, purchase of furniture for the following ,subject to the celing of Rs.1.00 lakh per school Furniture for Principal room office room and teacher staff room. Luxury items should not be purchased. Purchases if any will be done through state Govt. Procurement Act. SMDC will be fully responsible for purchase of furniture and fixtures at school level. 				
1.14 DEVELOPMENT OF PLAY GROUND	1. Cost for development of play ground will not exceed Rs.20,000/- per school 2. Schools not having playground will use play ground in neighborhood schools or the community play ground 3. Community PRIs, MP, MLA development fund can also be mobilized for the development and maintenance. Ministry of youth affairs and sports will also be approached.	1. Cost for development of play ground will not exceed Rs.20,000/- per school 2. Schools not having playground will use play ground in neighborhood schools or the community play ground 3. Community PRIs, MP, MLA development fund can also be mobilized for the development and maintenance. Ministry of youth affairs and sports will also be approached.				
1.15 BOUNDARY WALL	Boundary wall will be constructed, if not already constructed. Community,PRI's,MP's, MLA's development funds can be utilized for maintenance and construction of boundary wall Department of Environment and forests will be approached to develop social forestry in the schools.	1. Boundary wall will be constructed, if not already constructed. 2. Community, PRI's, MP's, MLA's development funds can be utilized for maintenance and construction of boundary wall. 3. Department of Environment and forests will be approached to develop social forestry in the schools. PWD norms for conventional compound wall / running meter. Component Plain (Lakhs) Hilly (Lakhs) Compound wall 0.025 0.040				
1.16 Repairing and Renovations-Major and Minor	1. Repairing and renovations will primarily be undertaken through community participation. 2. On the basis of approved estimate by the department following grants may be considered under special circumstances: 3. Major repairing: One time total amount of expenditure should not exceed Rs.2.00 lakh per school in case of two sections in school and Rs.4.00lakh per school in case of four sections in school Minor repairing:-Total amount of expenditure should not exceed Rs.50,000 in a year.	1. Repairing and renovations will primarily be undertaken through community participation. 2. On the basis of approved estimate by the department following grants may be considered under special circumstances: 3. Major repairing: One time total amount of expenditure should not exceed Rs.2.00 lakh per school in case of two sections in school and Rs.4.00lakh per school in case of four sections in school. 4. School specific estimates should be prepared and actual cost will be measured than after. 5. SMDC will do all kind of major repair works. Minor repairing:-Total amount of expenditure should not exceed Rs.50,000 in a year. Following repair works can be undertaken school building, toilets, tanks, play ground, campus, conservancy services, electrical fittings, Sanitary and other fittings furniture and fixtures 6. Expenditure on repair and maintenance of building				

1177	Following repair works can be undertaken school building, toilets, tanks, play ground, campus, conservancy services, electrical fittings, Sanitary and other fittings furniture and fixtures 4. Expenditure on repair and maintenance of building would not be included for calculating civil works. 5. Grants will be available for schools which have existing buildings of their own	would not be included for calculating civil works. 5.Grants will be available for schools which have existing buildings of their own
1.17 Repair/ replacement of laboratory Equipments, purchase of lab consumable article	 Fund will be available for science lab Replacement and repairing of laboratory equipments. Purchase of consumables, chemicals. Upkeep of laboratories Any other lab activity relating to science and mathematics Annual grant of Rs. 25,000/- per school per annum or as per actual requirements. 	 Fund will be available for science lab Replacement and repairing of laboratory equipments. Purchase of consumables, chemicals. Upkeep of laboratories Any other lab activity relating to science and mathematics Annual grant of Rs. 25,000/- per school per annum or as per actual requirements. Purchase and repair of lab equipments and consumable article will be done by SMDC at school level.
1.18 Purchase of books, periodicals, news papers etc.	1. Purchase of books with due reference to the lists of books recommended by the Department and SCERT 2. Rs. 10,000 per annum or the actual expenditure whichever is less 3. Text books and reference books for teachers should also be included. 4. One time grant for purchase of books is Rs. 1.00 lakh in case of newly upgraded school or those school which do not have library.	Purchase of books with due reference to the lists of books recommended by the Department Rs.10,000 per annum or the actual expenditure whichever is less Text books and reference books for teachers should also be included. One time grant for purchase of books is Rs. 1.00 lakh in case of newly upgraded school or those schools which do not have library. SRG will be prepared a list of books. Procurement will be done by SMDC.
1.19 STUDY TOURS/ EXCURSION TRIPS	1. State Govt./community/parents/private sector may sponsor or contribute 2. Study tours will be organized by the schools every year. 3. All the willing students will be allowed to participate 4. Adequate measures for safety and security of the students, especially girls will be made. 5. An amount of Rs.5000/may be allocated for the purpose.	1. State Govt./community/parents/private sector may sponsor or contribute 2. Study tours will be organized by the schools every year. 3. All the willing students will be allowed to participate 4. Adequate measures for safety and security of the students, especially girls will be made. 5. An amount of Rs. 5000/- may be allocated for the purpose.
1.20 SCHOOL ANNUAL GRANTS RECURRING COST	1.1 SPORTS: 1. Sports equipments, uniforms etc., 2. Music/dance/cultural activity 3. Painting. Grants of Rs. 5000/- will be allocated for the purpose. 1.2. TEACHING AIDS:- 1. Equipments for teaching geography, elective subjects Drawing equipments and painting materials. 2. Maps, charts, Grants of Rs. 2000/- per teacher per annum 3. To meet petty and contingent expenditure for	1.1 SPORTS: 1. Sports equipments, uniforms etc., 2. Music/ dance/ cultural activity 3. Painting. Grants of Rs. 5000/- will be allocated for the purpose. 1.2.TEACHING AIDS:- 1. Equipments for teaching geography, elective subjects Drawing equipments and painting materials. 2. Maps, charts, Grants of Rs.2000/- per teacher per annum 3. To meet petty and contingent expenditure for organizing meetings, conveyance, stationeries grants of Rs.5000/- per annum 4. Water, electricity charges, telephone charges, internet

organizi	ng	meetings,		
conveya	nce,	station	eries	
grants	of	Rs.5000/-	per	
annum				

- 4.Water, electricity charges, telephone charges, internet charges/ other grant and taxes
- 5. Grant of Rs.20,000/- per annum or actual expenditure, whichever is less to meet water and electricity charges.
 6.petty repairs and maintenance -Grant for Rs.5000/- per annum 7.Other expenditure-Grant of Rs. 5000/- should be given to each school

8.community/PRIs/Private sector may also to contribute

charges/ other grant and taxes

- 5. Grant of Rs.15,000/- per annum or actual expenditure, whichever is less to meet water and electricity charges.
 6.petty repairs and maintenance –Grant for Rs.5000/- per annum
- 7. Other expenditure-Grant of Rs. 5000/- should be given to each school
- 8.community/PRIs/Private sector may also to contribute

1.21TEACHERS, STAFFS AND LAB ATTENDANTS

TEACHER

- 1. Every school should have atleast one subject teacher for each subject, two language teachers, one each for mathematics, physical science, biological science, social studies, computer science.
- 2.Every school should have one physical education and music and craft teacher
- 3.Every secondary school should have a minimum of 7 subject teachers and two special teachers
- 4.Every teacher appointed should possess minimum graduation and a B.Ed. for teaching
- 5.Every school should maintain PTR of 30:1 or less Teacher will be employed by the society implementing RMSA

LAB ATTENDANT:

1. One lab attendant should be employed by the society implementing RMSA.

OFFICE ASSISTANT:

1. Every secondary school should have one clerk (ASSISTANT GRADE III) and one peon for office works.

WATCHMAN:

Every secondary school should have one night watchman may be appointed by community/ PRI/parent teacher Association.

TEACHER

- 1.Every Secondary School should have atleast one head master, one subject teacher for each subject, two language teacher, one each for mathematics, physical science, biological science, social studies,
- 2. Every school should have one physical education and one teacher music/Drawing/craft/computer teacher.
- 3. Every secondary school should have a minimum of 7 subject teachers.
- 4. Every teacher appointed should possess minimum graduation and a B.Ed. for teaching.
- 5. Every school should maintain PTR of 40:1 or less Teacher will be employed by the society implementing RMSA.

LAB ATTENDANT:

1. One lab attendant should be employed by the society implementing RMSA. $\,$

OFFICE ASSISTANT/LIBRARIAN:

WATCHMAN:

Every secondary school should have one night watchman. $\mbox{\bf PEON:}$

Every Secondary School should have one Forth Class/Peon.

Chapter III

Status of Secondary Education in Uttarakhand

This chapter presents the analysis of the status of secondary education in Uttarakhand to assess the starting points for RMSA in the state and identify the main issues for policy and practice.

Data sources and limitations

The status report on secondary education in the state of Uttarakhand used the data source from the Census of India, Statistical Abstract of Uttarakhand, Selected Educational Statistics (SES) of Uttarakhand, and data collected through the data capture formats of Secondary Education Management Information System (SEMIS) and DISE.

In 2007, when MHRD was fine tuning RMSA, the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) was roped in to create a Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) like monitoring system wherein the District Information on School Education (DISE) is instrumental. The NUEPA first developed a software viz., Secondary Education Management Information System (SEMIS) to prepare a baseline status report so that the planning for secondary education could be made at district level onwards. The SEMIS database while mapping secondary schools, it is having profile of schools, enrolment figures, teachers profile and infrastructure related information.

Population

According to the Census 2001, the size of the state population was about 84.89 lakhs. The projections of Registrar General of India (RGI) indicate that the state population would increase to 93.05 lakhs in 2006 and to 99.41 lakhs in 2011. The population of the state is projected to grow at 1.8 percent per annum during 2001-11 and it will grow at 1.4 percent during 2011-21 where the size of population will increase to 113.79 lakhs in 2016.

Table 3.1 Population and Growth Rate

(Figures in lakhs) Growth Rate Year Population Growth 1 2 3 4 1981 57.72 1991 71.27 13.55 23.48 2001 84.88 13.61 19.20 2006 93.05 8.17 99.41 6.36 2011 113.79 14.38 2016

Table 1.2 indicates the population figure at a glance this shows that there are 964 females per 1000 male according to Census 2001. The female share in the total population of the state is about 49.04 percent. Table 1.2 shows that density of population is 159 percent sq.km according to Census 2001. Population density in the 13 district of the State varies from a high of 612 sq.km in Haridwar to a low of 37 per sq.km. in district Uttarkashi. The population is sparsely populated in hilly area and densely populated in plain areas. In terms of urbanization, about 21.79 lakhs consisting of 25.67 percent of the total population in the state are located in urban localities. Projections indicate a further increase in the urban population. The decadal population growth rate of population is 19.20% between 1991 and 2001. The geographical area of the state is about 53,483 sq.km.

Table 3.2 Status of Educational Institutions in Uttarakhand No. of Primary and Upper Primary Schools

		No. of Schools				
S. No.	Type Of School	Primary School/Sections	Upper Primary School/Sections	Primary with Upper Primary		
1	Governments	12695	3004	29		
2	Govt. Aided	56	180	39		
3	Recognized(Unaided Private)	2549	515	752		
	Total	15300	3699	820		

Source: SSA, DISE Data 2009-10

Table 3.3 Districtwise Secondary and Hr./Sr. Secondary Schools by School Category

Management: All Management Category				Category: Al	l Category		
Rural	/Urban: All Area	Funding Agency: All A			l Agencies		
SI.	District Name	Secondary	Higher	Intermediate	Degree	Post-	Total /
No.			Secondary	/Junior	College	graduate	All
				College	with +2	College with	Schools
					level	+2 and +3	
						levels	
1	ALMORA	107	166	0	0	0	273
2	BAGESHWAR	45	51	0	1	0	97
3	CHAMOLI	96	102	0	1	3	202
4	CHAMPAWAT	46	46	0	0	1	93
5	DEHRADUN	130	223	0	0	2	355
6	HARDWAR	67	111	0	0	1	179
7	NAINITAL	104	144	0	0	0	248
8	PAURI GARHWAL	151	225	0	0	0	376
9	PITHORAGARH	86	108	0	0	0	194
10	RUDRAPRAYAG	42	74	0	1	3	120
11	TEHRI GARHWAL	98	159	0	1	0	258
12	U.S. NAGAR	106	130	0	0	1	237
13	UTTARKASHI	50	64	0	1	1	116
	Total	1128	1603	0	5	12	2748

Source: SEMIS 2009-10.

Table 3.4
District-wise Secondary and Hr./Sr. Secondary Schools by
Funding

Man	agement: All Manage	ment					Category: All (Categories					
Rura	l/Urban: All Area						Funding Agency: A	All Agency					
SI.	District Name	State	Local	Central	Recognized	Recognized	Un-aided	Total /					
No.		Govt.	Govt.	Govt.	Aided	Un-Aided /	secondary/higher	All					
						Pvt. Un-	secondary	Schools					
						Aided	section in a						
							recognized						
							school/college						
1	ALMORA	209	1	4	36	18	5	273					
2	BAGESHWAR	69	0	2	17	9	0	97					
3	CHAMOLI	159	0	4	19	17	3	202					
4	CHAMPAWAT	69	0	4	6	14	0	93					
5	DEHRADUN	139	1	12	56	147	0	355					
6	HARDWAR	51	5	5	30	63	25	179					
7	NAINITAL	159	0	4	23	51	11	248					
8	PAURI GARHWAL	273	1	2	75	21	4	376					
9	PITHORAGARH	154	0	4	9	20	7	194					
10	RUDRAPRAYAG	91	0	1	17	10	1	120					
11	TEHRI GARHWAL	220	1	0	12	19	6	258					
12	U.S. NAGAR	95	0	2	24	98	18	237					
13	UTTARKASHI	98	0	2	2	13	1	116					
	Total	1786	9	46	326	500	81	2748					

Source: SEMIS 2009-10

Table 3.5
Total Enrollment Status at Elementary Level Year 2009-10

									-
Age	Tot	al Popula	tion	S	chool Go	Out of School			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
6-11 Age	602559	549862	1152421	600508	547837	1148345	2051	2025	4076
11-14 Age	341584	311803	653387	339769	309561	649330	1815	2242	4057
Total	944143	861665	1805808	940277	857398	1797675	3866	4267	8133

Source: SSA, Basic Education Data 2009-10.

Table 3.6
Total Enrollment Status at Elementary Level (Class 1 to 8)
Year 2008-2009

SN	Level	Enrollment						
	Devel	Boys	Girls	Total				
1	Primary (Class 1 to 5)	558170	525966	1084136				
2	Upper Primary (Class 6 to 8)	282383	268508	550891				
	Total (Class 1 to 8)	840553	794474	1635027				

Source: SSA, Basic Education Data 2009-10.

Table 3.7 GER, NER, Co hart Drop Out and Overall Repetition at Elementary Level

S.N.	Indicators	Primary (Jan. 2009)	Upper Primary (Jan. 2009)		
1	Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER)	101.76	102.15		
2	Net Enrollment Ratio (NER)	99.01 98.94			
3	Dropout Rate	0.31	0.50		
4	Repetition Rate	4.47	3.41		
5	Completion Rate	91.98			
6	Transition Rate (Primary to Upper	9	7.82		
	Primary)				
7	Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	1:26	1:16		

Source: SSA, Basic Education Data 2009-10.

Table 3.8 District-wise GER, NER, Co hart Drop Out and Overall Repetition at Elementary Level, year 2009-2010

	110postcom at 210montary 20101, year 2007 2010													
s.		Chi	ldren o	f 6-11 age	group	Chi	ldren o	f 11-14 a	ge group					
N.	District	GER	NER		Repetition	GER	NER	Cohort	Repetition					
				Dropout	Rate			Dropout	Rate					
1	Almora	101.42	98.67	0.06	3.23	104.15	97.92	0.31	4.07					
2	Bageshwar	101.00	99.50	0.03	1.41	101.40	99.65	0.11	1.45					
3	Chamoli	102.55	99.62	0.31	5.84	110.98	99.42	0.42	2.04					
4	Champawat	106.12	99.82	0.45	5.75	105.98 98.9		2.14	5.69					
5	Dehradun	100.62	98.17	0.23	8.88	99.39	96.87	0.32	4.65					
6	Haridwar	99.37	96.77	0.30	3.87	99.11	97.79	0.20	3.06					
7	Nainital	102.03	96.66	0.05	3.07	100.56 98.36	0.52	5.24						
8	Pauri	100.41	99.45	0.11	5.71	100.87	99.43	0.26	5.29					
9	Pithoragarh	101.20	99.99	0.04	2.09	100.34	99.93	0.17	2.94					
10	Rudrapayag	101.24	99.98	0.01	5.70	100.41	99.97	0.03	4.70					
11	Tehri	103.29	99.96	0.03	8.46	101.20	99.94	0.12	1.83					
12	U.S. Nagar	101.72	99.10	1.87	1.91	102.27	98.23	1.79	1.70					
13	Uttarkashi	101.84	99.42	0.55	2.15	101.27	99.82	0.17	1.66					
	Total	101.76	99.01	0.31	4.47	102.15	98.94	0.50	3.41					

Source: SSA, 2009-10

Table 3.9 Completion Rate, Primary Graduates & Transition Rate from Primary to Upper Primary Year 2009-10

S. N.	District	Completion Rate	No. of Primary Graduates	Transition Rate from Primary to Upper Primary
1	Almora	97.01	12058	99.06
2	Bageshwar	93.98	4583	99.96
3	Chamoli	92.80	9029	97.54
4	Champawat	95.22	6198	99.68
5	Dehradun	93.60	11718	98.76
6	Haridwar	98.50	29231	85.08
7	Nainital	90.69	8679	98.77
8	Pauri	90.79	12212	100.00
9	Pithoragarh	92.79	9888	99.72
10	Rudrapayag	93.16	4090	100.00
11	Tehri	90.80	11690	94.35
12	U.S. Nagar	73.38	20018	98.90
13	Uttarkashi	93.00	6405	99.81
	Total	91.98	145799	97.82

Source: SSA, 2009-10

Table 3.10 Total Enrollment Status at Secondary Level (Class IX to X) Year 2008-2009 & 2009-2010

SN	Name of the District		ent in Clas in 2008-09			nt in Class in 2009-10	ses IX-X
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Almora	15527	13052	28579	15087	13599	28686
2	Bageshwar	6145	4844	10989	6034	5114	11148
3	Chamoli	9560	7869	17429	9350	8090	17440
4	Champawat	5582	4026	9608	5448	4270	9718
5	Dehradun	22498	19839	42337	24398	21391	45789
6	Haridwar	23428	17794	41222	24695	19074	43769
7	Nainital	17298	14421	31719	18366	15264	33630
8	Pauri	14738	13215	27953	14840	13582	28422
9	Pithoragarh	11858	9235	21093	11742	9510	21252
10	Rudraprayag	5783	4914	10697	5848	5055	10903
11	Tehri Garhwal	13143	11617	24760	13290	12211	25501
12	U.S. Nagar	25106	21504	46610	27310	22445	49755
13	Uttarkashi	7269	6227	13496	7314	6673	13987
	Total	177935	148557	326492	183722	156278	340000
	State Govt.	103732	99330	203062	94867	96426	191293

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format 2009-10.

Table 3.11 Total Enrollment Status at Hr./Sr. Secondary Level (Class XI to XII) Year 2008-09 & 2009-10

SN	Name of the District	Enrolm	ent in Cla	sses XI-	Enrolment in Classes XI-XII				
		X	II in 2008-	09		in 2009-10			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1	Almora	8515	7324	15839	10118	8436	18554		
2	Bageshwar	3181	2703	5884	4237	3283	7520		
3	Chamoli	5930	5053	10983	6768	5942	12710		
4	Champawat	2946	2399	5345	3224	2547	5771		
5	Dehradun	14645	15218	29863	17557	16777	34334		
6	Haridwar	13303	9587	22890	12906	8897	21803		
7	Nainital	11364	10413	21777	12383	10934	23317		
8	Pauri	8911	8193	17104	10300	9262	19562		
9	Pithoragarh	6766	5855	12621	7903	6669	14572		
10	Rudraprayag	3474	3120	6594	4122	3683	7805		
11	Tehri Garhwal	6893	6390	13283	8171	7752	15923		
12	US Nagar	14442	14273	28715	17136	15089	32225		
13	Uttarkashi	3647	2814	6461	4230	3345	7575		
	STATE	104017	93342	197359	119055	102616	221671		
	State Govt.	60204	60420	120624	63460	62956	126416		

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format 2009-10.

Table 3.12 GER at Secondary Level, Year 2006-07 & 2007-08

Doubles-love		Ye	ar
Particulars		2006-2007	2007-2008
	Boys	234436	238938
Projected Child Population 14-15 Age	Girls	219559	223774
	Total	453995	462712
	Boys	136229	140364
Enrolment IX & X	Girls	109009	116731
	Total	245238	257095
	Boys	58.11	58.75
GER (14-15 Age)	Girls	49.65	52.16
	Total	54.02	55.56
	Boys	205302	209483
Projected Child Population 16-17 Age	Girls	191599	195387
	Total	396901	404870
	Boys	77667	76116
Enrolment XI & XII	Girls	65129	67671
	Total	142796	143787
	В	37.83	36.34
GER (16-17 Age)	G	33.99	34.63
	Total	35.98	35.51

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format 2007-08.

Table 3.13
Drop Out and Repetition at Secondary Level, Year 2007-08

SN	Particulars	No.
1	Total Enrolled In Class IX & X In 2006-07	245229
2	Total Promoted in Next Class	135256
	% Promoted in Next Class	55.15
3	Repeaters in Class-IX & X in 2007-08	60154
	% Repeaters in Class-IX & X in 2007-08	24.53
4	Total Drop-out in Class-IX & X in 2006-07	49819
	% Drop-out in Class-IX & X in 2006-07	20.32
5	Tr. Rate Class VIII to Class IX 2007-08	82.33

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format 2007-08.

Table 3.14
PTR at Secondary Level, Year 2007-08

S	Type Of		rollment 2007-200		%	Teacher	PTR			
N	School	В	G	T	Share	Sanction	Working	Sanction	Working	
1	All School	140364	116731	257095	100.00	23116	19446	11.12	13.22	
2	Govt School	90753	33 83136 17388		67.64	17068	13979	10.19	12.44	
3	Other School	49611	33595	83206	32.36	6048	5467	13.76	15.22	

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format 2007-08.

Size of the Secondary School-Age Population

In Uttarakhand the size of the secondary school (including higher secondary) age population particularly that of 14 to 17 year age, is about 7.72 lakhs consisting of 9.19 percent of the total population in the state in 2001 (Census 2001). The RGI projections indicate that the size of the 14-17 age group population would increase to 8.51 lakhs in 2006, 9.05 lakhs in 2009 and to 9.62 lakhs in 2012. Thereafter, by 2016, the sizes of the 14-17 age group population will 10.45 lakhs. For the secondary school age group (14-15) and higher secondary school age group (16-17), the population size was 4.13 lakhs and 3.60 lakhs respectively in 2001. The projected size would be 4.54 and 3.97 lakhs in 2006 and will increase to 5.14 and 4.48 lakhs for the respective age groups in 2012 with annual average growth rate of 1.92% for both groups.

Table: 3.15 Projected Population of 14-17 age group in Uttarakhand

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
В	399024	406821	414787	422926	431242	439739	448421	458978	468406	478067	487967	498112	508510	519166	530088	541282	552757
G	373602	380797	388146	395654	403323	411158	419162	428388	436996	445814	454849	464106	473592	483311	493270	503477	513936
Total	772626	787618	802934	818580	834565	850897	867582	887366	905402	923881	942816	962219	982101	1002477	1023358	1044759	1066692

Table 3.16 DISTRICT-WISE (YEAR-WISE) TOTAL CHILD POPULATION (Age 14 & 15)

S	District	A.G.									Y	ear-wi	se							
N	District	Rate		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
		+	В	16800	16857	16915	16972	17030	17088	17147	17205	17264	17323	17382	17441	17500	17560	17620	17680	17740
1	Almora	0.314	G	17221	17280	17339	17398	17457	17517	17576	17636	17696	17757	17817	17878	17939	18000	18062	18123	18185
			T	34021	34137	34253	34370	34487	34605	34723	34841	34960	35079	35199	35319	35440	35560	35682	35803	35925
		2	В	5983	6088	6195	6304	6414	6527	6642	6758	6877	6998	7121	7246	7373	7502	7634	7768	7905
2	Bageshwar	1.756	G	5939	6043	6149	6257	6367	6479	6593	6709	6826	6946	7068	7192	7319	7447	7578	7711	7846
			T	11922	12131	12344	12561	12782	13006	13235	13467	13703	13944	14189	14438	14692	14950	15212	15479	15751
		_	В	9586	9716	9847	9980	10115	10251	10390	10530	10672	10817	10963	11111	11261	11413	11567	11724	11882
3	Chamoli	1.351	G	9212	9336	9463	9590	9720	9851	9984	10119	10256	10395	10535	10677	10822	10968	11116	11266	11418
			T	18798	19052	19309	19570	19835	20103	20374	20649	20928	21211	21498	21788	22082	22381	22683	22990	23300
		_	В	5604	5656	5708	5760	5813	5867	5921	5975	6030	6086	6142	6199	6256	6313	6371	6430	6489
4	Champawat	0.921	G	5110	5157	5205	5252	5301	5350	5399	5449	5499	5550	5601	5652	5704	5757	5810	5863	5917
			T	10714	10813	10912	11013	11114	11217	11320	11424	11529	11636	11743	11851	11960	12070	12181	12293	12407
		_	В	31438	32215	33011	33827	34662	35519	36397	37296	38218	39162	40130	41121	42137	43179	44245	45339	46459
5	Dehradun	2.471	G	28244	28942	29657	30390	31141	31910	32699	33507	34335	35183	36053	36943	37856	38792	39750	40732	41739
		, ,	T	59682	61157	62668	64216	65803	67429	69095	70803	72552	74345	76182	78065	79994	81970	83996	86071	88198
			В	35636	36573	37535	38522	39535	40575	41642	42738	43862	45015	46199	47414	48661	49941	51254	52602	53986
6	Haridwar	2.63	G	32277	33126	33997	34891	35809	36751	37717	38709	39727	40772	41844	42945	44074	45233	46423	47644	48897
			T	67913	69699	71532	73413	75344	77326	79359	81447	83589	85787	88043	90359	92735	95174	97677	100246	102883
		∞	В	19290	19924	20579	21256	21955	22677	23422	24193	24988	25810	26658	27535	28440	29375	30341	31339	32369
7	Nainital	3.288	G	17631	18211	18809	19428	20067	20727	21408	22112	22839	23590	24366	25167	25994	26849	27732	28643	29585
			T	36921	38135	39389	40684	42022	43403	44830	46304	47827	49399	51024	52701	54434	56224	58073	59982	61954

		_	В	17572	17640	17708	17777	17846	17915	17984	18054	18123	18194	18264	18335	18406	18477	18548	18620	18692
8	Pauri	0.387	G	17399	17466	17534	17602	17670	17738	17807	17876	17945	18014	18084	18154	18224	18295	18366	18437	18508
		0	T	34971	35106	35242	35379	35516	35653	35791	35929	36068	36208	36348	36489	36630	36772	36914	37057	37200
			В	11453	11578	11704	11832	11962	12092	12224	12358	12493	12629	12767	12906	13047	13190	13334	13479	13627
9	Pithoragarh	.092	G	10633	10749	10866	10985	11105	11226	11349	11473	11598	11725	11853	11982	12113	12245	12379	12514	12651
		-	Т	22086	22327	22571	22817	23067	23319	23573	23831	24091	24354	24620	24889	25160	25435	25713	25994	26278
			В	5646	5722	5799	5877	5956	6036	6117	6199	6282	6367	6452	6539	6627	6716	6806	6898	6991
10	Rudraprayag	.344	G	5687	5763	5841	5919	5999	6080	6161	6244	6328	6413	6499	6587	6675	6765	6856	6948	7041
		1	Т	11333	11485	11640	11796	11955	12115	12278	12443	12610	12780	12952	13126	13302	13481	13662	13846	14032
			В	15271	15518	15768	16023	16282	16545	16812	17083	17359	17640	17924	18214	18508	18807	19111	19419	19733
11	Tehri Garhwal	.615	G	14827	15066	15310	15557	15808	16064	16323	16587	16854	17127	17403	17684	17970	18260	18555	18855	19159
	Gailiwai	-	Т	30098	30584	31078	31580	32090	32608	33135	33670	34214	34766	35328	35898	36478	37067	37666	38274	38892
			В	31726	32608	33514	34445	35402	36386	37397	38437	39505	40603	41731	42891	44083	45308	46567	47861	49191
12	US Nagar	2.779	G	29057	29864	30694	31547	32424	33325	34251	35203	36181	37187	38220	39282	40374	41496	42649	43835	45053
		2	Т	60783	62472	64208	65993	67827	69711	71649	73640	75686	77790	79951	82173	84457	86804	89216	91695	94244
			В	7166	7329	7495	7666	7840	8018	8200	8386	8577	8772	8971	9175	9383	9597	9815	10038	10266
13	Uttarkashi	.272	G	6406	6552	6700	6853	7008	7168	7330	7497	7667	7841	8020	8202	8388	8579	8774	8973	9177
		2	Т	13572	13880	14196	14518	14848	15185	15530	15883	16244	16613	16991	17377	17772	18175	18588	19011	19442
			В	213171	217264	221435	225687	230020	234436	238938	245212	250250	255413	260704	266126	271682	277377	283214	289197	295329
	TOTAL	.92	G	199643	203476	207383	211365	215423	219559	223774	229120	233753	238500	243363	248347	253453	258686	264049	269545	275178
	STATE	1	Т	412814	420740	428818	437052	445443	453995	462712	474332	484003	493913	504067	514472	525136	536064	547263	558742	570507

Source: RGI

Note: Projection are as on 1st March 2010 on Annual Growth Rate. The above table depicts that in district U.S. Nagar the annual average growth rate is high i.e. 2.78 and in district Almora the annual average growth rate is lowest i.e. 0.31 between year 1991 to 2001. In 2001 the population of 14-15 age group children is 0.68 lakhs in district Haridwar, which is highest between all the 13 districts and 0.11 lakhs in district Champawat which is lowest between all the 13 districts of Uttarakhand.

Table 3.17 DISTRICT-WISE (YEAR-WISE) TOTAL CHILD POPULATION (Age 16 & 17)

s	District	A.G.									,	Year-wis	e							
N	District	Rate		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
			В	13590	13636	13683	13730	13776	13823	13870	13918	13965	14013	14061	14109	14157	14205	14253	14302	14351
1	Almora	0.314	G	14889	14940	14991	15042	15093	15145	15196	15248	15300	15352	15405	15457	15510	15563	15616	15669	15722
			T	28479	28576	28674	28771	28869	28968	29067	29166	29265	29365	29465	29566	29666	29768	29869	29971	30073
			В	5111	5201	5292	5385	5480	5576	5674	5773	5875	5978	6083	6190	6298	6409	6521	6636	6753
2	Bageshwar	1.756	G	5117	5207	5298	5391	5486	5582	5680	5780	5882	5985	6090	6197	6306	6416	6529	6644	6760
			T	10228	10408	10590	10776	10966	11158	11354	11553	11756	11963	12173	12387	12604	12825	13051	13280	13513
			В	8525	8640	8757	8875	8995	9117	9240	9365	9491	9619	9749	9881	10015	10150	10287	10426	10567
3	Chamoli	1.351	G	8702	8820	8939	9059	9182	9306	9432	9559	9688	9819	9952	10086	10222	10361	10501	10642	10786
			T	17227	17460	17696	17935	18177	18423	18671	18924	19179	19438	19701	19967	20237	20510	20787	21068	21353
			В	4423	4464	4505	4546	4588	4630	4673	4716	4760	4803	4848	4892	4937	4983	5029	5075	5122
4	Champawat	0.921	G	4284	4323	4363	4403	4444	4485	4526	4568	4610	4652	4695	4739	4782	4826	4871	4916	4961
			T	8707	8787	8868	8950	9032	9115	9199	9284	9370	9456	9543	9631	9720	9809	9899	9991	10083
		_	В	28835	29548	30278	31026	31792	32578	33383	34208	35053	35919	36807	37716	38648	39603	40582	41585	42612
5	Dehradun	2.471	G	25801	26439	27092	27761	28447	29150	29870	30609	31365	32140	32934	33748	34582	35436	36312	37209	38129
			T	54636	55986	57369	58787	60240	61728	63254	64817	66418	68059	69741	71464	73230	75040	76894	78794	80741
	·		В	30411	31211	32032	32874	33739	34626	35537	36471	37430	38415	39425	40462	41526	42618	43739	44890	46070
6	Haridwar	2.63	G	26433	27128	27842	28574	29325	30097	30888	31701	32534	33390	34268	35169	36094	37044	38018	39018	40044
			T	56844	58339	59873	61448	63064	64723	66425	68172	69965	71805	73693	75631	77621	79662	81757	83907	86114

			В	17073	17634	18214	18813	19432	20071	20730	21412	22116	22843	23594	24370	25171	25999	26854	27737	28649
7	Nainital	3.288	G	15155	15653	16168	16700	17249	17816	18402	19007	19632	20277	20944	21632	22344	23078	23837	24621	25430
		ω	Т	32228	33288	34382	35513	36680	37886	39132	40419	41748	43120	44538	46003	47515	49077	50691	52358	54079
			В	16757	16822	16887	16952	17018	17084	17150	17216	17283	17350	17417	17484	17552	17620	17688	17757	17825
8	Pauri	0.387	G	16535	16599	16663	16728	16792	16857	16923	16988	17054	17120	17186	17253	17319	17386	17454	17521	17589
		0	T	33292	33421	33550	33680	33810	33941	34073	34204	34337	34470	34603	34737	34871	35006	35142	35278	35414
			В	9884	9992	10101	10211	10323	10436	10550	10665	10781	10899	11018	11138	11260	11383	11507	11633	11760
9	Pithoragarh	1.092	G	9063	9162	9262	9363	9465	9569	9673	9779	9886	9994	10103	10213	10325	10437	10551	10667	10783
		-	Т	18947	19154	19363	19575	19788	20004	20223	20444	20667	20893	21121	21351	21584	21820	22058	22299	22543
			В	5294	5365	5437	5510	5584	5659	5736	5813	5891	5970	6050	6131	6214	6297	6382	6468	6555
10	Rudraprayag	1.344	G	5414	5487	5561	5635	5711	5788	5866	5944	6024	6105	6187	6270	6355	6440	6527	6614	6703
		-	Т	10708	10852	10998	11146	11295	11447	11601	11757	11915	12075	12237	12402	12569	12737	12909	13082	13258
			В	12969	13178	13391	13608	13827	14051	14278	14508	14742	14981	15222	15468	15718	15972	16230	16492	16758
11	Tehri	1.615	G	13458	13675	13896	14121	14349	14580	14816	15055	15298	15545	15796	16052	16311	16574	16842	17114	17390
		-	Т	26427	26854	27287	27728	28176	28631	29093	29563	30041	30526	31019	31520	32029	32546	33072	33606	34149
			В	26787	27531	28297	29083	29891	30722	31576	32453	33355	34282	35234	36214	37220	38254	39317	40410	41533
12	US Nagar	2.779	G	23409	24060	24728	25415	26122	26848	27594	28360	29149	29959	30791	31647	32526	33430	34359	35314	36296
		(4	T	50196	51591	53025	54498	56013	57569	59169	60813	62503	64240	66026	67861	69746	71685	73677	75724	77829
			В	6194	6335	6479	6626	6776	6930	7088	7249	7414	7582	7754	7930	8111	8295	8483	8676	8873
13	Uttarkashi	2.272	G	5699	5828	5961	6096	6235	6377	6521	6670	6821	6976	7135	7297	7462	7632	7805	7983	8164
		(1	Т	11893	12163	12440	12722	13011	13307	13609	13918	14235	14558	14889	15227	15573	15927	16289	16659	17037
			В	185853	189557	193352	197239	201222	205302	209483	213767	218156	222654	227263	231987	236827	241789	246874	252086	257428
	TOTAL STATE	1.92	G	173959	177321	180763	184289	187900	191599	195387	199268	203242	207314	211486	215760	220138	224625	229221	233932	238758
			T	359812	366878	374115	381529	389122	396901	404870	413034	421398	429968	438749	447746	456966	466413	476095	486017	496186

Source: RGI

Note: Projection are as on 1st March 2010 on Annual Growth Rate.

The above table depicts that in district U.S. Nagar the annual average growth rate is high i.e. 2.78 and in district Almora the annual average growth rate is lowest i.e. 0.31 between 1991 to 2001. In 2001 the population of 16-17 age group children is 0.57 lakhs in district Haridwar and 0.55 lakhs in Dehradun, which is highest between all the 13 districts and 0.09 lakhs in district Champawat which is lowest between all the 13 districts of Uttarakhand. The proposition of girls population is 48.35% in 2001, 48.26% in 2006 and 48.19% in 2012 which indicate that the share of girls population is slightly declining year by year in Uttarakhand.

Population of Social Groups

The total population of Uttarakhand, according to Census 2001 is 84.89 lakhs, out of which 4.86% children are from 14-15 age group. The percentage of the children of social group (SC/ST) is 21.39% out of the total population of children belonging the age group of 14-15.

Table 3.18 District-wise Social Group wise 14-15 age group population

		Daca	To	otal Popula	tion		Pop	oulation 1	4 & 15 A	ge Grou	p (Locati	on Wise)	2001		F	Populatio (C	on 14 & 1 Cast Wis			р
S N	District	d G.Ra		, and I opinion			Rural			Urban	1		Total			SC			ST	
		te	Male	Female	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Almora	3.14	293848	336719	630567	15494	16096	31590	1306	1125	2431	16800	17221	34021	3947	3957	7904	31	29	60
2	Bageshwar	17.56	118510	130952	249462	5802	5774	11576	181	165	346	5983	5939	11922	1672	1559	3231	39	47	86
3	Chamoli	13.51	183745	186614	370359	8210	8134	16344	1376	1078	2454	9586	9212	18798	1877	1751	3628	249	237	486
4	Champawat	9.21	111084	113458	224542	4694	4364	9058	910	746	1656	5604	5110	10714	917	847	1764	17	13	30
5	Dehradun	24.71	679583	602560	1282143	15230	13832	29062	16208	14412	30620	31438	28244	59682	4451	3955	8406	2438	2337	4775
6	Haridwar	26.30	776021	671166	1447187	24647	22448	47095	10989	9829	20818	35636	32277	67913	7723	6939	14662	77	52	129
7	Nainital	32.88	400254	362655	762909	12010	11360	23370	7280	6271	13551	19290	17631	36921	3721	3575	7296	127	112	239
8	Pauri	3.87	331061	366017	697078	15344	15523	30867	2228	1876	4104	17572	17399	34971	2821	2815	5636	31	32	63
9	Pithoragarh	10.92	227615	234674	462289	9870	9361	19231	1583	1272	2855	11453	10633	22086	2796	2464	5260	447	427	874
10	Rudraprayag	13.44	107535	119904	227439	5580	5657	11237	66	30	96	5646	5687	11333	1053	983	2036	1	1	2
11	Tehri	16.15	295168	309579	604747	13862	13771	27633	1409	1056	2465	15271	14827	30098	2245	2179	4424	8	6	14
12	US Nagar	27.79	649484	586130	1235614	21011	19420	40431	10715	9637	20352	31726	29057	60783	4162	3806	7968	3115	3000	6115
13	Uttarkashi	22.72	152016	142997	295013	6501	5937	12438	665	469	1134	7166	6406	13572	1620	1450	3070	70	58	128
	STATE		4325924	4163425	8489349	158255	151677	309932	54916	47966	102882	213171	199643	412814	39005	36280	75285	6650	6351	13001

Source: Census 2001

The above table indicates that 67.72% 14 to 15 age group children are from rural areas and only 32.28 % children belongs to urban areas in the State in 2001. The preposition of SC community children among the State is 18.24% and ST children is 3.15% out of the total population of 14 to 15 age group children.

Table 3.19 Age Group 16-17 child population

	S	Dacad		tal Popula	otion.			ation 16								opulatio (C	n 16 & ast Wis			ıp
	District	G.Rat	10	iai i opui	ition		Rural			Urban	1		Total			SC			ST	
		e	Male	Female	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Almora	3.14	293848	336719	630567	12195	13916	26111	1395	973	2368	13590	14889	28479	2920	3098	6018	22	16	38
2	Bageshwar	17.56	118510	130952	249462	4939	4955	9894	172	162	334	5111	5117	10228	1282	1209	2491	29	45	74
3	Chamoli	13.51	183745	186614	370359	7179	7670	14849	1346	1032	2378	8525	8702	17227	1588	1513	3101	257	273	530
4	Champawat	9.21	111084	113458	224542	3600	3664	7264	823	620	1443	4423	4284	8707	698	604	1302	14	13	27
5	Dehradun	24.71	679583	602560	1282143	13519	12282	25801	15316	13519	28835	28835	25801	54636	3988	3656	7644	1989	1916	3905
6	Haridwar	26.30	776021	671166	1447187	20153	17748	37901	10258	8685	18943	30411	26433	56844	6416	5514	11930	60	46	106
7	Nainital	32.88	400254	362655	762909	10688	9605	20293	6385	5550	11935	17073	15155	32228	3302	2801	6103	128	129	257
8	Pauri	3.87	331061	366017	697078	14451	14678	29129	2306	1857	4163	16757	16535	33292	2509	2335	4844	24	19	43
9	Pithoragarh	10.92	227615	234674	462289	8317	7911	16228	1567	1152	2719	9884	9063	18947	2352	1928	4280	393	417	810
10	Rudraprayag	13.44	107535	119904	227439	5231	5379	10610	63	35	98	5294	5414	10708	931	860	1791	3	2	5
11	Tehri	16.15	295168	309579	604747	11642	12512	24154	1327	946	2273	12969	13458	26427	1743	1703	3446	11	10	21
12	US Nagar	27.79	649484	586130	1235614	17684	15592	33276	9103	7817	16920	26787	23409	50196	3553	2783	6336	2537	2710	5247
13	Uttarkashi	22.72	152016	142997	295013	5538	5261	10799	656	438	1094	6194	5699	11893	1360	1214	2574	79	62	141
	STATE		4325924	4163425	8489349	135136	131173	266309	50717	42786	93503	185853	173959	359812	32642	29218	61860	5546	5658	11204

Source: Census 2001

The above table indicate that 74.01% 16 to 17 age group children are from rural areas and only 25.99% children belongs to urban areas in the State in 2001. The proposition of SC community children among the State is 16.94% and proposition of ST children is 3.06% out of the total population of 16 to 17 age group children.

