

Fifth Review Mission of SSA Arunachal Pradesh: A Report

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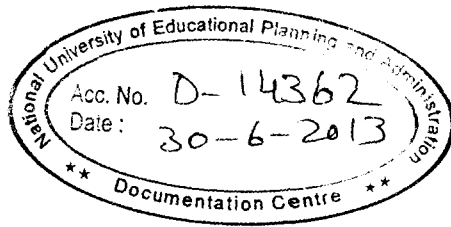
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Preface

As a part of the fifth Review Mission for Arunachal Pradesh the members of the Mission had the opportunity of visiting Arunachal Pradesh and to get a glimpse of the realities of the state. The members of the Mission did commence the journey on 17th January 2007 and returned to Delhi on 23rd January 2007. During this time the officers of the SSA of Arunachal Pradesh including the SPD himself accompanied the Mission members and visited West Kameng district, Papum pare district and also attempted to visit Tawang district but could not reach due to the snow ridden roads. In this exercise of visiting two districts a number of schools were visited by the team apart from visiting BRCs. The main focus was to visit different schools and to understand the implementation of SSA in the state. Unfortunately the entire state was under strike by the school teachers and hence the classes did not take place. Yet the review Mission visited schools, spoke to teachers and did conduct meetings with the officials of districts and sub-district functionaries apart from state functionaries in Itanagar. Apart from this efforts were also made to meet the community members and to understand the effective functioning of the schools.

The report presented has to be read in the context of limited interactions and the truncated visits but the final form of the report has the acceptance of the state as the report of the Mission was shared with the state functionaries. In the entire process of the visit it was by design, attempted to video graph the visits and discussions and the CDs were prepared.

The members of the Mission are indeed grateful to the Government of Arunachal Pradesh for all the support and co-operation it has extended. The State Project Director Shri P.N. Thungon deserves all praise and sincere thanks for all that he did in facilitating the visits very smoothly for all his personal attention to the Mission Team. Thanks are also due to Education Advisor of Arunachal Pradesh A.R. Barbhuiya who was kind enough to provide needed insights and feelers to the Mission members throughout and enrich the deliberations and discussions held at different points of time. The Mission members thank all the DDSEs and in particular the DDSEs of West Kameng and Papum Pare districts along with their team members who were ready to co-operate with Mission on issues of Mission activities.

The Mission Members were fortunate to have the audience of the Hon'ble Education Minister of Arunachal Pradesh Shri Chowna Mein, who was kind enough to understand the executive summary prepared by the members for this very purpose. He heard the points raised by the members and was appreciative of the work done by the team and assured the members that necessary steps would be taken to enable the state to move in the direction of UEE at the quickest possible pace. The members of the Mission are indeed grateful to him.

This unique experience was possible for the members of the Mission only because of the confidence and faith that the MHRD, GOI has reposed on them. The members are thankful to MHRD for giving this opportunity.

At different points of the Mission activities several officers of SSA both at the state and the district level have helped the Mission members. They deserved to be thanked. Special thanks are due to Mr. Rinchin Khandu, the MIS in-charge of West Kameng district who readily assisted the team in capturing video picture to preparing and finalizing the present report. All the support extended by people directly and indirectly are acknowledged.

Members
Review Mission

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1.1 Historical evolution of the State

Arunachal Pradesh has no written tribal history in the Pre British era. During British period Arunachal Pradesh was economically backward and politically fragmented.

- In 1914 some tribal area from Darrang and Lakhimpur districts of Assam was carved out to form North –East Frontier Tract (NEFT).
- Between 1914 – 1943 it was further subdivided into Balipara Frontier Tract, the Sadiya Frontier Tract and Tirap Frontier Tract.
- In 1947 the present territory of Arunachal was under part B of the 6th schedule of the constitution, as the tribal areas of Assam.
- In 1951, the Balipara Frontier Tract, the Sadiya Frontier tract, the Abor Hill Tract, the Mishmi Hill district and the Naga Tribal areas were renamed as North East Frontier Agency (NEFA).
- In 1954, the NEFA was again reconstructed under the act of North East 1954 into Kameng Frontier Division, Subansiri Frontier Division, Siang Frontier Division, Lohit Frontier Division, Tirap Frontier Division and Tuensang Frontier Division.
- The Tuensang Frontier Division was later on annexed with the Naga hills after creation of a new state Nagaland.
- The NEFA was scheduled as part of Assam during 1950-65 and the administration was carried out by Governor of Assam as an Agent of President of India, under the Ministry of Home Affairs in 1965 and after that the earlier five divisions of Kameng, Subansiri, Siang, Lohit and Tirap become five districts.
- In 1967, NEFA was brought under the Panchayati Raj Regulation Act and Agency council was formed at Apex Level, Zilla Parishad at district level, Anchal Samitis at Block Level and Gram Panchayat at Village Level.
- NEFA was upgraded to Union Territory and renamed as Arunachal Pradesh on 20th January 1972.
- The Agency Council was converted into Legislative Assembly in 1975. The first election to 30 members Assembly was held in 1978.
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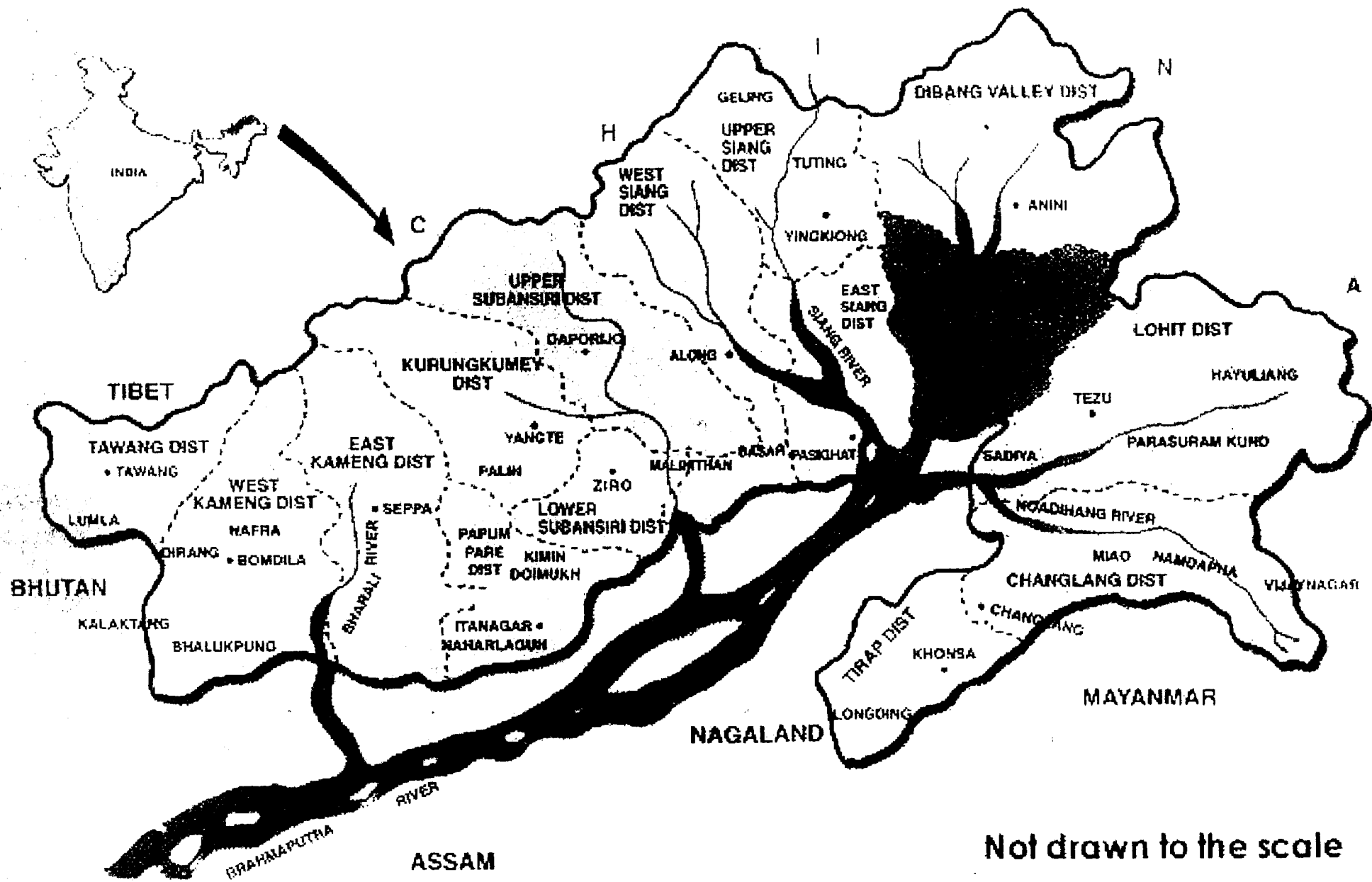
- The Union Territory was replaced by a full fledged state of Arunachal Pradesh on 20th February 1987.

1.2 Geographical Features

The erstwhile NEFA and now called Arunachal Pradesh is located between the latitude of 26.28⁰ N and 29.30⁰ N and Longitude 91.30⁰ E and 97.30⁰ E on the North East extremity of India. It has an area of 83,743 sq. km and having international boundaries with Bhutan to the West, China to the North and Myanmar to the East and the states of Nagaland and Assam in the South. It is largest state in area among the North East.

