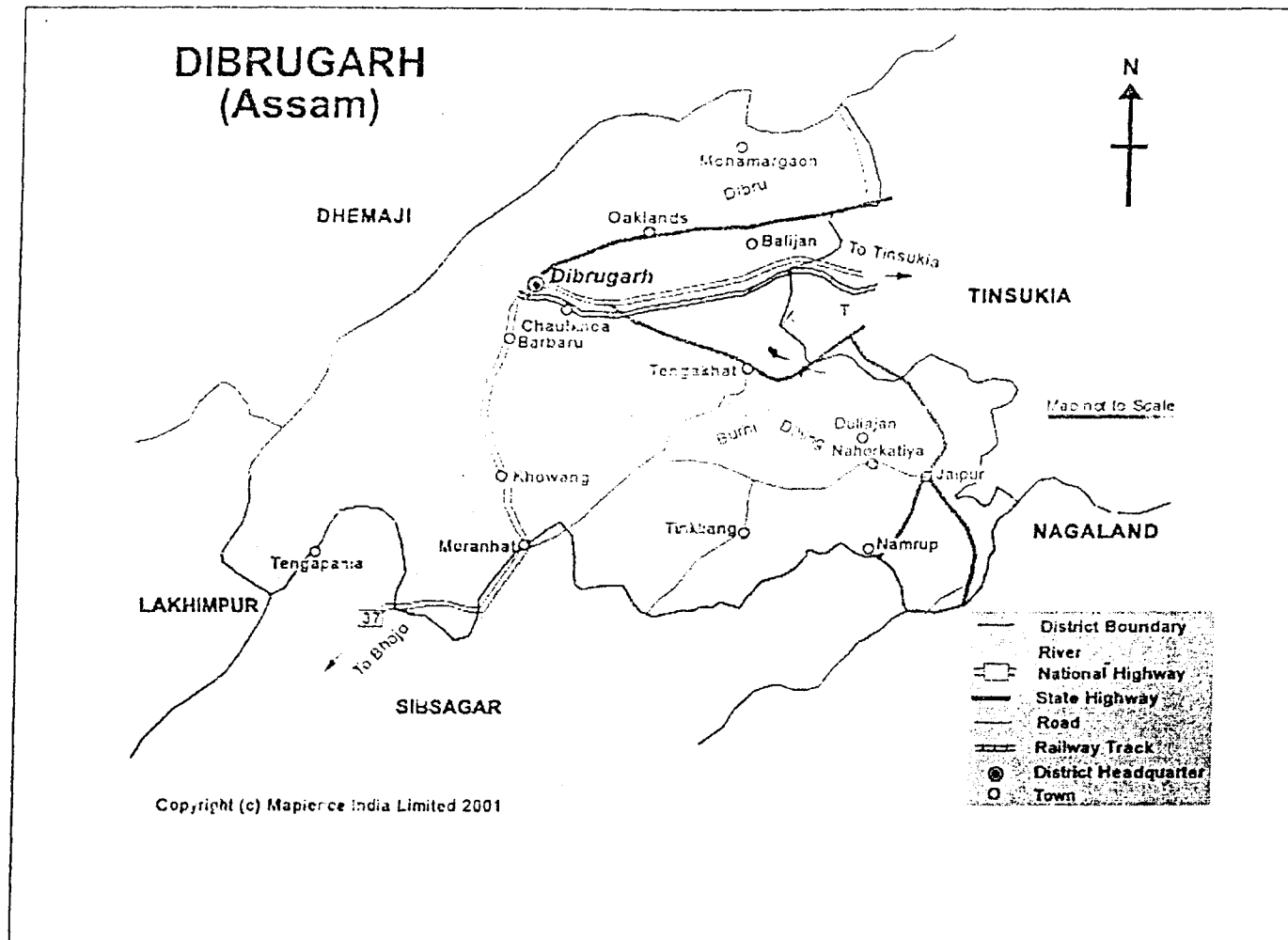


**DISTRICT ELEMENTARY  
EDUCATION PLAN  
2001-02**

**District: Dibrugarh**

**Axom Sarva Siksha Abhiyan Mission [ASSAM].**

Dibrugarh District Elementary Education Plan 2001-2001



MAP OF DIBRUGARH DISTRICT

Dibrugarh District Elementary Education Plan 2001-2001

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

1	Geographical area	3381 SQ. KM.
2	Total Population (As per 1991 census)	10,42,457
	i)Male	5,47,266
	ii)Female	4,95,191
	(a) Rural Population	8,75,894
	(b) Urban Population	1,66,563
3	Density of Population	308 nos per Sq. KM. Area
4	No. Of Towns	3Nos
5	Police Stations	14Nos
6	Police Out Post:	19 Nos
7	Revenue Circle	7Nos.
9	Development Block	7 Nos
10	Gaon Panchayat	93 Nos
	Anchalik Panchayat	7 Nos
11	Fire Brigade Station	4 Nos.
12	Village	1362 Nos.
13	Forest Village	27 Nos
14	Tea Garden	144 Nos
15	Reserve Forest	5 Nos. (Area = 217941.648 Hect.)
16	University	1 No.
17	Medical College	1 No
18	College	14Nos
19	State Dispensary	13Nos