Table 3.20 Age Group 14-17 child population

		Dacad	To	tal Popula	ntion		Рорг	ılation 14	- & 17 A	ge Grou	p (Loca	tion Wise	2001				tion 14 & (Cast Wi)
S N	District	G.Rat		uir r opuir			Rural			Urban	1		Total			SC			ST	
		e	Male	Female	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Almora	3.14	293848	336719	630567	27689	30012	57701	2701	2098	4799	30390	32110	62500	6867	7055	13922	53	45	98
2	Bageshwar	17.56	118510	130952	249462	10741	10729	21470	353	327	680	11094	11056	22150	2954	2768	5722	68	92	160
3	Chamoli	13.51	183745	186614	370359	15389	15804	31193	2722	2110	4832	18111	17914	36025	3465	3264	6729	506	510	1016
4	Champawat	9.21	111084	113458	224542	8294	8028	16322	1733	1366	3099	10027	9394	19421	1615	1451	3066	31	26	57
5	Dehradun	24.71	679583	602560	1282143	28749	26114	54863	31524	27931	59455	60273	54045	114318	8439	7611	16050	4427	4253	8680
6	Haridwar	26.30	776021	671166	1447187	44800	40196	84996	21247	18514	39761	66047	58710	124757	14139	12453	26592	137	98	235
7	Nainital	32.88	400254	362655	762909	22698	20965	43663	13665	11821	25486	36363	32786	69149	7023	6376	13399	255	241	496
8	Pauri	3.87	331061	366017	697078	29795	30201	59996	4534	3733	8267	34329	33934	68263	5330	5150	10480	55	51	106
9	Pithoragarh	10.92	227615	234674	462289	18187	17272	35459	3150	2424	5574	21337	19696	41033	5148	4392	9540	840	844	1684
10	Rudraprayag	13.44	107535	119904	227439	10811	11036	21847	129	65	194	10940	11101	22041	1984	1843	3827	4	3	7
11	Tehri	16.15	295168	309579	604747	25504	26283	51787	2736	2002	4738	28240	28285	56525	3988	3882	7870	19	16	35
12	US Nagar	27.79	649484	586130	1235614	38695	35012	73707	19818	17454	37272	58513	52466	110979	7715	6589	14304	5652	5710	11362
13	Uttarkashi	22.72	152016	142997	295013	12039	11198	23237	1321	907	2228	13360	12105	25465	2980	2664	5644	149	120	269
	STATE		4325924	4163425	8489349	293391	282850	576241	105633	90752	196385	399024	373602	772626	71647	65498	137145	12196	12009	24205

Source: Census 2001

The above table shows that 74.61% of 14 to 17 age group children are from rural areas and only 25.39 % children belongs to urban areas in the State in 2001. The proposition of SC community children among the State is 17.75% and ST children are 3.11% out of the total population of 14 to 17 age group children. In district Haridwar the percentage of SC children is highest and in Champawat it is lowest. The percentage of ST children is highest in U.S. Nagar and lowest in district Rudraprayag of Uttarakhand.

Participation and Enrolments in Uttarakhand

The participation of concerned age group (14/15 and 16/17) children in the secondary and higher secondary education is indicated by their enrolment and attendance. The table given below presents the rate of enrolment in the secondary and higher secondary classes of boys and girls in Uttarakhand. Herein, it is to be noted that the enrolment figures includes both over-aged and under-aged to the concerned age groups.

Table 3.21 Yearwise enrolment in secondary and higher secondary level

		2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10	
Class	Boys	Girls	Total									
IX	71679	56094	127773	72261	58679	130940	89517	74137	163654	92092	76410	168502
X	64541	52915	117456	68053	58055	126108	88418	74420	162838	91630	79868	171498
Total	136220	109009	245229	140314	116734	257048	177935	148557	326492	183722	156278	340000
XI	42159	34943	77102	36890	33394	70284	58018	51633	109651	62325	51121	113446
XII	35508	30186	65694	39226	34277	73503	45999	41709	87708	56730	51495	108225
Total	77667	65129	142796	76116	67671	143787	104017	93342	197359	119055	102616	221671

Source: SEMIS, 2009-10

The table 3.21 reveals that the total enrolment at secondary level is 245229 in 2006-07 and it increased 340000 in 2009-10. The percentage of girls is 44.45% in year 2006-07 and it increased 45.96% in 2009-10, which shows slight incensement in girls enrolment at secondary level. The total enrolment at higher secondary level was 142796 with 45.61% of girls share in 2006-07. This has increased to 221671 with 46.29% of girls share in 2009-10.

Table 3.22 Enrolment by Class, Gender and Social Category

					<u> </u>						<u> </u>	
Categ		Class IX			Class X			Class XI			Class XII	[
ory	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
As on 30	th Sept 20	08										
SC	19679	14773	34452	17884	13714	31598	9663	8045	17708	7070	5512	12582
ST	3083	2740	5823	2834	2685	5519	2069	2074	4143	1699	1557	3256
OBC	12708	10633	23341	11922	9958	21880	7250	6143	13393	5989	5481	11470
Others	54047	45991	100038	55778	48063	103841	39036	35371	74407	31241	29159	60400
Total	89517	74137	163654	88418	74420	162838	58018	51633	109651	45999	41709	87708
As on 30	th Sept 20	09										
SC	20813	15927	36740	19475	15638	35113	10986	7935	18921	9061	7643	16704
ST	3356	2861	6217	3065	2986	6051	2262	1940	4202	2007	2064	4071
OBC	13223	11125	24348	13027	11060	24087	8278	6597	14875	7133	6167	13300
Others	54700	46497	101197	56063	50184	106247	40799	34649	75448	38549	35621	74170
Total	92092	76410	168502	91630	79868	171498	62325	51121	113446	56750	51495	108245
Growth b	etween 20	008 and 2	009									
SC	5.76	7.81	6.64	8.90	14.03	11.12	13.69	-1.37	6.85	28.16	38.66	32.76
ST	8.86	4.42	6.77	8.15	11.21	9.64	9.33	-6.46	1.42	18.13	32.56	25.03
OBC	4.05	4.63	4.31	9.27	11.07	10.09	14.18	7.39	11.07	19.10	12.52	15.95
Others	1.21	1.10	1.16	0.51	4.41	2.32	4.52	-2.04	1.40	23.39	22.16	22.80
Total	2.88	3.07	2.96	3.63	7.32	5.32	7.42	-0.99	3.46	23.37	23.46	23.42

Source: SEMIS, 2009-10

The enrolment of SC children in 2008-09 is 20.23%, ST children 3.47% and OBC is 13.85% in the secondary level. This is increased by 21.13% of SC, 3.61% of ST and 14.25% of OBC in year 2009-10.

The enrolment of SC children in 2008-09 is 15.35%, ST children 3.74% and OBC is 12.60% in the higher secondary level. This is increased by 16.07% of SC, 3.73% of ST and 12.71% of OBC in year 2009-10.

Table 3.23 Age Specific enrolment in secondary

Age (In	Enroln	nent in C	lass IX	Enrol	nent in C	lass X	Total En	rolment and X	Class IX
Years)	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
14	31409	26336	57745	22745	20256	43001	54154	46592	100746
15	18151	15279	33430	29066	25527	54593	47217	40806	88023
Total	49560	41615	91175	51811	45783	97594	101371	87398	188769

Source : SEMIS, 2009-10

The share of 14 and 15 year age children in total enrolment at secondary level is 55.52%. The population of girls enrolment in 14 and 15 age group children out of the total enrolment is 55.92%.

Table 3.24 Age Specific enrolment in higher secondary level

Age (In	Enroln	nent in C	lass XI	Enrolm	nent in Cl	ass XII	Total E	nrolment and XII	Class XI
Years)	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
16	20683	17492	38175	16026	14671	30697	36709	32163	68872
17	13353	11155	24508	20608	18908	39516	33961	30063	64024
Total	34036	28647	62683	36634	33579	70213	70670	62226	132896

Source : SEMIS, 2009-10

The share of 16 and 17 year age children in total enrolment at higher secondary level is 55.95%. The share of girls enrolment in total 16 and 17 age group children out of the total enrolment is 60.63%.

Table 3.25 YEAR-WISE ENROLMENT, UTTARAKHAND Class IX & X Enrolment, 2009-10

			G	ovt.			Govt.	Aided			Ot	her	
S N	Year	Boys	Girls	Total	As % of Total Enrolment	Boys	Girls	Total	As % of Total Enrolment	Boys	Girls	Total	As % of Total Enrolment
1	2009- 10	99489	99136	198625	58.42	26723	20897	47620	14.01	57510	36245	93755	27.58

Source : *SEMIS*, 2009-10

The table no. 3.25 depicts that at the secondary level the percentage of government schools enrolled is 58.42% and government aided school is 14.01% in 2009-10.

Table 3.26 YEAR-WISE ENROLMENT, UTTARAKHAND Class XI & XII Enrolment, 2009-10

			Go	ovt.		Govt. Aided				Other			
S N	Year	Boys	Girls	Total	As % of Total Enrolment	Boys	Girls	Total	As % of Total Enrolment	Boys	Girls	Total	As % of Total Enrolment
1	2009- 10	66893	65500	132393	59.72	24022	17653	41675	18.80	28140	19463	47603	21.47

Source : SEMIS, 2009-10

Table No. 3.26 shows that at the Higher Secondary Level the Percentage of students enrolled in Govt. School is 59.72%, where as 18.80 in the Govt. Aided School.

It can also be observed that there is a gender divide in the enrolment of secondary and higher secondary schools differentiated by

the management. Though the sex ratio of enrolment in both the secondary and higher secondary classes is against the female children across the schools distinguished by management, the sex ratio is relatively better in government and aided/public schools i.e. 48.75% at Secondary Level and 47.78% at Higher Secondary Level. It indirectly choice/preference indicates that the parents' between government/public and private schools is different for son and daughter's schooling. In other words, government/public schools are preferred for the daughter's schooling and private schools are preferred for son's schooling. This phenomenon clearly requires a policy response in the form of expansion and strengthening of government/public schools for the development of girl's education.

Gross and Net Enrolment Ratio (GER and NER) of Secondary Classes in Uttarakhand for year 2009-10

Table 3.27 shows that the Gross enrolment ratio (GER) of secondary classes is the percentage of students enrolled (all ages) in the secondary classes to the secondary school age population (14/15 years age) in a year. According to SEMIS data, there are about 3.40 lakhs children enrolled during 2009-10 for the secondary (IX and X) classes in Uttarakhand. By gender break-up, there are 183722 and 156278 respectively of male and female children enrolled for the secondary classes in the state during 2009-10. The RGI projections for the secondary school age population are as on 1st March. Taking the projections of secondary school age population for years 2006 and 2011.

The gross enrolment ratio (GER) of secondary schooling in the state is about 70.25 percent during 2009-10. The gender-wise gross enrolment ratio (GER) of secondary school age male and female children is 73.42% and 66.86% respectively in the state.

The GER of Higher Secondary school of the State is about 52.60%. The Gender-wise GER of male and female at Higher Secondary is 54.57% and 50.49% respectively.

Table 3.27 GER, Uttarakhand

Particulars		Ye	ear
Farticulars		2008-09	2009-10
	Boys	245212	250250
Projected Child Population 14-15 Age	Girls	229120	233753
	Total	474332	484003
	Boys	177935	183722
Enrolment IX & X	Girls	148557	156278
	Total	326492	340000

	Boys	72.56	73.42
GER (14-15 Age)	Girls	64.84	66.86
	Total	Girls 64.84 66.86 otal 68.83 70.25 Boys 213767 218156 Girls 199268 203242 otal 413034 421398 Boys 104017 119055 Girls 93342 102616 Otal 197359 221671 B 48.66 54.57 G 46.84 50.49	70.25
	Boys	213767	218156
Projected Child Population 16-17 Age	Girls	199268	203242
	Total	413034	421398
	Boys	104017	119055
Enrolment XI & XII	Girls	93342	102616
	Total	197359	221671
	В	48.66	54.57
GER (16-17 Age)	G	46.84	50.49
	Total	47.78	52.60

Source: SEMIS 2009

The above table shows that the GER at secondary level increased year by year 68.83% to 70.25% from year 2008-09 to 2009-10 respectively. The GER of girls increased approximately 2.02% from 2008-09 to 2009-10 and the boys GER increased approximately only 0.86% respectively. The GER at higher secondary level increased 46.82% to 50.49% from year 2008-09 to 2009-10.

Table 3.28 NER, Uttarakhand

Doubles-love		Ye	ear
Particulars		2008-08	2009-10
	Boys	238938	250250
Projected Child Population 14-15 Age	Girls	223774	233753
	Total	462712	484003
	Boys	82541	101371
Enrolment in Class IX & X Age 14 & 15	Girls	70988	87398
	Total	153529	188769
	Boys	34.54	40.51
NER (14-15 Age)	Girls	31.72	37.39
	Total	33.18	39.00
	Boys	209483	218156
Projected Child Population 16-17 Age	Girls	195387	203242
	Total	404870	421398
	Boys	46015	70670
Enrolment in Class XI & XII, Age 16 & 17	Girls	43431	62226
	Total	89446	132896
	В	21.97	32.39
NER (16-17 Age)	G	22.23	30.62
	Total	22.09	31.54

Source: SEMIS 2009

The net enrolment ratio at secondary level was 33.18% in year 2008-09 and it increased by 5.82% annual growth rate and become 39.00% in year 2009-10 at secondary level in Uttarakhand. The NER of girls is increasing with 5.67% which is slightly less than boys 5.97%. Which indicate that there is need of improvement in girls enrolment at secondary level of the age 14-15.

The net enrolment ratio at higher secondary level was 22.09% in year 2008-09 and it increased by 9.45% and become 31.34% in year 2009-10 at higher secondary level in Uttarakhand. The NER of girls is 30.62% which is slightly less than boys net growth rate of 32.39%. There is need of increase in age specific enrolment at higher secondary level in Uttarakhand. State proposed more targeted strategies for improve in transition from secondary to higher secondary level which accessibility, infrastructure development, upgradation of secondary school in higher secondary schools and quality improvement at secondary level.

Repetition and Dropout rates

The repetition and dropout rates are indicators of grade-to-grade flow rates of the educational system. They indicate the stagnation and wastage in the system where the minimization of which increases the efficiency. Repetition rate is the percentage of repeaters in the current school year in grade to the previous school year's total enrolment in the same grade.

The enrollment at secondary and higher secondary level (Class 9-12) is satisfactory in the State in comparison of overall enrolment at country level but the repetition at secondary and higher secondary level is much more higher. The following table shows the repeaters and dropout in secondary and higher secondary level in Uttarakhand.

Table 3.29 Repeaters & Drop Out % At Secondary Level

SN	Particulars	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Total Enrolled In Class IX In 2008-09	89517	74137	163654
2	Total Appeared in Class-X in 2009-10	74693	66613	141306
	% Appeared in Class-X in 2009-10	83.44	89.85	86.34
3	Repeaters in Class-IX in 2009-10	10594	6345	16939
	% Repeaters in Class-IX in 2009-10	11.83	8.56	10.35
4	Total Drop-out in Class-IX in 2008-09	4230	1179	5409
	% Drop-out in Class-IX in 2008-09	4.73	1.59	3.31

1	Total Enrolled In Class X In 2008-09	88418	74420	162838
2	Total Pass-outs in Class-X in 2008-09	59492	53096	112588
	% Pass-outs in Class-X in 2008-09	67.28	71.35	69.14

3	Repeaters in Class-X in 2009-10	16937	13255	30192
	% Repeaters in Class-X in 2009-10	19.16	17.81	18.54
4	Total Drop-out in Class-X in 2008-09	11989	8069	20058
	% Drop-out in Class-X in 2008-09	13.56	10.84	12.32

1	Total Enrolled In Class IX & X In 2008-09	177935	148557	326492
2	Total Promoted in Next Class	134185	119709	253894
	% Promoted in Next Class	75.41	80.58	77.76
3	Repeaters in Class-IX & X in 2009-10	27531	19600	47131
	% Repeaters in Class-IX & X in 2009-10	15.47	13.19	14.44
4	Total Drop-out in Class-IX & X in 2008-09	16219	9248	25467
	% Drop-out in Class-IX & X in 2008-09	9.12	6.23	7.80

Source: Data collected through SEMIS Data Capture Format.

The above table reveals that in year 2009-10 the total percentage of repeaters in class IX is 10.35% and percentage of repeaters in Class X is 18.54%. The total percentage of repeaters at secondary level is 14.44%. This indicated that there is need to reduce the repetition at secondary level. The percentage of girls repeaters at secondary level (13.19%) is less than boys repeaters (15.47%) at secondary level.

The dropout rate in class IX in 2008-09 is 3.31% with high dropout rate 4.73% of boys in comparison of 1.59% of girls.

Table 3.30 Repeaters & Drop Out % At Hr. Secondary Level

SN	Particulars			
SIN	Particulars	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Total Enrolled In Class XI In 2008-09	58018	51633	109651
2	Total Appeared in Class-XII in 2009-10	48845	47182	96027
	% Appeared in Class- XII in 2009-10	84.19	91.38	87.58
3	Repeaters in Class-XI in 2009-10	5948	2267	8215
	% Repeaters in Class-XI in 2009-10	10.25	4.39	7.49
4	Total Drop-out in Class-XI in 2008-09	3225	2184	5409
_	% Drop-out in Class-XI in 2008-09	5.56	4.23	4.93

1	Total Enrolled In Class XII In 2008-09	45999	41799	87798				
2	Total Pass-outs in Class-XII in 2008-09	34985	35272	272 70257				
	% Pass-outs in Class-XII in 2008-09	76.06	84.38	80.02				
3	Repeaters in Class-XII in 2009-10	7905	4313	12218				
	% Repeaters in Class-XII in 2009-10	17.19	10.32	13.92				
4	Total Drop-out in Class-XII in 2008-09	3109	2214	5323				
	% Drop-out in Class-XII in 2008-09	6.76	5.30	6.06				

1	Total Enrolled In Class XI & XII In 2008-09	104017	93432	197449		
2	Total Promoted in Next Class	83830 8245 88 80.59 88.29 009-10 13853 6580 1 2009-10 13.31 7.043 1 2008-09 6334 4398				
	% Promoted in Next Class	80.59	88.25	84.22		
3	Repeaters in Class-XI & XII in 2009-10	13853	6580	20433		
	% Repeaters in Class-XI & XII in 2009-10	13.31	7.043	10.34		
4	Total Drop-out in Class-XI & XII in 2008-09	6334	4398	10732		
	% Drop-out in Class-XI & XII in 2008-09	6.09	4.71	5.44		

Source: Data collected through SEMIS Data Capture Format.

The above table reveals that in year 2009-10 the total percentage of repeaters in class XI is 7.49% and percentage of repeaters in Class XII is 13.92%. The total percentage of repeaters at higher secondary level is 10.34. This indicated that there is need to reduce the repetition at higher secondary level. The percentage of girls repeaters at higher secondary level (7.04%) is less than boys repeaters (13.31%) at higher secondary level.

The dropout rate in class XI in 2008-09 is 4.93% with high dropout rate 5.53% of boys in comparison of 4.23% of girls. The dropout rate in Class XII is 6.06% with girls dropout 5.30% and boys dropout 6.76%. The total dropout rate at higher secondary level is 5.44% with higher dropout of boys (6.09%) in comparison of girls dropout (4.71%).

Transition rates (Class VIII/IX and X/XI)

The transition rate indicates a grade to grade flow or passing through of students within a level or one level to another level over the school years. The promotion rate, repetition and drop-out rate presented above are grade-to-grade transition rates. Also elsewhere in the above analysis we have mentioned about the crude form of transition rate from elementary to the secondary level and the secondary to the higher secondary level i.e. ratio of enrolment in class VIII to class IX and class X to class XI. Herein we have a more refined version of transition rate while discounting the repeaters. The transition rate from elementary to the secondary is a ratio of the new entrance in class IX (after excluding the repeaters in the class IX) in the year of reference (say 2009) to the enrolment in class VIII in the previous year of the reference year (i.e. 2008).

Table 3.31 Transition Rate (Year 2009-10)

	Cla	ss VIII Pa	ssed			Cla	ıss IX, Eni	rollment \	ear 2009	-10		•	Transition Rate Class VIII		
District	Year 2008-09		09	Total Enrolment 2009-10			Total Repeater 2009-10			New A	dmission	2009-10	to Class IX		
	В	G	Total	В	G	Total	В	G	Total	В	G	Total	В	G	Total
Almora	7183	7037	14220	7373	6231	13604	1063	564	1627	6310	5667	11977	87.85	80.53	84.23
Bageshwar	2856	2688	5544	3084	2512	5596	414	153	567	2670	2359	5029	93.49	87.76	90.71
Chamoli	4734	4403	9137	4463	3766	8229	477	260	737	3986	3506	7492	84.20	79.63	82.00
Champawat	3047	2748	5795	2861	2226	5087	446	167	613	2415	2059	4474	79.26	74.93	77.20
Dehradun	10248	9665	19913	12418	10544	22962	1361	971	2332	11057	9573	20630	107.89	99.05	103.60
Haridwar	10692	9323	20015	12307	9483	21790	1785	1143	2928	10522	8340	18862	98.41	89.46	94.24
Nainital	6935	6820	13755	9109	7509	16618	1148	596	1744	7961	6913	14874	114.79	101.36	108.14
Pauri Garhwal	7337	7241	14578	7098	6683	13781	695	502	1197	6403	6181	12584	87.27	85.36	86.32
Pithoragarh	5643	5259	10902	5727	4774	10501	651	403	1054	5076	4371	9447	89.95	83.11	86.65
Rudraprayag	2859	2757	5616	2825	2384	5209	418	192	610	2407	2192	4599	84.19	79.51	81.89
Tehri	7289	6969	14258	6416	5770	12186	451	410	861	5965	5360	11325	81.84	76.91	79.43
US Nagar	12644	11377	24021	14898	11385	26283	1372	807	2179	13526	10578	24104	106.98	92.98	100.35
Uttarkashi	3498	3326	6824	3513	3143	6656	313	177	490	3200	2966	6166	91.48	89.18	90.36
Uttarakhand	84965	79613	164578	92092	76410	168502	10594	6345	16939	81498	70065	151563	95.92	88.01	92.09

Source: SEMIS/DISE 2009-10

According to DISE source, the enrolment in class VIII during 2008-09 was 1.64 lakhs in Uttarakhand and from the SEMIS data we have the total enrolment with repeater in class IX as 1.68 lakhs respectively during 2008-09. With these numbers the new entrants in class IX is derived as 1.51 lakhs after excluding the repeaters. Then the transition rate for the reference year 2008-09 from elementary to secondary level is 92.09%.

Enrolment of Children with special needs in the Secondary Schools

When examined participation of disabled children in the educational development process especially in the secondary and higher secondary school education, there are about 3978 children with special needs enrolled for the secondary and higher secondary classes in Uttarakhand during 2009-10. Of which 2294 are enrolled for the secondary schooling classes (IX and X) and the other 1684 are enrolled for the higher secondary classes (XI and XII). The children with special needs accounts about 0.67% and 0.76% of the total enrolled in the secondary and higher secondary classes respectively.

Table 3.32 Children with special needs Enrolled in Secondary Classes in Uttarakhand, 2009-10

Class	IX	X	IX-X	XI	XII	XI-XII	IX-XII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Boys	678	715	1393	532	437	969	2362
Girls	415	486	901	369	346	715	1616
Total	1093	1201	2294	901	783	1684	3978
Sex Ratio	0.61	0.68	0.65	0.69	0.79	0.74	0.68

Source: SEMIS, 2009-10

The gender distribution of the physically challenged children enrolled for the secondary and higher secondary classes indicate that the female children account about 39.27% of the total of children with special needs for secondary level and 42.45% for higher secondary level. The status of physically challenged for the female children seems to be increasing their disadvantage with respect to education.

Enrolment in Secondary Schools by Age: Under-aged and Over-aged

The distribution of total enrolled children in the secondary classes by age shows that about 55.53% are of concerned age group (14/15) and of the rest 44.47% are over-aged and under-aged, together.

Similarly, the distribution of total enrolled children in the higher secondary classes by age shows that about 59.94% are of concerned age group (16/17) and of the rest 40.06% are over-aged and under-aged, together.

Schooling facility as per population

The first strategy to achieve the goal of universalization of secondary education is universalization of access to school with child population. The SEMIS data shows that 39 secondary level schools serve per lakh population while only 21 government secondary schools served per lakh population. At higher secondary level only 19 schools are available for per lakh population but only 11 government higher secondary school available for per lakh population.

Table 3.33 No. of School per lakh population

	Table 5.55 No. of School per takit population												
SN	Name of the District	Total No. of Schools		Total Population		ol Per Lakh lation	Ave. Population (In Thousand) Served						
	District			In 2001	Topu	Topulation		School School					
		Secondary	Hr.		Secondary	Hr.	Secondary	Hr.					
		(Class IX	Secondary		(Class IX	Secondary	(Class IX	Secondary					
		& X)	(Class XI		& X)	(Class XI	& X)	(Class XI					
			& XII)			& XII)		& XII)					
1	Almora	273	166	630567	43	26	2	4					
2	Bageshwar	97	51	249462	39	20	3	5					
3	Chamoli	202	102	370359	55	28	2	4					
4	Champawat	93	46	224542	41	20	2	5					
5	Dehra Dun	354	223	1282143	28	17	4	6					
6	Haridwar	175	111	1447187	12	8	8	13					
7	Nainital	247	144	762909	32	19	3	5					
8	Pauri Garhwal	376	225	697078	54	32	2	3					
9	Pithoragarh	194	108	462289	42	23	2	4					
10	Rudraprayag	120	74	227439	53	33	2	3					
11	Tehri Garhwal	258	159	604747	43	26	2	4					
12	US Nagar	237	130	1235614	19	11	5	10					
13	Uttarkashi	116	64	295013	39	22	3	5					
	Total	2742	1603	8489349	32	19	3	5					
On	ly Govt. School	1769	972	8489349	21	11	5	9					

Source: SEMIS 2009-10

In district Chamoli the highest number of secondary and in district Rudraprayag highest number of higher secondary school available for per lakh population while in district Haridwar the lowest number of school available for per lakh population. This analysis shows that in urban areas there is need of more schools as per population norms.

Table 3.34 Districtwise served and unserved habitation in Uttarakhand

SN	District	No. of Habitations	Served habitation in Secondary school facility Within radius of 5 km	Served habitation in Secondary school facility above radius of 5 km	GAR
1	Almora	3225	2737	488	84.87
2	Bageshwar	955	820	135	85.86
3	Chamoli	2051	1895	156	92.39
4	Champawat	1246	886	360	71.11
5	Dehradun	1631	1466	165	89.88
6	Haridwar	823	611	212	74.24
7	Nainital	2092	1837	255	87.81
8	Pauri	3640	3367	273	92.50
9	Pithoragarh	3227	2612	615	80.94
10	Rudraprayag	529	483	46	91.30
11	Tehri	2557	2212	345	86.51
12	U.S. Nagar	1214	1132	82	93.25
13	Uttarkashi	1167	873	294	74.81
	Total	24357	20931	3426	85.93

Source: District Plan 2011-12.

Table 3.34 Shows that out of total 24357 habitations 20931 habitations are covered with secondary education facility within radios of 5 km. and rest 3426 habitations are without secondary school facilities. Total 155 UPS are proposed for upgradation during perspective plan 2011-12. Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke Liye Madhymik Shiksha Parishad (USKLMSP) decided to conduct HHS and GIS mapping exercise for upgradation of UPS and opening for new school in the state. The MOU for this mapping has been signed with Uttarakhand Satellite Application Centre (USAC).

Planning for universalization of Physical Access

The school mapping in Uttarakhand was done by household survey for upgrading the upper primary schools. In RMSA norms GIS mapping is proposed, Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke Liye Madhyamik Shiksha Parisad has signed MOU with USAC and the school GIS mapping exercise is going on.

Basic Facility

When examined the presence of important facilities in school with secondary and higher secondary classes like availability of drinking water, urinals, lavatories, library, science lab and others in the state. From the SEMIS source it is observed that about 18.70% of the schools are without drinking water facility. It may appear as a small percentage but by the norm that each and every school must have the basic minimum facility, it is an unavoidable shortage.

The children enrolled in schools with secondary classes in Uttarakhand are more disadvantaged in case of the other basic minimum facilities. In case of urinals and lavatory for common use, the percentage of schools without the facility is 28.31% and 48.58% respectively. It is in case of girls the percentage of separate urinals is 49.56% and of separate lavatories is 71.65%. Even the teachers in a large number of schools are disadvantaged of not having a facility of separate urinals and lavatory.

Table 3.35 Percentage of Schools with Secondary Classes and without Selected Facilities by All Management in Uttarakhand, 2009-10

S N	District Name	Total Schools	% Without Class Room	% Without Separate Room for Head Master / Principal	% Without Library Room	% Without Science Laboratory Room	% Without School Building
1	ALMORA	273	8.06	46.15	87.18	47.25	8.42
2	BAGESHWAR	97	2.06	22.68	85.57	49.48	1.03
3	CHAMOLI	202	2.97	40.10	87.13	80.20	4.46
4	CHAMPAWAT	93	11.83	46.24	80.65	50.54	12.90
5	DEHRADUN	355	1.97	18.31	47.32	32.39	4.51
6	HARDWAR	179	1.68	20.11	47.49	48.04	6.15
7	NAINITAL	248	0.40	23.39	60.89	39.52	2.42
8	PAURI	376	11.44	60.37	80.59	58.51	11.70
9	PITHORAGARH	194	2.06	48.97	81.96	54.64	5.67
10	RUDRAPRAYAG	120	4.17	34.17	90.00	65.83	4.17
11	TEHRI	258	7.36	52.71	84.50	62.02	10.47
12	U.S. NAGAR	237	1.27	16.46	44.30	29.11	2.53
13	UTTARKASHI	116	12.93	49.14	78.45	59.48	15.52
	Total	2748	68.20	37.34	71.32	50.51	6.88

S N	District Name	Total Schools	% Without drinking water facility	% Without Urinals	% Without Lavatory	% Without Separate Urinals for Girls	% Without Separate Lavatories for Girls	% Without Urinals for Physically Challenged	% Without Urinals for Teachers
1	ALMORA	273	31.50	40.66	48.35	64.10	77.66	99.27	62.27
2	BAGESHWAR	97	6.19	15.46	89.69	45.36	94.85	100.00	51.55
3	CHAMOLI	202	32.18	31.68	49.01	54.46	77.23	98.51	58.42
4	CHAMPAWAT	93	35.48	33.33	52.69	50.54	73.12	91.40	56.99
5	DEHRADUN	355	9.58	16.62	28.45	30.42	50.14	92.11	36.34
6	HARDWAR	179	2.79	15.64	40.78	37.43	48.60	79.33	49.16

	Total	2748	18.70	28.31	48.58	49.56	71.65	95.63	54.91
13	UTTARKASHI	116	31.90	26.72	57.76	54.31	81.03	95.69	62.07
12	U.S. NAGAR	237	1.69	7.17	23.63	17.72	54.43	91.98	32.91
11	TEHRI	258	23.26	34.88	52.71	58.14	84.50	99.22	70.16
10	RUDRAPRAYAG	120	17.50	39.17	91.67	75.00	94.17	99.17	70.83
9	PITHORAGARH	194	17.01	31.96	66.49	67.01	80.41	98.97	60.82
8	PAURI	376	25.00	45.48	53.46	63.83	81.38	99.20	66.76
7	NAINITAL	248	14.52	20.97	38.31	38.71	64.52	95.97	46.77

Source: SEMIS 2009-10

For the better learning environment a school must have the library facility and a science laboratory particularly in secondary level schools. But in Uttarakhand, a large number of children enrolled for secondary classes have not even seen the library and a science laboratory in their school premises. From the SEMIS source, about 71.32% of the schools with secondary classes in Uttarakhand are found to be without library and about 50.51% are found to be without a science laboratory. 6.88% schools even don't have their building.

Table 3.36 Percentage of Govt. Schools with Secondary Classes and without Selected Facilities in Uttarakhand, 2009-10

S N	District Name	Total Schools	% Without Class Room	% Without Separate Room for Head Master/ Principal	% Without Library Room	% Without Science Laboratory Room	% Without School Building	% Without Electricity	% Without Play ground	% Without Boundary Wall
1	ALMORA	209	10.53	55.02	96.17	50.24	11.00	22.49	75.12	71.77
2	BAGESHWAR	69	2.90	27.54	98.55	53.62	0.00	18.84	68.12	68.12
3	CHAMOLI	158	3.80	46.20	95.57	84.18	3.80	24.05	43.04	72.78
4	CHAMPAWAT	69	13.04	53.62	91.30	52.17	13.04	24.64	79.71	71.01
5	DEHRADUN	136	5.15	46.32	98.53	66.18	5.88	33.09	53.68	44.12
6	HARDWAR	48	4.17	64.58	100.00	85.42	8.33	29.17	33.33	47.92
7	NAINITAL	158	0.63	35.44	86.71	52.53	1.27	7.59	61.39	52.53
8	PAURI	271	14.76	71.22	91.14	67.16	15.13	31.73	64.58	75.65
9	PITHORAGARH	151	1.99	62.25	95.36	60.93	2.65	17.22	51.66	50.33
10	RUDRAPRAYAG	91	5.49	39.56	100.00	64.84	5.49	24.18	63.74	68.13
11	TEHRI	221	8.14	59.28	89.59	63.80	10.86	34.39	68.33	69.23
12	U.S. NAGAR	91	3.30	38.46	82.42	43.96	1.10	6.59	30.77	20.88
13	UTTARKASHI	97	15.46	57.73	91.75	65.98	16.49	36.08	56.70	67.01
	Total	1769	89.36	53.08	93.05	62.35	8.08	24.70	59.81	62.58

S. No.	District Name	Total Schools	% Without drinking water facility	% Without Urinals	% Without Lavatory	% Without Separate Urinals for Girls	% Without Separate Lavatories for Girls	% Without Urinals for Physically Challenged	% Without Urinals for Teachers
1	ALMORA	209	34.93	47.37	50.72	70.33	81.82	100.00	66.51
2	BAGESHWAR	69	7.25	15.94	100.00	47.83	100.00	100.00	56.52
3	CHAMOLI	158	31.65	33.54	45.57	55.06	75.32	98.73	60.13
4	CHAMPAWAT	69	44.93	42.03	56.52	62.32	78.26	91.30	66.67
5	DEHRADUN	136	25.00	33.82	53.68	65.44	78.68	100.74	63.97
6	HARDWAR	48	10.42	33.33	85.42	95.83	95.83	106.25	79.17
7	NAINITAL	158	22.15	31.01	51.27	54.43	83.54	100.00	64.56

8	PAURI	271	29.15	56.09	59.78	73.06	86.35	99.63	73.06
9	PITHORAGARH	151	19.87	39.07	78.15	81.46	89.40	99.34	70.20
10	RUDRAPRAYAG	91	19.78	40.66	100.00	76.92	95.60	100.00	69.23
11	TEHRI	221	23.98	38.01	54.75	61.99	87.33	99.55	72.40
12	U.S. NAGAR	91	3.30	10.99	40.66	28.57	71.43	98.90	49.45
13	UTTARKASHI	97	38.14	31.96	63.92	61.86	86.60	100.00	67.01
	Total	1769	25.61	38.21	60.60	64.73	84.57	99.55	66.87

Source: SEMIS 2009-10

It can be depicted from table 3.36 that the break-up of Govt. schools with secondary classes and the status of selected facilities like without classroom, Head Master Room, Library, Science Laboratory, Building, Electricity, playground, Boundary Wall, Drinking Water & Toilet Facility etc shows that a large number of the Government schools do not have these facilities. 89.36% Govt. Schools don't have the class rooms, 53.08% don't have the headmaster room, 93.05% Govt. school don't have the library facility, 62.35% Govt. School don't have the Laboratory & 8.08% Govt. Schools don't have their own building.

Classroom / Pupil Ratio

Given the number of schools with the secondary and higher secondary classes, the adequacy/sufficiency in terms of number of class rooms available in these schools is matter of concern. An analysis of current status is useful for the future planning to improve the secondary and higher secondary while expanding number of classrooms available.

In Uttarakhand, the total number of classrooms available for the teaching activity for secondary classes in those schools with secondary classes is 7948 during 2009-10. In terms of classroom availability for the enrolled children, there are 23 classrooms available for every thousand enrolled children in the secondary classes.

Teachers in Secondary grade Teaching Schools in Uttarakhand

Teachers play important role in education system wherein they are front-runners of service delivery. Adequacy in terms of number of teachers available and the commitment influences the learning process in the schools.

Number of Teachers

According to SEMIS data shown in table 3.37 indicates that there are about 14790 full-time regular teachers in government schools in Uttarakhand for the year 2009-10. The total number of teachers available for secondary classes in the state is 24016.

Table 3.37 Teachers Position In Secondary School, 2009 - 2010

	Govt.		Aided		Others		Total					
Particulars	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
No. of Working Teachers	11440	3350	14790	1635	591	2226	3604	3396	7000	16679	7337	24016
% Of Female Teacher		22.65			26.55			48.51			30.55	

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format.

It can also be seen that 22.65% female teachers are working in government secondary schools, 26.55% in aided schools. Approximately 48.51% female teachers are working in private secondary schools. This data reveals that there is need of female teachers in government and government aided secondary schools.

Pupil Teacher Ratio: According to the SEMIS data, the pupil teacher ratio (PTR) is 14:01 as a whole. The pupil teacher ratio seems to be high i.e. 24:01 in aided school as compared to government and other schools i.e. 12:01 and 13:01.

Table 3.38 PTR

SN	Type of School	Total Enrolment	No. of Working Teacher	PTR
1	Govt. School	191293	14790	12:01
2	Aided School	54929	2226	24:01
3	Other School	93778	7000	13:01
	Total School	340000	24016	14:01

Learning Outcomes of Secondary School Education in Uttarakhand-

In a systematic approach the inputs and outputs have always been a matter of concern. In the education system given the inputs in terms of educational infrastructure, the output in terms of learning outcomes is evaluated.

Enrolled, Appeared and Passed in Class X Exam

When we examine the learning outcomes of secondary education in Uttarakhand in terms of children graduating from the final grade of secondary schooling i.e. Class X, it is observed from the Uttarakhand, Board of Secondary (Board Exam conducting body) source that there are about 1.73 lakhs children appeared in class X board exam in the state during 2008-09 and 1.08 lakhs (62.42%) children were passed out. This data only shows the result of Uttarakhand Education Board Exam.

Table 3.39 Percentage of students who passed out the Secondary School Board (Class X) Examination by districtwise & by Social Group in Govt. Schools

		% of students passed in class X							
S N	District Name	sc		s	T	ОВС		Other	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	ALMORA	45.76	65.45	66.67	50.00	71.94	73.08	57.01	71.82
2	BAGESHWAR	49.59	61.52	60.00	80.00	59.14	56.18	58.32	73.34
3	CHAMOLI	42.84	65.12	50.54	69.23	64.84	60.27	53.94	71.77
4	CHAMPAWAT	46.64	71.68	100.00	100.00	50.00	88.46	58.63	75.71
5	DEHRADUN	49.62	65.89	58.56	57.45	48.27	61.10	63.11	76.01
6	HARDWAR	45.18	48.91	9.68	157.14	58.06	67.49	66.13	71.75
7	NAINITAL	56.04	67.49	57.69	25.00	64.52	76.86	65.41	74.56
8	PAURI GARHWAL	55.25	64.80	77.78	100.00	68.18	59.62	59.67	69.14
9	PITHORAGARH	46.20	69.52	56.18	62.76	64.93	77.70	56.05	76.36
10	RUDRAPRAYAG	46.09	63.16	0.00	0.00	41.79	46.55	58.26	73.39
11	TEHRI GARHWAL	57.03	60.64	116.67	100.00	61.73	68.40	60.27	66.84
12	US NAGAR	51.40	62.85	47.68	62.61	57.25	71.38	55.99	71.54
13	UTTARKASHI	43.27	53.63	58.46	73.81	49.85	53.65	62.06	62.71
	Total	49.48	63.77	54.51	60.93	56.34	66.23	58.95	71.53

Source: SEMIS 2009-10

The SEMIS data shows that 49.49 % boys and 63.77% girls passed in SC category, where as in ST category 54.51% boys and 60.93% girls passed, in the other category 58.95% boys and 71.53% girls passed in class X exam. This table shows that the girls passing percent is comparatively high in all categories.

Incentives for Teachers: teacher award, housing, and quotas for women

In Uttarakhand, there are many schemes designed in the form of incentives for teachers. State Government started Sailesh Matyani award from year 2009-10 and Pandit Deendayal Upadhaya Award for good performing teachers. The State Government also awarded teachers through State teacher award in every year. There is no housing facility for the teachers. The government of Uttarakhand has designed a policy for the recruitment of teachers where 50% of the total teacher posts are reserved for women. However, the male and female ratio in the total teachers available for the secondary classes indicates it is against the female teachers.

Public Expenditure on Secondary Education in Uttarakhand

Allocation of adequate financial resources to education is a crucial factor in the educational development of a country/state/region. This

section, therefore, examines the level of financial resources allocated to the primary, secondary and higher secondary education in Uttarakhand.

Expenditure on School Education

Trends

The table 3.40 indicates the budget expenditure in Uttarakhand. It reflects that the expenditure on total education has increased from Rs. 1071.55 crores in 2004-05 to Rs. 1938.82 in the last budget allocation during 2009-10. The expenditure on secondary school education has increased from Rs. 529.99 crores to Rs. 954.61 crores during the same period. The rate of increase (i.e. annual average growth) in the expenditure on the secondary education during the period in the state is almost at the same rate by which GSDP and the total expenditure has grown. Moreover, the rate of increase in the expenditure on total education is same as elementary and secondary education.