The state is situated in the great Himalayan range with height ranging from 900 ft to 13000 ft height of Sela Pass. Most of the area of the state is under forest coverage with inaccessible hilly terrain, with a sparse population. The eastern most part of Changlang and Tirap is in the Patkai range. It is full of countless rivers crisscross the region. The major rivers are the Kameng, the Subansiri, the Siang, the Lohit and the Tirap. Arunachal Pradesh is blessed with breath takingly beautiful hilly terrain, deep gorges, beautiful valleys and plateaus, dense and lush green forest with unique verity of flora and fauna. It also has natural lakes, and rich mineral resources.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH



Not drawn to the scale

1.3 Introduction of SSA in Arunachal Pradesh

Although SSA was started nationally in 2001-2002 because of state specific reasons the launch of SSA was not uniform in North Eastern Region (NER) states. Though there were approved APWBs for the year 2001-02 and 2002-03, no expenditure was incurred in the state of Arunachal Pradesh in these two years. Thus in Arunachal Pradesh the programme took off in 2003-04 only with a nominal expenditure of Rs. 11.88 crores. The programme could not be implemented fully in 2004-05 also and only 25% of the approved fund were utilised mainly for civil works and teacher salary. The state has witnessed full scale implementation of the programme only in 2005-06 wherein more than 90% of the approved funds have been utilised and state, district, block and cluster level structures have been fully equipped.

1.4 Interventions / proposals of Arunachal Pradesh approved by PAB for the Year 2006-2007:-

- (i) As an intervention for out of school children, new EGS centres to enroll 29058 children were sanctioned.
- (ii) Annual grants for 2142 primary schools, 666 upper primary schools, 6302 primary teachers, 32794 upper primary teachers and maintenance grants for 2808 schools were sanctioned.
- (iii) Approval for distribution of free textbooks in 164392 primary schools and 60398 upper primary schools were accorded.
- (iv) Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE) were sanctioned for 318 new primary schools, 92 new upper primary schools, 40 upper primary schools not covered under OBB and 36 other residential schools.
- (v) Salary for 636 new primary teachers, 68 new upper primary school teachers, 61 additional teachers for upper primary, 184 for additional primary teachers, 1698 for existing primary teachers, 793 existing upper primary teachers etc. was sanctioned.
- (vi) Training of 18442 community members was also approved.
- (vii) Salary, Furniture Grant, Contingency grant, TLM grant was sanctioned for 390 Block Resource Centres.

- (viii) Salary, Furniture grant, Contingency grant and TLM grant was sanctioned for 184 Cluster Resource Centres.
- (ix) As an intervention for disabled children formation of 15 DRGs, orientation programme for 120, Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres, Community Mobilization and Awareness for 15 persons, honorarium to 30 volunteers, training of RT and volunteers for 450, Medical assessment camps for 15 and supply of aids and appliances to 6257 children with special needs were sanctioned. The per child unit cost was fixed at Rs. 800.
- (x) Under Research, Evaluation, Monitoring and Supervision, 4 studies, felicitation of 90 successful VEC / Schools, updating of 1809 VER and DISE, 74 Action Research Programme were sanctioned.
- (xi) Under Civil Works, Block Resource Centre (27), CRCs (110), New primary schools (187), Upper new primary schools (96), primary schools (62) and 697 additional classrooms were sanctioned.
- (xii) The PAB approved 1 (one) "School on Wheels" for Bomdila in West Kameng district as an innovative activity. The state could take up additional "Schools on Wheels" from the States own resources. The bus should be on a hire basis.
- (xiii) Preparatory activities were agreed to for SIEMAT and an amount of Rs. 10 lakh was approved. A comprehensive proposal would be required to be developed for SIEMAT and approved by the State Government before being proposed to Government of India.

1.5 Commitment of Arunachal Pradesh to PAB

- (i) All 'Out of School' Children will be brought back to school through Alternative Schooling.
Commitment of Arunachal Pradesh in PAB 2006-07 will be fulfilled. All the Out of School Children will be brought back to school through Alternative Schooling under AIE components i.e. Back to School camps, bridge Course, Remedial teachings and Residential Camps. Status of AIE Centres in the state as on 31st October 2006 is enclosed. The work is in progress. Achievement reports are still awaited from the district. I assure you that all the Out of School children will be enrolled within March 2007.
- (ii) The process of training of teachers will be completed within 2006-07 for all teachers.
The following types of training is being imparted in the Arunachal Pradesh) 30-days induction training programme: -

a) 30 days induction training programme have been imparted to all newly recruited teachers under SSA in all the six functional DIETs. The resource persons were faculty members of DIET. The coverage is 100%.

b) 20-days in service teachers training programme: -

Out of 20-days 10 days training for in-service teachers is being imparted to the teacher in decentralized manner. In this regard master trained of the District Resource Group (DRG) have been trained at state level in all the interventions, in turn they are imparting training to the BRCCs / CRCCs and BRPs / CRPs and finally they are imparting training to the teachers. The coverage report is yet to be reported from the districts.

c) Six month Certificate in Primary Education (CPE) programme through IGNOU: -

IGNOU is imparting CPE programme to all the untrained regular teachers working in the state at elementary level in phase manner. DIETs and BRC are the study centres for practical workshop. The coverage is yet to be reported.

(iii) There will be no single-teacher school in the state. The process of rationalization of teaches will be completed by December 2006.

The processes of rationalization of teachers are going on. In this regard emphasis has been given that at least two teachers will be posted in any school under SSA. Recruitment of new teachers is going on and within March'07 maximum school will be covered.

(iv) Incomplete Civil Works approved till 2005-06 will be completed by August, 2006.

The PAB approval of Civil Works 2001-02, 2002-03, 2004-05, and spill over of 2005-06 has been completed as per district report as on 31st December 2006.

(v) Teachers sanctioned / approved till 2005-06 will be put in place by August, 2006.

- As per the commitment given by the state at the time of PAB approval for the year 2006-07, all the teachers posts approved / sanctioned till 2005-06 by GOI has already been appointed.

(vi) The State would operationalize the Quality Monitoring Tools of NCERT

The State initiated to operationalize the quality monitoring tools of NCERT. In this regard two days training programme have been imparted to the district functionaries at state level in the month of July. At state level the quality monitoring formats have been printed and sent to the districts. In turn the district functionaries of SSA imparting training to the BRCCs and CRCCS and head teachers to ensure the proper filling of the monitoring tools. The fill up format will be analyzed and submitted to the national level within February' 2007.

(vii) The state would raise the percentage of children achieving 60% marks at the level of Class V and VIII by at least 10% in 2006-07.

To raise the percentage of children achieving 60% marks at the level of class V and VIII by at least 10% in 2006-07, all the BRC/CRC are entrusted to ensure the effective classroom teaching. In this regard training to the BRCCs / CRCCs and BRPs / CRPs have been provided in turn they are imparting training to the teachers to ensure the classroom effectiveness. Teachers are using TLM, modern methods of teaching i.e. child centred teaching. Free textbooks are being provided to the students at elementary level.

- (viii) The state would reduce dropouts by at least 5%. The State would also reconcile data from DISE and States School Statistics for harmony.

The Out of School Children was 48262 in the year 2005-06, it is reduced to 380789 in the year 2006-07 I,

1.6 The PAB approvals (2006-07) for Arunachal Pradesh:-

- (i) SSA: An outlay of Rs. 11511.20 lakhs of which Rs. 11429.75 lakhs is fresh outlay and Rs. 81.45 lakhs is the spill over.
- (ii) NPEGEL: An outlay of Rs. 90.18 lakhs with spill over of Rs. 15.28 lakh.

Table 1: Access of Formal Schools

Sl. No.	Name of District	EGS/ Community School	Primary School	Upper Primary School	Secondary School	Hr.Sec. School
1	Tawang	66	67	30	5	2
2	West Kameng	79	95	43	10	5
3	East Kameng	101	126	30	6	2
4	Papum Pare	192	145	53	7	4
5	L/Subansiri	114	93	34	10	3
6	Kurung Kumey	193	72	31	6	1
7	Upper Subansiri	130	99	46	7	3
8	West Siang	94	302	86	20	5
9	East Siang	42	110	47	13	7
10	Upper Siang	31	64	20	5	2
11	Lohit	104	145	60	19	7
12	Changlang	100	164	37	16	6
13	Tirap	78	119	39	11	5
14	L/Dibang Valley	25	52	27	9	4
15	Dibang Valley	28	13	8	1	1
	TOTAL	1377	1666	591	145	57

The state has 1377 EGS centres and 551 more centres have been opened during 2006-07 upto Dec 2006. It has 1666 Primary schools, 591 Upper Primary schools, 145 Secondary schools, 57 Hr. Sec. Schools. It suggests that EGS is picking up in Arunachal Pradesh.

Table. 2: Out of School Children & Its Strategy

Sl. No.	Name of District	Out of School Children	Strategy				
			Main Streamed	EGS	NBRC	RBC	Back to School Camp
1	Tawang	2569	120	2039	190		220
2	West Kameng	2196	76	1484	277		359
3	East Kameng	1211	95	947	133		36
4	Papum Pare	4987	121	3766	600		500
5	L/Subansiri	4443	135	3893	128		287
6	Kurung Kumey	3186	150	2731	204		101
7	Upper Subansiri	1127	56	790	150		131
8	West Siang	5254	211	4510	131		402
9	East Siang	692	34	482	98		78
10	Upper Siang	1763	98	1352	66		247
11	Lohit	3872	153	3513	30		176
12	Changlang	1770	87	1446	148		89
13	Tirap	2377	109	1522	428		318
14	L/Dibang Valley	2464	176	1925	213		150
15	Dibang Valley	168	21	104	23		20
	TOTAL	38079	1642	30504	2819	0	3114

The above tables indicate the state's plan for covering out of school children.