Table 3.40 State Budget Expenditure in Uttarakhand

S N	Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	GSDP	23720.00	26178.00	31380.00	35591.00	40159.00	45379.00
2	Total Expenditure	-	-	9192.00	10486.00	11564.00	16553.00
3	Total Education	1071.55	1133.00	1195.78	1508.40	1703.68	1938.82
4	Elementary Education	541.56	597.44	540.89	762.19	763.01	984.21
5	Secondary School	529.99	535.56	654.89	746.21	940.67	954.61

Note: Figures are in crore

Unit Costs

Given the facts presented above as there are a large number of existing schools having secondary classes in the state but they do not have basic infrastructure like science laboratory, sufficient number of classroom. A large number of children in the state could not avail school with secondary classes in the nearby vicinity. There is a large number of schools do not have own building and many of the school are running in building structures which are neither pucca nor semi-pucca. It needs the construction of additional classrooms wherever insufficient and construction of science laboratory in a school which does not have such facility so far. Construction of new schools in places wherever it is not there but required.

Table 3.41 Physical Infrastructure for Construction of New Schools

Hill Area

S. No.	Particulars	Room Size Circulation Area (20% + (Sq. Mtr.) Wall Area 15%) (Sq. Mtr.)		Total Plinth Area (Sq. Mtr.)
1	Classroom	36	12.60	48.60
2	Laboratory	54	18.90	72.90
3	Principal Room	12	4.20	16.20
4	Office and Staff Room	12	4.20	16.20
5	Computer Lab	54	18.90	72.90
6	Library	48	16.80	64.80
7	Art and Craft Room	30	10.50	40.50
8	Toilet Block		0.00	0.00

Plain Area

S. No.	Particulars	Room Size (Sq. Mtr.)		
1	Classroom	48	16.80	64.80
2	Laboratory	54	18.90	72.90
3	Principal Room	12	4.20	16.20
4	Office and Staff Room	12	4.20	16.20
5	Computer Lab	54	18.90	72.90
6	Library	48	16.80	64.80
7	Art and Craft Room	30	10.50	40.50
8	Toilet Block		0.00	0.00

Revised Scheduled Rate as on 03 July 2010 as per PWD norms As per state PWD the cost of construction rates are below:

- Plain Area Rs. 11629 Per Sq. Mtrs.
 Hill Area Rs. 13813 Per Sq. Mtrs

Table 3.42 State PWD Construction Rate

Item	Rates Pe	er Sq. Mtr.
item	Hilly Area	Plain Area
Basic rate	7230	7230
Extra hight	210	210
Extra depth	300	-
Termetide treatment	180	180
Fire fitting	470	470
Frame Structure	870	870
Total	9260	8960
Rain water harvesting 1%	93	90
Side development 20% in Hilly Area & 10% in Plain area	1852	896
Electrification 11%	1019	986
Celling fans 4%	-	358
Grand Total	12224	11290
Contingency 4%	367	339
Height &Distance10% (average)	1222	_
Gross Total	13813	11629

Table 3.43 Unit cost as per revised state PWD Norms

Hill Area

S. No.	Particulars	Area Cost/ Sq. M		Unit Cost for Construction
		(Sq. Mtr.)	(In Rs.)	(in Rs.)
1	Classroom	48.60	13813.00	671311.80
2	Laboratory	72.90	13813.00	1006967.70
3	Principal Room	16.20	13813.00	223770.60
4	Office and Staff Room	16.20	13813.00	223770.60
5	Computer Lab	72.90	13813.00	1006967.70
6	Library	64.80	13813.00	895082.40
7	Art and Craft Room	40.50	13813.00	559426.50
8	Toilet Block	0.00		275000.00

Plain Area

S. No.	Particulars	Total Plinth Area	Construction Cost/ Sq. Mtr.)	Unit Cost for Construction
		(Sq. Mtr.)	(In Rs.)	(in Rs.)
1	Classroom	64.80	11629.00	753559.20
2	Laboratory	72.90	11629.00	847754.10
3	Principal Room	16.20	11629.00	188389.80
4	Office and Staff Room	16.20	11629.00	188389.80
5	Computer Lab	72.90	11629.00	847754.10
6	Library	64.80	11629.00	753559.20
7	Art and Craft Room	40.50	11629.00	470974.50
8	Toilet Block	0.00		225000.00

In this regard, for construction of additional classroom, a science lab, computer lab, art/craft room and new schools for secondary classes in the state, the unit cost of each item is presented in the above table.

Table 3.44 Civil Work - Cost

Hill Area

S. No.	Particulars	Total Plinth Area (Sq. Mtr.)	Unit Cost for Construction (in Rs.)	Furniture Cost (in Rs.)	Unit Cost for C.W. (in Rs.)
1	Classroom	48.60	671311.80	100000.00	771311.80
2	Laboratory	72.90	1006967.70	150000.00	1156967.70
3	Principal Room	16.20	223770.60	40000.00	263770.60
4	Office and Staff Room	16.20	223770.60	40000.00	263770.60
5	Computer Lab	72.90	1006967.70	40000.00	1046967.70
6	Library	64.80	895082.40	100000.00	995082.40
7	Art and Craft Room	40.50	559426.50	40000.00	599426.50
8	Toilet Block	0.00	275000.00	0.00	275000.00

Plain Area

S. No.	Particulars	Total Plinth Area	Unit Cost for Construction	Furniture Cost	Unit Cost for C.W. (in
		(Sq. Mtr.)	(in Rs.)	(in Rs.)	Rs.) `
1	Classroom	64.80	753559.20	100000.00	853559.20
2	Laboratory	72.90	847754.10	150000.00	997754.10
3	Principal Room	16.20	188389.80	40000.00	228389.80
4	Office and Staff Room	16.20	188389.80	40000.00	228389.80
5	Computer Lab	72.90	847754.10	40000.00	887754.10
6	Library	64.80	753559.20	100000.00	853559.20
7	Art and Craft Room	40.50	470974.50	40000.00	510974.50
8	Toilet Block	0.00	225000.00	0.00	225000.00

Summary Statement of Status and Issues of Secondary Education in Uttarakhand

This section is intended to present the summary statement of the status of secondary education in Uttarakhand and issues arising out of the analysis.

In year 2009-10 we are proposed the unit cost for civil works as per state Govt. PWD scheduled rates, but GOI sanctioned the unit cost as per RMSA norms Uttarakhand. After discussion with construction agency not a single agency agreed for construction on the unit cost. In meeting of finance committee and executive committee of USKLMSP, the state govt. agreed to borne the additional unit cost for civil works state in 2009-10 and also directed to USKMSP that the new AWP&B for 2010-11 will proposed on the revised scheduled rates of state PWD of GOI not sanctioned the unit cost as state PWD scheduled rates then it will be difficult to construction in secondary level. It is also note the unit cost for civil work is as per state PWD scheduled rates in SSA sanctioned by GOI.

Chapter IV

Planning Process

For Effective Planning of RMSA the state decided to adopt four tier planning process.

- 1. Creation of Planning Core Group at different level.
- 2. Orientation and Capacity building of planning core groups.
- 3. Plan preparation exercise.
- 4. Implementation and Mentoring.

Creation of Planning Core Groups-

A Core Group of Governmental and Non-Governmental officials constituted at different level to adopt the micro planning concept for involvement of local authorities/PRTs/NGO's and other departments in planning process.

- (a) **School Level -** A Core Group including SMDC and PRIs members, constituted at school level. The composition of school level planning team is as follows-
- 1. President SMDCs and O2 SMDC members.
- **2.** Elected member of PRIs/Urban local bodies (nominated by Gram Pradhan/chairman urban area).
- **3.** O5 -Teachers of school (O1 Science, O1 Language and O1 Social Science, O1 Maths, and O1 Other) nominated by principal.
- **4.** Civil work experts (Local civil work agency members).
- **5.** School level construction and academic committee members.

The School level planning Team did "Micro planning" exercise at school level with the help of SMDC, School Building Supervision Committee and School Academic Committee. This team also updated the child tracking register and co-ordinated with block level planning team. The school level planning team also prepared the school improvement plan (SIP), after analyzing the physical and academic needs of schools. This team also suggested the possible strategies, organization and use of local resources for improvement of physical and academic infrastructure of school.

(b) Block level planning team – Block Project Office is first monitoring and supervision agency for RMSA. This is also agency for scrutinizing and appraisal for school improvement plan. Block level planning team is constituted at Block level by following members.

1	\mathcal{I}	0
1.	Block Education Officer	Chairman
2.	Deputy Block Education Officer	Member
3.	BRC Coordinator, SSA	Member

4.	Junior Engineer (BLock level)	Member
5.	DIET faculty	Member
6.	Two principal GIC/GHSS	Member
7.	Two elected Chhetra Panchyat member	Member
	(Nominated by Block Pramukh one from	
	SC/ST/OBC communities).	
8.	One NGO representative	Member

The Block level planning team analyzed the school improvement plan and approved the requirements/strategies proposed by schools as per actual needs of school. These teams prepared consolidated Block Secondary Education Plan (BSEP) on the basis of school improvement plan and send to district project office.

(c) District Level Planning Team – District Plan is basic documentary plan for RMSA, which indicate the actual progress, requirements, implementation strategies, monitoring and management structure and budgetary provisions.

A Core Group of governmental and non-governmental person constituted at the district level. Composition of District planning team is as follows.

1.	District Education Officer	Chairman.
2.	District Project Officer/ADEO (M)	Member Secretary
3.	ADEO (Basic)	Member
4.	District Resource persons (RMSA)	Member
5.	Assistant Account officer (RMSA)	Member
6.	District Coordination (Planning SSA)	Member
7.	Principal DIET	Member
8.	Two BEO (One Female)	Member
9.	Teachers Association representative	Member
10.	District Health Officer	Member
11.	Two Zila Panzhayat Member (One	Member
	SC/ST/OBC/minority)	
12.	One NGO representative (Working in	Member
	education field)	

District planning team prepared District Secondary Education Plan (DSEP) after analyzing BSEP. This team also discussed the BSEP and prioritized the needs. District planning team disproved all issues of secondary education in respective district and suggestion gave to state authority for improvement and reforms in secondary education. This team prepared activity and monitoring calendar in district for implementation of RMSA.

(d) State Planning Team - There is a state planning team at state level comprised as follows.

COLLIP	isca as ionows:	
1	Secretary, School Education	President
2	State Project Director/Director School Education	Member
		Secretary
3	State Project Director (SSA)	Member
4	Additional Project Director (RMSA/SSA)	Member
5	Finance Controller, RMSA	Member
6	Additional Director, SIEMAT	Member
7	Additional Director SCERT	Member
8	Secretary, Uttarakhand Education Board	Member
9	JPD (Planning/Quality) (RMSA)	Member
10	All Asst. P. D. RMSA	Member
11	Faculty Member, SIEMAT	Member
12	Faculty Member, SCERT	Member
13	Faculty Member, Education Board	Member
14	Representative of State Social Welfare Dept.	Member
15	Representative of State health department	Member
16	Executive engineer (Civil work agency)	Member
17	Representation of CBRI	Member
18	Two DEO (One Female and one SC/ST/OBC)	Member
19	Representative of NGO	Member

(It is necessary that atleast O3 female members and O1 SC, O1 – ST, O1 Ministry Members should be there in State Planning Team).

State planning team prepared state secondary education plan (SSEP). This team suggests the reforms in curriculum, examination, and policy making to Education department of State Government in secondary education. State planning team also take care of preparation of district level plan, this team analyzed the district plan and suggest necessary improvement in district plan. State planning team is fully responsible for annual setting target, need analysis, implementation strategies and budgetary provision.

2. Process of Plan Preparation – The following activities have been done for plan preparation-

S. No.	Activity	Duration/ Place	Participants Sources	Major Issues
1	Orientation of State of Planning Team.	MHRD/SIEMAT Allahabad	SPT Members.	About RMSAPlan preparation
2	Orientation of State Planning Team	O1 day, SIEMAT, Uttarakhand	All State Planning Team members and State level Education Officers.	 Introduction of RMSA. Implementation of RMSA at different level.
3	Introduction and format filling of SEMIS (State level)	O1 day, SPO	SPO, SIEMAT representative DPO, Data entry operator	Introduction of SEMIS.Filling of SEMIS Format.

4	Introduction and data filling of SEMIS (District level)	O1 day, DPO 03 Jan 2011	All BEOs, DPO, DEO, Data Entry operators.	Introduction of SEMIS.Filling of SEMIS Format.
5	Introduction and data filling of SEMIS (Block level)	O1 day, BPO Jan 2011	All principals of Secondary Schools.	Introduction of SEMIS.Filling of SEMIS Format.
6	Orientation of District Planning Team.	O3 days, SPO/SEMAT 17 to 19 Sept. 2010	All DPT members.	Data analysis.Need analysis.Strategies for implementation
7	Micro planning exercise (School level) and meeting with SMDC	School level Dec. 2010 to Jan. 2011	School planning Team.	 Meeting and School level need analysis. Target setting for school. Strategies for implementation.
8	School mapping Exercise and meeting with PRIs, SMDCs and Local representations	Block level Dec. 2010 to Jun. 2011	- SSA Planning Team BEO, DBEO, BRC - SMDC member	 Discussion on accessibility of secondary school and enrollment. Prepare detail plan for schools facilities on distance and ability of children.
9	Data collection an SEMIS format. Checking of SEMIS data	School level 8-25 Jan. 2011 Block level 30 Jan. 2011	- Principal - School Staff - BEO/BPT	 Fill the SEMIS format. Detail checking of SEMIS format.
11	Computerization of SEMIS data and compilation	DPO 15-28 Feb. 2011	DPOData entry OperatorDRPs	Compile the SEMIS data.
12	Compilation of SEMIS data	SPO (On going)	Asst. PDs.Data Entry Operator	Compilation of district SEMIS data.
13	Collection of secondary data	BPT, DPT, SPT Dec. 2010 to Jan. 2011	 School Record SSA, DISE data Board Exam result SCERT/SIEMAT/Directorate education records Other records 	Different kind of Secondary data collection at different level.
14	Training on Annual and Perspective plan	SPO/SIEMAT O6 days (O5 - region wise) Garhwal/ Kumaon) 8-11 Feb. 2011	- BPT - DPT - SPT	 Data analysis Need analysis Target settings Strategies proposed Budget provision
15	Preparation of Perspective Plan	Feb/March DPO Feb. 2011	- BPT - DPT	All activity for Plan preparation
16	Analysis of district plan	SPO 21-25 Feb. 2011	- SPO/SIEMAT/SCERT / Education Board faculty	Plan analysisSuggestion for improvement
17	Meeting of SPT for state Plan	O3 days SPO	- SPT member	 Discussion on all relative issues Data analysis SEMIS (district wise)

18	Improvement of district plan	DPO/SPO 9-11 Mar. 2011	- DPT members	Include suggestions and correction in
19	Appraisal of District/State Plan	SIEMAT/SPO 12-15 Mar. 2011	- State Appraisal Team	district plan.Appraisal process.
20	Discursion on plan in Executive committee in plan	EC office	- EC members. - SPT members.	Discussion on all requirement and strategies proposed.
21	Improvement of State plan	SPO 25 Mar. 2011	- SPT member	Add major suggestions given by EC and appraisal team
22	submission of plan	MHRD 31 Mar. 2011	- SPT member	• Plan submission to GOI.

Constraints in Plan Formulation – In above plan formulation process there were many constraints which are following:-

- Prejudiced attitude about educational system of stake holders.
- Poor quality of data.
- Low participation of planning, team member rather than educational personals.
- Lack of experience in school based planning.
- Lack of physical infrastructure and man power at DPO and SPO level.
- Lack of Academic support for secondary education at district level or DIET.

Appraisal of DSEP

District Secondary Education Plan (DSEP) are appraised at state level by State Level Appraisal Team. State Level Appraisal Committee members are following:

1.	State Project Director (RMSA)	- Chairman
	, ,	
2.	Assistant State Project Director (RMSA)	- Member
3.	Assistant State Project Director (SSA)	- Member
4.	Additional Director, School Education or his/her	- Member
	nominee	
5.	Additional Director, SCERT or his/her nominee	- Member
6.	Additional Director, SIEMAT or his/her nominee	- Member
7.	Secretary, School Education Board	- Member
8.	Finance Controller (RMSA)	- Member
9.	Joint State Project Director (RMSA)	- Member
10.	Finance Officer (RMSA)	- Member
11.	Assistant State Project Director (RMSA)	- Member
12.	Executive Engineer (SSA/RMSA)	- Member
13.	Executive Engineer (Construction Agency)	- Member

Appraisal team analysed the need of district on the basis of SEMIS data and actual requirement of school. Team also take care the implementing strategy, monitoring mechanism and financial and

manpower resource of district. Team also analysed the physical and financial progress of previous year of the district. Team given the suggestion for approval of DSEP.

After appraisal of AWP&B the district project team revised the district plan.

Chapter V

Alternative Development Scenario and Plan Targets for the Expansion of Secondary Education in Uttarakhand

Given the status of secondary education in Uttarakhand as on 30th September 2009, an attempt is made to explore the future prospects of secondary education in the state while taking up the national goal of universalisation of secondary education by 2020 at the state level. Herein the target indicator by which the prospects explored is the gross enrolment ratio (GER) in secondary classes in the state over the years in future.

Projection Models

The state of Uttarakhand has three alternative possibilities for the projections of enrolment in secondary classes in the state. One way of exploring future prospects of growth in enrolment is its past growth. Based on which one can project the future enrolment in secondary classes in the state over the years. This exercise applies the rate of growth in the past as it is. It assumes that the enrolment in secondary classes in the state will grow by this rate in future.

Table 5.1 Yearwise growth in enrolment in secondary and higher secondary level

						~		-9				uary		VCI							
						Annua	l Grov	vth Ra	te in E	nrolm	ent and	l Projecte	d Enro	lment		T			T		
2006-07		1	2007-0	8	:	2008-0	9		2009-10		2010-11		1	2012-13		3	2016-17		7		
Class	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
IX	71679	56094	127773	72261	58679	130940	89517	74137	163654	91061	75632	166693	92204	78048	170227	93361	80542	173836	98137	91339	189052
X	64541	52915	117456	68053	58055	126108	88418	74420	162838	90625	79050	169675	94069	84864	178914	97643	91106	188656	113353	121014	233224 189052
Total	136220	109009	245229	140314	116734	257048	177935	148557	326492	181686	154682	336368	186210	162865	349049	190847	171480	362208	210577	210748	419996
Growth Rate		006-07 2007-0			007-08 2008-09			008-09 2009-1		AA	GR 200 2009-	06-07 & 10									
GR IX	0.81	4.41	2.42	19.28	20.85	19.99	1.70	1.98	1.82	1.26	3.20	2.12									
GR X	5.16	8.85	98.9	23.03	21.99	22.56	2.44	5.86	4.03	3.80	7.36	5.45									
Total	2.92	6.62	4.60	21.14	21.42	21.27	2.06	3.96	2.94	2.49	5.29	3.77									
XI	42159	34943	77102	36890	33394	70284	58018	51633	109651	62171	51030	113201	63590	56592	120182	8.76969	62027.4	131725	83728.8	74514.3	158243
XII	35508	30186	65694	39226	34277	73503	45999	41709	87708	56582	51358	107940	50417	45715	96132	55259.2	50105.6	105365	66383.6	60192.4	126576
Total	79977	65129	142796	76116	67671	143787	104017	93342	197359	118753	102388	221141	114007	102307	216314	124957	112133	237090	150112	134707	284819
Growth Rate		006-07 2007-0			007-08 2008-09			008-09 2009-1		A.	AGR 2										
Growth Rate XI	-14.3	-4.64	7:6-	36.42	35.32	35.9	89.9	-1.18	3.14	9.6	9.83	9.78									

	Annual Growth Rate in Enrolment and Projected Enrolment																				
	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2	2010-1	1	2	2012-13		2016-17		7				
Class	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Growth Rate XII	9.48	11.9	10.6	14.7	17.8	16.2	18.7	18.8	18.7	14.3	16.2	15.2									
Total	-2.04	3.76	69.0	26.8	27.5	27.1	12.4	8.84	10.8	12.4	13.4	12.9									

Source: SEMIS 2009-10

Note: AAGR- Annual Average Growth Rate calculated by Annually Growth and average of all three years growth rate.

Here we have four years SEMIS data for enrolment in secondary classes for Uttarakhand. The enrolment figures of the secondary classes in the state are 2.45 lakhs in 2006-07, 2.57 lakhs in 2007-08 and 3.26 lakhs in 2008-09, 3.36 lakhs in 2009-10. It gives an annual rate of growth for enrolment in secondary classes in the state as 4.60 percent between 2006-07 and 2007-08, 21.27 percent between 2007-08 and 2008-09, and 2.94 percent between 2008-09 and 2009-10. The average annual growth rate between 2006-07 to 2009-10 is 9.60%. It is interesting to note that by gender groups, the rate of growth in enrolment of secondary classes is relatively higher for the girl children when compared to that of boys.

We have four years SEMIS data for enrolment in higher secondary classes for Uttarakhand. The enrolment figures of the higher secondary classes in the state are 1.42 lakhs in 2006-07, 1.44 lakhs in 2007-08 and 1.97 lakhs in 2008-09, 2.21lakhs in 2009-10. It gives an annual rate of growth for enrolment in higher secondary classes in the state as 0.69 percent between 2006-07 and 2007-08, 27.14 percent between 2007-08 and 2008-09, and 10.75 percent between 2008-09 and 2009-10. The average annual growth rate between 2006-07 to 2009-10 is 12.86%. It is interesting to note that by gender groups, the rate of growth in enrolment of highersecondary classes is relatively higher for the girl children when compared to that of boys.

Given the facts one has to make a subjective judgment out of the four figures (4.60% or 21.27% or 2.94% or 9.60%) while considering past rate of growth for the future projections. Herein we have considered the last four years average annual rate of growth (9.60%) for the projections at secondary level and 12.86% at higher secondary level.

The second alternative is while following the national level norms of achieving the goal of universalisation of secondary education by 2020, the state may have to take-up the national level RMSA targets of reaching GER=75% by 2012 and GER=100% by 2017. GER for secondary level in year 2007-08 is 35.51% in year 2008-09 is 47.78% and in year 2009-10 is 52.48%. To comply with the national RMSA target by the GER indicator, the enrolment of secondary classes in the state has to grow at a rate 9 per cent per annum during the next two years i.e. 2007-12 and 6 per cent per annum during 2012-17.

The third alternative future prospects can be based on its achievement in elementary education. The state of Uttarakhand has made a remarkable achievement in terms of enrolment in the elementary classes. The performance of the state with respect to the enrolment in elementary classes especially those

who are reaching class VIII is crucial input for the secondary level. The following analysis presents the performance of Uttarakhand in terms of enrolment at elementary level.

Table 5.2 Yearwise Enrollment at elementry level

S. No.	Year	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	ClassVII	ClassVIII	Total
1	2006-07	235477	203267	196478	183722	166632	155820	140255	131417	1413068
2	2007-08	237979	221030	214486	199090	166203	171237	158615	146524	1515164
3	2008-09	243016	218859	220915	206287	193639	185173	173694	164578	1606161
4	2009-10	239670	209556	207758	205317	194398	184776	177947	174267	1593689

In terms of the number of children enrolled in each class/grade at the elementary level in the State which is given in table 5.2 show an increasing trend in classes V, VII and VIII all over the years. In rest of the classes it has shown an increasing trend i.e. from 2006-07 to 2008-09 and a slight decreasing trend in 2009-10.

It can be observed from table 5.3 that the annual growth rate of enrolment in each class in Uttarakhand shows slight variations. The overall growth pattern from 2006-07 to 2009-10 shows decreasing trend. The growth rate between 2008-09 to 2009-10 in class VIII is very high but it has declined over the year.

Table 5.3 Annual Growth Rate of Enrolment in Elementary Classes

S.		Class								
No.	Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
1	2006-07 to 2007-08	1.06	8.74	9.17	8.36	-0.26	9.89	13.09	11.50	7.23
2	2007-08 to 2008-09	2.12	-0.98	3.00	3.61	16.51	8.14	9.51	12.32	6.01
3	2008-09 to 2009-10	-1.38	-4.25	-5.96	-0.47	0.39	-0.21	2.45	5.89	-0.78

The following table shows districtwise transition rate from Class VIII to IX.

Table 5.4 Completion Rate, Primary Graduates & Transition Rate from Primary to Upper Primary Year 2009-2010

S. N.	District	Completion Rate	No. of Primary Graduates	Transition Rate from Primary to Upper Primary
1	Almora	97.01	12058	99.06
2	Bageshwar	93.98	4583	99.96
3	Chamoli	92.80	9029	97.54
4	Champawat	95.22	6198	99.68
5	Dehradun	93.60	11718	98.76
6	Haridwar	98.50	29231	85.08
7	Nainital	90.69	8679	98.77
8	Pauri	90.79	12212	100.00
9	Pithoragarh	92.79	9888	99.72
10	Rudrapayag	93.16	4090	100.00
11	Tehri	90.80	11690	94.35
12	U.S. Nagar	73.38	20018	98.90
13	Uttarkashi	93.00	6405	99.81
	Total	91.98	145799	97.82

Source: SSA, 2009-10

The transition rate of the system is crucial for the expansion of Education. In Uttarakhand for enrolment in elementary classes and transition from elementary to secondary level is remarkable.

In Uttarakhand it is happening because of the interventions and initiatives under the scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Under the scheme, initiatives like PAHAL, Muskan, EGS Centers, Residential and non-Residential Bridge Courses (RBCs and NRBCs). These initiatives in fact streamline the dropouts and over-aged children enrolled in lower classes. The dropout children in the previous grade are pursued and get enrolled for a bridge course to streamline their enrolment in a class suitable to their age. Similarly, it is the case of over-aged children studying in lower classes below class suitable to their age. These initiatives also pursue the non-enrolled children, firstly to get them enrolled in RBCs/NRBCs and prepare them in the course period to get them enrolled in classes suitable to their age.

Moreover, it is also to be noted that the drop-outs and non-enrolled increases with the age. Under these initiatives the more number of higher age groups children have to be pursued and got them enrolled in higher classes. May be because these initiatives the enrolment in higher classes is higher than normally expected in comparison with the enrolment in lower classes.

Given the facts, when we consider the remarkable performance of the state of Uttarakhand in terms of enrolment in elementary schooling, the future prospects of secondary education in the state is promising. If the state can make out a strategy to catch the as many as children of class VIII graduates and get them enrolled in secondary classes, the state's GER would be more than the national target in the short-run. It may be illustrated in the following paras.

In Uttarakhand, the enrolment in class VIII has shown an annual rate of growth more than 12 percent during the last two years i.e. from 2006-07 to 2008-09. The annual growth rate of population in general in the state is below 2 per cent since 2001, and it is 1.92 per cent for the school age population. The growth rate of children of age 13 years, who are suitable age group for class VIII, is increase over time since 2001.

The projections of enrolment in class VIII based on its past growth generates a large stock of elementary graduates, a potential reserve for the enrolment in class IX. The Government of Uttarakhand exempted the Board Exam for the class VIII children. As it will be continued further, an easy promotion of class VIII children to class IX enrolment will be facilitated. This kind of policy definitely will have its impact in terms of the decline in the repetition rate and dropout rate in class VIII. The retention rate as per DISE data provided by State Project Office, SSA, Uttarakhand is 96% in 2009-10 and dropout rate at upper primary level 0.17% which is very less.

Given the projections of enrolment in class VIII, we have used the transition rate for the projection of enrolment in class IX. A crude form of

transition rate is used i.e. ratio of enrolment in class IX in the current year (2009-10) to the enrolment in class VIII in the previous year (2008-09).

The current transition rate between class VIII and class IX is 82.33 percent in Uttarakhand. The rate it is expected to grow at the rate 10 percent per annum as per growth of enrolment in Class VIII and the rate of growth of transition rate will increase. The expected increase in the rate of growth of transition rate is because of dynamism infused into the system with the interventions/initiatives under the RMSA. This linear increasing trend in transition rate is expected to have a corresponding linear decline in both the repetition and dropout rate in class VIII.

Table 5.5 Repeaters & Drop Out % At Secondary Level, 2008-09 State - Uttarakhand

		1		
SN	Particulars			
SI	i ai ticulai s	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Total Enrolled In Class IX In 2008-09	89517	74137	163654
2	Total Appeared in Class-X in 2009-10	73539	65818	139357
	% Appeared in Class-X in 2009-10	82.15	88.78	85.15
3	Repeaters in Class-IX in 2009-10	10666	6339	17005
	% Repeaters in Class-IX in 2009-10	11.92	8.55	10.39
4	Total Drop-out in Class-IX in 2008-09	5312	1980	7292
	% Drop-out in Class-IX in 2008-09	5.93	2.67	4.46

1	Total Enrolled In Class X In 2008-09	88418	74420	162838
2	Total Pass-outs in Class-X in 2008-09	59492	53096	112588
	% Pass-outs in Class-X in 2008-09	67.28	71.35	69.14
3	Repeaters in Class-X in 2009-10	17086	13232	30318
	% Repeaters in Class-X in 2009-10	19.32	17.78	18.62
4	Total Drop-out in Class-X in 2008-09	11840	8092	19932
	% Drop-out in Class-X in 2008-09	13.39	10.87	12.24

1	Total Enrolled In Class IX & X In 2008-09	177935	148557	326492
2	Total Promoted in Next Class	133031	118914	251945
	% Promoted in Next Class	74.76	80.05	77.17
3	Repeaters in Class-IX & X in 2009-10	27752	19571	47323
	% Repeaters in Class-IX & X in 2009-10	15.60	13.17	14.49
4	Total Drop-out in Class-IX & X in 2008-09	17152	10072	27224
	% Drop-out in Class-IX & X in 2008-09	9.64	6.78	8.34

Source: Data collected through Data Capture Format of SEMIS 2009-10.

Similarly the promotion rate between secondary classes i.e. between class IX and X is expected to have a linear increasing trend. The current transition rate between class IX and class X i.e ratio of enrolment in class IX to class X is 77.17% in Uttarakhand. Since it is already at a high level

the rate it is expected to grow at the rate 2 per cent per annum during year 2009-10 to 2016-17. And the linear increasing trend in promotion rate is expected to have a corresponding linear decline in both repetition and dropout rate in secondary classes. After RMSA intervention the repeaters in Class IX and X will be decreased expected rate of 2% per annum and dropout rate also decreased to 1.5% per annum.

Projections of Enrolment in Secondary Classes

We have three variants of models for the projections of enrolment in secondary classes where one (Variant I) is based on the past performance and the second (Variant II) is based on the RMSA norms. The third (Variant III) is based on the performance of the state in terms of the enrolment in elementary schooling especially that of enrolment in class VIII, transition from elementary to secondary level. Repeaters and dropout children at secondary level.

Enrolment projection as per past trends

Table 5.6 Projected GER as per past trend secondary level

		Population Enrolment			GER				
Year	M	F	Т	M	F	T	M	F	T
2006	234436	219559	453995	136220	109009	245229	58.11	49.65	54.02
2007	238938	223774	462712	140314	116734	257048	58.72	52.17	55.55
2008	243525	228071	471596	177935	148557	326492	73.07	65.14	69.23
2009	248201	232450	480651	181686	154682	336368	73.20	66.54	69.98
2010	252966	236913	489879	190852	159341	350193	75.45	67.26	71.49
2011	257823	241462	499285	204706	170908	375614	79.40	70.78	75.23
2012	262774	246098	508871	219566	183315	402881	83.56	74.49	79.17
2013	267819	250823	518642	235505	196622	432127	87.93	78.39	83.32
2014	272961	255639	528600	252601	210895	463496	92.54	82.50	87.68
2015	278202	260547	538749	270938	226205	497143	97.39	86.82	92.28
2016	283543	265549	549093	290606	242626	533232	102.49	91.37	97.11
2017	288987	270648	559635	311702	260238	571940	107.86	96.15	102.20
2018	294536	275844	570380	334329	279130	613459	113.51	101.19	107.55
2019	300191	281141	581332	358599	299392	657992	119.46	106.49	113.19
2020	305955	286538	592493	384631	321126	705757	125.71	112.07	119.12

The enrolment projection based on three variants past growth (Var I) indicates the enrolment in the secondary classes will increase from the base 2.45 lakhs in 2006-07 to 4.02 lakhs in 2012, 5.33 lakhs in 2016 and further to 7.05 lakhs in 2020. There is a large gap between the projected size of enrolment and the school-age population and the gap is narrowed down by 2015. The State already achieved the GER 79% in 2010 and 102.20% in 2017 as past growth trend. Whereas the projection

based on the RMSA norms indicated the State has no need to increase the enrolment for the targeted point of time 2012 and 2017.

Enrolment projection as per targeted GER

By analyzing yearwise growth in enrolment in elementary classes, transition rate from elementary level to secondary level and repetition and dropout rate at secondary level the expected growth in GER is 5% annually after 2009 which is targeted GER for next year.

	Table 5.7 Target GER											
	Population				GER		Enrolment					
Year	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
2006	234436	219559	453995	58.11	49.65	54.02	136220	109009	245229			
2007	238938	223774	462712	58.72	52.17	55.55	140314	116734	257048			
2008	243525	228071	471596	73.07	65.14	69.23	177935	148557	326492			
2009	248201	232450	480651	73.20	66.54	69.98	181686	154682	336368			
2010	252966	236913	489879	75.45	71.54	74.98	190852	169498	367320			
2011	257823	241462	499285	79.40	76.54	79.98	204706	184825	399337			
2012	262774	246098	508871	83.56	81.54	84.98	219566	200679	432448			
2013	267819	250823	518642	87.93	86.54	89.98	235505	217073	466683			
2014	272961	255639	528600	92.54	91.54	94.98	252601	234023	502074			
2015	278202	260547	538749	97.39	96.54	99.98	270938	251543	538651			
2016	283543	265549	549093	100.00	100.00	100.00	283543	265549	549093			
2017	288987	270648	559635	100.00	100.00	100.00	288987	270648	559635			
2018	294536	275844	570380	100.00	100.00	100.00	294536	275844	570380			
2019	300191	281141	581332	100.00	100.00	100.00	300191	281141	581332			
2020	305955	286538	592493	100.00	100.00	100.00	305955	286538	592493			

As per targeted GER the projected enrolment in 2010 is 3.67 lakhs and 2012 is 4.32 lakhs and 2017 5.59 lakhs and in 2020 is 5.92 lakhs at secondary level in Uttarakhand. The GER is expected to increase by 5% annually for girls but for boys the GER will increase as per previous trend because there is no significant difference in transition, dropout and repetition of boys in last 3 years at elementary level. When target setting for GER at secondary level it is assumed that by 2016 State will achieved 100% GER and this will be maintained till 2020.

Table 5.8 Yearwise Additional Enrolment at secondary level

	Targeted Add. Enrolment							
Year	M	F	T					
2009	4676	4379	9055					
2010	4765	4463	9228					
2011	4857	4549	9406					
2012	4951	4636	9586					
2013	5045	4725	9771					

2014	5142	4816	9958
2015	5241	4908	10149
2016	5341	5002	10344
2017	5444	5099	10542
2018	5549	5196	10745
2019	5655	5297	10952
2020	5764	5397	11161

All the three variant projection models assume a positive growth in the enrolment of secondary classes in Uttarakhand but the rates of growth vary with the model. The annual rates of growth of enrolment in secondary classes based on previous trend projection model vary from year to year all throughout the projection period. And the growth of projected enrolment based on enrolment in elementary level, dropout and retention at secondary level assumed 5% growth per year.

Projections of Enrolment in Higher Secondary Classes

We have three variants of models for the projections of enrolment in higher secondary classes where one is based on the past performance and the second is based on the RMSA norms. The third is based on the performance of the state in terms of the enrolment in elementary schooling especially that of enrolment in class XI, transition from elementary to secondary level. Repeaters and dropout children at higher secondary level.

Enrolment projection as per previous trends

Table 5.9 Projected GER as per previous trend higher secondary level

	Population		Enrolment			GER			
Year	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
2006	205302	191599	396901	77667	65129	142796	37.83	33.99	35.98
2007	209483	195387	404870	76116	67671	143787	36.34	34.63	35.51
2008	213767	199268	413034	104017	93342	197359	48.66	46.84	47.78
2009	218156	203242	421398	118753	102388	221141	54.43	50.38	52.48
2010	222654	207314	429968	130159	112222	242380	58.46	54.13	56.37
2011	227263	211486	438749	142659	123000	265660	62.77	58.16	60.55
2012	231987	215760	447746	156361	134813	291175	67.40	62.48	65.03
2013	236827	220138	456966	171379	147761	319140	72.36	67.12	69.84
2014	241789	224625	466413	187839	161953	349792	77.69	72.10	75.00
2015	246874	229221	476095	205879	177508	383387	83.39	77.44	80.53
2016	252086	233932	486017	225653	194556	420209	89.51	83.17	86.46
2017	257428	238758	496186	247326	213242	460568	96.08	89.31	92.82
2018	262370	243342	505713	271080	233723	504803	103.32	96.05	99.82
2019	267408	248014	515422	297115	256171	553286	111.11	103.29	107.35
2020	272542	252776	525318	325652	280774	606426	119.49	111.08	115.44

The enrolment projection based on three variants past growth indicates that the enrolment in the higher secondary classes will increase from the base 1.42 lakhs in 2006-07 to 2.91 lakhs in 2012, 4.20 lakhs in 2016 and further to 6.06 lakhs in 2020. There is a large gap between the

projected size of enrolment and the school-age population and the gap is narrowed down by 2015. The State has already achieved the GER 56% in 2010 and 92.82% in 2017 as past growth trend. Whereas the projection based on the RMSA norms indicated the State has no need to increase the enrolment for the targeted point of time 2012 and 2017.

Enrolment projection as per targeted GER

By analyzing yearwise growth in enrolment in elementary classes, transition rate from elementary level to secondary level and repetition and dropout rate at higher secondary level the expected growth in GER is 5% annually after 2009 which is targeted GER for next year.

Table 5.10 Target GER

Table 5.10 Target GER									
]	Population			GER				
Year	M	F	T	M	F	T			
2006	205302	191599	396901	37.83	33.99	35.98			
2007	209483	195387	404870	36.34	34.63	35.51			
2008	213767	199268	413034	48.66	46.84	47.78			
2009	218156	203242	421398	54.43	50.38	52.48			
2010	222654	207314	429968	58.46	54.13	57.48			
2011	227263	211486	438749	62.77	59.13	62.48			
2012	231987	215760	447746	67.40	64.13	67.48			
2013	236827	220138	456966	72.36	69.13	72.48			
2014	241789	224625	466413	77.69	74.13	77.48			
2015	246874	229221	476095	83.39	79.13	82.48			
2016	252086	233932	486017	89.51	84.13	87.48			
2017	257428	238758	496186	96.08	89.13	92.48			
2018	262370	243342	505713		94.13	97.48			
2019	267408	248014	515422		99.13	102.48			
2020	272542	252776	525318		104.13	107.48			

Table 5.11 Yearwise Additional Enrolment at higher secondary level

mgner secondary rever										
	Targeted Add. Enrolment									
Year	M	F	T							
2009	4389	3975	8364							
2010	4498	4072	8570							
2011	4609	4172	8781							
2012	4724	4274	8997							
2013	4841	4379	9219							
2014	4961	4486	9448							
2015	5085	4597	9682							
2016	5212	4710	9922							
2017	5342	4827	10169							

2018	4943	4584	9527
2019	5038	4672	9710
2020	5134	4762	9896

All the three variant projection models assume a positive growth in the enrolment of secondary classes in Uttarakhand but the rates of growth vary with the model. The annual rate of growth of enrolment in higher secondary classes based on previous trend projection model is varying from year to year all throughout the projection period. And the growth of projected enrolment based on enrolment in elementary level, dropout and retention at higher secondary level assumed 5% growth per year.

Distribution of Projected Enrolment by School Management

When we consider the above projections of enrolment in secondary classes for the projections of required resources we have to differentiate between the schools managed or funded by the state government departments and the other agencies. It is important because of the projections with respect to cost of increasing enrolment will apply only to that of enrolment in schools managed or funded by departments of the state government. All the other schools managed by central government agencies or private bodies have nothing to do with state government financing of secondary school education.