Table 3: Status of EGS Centres in the State as on 31st December 2006

Sl.No.	District	Total Out of School Children	Existing EGS Centres	Enrollment in Existing EGS Centres	PAB Approved 06-07	New EGS Centres		Enrollment of EGS as on 31st December 2006
						Target	Opened	
1	Tawang	2569	66	930	2039	31	7	93
2	W/ Kameng	2196	79	1127	1484	74	25	1377
3	E/Kameng	1209	101	1083	947	27	27	2025
4	Papumpare	4987	192	7388	3766	18	18	503
5	L/Subansiri	4443	114	1725	3893	37	37	1256
6	K/Kumey	3186	193	6586	2731	75	75	2731
7	U /Subansiri	1127	130	3388	790	0	0	790
8	West Siang	5254	94	1650	4510	7	127	4500
9	East Siang	692	42	1526	482	3	3	111
10	U/Siang	1763	31	930	1352	27	39	1352
11	L/Dibang Valley	2464	25	1866	1925	11	66	2464
12	Dibang Valley	168	28	200	104	0	0	323
13	Lohit	3872	104	1953	3513	22	92	2075
14	Changlang	1770	100	2047	0	0	17	347
15	Tirap	2377	78	2451	1522	31	18	950
	TOTAL	38077	1377	34850	29058	363	551	20897

Source: AWP District and State Plan 2006-07

For 2006-07 PAB has approved funding 29058 children who are out of school to be covered through EGS. Out of that as on Dec 31 2006 the state has covered 20897 children. This is an appreciable progress. There is an assurance from the state that the remaining target would be covered by the end of the year. Thus, the progress achieved is indeed good.

Table 4: Status of AIE Centres in the State as on 31st Oct'2006

Sl. No	District	Back to School Camp		Non-Residential Bridge Course		Remedial Teaching		Residential Camp	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Tawang	220	*	190	*	*	*	30	*
2	W/ Kameng	359	25	277	*	*	*	35	*
3	E/Kameng	36	*	133	*	140	*	45	45
4	Papumpare	500	*	600	*	*	*	50	50
5	L/Subansiri	287	*	128	*	*	*	50	38
6	K/Kumey	102	*	204	*	*	*	35	*
7	U /Subansiri	131	*	150	*	*	*	32	*
8	West Siang	402	*	131	*	*	*	25	*
9	U/Siang	247	*	66	*	100	*	20	*
10	East Siang	78	*	98	*	*	*	25	*
11	Lower Dibang Valley	150	*	213	*	*	*	25	*
12	Dibang Valley	20	*	23	*	*	*	20	*
13	Lohit	176	*	30	*	*	*	50	*
14	Changlang	89	*	148	*	*	*	35	*
15	Tirap	318	*	428	*	*	*	23	*
	TOTAL	3115	25	2819	0	240	0	500	133

Source: AWP District and State Plan 2006-07

* Achievement under progress. Reports yet to received from the district

Contrary to the achievement made in EGS, the state has not been able to achieve the targets that it has set for itself on AIE activities. The above table indicates that there is some attempt on the part of the state to undertake activities regarding residential camps but very less has been achieved with regard to bakck to school camp. As regards NRBC and remedial teaching nothing seems to have happened till Oct 31 2006. This indicates a gloomy pictures of AIE Strategies which it had planned for itself.

Table 5: Dropout

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	Dropout				Total
		Primary		Upper Primary		
		No. of dropout	Percentage	No. of dropout	Percentage	
1	Tawang	216	8.40	85	3.30	301
2	West Kameng	86	3.91	63	2.88	149
3	East Kameng	19	1.57	56	4.64	75
4	Papum Pare	1509	30.25	1109	22.25	2618
5	L/Subansiri	729	16.40	724	16.30	1453
6	Kurung Kumey	559	17.55	1171	36.74	1730
7	Upper Subansiri	243	21.59	290	25.71	533
8	West Siang	162	3.08	312	5.94	474
9	East Siang	39	5.70	59	8.55	98
10	Upper Siang	264	15.00	249	14.10	513
11	Lohit	82	2.13	291	7.52	373
12	Changlang	19	1.08	25	1.43	44
13	Tirap	94	3.94	459	19.31	553
14	L/Dibang Valley	144	5.83	221	8.98	365
15	Dibang Valley	17	9.83	18	10.42	35
	TOTAL =	4182	9.75	5132	12.54	9314

Arunachal Pradesh has a dropout rate of 9.75% at primary level and 12.5% at the upper primary level. This needs to be arrested by the state.

The above picture gives us the background of Arunachal Pradesh and enables us to understand the state in terms of the status.

2.

QUALITY ISSUES: Pedagogy

2.1 Teacher Training

I.State Level

For the smooth functioning of training activities and other Pedagogical renewal 7 Nos (seven) State Resource Groups (SRG) in the following interventions have be constituted :-

- 1) EGS & AIE
- 2) ECCE
- 3) Community Mobilization
- 4) Pedagogy & Training
- 5) DEP – SSA
- 6) IED
- 7) Girls Education

In every SRG, University faculties, college faculties, NGO's, officers of School Education, Higher & Technical Education, DIET faculties and functionaries from SSA Rajya Mission have been involved.

II. District Level

In all the 16 (sixteen) districts, District Resource Group (DRG) have been constituted. In DRG, DIET faculties, Resource Teachers and functionary from District SSA Mission have been involved.

III. Block Level

In every block , Block Resource Group (BRG) have been constituted. In BRG, DIET faculties, Resource Teachers and BRC have been involved.

IV. Circle level

In every circle, Circle Resource Group (CRG) have been constituted. In CRG, Members from BRG and Resource Teachers of the circle and CRCC have been involved.

2.2 Training Activities

In every intervention Master trainers of SRG and DRG have been trained at State Level. The Resource Persons from NCERT, Ed. CIL New Delhi, Ed. CIL Guwahati, NERIE Shillong, Faculties from University and college are normally invited.

Subsequently the Master trainers of DRG are providing training to the key Resource Persons of BRG and CRG. The BRG and CRG are imparting training to the school teachers.

Table 6

Sl. No	Teacher Training Institutions	Govt	Private	Total	Remarks
1	SIE	01	NIL	01	Non - functioning
2	DIET	06	NIL	06	Poorly structured
3s	University	01	NIL	01	

During 2005-06 the training coverage is very less i.e. only 8.6 % teachers have been covered because teachers' training modules were not developed.

During 2006-07 teacher training modules have been developed and training is being imparted at all levels as explained above. Following types of training are being conducted:-

- 1) 10-days In-service teachers' training. The coverage varies from district to district.
- 2) 30-days teachers' training for newly recruited teachers under SSA. The coverage is 100%.
- 3) Six month Certificate in Primary Education (CPE) Programme through distance mode.

Table 7 :Status of CPE Programme

Sl. No	Districts	Amount	No. of Sponsored Teachers Trainees	Admission		Application received for Jan 2007	Total Admission	No. of Application not submitted
				Jan 2006	July 2006			
1	Changlang	303000	100	56	0	1	56	43
2	Kurung Kumey	151500	50	35	0	0	35	15
3	Lohit	381780	126	106	0	17	106	3
4	Dibang Valley (Roing)	81810	27	-	0	0	-	27
5	East Siang (Pasighat)	151500	50	41	0	0	41	9
6	Upper Subansiri (Daporijo)	303000	100	69	20	4	89	7
7	West Siang (Along)	181800	60	32	-	0	32	28
8	Lower Subansiri (Ziro)	127100	41	-	-	0	26	15
9	Tirap (Khonsa)	60600	20	6	-	0	11	9
10	Upper Siang	93930	31	-	-		-	31
11	Papum Pare	303000	100	50	-	0	51	49
12	Seppa	124435	41	-	-	0	41	0
		2263455	746	395	93	22	488	236

The reason for poor coverage of training programme is due to lack of sufficient Teacher Training Institutions.

2.3 Academic monitoring by BRC / CRC / DIET

BRC

In every BRC there is one Coordinator and three Resource Persons. All the four are of different subjects. They are supporting the school system in all respects including academic monitoring and supervision for which notification has been issued.

CRC

In every CRC there is one Coordinator and two Resource Persons. All the three are of different subjects. They are supporting the school system monitoring and supervision for which notification has been issued.

DIET

Table 8 : DIETs and their Coverage

Sl.No.	Name of the DIET	Name of the District
1	DIET Dirang, West Kameng	Tawang
		West Kameng
2	DIET Seppa	East Kameng
3	DIET Naharlagun, Papumpare	Papum Pare
		Lower Subansiri
		Kurung Kumey
		Upper Subansiri
4	DIET Pasighat, East Siang	West Siang
		Upper Siang
		East Siang
5	DIET Roing, DibangValley	Dibang Valley
		Lower Dibang Valley
		Lohit
		Anjaw
6	DIET Changlang	Changlang
		Tirap

2.4 Research and Evaluation

At District Level District Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission is doing work of Research and Evaluation of SSA with the help of DIET. Where as from SSA Rajya Mission, Itanagar one Research work is going on. The title of the Project "Impact of Sarva Shiksha Sabhiyan on quality dimension at Elementary Level" a case study of Tawang District.

Reflections: The State has SRGs on 7 (seven) different interventions, but one of important interventions is REMS. Perhaps it is high time the state thinks of having an SRG for Research and Evaluation exclusively. A number of researches which can inform and influence policy making needs to be undertaken. A number of

evaluation activities has to be undertaken in the context of the SSA implementation in Arunachal Pradesh. Necessary initiative may be undertaken by the State.

Indeed teacher training is going on in the State as the State has all the BRCs and CRCs functioning. But perhaps, there is a need to evaluate the effectiveness of the training programmes and also evaluate the usefulness of the training modules that are in place. The modules that are being used need to be continuously updated. This can add a quality dimension to the quality issue.

The State also suffers the disadvantage in terms of the possible support it could have taken from the teacher training institutions in Arunachal Pradesh. It is unfortunate that the State has an SIE which is non functional in nature. Had it been vibrant and functional it could have given a lot of support to the State on training activities. Added to this, out of 16 districts the State has only 6 DIETS which is also poorly structured. There are some DIETs which are catering to only one district and there are some DIETs which have a responsibility of 4 districts. This is also perhaps a detrimental factor in the DIET being not able to provide academic support to different district functionaries. The State has only one university, which is indeed providing support for monitoring and supervision activities of the SSA implementations. And they also support the state for Capacity building activities of the State and district functionaries.

The State has been bothered about the untrained teachers' problem. It has tried to link its teachers to the IGNOU CPE programme but, there are problems there also. The State has sponsored 746 teachers for CPE programmes and out of them only 488 have enrolled themselves, and 236 have not submitted their application at all to IGNOU. This indicates that perhaps these teachers for various reasons will not be able to be trained by IGNOU and this problem will continue. The point also is to be noted that the amount on their behalf has already been deposited with IGNOU which is non-refundable and to that extent the money has gone waste. The State needs to reply for this.

The government of Arunachal Pradesh has the following intervention in place of varying degree of success.

They include

- i) Girls Education
- ii) EGS /AIE
- iii) Civil Works
- iv) CWSN / IED
- v) Textbook
- vi) Grants
- vii) Computer Aided Learning (CAL)

3.1 Girls Education

Female literacy rate enjoys a slight edge over the total State literacy rate. As the State is predominantly inhabited by tribals, the female population matches this trend. It has around 78% of Girls population in the age group of 6-14 years, while only 65 % of them are enrolled. It suggests that 18% of them are still not enrolled. This is a challenge before the state.

Some of the interventions the State has adopted include KGBV, NPEGEL, Pratibha Khoj. The Pratibha Khoj is an interesting activity of the State.

3.1.1 Innovation in Arunachal Pradesh : Pratibha Khoj

Pratibha Khoj is an incentive for promotion of girls education under the centrally sponsored scheme SSA. SSA aims at cent percent enrolment and retention. This is a time bound programme to fulfill the target of education of cent percent children from age group 6 – 14 years by 2010 in a mission mode. Weaker sections of the society are given much attention to bring them to the main stream of education.

Education of the girls is given top most priority. It is seen that girl students are dropping out after reaching class V. In Papum Pare district, though the literacy rate is the highest in the state, but the percentage of female literacy is considerably poorer than that of male literacy rate. The position of girls like Mengio, Leporiang, Tarasso etc. are even worse. SSA, District Mission, Yupia feels schemes like “PRATIBHA KHOJ” will definitely give a boost to girls education in the district. Details of the scheme is furnished in the foregoing paragraphs.

Objectives of 'Pratibha Khoj' is to

1. Provide Awareness about education.
2. Develop competitiveness among girls.
3. Provide opportunity for female education.
4. Harness the talent.
5. Check the dropout rate.
6. Focus on rural areas.
7. Give Preference to the rural poor.
8. Select schools as models.

Incentives to Girls

1. The selected girls will be given incentive of learning material, uniform etc. for one time only during the 1st year.
2. The selected girls individually will be given Rs. 1000/- (Rupees One Thousand) only after passing Class VI, Rs. 2000/- (Rupees Two Thousand) only after passing Class VII and Rs. 3000/- (Rupees Three Thousand), only after passing Class VIII with the maturity amount as per interest given by the bank. The amount has been fixed in the name of the Deputy Commissioner and the Deputy Director of School Education and will be disbursed to the selected girls only after fulfilling the following terms and conditions
 - a. She should pass the corresponding class.
 - b. She should continue her study and should not be dropped out.
 - c. The amount will be in addition to the stipend already available to the APST girls.

Table 9 : Female Literacy Rate in Arunachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Overall Literacy Rate	Female Literacy Rate
1	Tawang	47.3	30
2	West Kameng	60.8	47.5
3	East Kameng	40.6	28.6
4	Papum Pare	69.3	60.4
5	Lower Subansiri	44.8	36
6	Kurung Kumey		
7	Upper Subansiri	50.3	40.7
8	West Siang	59.5	51.6
9	Upper Siang	49.8	38.8
10	East Siang	60.7	52.4
11	Dibang Valley &	58.9	48.7
12	Lower Dibang Valley		
13	Lohit &	56.1	44.5
14	Anjaw		
15	Changlang	51.3	39.2
16	Tirap	41.7	28.8
	Total	43.19	43.8

Table 10: Girls Education (including KGBV & NPEGEL)

Girls population, all communities (6 – 14) years	SC girls population (6-14 years)	% of SC Girls population (6-14 years)	ST girls population (6-14 years)	% of ST Girls population (6-14 years)
1,43,978	1,762	1.22%	1,11,936	77.75%

Table 11 :Enrollment of Girls

Enrolment of Girls, all communities (6-14) years	Enrolment of SC Girls (6-14) years	% of SC Girls Enrolment (6-14 years)	Enrolment of ST Girls (6-14) years	% of ST Girls Enrolment (6-14 years)
1,23,592	1,229	0.47%	91,713	65.19%

Table 12: Year-wise and District-wise approved KGBV

Sl. No.	District	Block	2004-05	2005-06
1	Tawang	Mukto	-	1
2	West Kameng	Dirang	-	1
3	East Kameng	Seppa	1	-
4	Kurung Kumey	Chambang	-	1
5	East Siang	1. Pangin	2	-
		2. Mebo	3	-
		3. Ruksin	2	-
		4. Pasighat	2	-
6	West Siang	Mechuka	-	1
7	Lohit	Wakro	1	-
8	Lower Dibang Valley	Hunli-Kronli	-	1
9	Changlang	1. Khimiyang	1	-
		2. Bordumsa-Diyum	1	-
10	Tirap	Lazu	1	-
		TOTAL	14	5

Table 13 :Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Schools in Arunachal Pradesh 2004-2005

Sl. No.	District	No. of schools opened	No. of Teacher appointed				Enrolment of girls
			Headmaster	Full time teacher	Part time teacher	Total	
1	E/Kameng	1	1	4	3	8	50
2	Lohit	1	1	4	3	8	50
3	Tirap	1	1	4	3	8	50
4	Changlang	1	1	4	3	8	50
		1)	1	4	3	8	50
5	E/Siang	1	1	-	3	4	50
		1	1	-	3	4	50
		1	1	-	3	4	50
		1	1	-	3	4	50
		1	1	-	3	4	50
		1	1	-	3	4	50
		1	1	-	3	4	50
		1	1	-	3	4	50
		1	1	-	3	4	50
TOTAL		14 Nos	14	20	42	76	700

Table 14 :Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Schools in Arunachal Pradesh 2005-2006

Sl. No.	District	No. of schools opened	Model No.	No. of Teacher appointed				Enrolment of girls
				Headmaster	Full time teacher	Part time teacher	Total	
1	Tawang	1 (one)	II	1	4	3	8	50
2	West Kameng	1 (one)	II	1	4	3	8	50
3	K/Kumey	1 (one)	II	1	4	3	8	50
4	W/Siang	1 (one)	II	1	4	3	8	50
5	L/Dibang Valley	1 (one)	II	1	4	3	8	50
	TOTAL	5 Nos.		5	20	15	40	250

Reflections: The female literacy rate in Arunachal Pradesh is slightly above the overall literacy rate of the State. In spite of this fact the enrollment of the girls is not very encouraging. The State needs to look into this. As regards the intervention KGBV, the State is showing interest and has been functioning. The state seems to be quite satisfied with the structure and functions of KGBV. The number of permanent buildings of KGBV is also looking up. As regards NPEGEL, the rate of success is perhaps not as good as KGBV. There is a need to evolve some mechanism of enhancing the NPEGEL activities in the State.

3.2 EGS/AIE

The State of Arunachal Pradesh has taken up the EGS relatively better in comparison to AIE. Though there has been a commitment to GOI(PAB) on AIE Strategies, the success rate is much to be desired. There seems to be a huge gap in the targets to be achieved.

Table 15: Status of EGS Centres

Sl .N o.	District	Total Out of School Children	Existin g EGS Centre s	Enrollmen t in Existing EGS Centres	PAB Approv ed 06-07	New EGS Centres		Enrollme nt of EGS as on 31st December 2006
						Target	Opened	
1	Tawang	2569	66	930	2039	31	7	93
2	W/ Kameng	2196	79	1127	1484	74	25	1377
3	E/Kameng	1209	101	1083	947	27	27	2025
4	Papumpare	4987	192	7388	3766	18	18	503
5	L/Subansiri	4443	114	1725	3893	37	37	1256
6	K/Kumey	3186	193	6586	2731	75	75	2731
7	U/Subansiri	1127	130	3388	790	0	0	790
8	West Siang	5254	94	1650	4510	7	127	4500
9	East Siang	692	42	1526	482	3	3	111
10	U/Siang	1763	31	930	1352	27	39	1352
11	L/Dibang Valley	2464	25	1866	1925	11	66	2464
12	Dibang Valley	168	28	200	104	0	0	323
13	Lohit	3872	104	1953	3513	22	92	2075
14	Changlang	1770	100	2047	0	0	17	347
15	Tiwap	2377	78	2451	1522	31	18	950
	TOTAL	38077	1377	34850	29058	363	551	20897

Reflections: The state is quite enthusiastic about EGS Centres and AIE activities are much to be desired.

3.3 Civil Works

The State seems to be very happy with the provisions of SSA especially related to Civil Works. In spite of a number of constraints, it has been going ahead enthusiastically. It has different heads under Civil which include, BRC, CRC, Schools, Boundary Walls, & Residential School buildings. It has a total approved budget of Rs. 5316 lakhs. Around 50% of it has been released & 80% of released money is already being spent by the State.

As regards the Quality of the work, the DDSEs are of the opinion that the School buildings in accessible areas are good & satisfactory while at the remote areas they are not too Satisfactory. They also are of the opinion that the unit cost needs to be enhanced.