Table 5.12 % of categorywise and Management wise Enrolment (Class IX and X) in Uttarakhand 2009-10

s.	,	Go	Higher Government Secondar		_		
No	Category	State	LB	Central	Aided Unaide		
1	SC	63.25	0.88	1.11	19.28	15.46	
2	ST	60.57	0.24	1.49	9.04	28.66	
3	OBC	47.17	1.43	0.4	24.12	26.88	
4	Others	56.82	0.49	1.96	14.89	25.84	
	Total	56.95	0.7	1.54	16.92	23.89	

Table 5.13 Projected Enrolment by School Management at Secondary level

	at botomaaly lovel								
Year	State	LB	Central	Aided	Unaided	Total			
2009	191562	2355	5180	56913	80358	336368			
2010	209189	2571	5657	62151	87753	367320			
2011	227422	2795	6150	67568	95402	399337			
2012	246279	3027	6660	73170	103312	432448			
2013	265776	3267	7187	78963	111491	466683			
2014	285931	3515	7732	84951	119945	502074			
2015	306762	3771	8295	91140	128684	538651			

2016	312708	3844	8456	92907	131178	549093
2017	318712	3917	8618	94690	133697	559635
2018	324831	3993	8784	96508	136264	570380
2019	331069	4069	8953	98361	138880	581332
2020	337425	4147	9124	100250	141547	592493

Table 5.14 % of category wise and Management wise Enrolment (Class XI and XII) in Uttarakhand 2009-10

s.		Go	Government Higher Secondar			_	
No	Category	State	LB	Central	Aided Unaide		
1	SC	61.58	0.96	1.42	26.46	9.58	
2	ST	61.97	0.12	1.56	17.15	19.19	
3	OBC	46.15	0.59	0.78	32.83	19.66	
4	Others	58.45	0.34	2.42	19.13	19.66	
	Total	57.52	0.47	2.02	21.98	18.01	

Table 5.15 Projected Enrolment by School Management at Higher Secondary level

		8	of Second	u-,		
	State					
Year	Govt.	LB	Central	Aided	Unaided	Total
2009	125940	1548	3406	37417	52831	221141
2010	138035	1697	3733	41011	57905	242380
2011	151293	1860	4091	44950	63466	265660
2012	165824	2038	4484	49267	69562	291175
2013	181750	2234	4915	53998	76243	319140
2014	199207	2449	5387	59185	83565	349792
2015	218339	2684	5904	64869	91591	383387
2016	239309	2941	6471	71099	100388	420209
2017	262293	3224	7093	77928	110030	460568
2018	287485	3534	7774	85413	120597	504803
2019	315096	3873	8521	93616	132180	553286
2020	345360	4245	9339	102607	144875	606426

Projected components wise demand-

The increasing in the size of enrolment definitely requires the additional resources. Herein we have presented the estimated number of up-gradation of upper primary schools and secondary school, additional teachers, classrooms and other infrastructural facilities required to serve the additional enrolment projected.

a. **Upgradation of upper primary schools in secondary school-** The demand for up-gradation of upper primary school in secondary school is estimated based on the norms of distance and child

enrolment. For this purpose school mapping exercise did at block level and block planning team analyzed the result of school mapping and additional enrolment. The same exercise did for upgradation of secondary school in higher secondary school and the demand generated. The GIS mapping exercise also proposed for actual demand ratification of school upgradation.

- **b. Demand of Teacher-** The teacher demand is estimated based on the norms of pupil teacher ratio 30:1 and also based on subjectwise teacher. Every secondary school should have a minimum 07 subject teachers and 01 head teacher.
- **c. Demand for Classroom-** In the case of estimated demand for classrooms is based on the norms pupil classroom ratio 30:1 in existing schools and for upgraded secondary school atleast one classroom for one section.
- **d. Other infrastructural facilities-** For up-gradation of new school the following infrastructural facilities are demanded on the based of child enrolment.

S. No.	Particulars	No of units	Unit size in sq mts.
1	Laboratory (integrated)	1	104
2	Principal room (attached toilet)	1	66
3	Office and staff room	1	66
4	Teaching staff room (attached toilet)	2	104
5	Computer lab	1	104
6	Library	1	104
7	Art/craft room	1	66
8	Girls activity room	1	66
9	Toilet –Boys (Friendly to CWSN)	1	28
10	Toilets-Girls (Friendly to CWSN)	1	28
11	Drinking water facility		*
12	Ramp for physically challenged		*

e. Strengthening of existing school- Infrastructural facilities development of existing schools is major activities undertaken in RMSA. The following facilities are demanded for strengthening of existing schools.

S. No.	Particulars	No of units	Norms
1	Additional Classroom	1	Classroom pupil ratio 1:40
1	Laboratory (integrated)	1	Every secondary school as per required
2	Principal room (attached toilet)	1	Every secondary school as per required
3	Lab equipments	As per required	Every secondary school as per required

4	Office and staff room	1	Every secondary school
			as per required
5	Computer lab	1	Every secondary school
	1		as per required
6	Library	1	Every secondary school
	J		as per required
7	Art/craft room	1	Every secondary school
	,		as per required
8	Girls activity room	1	Every secondary school
			as per required
9	Toilet –Boys (Friendly to CWSN)	1	Every secondary school
			as per required
10	Toilets-Girls (Friendly to CWSN)	1	Every secondary school
			as per required
11	Drinking water facility		Every secondary school
			as per required
12	Ramp for physically challenged		Every secondary school
			as per required
13	Development of playground	1	
14	Repairing and innovation	1	Every secondary school
			as per required

- **f. Demand for Academic Resources:** The planning team focussed on universalization of secondary education as per required quality. To achieved this major goal of RMSA we had focussed on strengthening of academic resources and capacity building of teachers and other academic persons and institutions. Purchase of books, periodical newspaper, study tours, excursion trips, school annual grant, remedial teaching, teacher training, strengthening of DIETs/SCERT/SIEMAT, capacity building for educational institutional and personnel, learning corners, teachers and others staff etc are demanded for improvement of quality of secondary schools.
- **g. Demand for bridging social and gender gaps-** For bridging the gender gap the demand generated on the base on dropout rate, additional enrolment, out of school girls and special imitative like school dress, books and stationary, transport facilities, remedial teachings and innovative programmes are proposed. Similarly in the case of bridging social gaps the same activities are proposed in perspective plan.
- h. Demand for out of school children- The projection of out of school children at secondary level is estimated based on dropout rate of each class and transition rate from upper primary to secondary and secondary to higher secondary level. To streamline these out of school children in school we proposed bridge courses/special coaching, alternative schooling/crash courses, transport facilities and voucher scheme in PPP mode.
- i. **Demand for CWSN-** Identification of CWSN is a typical process at school level. To achieve the goal of universalization of secondary

education it is necessary to consider the all kind of children for this we proposed health checkup camps, parent counselling, distribution of aids and appliances, scot facility and sensitization programmes for children with special needs.

j. Demand for community participation- Community participation play major role in enrolment, retention and quality education of children at secondary level. So community training, ralies, kalajathas, nukkar-nataks, community melas, educational tours and other sensitization programmes are proposed in perspective plan.

The Demand for financial resources-

Given the enrolment projections at secondary level over more than a decade for Uttarakhand, it needs the estimation of financial resources required for the schooling of the projected enrolment for the secondary classes in the state.

Financial resources required are two types: one is of development cost which is non-recurring in nature, and the other is recurring costs. The development costs includes the cost of construction of a new school, construction of additional classrooms, rooms for other purposes (Head Master, Staff, Administration), science laboratory, library, toilet blocks, setting up teaching-learning equipment (TLEs) etc.

In terms of the development cost of secondary school education in Uttarakhand, the financial resources required will be for the strengthening of existing schools with secondary classes as many of the schools found to be without basic facilities. The strengthening is with respect to the construction of additional classrooms, science laboratory, library rooms, toilet blocks and the other rooms required.

For the expansion of secondary education in Uttarakhand, upgradation of upper primary school is one of the pathways. There are a large number of upper primary schools which have a nearest high school at the distance 5 Kms and above. All these schools may have to be upgraded but the viability consideration takes into account those middle schools which are having number of class VIII graduates at least 30 and willing to get enrolled in class IX. For this purpose about 340 upper primary schools are planned to be upgraded during perspective plan. These schools are distributed over years within the respective plan periods.

Besides, the state of Uttarakhand is also planning to open Model Schools and the construction of these schools will be completed within the plan period.

Development or Non-Recurring Costs

The estimated cost of the developmental activities with respect to strengthening of the secondary schools, upgradation of schools and opening of models are presented in the table. These estimations are made based on the unit costs, physical requirement and financial provisions are presented in the table.

Table 5.16 Unit Cost Physical requirement and financial provisions in total perspective plan period

RMSA, Summary of AWP&B 2011-12 All District Uttarakhand

Rs.in Lakhs

				Proposa	l for 2011-12	
S.No.	Activities	Area	Fresh Proposal			
			Unit Cost	Phy	Financial	Total
1		Hill		121	0.00	0.00
	New Schools	Plain		35	0.00	0.00
1.01	4	Hill		120	0.00	0.00
	1 section school	Plain		14	0.00	0.00
1.02	2	Hill		1	0.00	0.00
	2 section school	Plain		21	0.00	0.00
1.03	Desidential Cabarda	Hill		0	0.00	0.00
	Residential Schools	Plain		0	0.00	0.00
	Cub total	Hill		121	0.00	0.00
	Sub total	Plain		35	0.00	0.00
2	Civil Works of new school	Hill		121	0.00	9428.91
	Civil Works of new school	Plain		35	0.00	1385.78
2.01	1	Hill	62.450	120	7494.00	9518.35
	1 section school	Plain	57.400	14	803.60	986.35
2.02	2 continuo caba a l	Hill	77.850	1	77.85	342.30
	2 section school	Plain	74.450	21	1563.45	2095.25
2.03	Residential Schools	Hill		0	0.00	0.00
		Plain		0	0.00	0.00
	Ch total	Hill		121	7571.85	9860.65
	Sub total	Plain		35	2367.05	3081.60
3	Staff for new school			0	0.00	0.00
3.01	Head Master	Plain	0.450	156	421.20	421.20
3.02	Subject teacher 1	Plain	0.350	156	327.60	327.60
3.03	Subject teacher 2	Plain	0.350	156	327.60	327.60
3.04	Subject teacher 3	Plain	0.350	156	327.60	327.60
3.05	Subject teacher 4	Plain	0.350	156	327.60	327.60
3.06	Subject teacher 5	Plain	0.350	156	327.60	327.60
3.07	Subject teacher 6	Plain	0.350	156	327.60	327.60
3.08	Subject teacher 7	Plain	0.350	156	327.60	327.60
3.09	Subject teacher 8		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
3.10	Lab Attendant	Plain	0.100	156	93.60	93.60
3.11	Librarian/ Office Attn.	Plain	0.100	156	93.60	93.60
3.12	Duftary	Plain	0.070	156	65.52	65.52
3.14	Chaukidar	Plain	0.070	156	65.52	65.52

		Sub total				3032.64	3032.64
4		Staff for residential school			0	0.00	0.00
	4.01	Head Master		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	4.02	Subject teacher 1		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	4.03	Subject teacher 2		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	4.04	Subject teacher 3		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	4.05	Subject teacher 4		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	4.06	Subject teacher 5		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	4.07	Subject teacher 6		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	4.08	Subject teacher 7		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	4.09	Subject teacher 8		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	4.10	Lab Attendant		0.100	0	0.00	0.00
	4.11	Librarian/ Office Attn.		0.100	0	0.00	0.00
	4.12	Duftary		0.700	0	0.00	0.00
	4.13	Chaukidar		0.700	0	0.00	0.00
		Sub total			0	0.00	0.00
4		Strengthening of existing	Hill		0	0.00	0.00
		schools	Plain		0	0.00	0.00
	4.01	Additional Classes	Hill	7.710	666	5134.86	6211.60
		Additional Classroom	Plain	8.540	261	2228.94	2748.59
	4.02	Lata and a Caina and Lab	Hill	11.570	700	8099.00	8531.19
		Integrated Scinece Lab	Plain	9.980	116	1157.68	1315.67
	4.03	Hard Marker Brown	Hill	2.640	0	0.00	0.00
		Head Master Room	Plain	2.280	0	0.00	0.00
	4.04	Office Bases	Hill	2.640	0	0.00	0.00
		Office Room	Plain	2.280	0	0.00	0.00
	4.05	Communitary Document	Hill	10.470	714	7475.58	7992.83
		Computer Room	Plain	8.880	117	1038.96	1224.46
	4.06	Library	Hill	9.950	996	9910.20	10600.40
		Library	Plain	8.540	153	1306.62	1583.82
	4.07	Aut and Coeff and and	Hill	5.990	1028	6157.72	6643.97
		Art and Craft room	Plain	5.110	158	807.38	984.63
	4.08	Cirls Activity Boom	Hill	5.990	0	0.00	0.00
		Girls Activity Room	Plain	5.110	0	0.00	0.00
	4.09	Tailet black	Hill	2.750	720	1980.00	2215.20
		Toilet block	Plain	2.250	115	258.75	353.03
	4.10	Mater facility	Hill		0	0.00	0.00
		Water facility	Plain		0	0.00	0.00
	4.11	Othoro /loh Farrings = 12th	Hill		348	252.00	754.00
		Others (Lab Equipment)	Plain		8	8.00	37.00
		Sub total	Hill		0	39009.36	42949.18
		Sub total	Plain		0	6826.07	8284.01
5		Other Civil works			0	0.00	0.00
	5.01	Teacher quarters			0	0.00	0.00
	5.02	Hostels			0	0.00	0.00

		Sub total		0.000	0	0.00	0.00
6		Major repair		0.000	0	0.00	1.00
	6.01	Major repair			194	433.22	433.22
		Subtotal		0.000	194	433.22	433.22
7		Staff for schools sanctioned in			0	0.00	0.00
		previous years					
	7.01	Head Master	Plain	0.450	81	437.40	437.40
	7.02	Subject teacher 1	Plain	0.350	81	340.20	340.20
	7.03	Subject teacher 2	Plain	0.350	81	340.20	340.20
	7.04	Subject teacher 3	Plain	0.350	81	340.20	340.20
	7.05	Subject teacher 4	Plain	0.350	81	340.20	340.20
	7.06	Subject teacher 5	Plain	0.350	81	340.20	340.20
	7.07	Subject teacher 6	Plain	0.350	81	340.20	340.20
	7.08	Subject teacher 7	Plain	0.350	81	340.20	340.20
	7.09	Subject teacher 8		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	7.10	Lab Attendant	Plain	0.100	81	97.20	97.20
	7.11	Librarian/ Office Attn.	Plain	0.100	81	96.84	96.84
	7.12	Duftary	Plain	0.070	81	64.68	64.68
	7.13	Chaukidar	Plain	0.070	81	64.68	64.68
		Sub total				3142.20	3142.20
8		Additional Teachers for existing			0	0.00	0.00
		schools					
	8.01	Head Master		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	8.02	Subject teacher 1		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	8.03	Subject teacher 2		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	8.04	Subject teacher 3		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	8.05	Subject teacher 4		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	8.06	Subject teacher 5		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	8.07	Subject teacher 6		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	8.08	Subject teacher 7		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	8.09	Subject teacher 8		0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	8.10	Lab Attendant		0.100	1766	2119.20	2119.20
	8.11	Librarian		0.100	0	0.00	0.00
	8.12	Duftary		0.700	0	0.00	0.00
	8.13	Chaukidar		0.700	0	0.00	0.00
		Sub total			1766	2119.20	2119.20
9		School Grant			0	0.00	0.00
	9.01	School Grant	Plain	0.500	2149	1074.50	1074.50
		Sub total			2149	1074.50	1074.50
10		Minor Repair			0	0.00	0.00
	10.01	Minor Repair	Plain	0.250	1314	328.50	328.50
		Sub total			1314	328.50	328.50
11		Teacher Training			0	0.00	0.00
	11.01	Training for head masters	Plain	0.010	2149	21.49	21.49

11.02	In-service training for existing teachers	Plain	0.010	14260	142.60	142.60
11.03	Training for new teachers	Plain	0.010	567	5.67	5.67
	Sub total			16976	169.76	169.76
12	Furniture for existing schools			0	0.00	0.00
12.01	Furniture based on students	Plain	0.015	9520	142.80	142.80
	Sub total			9520	142.80	142.80
13	Quality Interventions			0	0.00	0.00
13.01	Excursion trip for students		0.010	127482	1274.82	1274.82
13.02	Study tours (Administrators)		0.100	674	67.40	67.40
13.03	Study tour for teachers		0.100	1916	191.60	191.60
13.04	Science exhibition at school level		0.050	1859	92.95	92.95
13.05	Science exhibition at district level		0.500	13	6.50	6.50
13.06	Book fair		0.500	13	6.50	6.50
13.07	Special teaching for learning			0	0.00	0.00
	enhancement					
13.08	Hub for edusat		7.600	120	912.00	912.00
13.09	ROT (Receive Only Terminal)		0.500	228	114.00	114.00
13.10	English lab and improvement in		2.000	13	26.00	26.00
	spoken English					
13.11	maths Lab.		0.015	1860	27.90	27.90
13.12	e-content CDs		0.006	1860	11.16	11.16
	Sub total			135998	2726.09	2726.09
14	Equity Interventions			0	0.00	0.00
14.01	Girls oriented activities			0	0.00	0.00
14.01.01	Vocational Training		0.010	1650	16.50	16.50
14.01.02	Cycle Facility		0.030	14551	436.53	436.53
14.01.03	Personality Development Prog.		0.400	57	22.80	22.80
	Sub total			16258	475.83	475.83
14.02	SC/ ST oriented activities			0	0.00	0.00
14.02.01	Promotion of Art/Craft		0.200	227	45.40	45.40
14.02.02	Transportation Facility		0.070	150	10.50	10.50
14.02.03	Vocational Training		0.020	422	8.44	8.44
	Sub total			799	64.34	64.34
14.03	Educational Backward Minorities oriented activities		0.000	0	0.00	0.00
14.03.01	Activity 1		0.000	0	0.00	0.00
14.03.02	Activity 2		0.000	0	0.00	0.00
14.03.03	Activity 3		0.000	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub total		0.000	0	0.00	0.00
15	Interventions for Out of school children			0	0.00	0.00
15.01	Open School System			0	0.00	0.00
15.01.01	Registration, Coaching & examination		0.018	2866	51.59	51.59
15.01.02	Activity 2			0	0.00	0.00

15.01.03	Activity 3		0	0.00	0.00
	Sub total		1026	51.59	51.59
15.01	Any other activity		0	0.00	0.00
15.02.01	Strengthening of training venue	0.500	53	26.50	26.50
15.02.02	Strengthening of SEMIS cell	8.000	13	104.00	104.00
15.02.03	Activity 3	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub total		66	130.50	130.50
17	Guidance and Counselling		0	0.00	0.00
17.01	Salary for RPs	0.200	13	31.20	31.20
17.02	Tools for Schools	0.100	189	18.90	18.90
17.03	Literature & display material	0.050	13	0.65	0.65
17.04	Other 1	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
17.05	Other 2	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub total	0.350	215	50.75	50.75
	Total		168718	69724.68	78125.79
18	MMER		0	0.00	0.00
18.01	Examination Reforms		0	0.00	0.00
18.01.01	Workshop on CCE/School	0.200	13	2.60	2.60
	Grading				
18.01.02	Preparation of child academic profile	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
18.01.03	Sharing of CCE results	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
18.01.04	Activity 4	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
18.01.05	Activity 5	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub total	0.200	13	2.60	2.60
18.02	Curriculum reform		0	0.00	0.00
18.02.01	Meeting of DRG (Academic)	0.200	26	5.20	5.20
18.02.02	Activity 2	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
18.02.03	Activity 3	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
18.02.04	Activity 4	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
18.02.05	Activity 5	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub total	0.200	26	5.20	5.20
18.03	Community Mobilisation		0	0.00	0.00
18.03.01	Training of SDMC members	0.030	2149	64.47	64.47
18.03.02	Other activities	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
18.03.03	Other activities	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub total	0.030	2149	64.47	64.47
18.04	Monitoring Activities		0	0.00	0.00
18.04.01	Block Level Monitoring	0.200	95	19.00	19.00
18.04.02	District Level Monitoring	1.000	13	13.00	13.00
18.04.03			0.00	0.00	
	Sub total	1.200	108	32.00	32.00
18.05	Research and Evaluation		0	0.00	0.00
18.05.01	Learning level Assessment	0.250	13	3.25	3.25
18.05.02	Activity 2	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
18.05.03	Activity 3	0.000	0	0.00	0.00

	Sub total	0.250	13	3.25	3.25
18.06	Salaries	20.000	13	260.00	260.00
18.07	Honorarium	2.000	13	26.00	26.00
18.08	TA/ DA	2.500	13	32.50	32.50
18.09	Contingency, Meeting, workshop & other office expense.	5.000	13	65.00	65.00
18.10	Office Equipments	2.000	13	26.00	26.00
18.11	Hiring of Vehicle	3.000	13	39.00	39.00
18.12	Computers/ Laptops & other exp.	1.500	13	19.50	19.50
	Sub Total		28	468.00	468.00
	Total MMER		266.88	575.58	575.58
	Total Proposed AWPB		17341	70300.26	78701.37
	Total Civil Work		31	55522.33	63392.45
	State Component		0	0.00	0.00
	Total MMER		0	575.58	575.58
	Grand Total		0	70300.26	78701.37
	MMER %		0	11.70	10.35
	Civil Work %		0	1011.22	1036.48

Chapter VI Strategies and Action Programmes

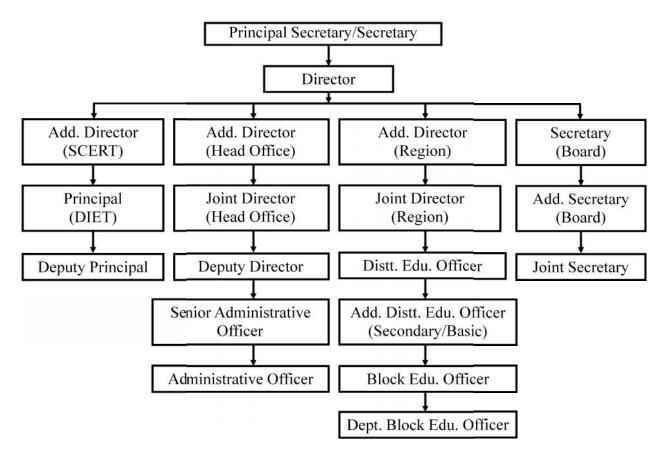
This section summaries the key mechanisms for implementing policy that are identified and interventions listed, along with the formed steps that need to be taken-

Advocacy and stake holder participation-

In Uttarakhand, the Panchayati Raj, Municipal Bodies, Community, Teachers, Parents and other stakeholders have already been involved in all the activities from planning, implementation, monitoring to evaluation process for the qualitative improvement of education. With the emergence of RMSA their role has become prominent. For the implementation of RMSA's goals and objectives, various committees have been formed from block, district to state level and each committee has the representatives of Panchayati Raj/Municipal Bodies, community, teachers, parents and other stakeholders. All these representatives were trained through various orientation programmes/workshops for making their greater participation in the process of planning. All these representatives have been included in micro planning exercise and in school improvement plan. All the representatives will also be involved in all the activities related to planning, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of RMSA from time to time. They are being involved in all the activities related to data collection of Data Capture format. Their services will be taken into account for the identification and verification of all the out of school children, girls and children of specific focus group. They will make arrangements of the resources like free of cost land, to the school management. The capacity of all the representatives will be build up from time to time for their greater participation in all the activities of RMSA.

School education Secretariat is taking policy decisions at state Govt. level and Directorate of school education is supreme body to take departmental decisions at school level.

Administrative Structure of School Education Department



There is great people participation in school. Parent teacher Association (PTA) school development and management committees (SDMCS) constituted in each secondary schools SDMC is fully accountable to implementation of RMSA activities of school level.

Qualitative Expansion – Access and Participation

(i) To Improve Access

- ❖ The first and foremost strategy is to improve physical access to secondary classes in terms of material, resources and infrastructure. Physical access will be improved by creating additional classrooms in the existing secondary schools.
- ❖ The expansion and strengthening of existing schools and higher secondary schools will be done according to the need that has been arised from the SEMIS data.
- ❖ The state of Uttarakhand has no further proposal for opening any new schools. For achieve the goal of universal and affordable accessibility the state has proposed upgradation of upper primary schools. State has already achieved a Gross Access Ratio of 83.65 and many of unserved habitation is scattered and sparsely populated.
- ❖ Based on school mapping exercise the state will upgrade upper primary schools in the rest of the habitation. The first priority will

be given to those schools who fulfill all the norms and are at the farthest distance i.e. in the radius of 15 km or more, then to the radius of 10-15 km, then 8-10 km, and at last to 5-8 kms. Even though if some habitation remains unserved then in that condition the provision of NIOS will be there.

- ❖ The state norms for upgradation of upper primary school in secondary school is atleast 5 km radius from secondary school and minimum 30 children will be admission in class IX. State govt. should be relaxed these norms in specific geographical and social reasons.
- ❖ GIS mapping exercise is going on with help of Uttrakhand space application centre (USAC) and will be done by in year 2011-12.
- To improve the access, hostel facilities for SC/ST and girl children will be provided and free of cost textbooks, uniforms etc. will be distributed.
- ❖ According to SEMIS data, the additional sections of class in school pupil teacher ratio exceeds will be extended in the circumstance where the enrolment of the students will be 30:1.
- ❖ The State has will propose the upgradation of secondary and higher secondary schools only after GIS mapping.
- ❖ Presently, these are 19 educationally backward blocks in our state. They need special attention in the form of teacher training, remedial teaching, special coaching and counseling for students to improve their performance.

Progress in Access- The total no. of upper primary school upgraded in 2009-10 and 2010-11 in state are following-

Table 6.1 No. of Upgraded UPS

S	District	School	School	Total	Staff Sanctioned					
N		upgraded	upgraded		H.M.	Teachers	Office	Lab	Peon	Chaukidar
		in	in				Attendant	asst.		
		2009-10	2010-11							
1	Almora	04	07	11	11	77	11	11	11	11
2	Bageshwar	02	05	7	7	49	7	7	7	7
3	Chamlpawat	0	05	05	05	35	05	05	05	05
4	Chamoli	02	05	07	07	35	07	07	07	07
5	Dehradun	03	04	07	07	35	07	07	07	07
6	Haridwar	02	07	09	09	63	09	09	09	09
7	Nainital	01	05	06	06	42	06	06	06	06
8	Tehri	03	03	06	06	42	06	06	06	06
9	Pithoragarh	02	06	08	08	56	08	08	08	08
10	Pauri	01	03	04	04	28	04	04	04	04
11	Rudraprayag	01	02	03	03	21	03	03	03	03
12	U.S.Nagar	01	03	04	04	28	04	04	04	04
13	Uttarkashi	01	03	04	04	28	04	04	04	04
	Total	23	58	81	81	539	81	81	81	81

Table 6.2 Physical infrastructure given to all upgraded school

					<u> </u>				
S.	Infrastructure	Provided	Sancti	oned 2009-10	Sancti	oned 2010-11	San	ctioned total	
No.		to each school	No. of school	No. of Infrastructure	No. of school	No. of Infrastructure	No.	Infrastructure	
1	Classroom	02/04	23		58		81	81	
2	Head master	01	23	23	58	58	81	81	
3	Office room	01	23	23	58	58	81	81	
4	Library room	01	23	23	58	58	81	81	
5	Computer room	01	23	23	58	58	81	81	
6	Laboratory	01	23	23	58	58	81	81	
7	Art and Craft room	01	23	23	58	58	81	81	
8	Toilet block	01	23	23	58	58	81	81	
9	Lab equipment	01	23	23	58	58	81	81	

The unit cost sanctioned for a upgraded secondary school by the GOI in 2009-10 is Rs 46.86 lakhs for 01 sanction school are Rs 58.12 lakhs for 02 section schools including furniture, which is not sufficient. State govt. proposed the separate unit cost for hilly and plain area, according to state PWD norms. State govt. prepared school specific design and estimates to all upgraded schools separately. The approximate unit cost for each construction work is following as state PWD scheduled Rates-

Table 6.3 Unit Cost as per state norms (Hill Area) 2010-11

	Table 0.0 offic code as per state norms (tim find, 2010 11												
S N	Work	State Norm (L X B)	Room Size (Sq. mtr.)	Circulati on area (20% + Wall area 15%) (In Sq. mtr.)	Total plinth area (Sq. mtr.)	Construc tion cost as per PWD Norms (Per Sq. Mtr.)	Unit Cost for Construction	Furnitu re Cost	Unit Cost for C.W.				
1	Classroom	6m X 6m	36	12.60	48.60	13813	671311.800	100000	771311.800				
2	Laboratory	9m X 6m	54	18.90	72.90	13813	1006967.700	150000	1156967.700				
3	Principal Room	4m X 3m	12	4.20	16.20	13813	223770.600	40000	263770.600				
4	Office Room	4m X 3m	12	4.20	16.20	13813	223770.600	40000	263770.600				
5	Computer Lab	9m X 6m	54	18.90	72.90	13813	1006967.700	40000	1046967.700				
6	Library	8m X 6m	48	16.80	64.80	13813	895082.400	100000	995082.400				
7	Art & Craft Room	6m X 5m	30	10.50	40.50	13813	559426.500	40000	599426.500				
8	Toilet Block			0.00	0.00		275000.000		275000.000				
9	Lab. Equipment								100000.000				

Table 6.4 Unit Cost as per state norms (Plain Area) 2010-11

S N	Work	State Norm (L X B)	Room Size (Sq. mtr.)	Circulati on area (20% + Wall area 15%) (In Sq. mtr.)	Total plinth area (Sq. mtr.)	Construc tion cost as per PWD Norms (Per Sq. Mtr.)	Unit Cost for Construction	Furnitu re Cost	Unit Cost for C.W.
1	Classroom	8m X 6m	48	16.80	64.80	11629	753559.20	100000	853559.200
2	Laboratory	9m X 6m	54	18.90	72.90	11629	847754.10	150000	997754.100
3	Principal Room	4m X 3m	12	4.20	16.20	11629	188389.80	40000	228389.800
4	Office Room	4m X 3m	12	4.20	16.20	11629	188389.80	40000	228389.800
5	Computer Lab	9m X 6m	54	18.90	72.90	11629	847754.10	40000	887754.100
6	Library	8m X 6m	48	16.80	64.80	11629	753559.20	100000	853559.200
7	Art & Craft Room	6m X 5m	30	10.50	40.50	11629	470974.50	40000	510974.500
8	Toilet Block			0.00	0.00		225000.00		225000.000
9	Lab. Equipment								100000.000

Table 6.5 Unit Cost for New Upgraded High School with One Section 2010-11 (Hill Area)

S.	Work	Unit cost	Total	Budget for	Furniture	Total cost
No.		(Hilly Area)	No.	Construction	cost	for C.W.
1	Classroom	671311.80	2	1342623.60	200000.00	1542623.60
2	Laboratory	1006967.70	1	1006967.70	150000.00	1156967.70
3	Principal Room	223770.60	1	223770.60	40000.00	263770.60
4	Office and Staff Room	223770.60	1	223770.60	40000.00	263770.60
5	Computer Lab	1006967.70	1	1006967.70	40000.00	1046967.70
6	Library	895082.40	1	895082.40	100000.00	995082.40
7	Art and Craft Room	559426.50	1	559426.50	40000.00	599426.50
8	Toilet Block	275000.00	1	275000.00	0.00	275000.00
Total	Cost			5533609.10		6143609.10
Lab E	Equipment					100000.00
Total	cost for one school					6243609.10

Table 6.6 Unit Cost for New Upgraded High School with Two Section 2010-11 (Hill Area)

(Hill Alea)											
S. No.	Work	Unit cost (Hilly Area)	Total No.	Budget for Construction	Furniture cost	Total cost for C.W.					
1	Classroom	671311.80	4	2685247.20	400000.00	3085247.20					
2	Laboratory	1006967.70	1	1006967.70	150000.00	1156967.70					
3	Principal Room	223770.60	1	223770.60	40000.00	263770.60					
4	Office and Staff Room	223770.60	1	223770.60	40000.00	263770.60					
5	Computer Lab	1006967.70	1	1006967.70	40000.00	1046967.70					
6	Library	895082.40	1	895082.40	100000.00	995082.40					
7	Art and Craft Room	559426.50	1	559426.50	40000.00	599426.50					
8	Toilet Block	275000.00	1	275000.00	0.00	275000.00					
Total Cost				6876232.70		7686232.70					
Lab E	Equipment					100000.00					
Total	cost for one school					7786232.70					

Table 6.7 Unit Cost for New Upgraded High School with One Section 2010-11 (plain Area)

	(Prairi 111 ou)											
S. No.	Work	Unit cost (Plan Area)	Total No.	Budget for Construction	Furniture cost	Total cost for C.W.						
1	Classroom	753559.20	2	1507118.40	200000.00	1707118.40						
2	Laboratory	847754.10	1	847754.10	150000.00	997754.10						
3	Principal Room	188389.80	1	188389.80	40000.00	228389.80						
4	Office and Staff Room	188389.80	1	188389.80	40000.00	228389.80						
5	Computer Lab	847754.10	1	847754.10	40000.00	887754.10						
6	Library	753559.20	1	753559.20	100000.00	853559.20						
7	Art and Craft Room	470974.50	1	470974.50	40000.00	510974.50						
8	Toilet Block	225000.00	1	225000.00		225000.00						
Total	l Cost			5028939.90		5638939.90						
Lab I	Equipment					100000.00						
Total	l cost for one school					5738939.90						

Table 6.8 Unit Cost for New Upgraded High School with Two Section 2010-11 (Plain Area)

S.	Work	Unit cost	Total	Budget for	Furniture	Total cost
No.		(Plan Area)	No.	Construction	cost	for C.W.
1	Classroom	753559.20	4	3014236.80	400000.00	3414236.80
2	Laboratory	847754.10	1	847754.10	150000.00	997754.10
3	Principal Room	188389.80	1	188389.80	40000.00	228389.80
4	Office and Staff Room	188389.80	1	188389.80	40000.00	228389.80
5	Computer Lab	847754.10	1	847754.10	40000.00	887754.10
6	Library	753559.20	1	753559.20	100000.00	853559.20
7	Art and Craft Room	470974.50	1	470974.50	40000.00	510974.50
8	Toilet Block	225000.00	1	225000.00		225000.00
Total Cost				6536058.30		7346058.30
Lab I	Equipment					100000.00
Total	cost for one school					7446058.30

Proposal for 2011-12:- District Project Officer conducted school mapping exercise manually. According to this exercise district proposed upgradation of upper primary schools as following-

Table 6.9 Proposed for Upgradation of UPS

-	S District Infrastructure Man power														
S N	District	_ #		I	Intr	astruc	ture					man p	ower		
N		No. of school for Upgradation	Class Room	Headmaster Room	Computer Room	Science Laboratory	Library	Art & Craft Room	Separate Toilet Block	Headmaster	Asst. teacher	Clerk/Office Assistant	Lab Attendant	Peon	Chaukidar
1	Almora	14	28	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	98	14	14	14	14
2	Bageshwar	8	16	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	56	8	8	8	8
3	Chamoli	12	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	84	12	12	12	12
4	Champawat	12	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	84	12	12	12	12
5	Dehradun	8	18	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	56	8	8	8	8
6	Haridwar	9	24	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	63	9	9	9	9
7	Nainital	6	16	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	42	6	6	6	6
8	Pauri	11	26	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	77	11	11	11	11
9	Pithoragarh	22	44	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	154	22	22	22	22
10	Rudraprayag	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	35	5	5	5	5
11	Tehri	12	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	84	12	12	12	12
12	US Nagar	19	66	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	133	19	19	19	19
13	Uttarkashi	18	36	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	126	18	18	18	18
	Total 156 356 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 1092 156 156 156 156						156								

Strengthening of Existing Schooling Provision

Access is not only availability of school but also availability of basic minimum facilities in the school. Therefore, all the secondary schools in the state will be provided with basic minimum facilities such as minimum required furniture, drinking water, toilet blocks, electricity and a play ground. All the schools will be provided with the facility of ramps,

earthquake resistant buildings, etc. according to the requirement of the school and locality.

State targeted to provided minimum required physical infrastructure in all secondary schools i.e. at least one class room for each section, 01 Integrated Laboratory, 01 Library, 01 Computer Lab, 01 Art and Craft Room, 01 Head Master Room, 01 Office Room and Toilet block. The number of schools provided to strengthening is given below-

Table 6.10 Strengthening of Existing School 2009-10

SN	Name of District	No. of School	Class Room	Science Lab.	Computer Room	Art/Craft/ Culture Room	Library	Separate Toilet Blocks for Boys & Girls and Drinking Water Facilities
1	ALMORA	53	22	11	11	7	11	11
2	BAGESHWAR	12	6	3	3	1	3	6
3	CHAMOLI	36	0	0	0	0	0	36
4	CHAMPAWAT	20	6	4	4	0	0	6
5	DEHRADUN	54	16	12	6	0	6	36
6	HARIDWAR	6	12	6	0	0	6	6
7	NAINITAL	46	20	8	6	8	8	8
8	PAURI GARHWAL	44	19	15	15	15	15	30
9	PITHORAGARH	38	0	0	0	0	4	36
10	RUDRAPRYAG	17	6	3	3	3	3	6
11	TEHRI GARHWAL	7	14	0	0	0	0	0
12	U.S. NAGAR	45	11	7	7	7	7	21
13	UTTARAKASHI	15	5	6	0	0	6	0
	TOTAL	393	137	75	55	41	69	202

Table 6.11 Strengthening of Existing School 2010-11

SN	Name of District	No. of School	Class Room	Science Lab.	Computer Room	Art/Craft/ Culture Room	Library	Separate Toilet Blocks for Boys & Girls and Drinking Water Facilities
1	ALMORA	11	16	5	11	10	11	11
2	BAGESHWAR	7	9	5	7	7	6	7
3	CHAMOLI	19	33	12	19	19	15	19
4	CHAMPAWAT	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
5	DEHRADUN	10	19	7	9	10	10	10
6	HARIDWAR	11	15	8	11	9	11	11
7	NAINITAL	29	51	9	26	27	24	29
8	PAURI GARHWAL	14	21	9	13	13	11	14
9	PITHORAGARH	4	6	2	4	4	4	4
10	RUDRAPRYAG	6	11	3	6	6	5	6
11	TEHRI GARHWAL	12	25	9	12	12	12	12
12	U.S. NAGAR	8	28	3	7	7	6	8
13	UTTARAKASHI	7	18	1	7	7	6	7
	TOTAL	139	253	73	133	132	122	139

Govt. of Uttrakhand nominated state Irrigation Department and Rural Engineering service department as construction agencies for RMSA. MOu signed with these agencies by Uttrakhand Sabhi ke Liye Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad. Construction agencies visited to all construction sites and prepared site specific design and estimates. Executives committee of RMSA requested to state govt. for bear the additional cost of civil work under state budget, State Govt. agreed to bear this only for year 2009-10. State govt. directed to implementing society of RMSA to prepared AWPB as per State PWD scheduled rates approval of same.

All construction works of year2009-10 are started. Site visit and preparation of design estimates of works for 2010-11 are in process and will be started in month of March 2011. Local community provided the land for construction work free of cost. Civil work monitory committee is constituted at school level, which monitored the day to day progress of civil work, SMDC prepared estimates for major repair work at school level with the help of technical person of construction agency. Uttrakhand Sabhi ke Liye Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad nominated Executive Engineer (SSA) as a technical advisor for civil work at state level. A joint Director and an Asst. Director are looking after the civil work at state level.

Teacher recruitment and deployment-

Three teacher recruitment at secondary level is way process in Uttrakhand.

- (i) **Through Departmental selection process-** School education department prepared a seniority list of elementary level teacher across the state on the basis of their academic qualification of ACR. Out of total vacancies of secondary teachers 25% elementary level teachers. In year 2009-10 & 2010-11, 660 teachers are recruited in secondary level.
- (ii) **Through open departmental test-** Department of school education conducted a written test of all eligible elementary teachers to recruit as a secondary level teacher. The eligibility criteria is graduate and B.Ed. with regular teacher in a govt. elementary school. Out of total vacancies of secondary teachers 5% of vacancies filled by their process. In year 2010-11, 290 Teachers are appointed in secondary school through this process.
- (iii) **Direct recruitment-** State govt. conducted open recruitment examination for lower grade teachers, which are at least B.Ed. graduates these recruited qualified candidates as fresh secondary level teacher. In the year 2010-11 open written examination conducted with the help of Uttrakhand board of Technical education for 1832 Vacant post selected candidates will be appointed in school at the month of April, 2011.

Principal head master of secondary school in 100% promotion post from secondary level teacher. In year 2009-10, 174 and in year 2010-11, 163 teachers are promoted as HM of seven schools. State Govt. decided out sourcing recruitment process for post of office assistant, lab attendant and chaukidar in secondary school. UKSKMSP advertised there post in news papers for outsourcing the agency.

Table 6.12 Proposal for the year 2011-12 (Strengthening of existing school)

	(Strengthening of existing school)												
SN	District	Class	Science	Library	Art & Craft	Separate	Computer						
		Room	Laboratory		Room	Toilet	Room						
1	Almora	84	76	108	115	63	67						
2	Bageshwer	27	41	56	58	53	55						
3	Chamoli	107	117	135	138	83	126						
4	Champawat	46	12	54	54	42	7						
5	Dehradun	58	49	71	75	40	53						
6	Haridwar	34	28	30	33	26	28						
7	Nainital	96	99	100	97	99	101						
8	Pauri	54	73	110	114	101	81						
9	Pithoragarh	33	60	82	83	52	76						
10	Rudraprayag	58	30	82	82	81	82						
11	Tehri	112	145	196	200	107	116						
12	US Nagar	126	31	49	48	35	25						
13	Uttarkashi	92	55	76	89	53	14						
TOTAL 927 816 1149 1186 835 831													

Table 6.13 Financial requirement 2011-12 (Strengthening of existing school)

(Rs. In lakhs)

SN	Unit Cost	Class	Science	Library	Art & Craft	Separate	Computer	Total
		Room	Laboratory	•	Room	Toilet	Room	
j	Hill	7.71	11.57	9.95	5.99	2.75	10.47	
	Plain	8.54	9.98	8.54	5.11	2.25	8.88	
1	Almora	647.64	879.32	1074.60	688.85	173.25	701.49	4165.15
2	Bageshwer	208.17	474.37	557.20	347.42	145.75	575.85	2308.76
3	Chamoli	824.97	1353.69	1343.25	826.62	228.25	1319.22	5896.00
4	Champawat	354.66	138.84	537.30	323.46	115.50	73.29	1543.05
5	Dehradun	475.40	530.36	652.87	412.29	100.00	510.39	2681.31
6	Haridwar	290.36	279.44	256.20	168.63	58.50	248.64	1311.75
7	Nainital	792.45	1089.78	944.24	550.23	255.25	1000.23	4632.18
8	Pauri	416.34	844.61	1094.50	682.86	277.75	848.07	4164.13
9	Pithoragarh	254.43	694.20	815.90	497.17	143.00	795.72	3200.42
10	Rudraprayag	447.18	347.10	815.90	491.18	222.75	858.54	3182.65
11	Tehri	863.52	1677.65	1950.20	1198.00	294.25	1214.52	7198.14
12	US Nagar	1076.04	309.38	418.46	245.28	78.75	222.00	2349.91
13	Uttarkashi	709.32	636.35	756.20	533.11	145.75	146.58	2927.31
	TOTAL	7360.48	9255.09	11216.82	6965.10	2238.75	8514.54	45505.78

Govt. of India Sanctioned Partially civil works under strengthening of existing school component in year 2009-10. Now State proposed all physical infrastructural facilities for these schools in year 2011-12. Districtwise no. of these schools and required facilities are following-

Table 6.12 (A) No. of Proposed School for Strengthening (2009-10)

rubic 0.12 (A) No. of Proposed School for Strengthening (2005-10)							,,, 10,
SN	Distt.	Class Room	Science Laboratory	Library	Art & Craft Room	Separate Toilet	Computer Room
1	Almora	8	5	5	6	4	1
2	Bageshwer	7	15	23	25	20	22
3	Chamoli	83	83	99	102	51	91
4	Champawat	2	5	35	35	30	1
5	Dehradun	17	20	28	31	11	22
6	Haridwar	20	15	17	20	13	15
7	Nainital	35	28	28	26	28	30
8	Pauri	11	9	25	26	14	18
9	Pithoragarh	18	7	22	23	1	14
10	Rudraprayag	27	17	47	47	46	47
11	Tehri	47	73	95	96	58	65
12	U S Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Uttarkashi	5	6	7	12	7	2
	TOTAL	280	283	431	449	283	328

Table 6.13(A) Proposed Budget for Strengthening (As per State Norms)

SN	Unit Cost	Class Room	Science Laboratory	Library	Art & Craft Room	Separate Toilet	Computer Room	Total
	Hill	7.71	11.57	9.95	5.99	2.75	10.47	
	Plain	8.54	9.98	8.54	5.11	2.25	8.88	
1	Almora	61.68	57.85	49.75	35.94	11.00	10.47	226.69
2	Bageshwer	53.97	173.55	228.85	149.75	55.00	230.34	891.46
3	Chamoli	639.93	960.31	985.05	610.98	140.25	952.77	4289.29
4	Champawat	15.42	57.85	348.25	209.65	82.50	10.47	724.14
5	Dehradun	143.52	210.73	250.40	165.45	25.75	204.90	1000.75
6	Haridwar	170.80	149.70	145.18	102.20	29.25	133.20	730.33
7	Nainital	291.43	314.42	270.14	150.46	74.50	302.97	1403.92
8	Pauri	84.81	104.13	248.75	155.74	38.50	188.46	820.39
9	Pithoragarh	138.78	80.99	218.90	137.77	2.75	146.58	725.77
10	Rudraprayag	208.17	196.69	467.65	281.53	126.50	492.09	1772.63
11	Tehri	362.37	844.61	945.25	575.04	159.50	680.55	3567.32
12	U S Nagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Uttarkashi	38.55	69.42	69.65	71.88	19.25	20.94	289.69
	TOTAL	2209.43	3220.25	4227.82	2646.39	764.75	3373.74	16442.38

Fresh proposal for strengthening of existing school in year 2011-12 is following-

Table 6.12 (B) No. of Proposed School for Strengthening (2010-11)

SN	District	Class Room	Science Laboratory	Library	Art & Craft Room	Separate Toilet	Computer Room
1	Almora	76	71	103	109	59	66
2	Bageshwer	20	26	33	33	33	33
3	Chamoli	24	34	36	36	32	35
4	Champawat	44	7	19	19	12	6
5	Dehradun	41	29	43	44	29	31
6	Haridwar	14	13	13	13	13	13
7	Nainital	61	71	72	71	71	71
8	Pauri	43	64	85	88	87	63
9	Pithoragarh	15	53	60	60	51	62
10	Rudraprayag	31	13	35	35	35	35
11	Tehri	65	72	101	104	49	51
12	U S Nagar	126	31	49	48	35	25
13	Uttarkashi	87	49	69	77	46	12
	TOTAL	647	533	718	737	552	503

Table 6.13 (B) Proposed Budget for Strengthening (As per State Norms)

SN	Unit Cost	Class Room	Science Laboratory	Library	Art & Craft Room	Separate Toilet	Computer Room	Total
	Hill	7.71	11.57	9.95	5.99	2.75	10.47	
	Plain	8.54	9.98	8.54	5.11	2.25	8.88	
1	Almora	585.96	821.47	1024.85	652.91	162.25	691.02	3938.46
2	Bageshwer	154.20	300.82	328.35	197.67	90.75	345.51	1417.30
3	Chamoli	185.04	393.38	358.20	215.64	88.00	366.45	1606.71
4	Champawat	339.24	80.99	189.05	113.81	33.00	62.82	818.91
5	Dehradun	331.88	319.63	402.47	246.84	74.25	305.49	1680.56
6	Haridwar	119.56	129.74	111.02	66.43	29.25	115.44	571.44
7	Nainital	501.02	775.36	674.10	399.77	180.75	697.26	3228.26
8	Pauri	331.53	740.48	845.75	527.12	239.25	659.61	3343.74
9	Pithoragarh	115.65	613.21	597.00	359.40	140.25	649.14	2474.65
10	Rudraprayag	239.01	150.41	348.25	209.65	96.25	366.45	1410.02
11	Tehri	501.15	833.04	1004.95	622.96	134.75	533.97	3630.82
12	U S Nagar	1076.04	309.38	418.46	245.28	78.75	222.00	2349.91
13	Uttarkashi	670.77	566.93	686.55	461.23	126.50	125.64	2637.62
	TOTAL	5151.05	6034.84	6989.00	4318.71	1474.00	5140.80	29108.40

Strengthening of SEMIS at State and District Level

SEMIS plays a vital role in formulation of Annual Plan at District & Sate Level. The information regarding education is an indicator of development of a State and Nation.

Different type of information is sought from the schools and the teachers are indulge in collecting information. Under the umbrella of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abiyan, Secondary Education Management Information System (SEMIS) is a programme for effective planning of Secondary Education. As it is online programme. Near future every school will have to feed its data online and on the basis of data feeding District, State and National Level authorities will get infromation in one click, but this is possible only in plain states.

As Uttarakhand is Hilly State with difficult geographical terrain. Today only District Head Quarters are connected with broadband connectivity and most of the Block Head Quarters have even don't have dialup connection facility. So it is hard for the next few years that the school will have its own broadband connectivity. Due to far flunged areas where the schools are located, it is difficult to collect the DCF in time and the district authorities have to outsource the data feeding to the plain 03 district Dehradun, Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar. The Date Entry done by the outsource agency have so many discrepancies, as they don't have any realistic idea about the schools.

So it is better for the small states like Uttarakhand that we do the Data Entry of SEMIS by our own Computer Operators, in the presence of District Co-ordinators (SEMIS).

So the strengthening of SEMIS at district is very essential. At present due to constraints of MMER only one personal at State Level is looking after SEMIS and at the district planning, construction and SEMIS is looking after by only one person.

Table 6.14 Proposed Manpower at District Level

S. No.	Item	No.	Unit Rate (@ per Rs.)
1	Manpower (Salary for 12 Months)		
	(a) DRP (District)	13	42000.00
	(b) Date Entry Operator (District)	13	10000.00
2	Laptop & Printer (District)	13	100000.00
3	Internet/broadband (District)	13	2000.00
4	Internet Recurring Cost (12 Months)	1000.00	
	Total		

Table 6.15 Proposed Manpower at State Level

S. No.	Item	No.	Unit Rate (@ per Rs.)	Total
1	Printing of DCF	6000	10.00	60000.00
2	Training of Principal/DPOs/DIETs	3000	200.00	600000.00
3	Manpower (Salary for 12 Months)			
	Assistant Programmer (State)	1	15000.00	180000.00
4	Laptop & Printer (State)	1	100000.00	100000.00
5	Internet/broadband (State)	1	2000.00	2000.00
6	Internet Recurring Cost (12 Months)	1	1000.00	12000.00
	Total			954000.00

Progress:

The State Level SEMIS Unit has captured the SEMIS for the year 2007-08 & 2009-10. The manpower of RMSA were not at position so the SEMIS activity for above mentioned year were organised through the existing manpower of Sarva Shiksha Abiyan (SSA). All District Education Officer & Block Education Officer were trained to fill up the Data Capture Format (DCF). The filled DCF were collected at the District Level and Data Entry was done at a centralised station at State Level by out sourcing.

The State Planning Team participated in the workshop held at National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA) from 2nd February, 2011 to 4th February, 2011 on Institutionalisation of SEMIS at State and District Level. Then the reporting format were discussed and the discrepancies were noticed. So Uttarakhand organised a 03 days workshop for the removed of discrepancies. The data for SEMIS 2009-10 made corrected and the data was freezed on 16th February, 2011 for the SEMIS year 2009-10.

On the basis of corrected data the Annual Plan & Budget for the year 2011-12 for Uttarakhand was prepared.

Table 6.16 Implementation Schedule for the year 2011-12

S. No.	Activity	Time	Responsibility	Remark
1	Printing of DCF	01.09.2011	SPO	
2	Training SEMIS	05.09.2011	SPO	DPO & DRP
3	District Level Training	08.09.2011	DPO	Duin aire al 9- DEOs
4	Distribution of DCF	to 10.09.2011	DPO	Principal & BEOs
5	Filling of DCF	18.09.2011	Principal of School	
6	DCF collected at Block Level	20.09.2011	BEO	
7	Checking of SEMIS and correction at Block Level	30.09.2011	BEO	Checking of DCF of all schools

8	DCF collected at District Level	03.10.2011	DPO	
9	Checking of DCF at District Level	10.10.2011	DPO	25% Checking of DCF at District Level
10	Checking of DCF at State Level	15.10.2011	SPO	5% Checking of DCF at State Level
11	Data Entry	28.10.2011	DPO	
12	Date Freeze at District Level	30.10.2011	DPO	
13	Date Freeze at State Level	05.11.2011	SPO	
14	Reports Generation	10.11.2011	SPO/DPO	
15	Date Sharing of SEMIS at State Level	15.11.2011	SPO	

Quality Improvements in Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

In the recent past particularly in last decade or so, concern for quality of education in India has been on increase. An increasing competitive global context, knowledge gaining preeminence in all aspects of life, effects of information communication revolution, increasing role of market in education and massification of education are some of the factors contributing to focus on quality education. If 'QUALITY' is an acronym, each letter may epitomise a step for quality i.e. Quest for excellence; Understanding the concept – strengths and weaknesses; Action orientation; Learner – centred approach; Innovation for change; Training to build competencies and Year – round activity.

Quality is a multi-factored phenomenon. The seven steps to quality improvement can be helpful in the attainment of the objectives of quality education from primary to higher secondary stage. Since universalization of elementary education has become constitutional mandate, it is absolutely essential to push this vision forward to move towards universalization of secondary education which has already has been achieved in a large number of developed countries and several developing countries. In order to meet the challenge of universalization of secondary education, there is a need for a paradigm shift in the conceptual design of secondary education. The guiding principles in this regard are – Universal Access, Equality and social justice, Relevance and Development and curricular & structural aspects.

In Uttarakhand, the Directorate of School Education, SCERT, SIEMAT, DIETs/DRCs, Board of Secondary Education etc. are working for the quality improvement in secondary education. The Directorate of School Education has been established by MHRD in Dehradun with an objective to provide education from pre-primary to higher secondary level. At present, in our state there are 15300 number of primary, 3699 upper primary, 2741 secondary and 1626 higher secondary schools. There are eight Rajeev Gandhi Navodaya Vidyalaya and five Shyama Prasad Mukharji Abhinav residential schools. At the state level, the Directorate

of School Education is the highest apex body that helps in planning, management and administration of school education. It provides academic and administrative support to all agencies like SCERT, SIEMAT, SSA, DIETs/DRCs, etc. and all the schools.

SCERT, Uttarakhand, is established in Narendra Nager, Tehri Garhwal. It provides academic and resource support from primary to higher secondary level and DIETs/DRCs through its twelve departments. Some of its main functions are curriculum and textbook development, research and evaluation, guidance and counseling, develop in-service and pre-service curriculum and training packages. Conduct NTSE, NMMSE, and RGNV entrance examinations, organize Vigyan Mahotsav, publish educational magazines, training modules, and bulletins, supervision and monitoring etc.

The State Educational Institute for Planning, Management and Training (SIEMAT) has been established in Dehradun. Its main objectives are to build up the capacity of the educational, administrators in planning and management, to conduct researches and give feedback for policy making and to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system. Its main role is educational planning and management, research and evaluation, organize trainings, workshops, seminars and publish training modules, research studies, news bulletins etc.

The Board of Secondary Education has been established in Ramnager. The role of Board of Secondary Education is to conduct various examinations, mainly high school and intermediate board examinations, approve curriculum, give recognition to schools, support in curriculum designing and formulation, paper setting, evaluating answer books, etc.

At the district level, DIETs/DRCs has been established by central government under National Policy on Education – 1986, to provide academic and resource support at the grassroots level for the elementary and adult education. There are 10 DIETs and 3 DRCs that are functioning in our state. Some of its role and functions are to conduct pre-service training programmes, conduct training and orientation programmes for elementary education, organize courses for VECs and SMCs, provide academic and resource support to BRCs and CRCs, develop district specific curriculum and teaching-learning materials, conduct fundamental and action researches in education etc.

Both SCERT and DIETs/DRCs are more oriented towards the elementary education. But, now it is required for paradigm shift from elementary education to secondary education. For this, the strengthening of existing College of Teacher Education and Institute of Advanced Study in Education, for the professional development of secondary and higher secondary teachers is required.

The College of Teacher Education (CTE) are basically upgraded for secondary teachers education. Three CTEs were sanctioned for Uttarakhand by MHRD in 2005-06, but currently only one CTE i.e. CTE

Pithoragarh is functional, rest two- CTE-Dehradun and Almora are non-functional. Its main role and functions are to develop training materials, organize training for secondary teachers, planning, monitoring and evaluation of training, provide extension and resource support to secondary education, conduct experimentation and innovation, organize orientation programme for resource persons, organize seminars/ workshops and symposia on research, innovations etc.

The Institute of Advanced Study in Education (IASE) is also an upgraded secondary teacher education institution. In Uttarakhand, only one IASE was sanctioned by MHRD in 2005-06 in faculty of HNB Garhwal University, Srinagar, Pauri Garhwal. It has not performed any significant function, since inception. Its role and functions are to develop/select training material, organize training of secondary teachers, plan, monitor and evaluate training, provide academic guidance to DIETs and resource support to CTEs, develop instructional material, conduct B.Ed., M.Ed., M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes in education to prepare teacher educators, and conduct in-service orientation programmes for headmasters, principals of secondary and higher secondary school etc.

On viewing the educational perspective of our state it is felt that there is a need to strengthen SCERT, SIEMAT, DIETs/DRCs, CTEs, and IASE for the quality improvement of secondary education. The different aspects that are required to be highlighted for quality improvement of education are infrastructure, management information system, quality interventions to meet the complex needs of curriculum development, learning resources, teacher qualification, competency, subject specific deployment in schools, in-service training of teachers and heads of school, academic support at all levels, classroom based support and supervision issues etc. For quality improvement of the secondary and higher secondary stage of education and full-filling all the parameters of quality in the state of Uttarakhand we need to workout/plan in the following areas:

Curriculum Designing and Formulation

Since its existence (2000), the State of Uttarakhand was following the curriculum of Board of Secondary Education, Uttar Pradesh up till 2004-05. In April 2005, the textbooks of NCERT which were based on CBSE pattern were adapted in class IXth. This pattern has totally been implemented in secondary education from April 2008.

Keeping in view the specific needs of the state, the Board of School Education has made necessary revisions in the Hindi Syllabus of class IXth to XIIth. The revised syllabus comprises of 70% Hindi and 30% compulsory Sanskrit. Similarly, at the higher secondary level (XIth and XIIth) SCERT, has developed the syllabus on the subjects prescribed other than CBSE i.e. Education, Agriculture, Military Science, and Geology in the light of NCF – 2005.

Following activities will be conducted regarding the development of syllabus at the secondary and higher secondary level –

1. Revision of Hindi, English and Social Science subjects as prescribed in CBSE curriculum according to the needs of the state.

2. Inclusion of subjects like Agriculture, Tourism and Military Science etc. in the curriculum of secondary stage according to state specific needs and develop syllabus accordingly.

Textbooks -

The NCERT textbooks have been adopted by our State which are based on the subjects prescribed by CBSE pattern. The subjects like Home Science, Music, Drawing and Painting, Military Science, Agriculture, Geology and Education are not prescribed in CBSE pattern. The textbooks of these subjects have been adapted from UP Board and presently been implemented after the approval of Uttarakhand Board of Secondary Education.

The additional material in Hindi and Social Science will be developed on the basis of revised curriculum according to state specific needs.

The textbooks of the subjects other than CBSE i.e.— Home Science, Music, Drawing and Painting, Agriculture, Military Science, Geology and Education will be developed by SCERT in the light of NCF-2005.

The issues based on equity and inclusive education will be incorporate at the time of textbook development.

Teaching Learning Process

The textbooks developed in the light of NCF – 2005 are based on child centered approach. The NCF – 2005 focuses that we should give the child more and more opportunities to construct knowledge. The guiding principles of NCF 2005 emphasize that the rote method of learning should be replaced by activity based learning.

To make teaching-learning process joyful, the transaction process of the subject matter should be activity based and proactive. Presently, the teachers are following traditional method of teaching that is based on teacher-centered approach. The teacher-centered approach gives the child very less opportunity to explore his/her potentialities, abilities, and apply his/her knowledge & experience for understanding any concept. So, there is an immense need to shift the teacher-centered approach to child-centered approach. Classroom process will be developed on the basis of principles of new curriculum framework. To make teaching-learning process effective, the transaction process will be included with content based in-service teacher's training. The transaction methodology will include activities like group discussions, seminars, projects, observations, paper presentation etc. The Learning Resource Centers need to be used for developing better understanding of different subjects. Use of library for developing good and effective study habits and use of ICT for better transaction of the subject matter.

Lab Attendant-The total number of Government schools run in state are 1769. out of these school non of school have Lab Attendant. under the RMSA guideline the promotion of science many activity are proposed and some of these sanctioned in 2009-10 and 2010-11 such as lab equipment, lab consumable but without lab attendant proper use of these materials not possible. So state proposed 1766 lab attendant in existing school.

Table 6.17 Proposal of Lab Attendant

S.No.	Name of District	Lab Attendant	Unit cost (in Lakhs)	Total Cost (in Rs.)
1	Almora	209	0.1	20.90
2	Bageshwar	69	0.1	6.90
3	Chamoli	158	0.1	15.80
4	Champawat	69	0.1	6.90
5	Dehradun	135	0.1	13.50
6	Haridwar	48	0.1	4.80
7	Nainital	158	0.1	15.80
8	Pauri	273	0.1	27.30
9	Pithoragarh	151	0.1	15.10
10	Rudrapryag	90	0.1	9.00
11	Tehri	219	0.1	21.90
12	U.S. Nagar	91	0.1	9.10
13	Uttarkashi	96	0.1	9.60
	Total	1766	0.1	176.60

Lab Equipment- The total number of Government schools run in state are 1769. state government slowly facilitated these school. AWP&B 2009-10 sanctioned 808 school for lab equipment and AWP&B 2010-11 sanctioned 73 school for lab equipment. Remaining equipment less 356 schools proposed for lab equipment.

Table 6.18 Proposal of Lab Equipment

S.No.	Name of District	Lab Equipment	Unit cost (in Lakhs)	Total Cost (in Rs.)
1	Almora	0	1.00	0.00
2	Bageshwar	0	1.00	0.00
3	Chamoli	30	1.00	30.00
4	Champawat	22	1.00	22.00
5	Dehradun	3	1.00	3.00
6	Haridwar	8	1.00	8.00
7	Nainital	37	1.00	37.00
8	Pauri	0	1.00	0.00
9	Pithoragarh	86	1.00	86.00
10	Rudrapryag	18	1.00	18.00
11	Tehri	108	1.00	108.00
12	U.S. Nagar	0	1.00	0.00
13	Uttarkashi	44	1.00	44.00
	Total	356	1.00	356.00

School Grant

According to guide line of RMSA school grant was applicable for all government schools. Total 1770 government secondary schools approved for school grant in AWP&B 2010-11. All government schools constituted SMDC

and opened separate bank account. School grant used as per RMSA guideline. All principals have been trained and guide line has been distributed.

Table 6.19 Progress of school Grant

			Rate (In	Total (In
S.No.	District	No. of Schools	lakhs)	Lakhs)
1	Almora	210	0.50	105.00
2	Bageshwer	69	0.50	34.50
3	Chamoli	158	0.50	79.00
4	Chapawat	70	0.50	35.00
5	Haridwar	48	0.50	24.00
6	Deharadun	135	0.50	67.50
7	Nainiatal	159	0.50	79.50
8	Pauri Garhwal	273	0.50	136.50
9	Pithoragarh	151	0.50	75.50
10	Rudrapryag	90	0.50	45.00
11	Tehri Garhwal	219	0.50	109.50
12	U.S. Nager	91	0.50	45.50
13	Uttarakashi	97	0.50	48.50
	Total	1770	0.50	885.00

All Govt. Aided school follows state norms such as curriculum, text books, free structure, teacher's qualifications and recruitment process in Uttarakhand. Uttarakhand board of school education conduct uniform examination for Govt., Aided and Unaided schools which are affiliated by board state Govt. 100% reimburse salary for aided schools.

Table 6.20 Proposal of school grant for Govt. & aided school

S.N o.	Name of District	No	o. of Go School		Social and	Local Gove	No. of	Tota 1 No.	Unit cost	Total cost
		Exis ting Sch		raded lools	Triabal Welfare	rnme nt	Aided Scho ol	of Sch ool	(In Lakh s)	(In Lakhs)
		ools	2009	2010	-					
1	Almora	209	4	7	0	1	21	242	0.5	121.00
2	Bageshwar	69	2	5	0		17	93	0.5	46.50
3	Chamoli	158	2	5	1		19	185	0.5	92.50
4	Champawat	69	0	5	0		6	80	0.5	40.00
5	Dehradun	136	3	4	2	1	56	202	0.5	101.00
6	Haridwar	49	2	7	0	5	26	89	0.5	44.50
7	Nainital	158	1	5	0		17	181	0.5	90.50
8	Pauri	273	1	3	0	1	75	353	0.5	176.50
9	Pithoragarh	151	2	6	3		9	171	0.5	85.50
10	Rudrapryag	91	1	2	0		12	106	0.5	53.00
11	Tehri	219	3	3	0	1	1	227	0.5	113.50
12	U.S. Nagar	91	1	3	4		20	119	0.5	59.50
13	Uttarkashi	96	1	3	0		1	101	0.5	50.50
	Total	1769	23	58	10	9	280	2149	0.5	1074.5

(Source: Semis 2009-10)

Quality Interventions

TEACHER'S TRAINING

The teacher is the most important component in school education. A teacher functions within the broad framework of the school education system so the teachers' training needs to be in consonance with the curriculum framework for school education and a teacher needs to be prepared in relation to demands arising in the school context. As such, it needs to engage with the question of the learners, the learning process, content and pedagogy of educating teachers. The expectations of the school system from a teacher change from time to time, responding to the broader social, economical and political changes taking place in the society. So, it is necessary to continuously upgrade the quality of teachers' through in-service training programmes.

PRESENT SCENARIO-

Structure, Available Human Resource, Resource Groups-

With the implementation of RMSA the **SPD office** has become functional in the area of training and quality also. The key agency associated with the SPDO for the purpose is **SCERT** Uttarakhand, Narendra nagar, Tehri Garhwal. In addition to this, the State **Board** of Secondary Education, Ramnagar, Nainital and the state **SIEMAT**, Dehradun are also the contributing partners for training and quality issues.

The hither to vacant post of **01 Assistant Director -Training and Quality** at the SPDO is filled now. **A RMSA Cell** has been constituted at the **SCERT** of the state in which **04 persons** are looking after the training issues.

In the districts all the **13 DPOs** are deployed for the implementation of RMSA. In addition to this, out of a total sanctioned post of **13 District Resource Persons** (academic, innovations and evaluation) the **09** posts have been filled and 04 are likely to join by the end of March this year.

The State Resource Group for quality and training has also been constituted with 49 odd members at present. The State Resource Group Meeting on 13-14 December 2010 discussed the components catering to quality issues. SEMIS curriculum designing and formulation, Learning Resources including laboratories and equipments, Learning Resource Centres, Adolescent Education Programme, Student Assessment and Examination reforms, Guidance and Counseling, Teacher and capacity building and the issue of Public Private Partnership were discussed in detail. For these initial years of RMSA the State Resource Group recommended to accord thrust on Teacher Training and capacity building, launch of Guidance and Counseling initiative, Activation of Laboratories and Libraries along with strengthening of SEMIS in the state.

Fifty percent of the districts are also having their **District Resource Groups,** rest will be constituted in coming financial year.

The constituted Resource Groups' configuration is as follows:

State Resource Group-

- Representative of SPO, SCERT, SEIMAT & Board of Education.
- Representative of Universities (Higher Education).
- Representative of NGO (specially which is working in education).
- One Representative of DIET (Subject Specialist).
- Teachers/Librarians of KVS nominated by the Asst. Commissioner KVS.
- Retired Educationist.
- Principal of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas.
- Principals/Teachers of Public School
- Subject Teachers from Uttarakhand
- Retired educationists etc.

District Resource Group-

- DPO
- DRPs
- DIET faculty members Subject Specialist.
- Representative of Higher Education.
- NGO Representative which is working in Secondary Education.
- Educationist.
- Resource Persons Pedagogy & RMSA.
- Subject Teachers (Each Subject), specialist of Math, Science, English & Social Studies.
- Retired educationists etc.

At present there are 14260 teachers teaching seven core subjects. These subject teachers are distributed in 95 blocks throughout the state as depicted in table no 6.19 below.

Table 6.21 Subjectwise No. of Teachers

S.No	District	Englis h	Hind i	Sanskrit/Arts	Physica 1 Science	Social Scien ce	Math s	Scien ce	Total
1	Almora	248	283	37	82	459	282	161	1552
2	Bageshwar	66	87	2	38	110	84	46	433
3	Chamoli	157	193	2	128	266	250	110	1106
4	Champawat	109	110	31	41	132	96	81	600
5	Haridwar	145	149	22	22	81	81	109	609
6	Dehradun	210	210	34	108	235	254	183	1234
7	Nainital	207	231	19	164	297	249	171	1338
8	Pithoragarh	189	188	26	98	339	190	131	1161
9	Tehri	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	1596
10	Rudrapryag	125	155	12	76	168	169	96	801
11	U.S.Nagar	117	123	0	69	177	146	100	732
12	Uttarkashi	120	111	39	5	177	134	86	672
13	Pauri	386	427	15	295	499	498	306	2426
	Total	2307	2495	467	1354	3168	2661	1808	14260

Source:-DPO

Trained Human Resource under RMSA-

As the table 6.20 and 6.21 indicates below a total number of **3359** Principals and Teachers have been trained and **sensitized on RMSA** by now. Out of these **1157** are principals,**1172** are teachers and remaining **86** are the teachers who are developed as Master Trainers by the SPDO.

Table 6.22 Persons trained in Training on RMSA Sensitization

Sr No.	Name of the training	Target Group	Month/Time	No			
1	MT Development on	Principals and	Nov 2011	86			
	RMSA Sensitization for	Teachers					
	Principals and Teachers						
2	RMSA Sensitization	Principals and	Dec/Jan2011	3222			
		Teachers	-				
	To	otal	,	3308			

Table 6.23 District wise details of persons trained in RMSA Sensitization Training

Somstitution Huming							
S.No.	State	Participant (Principal)	Participant (Teacher)	Total			
1	Almora	216	213	429			
2	Bageshwer	72	70	142			
3	Chamoli	158	157	315			
4	Chapawat	66	66	132			
5	Haridwar	45	45	90			
6	Deharadun	120	136	256			
7	Nainiatal	156	157	313			
8	Pauri Garhwal	266	266	532			
9	Pithoragarh	143	147	290			
10	Rudrapryag	89	89	178			
11	Tehri Garhwal	110	110	220			
12	U.S. Nager	92	92	184			
13	Uttarakashi	96	96	192			
	Sub Total	1629	1644	3273			
14	Master Trainer	43	43	86			
	Grand Total	-	-	3359			

As the table 6.22 and 6.23 indicates a total number of **257** teachers have been involved in the **TNA** and trained to be developed as **Master Trainers on subject specific trainings on 07 core subjects** viz. Maths, English, Science, Social Science, Hindi, Sanskrit and Physical education.

Table 6.22
TNA and MT Development on subject specific Teachers Training

	Title did nil 201010pinont on babjoot specimo i daemoio i idining							
Sr	Name of the training	Target Group	Month/Time	No				
No.								
1	TNA and MT Development on subject specific Teachers	Core Subject Teachers	Jan 2011	257				
	Training	reactions						

Table 6.24 Details of TNA an MT Development on Subject Specific Teachers Training

S.No	Month	Subject	State level	District Kumaon	level MT Garhwal	Total				
			MT	Mandal	Mandal					
1	Dec2010/Jan2011	Maths	9	46	51	106				
2	Dec2010/Jan2011	English	11	47	50	108				
3	Dec2010	Hindi	4	-	-	4				
4	Dec2010	Sanskrit	7	-	-	7				
5	Dec2010	Science	11	-	-	11				
6	Dec2010	Social Sc.	10	-	-	10				
7	Dec2010	Phy.Edu.	11	-	-	11				
	Total	7	63	93	101	257				

In addition to this a total number of **74 Principals and Block Education Officers** have been trained to be developed as Master trainer for **RMSA sensitization and leadership** training. It is expected to cover all the **2195** Principals and BEOs in this training by the end of march 2011 by the state SIEMAT.

Table 6.25

RMSA Sensitization and Leadership Development Training for Principals and Block Education Officers

Sr No.	Name of the training	Target Group	Month/Time	No
1	MT Development for RMSA	Principals and	Jan/Feb 2011	74
	Sensitization and	Block Education		
	Leadership Development	Officers		
2	RMSA Sensitization and	Principals and	Feb/March2011	2121
	Leadership Development	Block Education	likely	likely
		Officers		

As the table 6.25 reveals RMSA Uttarakhand has also focused on the Capacity Building of the functionaries associated with the project. In fact, the project also got itself enriched by the contributions made by these functionaries in various meetings, workshops and reviews. A total number of 13 occasions were created by the SPO to interact with these functionaries in 2009-10 covering 425 heads in total, thus contributing to the capacity Building of about **50 Project Functionaries**. Similarly as can be seen in table 6.26, 312 heads were covered in 2010-11 in 10 number of occasions consequently building the capacity of these Project functionaries.

Table 6.26 Capacity Building of Project Functionaries (2009-10)

S	Dates	Key Agenda	No. of
No			Participants
1	29/9/2009	SEMIS	35
2	25/9/2009	SEMIS	29
3	18/11/2009	Review RMSA	21
4	25/11/2009	RMSA Core Group	22
5	11/12/2009	State Resource Group	30

6	14-16/12/2009	RMSA Perspective Plan	42			
7	17-19/12/2009	Perspective Plan	62			
8	15-16/01/2010	Perspective Plan and AWP&B	48			
9	17/01/2010	AWP&B	31			
10	18/01/2010	Perspective Plan & Quality	34			
11	10/03/2010	Perspective Plan & Quality	31			
12	11/03/2010	Perspective Plan & Quality	36			
13	15/03/2010	Perspective Plan & Quality	04			
	Total					

Table 6.27 Capacity Building of Project Functionaries (2010-11)

S.No.	Dates	Key Agenda	No. of Participants
1	14/05/2010	Girls Hostel & Model School	43
2	22/05/2010	Perspective Plan RMSA	35
3	11/06/2010	Girls Hostel & Model School	18
4	22-23/6/2010	Girls Hostel & Model School	48
5	17-18/09/2010	AWP& B 2010-11	23
6	10/12/2010	Review Meeting : RMSA	34
7	13-14/12/2010	SRG Meeting : Focus on Training & Quality	37
8	23-24/12/2010	Project Functionaries	03
9	03-04/11/2011	SEMIS	30
10	08-11/02/2011	SEMIS & AWP&B	41
	7	rotal	312

Training Venues Developed under RMSA-

These training were imparted at various places viz. SPDO, SIEMAT, SCERT, DIETs and on 53 block level **venues** as depicted in table no-5.

Table 6.28 Training Venues

District		Training Venue	No.
	1	D.I.E.T. Almora	
	2	B.R.C. Dwarhaat	
A 1	3	G.I.C. Chowkhutia	
Almora	4	B.R.C. Genel Bhikiyasand	6
	5	G.I.C Danya/ Gandhi, I.C. Panwa Naula	
	6	B.R.C. Tadikhet	
	1	G.I.C. Garud	3
Bageshwar	2	G.I.C. Bageshwar	3
	3	V.M. Hichowdi	
	1	G.G.I.C. Lohaghat	3
Champawat	2	G.I.C. Pati	<u> </u>
	3	G.I.C. Champawat	
	1	G.G.I.C. Kashipur	
U.S.Nagar	2	A.N. Jha, G.I.C., Rudrapur	3
	3	G.G.I.C. Sitaraganj	
Dithorogorh	1	G.I.C. Dharchula	5
Pithoragarh	2	G.I.C. Munsiyari	J

	3	G.I.C. Berinag	
	4	G.I.C. Pithoragarh	
	5	D.I.E.T. Pithoragarh	
	1	D.I.E.T. Bhimtaal/ G.G.I.C. Bhimtaal	
	2	D.I.E.T. Bhimtaal	
Nainital	3	Mathura Prasad I.C. Ramnagar	5
	4	C.R.C. Haldwani	
	5	G.I.C. Kaladungi	
	1	G.I.C. Maneri	
Uttarkashi	2	G.I.C. Dunda	3
	3	G.I.C. Purola	
D 1	1	G.I.C. Agastyamuni	0
Rudraprayag	2	G.I.C. Ukhimath	2
	1	B.R.C. Kalsi	
D -1 1	2	D.I.E.T. Dehradun	4
Dehradun	3	G.I.C. Dakpathar	4
	4	G.I.C. Sahaspur	
Haridwar	1	D.I.E.T. Roorkie	1
	1	G.I.C. Gopeshwar	
Chamoli	2	G.I.C. Joshimath	4
Chamon	3	G.I.C. Tharali	4
	4	G.I.C. Karanprayag	
	1	B.R.C. Kotdwar	
	2	Bharat Mandir, I.C., Rishikesh	
	3	G.I.C. Jayaharikhal	
Pauri	4	G.I.C., Ekeshwar	7
	5	G.I.C. Thelisand	
	6	G.G.I.C. Shrinagar	
	7	G.G.I.C. Pauri	
	1	G.I.C. Chamiyala	
	2	G.I.C. Chamba	
	3	G.I.C. Jakhadidhar	
Tehri	4	G.I.C. kirtinagar	7
	5	G.I.C. Nainbagh	
	6	G.I.C. Lambhgauv	
	7	G.I.C. Narendranagar	
			53

In other words RMSA Uttarakhand is trying to bring trainings closer to the schools so that the absence cost of the teachers is minimized.

NEED-

Our state Uttarakhand, has adopted the CBSE pattern and textbooks of NCERT at the secondary level. To cope up with the demands of the new pattern, in-service teachers training becomes essential. A new perspective of education requires a teacher to be a facilitator of children's learning in a manner that the child is helped to construct his/her knowledge. Such role demand that teachers should be equipped with a better understanding of curriculum, subject content and pedagogy on the one hand and community and school structure and management on the other.

The areas that are required to be in-corporated in in-service teacher's training, according to new pattern are – curriculum, syllabus, transaction process and evaluation. Even out of these the transaction process plays an important role. The Capacity building of the teachers in subject areas and transaction process is needed for the qualitative development of children.

We have **already sensitized 3639** principals and teachers of the state on the components of RMSA. **74** principals and BEOs have also been trained on the academic leadership issues. RMSA Uttarakhand has also developed **257 Master Trainers** along with the **training modules for 07 core subjects**.

So, now we are prepared to move ahead in the direction and **CAN TAKE UP THE SUBJECT SPECIFIC TEACHER TRAININGS** to the district and block levels covering **14260** (257 already trained as MT) teachers as depicted in table number no-1 at more than **50 venues** shown in table-5.

TRAINING CONTENTS

The key training contents that would be incorporated in these trainings are:

- NCF 2005 expectations
- CBSE pattern in the state
- Constructing knowledge
- Aims, Nature of the Subjects
- Pedagogic processes
- Facilitation processes
- Identification of learning areas that demand special attention in the subject
- Subject specific interventions
- Issues related to evaluation in the concerned subjects etc.

TRAINING METHODOLOGY-

The training methods visualized to be adopted in the teacher trainings would be based on adult learning principles (andragogy) suitable to the adult trainees. It would focus on the use of those methods which involve participants and seek their contributions. Discussions, individual and group presentations will be used to make the sessions participatory.

TIME INDICATIONS FOR THE TRAININGS-

The duration of each training batch will be of **05 days** which is in consonance with the RMSA norms.

A tentative timetable for these trainings would be as follows:

Table 6.29
Suggested time table for the subject specific teacher training

Sug	Suggested time table for the subject specific teacher training								
DAY/ TIME	10:00am-11.30am	11:30am- 1:00pm	1:30pm- 3:00pm	3:00pm-4:00pm	4:00pm- 5:00pm				
ONE	Introduction, Expectations Apprehensions	NCF 2005 expectations		CBSE pattern in the state	Aims , Nature of the Subject				
TWO	Constructing knowledge	Pedagogic processes		Discussion on the Subject specific book	Identification of learning areas that demand special attention in the subject				
THREE	Classroom treatment of learning areas that demand special attention in the subject/ Subject specific interventions	Classroom treatment of learning areas that demand special attention in the subject/ Subject specific interventions	L U N C	Classroom treatment of learning areas that demand special attention in the subject/ Subject specific interventions	Classroom treatment of learning areas that demand special attention in the subject/ Subject specific interventions				
FOUR	Classroom treatment of learning areas that demand special attention in the subject/ Subject specific interventions	Classroom treatment of learning areas that demand special attention in the subject/ Subject specific interventions	Н	Issues of evaluation in the concerned subjects	Issues of evaluation in the concerned subjects				
FIVE	Subject teaching improvement plan	Subject teaching improvement plan		Summarizing, Report Reading	Feedback, Valediction				

VENUES-

The trainings would be given simultaneously at the 53 venues as shown in table no-6 for each subject. Each subject may require a maximum of three training cycles in succession.

Capacity Building of Head Masters and newly recruited teachers-

The Plan also visualizes training programmes for the **Capacity Building of Head Masters and newly recruited teachers** as shown in the table below:

Table 6.30
Capacity Building of Head Masters and newly recruited teachers

Name of the	No. of Head	No. of Teachers	Total
District	Masters		
Almora	242	77	319
Bageshwar	93	49	142
Chamoli	185	49	234
Champawat	80	35	115
Dehradun	202	49	251
Haridwar	89	63	152
Nainital	181	42	223
Pauri	353	28	381
Pithoragarh	171	56	227
Rudrapryag	106	21	127
Tehri	227	42	269
Udhamsingh			
Nagar	119	28	147
Uttarkashi	101	28	129
Total	2149	567	2716

In all **2149** Head Master and **567** newly recruited teachers will be trained. The combined number becomes **2716**.

The Capacity Building of the Head Masters will be carried out in the areas of implementing components of RMSA, School administration, leader ship and pedagogic practices.

The Training of the newly recruited teachers will be carried out the areas of the RMSA sensitization, NCF expectations, pedagogic practices, CCE etc.

KEY ACTIVITIES-

The key activities in this year in the area of teacher training are proposed as following:

- Conduct of State Resource Group meetings
- Meetings with SCERT Uttarakhand on training implementation
- Meetings of SPDO, SCERT Uttarakhand, SIEMAT, DEOs, DPOs, Master Trainers on training implementation
- Rereading of Modules and Moderation
- Completion of District Resource Groups in remaining districts
- Conduct of District Resource Group meetings
- Conduct of Subject Specific Training at the block level in Mathematics
- Conduct of Subject Specific Training at the block level in English.
- Conduct of Subject Specific District Level MT Training in Science.
- Conduct of Subject Specific Training at the block level in Science.
- Conduct of Subject Specific District Level MT Training in Social Science.

- Conduct of Subject Specific Training at the block level in Social Science.
- Conduct of Subject Specific District Level MT Training in Hindi.
- Conduct of Subject Specific Training at the block level in Hindi.
- Conduct of Subject Specific District Level MT Training in Sanskrit.
- Conduct of Subject Specific Training at the block level in Sanskrit.
- Conduct of Subject Specific District Level MT Training in Physical Education.
- Conduct of Subject Specific Training at the block level in Physical Education.
- Conduct of Capacity Building of Head Masters and newly recruited teachers.
- Monitoring of trainings by SPDO.
- Monitoring of trainings by SCERT.
- Monitoring of trainings by DPOs/RPs.
- Quarterly Reports by DPOs to SCERT and SPDO.
- Quarterly Reports by SCERT to SPDO.
- Review Meetings of SPDO, SCERT, DPOs.
- Exposure visits to premier /important national/other training institutes by SPDO functionaries, SCER personnel, DPOs to get insight into the functioning of these institutions of repute.
- Preparation of AWP&B for the next year by DPOs.
- Preparation of AWP&B for the next year by SCERT.
- Preparation of AWP&B for the next year by SPDO.

ACTIVITY SCHEDULE-

Table 6.31 Activity Schedule

S.No.	Activity	Month/Time
1	Conduct of State Resource Group meetings	April 2011
2	Meetings with SCERT Uttarakhand on training	April2011
	implementation	
3	Meetings of SPDO, SCERT Uttarakhand, SIEMAT,	April2011
	DEOs, DPOs, Master Trainers on training	
	implementation	
4	Completion of District Resource Groups in remaining	By July2011
	districts	
5	Conduct of District Resource Group meetings	July 2011
6	Conduct of Subject Specific MT	July2011
	Development/Teacher Training at the block level in	
	Mathematics.	
7	Conduct of Subject Specific MT Development/Teacher	August2011
	Training at the block level in English.	
8	Conduct of Subject Specific Training at the block level	September2011
	in Science.	
9	Conduct of Subject Specific MT Development/Teacher	October2011
	Training at the block level in Social Science.	