Table 16 : Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) as on: 31st Dec'2006.

	Phy. Approved as Per 2006-07.	Completed (Units) (Cumulative)	In Progress (Units) (Cumulative)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakh)	Remarks.
Block Resource Centres	27	10	17	60.00	
Cluster Resource Centres	110	45	65	90.00	
Primary					
Primary School Bldgs-New	187	34	153	187.00	
Primary School Bldgs-Buildingless	117	29	88	188.50	
Dilapidated School Buildings - Reconstruction	28	18	10	90.00	
Additional Classrooms	697	348	349	696.00	
Toilets					
Water Facilities/PHDE, Connections/Hand Pumps					
Rain Water Harvesting					
Boundary Walls	78	21	57	105.00	
Electricity Connections					
Separation Walls					
Verandahs					
Upper Primary (New)	96	22	74	143.00	
Upper Primary School Bldgs - Bldgless	62	20	42	130.00	
Dilapidated School Buildings - Reconstruction	19	14	5	77.00	
Additional Classrooms					
Toilets					
Water Facilities/PHDE Connections/Hand Pumps					
Rain Water Harvesting					
Electricity Connections					
Separation Walls					
Rooms for Headmaster					
Verandahs					
Residential	23	6	17	54.00	

Table 17 : Financial Status

S/ N o.	Approved Annual Work Plan for Civil Works as per PAB 2006-07. (Rs. In lakh)	Released Amount on Civil Works till dated (Rs.In lakh)	Expenditure on Civil Works till date (Rs.In lakh)	Percentage Expenditure (Cumulative)	Remarks
1	5316.00	2658.00	2123.48	80%	Only 1 st installment of Central share fund & DoNER share fund has been received up to date.

Reflections: The state is quite enthused about the Civil Works. Perhaps SSA has done a lot of good to the state by providing huge funds for Civil Works. But then, the level of satisfaction of the Civil Works varies and the norms also perhaps is an impediment in maintaining the quality of the Civil Works. This is perhaps more true in the context of Arunachal Pradesh as the cost of construction goes very high due to difficult terrain. This needs to be seen differently by GOI.

3.4 CWSN / IED

Arunachal Pradesh, as a state has identified 6257 children under CWSN. The enclosed table indicates the district-wise breakup and the number of IED Coordinators it has identified. It has a budget of Rs. 5, 20,000/- for IED activities but the achievement is not satisfactory.

Table:18: CWSN Survey

Sl. No.	District	Total No. of Children Identified	IED Coordinators
1.	Tawang	224	
2.	W/Kameng	421	1
3.	E/ Kameng	302	
4.	Papumpare	601	1
5.	L/Subansiri	332	1
6.	K/ Kumey	673	1
7.	U/Subansiri	422	1
8.	West Siang	840	1
9.	East Siang	526	1
10.	Upper Siang	198	1
11.	Lohit	565	1
12.	Changlang	445	1
13.	Tirap	358	1
14.	L/D/Valley	204	1
15.	D/ Valley	146	1
	TOTAL	6257	15

Reflections: The state needs to have a clear policy on identification of CWSN and the activities that it needs to undertake should be commensurate with the predicament of the children and the geographic terrain. Certain issues like creation of barrier free environment, providing ramps and railings etc. cannot be blindly applied in Arunachal Pradesh as they are not possible to be implemented due to difficult terrain. Therefore, in the wake of these realities the state needs to have its own policies and programmes which can match the reality situation, yet it should be able to provide education to these CWSN.

3.5 Text Books:

The State has succeeded in distributing books. Though books are available with the schools, teachers are not happy with the books as they say it is not as good as NCERT textbooks. They want the NCERT textbooks to be used.

Table 19 : Procurement of Textbooks (2006-07)

SI No	District	PAB approval		Achievement	
		Physical	Financial (in lakh)	Physical	Financial (in lakh)
1	Tawang	5645	8.47	5645	8.63
2	West Kamneg	15331	23.00	15331	12.39
3	East Kameng	13471	20.21	13471	23.27
4	Lower Subansiri	16750	25.13	16750	23.83
5	Upper Subansiri	15904	23.86	15904	18.41
6	Kurung Kumey	13447	20.17	13447	22.62
7	West Siang	28366	42.55	28366	48.72
8	East Siang	23989	35.98	23989	38.13
9	Upper Siang	7952	11.93	7952	4.96
10	LD/ Valley	7849	11.77	7849	11.83
11	Dibang Valley	1103	1.65	1103	3.3
12	Lohit	17158	25.74	17158	28.47
13	Changlang	16027	24.04	16027	20.29
14	Tirap	16318	24.48	16318	13.28
15	Papum Pare	25480	38.22	25480	31.59
	Total	224790	337.20	224790	309.72

Reflections: On the issue of making textbooks available to the students the state deserves compliments. While in the process of the visits to different schools and interaction with teachers the Mission members are clearly convinced that teachers require a change in the textbooks and almost all of them wanted NCERT textbooks as they are good in explanation, easy to use and easy to handle. The state needs to think on this issue seriously.

3.6 Grants (School Grant, Maintenance Grant, TLE, TLM)

Government of Arunachal Pradesh has Rs. 56.16 Lakhs for School Grant, Rs. 47.91 Lakhs for Teacher Grant, Rs. 140.40 Lakhs for Maintenance Grant and Rs. 115.80 lakhs for TLE (Primary and Upper Primary). So put together **Rs. 360.27 Lakhs** is available with the State. Out of that **Rs. 244.75** Lakhs has been spent. It means **67.92%** of funds have been spent by the State.

Table 20 : Status of Grants

S.No	Districts	School Grant				Maintenance Grant				Teachers Grant				TLE			
		Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement	
		Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
1	Tawang	123	2.46	114	2.28	123	6.15	114	5.70	425	2.13	298	1.49	33	5.70	0	0.00
2	W/Kameng	173	3.46	173	3.46	173	8.65	165	8.28	658	3.30	610	3.05	23	5.50	22	5.00
3	E/Kameng	186	3.72	99	1.98	186	9.30	101	5.05	415	2.08	216	1.08	22	2.60	0	0.00
4	Papum Pare	214	4.28	214	4.28	214	10.70	214	10.70	985	4.93	945	4.73	33	6.50	33	6.50
5	L/Subansiri	151	3.02	158	3.16	151	7.55	49	2.45	519	2.60	580	2.90	144	40.80	144	66.22
6	K/ Kumey	133	2.66	133	2.66	133	6.65	133	6.65	412	2.07	412	2.07	56	16.00	56	16.00
7	U/Subansiri	189	3.78	254	5.08	189	9.45	208	10.41	651	3.26	745	3.73	9	0.90	0	0.00
8	W/Siang	465	9.30	249	4.99	465	23.25	0	0.00	1977	9.89	0	0.00	8	0.80	0	0.00
9	E/Siang	202	4.04	138	2.76	202	10.10	138	6.90	988	4.95	0	0.00	19	6.30	0	0.00
10	U/Siang	111	2.22	0	0.00	111	5.55	0	0.00	272	1.36	0	0.00	20	6.40	0	0.00
11	D/Valley	31	0.62	41	0.82	31	1.55	42	2.10	72	0.36	165	0.83	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	L/Dib.Valley	109	2.18	69	1.38	109	5.45	60	3.00	361	1.81	330	1.65	13	1.70	0	0.00
13	Lohit	267	5.34	267	5.34	267	13.35	267	13.35	776	3.88	776	3.88	61	16.10	0	0.00
14	Tirap	201	4.02	150	3.00	201	10.05	150	7.50	469	2.35	469	2.35	12	3.20	0	0.00
15	Changlang	253	5.06	0	0.00	253	12.65	0	0.00	601	3.01	0	0.00	33	3.30	0	0.00
	Total	2808	56.16	2059	41.19	2808	140.40	1641	82.09	9581	47.98	5546	27.75	486	115.80	255	93.72

NOTE:- Expenditure reported as on 31st Dec '06

Percentage of Expenditure:

1. Over All = 67.92 %
2. School grant = 73.34 %
3. Maintenance grant = 58.47 %
4. Teacher grant = 57.84 %
5. TLE = 80.93 %

Reflections : As regards different grants the state has utilized the grants in different proportions. But what is important to be noted is that at the school level the Headmaster and teachers are not aware of the provisions that are there under SSA with regard to the grants. Therefore state must take the responsibility of clearly articulating the SSA provisions among teachers

3.7 Computer Aided Learning (CAL):

Arunachal Pradesh has Rs. **1525.7** lakhs for CAL activities. Out of that Rs. **120.00** lakhs has been spent. It means **78.65** % is all that is spent.

The situation of CAL needs to be subjected to Scrutiny, as the progress achieved is not satisfactory. There are 4 districts where, ranging from 14 % to 71% of schools do not have electricity at all. Even where electricity is available, the manner in which CAL is attempting to be implemented needs much to be desired.

Reflections: As regards the CAL activities it appears, the entire thinking responsibility has gone to the Tele-data company to conceptualize and implement CAL in the state. On discussions with the people of the state the teledata company , the mission members have realized that the teacher training module prepared by Tele-data company is not relevant for the school teachers and children and the support that is being given to the schools is also not adequate. Therefore, the computer company needs to revise the training modules and make it relevant to the users differently at the state level, district level, block level, and the school level. It is also necessary to note that the basic purpose of CAL cannot be compromised. The huge amount of money that is being given to the state needs to be put at its best use. Therefore necessary correction should be made immediate by the state.

Arunachal Pradesh has only 6 DIETs to take care of 16 districts. Even these DIETs are inadequately equipped. The academic support DIET is expected to give on a continuous basis has been hampered.

As regards BRCs the State has 87 educational blocks and 75 administrative blocks. It has 75 BRCs. There are 240 personnel in BRCs in the state.