10	Conduct of Subject Specific MT Development/Teacher Training at the block level in Hindi.	November2011
11	Conduct of Subject Specific MT Development/Teacher Training at the block level in Sanskrit.	December2011
12	Conduct of Subject Specific MT Development/Teacher Training at the block level in Physical Education.	January2011
13	Conduct of Head Masters and newly recruited teachers trainings	Nov. 2011 to Feb. 2012
14	Monitoring of trainings by SPDO.	During the training periods
15	Monitoring of trainings by SCERT.	During the training periods
16	Monitoring of trainings by DPOs/RPs.	During the training periods
17	Quarterly Reports by DPOs to SCERT and SPDO.	June, Sepember and December 2011
18	Quarterly Reports by SCERT to SPDO.	June, Sepember and December 2011
19	Review Meetings of SPDO,SCERT, DPOs	June, Sepember and December 2011
20	Exposure visits to premier /important national/other training institutes by SPDO functionaries, SCER personnel, DPOs to get insight into the functioning of these institutions of repute.	November/December 2011
21	Preparation of AWP&B for the next year by DPOs.	From November2011 onwards
22	Preparation of AWP&B for the next year by SCERT.	From November2011 onwards
23	Preparation of AWP&B for the next year by SPDO.	From November2011 onwards

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS-RECURRING:

Table 6.32 Financial Implication (Recurring)

S.No.	Activity	Unit Cost in	No	Total in				
	_	lakhs		Lakhs				
1	Conduct of State Resource Group	Lump sum	02	00.80				
	meetings 02 in a year	00.40						
2	Meetings with SCERT Uttarakhand on	Lump sum	02	00.10				
	training implementation 02 in a year	00.05						
3	Meetings of SPDO, SCERT Uttarakhand,	Lump sum	01	00.40				
	SIEMAT, DEOs, DPOs, Master Trainers	00.40						
	on training implementation							
4	Conduct of District Resource Group	00.05	13	00.70				
	meetings							
5	Conduct of Subject Specific Training at	00.01	2661	26.61				
	the block level in Mathematics.							
6	Conduct of Subject Specific Training at	00.01	2307	23.07				
	the block level in English.							
7	Conduct of Subject Specific MT			·				
	Development/Teacher Training at the	00.01	1808	18.08				
	block level in Science.							

	GRANT TOTAL	-	-	182.16
20	Contingency for DPO	Lump sum 00.50	-	00.50
19	Contingency for SCERT	Lump sum 00.50	-	00.50
18	Contingency for SPDO	Lump sum 00.50	-	00.50
	DPOs to get insight into the functioning of these institutions of repute.			
17	Exposure visits to premier /important national/other training institutes by SPDO functionaries, SCERT personnel,	Lump sum 00.50	-	00.50
16	Review Meetings of SPDO,SCERT, DPOs 02 per annum	00.20	02	00.40
15	Monitoring of trainings by DPOs/RPs.	00.50	13	07.00
14	Monitoring of trainings by SCERT.	Lump sum 00.50	-	00.50
13	Monitoring of trainings by SPDO.	Lump sum 00.50	-	00.50
12	Conduct of Head Masters and newly recruited teachers trainings	00.01	2716	27.16
11	Conduct of Subject Specific MT Development/Teacher Training at the block level in Physical Education.	00.01	1354	13.54
10	Conduct of Subject Specific MT Development/Teacher Training at the block level in Sanskrit/Arts.	00.01	467	4.67
9	Conduct of Subject Specific MT Development/Teacher Training at the block level in Hindi.	00.01	2495	24.95
8	Conduct of Subject Specific MT Development/Teacher Training at the block level in Social Science.	00.01	3168	31.68

The total implications for the training activities are to the tune of **Rs.182.16 Lakhs** (One Hundred Eighty two Lakh and sixteen only).

ISSUES-

While implementing RMSA in the previous and the present year the SPO Uttarakhand has felt certain impediments and issues which we seem appropriate to discuss in this AWP&B Proposal:

1-(a)-The late release of grants by the Central Government (Ist installment was released in Feb. 2011)at times made SPO helpless to timely fund training and quality interventions resulting delay in implementing training schedules by the SCERT and even leading to cancellations.

(b)-On many occasions the SPO was forced to take loans from other heads to facilitate the training programmes. So, a timely release of funds by the Central Government may improve the situation.

2-(a)-The unit cost of Rs. 0.01 lakhs approved by the PAB for the teachers training is very low. In fact the hilly state of Uttarakhand deserves a contextual treatment by the Central Government. The difficult hilly terrain poses a challenge to conduct non residential trainings in most part of the state. The trainings generally bound to become residential as it becomes difficult for the participants to daily commute to and fro from the venues to their respective homes. So, the unit cost of Rs. 00.01 lakh per person seems to be meager and need to be appropriately increased by the PAB.

3-(a)-With great effort RMSA Uttarakhand could locate and develop at least **53 training venues** across the state. This has not only reduced the absence cost of the teachers but also brought the training function closer to the block level. Now, it becomes imperative to strengthen these training venues which at present are not in a satisfactory state as far as physical and other resources are concerned especially in the hilly areas. **A grant of at least Rs. 0.35 Lakh per training venue may be considered for the strengthening of the training venues.** The implications for this would be to the tune of **Rs 18.55** Lakhs as indicated in table No. 7.

(b)-Moreover, it is very difficult to provide fooding and lodging facility in these remote areas especially in the nights. So, a grant of Rs.56/-per person per day for Dinner and Breakfast may be considered by the PAB. The implications for this would be to the tune of **Rs 7.98** Lakh as indicated in table No. 7. The overall implications as indicated in table no. 7 would be to the tune of almost 26.50 lakh.

4-The engagement of the principals and especially the teachers in census and the election duty (which is mandatory) has also caused some of the trainings to be cancelled by the SCERT and SIEMAT.

5-Similarly the engagement of the teachers in pre-board examinations, home-examinations and the board-examinations, board evaluations deprived the SPO from the opportunity to conduct the subject specific trainings to be conducted at the district and block levels. However the module preparation and the training of the MT in Seven Core Subjects have been completed. **So, we are proposing the conduct of subject specific trainings in seven core subjects at the district/block level venues for 14260 teachers in the year 2011-12.**

6-Also, the unavailability of the teachers in the winter and summer vacations further squeezed the number of days available for the training function to be implemented in the state.

Strengthening of Venues

Refresher courses are necessary to update the teachers in the form of teachers training. In the similar way due to geographical situation of state, there is a need to strengthening of venues for training and to solve other purposes also. In the state the terms and condition are not favorable for day training, teachers have to stay for night also. So for residential training to strengthen the venues is necessary.

Financial Provision-

For strengthening of venues the financial requirement is needed as following-

Table 6.33 Strengthening of venues the financial requirement

S.No.	Name of District	Strengthening of Training Venues	Unit cost (In Lakhs)	Total cost (In Lakhs)
1	Almora	6	0.5	3.0
2	Bageshwar	3	0.5	1.5
3	Chamoli	4	0.5	2.0
4	Champawat	3	0.5	1.5
5	Haridwar	1	0.5	0.5
6	Dehradun	4	0.5	2.0
7	Nainital	5	0.5	2.5
8	Pithoragarh	5	0.5	2.5
9	Pauri	7	0.5	3.5
10	Tehri	7	0.5	3.5
11	Rudrapryag	2	0.5	1.0
12	U.S. Nagar	3	0.5	1.5
13	Uttarkashi	3	0.5	1.5
	Total	53	0.5	26.5

Table 6.33(A) Strengthening of venues summary

	14010 0100(11) 01101156110111116 01 1011410 0411111419						
S.No.	Activity	No. of Venues	No. of Participants	Unit cost Rs in	Total Rs in Lakhs		
			-	Lakhs			
1	Strengthening of training venues	53	-	0.35	18.55		
2	Dinner and Breakfast	-	14260	0.00056	7.98		
Total					26.53		

Excursion Trip for Students-

According to RMSA guideline excursion trip for student admissible. AWB&B 2010-11 approved students who were studying in class X at the rate of Rs 1000/-. The budget release by GOI in 2011 in the meanwhile board practical examination & remedial class started so excursion trip not done. Excursion trip of all govt. & aided school is proposed as follows-

Table 6.34 Excursion trip of all govt. & aided school is proposed

S	District	Govt.	schools	Aided S	chools	Total	Unit	Total
No		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		cost	cost
1	Bageshwar	2254	1996	550	422	5222	0.01	52.22
2	Nainital	5165	5347	1401	1202	13115	0.01	131.15
3	Pithoragarh	3803	3855	298	387	8343	0.01	83.43
4	Champawat	1936	1794	28	6	3764	0.01	37.64
5	Almora	5446	5072	1502	1254	13274	0.01	132.74
6	U.S.Nagar	4752	5753	2829	1246	14580	0.01	145.80
7	Pauri	2585	2450	0	0	5035	0.01	50.35
8	Rudraprayag	0	4511	0	415	4926	0.01	49.26
9	Chamoli	3714	3340	205	128	7387	0.01	73.87
10	Dehradun	3803	4385	2521	2442	13151	0.01	131.51
11	Haridwar	1202	1630	11186	7961	21979	0.01	219.79
12	Tehri	5396	5051	400	354	11201	0.01	112.01
13	Uttarkashi	2565	2940	0	0	5505	0.01	55.05
G	rand total	42621	48124	20920	15817	127482	0.01	1274.82

Excursion Trip for Teachers and Administrators. State proposed excursion trip for teachers and administrators. Teachers learn through exposer visit/educational trip/museum and other activity which are not available in the state. So the excursion/exposer visit is proposed out of state. Professional Development Activities for Mathematics Teachers at school level is proposed is I.I.T. Bombay. State government are keenly interested for this activity. I.I.T. Bombay has proposed course fees for these activity is Rs. 6000/- per participant. The total cost per participant is proposed is Rs 10000/- including course fees and other expenses such as TA/DA etc.

Table 6.34 (A) Excursion trip of Administrators and Teachers

S.No.	Name of District	Administrator	Teachers	Total	Unit cost (in Lakhs)	Total Cost (in Rs.)
1	Almora	0	220	220	0.10	22.00
2	Bageshwar	90	76	166	0.10	16.60
3	Chamoli	178	166	344	0.10	34.40
4	Champawat	30	74	104	0.10	10.40
5	Dehradun	43	146	189	0.10	18.90
6	Haridwar	66	114	180	0.10	18.00
7	Nainital	51	165	216	0.10	21.60
8	Pauri	78	277	355	0.10	35.50
9	Pithoragarh	30	162	192	0.10	19.20
10	Rudrapryag	0	94	94	0.10	9.40

	Total	674	1918	2592	0.10	259.20
13	Uttarkashi	40	102	142	0.10	14.20
12	U.S. Nagar	43	99	142	0.10	14.20
11	Tehri	25	223	248	0.10	24.80

Promotion of Science-

We conduct 5 activities at state level which are related to science and sponsored by Government of India. But these activities are not institutionalize at state level. The aim of promotion of science yet to be achieved. There are many reasons such as awareness of these activity proper guidance, physical and finance resource. Public schools are mostly participate in these activity and percentage of participation of Government and Aided Schools are less.

Activity-

Different activity will be conducted at school level in such a manner that every student will participate, so that will be a part of school activity. There will be a competition on the last day of the month in selected school. Suggestive activity schedule is follows-

Table 6.35 Science Activity

Table 0.00 belefied fietherly						
S.No.	Activity	Time	Responsible of activity			
1	Science quiz	Last working day of	Academic Committee of			
		August	SMDC			
2	Science drama	September	Academic Committee of			
		_	SMDC			
3	Science Seminar	October/November	Academic Committee of			
			SMDC			
4	Science	23 December	Academic Committee of			
	Exhibition		SMDC			
5	Science Mala	31 January/	Academic Committee of			
		2 February	SMDC			

Documentation of these activity done by academic committee. The first three participants will be awarded by SMDC. Beside of these activities local/ prominent Scientist will be invited in school and exposer conduced in scientific institution. The project model will be prepared by student simultaneously. Following schools proposed in first phase.

Financial Provision-

Conducting above activity following financial assistance is required-

Table 6.36 Science exhibition at School level

S.No.	Name of District		Unit cost (In	
		School	Lakhs)	(In Lakhs)
1	Almora	220	0.05	11.00
2	Bageshwar	76	0.05	3.80
3	Chamoli	166	0.05	8.30

4	Champawat	Champawat 74		3.70	
5	Dehradun	145	0.05	7.25 2.90 8.20	
6	Haridwar	58	0.05		
7	Nainital	164	0.05		
8	Pauri	277	0.05	13.85	
9	Pithoragarh	162	0.05	8.10	
10	Rudrapryag	94	0.05	4.70	
11	Tehri	225	0.05	11.25	
12	U.S. Nagar	99	0.05	4.95	
13 Uttarkashi Total		100	0.05	5.00	
		1860	0.05	93.00	

Table 6.37 Science exhibition at District level

S.No.	Name of District	Number of School	Unit cost (in Lakhs)	Total Cost (in Lakhs.)	
1	Almora	1	0.5	0.5	
2	Bageshwar	1 1	0.5	0.5 0.5 0.5	
3	Chamoli		0.5		
4	Champawat	1	0.5		
5	Haridwar	1	0.5	0.5	
6	Dehradun	1 1	0.5 0.5	0.5 0.5	
7	Nainital				
8	Pithoragarh	1	0.5	0.5	
9	Pauri	1	0.5	0.5	
10	Tehri	1	0.5	0.5	
11	Rudrapryag	1	0.5	0.5	
12	U.S. Nagar	1	0.5	0.5	
13	Uttarkashi	1	0.5	0.5	
	Total	13	0.5	6.5	

Above amount will meet out the expenses of award, purchase of material, books, etc.

Selected student from different activity will participate at block level competition. Block level competition will be done at the rate of Rs 1000/-per school which is meet out from school level financial provision.

Monitoring responsible and monitoring these activity by SMDC. Following will be monitoring system-

Table 6.38 Supervision in different levels.

S.No.	Level	Supervising Authority		
1	School level	Academic Committee		
2	Block level	Block education officer		
3	District level	DEO		
4	State	SPO/SCERT		

Assessment of these activities will be on record basis which is conducted by DPO/DIET block, District and State level. Competition will be conducted by next year which is basis of the success of this year.

Book Fair

In our life books are our friend and torch bearer in need, so definitely books are true friend indeed. If we are books friendly then we need not to go away to invest time in leisure. Taking this concept book fair is inevitable part for the life of students to make them update with time.

Initially book fair will be organized in district headquarters to acquaint the children with various type of books related to study subjects as well as general studies, auto biography, science fiction etc.

Financial Provision-

To organize the book fair in district level the budgetary allocation is needed as follow-

Table 6.39 Financial table for book fair

S.No.	Name of District	Physical	Unit cost (In	Total cost	
		•	Lakhs)	(In Lakhs)	
1	Almora	1	0.5	0.5	
2	Bageshwar	1	0.5	0.5	
3	Chamoli	1	0.5	0.5 0.5	
4	Champawat	1	0.5		
5 Haridwar		1	0.5	0.5	
6	Dehradun	1	0.5	0.5	
7	Nainital	1	0.5	0.5	
8	Pithoragarh	1	0.5	0.5	
9	Pauri	1	0.5	0.5	
10 Tehri 11 Rudrapryag 12 U.S. Nagar 13 Uttarkashi Total		1	0.5	0.5	
		1	0.5	0.5	
		1	0.5	0.5	
		1	0.5	0.5	
		13	0.5	6.5	

In next phase our aim to organize the book fair in block level even in school level also.

Edusat

Introduction-

Information and Communication technology has become the essential part of life. To enhance the use of technology in our secondary schools is the need of today. In our state the Geographical situations are different in different places, so it is a uphill task to access the places with one go.

ISRO has launched communication satellite called GSAT-3 for exclusive use of the education system in India', so the network constructed regarding GSAT-3 called EDUSAT with the aim of providing sustainable, accurate and distance education in all over India.

In account of Uttarakhand, inclusion of EDUSAT right be boon for students of secondary schools that will take educational material to remote and inaccessible areas.

Aims to Objective-

EDUSAT Network system aims-

- a. Provide access to quality education particularly for remote location.
- b. Enhance the distance education due to the geographical condition of state.
- c. Improve the level on Science, Mathematics and English.
- d. Ensure that teacher absenteeism does not disturb the study of children.
- e. Update the working teacher.
- f. Utilize the ICT.
- g. Train children for General and Competitive examination.
- h. Deliver the e-class learning material CD at a glance in different schools simultaneously.
- i. Check the migration of students because lack of quality education and quest for excellence.

Project Phasing-

In the first phase 95 schools of block headquarter, 13 District Project officers, 13 DIETs, 01 State Project Office/IT Academy, 01 SCERT and 01 Uttarakhand School Education Board total 124 satellite interactive terminals will be made functional in state.

After the completion of first phase in the next financial year all the rest of schools, gram panchayat, farmers and disaster management will be connected through EDUSAT.

Convergence-

Uttarakhand satellite application centre (USAC) with Collaboration of India space Research organization will set up SITs in state. Satellite Trans-receivers hub is already functional in Doon University Dehradun. So we have to install 125 Sits in first phase.

Curriculum and Resource Person for Expert Centre-

After the installation of 124 SIT's in different parts of state. The SIT established in IT Academy Dehradun will be upgraded as expert centre and all the activities will be aired from this centre to different location of state.

The 95 SITs in those identified schools will be installed where a room with capacity to accommodate a 25-50 students at a time and have one attached small room also 13 SITs each will be established in DPOs and DIETs, of Districts but in those venues where DIETS and DPO are in same premises than there will only one SIT be installed and the additional SIT will be shifted to the school of remote area. One SIT each will be installed in IT Academy, SPO, UVSP and SCERT of the state.

Table 6.40 SIT to be established

S.No.	School	DPO District	DIET District	SPO/ IT Academy	UVSP	SCERT	Total
No. of SIT	95	12	13	1	1	1	123

ISRO provides 2 types terminals in Edusat network-

- Satellite interactive terminals (SIT)
- Receive only terminals (ROT)

As Satellite Interactive Terminals provides two ways audio and video interactivity, so 124 SITs will be included in network for first phase.

The Salient features of this network-

- Convenient two way interactivity.
- Access of content and transmission of queries to expert centre.
- No Lag behind video conferencing.
- Access to the remotest part of state.
- Live class room Lecture.
- CD: recorded content.

Expert Centre-

IT Academy will be developed as a expert centre because of Satellite transreceiver hub is already functional in Doon University Campus Dehradun.

All the activities will be conducted from expert centre. To make expert centre operational resource person from working school innovative teachers will be selected with the help of principal, Block education officer and District Education officer in different subject and given appropriate training to face the camera and other things. Other experts from higher education counselor, NGO's etc will be hired. The resource person will be selected in different subject. i.e. Physics, Chemistry, Math's, English, Science and social Science ten resource persons will be developed in each subject. To run the expert centre initially, we have econtent CD of math, physics, chemistry and biology which developed earlier with the help of expert teacher. These previously indentified expert teachers would be our asset to deliver the content.

Content Development-

In merit basis the resource persons will be selected in different subject and subject wise hard content which need to be included on content development to be broad cast through Edusat will be finalized by the Department of school education and the resource persons of different subjects.

The resource person will be in change of expert room for stipulated time and they will be deployed by adopted roaster system.

Feedback from School-

After the successful run of programme form expert centre and feedback will be taken from the schools and received by empowered

committee of RMSA headed by State Project Director and prompt action will be taken to improve the quality of the programme.

Uttarakhand Edusat Network

Satellite: INSAT 4 CR: 74° EAST Channel: 2 KU-BAND COVERAGE

- Central Station (main Hub)
 All traffic is routed through the main Hub
- 3.8 M Antenna for Hub
- 1.2 m. antenna & ODU for SIT
- Studio / Teaching end room

Network Sizing

Ku-band Regional Beam:

- Minimum 1 Hub / each state.
- Each HUB is capable of handling maximum 8 Nos. of networks.
- Each network can have 500 SITs (max.).
- The forward data rate will be 1. 2 MBPS.
- The return channel will have 512 Kbps data rate.

Ku-band Regional Beam:

- Hub with 3.8 M antenna. (with 4W SSPA).
- SITs with 1.2 M (with 2 W SSPA).

1. EDUSAT programme

To enhance the quality of the education, knowledge empowerment and training in different sectors in the state, a proposal for education, training and empowerment is being submitted.

Benefits-

- Virtual classroom
- Video on demand
- Database access
- ➤ On-line admission
- On-line examination
- Radio Networking

The other benefits of this network include-

- Low cost two way interactivity and IP based connectivity
- > Receive classroom content and transmit queries of the studio
- ➤ Point to point video conferencing and multimedia and multi-centric system.
- ➤ Reaches the remote parts of the state and links various institutions concerning higher education, medical education, technical education and school education.
- > Enhanced teachers training, quality teachers for quality education
- > Improve the teachers taught efficiency, effectiveness and productivity
- > Facilitate better understanding of difficult concepts and topics

- Create opportunities for interactive self learning
- > Question/ answer session for enriched quality education
- ➤ Live lecture
- > C.D. recorded content
- > Educational content with archival service
- ➤ Discussion boards and asynchronous consultations with experts to answer their queries will help teachers in participatory learning and content development.
- > Students need counseling, career orientation, enhancing motivation through studies of real-world situation and solutions. They will profit a great deal by motivational online seminars by subject experts.
- > Coaching for different competitive examinations.
- > Uttarakhand is situated in Earth quake zone 4&5 so the disaster management will be make operational through Edusat.

Requirement of Peripherals-

Following peripherals at teaching-end, SIT's & ROT's are needed-

Table 6.41 Peripherals at teaching-end, SIT's & ROT's

Peripherals for Teaching	Peripherals for Satellite	Peripheral for
End	Interactive Classroom (SIT)	ROT*
PC (2 NOS) with Multi Media	PC with Multi Media	PC with Multi
		Media
Video Capture card for VLC	UPS	UPS
UPS	Projector	Projector
PTZ Cameras	Handy-Cam	Speakers
Handy-Cam	Video Capture card for VLC	
Video mixer, audio mixer		-
Speakers, lapel microphone	Speakers, cordless microphone	-

^{*}Presently Uttarakhand Edusat Hub has connectivity with SIT's Only

Manpower Requirement-

Requirements of Technical Person-

- 1- Engineer (B.E. Electronics & Communication) with 2 years experience in SATCOM / VSAT related field.
- 1- Technical Asst. Operator (Diploma in Computer Engineering / BCA) with 2 years Experience.
- 1- Producer Educationist (Degree/Diploma in drama/mass communication with first class and three years experience in video/TV production.)
- 1- Cameramen (Degree in cinematography from FTII (PUNE) or diploma in videography from any state or recognized institute and preferably having field & studio experience of at least three years as cameraman.)
- Requirements of Personnel (At Remote Sites) to deploy operator in each School.

Table 6.42 Financial Proposal for Edusat

	Table	Financial Prop		Lagat	
S.No.	Activity	Details of Activity	Costing per unit in Lakh	Physical	Total Cost (In Lakhs)
1	Class Room End (SIT)	KU Band Satellite interactive Terminal	4	120	480
2	Opserator	To run the class room End	0.20 per month for 10 months	120	240
3	Class Room Site preparation	Sites need to be prepared whenever required for SIT centre	1	120	120
4	Class Room End Maintenance	Maintenance and operation by USAC	15 % of Total cost of S.No.1		72
	Sub Total				912
State 1	Hub				
		SIT in UVSP Ramnagar	4	1	4
	Teaching end expert centre and State institution	SIT in SCERT Narendra Nagar	4	1	4
5		SIT in IT academy Dehradun	4	1	4
	mstitution	Cost of Studio	40	1	40
		Studio equipment and peripheral	10	1	10
6	Recurring Charges	Annual Band with charges for teaching end expert centre	6	1	6
7	Teaching end Maintenance	Maintenance and operation by USAC	15 % of total cost of S.N5	1	9.3
8	Site preparation at SCERT and UVSP	Sites need to be prepared whenever required for SIT centre	1	2	2
		Engineer	0.25 per month for 12 months	1	3
9	Manpower	Camera person	0.2 per month for 11 months	1	2.2
	Charges	Educationist/Produce r	0.25 per month for 12 months	1	3
		Operator	0.2 per month for 10 months	3	6
10	Content development	Training of teacher and development of			15

subject content	
Sub Total	108.5
Grand Total	1020.5

Table 6.43 EDUSAT to be installed in Schools & State institution

S.No.	Name of District	Number of School	Unit cost (in Lakhs)	Total Cost (in Rs.)
1	Almora	13	7.6	98.8
2	Bageshwar	4	7.6	30.4
3	Chamoli	11	7.6	83.6
4	Champawat	6	7.6	45.6
5	Haridwar	8	7.6	60.8
6	Dehradun	8	7.6	60.8
7	Nainital	10	7.6	76
8	Pithoragarh	10	7.6	76
9	Pauri	17	7.6	129.2
10	Tehri	11	7.6	83.6
11	Rudrapryag	5	7.6	38
12	U.S. Nagar	9	7.6	68.4
13	Uttarkashi	8	7.6	60.8
	Total	120	7.6	912
State 1	Hub			
14	SCERT Narendra Nagar	1	7.6	7.6
15	UVSP Ramnagar	1	7.6	7.6
16	IT Academy/SPO Dehradun	1	93.3	93.3
	Sub Total	3		108.5
	Grand Total	123		1020.5

Monitoring- After the installation of S.I.T in different school, the first and foremost priority of the smooth running of the network. After the successful functioning of Edusat network in state, the whole programme will be monitored in state with the help of Uttarakhand space application centre. Different committee will be constituted in separate levels. At block level Block Education officer will be encharge of monitoring in block level, at district level District Project Offices, and District Resource Person will to monitor the SITs. The feedback will be taken from BEOs and DPOs and after receiving the feedback reports state project office team will visit the state to assess the real situation.

Table 6.44 Supervision at different levels.

S.NO.	Level	Supervising authority		
1	School	SMDC		
2	Block	BEO		
3	District	DEO		
4	State	SPO/SCERT with convergence of USAC		

These supervising authority will submit their report to State Project Office and also direct feedback be taken from the students after reviewing these report further expansion of EDUSAT Network in rest of school be taken.

Receive Only Terminal (R.O.T.)

In the first phase those schools will be selected which are in remotest part of the block and not having infrastructure to install SIT.

These R.O.T. will receive the feed from expert centre which will also provide feed to S.I.T. The Children which are using R.O.T. will pass their query to expert centre through nearest S.I.T. school.

Financial Provision-Financial provisions for R.O.T. as follows-

Table 6.45 Financial provisions for R.O.T.

S.No.	Peripheral for R.O.T.	Phy	Unit cost	Total's
1	Projector	1	0.30	0.30
2	U.P.S.	1	0.05	0.05
3	Speaker	1	0.05	0.05
4	Site development	-	0.10	
	Total	0.50	0.40	

So the unit cost for R.O.T. in Rs. 50000.00

Table 6.46 Districtwise Financial Table for R.O.T.

S.No.	Name of District	Number of School	Unit cost (in Lakhs)	Total Cost (in Lakhs)
1	Almora	44	0.50	22.00
2	Bageshwar	12	0.50	6.00
3	Chamoli	9	0.50	4.50
4	Champawat	20	0.50	10.00
5	Haridwar	11	0.50	5.50
6	Dehradun	13	0.50	6.50
7	Nainital	16	0.50	8.00
8	Pithoragarh	32	0.50	16.00
9	Pauri	30	0.50	15.00
10	Tehri	9	0.50	4.50
11	Rudrapryag	6	0.50	3.00
12	U.S. Nagar	14	0.50	7.00
13	Uttarkashi	12	0.50	6.00
	Total	228	0.50	114.00

Monitoring-The same supervising authorities will also monitor the functioning of ROT in state.

English lab and Improvement in Spoken English Introduction-

State situated in northern part of India, Hindi and local dialects Garhwali and Kumaoni are mostly mother tongues of state. Under these types of situation and environment the brought up child is totally not aware of with English. Our present working teachers are also came through the some process so it might be possible that their grammatical portion be strong but pronunciation and English skills are yet to be in need of improvisation.

It we take the stock of board result in various subjects like Math, Science and English, the situation in English even being a language is not satisfactory. So to flourish the English language like mother langue of state special emphasis is needed to attain the height like Hindi Garhwali and Kumaoni. Most of our students speak and think in their own dialect. They feel free and strong in this environment, to create a same environment for English a concept of English language Lab come out on the horizon, where the children feel friendly atmosphere with curiosity towards English and also teachers will be updated.

Installation of English Lab- In first phase the language lab will be set up in each district of state, with the help of software providing institution.

Activity-English class room teaching will be held through English Lab in school. To run the English Lab daily and regularly software of English will be purchased from the renowned institution with certain modification according to the atmosphere and situation of the state, we will also develop software with the help of our working teacher after gone through the purchased software.

Documentation of these activity will be done by specific subject teacher and assessment of overall activities will be done by group of teachers.

Table 6.47-Comparative board examination results in percentage

		2008			2009			2010	
Subject	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Maths	57.59	84.91	60.43	64.67	92.22	67.46	64.66	89.23	67.30
Science	76.85	73.28	75.25	57.72	56.02	56.96	81.76	84.05	82.81
English	64.42	69.84	66.39	68.92	73.24	70.53	72.33	76.31	73.87

English, Maths and Science are main subject which need special emphasis to improvise the skill of students. The result of previous years shows that there is a place to scale up the result parameter. Regarding to present situation the concept of English Lab will definitely favour the students.

The occasions will be created to get interaction with the public school teachers in areas of spoken English in the lab. This will also help in improving Phonetics, functional grammar and vocabulary enhancement of the students.

Financial Provision-

To run a English Language Lab properly in selected school the following financial requirements needed-

Table 6.48 Districtwise Financial Requirement

S.No.	District	No. of Schools	Unit cost (In Lakhs)	Total cost (In Lakhs)
1	Almora	1	2.0	2.0
2	Bageshwar	1	2.0	2.0

3	Chamoli	1	2.0	2.0
4	Champawat	1	2.0	2.0
5	Haridwar	1	2.0	2.0
6	Dehradun	1	2.0	2.0
7	Nainital	1	2.0	2.0
8	Pithoragarh	1	2.0	2.0
9	Pauri	1	2.0	2.0
10	Tehri	1	2.0	2.0
11	Rudrapryag	1	2.0	2.0
12	U.S Nagar	1	2.0	2.0
13	Uttarkashi	1	2.0	2.0
	Total	13	2.0	26.0

Monitoring- Monitoring of the English Lab will be held under the supervision of SMDC of particular school, and the committee give below.

Table 6.49 Supervision at different levels.

S.No.	Level	Supervision Authority
1	School	SMDC
2	Block level	Block Education Officer
3	District level	District Education officer
4	State	SPO/SCERT

Report and feedback received from school and different level committees will be reviewed in state level and next year continuation of English Lab will depend on the review report of SPO.

Maths Lab

To make the mathematics easier to students, it is essential to teach mathematics with the help of models to attract them. So the concept of Mathematics lab arises to install and develop the every school of state.

Selection of apparatus:

The SMDC with the help of mathematics teachers will select and develop the apparatus as per requirement. The apparatus will be established in the mathematics lab as follows.

- 1. Development of mathematical apparatus under the guide line of mathematics teachers.
- 2. Collection of essential material by students and teachers to develop the apparatus.
- 3. To develop the apparatus some essential material should purchase from market.
- 4. Use of Inter Net.
- 5. Biography of famous mathematician.

Use of mathematics Lab-

- 1. The apparatus must be used in class room teaching.
- 2. Use of apparatus and model by students.

- 3. Instigate students to develop apparatus.
- 4. Use of mathematics in daily life.
- 5. Solution of mathematical puzzle.

Financial Requirements:

The financial requirement to established maths lab in schools of state is needed as follows-

Table 6.50 Financial provision for Maths Lab

S.No.	Name of District	No. of Govt. School	Unit cost (In Lakhs)	Total cost (In Lakhs)
1	Almora	220	0.015	3.300
2	Bageshwar	76	0.015	1.140
3	Chamoli	166	0.015	2.490
4	Champawat	74	0.015	1.110
5	Dehradun	145	0.015	2.175
6	Haridwar	58	0.015	0.870
7	Nainital	164	0.015	2.460
8	Pauri	277	0.015	4.155
9	Pithoragarh	162	0.015	2.430
10	Rudrapryag	94	0.015	1.410
11	Tehri	225	0.015	3.375
12	U.S. Nagar	99	0.015	1.485
13	Uttarkashi	100	0.015	1.500
	Total	1860	0.015	27.900

Monitoring-

The Monitoring of the activity will be held in several level as follow-

Table 6.51 Supervision at different levels of Math Lab.

S.No.	Level	Supervision Authority
1 School		SMDC
2	Block level Block Education Officer	
3 District level District		District Education officer
4	State	SPO/SCERT

e-Class Learning-The state school education department has already developed e-learning CDs for the classes IX and X in four subjects viz. Maths, Chemistry, Physics and Biology respectively. These secondary schools of the state are already equipped with 05-10 computers in each of them. so the e-class learning will be initiated in the year 2011-12 in these classes for these subjects. Later the CDs will be developed for the other subjects too. This e-learning will be introduced in all of the secondary classes of **1860 Govt. schools** of the state. The financial implications for

this initiative would be Rs. 600 per school (30 CDs per school @ Rs. 20 per CD). The total implication is to the tune of Rs. 11.16 lakhs only.

Table 6.52 Financial Activity

S.No.	Name of District	Phyiscal	Unit cost (in Lakhs)	Total Cost (in Rs.)
1	Almora	220	0.006	1.32
2	Bageshwar	76	0.006	0.46
3	Chamoli	166	0.006	1.00
4	Champawat	74	0.006	0.44
5	Dehradun	145	0.006	0.87
6	Haridwar	58	0.006	0.35
7	Nainital	164	0.006	0.98
8	Pauri	277	0.006	1.66
9	Pithoragarh	162	0.006	0.97
10	Rudrapryag	94	0.006	0.56
11	Tehri	225	0.006	1.35
12	U.S. Nagar	99	0.006	0.59
13	Uttarkashi	100	0.006	0.60
	Total	1860	0.006	11.16

Equity Interventions Vocational Educational Courses for SC/ST Girls

We all are heading forwards in 21st century, so with the call of time it in necessary to develop the girls in versatile way mean with study some tentacles of vocational training should be developed.

Objective-The objective of vocational educational courses to the girls studying in 9th class of different district which have NIOS centre with in reach to-

- > Self reliable.
- > Build up self Confidence.
- > Development of self respect.
- > Develop the self employment.

Activity:-

The activity will be conducted with the convergence with NIOS. In the first phase we have chosen those block which are in the vicinity of NIOS vocational educational centres. Still the girls are not achieving the level which they have to achieve due socio economic back ground.

Duration-Course duration of activities approved by NIOS for six months. **Venues:**-The activity will be conducted in different venues of state here in:-

S.No.	District	Block Name	Training Venues	Activity
1	Almora	Hawalbag	albag Extension Training Centre Hawalbag Be	
			UNECSS Research & Development	
2	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Society Billona Dress Maki	
3	Chamoli	Dasholi	Extension Training Centre (Rural Dress Makir	

			Development) Gopeshwar	
				Beauty Culture,
4	Nainital	Bheemtal	Jan Shikshan Sansthan Bhimtal	Food Processing
5	Pithoragarh	Bin	Extension Training Centre Tharkot	Bee Keeping
6	Tehri	Jaunpur	Nirmala High School Mussoorie	Dress Making

Table 6.53- Financial Table for Vocational Courses for Girls

S.No.	District	Block Name	No. of Girls	Unit Cost (In Lakhs)	Total cost (In Lakhs)
1	Almora	Hawalbag	250	0.01	2.50
2	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	200	0.01	2.00
3	Chamoli	Dasholi	200	0.01	2.00
4	Nainital	Bheemtal	300	0.01	3.00
5	Pithoragarh	Bin	400	0.01	4.00
6	Tehri	Jaunpur	300	0.01	3.00
	Total		1650	0.01	16.50

Monitoring-

The block and district level authority will be exercise the monitoring part with convergence of NIOS.

Table 6.54 Supervision at different levels.

S.No.	Level	Monitoring Authority
1	Block	Block Education Office
2	District	District level
3	State	SPO/SCERT

Cycle facility for Girls

The girls are doing maximum work of household activities also. Due to lack of awareness, parents prefer work over study, still the education is not in the first priority.

So it is very difficult for girls to steal out some time for study. They also have to travel up to 8 km. daily to attend the school which is time consuming. If the transport facility provided them in the form of cycle, it will save their valuable time which they could utilize in study.

Objective-The aims and objective for the implementation of cycle facility to

- Reduce the dropout rate of girls.
- > Groom their talent.
- ➤ Bridge the distance and time to the school.
- > Encourage the self confidence.
- > Regular and punctual.
- > Sense of competitiveness.

Financial Provision-

To provide the cycle facility to girls studying in 9^{th} class budgetary allocation required as follow-

Table 6.55 Cycle Facility of Girls in Plain Area of State

		SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	Unit Cost (In	Total Cost (In
District	Area	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Lakhs)	Lakhs)
Champawat	Plain	88	0	62	215	365	0.03	10.95
Haridwar	Plain	582	12	692	489	1775	0.03	53.25
Dehradun	Plain	534	150	783	1648	3115	0.03	93.45
Nainital	Plain	613	13	271	1615	2512	0.03	75.36
Pauri	Plain	92	12	43	394	541	0.03	16.23
Tehri	Plain	15	0	0	44	59	0.03	1.77
U.S. Nagar	Plain	1523	809	1916	1936	6184	0.03	185.52
Grand Total		3447	996	3767	6341	14551	0.03	436.53

Personality Development and Memory Enhancement Programme For Girls

In the field of girls education special need required to give emphasis on all round development. After the analysis of indicators dropout rate, GER, NER, Board examination result etc of girls in different district of state. The gap identified by the districts in respective indicators.

In most part of the state, the geographical condition are not conducive. Still the parents do not prefer to avail the hostel facility being provided by Government to promote the girls education. So there is need to drive sensitization campaign for the personality development for girls and awareness of parents towards girls education also.

Mnemonics: Mnemonics is a device to aid memory, it works like a catalyst. After the improvisation of the Mnemonics device of students it can improvise their memory to overcome many aspects in life.

Objective- The main aims and objective to conduct personality development programme for girls to-

- > Increase concentration.
- Over come fear.
- > Calm the nerves.
- > Remove public speaking anxiety.
- > Avoid argument.
- > Achieve goal.
- > Self respect and self confidence.

Activity- Many schemes to promote for girls education are running in state and national level to established an enabling environment to reduce dropout rate and increase enrolment but due to lack of awareness in parents and community, the girls could not attain the place which they had to achieve.

To improve the Mnemonics device of students they have to acquaint with certain books. These books will also be displayed in book fair and purchased though school grant fund also.

A one day personality development programme camp will be organized in block level with the convergence of health department district employment office and NGO's working in related fields girls their parents and community could take any type of assistance at a spot immediately.

Table 6.56 Assistance from different source.

S.No.	Activity	Source	
1.	Schemes of promote girls	Block Education Office	
	education		
2.	Employment opportunity	District Employment Office	
3.	Guidance and Counseling	Related NGO's	
4.	Heath checkup	Health department	
5.	Memory Enhancement (Mnemonics)	Psychologist	

The one day personality development programme camp will be organized in all 57 blocks in first phase-

Financial Provision-

Budgetary allocation required to run the above activity as follows-

Table 6.57 Financial Activity

S.No.	District	No. Block	Unit cost (In Lakhs)	Total cost (In Lakhs)
1	Almora	1	0.4	0.40
2	Bageshwar	3	0.4	1.2
3	Chamoli	5	0.4	2.0
4	Champawat	4	0.4	1.6
5	Haridwar	6	0.4	2.4
6	Dehradun	6	0.4	2.4
7	Nainital	4	0.4	1.6
8	Pithoragarh	8	0.4	3.2
9	Pauri	2	0.4	0.8
10	Tehri	6	0.4	2.4
11	Rudrapryag	3	0.4	1.2
12	U.S. Nagar	7	0.4	2.8
13	Uttarkashi	2	0.4	0.8
_	Total	57	0.4	22.8

The above expenses are required to meet out the construction of pandal, Stalls, pamphlets and to provide experts help from different departments.

Monitoring-

The block and district level authority will be exercise the monitoring part.

Table 6.58- Supervision in different levels.

S.No.	Level	Monitoring Authority
1	Block	Block Education Office
2 District District level		
3	State	SPO/SCERT

For the expansion of activity in cluster level in next phase the feedback and report of Monitoring Authorities will be reviewed at state level.

SC/ST oriented activities Local Craft Fair

Introduction of Craft Scenario in Uttarakhand- The State of Uttarakhand has rich heritage and tradition of various art and crafts like painting wood carving jewelry making, candle making, earthen pottery, decorative temples, Gharat (flour machine) bamboo craft, Bheemal tree and Ritha Sampoo.

The most prominent craft of Uttarakhand in wood carving. Almost every traditional temples, places, home has an intricately carved wooden entrance door. The next phase including the miniature paintings and, Aipan and Peeth. Aipan and Peeth however are folk forms art made generally in home and practiced usually by woman. Both use a lot of geometric patterns. Aipan is one of conventional form of Rangolia traditional indian art displayed in front of the house mainly practised in Kumaon region of Uttarakhand.

One will find almost every home and place of worship decorated with some kind of 'Mural' done either as a proper wall painting or in the form of Aipan and Peeth.

The people of Uttarakhand are very creative in nature and the fact testifies itself in the beautiful temples that dot the entire land. The wood carryings of Garhwal and Kumaon are renounced for their simple yet delicate and attractive designs.