With regard to CRCs there are 188 CRCs and as on this year there are 400 CRCs. This also includes the CRC Coordinators.

4.1 DIET

Table 21 : DIETs and their Coverage

Sl.No.	Name of the DIET	Name of the District
1	DIET Dirang, West Kameng	Tawang
		West Kameng
2	DIET Seppa	East Kameng
3	DIET Naharlagun, Papumpare	Papum Pare
		Lower Subansiri
		Kurung Kumey
		Upper Subansiri
4	DIET Pasighat, East Siang	West Siang
		Upper Siang
		East Siang
5	DIET Roing, DibangValley	Dibang Valley
		Lower Dibang Valley
		Lohit
		Anjaw
6	DIET Changlang	Changlang
		Tirap

4.2 Block Resource Centre

Table 22 :Sanctioned of BRC/Teacher @ 0.072 from 2002-03 to 2006-07

Sl. No	Name of The District	No. of BRC	2002-03 to 2006-07	Teacher Deployed as BRP / BRC as per district reports	Requirement for replacement as per district reports	Remarks
1.	Tawang	3	12	12		
2.	West Kameng	4	16	3	9	
3.	East Kameng	8	21	9	3	
4.	Papum Pare	4	16	4	8	
5.	Lower Subansiri	3	9	9		Existing BRCs only
6.	Kurung Kumey	5	18			
7.	Upper Subansiri	6	15	12	3	-do-
8.	West Siang	8	24	9	15	-do-
9.	East Siang	7	21	16	5	
10.	Upper Siang	6	16	20		
11.	Tirap	6	20	8	7	
12.	Changlang	4	16	4	8	
13.	Lohit	5	21	15		
14.	Lower Dibang Valley	3	12	12		
15.	Dibang Valley	3	3	4	5	
	Total	75	240	137	70	

Actual Status: -Sanctioned post of 240 teachers against BRC/CRC have already been appointed, but they have not been deployed as BRC/BRP.

4.3 Cluster Resource Centre

Table 23 :Sanctioned CRC/Teacher @ 0.072 from 2002-03 to 2006-07

Sl. No	Name of The District	No. of CRC	Sanctioned post upto 2006-07	Teacher Deployed as BRP / BRC as per district reports	Requirement for replacement as per district reports	Remarks
1.	Tawang	14	18	18		
2.	West Kameng	12	24	10	14	
3.	East Kameng	22	49	20		
4.	Papum Pare	11	24	9	11	
5.	Lower Subansiri	6	0	12		
6.	Kurung Kumey	12	24			
7.	Upper Subansiri	13	0	4	22	Existing CRPs only
8.	West Siang	21	0	13	29	-do-
9.	East Siang	17	34	17	17	
10.	Upper Siang	11	35	10	12	
11.	Tirap	9	30	6	12	
12.	Changlang	12	24	12	12	
13.	Lohit	15	40	28		
14.	Lower Dibang Valley	7	12	21		
15.	Dibang Valley	6	6	7	3	
	Total	188	400	192	138	

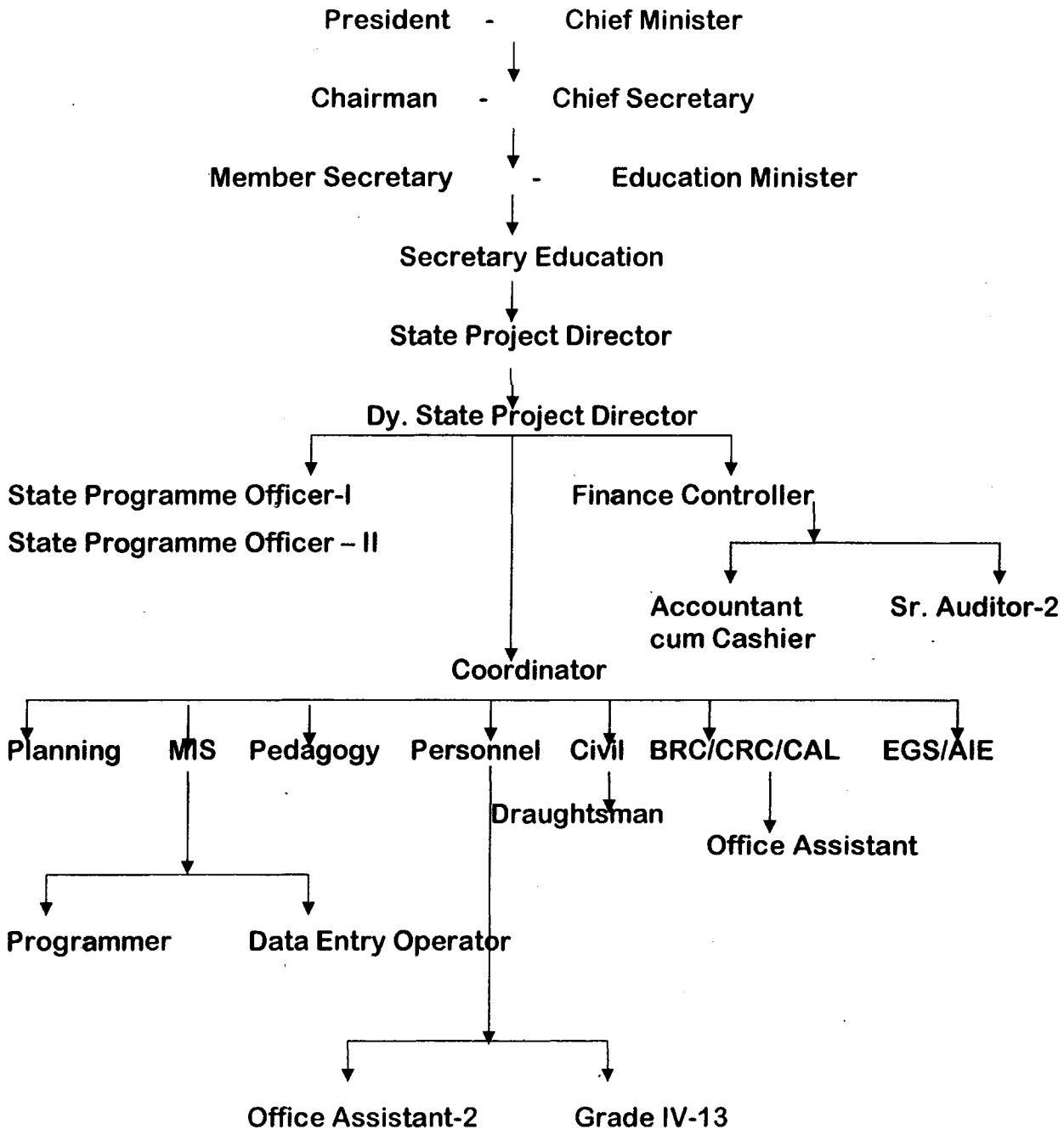
Actual Status:- All the Sanctioned post of 400 teachers against CRC/CRP have been appointed , but they have not been deployed as CRCC/CRP.

Reflections: It would be appropriate that the state thinks of having DIETs in all the districts as nearly six understaffed DIETs will not be able to serve the state as a whole. This requires a administrative will of the state. The mission feels this needs to be considered seriously by the state. As regards BRCs and CRCs, the state has the personnel in full and all the institutions are functioning to their best. Perhaps this is the vantage point the state is enjoying even in the absence of the adequate number of DIETs and a fully functioning SIE in the state.

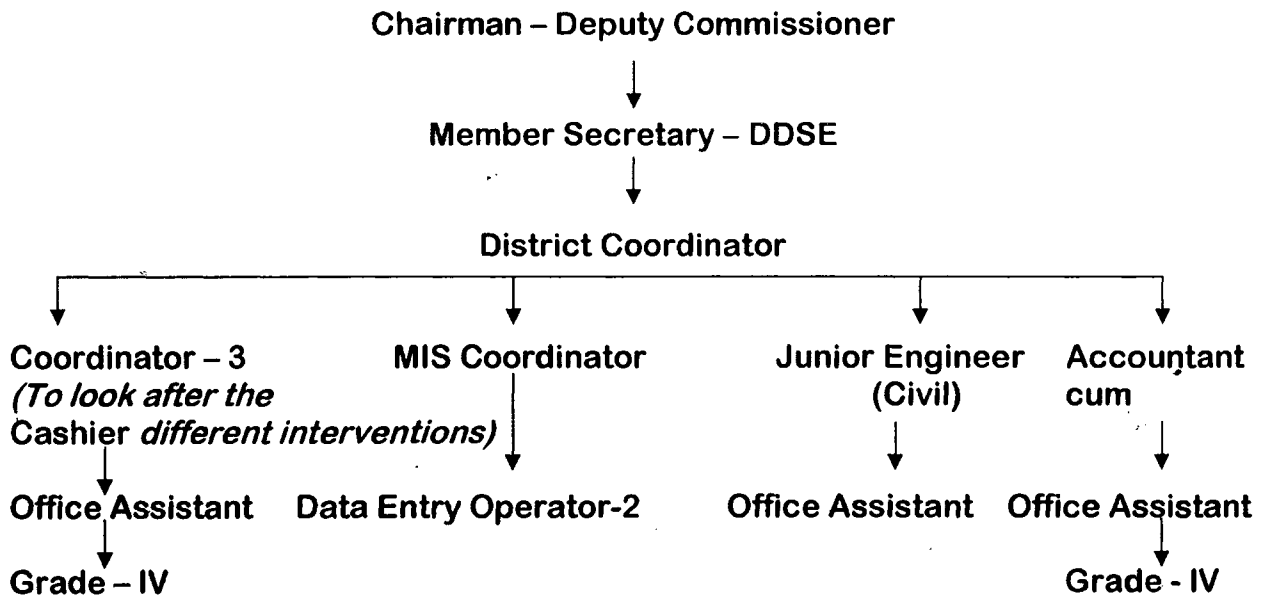
5. SSA Management in the State

The SSA functionaries of Arunachal Pradesh are indicated in the enclosed flow chart. There are only two State Programme Officers, 7 Coordinators, assisted by personnel to provide secretariat and digital support. At the district level the committee is headed by Deputy Commissioner, and Deputy Director of School Education (DDSE) is the member Secretary. They have 3 coordinators to look after different interventions. At the block level there are 3 out of whom one is BRC Coordinator. At the cluster level there are 2 CRPs who are expected to provide onsite support to teachers.

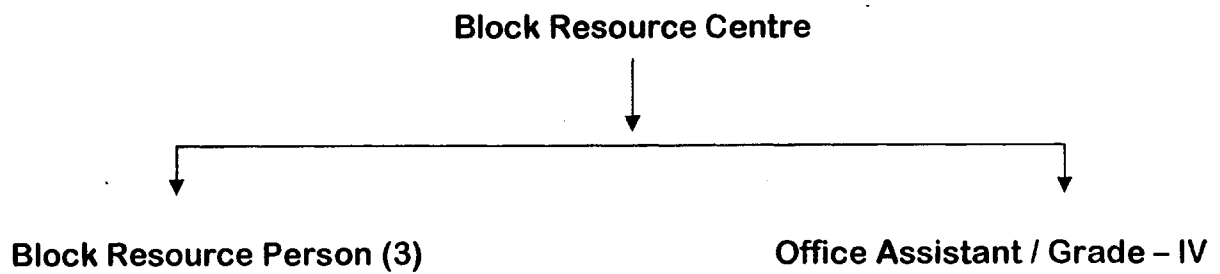
5.1 State Level SSA



5.2 District Level SSA



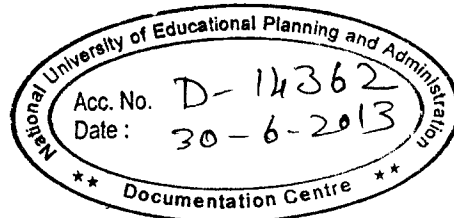
5.3 Block Level SSA



5.4 Cluster Level SSA

Cluster Resource Centre → Cluster Resource Persons (2)

Reflections: The state has a system of personnel in place at the State level, District level and the sub-district level. In terms of the functioning and the communication there seems to be serious problems and the information does not flow easily. Partially because of the communication problems the state suffers as well as the style of functioning party. Put together the transition of messages and functioning of different functionaries do not take place smoothly. This requires a very well articulated mechanism to develop a communication system as well as the monitoring mechanisms at different levels. But it is to be pointed out that at the Block and Cluster level things are happening because of the composition of the personnel involved. Therefore, the quality of the implementation is being impeded due to the above reasons.



6.1 Funds receipt and expenditure of the Mission since 2001-02.

In Arunachal Pradesh, SSA was launched from 2001-02 after conducting the pre-project activities during 2000-01. The fund sharing of GOI and State Govt's was on the following Pattern

Table 24 : Status of Fund release.

S.No	Year	GOI's Share	State Share	
			State Share	DoNER
1	2001-02	85%	15%	-
2	2002-03	75%	25%	-
3	2003-04	75%	25%	-
4	2004-05	75%	25%	-
5	2005-06	75%	10%	15%
6	2006-07	75%	10%	15%

On the basis of the above pattern, the funds receipt and expenditure of the Mission for 2001-02 to 2006-07 is as shown below:

Table 25 : Status of Fund release

S.No	Year	PAB	Receipt				Expenditure	Percentage
			GOI	State	DoNER	Total		
1	2000-01	163.89	163.89	NA	NA	163.89	139.01	84.82
2	2001-02	356.65	151.57	26.74	NA	178.31	155.09	86.98
3	2002-03	2510.24	1412.00	470.67	NA	1882.67	1264.51	67.17
4	2003-04	4822.48	675.35	0	NA	675.35	1334.66	197.62
5	2004-05	6391.18	1504.5	0	NA	1504.50	2247.71	149.40
6	2005-06	6578.48	4105.01	1115.00	0	5220.01	5558.41	106.48
7	2006-07	11928.41	5951.92	0	820.10	6772.02	4435.33*	65.49

*Expenditure upto 20th Jan'2007

6.2 Funds flow arrangement:

- i. The funds received from GOI and State Govt. are deposited to the joint signatory saving Bank A/c at S.B.I., Itanagar.
- ii. After that the funds are released to the districts as per their entitlement at a ratio worked out on the basis of the district budget to the total PAB approval of the State.

iii. The consecutive releases are made as per the needs of the district on performance basis.

iv. After VEC level funds are deposited in a joint signatory SB account operated by the VEC/SMC chairman and the Head teacher.

6.3 Status of fund receipts and expenditure for 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarter for 2006-07.

Table 26 : Status of Receipt and Expenditure

Sl. No	1 st Qtr		2 nd Qtr		3 rd Qtr	
	Receipt	Expdr	Receipt	Expdr	Receipt	Expdr
1	1842.00	87.44	4109.92	1289.79	820.10	3118.95

6.4 Activity-wise Expenditure of District/ SPO

Table 27 : Activity-wise Expenditure of District/ SPO

Sl. No.	Expenditure by Activity	Expenditure as on 30 th Sept 2006	Expenditure as on 31 st Dec 2006
1	Teacher Salary	477.21	528.85
2	Block Resource Center	38.11	40.03
3	Cluster Resource Center	56.96	62.95
4	Civil Work	440.03	1683.45
5	Toilet/ Drinking Water	0	0
6	Intervention for out of school children	48.18	105.65
7	Free Textbook	79.94	29.34
8	Innovative Activity	13.07	47.91
9	Intervention for Disabled Children	0.98	13.58
10	Intervention for Girls children	0	0
11	Maintenance Grant	58.75	23.34
12	Management & MIS	55.13	56.26
13	Research & Evaluation	3.28	4.32
14	School Grant	23.92	17.27
15	Teacher Grant	17.07	10.67
16	TLE	0.00	93.72
17	Teacher Training	21.65	23.88
18	Community Mobilization	1.32	1.41
19	SIEMAT	0.00	0.00

20	State Component	37.98	376.30
21	National Component	0	0
22	NPEGEL	3.57	0
23	Other (Bank Charges)	0.09	0.021
	T O T A L	1377.23	3118.951

6.5 Training of Programme Staff

The Programme Officers and Coordinators attended various training programmes to build their Capacity building conducted by the MHRD. The Programme staffs of State and District level finance functionaries were given two rounds of training programmes so far as shown below:

Table 28 : Status of Training Programme.

Sl.No	Year	Name of the training Programme	No. of Participants		
			State level	Distt Level	Total
1	2005-06	Training on Financial Management & Procurement	10	45	55
2	2006-07	Training on Financial Management & Procurement	12	45	57

6.6 Status of Audit & Replies thereof

- The CAs audit was conducted for the year 2005-06 during the month of June 2006. The Audit report was submitted to the GOI.
- The CAGs performance audit was conducted for 5 districts in our state and the Audit para-wise replies were submitted to GOI.
- In order to conduct the internal audit, an in house team has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Finance Controller, SSA Rajya Mission, Itanagar.
- The Internal audit team has conducted the internal audit in the following districts.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) West Siang 2) Upper Siang 3) Lower Subansiri 4) Upper Subansiri 5) Kurung Kumey 	}	Reports already forwarded to the districts and replies awaited
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6) West Kameng 7) Tawang 	}	Conducted during 4 th Jan to 10 th Jan '07.

6.7 Issues related to financial management

1. Skilled experienced financial management staffs are not available at the district level. So they are facing difficulty to maintain the books of accounts as per SSA norms at District level. However the situation is improving to a large extent after the conduct of financial management training.
2. Due to lack of qualified financial staff at district level, the financial reporting is always irregular and most of the districts are not reporting within the time frame. However the situation is improving after conduct of financial management training facility.
3. Due to lack of E-Transfer facility in the banks at District Level, speedy transfer of funds to the state to district is a problem.
4. Release of State share is always delayed to a great extent, due to non availability of sufficient funds from the State Govt.
5. The DoNER share released by the DoNER Govt. goes to the Govt. exchequers. It takes a lot of time to get the funds released from the state exchequer.
6. The SSA Rajya Mission has taken initiative for preparing the Manual for financial regulations for the State.

6.8 Procurement Procedure

- Codal formalities observed while procuring Goods and Services.
- Most of the consumable items are procured on the Secretary GA's approved rate.
- Major non consumable items are procured on limited quotations.
- CA firms are selected by calling open tender method.
- Financial checks have been made at different stages to limit the expenditure with in the PAB approval.
- Payments are made to different firms on A/c payee cheques only.
- The Employees Salaries and other claims are also paid by A/c payee cheques only except the payment to the Grade – IV staffs.

Reflections: The State has a serious inherent problem of not being able to give its share. Added to this the money the state is expected to receive from MHRD is also contributing for delay in making the expenses by the state. However, the accounting procedures of the state level appears to be quite impressive, but at the district levels, there are variations. The state is trying to stabilize itself in terms of finance management. The state also suffers from reporting problems in accounting due to the inherent communication problems.

7.1 Reduce out of school children and increase enrollment

Table 29 : Reduce out of school children and increase enrollment

Unit	Category	Cumulative up to 2006-07		
		No. sanctioned	No. completed	% of completion
	Classroom constructed	1158	809	69.8%
	Opening of new primary schools	452	262	57.96 %
	Opening of new upper primary schools	307	283	92.18 %
	Appointment of Assistant teachers	2518	2190	86.97 %
	Appointment of Junior teachers	946	863	91.22 %
	Provision of drinking water facilities *	-	-	-
	Girls toilet	526	526	100 %
	Enrollment in EGS /AS	29058	19520	67.18 %

* is with Swajaldhara.