Many of craft legacy have been eliminated with time due to lack of quality bearer. Time has come to take the stock of situation and some appropriate and essential task should be done do save the local craft otherwise many other of our legacy will come on the verge of elimination-

Objective-

- 1. Spread the importance of local craft.
- 2. Advance the legacy of local Craft.
- 3. Issues the Entity of local Craft.
- 4. Build the environment in favours of craft products and use.
- 5. Enhance the use of craft product.
- 6. Connect the Craft with employment.
- 7. Students will be trained with the help of identified local Craft man.
- 8. Insure the entity of local Craft's men.

Activities:-

Many of Crafts are spread over GER in Uttarakhand, but in first phase seven prominent and potential craft selected for the study are:- Aipan- The folk are of Uttarakhand.

Ringaal- A species of bamboo used to make various products. Rambans- A traditional fiber used to produce various items. Medicinal Plants - Use of medicinal plant in various diseases.

Wooden Craft-

Woolen Based Crafts-

Wax Work-

• Aipan-

Aipan in the main component of the Kumaoni folk art. Aipan are drawn on the floor of the room where rituals are performed in courtyard, on the steps of the main door on the wooden seats, on pots, containing the tube plant, on winnowing scoops and in the village temple, it is considered the carpets of the common man, spread to welcome the God and Goddesses.

Location - Nainital and Almora.

Raw Material- Geru or red clay, rice powder, the four main colors used are – red, yellow, green and pink. A paste is made of these colours.Products-

- 1. Chowki- Seat of various Gods and Goddess.
- 2. Pithas The Pithas are drawn to worship Mahadev or Shiva.
- 3. Winnowing Basket-
- 4. Patla/Thapa These are the wall paintings.

• Ringaal

Ringaal is a species of bamboo which in found all over the Himalayas. The flexible longer, smoother and shiner than the usual variety. It is found in Didihat Mosiair, Dharchull and Moonakot.

Raw Material - Besides Ringaal other raw material required are-

Bhang -A local wild plant found in abundance which is dried beaten in to pulp and shredded in to fibers. Locally it is used for making rope.

Rambans-It is very hard and tough tupe of cactus.

Kunj-Species of wild rose, stem is supple and be bent into any term mainly used for making handles.

Guruju-Aclimber easily grown in bulbs.

Grasses-Exotic grasses ferns, mosses and other flower for making decorative basketry.

Jhula-It is an exotic type of moss.

Product - Ringaal is being used to make a number of products in the state.

Location – This craft is being practiced in Almora, Bageshwar, Pithoragarh and Nainital.

Tools and Equipments-Soaking pan, Towel, Jack-knife, needle nosed wire, clippers to cut various sizes freed, needle nosed pliers – to pinch fatten the reed, measuring tape, glycerin are the materials required for the processing of Ringaal.

Rambans

Basically the craft in like traditional fiber craft work of jute/hemp etc, but treated as new craft work as the raw fibers being used are the yield of a plant called Rambans. The plant is found in abundance all over the hills.

Raw Material- The crop of Rambans takes around four years to grow and be ready for cutting. The best time for cutting the leaves is in the month of October to May.

Product – The fibers extracted from the plants or Rambans are shiny white and quite strong and do not get spoiled even if they are soaked in water for longer period. These can be used in the production of number of handicrafts like langer, ropes, carpets, room mats, bags, durries etc. Besides for making brushes, fishing net for stuffing in cushions, mattresses etc. it can also be used for knitting.

Wooden Crafts

Wood work has been an integral part of the lives of the people of Uttarakhand, because of various reasons like the availability of timber, the advantages of the insulation power of the wood in the low temperatures zone, availability of local skilled labour, family tradition etc. **Centrers-** Although wood carving is found all over the state, it has areas of concentration based on the availability of timber.

Location-Almora (Wood carving), Chamoli (Papri wood craft), Bageshwar (Pine bask jewelry), Uttarakashi (Papri wood, walking sticks), Nainital (Drift wood, Wood carving), Pauri Garhwal (Papri wood craft), Udhamsingh nagar (Driftwood) and Tehri Garhwal (Papri wood).

Raw Material-The Craftsmen use locally available wood for their work. The wood used are from trees of Walnut, Amaltas, Gaura, Mango, Utteeskeepar, Kirmole, Kukrkaat, Kumbhi, Khair, Godar, Gossam, Cheer, Tilonj, Tun, Devdar, Deodaru, Babool, Bamboo, Sheesham, Sal, Surai, Semal and Haldu.

Tools- The older Craftsmen, especially those from the villages use tools they make themselves or get them from local black smiths who make them on their own or even get the tools made under their supervision.

Products- The best surviving examples of intricate wood carving are the temples. The Mehasu Devta temple in Hanol is an excellent example. Some main market street in the older cities like Almora are lined with houses made with traditional wood carvings.

Woolen Crafts

In Uttarakhand woolen crafts have been an age old tradition. In rural sectors and the border area wool is extracted from animals like

sheep and products like kaaleen, pankhi, thumla, chutka etc are constructed. The climatic conditions of the hills and mountains have always been considered quite appropriate for the animals like sheep, angora rabbits and pashmina goats and hence the development of products from the wool of these animals in quite easily possible.

The woolen crafts of this region have been acting like a spiral cord in the Indo – Tibetan business relationship. Carpet making emerged in this area only about two decades back and one can vitness the influence of tibetan technique and motifs in these carpets.

Location-

Johar - Munsiyari in Pithoragarh district, Almora (Woolen Carpets, artistic woolden shawls, Bageshwar (Woolen Carpet shawls), Nainital (Woolen shawls), Dehradun (Woolen Carpets), Chamoli (Woolen Carpets), Rudrapryag (Woolen Carpets), Uttarkashi (Namda).

Raw Material-

Wool - Before mechanization the wool brought from Tibet was used in the production of garments and production like dan, chatka, Kambal, Thulma and Panki. People residing in the hilly terrain of Kumaon Garhwal also used to be regular buyers.

In Gwaldum of Chamoli district a centre has been opened for rearing of Angora goats, with the soft and lustrous wool of this goat tweed, shawl and other fabrics and garment are fabricated but due to the lack of technical know – how these has not been much success. It like the Rembula and Koredil, Sheep breeding of these goats can be done with some better species, better quality wool can be produced.

Products-

Pankhi -Woolen sheets in known-- as panki, it is generally used as bed sheet or wrap during winters.

Pattu-It is a hard woven woolen fabric generally used for coats.

Pashmina-Like the world famous Pashmina shawls, the artisans of Munsiyari district weaves sheets of around 800 gm and shawls of around 600 gm.

Thulma-Chutka-Chutka is a pile knotted blanket knitted by needles. In the colder region a chutka is used for around 30-40 years. Thumla is also quite like chutka.

Carpet-In Jaunsar, Munsyari region carpet is usually used as a bed.

Wax Work-Although ordinary candles have always existed as a collage industry, actual decorative candles from Nainital started showing up in the market one of the reasource for the success of the crafts is the climate of Nainital.

• Technique

Candle making is an easy process and doesn't require tools or complex processes but in decorative candles there are some processes which require experience and practice. In brief, the process involves the melting of wax in a container. Then the melted wax is poured into the mould, the mould is then placed in a water tub for cooling. After cooling, the mould is taken out.

Material-

Wax- A solid or semi solid material consisting of a mixture of Hydro carbons and / or hydrocarben derivatives. Both Natural and artificial wax are used.

Products-

Taper-A slender Candle, Typically 6-18 inches in height.

Pillar or Column-A rigid, self- standing candle that in thick in diameter.

Containers or filled – A candle that is poured into or special or decorative glass, tin or pottery containers designed to with stand the heat.

Spiral - A candle shape like spiral.

Gel-A transparent-Type candle.

(Source Directorate of Industry Uttarakhand)

Jadi Booti (Medicinal Plants)

Medicinal Plant- Uttarakhand Himalaya adobe of many medicinal plants which may used as life saving drugs. Hilly part of Uttarakhand Nourished by these plants. 'Vaidh' the person which gives these medicinal plant as medicine are limited in our society, if in time appropriate action could not taken than our heritage will vanish in forth coming time. Our state has already declared and 'Ayush Pradesh' so it is now our moral responsibility to promote and enhance the use and production of Jadi Booti in State.

Training Camp: Training Camps will be organized in selected school of each block for the duration of 45 days with the help of trainers/local artists provided by district industry department.

Documentation:- All the prototype models which will be made in these training camps will be put in art and craft room of the school for demonstration and to make aware of the students with the arts which are on the verge of elimination.

Time Schedule:-The camps will be conducted after half yearly examination and day time will be fixed by the principal of school in such a way that the activity not affect the study of the participant.

Promotion of CCRT kit- In every year many teachers of states are taking training from recognized CCRT centers. With the help of these trained teachers the CCRT kit will be make operational in all the schools of the state.

Financial Provision-The budgetary requirement for above activities needed as follows-

Trainer will be paid Rs. 10000/- for 45 days, Rs. 3000 required for unexpected expenses and Rs. 7000/- for row material and tools required. Hence Rs. 20000 is unit cost for school level.

Table 6.59 Financial provision for Local Art Craft Activity

		<u> </u>		-
S.No.	Name of District	No. of School	Unit cost (In Lakhs)	Total cost (In Lakhs)
1	Almora	23	0.20	4.6
2	Bageshwar	6	0.20	1.2
3	Chamoli	15	0.20	3
4	Champawat	8	0.20	1.6
5	Haridwar	57	0.20	11.40
6	Dehradun	23	0.20	4.6
7	Nainital	16	0.20	3.2
8	Pithoragarh	16	0.20	3.2
9	Pauri	15	0.20	3
10	Tehri	9	0.20	1.8
11	Rudrapryag	6	0.20	1.2
12	U.S. Nagar	21	0.20	4.2
13	Uttarkashi	12	0.20	2.4
	Total	227	0.20	45.40

Monitoring-The activities in various school will be monitored by the different committee.

Table 6.60 - Supervision at different levels.

S.No.	Level	Supervision
1	School	SMDC
2	Block	BEO
3	District	DPO
4	State	SPO/SCERT

Transport Facility

Transportation in some part of state basically remotest hilly area is still a part of consideration. State govt. provides hostel facility for those girls who pass out from K.G.B.V. and studying in secondary classes. So to provide transport facility to those girls which comes from Kasturba Gandhi Avasiya Balika Vidhyala and have to travel 8 Km to and fro to attend the school daily is necessary to give the education without exertion.

Financial Provision-

The financial provision to avail the transportation facility will be as follows-

The to and fro fare will be claimed @ Rs. 30/- per day for 25 days in a month for 10 month in the year.

Table 6.61 Unit Cost for Transport Facility

S.No.	To and Fro Fare (In Rs)	Day in months 25 (In Rs)	For 10 month in the year (In Rs)
1	30	750	7500

So the unit cost for the activity is Rs. 0.075 lakhs.

Table 6.62 Financial provision for Transport Activity

S.No.	Name of district	No. girls to avail the facility	Unit cost (In Lakhs)	Total cost (In Lakhs)
1	Tehri	100	0.070	7.00
2	Uttarkashi	50	0.070	3.00
Total		150	0.070	10.50

After reviewing the situation the transport facility will be enhanced in different district also.

Vocational Educational Courses for SC/ST Boys

Time have come that you have to develop your other skills instead of study. In developed countries the student which are working part time have great respect.

Objective-The objective of vocational educational courses to the boys studying in 9th class of different district which have NIOS centre with in accessible distance to-

- > Self reliable.
- > Build up self Confidence.
- > Development of self respect.
- > Develop the self employment.

Activity:-

The activity will be conducted with the convergence with NIOS. In the first phase we have chosen those block which are in the vicinity of NIOS vocational educational centres. After completion of courses the students will be in position to earn as per their need.

Duration-Course duration of activities approved by NIOS for six months. **Venues:**-The activity will be conducted in different venues of state here in:-

S.No.	District	Block Name	Training Venues	Activity
1	Dehradun	Raipur	Bajaj Institute of Learning, Rajpur Road	Electrical Technician
2	Haridwar	Bahadrabad	Extension Training Centre Gurukul Kangari Haridwar	Plumbing
3	Pauri	Pauri	Extension Training Centre Pauri	Electrical appliance repairing
4	U.S. Nagar	Rudrapur	Extension Training Centre Rudrapur	Plumbing, Security service

Table 6.63- Financial Table for Vocational Courses for SC/ST Boys

S.No.	District	Block Name	No. of Boys	Unit Cost (In Lakhs)	Total cost (In Lakhs)
1	Dehradun	Raipur	83	0.02	1.66
2	<mark>Haridwar</mark>	Bahadrabad	<mark>157</mark>	<mark>0.02</mark>	<mark>3.14</mark>
3	Pauri	Pauri	75	0.02	1.50
4 U.S. Nagar Rudrapur		264	0.02	5.28	
	To	otal	579		11.58

Monitoring-

The block and district level authority will be exercise the monitoring part with convergence of NIOS.

Table 6.64 Supervision at different levels.

S.No.	Level	Monitoring Authority
1	Block	Block Education Office
2	District	District level
3	State	SPO/SCERT

Open Schooling System

Our secondary educational system day by day expending in all over state, but the opportunity for the children who are unfortunately not the part of formal schooling due to their family and financial condition become bread earner, for their formal schooling no extra attention has been given.

Alternative school educational system might be need of toady for those children who are not the part of regular educational system. National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is providing facility for those children.

Activity

For universalisation of secondary education special attention is needed to provide the opportunity to complete the secondary education to those children who could not be the part of regular education due to some indispensable circumstance. We give them financial assistance in term of for form filling and examination charges of NIOs and crash course for preparation of examination run with the help of NIOS. 30 PCP classes of which 15 are compulsory will be organised per subject for theory and 5 additional for practicals.

Identification-

The Children who are not the part of general education will be identified from the schools and with the help of 80 study centres of NIOS functioning in state. Those all identified children be given all type of assistance to shift them in main stream.

Financial Provision-

In this activity the financial assistance required as follows-

Table 6.65 Unit Cost for Open School System

S.No.	o. Name of Activity						
1	Registration Fees	1100					
2	2 Personal Contact Programme/Remedial teaching						
3	3 Stationery						
	Total						

Table 6.66 Financial provision for Open School System

S.No.	Name of District	No. of Sudents	Unit cost (In Lakhs)	Total cost (In Lakhs)
1	Almora	0	0.018	0
2	Bageshwar	0	0.018	0
3	Chamoli	0	0.018	0
4	Champawat	99	0.018	1.78
5	Haridwar	620	0.018	11.16
6	Dehradun	1840	0.018	33.12
7	Nainital	0 0.018		0
8	Pithoragarh	56	0.018	1.00
9	Pauri	151	0.018	2.71
10	Tehri	100	0.018	1.8
11	Rudrapryag	0	0.018	0
12	U.S. Nagar			0
13	Uttarkashi	0	0.018	0
	Total	2866	0.018	51.58

Monitoring-

The monitoring of activity will be conducted in different levels-

Table 6.66 (A)- Supervision at different levels.

S.No.	Level	Supervision Authority
1	School	
2	Block level	Block Education Officer
3	District level	District Education officer
4	State	SPO/SCERT

Guidance and Counseling

Guidance is the process of helping people make important choices that affect their lives. The decision- making aspect of guidance has played an important role in the counseling process. Guidance focuses on helping individuals choose what they value and Counseling focuses on helping them make the changes.

Counseling is a process that may be developmental or intervening. It is conducted with students who are functioning well as well as with those who are having more serious problems like difficulty coping with parental troubling interpersonal relationships, school attendance or performance issues etc. Students who manifest more serious problems of depression, eating disorders, substance abuse, or severe anxiety, for example, are generally referred to outside agencies who collaborate with school counsellors and the school team. The practice of professional counselling is the application of mental health, psychological or human development principles that address wellness, personal growth, or career development, as well as more serious problems.

Over the years, counselling has evolved from a reactive service that emphasized scheduling and informational services in an unstructured, unsystematic way, to a proactive program that includes a preventative focus, a guidance curriculum based on standards, and planned daily Comprehensive programs deemphasize non-counselling functions such as clerical tasks that take time away from the important work of a counsellor. Comprehensive counselling and guidance programs are based on the assumption that counselling is for all students and is an integral part of the total educational process. The counsellors should be leaders who are integrally involved in raising student achievement by helping to change inequitable principles and practices and work within the system to promote more student-centered environments to assure student success. A well thought-out program where counsellors work with teachers, administrators, and others in the educational environment to promote student success which is defined as academic (educational) personal/social development, career(vocational) development, and development.

The counsellor is not only counselling the program, but is the proactive leader for change. Counsellors might do individual or small group counselling with students who are struggling with decision making. Comprehensive programs are also based on what is developmentally appropriate and necessary for students to acquire at each grade level. Programs are sequential: for example, first graders might learn how to share in a lesson about interpersonal relationships, whereas juniors might learn about healthy dating relationships in an interpersonal relationship lesson geared to their developmental level. Sequential programs are based on grade level competencies in the areas of personal/social, academic, and career development.

NEED FOR GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING INITIATIVE IN UTTARAKHAND

Present Scenario

At present there is no State Bureau in existence in the state which is directly responsible to cater to the needs of Guidance and Counselling for secondary schools. However, the Department of Psychology, Guidance and Counselling at the SCERT with 01 Head of the Department and 01 Psycology lecturer, is the available wing looking after this issue. In addition to this, there are about 4to 5 teachers available in the state who are trained by the NCERT/RIEs in Guidance and Counselling and have acquired 6-12 months International Diploma . Also a few lecterers are available in the department with M.Ed in Guidance and Counselling and many with MA in Psychology.

Need- Secondary and higher secondary stage of education is the most crucial stage in the educational hierarchy as it prepares student for higher education and also for the world of work. The secondary stage of education coincides with adolescence, a period in an individual's life that is marked by personal, social, emotional, educational and vocational (career) crises created due to the demands of adjustment required in family, peer group and school situations. Besides this, at this stage a number of student concerns such as academic examination, cut throat competition, new and varied career opportunities resulting confusion in making career choice, drop-out etc. haunt them. Guidance and Counseling services can help in promoting student's retention and better scholastic performance in curricular areas, facilitating adjustment and career development of students, developing right attitudes towards studies, self, work and others. All these concerns require immediate attention in the state of Uttarakhand by the professionals trained in theory and practice of guidance and counseling who can guide the students and help them develop the right attitudes and competencies to cope with educational, personal, social and career related problems and issues. The guidance and counseling services in schools particularly at this stage would help create the support system required to cope with increasing academic and social pressures.

In the present situation it becomes imperative to accord priority to organize and revitalize Guidance and Counseling in Uttarakhand. Thus Guidance and Counseling in Uttarakhand needs to be introduced at secondary and higher secondary level to meet the varied needs of the students and the education system. The AWP&B of the State proposes following **School** and the **District Level Cells**:

Table 6.67 No. of School Level Cells Proposed

S.No.	Name of the districts	No. of schools for G&C	Unit cost(in lakhs)	Total cost
1	Almora	22	0.1	2.2
2	Bageshwar	6	0.1	0.6
3	Chamoli	19	0.1	1.9
4	Champawat	6	0.1	0.6
5	Dehradun	12	0.1	1.2
6	Hardwar	12	0.1	1.2
7	Nainital	16	0.1	1.6
8	Pauri	30	0.1	3.0
9	Pithoragarh	16	0.1	1.6
10	Tehri	18	0.1	1.9
11	Rudraprayag	6	0.1	0.6
12	U.S.nagar	14	0.1	1.2
13 Uttarkashi		12	0.1	1.2
	Total	189	0.1	18.9

Table 6.68 No. of District Level Cells Proposed

S.No.	Name of the districts	No. of districts level cells	salary of RP	Literature &Display material	Total
1	Almora	1	2.4	0.05	2.45
2	Bageshwar	1	2.4	0.05	2.45
3	Chamoli	1	2.4	0.05	2.45
4	Champawat	1	2.4	0.05	2.45
5	Dehradun	1	2.4	0.05	2.45
6	Hardwar	1	2.4	0.05	2.45
7	Nainital	1	2.4	0.05	2.45
8	Pauri	1	2.4	0.05	2.45
9	Pithoragarh	1	2.4	0.05	2.45
10	Tehri	1	2.4	0.05	2.45
11	Rudraprayag	1	2.4	0.05	2.45
12	U.S.nagar	1	2.4	0.05	2.45
13	Uttarkashi	1	2.4	0.05	2.45
	Total	13	31.2	0.65	31.85

AIM AND VISION: GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING INITIATIVE FOR SECONDARY AND SENIOR SECONDARY STAGES IN UTTARAKHAND

As mentioned in 5.10 of the Framework for Implementation of RMSA, Uttarakhand also proposes Guidance and Counseling, both as an approach and as a service. It will be an important strategy for promoting universalisation of Secondary Education in terms of its proactive as well as remedial role. Guidance and Counseling services will help in promoting students' retention and better scholastic performance in curricular areas, facilitating adjustment and career development of students, developing right attitudes towards studies, self, work and

others. Counselors, especially trained in theory and practice of counseling, can guide the students and help them develop the right attitudes and competencies to cope with educational, personal, social and career related problems and issues. The provision of these services for the schools in Uttarakhand particularly at this stage would help students cope with increasing academic and social pressures. Keeping this in view a vision for the Guidance and Counseling initiative for secondary and senior secondary stages is enshrined for Uttarakhand.

This initiative is based on the following vision of Counseling and Guidance for secondary stage:

- Counselors are educators as well as professional counselors.
- Counseling is based on a foundation of educational/developmental research and best practice.
- ❖ Counselors are committed to continuous professional improvement and renewal.
- ❖ Counselors seek to help all students succeed in work, family, and school situations.
- Counselors promote success for all students.
- ❖ Effective counseling programs focus on the development of skills which lead students to make healthy lifestyle choices.
- ❖ Comprehensive counseling and guidance programs are integral to the schooling system.
 - ❖ A comprehensive counseling and guidance program is achieved through a collaborative partnership of counselors, administrators, teachers, school psychologists and social workers, students, families, and community members.

GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING: THE KEY DOMAINS IN UTTARAKHAND

With an aim to assist the students in securing the knowledge and skills in making adequate choices, plans and interpretation essential to satisfactory adjustments in all areas of the guidance and counseling services at secondary level needs to take care of the four foundational components -- Guidance Curriculum, Individual Planning, Responsive Services, and Systems Support, and focuses on the **three key domains:**

- Educational (Academic Planning)
- Vocational (Career Planning)
- Personal / Social Skills Development

Educational Domain:-

> To help the students to make proper choice of the subjects and help in adjustment in relation to subjects of study and co-scolastic activities.

- ➤ To help the student with specific problems like lack of relationship between ability and achievement, deficiency in one or several school subjects, faulty study habits improper methods of learning and poor self-confidence and motivation.
- To help the student to relate the course chosen to prospected jobs. Every occupation requires a characteristic pattern of abilities, interests and personality traits, and people enter and succeed in occupation for which they have appropriate patterns or traits.
- > To help the student to make educational plans consistent with her/his interest, abilities, and goals.
- > To help the student succeed in her/his educational program.
- > To enable the teacher to understand the students and to know the modifications required in the curriculum and in the administrative arrangements of the school to meet the needs of the students.
- ➤ To enable the teacher to understand needs and problems of disabled and socially disadvantaged children.

Vocational Domain:-

- ➤ To enable the students to discover information about himself/herself, his/her abilities, interest, needs, ambitions, limitations and their causes.
- ➤ Providing the student with information about her/his environment, the advantages and disadvantages of different occupations and educational courses, the qualification necessary for entry into them and the total range of opportunities available to him/her in theory and practice.
- > To enable the students in making decisions and choices involved in planning a future and building a career.
- ➤ Provide counseling in order to promote self understanding and to develop educational and occupational plans.
- ➤ The key areas which are to be included in this regard would be Tourism-Eco-Tourism and Religious Tourism, Hotel and Hospitality Management and Adventutre Games.

Personal Domain:-

- > To help students to improve physical and mental health and inculcate right social values.
- > To enable the students to overcome stress and problems of adjustment with parents, family, friends and teachers.
- > To help the students in building up positive self concept.
- > To build a spirit of teamwork in students.
- > To help the students in the development of life skills.
- > To provide opportunities for participation in co-curricular activities.
- Assist students in developing hobbies and interests.

THE PROPOSED STRUCTURE-

Under the overall supervision of SPDO-RMSA the following structure is proposed:

State Level-

- i. Setting up of State Guidance Bureau at SCERT (Deptt. Of Psychology, Guidance and Counseling)- 04posts of Psychologist/Experts, 01 post of Resource Person/Research Assistant- On Contract/Out Sourcing
- **ii.** Setting up of Guidance Resource Center at SCERT (Deptt. Of Psychology, Guidance and Counseling)
- iii. Board of School Education Guidance Cell- at Board Office Ramnagar-01 post of Counselor- On Contract/Out Sourcing

District Level-

Setting up of 13 District Level Guidance Centers - At 13 DIETs/DRCs-01, 01Resource Person at each of the centers on Outsourcing basis.(total of 13 RPs at the District.)

School Level-

Setting up of **189 School Level Guidance Cells** – about 02 at each of the 95 blocks (01 for girls schools and 01 for co-educational schools).

FUNCTIONS AND THE RESOURCES REQUIRED AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

1-At the State level

At the state level the guidance and counseling service centre will be established at SCERT, Uttarakhand. As a part of systematic reform, NCF-2005 emphasizes that "SCERT's take steps to strengthen guidance bureaus/units already existing with them by setting them up as resource centers at the state level for in-service teacher training in this area, production of psychological tools/tests, career literature etc. and make counseling services available at district/block and school levels by positioning professionally trained guidance personnel."

The state guidance agency is expected to perform the following functions-

- Plan and organize guidance programmes at different levels district, block and school.
- Organize guidance and counseling training programs for the teachers, master trainers, head masters, principals and administrators.
- Provide consultancy and field services.
- Start state level helpline throughout the year for overcoming the problems of students, teachers and parents.
- Collect, produce and disseminate career information and guidance material.

- Conducting research and action research.
- Psychological testing.
- Organize workshops, seminars, conferences etc.
- Orientation/Reorientation of teachers through training programmes.
- To collaborate with the state level agencies, government and non-government organizations.
- Co-ordinate and monitor guidance activities in the state.
- Develop resource groups.
- Recommend interested teacher and resource persons for professional development.

In order to carry out the above mentioned functions there is a need to strength infrastructure and academic aspect of the institution.

Space, Equipments and Material Required

> Space

SCERT need a Guidance and Counseling resource centre housed in a separate room of at least 25' x 20' sq feet. There may be three rows with tables, chairs, stools or may be arranged as per the requirement.

> Furniture /Equipments

Following items are required in the Resource centre-Almirah, Bookshelf, Chairs, Stools, Tables, Computer with internet connections and Printer, LCD Projector and Video Camera.

> Psychological Apparatus, Charts, Models and Test

Mirror drawing apparatus, Human maze, Muller lyre illusion, Set of physiological charts, Brain, Eye and Ear models etc. Apart from the above apparatus and models, self reporting and assessment questionnaires and other psychological tests (Intelligence, Personality, Self-esteem, Aptitude, Creativity, Interest and Career etc.) are required.

Others

Books, journals, employment news papers, educational and career CDs, films etc.

> Human Resource

At present there are a few trained persons in SCERT in the department of Psychology, Guidance and Counselling. To make the guidance and counselling center functional and fulfil its objectives, the guidance and counselling at SCERT requires a State Bureau with more manpower with following qualifications and specializations –

1	One person	Masters	in	Psychology	with	specialization	in	clinical
		psycholog	gy or	M.Phil in clir	nical ps	sychology.		
2	One person	Masters	in Ps	sychology with	n speci	alization in Edu	catio	onal and
		Vocational Guidance and Counseling at the secondary level.				level.		

3	One person	Masters in Psychology/Education, and B.Ed./M.Ed. in
	_	Special Education.
4	One person	Masters in Education/Sociology/Psychology/ M.Phil. & Ph.D.
		with specialization in conducting researches and action
		research.
5	Resource Person/	Masters in Pscychology/B.Ed
	Research	
	Assistant	
6	One person	Masters in Psychology with specialization in Educational and
	(For Board Office)	Vocational guidance and with experience to deal with the
		problems of children at secondary level.

The recruitment procedure will be according to the guidelines of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan.

> Support services from other institutions/agencies-

- i. **SIEMAT:**—It will co-ordinate with the state level agency and will impart training to the administrators, principal and headmasters in the area of G&C.
- ii. **Board Of School Education, Ramnager:-** There will be a full time counselor at the State Board Office. He/she will also co-ordinate with the state level agency i.c. SCERT, in planning and organizing Guidance and Counseling activities at different levels. Help lines (toll free telephone line) will function especially before board examination, to help the students in overcoming the stress during examination, It will also conduct researches and action researches. It will be also have a resource centre which will have psychological tests/tools and equipments.
- Department of Guidance and Counseling/Psychology at the University or College level Its role will be in the planning and organization of G&C services at different levels. It will also help in the development of modules for master trainers and preparing master trainers.
- iv. **Out sourcing for Girls Career Counseling-** For Girls Career Counseling NGOs or any other organization working in the area of career counseling will be engaged on out sourcing basis. This will also help to explore the opportunities in the area for public private partnership.

2- At the District level

At the district level guidance and counselling services will be carried out by DIETs/DRCs. The Guidance and Counselling center will be established in every DIET/DRC. The district level guidance agency i.e. DIET/DRC is expected to perform the following functions:-

- Organize Guidance and Counseling training for teachers.
- Help the state level guidance agency in the development of resource material, career literature etc.
- Form resource group at district level.
- Plan and organize activities at the school level.

- Conduct researches and action researches.
- Provide consultancies and field services.
- Start district level help line throughout the year for overcoming the educational, vocational and personal problems of students, teachers and parents.
- Provide resource material to the teachers.
- Identify teachers who are interested in carrying out these services at the school level.
- Plan and organize career talks, conferences, seminars etc.
- Develop Guidance and Counseling corners in every school of the district.
- Counsel the students, teachers and parents, with specific problems referred by the block resource cell and schools or to recommend it further at the state level or to the specialist.
- Help students in making career choice.

In order to carry out the above mentioned functions there is a need to strengthen infrastructure and academic aspect of the institution at the district level.

> Infrastructural Development

Likewise State level a similar infrastructure needs to be developed at the district level in every DIET/DRC. The infrastructural requirement of the district level Guidance and Counselling resource centre is same as mentioned in the state level resource centre.

> Human Resource

At present there are 10 DIETs and 3 DRCs in the state of Uttarakhand. These can be visualised as district level Guidance and Counselling Counsellor Cell. There are persons in DIET and DRCs, who are from Psychology background and can act as Counsellors after an orientation. The plan proposes to engage at least one lecturer of the DIET/DRCs to act as Guidance and Counselling Counsellor in the Cell .An honorarium of Rs.500/-pm is proposed for these Counsellors.

3- At the School level

At the schools selected a guidance and counseling corner will be established. The main functions of this corner will be-

- Help the students in the choices of courses, and co-curricular activities.
- Provide individual and group counseling to parents, teachers and students or refer special cases to block/district/state level.
- Help the students in identifying their interests and potentials.
- Help students in making career choice.
- Help teachers and parents in dealing with scholastic and behavioral problems of children.
- Organize career talks and class talks.
- Co-ordinate with block level resource cell.

For the proper implementation of the above mentioned functions there is a need to strengthen the infrastructure and academic aspects of the school.

> Infrastructure

A guidance and counseling corner will be established in every school

which will be a small room consisting of

- Almirah, Chair, Table, Computer with internet connection.
- Career related books, C.Ds, pamphlets, films.
- Employment news papers.
- Psychological tests and equipments according to the availability of trained person in educational and vocational guidance or psychology background.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

The initiative accords importance to the training of personnel associated with the implementation of the proposal. The training function is to be treated as a process and not the activity. It will lead to the Continuous Professional Development of the teachers and the functionaries associated with the initiative.

Initially the training on the components of Guidance and Counseling will be imparted to 13 DIET/DRC Consellors, 95 principals and 187 teachers representing each block of the state. This will also involve development of training module, creation of State Resource Group and the District Resource Groups ultimately contributing to the training function in this regard. The State Bureau will impart training to the above mentioned 95 principals and 187 teachers in this financial year.

Later the programme may be widened to cover all the teachers of the state serving at Secondary and Senior Secondary stages. It may also include parents in future. The component of guidance and counselling will be infused in the pre-service teachers training curriculum gradually.

It is also visualized that the component of guidance and counseling will be included in all the in-service teacher training programmes and in the capacity building programmes for the principals and the administrators as an input to senitisize them.

EXPECTED IMPACT OF TRAINING

The visualized trainings in the field of guidance and counseling initiative will build the capacity of the administrators, principals and the teacher of the State with regard to the importance and key issues of guidance and counseling necessary for the students thus ultimately assisting the students in securing the knowledge and skills in making adequate

choices, plans and interpretations essential to satisfactory adjustments in all areas of the guidance and counseling services at secondary level.

THE KEY ACTIVITIES

The key activities under the initiative would be:

- Setting up of State Guidance Bureau and making it functional
 at SCERT(Deptt. Of Psychology ,Guidance and Counseling).
- Setting up of Guidance Resource Center and making it functional at SCERT(Deptt. Of Psychology ,Guidance and Counseling).
- Setting up of Board of School Education Guidance Cell and making it functional at Board Office Ramnagar.
- Setting up of 13 Distt. Level Guidance Centers and making it functional at 13 DIETs/DRCs
- Setting up of 187 School Level Guidance Cells and making it functional (Ultimately all the 1769 Schools will be covered gradually)
- Module preparation for Sensitization/Training programmes for Principals/Teachers by the State Bureau
- Sensitization programmes of 02 days for 13 DIET/DRC personnel, 95 Principals(1 in each block) by State Bureau
- Training programme on Guidance and Counseling of 05 days for 95 Teachers(1 in each block) by State Bureau
- Monitoring of State Bureau Activities by SPDO
- Monitoring of Activities at Distt. and School Level by SPDO and State Bureau

Literature for DIET

District institute of education and training in state are the back bone for sustained supply of text material and teachers resource to schools. So to fulfill their need and maintain the DIETs, Guidance and Counseling Literature for the DIETs is needed as shown below:-

Financial Provision-

The budgetary allocation to provide literature to DIET as follows-

Table 6.69 Financial provision for G&C

S.No.	Name of District	No. of DIET	Unit cost (In Lakhs)	Total cost (In Lakhs)
1	Almora	1	0.05	0.05
2	Bageshwar	1	0.05	0.05
3	Chamoli	1	0.05	0.05
4	Champawat	1	0.05	0.05
5	Haridwar	1	0.05	0.05

6	Dehradun	1	0.05	0.05
7	Nainital	1	0.05	0.05
8	Pithoragarh	1	0.05	0.05
9	Pauri	1	0.05	0.05
10	Tehri	1	0.05	0.05
11	Rudrapryag	1	0.05	0.05
12	U.S. Nagar	1	0.05	0.05
13	Uttarkashi	1	0.05	0.05
	Total	13	0.05	0.65

MONITORING-

The Monitoring of the Guidance and Counseling activities including training will be carried out by the SPD office and the State Beauro at the SCERT primarily. DPOs, BEOs, and DIET Principals will also be involved for the monitoring purposes. This monitoring will take place at least twice in a year.

ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

An indicative schedule of activities to implement the initiative is proposed as below:

Table 6.70 Activity Schedule for G&C

Sr.No.	Activity	Month/Time
1	Setting up of State Guidance Bureau and making it functional - at SCERT (Deptt. Of Psychology, Guidance and Counseling).	April 2011
2	Setting up of Guidance Resource Center and making it functional - at SCERT(Deptt. Of Psychology, Guidance and Counseling).	May2011
3	Setting up of Board of School Education Guidance Cell -at Board Office Ramnagar.	June2011
4	Setting up of 13 Distt. Level Guidance Centers	July2011
5	Setting up of 187 School Level Guidance Cells girls schools -95 and	
	95 co-educational schools will taken in 2011-12	August 2011
6	Module preparation for Sensitization/Training programmes for Principals/Teachers by the State Bureau	Sept.2011
7	Sensitization programmes of 02 days for 95 Principals(1 in each block) and 13 DIET/ DRC personnel by State Bureau	Oct2011
8	Training programme on Guidance and Counseling of 05 days for 187 Teachers(02 in each block) by State Bureau	Nov,Dec,Jan20 11
9	Monitoring of State Bureau Activities by SPDO	Once in Two Months
10	Monitoring of Activities at Distt. and School Level by SPDO and State Bureau, DPOs, BEOs and DIET Principals.	Once in Two Months

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The financial implications to implement the proposal is indicated below

STATE COMPONENT-

NON RECURRING

Table 6.71 State Component (Non Recurring)

	Equipments and Materials for State Bureau including Board							
Sr. No.	Activities	Unit Cost in Lakhs	No.	Total In Lakhs				
1	Almirah	00.10	2	00.20				
2	Book shelf	00.04	4	00.20				
3	Chairs	00.02	10	00.20				
4	Table	00.03	10	00.30				
5	Computer with internet connection	00.25	1	00.25				
6	Printer	00.15	1	00.15				
7	Video Camera	00.10	1	00.10				
8	Phone and Fax for toll free helpline.	00.30	1	00.30				
9	Contingency	00.30	-	00.30				
	Sub Total			2.00				

RECURRING

Table 6.72 State Component (Recurring)

Sr.	Activities	Unit Cost in	No.	Total
No.		Lakhs		In Lakhs
1	Salary for Human Resource at State	2.4 per	05	12.20
	Bureau	annum		
2	Salary for RP/Research Assistant at	1.00 per	01	01.00
	State Bureau	annum		
3	Funds for Psychological tests/tools/career literature books, journals, employment newspapers, educational and career CDS films for etc. for State Bureau for Guidance Resource Centre.	00.50	-	00.50
4	Development of training material for teachers and principals by state bureau	Lump sum 1.00 lakh	-	01.00
5	Workshops for preparing master trainers.	Lump sum 00.50	-	00.50
6	Sensitization Programme for 95 Principals and 13 DIET/DRC personnel of 02 days	00.40 per programme	3 batches	01.20
7	Training programme on Guidance and Counseling of 05 days for 187 Teachers(1 in each block) by State Bureau	00.015	187	2.81
8	Monitoring of State Bureau Activities by SPDO-06 visits	00.05	06	00.03

9	Monitoring of Activities at Distt. and	00.10	06	00.60
	School Level by SPDO and State			
	Bureau-06 visits each by SPDO and SB			
10	Psychological tests/tools/career	00.10	13	01.30
	literature books, journals, employment	Per annum		
	newspapers, educational and career CDS			
	films for etc. for DIET/DRC Cells			
11	Salary for District Resource Person	2.4	13	31.2
12	Contingency for State Bureau	00.30	-	00.30
		Per annum		
	Total	_		52.64
	Grand Total		·	54.64

Thus the overall financial implications for the proposal are indicated to the tune of 54.64 Lakhs only.

Quality Intervention under MMER-Under MMER following activity are proposed:-

1- Workshop of CCE-State have CBSE curriculum and text book and own board. State board adopt CBSE guideline of examination reform and child evaluation. CCE in secondary level is in primary stage in the state. The orientation and a chain of workshop on CCE is necessary for implementing the CCE at school level. So a workshop at state level and district level proposed:-

Talbe 7.3-Workshop at state level and district level proposed:-

S.No.	Name of District	State level	District level	Total	Unit cost (in Lakhs)	Total Cost (in Rs.)
1	Almora	1	2	3	0.20	0.60
2	Bageshwar	1	2	3	0.20	0.60
3	Chamoli	1	2	3	0.20	0.60
4	Champawat	1	2	3	0.20	0.60
5	Dehradun	1	2	3	0.20	0.60
6	Haridwar	1	2	3	0.20	0.60
7	Nainital	1	2	3	0.20	0.60
8	Pauri	1	2	3	0.20	0.60
9	Pithoragarh	1	2	3	0.20	0.60
10	Rudrapryag	1	2	3	0.20	0.60
11	Tehri	1	2	3	0.20	0.60
12	Udhamsingh					0.60
	Nagar	1	2	3	0.20	0.00
13	Uttarkashi	1	2	3	0.20	0.60
· <u> </u>	Total	13	26	39	0.05	7.80

Community Mobilization-

Orientation of SMDC Members- SMDCs are constituted in each school for implementation of RMSA in Uttarakhand. Most of member are from community in SMDC. One day orientation programme will be organized in each school for SMDC members to develop the annual development plan, participation of community in RMSA and class room process, procurement of school level, teaching learning equipments monitoring of civil works and sharing of achievement

levels. The total of 2149 SMDCs training estimate cost is Rs. 64.47 lakhs.

The SMDCs members will also sensitized about girls education, education for CWSN and education for Special focus groups children. This kind of orientation programme/meeting will be organized in every month at school level.

2- Learning Level Assessment – Learning Level Assessment of the students of 9th class will be carried out in each district by the DIETs to find out the learning gaps and devise strategies to improve the learning level of the secondary students. It will have the financial implications @ Rs. 0.25 lakh per DIET i.e. **Rs. 3.25 lakh.**

Inclusive Education (IED)

The scheme of inclusive Education for disabled at secondary state (IEDSS) launched by ministry of Human Resource Development with effect from 01.04.2009 and in under process in Uttarakhand.

The Plans for IEDSS is developed keeping in mind the available resource and what possibly could be achieved as far as implementation is concerned in given time period. Plan incorporates both the generic & specific interventions. The thrust of RMSA- Uttarakhand is to provide inclusive education for disabled at secondary stage to as many children with special needs in general schools.