It is evident from above that the state has done very well on construction of girls toilet. It has done quite well on opening of new upper primary school too coupled with appointment of junior teachers and assistant teachers. This is quite encouraging. The state has to put in a little more effort in AIE activities and give more emphasis on opening new primary school. Infact it has more physical target of opening new primary school than upper primary school, while on the former they need to do better.

7.2 Indicator : Narrowing existing gender and social gap.

Table 30 : Narrowing existing gender and social gap

Unit	Category	2005-06	2006-07
	No. of girls enrolled at class- I to VIII	110842	122363
	No. of girls having free textbook	110842	122363
	% of Girls students having free text books	100 %	100 %
	No. of SC enrolled at Class- I to VIII	471	1229
	% of SC students having free textbooks	100 %	100 %
	No. of ST enrolled at class-I to VIII	172171	192195
	% of ST students having free textbook	100 %	100 %
	% of female teachers serving in the system	28.64%	19.52 %

It is indeed encouraging to see that all girls, all SC & ST students have got free textbooks. While only less than 20 % of female teachers are serving the state. Perhaps the less percentage of female entering teaching could be because the educated female get more lucrative posts in the state. Ideally, at elementary level, it is desirable to have more female teachers. Therefore, the state needs to look into it seriously.

7.3 Provision of quality inputs to improve learning

Table 31 : Provision of quality inputs to improve learning

Unit	Category	2005-06	2006-07
	Pupil teacher ratio	Pry.- 31:1 U/Pry 26:1	Pry.- 31:1 U/Pry 27:1
	No. of BRC sanctioned	272	192
	No. of BRC operational	89	192
	% of BRC operational	32.7%	100 %
	No. of CRC sanctioned	408	320
	No. of CRC operational	67	320
	% of CRC operational	16.42%	100%
	No. of teachers targeted for training	6083	6605
	% of teachers trained against sanctioned	3 %	Report yet to be received
	Student attendance rate	N.A	N.A
	Teachers attendance rate	N.A	N.A

As regards BRCs and CRCs, they are operational to the tune of 100 %. It is very encouraging. The State does not have any data about the students' and teachers' attendance rate. This needs to be maintained.

1. Project Management and REMS:

State has pointed out that the fund made available for monitoring and supervision is very inadequate due to difficult terrain consisting of 82% hill area, population density of only 13, average road density of 18 KM per every 100 square kilometer against the national average of 85 KM. The Mission has witnessed a glimpse of difficult terrain and is convinced that the ceiling of Project Management and REMS should be enhanced and amount approved should be as per actual requirement to be worked out by the state based on child and school wise costing.

2. Inclusive Education:

It was informed by the states that since last two years including current year it organizes state level orientation programmes of district, block and cluster level Resource Persons on Inclusive Education with the help of Ed CIL, New Delhi. State is also in receipt of all the materials on inclusive education made available by Ed CIL. Despite these it is observed by the Mission and agreed by the state that there is no real progress in inclusive education. Reasons cited for not being able to take up the approved activities were non-availability of qualified personnel in the state, amount available (*allocation of current year AWP&B has been further reduced to Rs.800/- per child instead of Rs.1200/- per child as per norms*) is not sufficient to identify and provide support through outside resource agencies available in neighboring state of Assam, non-availability of any NGO working for Children with Special Needs (CWSN), non-availability of Composite Resource Centre (CRC), and District Resource Centres. In view of these it is suggested that the state should build its own capacity. This can be done by identifying committed 3-4 unemployed youths from each district and sponsor them for obtaining different RCI affiliated diploma/certificate course on inclusive education. These youths can then be engaged on contract services for taking up regular activities related to inclusive education. Therefore it is recommended to allow the state to utilise the approved fund of current year for capacity building purpose only. It is further recommended to approve adequate fund required for carrying out the normal activities as a special case irrespective of per child cost ceiling.

3. KGBV:

The state has significant number of out of school girls who can be covered through KGBV. 33% of the out of school children are of 11-14 years age group of which 17% are girls. Scattered in different small remote inaccessible habitations these girls can not be covered through interventions like Back to School Camp, Bridge Courses and EGS. The state convincingly argued that it requires more KGBVs considering the fact that the 95% of the targeted out of school girls are STs, located in most backward and inaccessible habitations and KGBVs is the best alternate option to cover them. The Mission appreciates the genuine concern of the state and recommends to consider more number of KGBVs.

4. EGS & AIE:

In some districts where literacy percentage is low and in absence of qualified persons it becomes difficult to get education volunteers or para teachers with a meager amount of Rs. 1350 per month. Qualified persons or eligible person from other places do not opt to work as volunteers with meager amount of remuneration. So monthly remuneration need to be substantially be hiked as the nature of work and work load is same as that of regular teacher.

5. BRC & CRC

A CRC/ BRC to reach each school for effective monitoring supervision takes a minimum 2 to 10 days on foot march with a companion of at least 2 porters to carry their load automatically escalates the cost of traveling allowances for which Rs.300/- to Rs. 500/- per month allocated to each CRC/ BRC is absolutely not practical and tenable in terms of the cost of their traveling allowance. Therefore, it could be raised considering the harsh and very hard topography and a large area to be covered due to scattered habitations and locations of the schools.

6. Teachers Quarter:

Teachers Quarter is a problem in Arunachal Pradesh. Due to remoteness and non-availability of quarter, teachers remain absent. Provision for teacher quarter could be incorporated in SSA Scheme exclusively for north east in general and Arunachal Pradesh in particular.

7. Civil Works:

Hilly and inaccessible topography is the greatest hurdle and impediment to the constructions of school buildings and BRC/ CRC buildings which needs increased or escalated unit cost in civil work. Therefore the ceiling limit of 33% of Fund allocated out of total amount allotted/ approved as per the norms could be relaxed for state like Arunachal where total coverage of all weather roads is hardly 30% approx. with major areas to be covered on foot march and with head load in the total area of 83,000 sq. km of the state. Therefore, the norm of 33% of civil works component could be relaxed and allowed to at least 55% of the total allocation of fund. This is necessitated due to high transportation costs because of difficult terrain and on the basis of harsh ground realities.

An overall impressionistic assessment of the structure and functions of the State of Arunachal Pradesh gives rise to the following strengths, weaknesses which can be analyzed and summarized keeping the parameters of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

A. STRENGTHS

The State has the following strengths :

- It has all the BRCs and CRCs in position who are qualified.
- It has interest in completing its civil works.
- It has the will to distribute textbooks to all children.
- It has huge grants from MHRD.

B. WEAKNESSES

The State has the following weaknesses:

- It is ill equipped with its DIETs and SIE.
- It needs to improve its evaluation processes of training programme and enhance the quality of training programme that they give.
- The entire CAL programme needs to be overhauled and re-done differently in order to make it more relevant.
- CWSN and IED has not taken off at all.
- The textbooks that are given are perhaps difficult for teachers to handle and therefore it needs to be seen whether NCERT books can be more functional in Arunachal context.
- The functionaries at the school level are not clear about SSA Provisions.
- The AIE strategies have not taken roots in Arunachal Pradesh at all.

C. OPPORTUNITIES

The state has the following opportunities to make UEE in Arunachal Pradesh context.

- It has huge funding from GOI, MHRD and DoNER sources.
- If properly liasoned, it can access national and regional level resources in capacity building activities effectively.
- Perhaps it is the opportune time for the state to think of converting the non functional SIE into fully functional SCERT.

D. THREATS

The state has the following threats which need to be considered seriously by the state:

- SSA funding is not eternal.
- The state has to show its will to give its share in order to get GOI shareⁱⁿ time.
- For the capacity building, it needs to make its SIE and DIETs functional.
- In the absence of housing a DIET in every district, the teacher training issues are going to be seriously hampered in the state.

Annexure – I

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Chief Minister | - | Shri Gegong Apang |
| 2. Chief Secretary | - | Shri Tabom Bam |
| 3. Education Minister | - | Shri Chowna Mein |
| 4. Secretary Education | - | Shri Gonesh Koyu |
| 5. State Project Director | - | Shri P. N. Thongon |
| 6. Dy. State Project Director | - | Shri E. Lego |
| 7. Programme Officer – I | - | Shri G. Kato |
| 8. Programme Officer – II | - | Mrs. Pagki Koyu (Lombi) |
| 9. Finance Controller | - | Shri P. Jayaraman |
| 10. Senior Auditor- I | - | Shri Licha Tupa |
| 11. Senior Auditor – II | - | Miss Reena Thapa |
| 12. Accountant cum Cashier | - | Shri D. Raha |
| 13. Planning Coordinator | - | Shri A. K. Barua |
| 14. MIS Coordinator | - | Shri R. N. Sah |
| 16. Pedagogy Coordinator | - | Shri R. K. Mahto |
| 16. Personnel Coordinator | - | Shri J. Karbi |
| 17. Civil Works Coordinator | - | Shri T. Kechak |
| 18. EGS/AIE Coordinator | - | Shri M. Kamki |
| 19. BRC / CRC / CAL Coordinator | - | Shri T. Kakki |
| 20. Dealing Assistant | - | Mrs. D. Das |
| 21. Office Assistant | - | Shri M. N. Sonowal |
| 22. Office Assistant | - | Miss Linmik Nyodu |
| 23. Office Assistant | - | Shri Anung Gamnoh |
| 24. Office Assistant | - | Shri A. Noroh |
| 25. Draughtsman | - | Miss Anam Saring |
| 26. Data Entry Operator | - | Mrs. Uma Chetry |
| 27. Data Entry Operator | - | Mrs. Murtem Ato |
| 28. Grade – IV | - | 13 Nos. |

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