Table 6.74 Districtwise Identified Children with special need

s	District	1	Low vision	n	Heari	ng impai	irment		ch impai id learni			Loco moto Disability			Menta tarda		М	ental illn	ess	Cer	ebral P	alsy		Others			Total	
N	District	В	G	T	В	G	T	В	G	Т	В	G	Т	В	G	Т	В	G	Т	В	G	Т	В	G	Т	В	G	T
1	Rudraprayag	14	5	19	11	4	15	10	1	11	29	16	45			0	1	4	5			0			0	65	30	95
2	Dehradun	26	19	45	20	18	38	14	17	31	42	36	78			0			0			0			0	102	90	192
3	Tehri	3	19	22	11	8	19	9	7	16	24	17	41			0	1	0	1			0			0	48	51	99
4	Haridwar	7	15	22	3	1	4	4	3	7	35	43	78			0			0			0			0	49	62	111
5	Bageshwar	16	9	25	12	4	16	20	4	24	26	14	40			0			0			0			0	74	31	105
6	U.S. Nagar	14	50	64	9	4	13	9	3	12	140	118	258			0	1	2	3			0	3	4	7	176	181	357
7	Nainital	36	66	102	14	9	23	22	17	39	48	47	95			0			0			0			0	120	139	259
8	Almora	14	14	28	8	9	17	16	11	27	20	14	34	1	0	1			0			0			0	59	48	107
9	Champawat	14	3	17	4	2	6	6	2	8	21	11	32			0			0			0			0	45	18	63
10	Pithoragarh	21	22	43	7	2	9	23	6	29	37	26	63			0			0			0	1	0	1	89	56	145
11	Uttarkashi	5	3	8	4	3	7	3	1	4	6	5	11	0	1	1	1	0	1			0	1	1	2	20	14	34
12	Pauri	72	52	124	23	14	29	45	12	57	53	31	84			0	8	4	12			0	12	6	18	213	119	332
13	Chamoli	26	12	38	15	9	24	17	2	19	32	35	67			0	5	1	6	1	1	2	7	2	9	103	62	165
	Total	268	289	557	141	87	220	198	86	284	513	413	926	1	1	2	17	11	28	1	1	2	24	13	37	1163	901	2064

Source: DPOs

Institutes, Schools and NGOs Working in Uttarakhand

Currently the State is involving the following institutes, schools, and NGOs mainly for training, assessment of CWSN, Parent Counseling and as a member of SRG.

Table 6.75 Institutes, Schools and NGOs Working in Uttarakhand

SNO	Name of NGOs	Area of work
1	National Institute for the	Education & Vocational Training for people with
	Visually Handicapped	visual impairment.

2	Sharp Memorial School for Blind	Education Adult and Children with visual impairment. Foundation Cource study centre M P Bhuj
3	Bajaj Institute of Hearing impairment	Education Children with Hearing impairment. State Resource Centre
4	Cheshire Home	Providing residential & other facilities to people with mental & physical disabilities, Early Intervantion Centre
5	Raphael Home	Hostel day centre for people with mental disability,Dyslexia unit
6	Latika Roy Foundation	Early Intervantion through therapy and education for children with multiple disabilities
7	Gokul Sociaty for Handicaped	Education Vocational Training & plastic Surgery Children with physical disability
8	Happy Family Health care & research	Mental & physical disabilities, Early Intervantion Centre.
9	Karuna Vihar	Special school for Kids with mild to moderate learning difficulties 5-14 years
10	Nanhi Duniya	Special school for Deaf & Dumb.
11	Jyoti Mansic Viklang Vidyalaya	Special school for mental disability
12	Laxman Ram Dahiya Memorial Punarvash Sanstha	Special school for mental disability & L D.
13	Omkeshav Swechhik Sansthan	Special school for mental disability & L D.
14	Indira Gandhi Rastriya Chetna Kendra	Special school for physical disabilities. Foundation Cource study centre M P Bhuj
15	Ajaranand Andh Vidyalaya	Providing residential & other facilities Education Adult and Children with visual impairment
16	Magal Deep Vidya Mandir Khatyari Almora	Special school for mental disability & children with multiple disabilities
17	Sharp Samiti Chamoli	Parents Counsling.Home base training
18	UNECS reaserch& devolepment sociaty Bilona Bageshwar	Parents Counsling.Home base training. Foundation Cource study centre M P Bhuj
19	U.S.R. Indu samiti Ramnagar.Nainital	Parents Counsling.Home base training
20	Vijaya Public School. Naogawn Uttarkashi	Education Genral and Children with visual impairment.

Activities:-Students Oriented Components

1. **Identification, profiling assessment of CWSN:-**To identity the children with special need is very important task. So there is a need of adequate measures for identification of CWSN. For this purpose some measurement have to be taken up by training teachers and parents, involving Primary Health Centre, Panchayat, Community based organization and NGOs. Data collection methods and paraments need to be evaluated and refined. So as to ensure complete and pure data that confirm the base of planning and

- implementation of provision for all children identified. For identification, profiling and assessment following activities will be conducted.
- **a. Awareness Campaign:-** General teacher, parents and SMDC members will given training for identification at block level by the experts working in the field of disabilities. Co-ordination with the Primary health Centres, NGOs, social welfare and ICDS and SSA will be made. For initiating and enhancing NGO's participation in this programme meeting in the NGO's will be conducted to have their convergence with RMSA for the education/training of severely disabled children. Awareness Campaign will be drive to sensitize the community to under the children with special need through schools, print media, and electronic media with the help of NGOs also.
- **b. Certification:-** Assessment of identified CWSN will be proposed at block level by a team of experts-doctors to identify type and degree of disability. Then the CWSN will be cured in respective field. The case histories, individual Educational plan/individual training plan will be prepared for these children. Camp will be conducted in block level. The monitoring work will be done by SPO and DPO simultaneously.
- **c. Child profile-** Immediately after identification and certification, child profile will be made and issued at spot to children.
- **d. Requirement for aid and appliances** After knowing the degree of disability of particular child essential available aid and appliances will be provided.
- **e. Parents Counseling-** Simultaneously parents counseling will be conducted to take the appropriate measurements for the child.
- 2. **Stipend for girls**-All identified CWSN girl with be covered by stipend @Rs. 200 per month.
- 3. **Distribution of uniform, Shoes and bags** All the identified CWSN of government and government aided school with be given uniform, shoes, and bags, through SMDC of respective schools.

Other Components-

- 1. **Appointment of special education teacher** There is no special teacher for CWSN in state. New special teacher will be appointed in the such school which fulfills the 1:5 ratio excluding orthopedic impairments. If required ratio is below the said ratio then the appointed special teacher will cover the other school surroundings also.
- 2. Training for general teacher, parents and administrator training. Master trainer will be trained at state level by the experts RCI, NIVH, NGO of field. MTs will organize the training programme at district level.

3. **Resource Room**-Resource Centre Room will be contracted in all 95 blocks. BRC and CRC are for elementary education and having maximum work load of their own and they are also not aware of with secondary education, so under these circumstances separate resource centre rooms are needed. Resource Room will be constructed in disable friendly central place, easy access to medical facility and surrounded by maximum schools.

4. Major Activities in Resource Centre Room.

- **a.** Support for regular teacher to sensitization about teaching learning process of CWSN.
- **b.** Teaching learning material-Development of teaching learning material to CWSN.
- **c.** Awareness campaign at block level.
- d. Monitoring of activities carried out for CWSN children in school.
- **e.** To help in preparation in child profile.
- **f.** Identity the special need of CWSN in teaching learning process.
- g. To provide need based aid and appliances with the help of DPO.
- h. Resource Room will be constructed in the school which have-
 - 1. Maximum number of CWSN excluding orthopedic impairments.
 - 2. School strength.
 - 3. Centrally located school.

Equipment for block level Resource room-For nearly constructed Resource Centre Room essential equipments are needed. Equipments will be finalized for Resource Room with help for expert/doctors and NGOs regarding the needs of CWSN.

Environment building programme- All community, Panchayat, Teacher, Principal, will be sensitize with the help of experts and Doctors in this field. Initially indentified 95 schools one in every block will be covered under this activity.

- **a.** A One day awareness building work shop for parents of CWSN, SMDC, Block and Panchayat level elected members and Special School Teachers will be conducted at block level.
- **b.** Awareness about CWSN through advertisement in print and electronic media.
- **c.** Wall writing Nukad Natak, Slogan, Pomplets will be conducted and distributed in all schools.

Convergence with other departments and NGO - In Uttarakhand many National level institution are working in the field of CWSN. Their help will be taken in identification and other activities for IEDSS scheme. The state also involve all NGOs which are already working in the field of inclusive education. Convergence will also made with statistical, Labour, Social Welfare and Health department

Management and Monitoring – The Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke Liye Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad (An implementing society for RMSA) will be implementing society for IEDSS. The following mechanism will be adopted for implementation of IEDSS scheme.

- a. State level- One Join Director and one Assistant Director posted for IEDSS.
- b. District level- DPO, One resource person and DIET resource centre will look IEDSS processing.
- c. Block level- BEO, and special teachers will run the IEDSS processing.

Financial Provision-

The plan of financial assistance for the year 2011-12 has already been submitted in Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi. So the budget provision of all the activities will be meet out from IEDSS Scheme.

Chapter VII Planning for Implementation

Implementation Schedule & Responsibilities Monitoring, Inspection & Supervision

Monitoring is an internal management process of continuous control of inputs, processes and outputs in order to identify strengths and weaknesses, formulate practical proposals for action and take the necessary steps to reach the expected results. It is important to remember that monitoring include action and is not simply limited to an identification of strengths and weaknesses.

At the secondary level monitoring is done through the inspectorate system. This system has served largely to exercise authority and control rather than provide academic support to teachers. The school inspectors perform a number of functions, one of which is to visit schools under their preview. Their visits are usually few and far between, during which the students and teachers tend to present a positive picture of the school, regardless of the ground realities due to fear of punishment. This reduces monitoring to a 'policing' function.

Monitoring must be seen as a process that enables and provide constructive feedback. The monitoring system put in place must be carefully analysed in relation to its objectives, and the norms and practices that are to be institutionalized to achieve the objectives. It must provide for sustained interaction with schools in terms of teaching-learning processes within the classroom context.

A society had registered under Society Registration Act 1868 namely "Uttarakhand Shabhi Ke Liye Madhyamik Shiksha Parisad" a dated 7th February, 2009.

For carrying out the activities of monitoring inspection and supervision effectively. The different committee of society has been formed at the state level i.e. General body committee, in the chairmanship of chief minister, executive committee, in the chairmanship of chief secretary, Finance Committee in the

chairmanship of principal secretary of finance and program monitoring committee in chairmanship of education secretary. These committees monitor and supervise all the activities and suggestions give to the state mission RMSA. The organization structure there committee is following-

District Project Committee is formed under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate in all 13 districts with comprised of different district level departmental officers, representative of NGO, Educationist, Panchayat Member, Social Activist and RMSA district level officers. This committee is fully reponsible for implementation and monitoring of RMSA activities at district level.

Project Management:

Staff Position
State Project Office

		Staff		
SN	Post	Sanctioned	Staff filled	Remarks
1	State Project Director	01	01	Ex officio Director, School Education
2	Additional State Project Director	01		
3	Finance Controller	01	01	Ex Officio, FC School Education
4	Joint Project Director	02	02	
5	Assistant Project Director	04	04	
6	Account Officer	01		
7	Accountant	01	01	
8	Administrative Officer	01	01	
9	Computer Operators	03	03	
10	Peons	03	03	
	Total	18	16	

District Project Office

	1	,		
SN	Post	Staff Sanctioned	Staff filled	Remarks
1	District Project Officer	13*	13	Ex officio ADEO (Secondary)
2	District Resource Person	26**	26	
3	Assist. Finance & Account Officer	13*		
4	Accountant	13*	13	
5	Computer Operators	13*	13	
	Total	78	65	

^{*} One post in every District

^{**} Two post in every District

State level monitoring-

Activities	Monitoring	Member	Steps to be taken
Civil Work	SPO, Uttarkhand Sabhi Ke Liya Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad	 Executive Engineer J.D. Planning and Civil work External Agency Construction Agency (Irrigation Dept. & Rural Engineering Service, Uttarakhand) ASPD (Construct Work) External Monitoring Agency 	 — Supervision of work according to map design. — Monitoring of qualitative aspect of civil work. — Testing the quality of material. — Reporting to SPO. — Release of the Budget. — Spot verification of the civil work. — Quarterly/monthly progress of civil work and reporting. — Monitoring of quality of construction. — To insure quality work. — Action Taken.
Finance	SPO, Uttarkhand Sabhi Ke Liya Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad	 Finance Controller Account Officer Statutory Audit by external firm Performance Audit Social Audit by local bodies 	 — Action Taken. — To prepare monthly and quarterly progress report. — Allocation of the budget from time to time according to the proposal. — Physical verification of the spot and financial records. — Implementation of the suggestions of the audit report. — Monitoring of all the financial aspects at different levels.
Academic	SCERT, Board SPO	Functionaries of SCERT Board J.D. Academic (SPO) ASPD (Academic) ASPD (Innovation)	Monitoring of quality of all the academic aspects- — Curriculum and text books. — Teachers training. — Remedial Teaching. — Continuous and comprehensive evaluation. — Research and action research. — Guidance and Counseling. — Innovative activities. — Teaching learning process. — Learning Resource Centers. — Classroom process. — Quality education of children with special needs. — Monthly/quarterly/yearly reporting and monitoring of all the activities for qualitative improvement.
Planning	SIEMAT and SPO	Functionaries of SIEMAT ASPD JSPD (Plan) ASPD (Plan) ASPD (MIS)	 Monitoring and Supervision of SEMIS data. Monitoring of the quality of the plan. Monitoring of the norms set up by the central govt. Appraisal of district plans. Monitoring of the implementation of the plan according to the set target. Monitoring of the quality of the training of managerial functionaries.

Administr ative	Directorate	Directorate of School Education	 Implementation of the suggestions based on monitoring report.
States Internal mission	Board, SCERT, SSA, SIEMAT, Directorate and University	One member from Board, SCERT, SPD (SSA), SIEMAT Directorate of School Education, University members	A review mission will monitor all the activities in every six month.
State Resource group		Subject experts, finance experts, NGO's, Educationist, PRI, member, experts of national academic and planning agencies.	 To provide suggestions to SPO regarding preparing the plan and its implementations.

District Level – The district project committee has been formed in the chairmanship of district magistrate. Its role is to monitor and implement all kinds of activities under the perspective plan and AWP&B. Additional District Education Officer (Secondary) will be the district project officer and his role will be monitor and supervise all activities. District Education Officer will be the patron of RMSA of all administrative and academic work will be done by DEO.

Activities	Monitoring Agency	Member	Steps to be taken
District/ Infrastructura 1	DPO and External Agencies	 A.E. Civil work District Resource Person planning and civil work 	 Supervision of work according to map design. Monitoring of qualitative aspect of civil work. Testing the quality of material. Reporting to DPO. Spot verification of the civil work. Quarterly/monthly progress of civil work and reporting. Monitoring of quality of construction. To insure quality work. Action Taken. To check the quality work and reporting. Supervision and Monitoring of SEMIS data. Support to SMDC.
Financial	DPO	Assistant Financeand Accountofficers	 To prepare monthly and quarterly progress report. Physical verification of the spot and financial records. Implementation of the suggestions of the audit report. Monitoring of all the financial aspects at the district and school levels. To monitor school level account, audit and progress.
Academic	DPO and DIET	 DIET (05 subject experts) District Resource person Academic, Evaluation and Innovations. 	 Supervision, monitoring and reporting of all the academic activities. To monitor school level academic activities. To monitor the implementation of teacher training in classroom process.

Planning	SPO and DIET	• Functionaries of • Monitoring and Supervision of SEMIS
		DIET and SPO data.
		 Monitoring of the norms set up by the central govt.
		 Appraisal of district plans.
		 Monitoring of the implementation of the
		plan according to the set target.

Block Level – Block Education Officer will be responsible for all administrative and academic work at the block level.

Activities	Monitoring Agency	Member	Steps to be taken
Civil Work, Financial, Academic, Planning	Block Education Office and External Agencies	 JE Civil work B.E.O. Regional Education officers.	 Monitoring and reporting at the three levels of construction- Plinth level. Door band level. Lintel level. Monthly reporting at the district. Collection and verification of SIEMS data. Monitor and supervise all the academic and administrative activities.

School Level - At the school level SMDC has been formed. It has two sub committees i.e. Civil work Monitoring Committee and Academic Committee. It main functions will be monitoring and supervision of the activities related to school.

Activities	Monitoring Agency	Member	Steps to be taken
Civil Work	Construction Monitoring Committee	 Principal Functionaries of School Infrastructural Development committee JE of construction agency 	 Monitoring and reporting weekly/monthly progress to block and district level. Monitoring of school planning.
Academic	School Academic Committee	Member of academic Committee	 Monitoring of academic aspects related to quality improvement. To assesses the child progress. Monitoring of Management, teaching-learning processes and school administration. Result obtained. Action plan

1. State Level Activities Under MMER			
	Activity	Brief about activity	
1	Research & Evaluation		
1.1	GIS Mapping & School Mapping	GIS mapping will conduct with help of outer agency Uttarakhand Antriksha Upyog Kendra (USAC). School mapping exercise will conduct in all 13 districts.	
1.2	Research Study		
2	Planning Monitoring and Supervision		
2.1	Monthly Review Meeting of District Level Officers at SPO	Review of RMSA activities in State/district.	
2.2	Orientation Workshop & Seminar	Meeting of SRGs.	
	•	Workshop on TNA conducted.	
2.3	Preparation of AWP&B	Workshop on AWP&B preparation	
2.4	Approval of AWP&B	Meeting of Appraisal Team	
2.5	Capacity Building Programme	Organisation capacity building programme for SPO and DPO functionaries	
2.6	Monitoring Civil Work	Field visit and third party evaluation of civil work	

2.7	Field Visit of SPO Officials	For physical verification and awareness building of SPO official study
2.7	ricid visit of St O officials	tour and exposer visit will organised.
3	Management and Quality	tom and enposer visit with organised.
	Salary	For all SPO staff.
3.2	Capacity Building Programme for Project	26 DRPs and 13 DPOs, 13 AAOs and 13 computer operators will
	Functionaries	oriented.
	Community Mobilization & Awareness Comp.	Separate write up submitted.
3.4	Strengthening OF MIS (SEMIS)	Printing of DCF and data entry, purchasing of computers and other
		accessories.
	Innovation & other Activities	Separate write up submitted.
3.6	Examination Reform	Workshop implementation and sharing of CCE
	School Environment Building	Introduced school grading system
	Analysis of Examination Result	Analysis of IX class examination result of 04 core subjects
3.9	Other Office Expenses	All Office Expensive, Printing of Various Formats & Registers,
		Brocers, Pamphlets etc., AWP&B Preparation, TADA, Vehicles
		Hiring, POL, Contingency, Consultancy etc.
2. Dist	rict Level Activities Under MMER	
1	Examination Reforms	Workshop on CCE and School Grading
		Preparation of child academic profile
		Sharing of CCE results
2	Curriculum Reform	Meeting of DRG (Academic)
3	Community Mobilisation	Training of SMDC members
4	Monitoring Activities	Block Level Monitoring
		District Level Monitoring
5	Research and Evaluation	
6	Salaries	
7	TA/DA	
	Contingency	
9	Office Equipments	
10	Hiring of Vehicle	
10	Computer/Laptops Expenditure	

$Table \ 7.0 \ Activities \ proposed \ under \ MMER \ in \ 2011-12$

1. State Level Activities

Amount In Lakhs

S.N.	State Level Format	Dronogod Outley
D.IV.	State Level Format	Proposed Outlay
1	Research Study	
1.1	Status of Co shotastic Activities in Secondary School	10.00
1.2	Status of the use of Lab Equipment in classroom process at Secondary School	10.00
1.3	Comprehensive Study of Social Science	10.00
	Sub Total	30.00
2	Quality	
2.1	SRG Meeting	3.00
	Sub Total	3.00
2.2	Community Mobilization & Publicity	
2.2.1	Module Development on SMDC Training & MT Training	5.00
2.2.2	Workshop on TNA	3.00
2.2.3	Publicity in Print and Electronic Media	5.00
2.3	Edusat and Guidance & Counseling	
2.3.1	State Level SIT (EDUSAT)	100.50
	(i) SIT at SCERT (ii) SIT at UBSE (iii) SIT & Expert Centre at IT Academy	108.50
2.3.2	Guidance & Counseling	22.44
	State Guidance Beurow	23.44
	Sub Total	144.94
3	Supervision & Monitoring	
3.1	Monthly Review Meeting of District Level Officers at SPO	6.00
3.2	Orientation Workshop & Seminar (06)	9.00
3.3	Field Visit of SPO Officials	6.00

	Sub Total :	21.00
4	Management and Quality	
4.1	Salary	75.00
4.2	Honorarium	10.00
4.3	Capacity Building Programme for Project Functionaries	5.00
4.4	Strengthening of State Level Institute (SCERT, SIEMAT & Board)	10.00
4.5	Strengthening OF MIS (SEMIS)	8.00
4.6	Hiring of Vehicle	15.00
4.7	Consultancy	15.00
4.8	Contingency	10.00
4.9	Printing of Material	5.00
4.10	Office Equipment	10.00
4.11	AWP&B Preparation	3.00
4.12	TA/DA	5.00
4.13	Other Office Expenses	20.00
	Sub Total	191.00
	Total	389.94

2 District Level Activities

Sr.	District Level Format	Financial
No.		
1	Examination Reforms	
1.1	Workshop on CCE and School Grading	2.60
1.2	Preparation of Child Academic Profile	0.00
1.3	Sharing of CCE Result	0.00
	Sub Total	2.60
2	Curriculum Reform	
2.1	Meeting of DRG (Academic)	5.20
	Sub Total	5.20
3	Community Mobilization	
3.1	Training of SMDC Members	65.79
	Sub Total	65.79
4	Monitoring Activities	-
4.1	Block Level Monitoring	19.00
4.2	District Level Monitoring	13.00
	Sub Total	32.00
5	Research and Evaluation	
	Sub Total	4.25
6	Management	
6.1	Salary	260.00
6.2	Honorarium	26.00
6.3	TA/DA	32.50
6.4	Contingency, Meeting, workshop & other office expense	65.00
6.5	Office Equipments	26.00
6.6	Hiring of Vehicle	39.00
6.7	Computers/Laptops & other exp.	19.50
	Sub Total	468.00
	Total	577.84
	Grand Total (State + District)	914.78

Chapter VIII

Budget Estimates

GOI releases funds based upon the approved Annual works plan and budget (AWPB) of SIS. The fund will be released in two installments. For this purpose the separate bank account has been opened. The first release is made soon after the approval of the AWPB and is approximately 50 percent of the GOI share. Subsequently, the state government releases its share to the SIS. The second installment is released based upon demand from the state (usually six months after the first release) in a similar manner. This release takes into account the expenditure incurred and a forecast of cash requirements for the rest of the financial year.

WITHIN THE STATE:- A separate bank account has been maintained by all district project offices and School Management and Development Committee (SMDC)s. The SIS releases funds to the district office based upon the approved annual plan, expenditure incurred, and future requirements. Further the district office releases funds to the SMDC and schools following the same principles. However, releases at this level consider 'norms' as laid down in the proposed RMSA manual.

In the fund flow it is important to note that all releases from GOI are made electronically and a significant number of districts will further release the funds to implementing agencies, electronically.

Procurement for RMSA is carried out in accordance with the Manual for financial Management and Procurement (FMP) with the state procurement rule 2008. Audit will be done by impaneled charted accountant. The utilization certificate is duly forwarded to the MHRD by the state governing council for further release. The district maintains the accounts in the double entry system. The state office audits the computerized daywise, headwise, monthwise expenditure periodically.

Monthly review will be organized by the state to assess the level of performance.

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY:-

ROLE OF STATE GOVENMENT:-The Right to Information Act should be followed both in letter and in spirit by all the implementing machinery of the Government Departments in all matters relating to RMSA .Section 4 of the Act which concerns proactive disclosure of information, should be strictly complied with all levels. Key documents related to the RMSA should be proactively disclosed to the public. Without waiting for anyone to "apply" for them .A list of such documents should be prepared by the State Mission and updated from time to time. Public access to key records and key information should be ensured at all levels. This should also be displayed on the website.

The school display board has to show all investments being made in the school. Teacher attendance should be publically displayed, for improving the quality of school level data regarding enrolment, attendance, retention dropout etc. besides the maintenance of other records and registers.

Monthwise updated data on-progress of each component of the scheme, progress of expenditure and utilization including funds received and spent. Payments made, works sanctioned and works started, cost of works and details of expenditure on it, duration of work etc. should be made public in a pre-designated format outside all offices of all agencies involved in implementing the scheme. All these information should also be shared with the Gram Panchyats/ULBs and should be discussed in their meetings.

Similar efforts at transparency should be made right up to the State level. Copies of all sanctioned orders for re project/project activities would be pasted on the website of the department of secondary education.

ANNUAL REPORTS:-

The Central Government as well as the State Governments shall prepare an annual report on the implementation of the scheme. This report will be laid before parliament and the State Governments respectively.

FINANCIAL AUDIT:-

The Audit report of the Chartered Accountant and the Utilization certificate for the previous year must be submitted latest by September next year by the District Project Officer.

The District Project Officer will ensure that the opening and closing Balance included in both the Audit Report and the Utilization certificate tally. In case there is variation due to any unavoidable reason, it has to be clearly explained with reasons to the satisfaction of the SIS, with documentary support, if any.

PHYSICAL AUDIT:-

A physical audit of the works undertaken will be conducted to verify the quality of works and to check that the expenditures incurred have led to the creation of durable assets.

ACTION ON AUDIT REPORTS BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT:-

A copy of every audit report, whether conducted by the charted accountant, the internal Audit and grievance cell and auditors of the Accountant General or Comptroller and Audit General and Social Audit reports (if any) will be sent to the State Government concerned.

The State government will ensure speedy action against the concerned officials/non-officials for misappropriation of funds, frauds, incorrect measurement, false entries in the registers/records and other irregularities of a serious nature, resulting in the leakage of Government/Public funds/resources. The state Government will also take appropriate steps to prevent such irregularities.

Table 8.1 Districtwise Plan Summary AWP&B 2011 - 2012

(Rs. In Lakhs)

SN	District	Spill over	Spill over	Fresh Proposal	Total
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	Almora	397.21	555.04	6578.67	7530.92
2	Bageshwer	97.90	377.27	3569.90	4045.07
3	Chamoli	73.86	706.27	7844.25	8624.38
4	Champawat	43.59	229.24	3134.22	3407.05
5	Dehradun	312.93	446.54	4391.57	5151.04
6	Haridwar	150.70	608.41	3019.81	3778.92
7	Nainital	173.13	913.48	6136.79	7223.39
8	Pauri	318.42	469.45	6273.10	7060.96
9	Pithoragarh	87.86	342.97	6063.54	6494.37
10	Rudraprayag	134.10	248.83	4048.07	4431.00
11	Tehri	209.70	483.50	9340.60	10033.80
12	U S Nagar	156.63	406.16	4924.76	5487.54
13	Uttarkashi	132.44	325.51	4974.99	5432.94
14	State Component	0.00	0.00	336.94	336.94
	Total	2288.46	6112.66	70637.20	79038.31

 Table 8.12 Activitywise Annual Work Plan & Budget 2011-12

Rs.in Lakhs

			Proposal for 2011-12									
			Spill over	Spill over	F	resh Propo	osal					
S.No.	Activities	Area	for 2009-10 (Fin)	for 2010-11 (Fin)	Unit Cost	Phy.	Financial	Total				
1	New Schools	Hill	0.00	0.00		121	0.00	0.00				
	New Schools	Plain	0.00	0.00		35	0.00	0.00				
1.01	4	Hill	0.00	0.00		120	0.00	0.00				
	1 section school	Plain	0.00	0.00		14	0.00	0.00				
1.02	2	Hill	0.00	0.00		1	0.00	0.00				
	2 section school	Plain	0.00	0.00		21	0.00	0.00				
1.03	Desidential Calcula	Hill	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00				
	Residential Schools	Plain	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00				
		Hill	0.00	0.00		121	0.00	0.00				
	Sub total	Plain	0.00	0.00		35	0.00	0.00				
2	Civil Works of new	Hill	467.69	1303.31		121	0.00	9428.91				
	school	Plain	23.43	129.06		35	0.00	1385.78				
2.01		Hill	351.45	1672.90	62.450	120	7494.00	9518.35				
	1 section school	Plain	23.43	159.32	57.400	14	803.60	986.35				
2.02		Hill	116.24	148.21	77.850	1	77.85	342.30				
	2 section school	Plain	87.18	444.62	74.450	21	1563.45	2095.25				
2.03		Hill	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00				
	Residential Schools	Plain	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00				
		Hill	467.69	1821.11		121	7571.85	9860.65				
	Sub total	Plain	110.61	603.94		35	2367.05	3081.60				
3	Staff for new school		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00				
3.01	Head Master	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.450	156	421.20	421.20				
3.02	Subject teacher 1	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.350	156	327.60	327.60				
3.03	Subject teacher 2	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.350	156	327.60	327.60				
3.04	Subject teacher 3	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.350	156	327.60	327.60				
3.05	Subject teacher 4	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.350	156	327.60	327.60				
3.06	Subject teacher 5	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.350	156	327.60	327.60				
3.07	Subject teacher 6	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.350	156	327.60	327.60				
3.08	Subject teacher 7	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.350	156	327.60	327.60				
3.09	Subject teacher 8		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00				
3.10	Lab Attendant	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.100	156	93.60	93.60				
3.11	Librarian/ Office Attn.	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.100	156	93.60	93.60				
3.12	Duftary	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.070	156	65.52	65.52				
3.14	Chaukidar	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.070	156	65.52	65.52				
	Sub total		0.00	0.00			3032.64	3032.64				
4	Staff for residential school		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00				
4.01	Head Master		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00				
4.02	Subject teacher 1		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00				

4.03	Subject teacher 2		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00
4.04	Subject teacher 3		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00
4.05	Subject teacher 4		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00
4.06	Subject teacher 5		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00
4.07	Subject teacher 6		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00
4.08	Subject teacher 7		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00
4.09	Subject teacher 8		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00
4.10	Lab Attendant		0.00	0.00	0.100	0	0.00	0.00
4.11	Librarian/ Office Attn.		0.00	0.00	0.100	0	0.00	0.00
4.12	Duftary		0.00	0.00	0.700	0	0.00	0.00
4.13	Chaukidar		0.00	0.00	0.700	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub total		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
4	Strengthening of	Hill	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
	existing schools	Plain	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
4.01		Hill	287.13	789.61	7.710	666	5134.86	6211.60
	Additional Classroom	Plain	98.53	421.12	8.540	261	2228.94	2748.59
4.02		Hill	167.75	264.44	11.570	700	8099.00	8531.19
	Integrated Scinece Lab	Plain	61.00	96.99	9.980	116	1157.68	1315.67
4.03		Hill	0.00	0.00	2.640	0	0.00	0.00
	Head Master Room	Plain	0.00	0.00	2.280	0	0.00	0.00
4.04	- 40	Hill	0.00	0.00	2.640	0	0.00	0.00
	Office Room	Plain	0.00	0.00	2.280	0	0.00	0.00
4.05		Hill	105.00	412.25	10.470	714	7475.58	7992.83
	Computer Room	Plain	32.50	153.00	8.880	117	1038.96	1224.46
4.06		Hill	178.50	511.70	9.950	996	9910.20	10600.40
	Library	Plain	63.00	214.20	8.540	153	1306.62	1583.82
4.07		Hill	82.50	403.75	5.990	1028	6157.72	6643.97
	Art and Craft room	Plain	20.00	157.25	5.110	158	807.38	984.63
4.08	C: A :: ': B	Hill	0.00	0.00	5.990	0	0.00	0.00
	Girls Activity Room	Plain	0.00	0.00	5.110	0	0.00	0.00
4.09	Tailet black	Hill	110.25	124.95	2.750	720	1980.00	2215.20
	Toilet block	Plain	42.00	52.28	2.250	115	258.75	353.03
4.10	Water facility	Hill	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
	vvaler raciiity	Plain	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
4.11	Others (Lab Equipment)	Hill	447.00	55.00		348	252.00	754.00
	others (Lab Equipment)	Plain	15.00	14.00		8	8.00	37.00
	Sub total	Hill	1378.13	2561.69		0	39009.36	42949.18
	Jub total	Plain	332.03	1125.92		0	6826.07	8284.01
5	Other Civil works		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
5.01	Teacher quarters		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
5.02	Hostels		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
	Sub total		0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
6	Major repair		0.00	1.00	0.000	0	0.00	1.00
6.01	Major repair		0.00	0.00		194	433.22	433.22
	Subtotal		0.00	0.00	0.000	194	433.22	433.22

7		Staff for schools		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
		sanctioned in previous years							
	7.01	Head Master	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.450	81	437.40	437.40
	7.02	Subject teacher 1	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.350	81	340.20	340.20
	7.03	Subject teacher 2	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.350	81	340.20	340.20
	7.04	Subject teacher 3	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.350	81	340.20	340.20
	7.05	Subject teacher 4	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.350	81	340.20	340.20
	7.06	Subject teacher 5	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.350	81	340.20	340.20
	7.07	Subject teacher 6	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.350	81	340.20	340.20
	7.08	Subject teacher 7	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.350	81	340.20	340.20
	7.09	Subject teacher 8		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	7.10	Lab Attendant	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.100	81	97.20	97.20
	7.11	Librarian/ Office Attn.	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.100	81	96.84	96.84
	7.12	Duftary	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.070	81	64.68	64.68
	7.13	Chaukidar	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.070	81	64.68	64.68
		Sub total		0.00	0.00			3142.20	3142.20
8		Additional Teachers for		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
		existing schools							
	8.01	Head Master		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	8.02	Subject teacher 1		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	8.03	Subject teacher 2		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	8.04	Subject teacher 3		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	8.05	Subject teacher 4		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	8.06	Subject teacher 5		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	8.07	Subject teacher 6		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	8.08	Subject teacher 7		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	8.09	Subject teacher 8		0.00	0.00	0.350	0	0.00	0.00
	8.10	Lab Attendant		0.00	0.00	0.100	1766	2119.20	2119.20
	8.11	Librarian		0.00	0.00	0.100	0	0.00	0.00
	8.12	Duftary		0.00	0.00	0.700	0	0.00	0.00
	8.13	Chaukidar		0.00	0.00	0.700	0	0.00	0.00
		Sub total		0.00	0.00		1766	2119.20	2119.20
9		School Grant		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
	9.01	School Grant	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.500	2149	1074.50	1074.50
		Sub total		0.00	0.00		2149	1074.50	1074.50
10		Minor Repair		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
	10.01	Minor Repair	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.250	1314	328.50	328.50
		Sub total		0.00	0.00		1314	328.50	328.50
11		Teacher Training		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
	11.01	Training for head masters	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.010	2149	21.49	21.49
	11.02	In-service training for existing teachers	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.010	14260	142.60	142.60
	11.03	Training for new teachers	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.010	567	5.67	5.67
		Sub total		0.00	0.00			169.76	169.76

12	Furniture for existing schools		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
12.01	Furniture based on students	Plain	0.00	0.00	0.015	9520	142.80	142.80
	Sub total		0.00	0.00		9520	142.80	142.80
13	Quality Interventions		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
13.01	Excursion trip for students		0.00	0.00	0.010	127482	1274.82	1274.82
13.02	Study tours (Administrators)		0.00	0.00	0.100	674	67.40	67.40
13.03	Study tour for teachers		0.00	0.00	0.100	1916	191.60	191.60
13.04	Science exhibition at school level		0.00	0.00	0.050	1859	92.95	92.95
13.05	Science exhibition at district level		0.00	0.00	0.500	13	6.50	6.50
13.06	Book fair		0.00	0.00	0.500	13	6.50	6.50
13.07	Special teaching for learning enhancement		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
13.08	Hub for edusat		0.00	0.00	7.600	120	912.00	912.00
13.09	ROT (Receive Only Terminal)		0.00	0.00	0.500	228	114.00	114.00
13.10	English lab and improvement in spoken English		0.00	0.00	2.000	13	26.00	26.00
13.11	maths Lab.		0.00	0.00	0.015	1860	27.90	27.90
13.12	e-content CDs		0.00	0.00	0.006	1860	11.16	11.16
	Sub total		0.00	0.00			2726.09	2726.09
14	Equity Interventions		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
14.01	Girls oriented activities		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
14.01.01	Vocational Training		0.00	0.00	0.010	1650	16.50	16.50
14.01.02	Cycle Facility		0.00	0.00	0.030	14551	436.53	436.53
14.01.03	Personality Development Prog.		0.00	0.00	0.400	57	22.80	22.80
	Sub total		0.00	0.00		16258	475.83	475.83
14.02	SC/ ST oriented activities		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
14.02.01	Promotion of Art/Craft		0.00	0.00	0.200	227	45.40	45.40
14.02.02	Transportation Facility		0.00	0.00	0.070	150	10.50	10.50
14.02.03	Vocational Training		0.00	0.00	0.020	422	8.44	8.44
	Sub total		0.00	0.00		799	64.34	64.34
14.03	Educational Backward Minorities oriented activities		0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
14.03.01	Activity 1		0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
14.03.02	Activity 2		0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
14.03.03	Activity 3		0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub total		0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
15	Interventions for Out of school children		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00

15.01	Open School System	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
15.01.01	Registration, Coaching & examination	0.00	0.00	0.018	2866	51.59	51.59
15.01.02	Activity 2	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
15.01.03	Activity 3	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
	Sub total	0.00	0.00		1026	51.59	51.59
15.01	Any other activity	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
15.02.01	Strengthening of training venue	0.00	0.00	0.500	53	26.50	26.50
15.02.02	Strengthening of SEMIS cell	0.00	0.00	8.000	13	104.00	104.00
15.02.03	Activity 3	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub total	0.00	0.00		66	130.50	130.50
17	Guidance and Counseling	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
17.01	Salary for RPs	0.00	0.00	0.200	13	31.20	31.20
17.02	Tools for Schools	0.00	0.00	0.100	189	18.90	18.90
17.03	Literature & display material	0.00	0.00	0.050	13	0.65	0.65
17.04	Other 1	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
17.05	Other 2	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub total	0.00	0.00	0.350	215	50.75	50.75
	Total	2288.46	6112.66			69724.68	78125.79
18	MMER	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
18.01	Examination Reforms	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
18.01.01	Workshop on CCE/School Grading	0.00	0.00	0.200	13	2.60	2.60
18.01.02	Preparation of child academic profile	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
18.01.03	Sharing of CCE results	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
18.01.04	Activity 4	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
18.01.05	Activity 5	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub total	0.00	0.00	0.200	13	2.60	2.60
18.02	Curriculum reform	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
18.02.01	Meeting of DRG (Academic)	0.00	0.00	0.200	26	5.20	5.20
18.02.02	Activity 2	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
18.02.03	Activity 3	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
18.02.04	Activity 4	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
18.02.05	Activity 5	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub total	0.00	0.00	0.200	26	5.20	5.20
18.03	Community Mobilisation	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
18.03.01	Training of SDMC members	0.00	0.00	0.030	2149	64.47	64.47
18.03.02	Other activities	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
18.03.03	Other activities	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub total	0.00	0.00	0.030	2149	64.47	64.47

18.04	Monitoring Activities	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
18.04.01	Block Level Monitoring	0.00	0.00	0.200	95	19.00	19.00
18.04.02	District Level Monitoring	0.00	0.00	1.000	13	13.00	13.00
18.04.03	Activity 3	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub total	0.00	0.00	1.200	108	32.00	32.00
18.05	Research and Evaluation	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
18.05.01	Learning level Assessment	0.00	0.00	0.250	13	3.25	3.25
18.05.02	Activity 2	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
18.05.03	Activity 3	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub total	0.00	0.00	0.250	13	3.25	3.25
18.06	Salaries	0.00	0.00	20.000	13	260.00	260.00
18.07	Honorarium	0.00	0.00	2.000	13	26.00	26.00
18.08	TA/ DA	0.00	0.00	2.500	13	32.50	32.50
18.09	Contingency, Meeting, workshop & other office expense	0.00	0.00	5.000	13	65.00	65.00
18.10	Office Equipments	0.00	0.00	2.000	13	26.00	26.00
18.11	Hiring of Vehicle	0.00	0.00	3.000	13	39.00	39.00
18.12	Computers/ Laptops & other exp.	0.00	0.00	1.500	13	19.50	19.50
	Sub Total	0.00	0.00			468.00	468.00
	Total MMER	0.00	0.00			575.58	575.58
	Total Proposed AWPB	2288.46	6112.66			70300.26	78701.37
	Total Civil Work	1826.46	6043.66			55522.33	63392.45
	State Component	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
	Total MMER	0.00	0.00			575.58	575.58
	Grand Total	2288.46	6112.66			70300.26	78701.37
	MMER %	0.00	0.00			11.70	10.35
	Civil Work %	1096.18	1286.25			1011.22	1036.48

Activitywise Time schedule 2011-12

Activities	Apr 11	May 11	Jun 11	Jul 11	Aug 11	Sep 11	Oct 11	Nov 11	Dec 11	Jan 12	Feb 12	Mar 12
New Schools												
Civil Works of new school												
Staff for new school												
Strengthening of existing schools												
Additional Classroom												
Integrated Scinece Lab												
Computer Room												
Library												
Art and Craft room												
Toilet block												
Lab. Equipments												
Major repair												
Staff for schools sanctioned in previous years												
School Grant												
Minor Repair												
Teacher Training												
Furniture for existing												
schools												
Quality Interventions												
Excursion trip for students												
Study tours (Administrators)												
Study tour for teachers				<u></u>								
Science exhibition at school level												
Science exhibition at distrcit level												
Book fair												
Hub for edusat												
R.O.T.												
English Lang. Lab.												
maths Lab.												
Girls oriented activities												
Vocational Training												
Cycle Facility												
Personality Development Prog.												
Promotion of Art/Craft												
Transportation Facility												
Registration, Coaching & examination												
Strengthening of training venue												

Strengthening of SEMIS cell						
Guidance and Counseling						
Salary for RPs						
Tools for Schools						
Literature & display material(DIET)						
Examination Reforms						
Workshop on CCE and School Grading						
Sharing of CCE results						
Curriculum reform						
Meeting of DRG (Academic)						
Community Mobilisation						
Training of SDMC members						
Monitoring Activities						
Block Level Monitoring						
District Level Monitoring						
Research and Evaluation						