**Dibrugarh District Elementary Education Plan 2001-2001**

**ABSTRACT OF CENSUS 2001**

**Population and growth rate**

Persons	Males	Females	Percentage decadal growth rate	
			1971-91	1991-2001
1172056	609470	562586	37.78	12.43

**Sex-ratio**

Number of females per 1000 males	
1991	2001
905	923

**Population density per sq. km.**

1991	2001
308	347

**Population in the age group of 0-6**

Persons	Males	Females
164384	84139	80245

**No. of Literate**

Persons	Males	Females
717603	418053	299550

**Literacy Rates**

Persons	Males	Females
71.21	79.58	62.10

**Literacy Rates By Sex**

Persons		Males		Females	
1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
58.32	71.21	66.72	79.58	48.89	62.10

## Dibrugarh District Elementary Education Plan 2001-2001

### DISTRICT PROFILE

The District of Dibrugarh nestling in the Eastern most part of Assam, is surrounded by Dhemaji district and a part of Lakhimpur district in the North, part of Sivasagar district and Arunachal Pradesh in the South, Tinsukia district in the East and Sivasagar district in the West. The river Brahmaputra flows down from the North from the hills of Arunachal Pradesh towards the Western part of Assam. Dibrugarh town, the district headquarter, is located on the Southern bank of the river Brahmaputra and comprises of only one sadar sub-division and no independent sub-division.

Dibrugarh which is the headquarter of the district derives its name from Dibarumukh. The name derived from the mouth (mukh) of the river Dibru or Dibru (Bodo word Dibru, a blister). During the reign of Siuhungmung, Pharsengmung Borgohain, Chao Siulung, Kilong fought against the Chutiya King who was defeated in the battle and surrendered before the Ahom King. Dibarumukh was a renowned encampment of Ahoms during Ahom Chutia War. Tao Konkham of Dibarumukh was made by Buragohain during the reign of Siukhampha alias Khora Raja. Dibarumukh was the encampment of Pani Phukan during the reign of Rudrasimha against the Kacharis

Oil and tea are the two major industries of the district. The field headquarter of Oil India Ltd is located at Duliagan at a distance of about 50 KM from Dibrugarh town and some of the major Tea Companies of the Country have set up flourishing tea gardens in the district.

### GEOGRAPHY

The Dibrugarh district extends from 27° 5' 38" N to 27° 42' 30" N latitude and 94°33'46"E to 95°29'8"E longitude with an altitude ranging between 99 and 474 meters. The area stretches from the north bank of the mighty Brahmaputra, which flows for a length of 95 km through the northern margin of the district, to the Patkai foothills on the south. The Burhi Dihing, a major tributary of the Brahmaputra with its network of tributaries and wetlands flows through the district from east to west.

### Physiography

The Physiography of the district is constituted by a variety of elements such as flood plain, beels and swamps, occasional highlands and foothills of the Barail Range. The Brahmaputra river is fairly wide here(average width 10km).

The general gradient of the district of the area is from south-east to north-west. The altitude of the south-easternmost corner covering the Hapjan Parvat and Hilika Parvat of the Barail foot hills is 200m. The height decreases gradually from this corner to the mouth of the Buri Dihing river where the altitude is 99 m. However the northern belt of the area has a gentle slope from east to west. The altitude of the eastern part is 115 m, while it is 99 m in the western part. The average east-west slope is 152 cm per km. Because of the relatively high slope and large volume of water, the Brahmaputra flows with a

## Dibrugarh District Elementary Education Plan 2001-2001

high velocity causing significant bank erosion in the area. The earthquake of 1950 (magnitude 8.7 in the Richter scale, Poddar, 1952) accelerated the intensity of bank erosion. The impact is alarming in the north of Dibrugarh city and Rahmaria mouza.

The area may be divided into three distinct physiographic zones stretching parallel to the Brahmaputra river. These are : (i) The active floodplain and 'charland', (ii) the middle plain; and (iii) the southern foothills.

### Rivers

On the northern margin of the district lies the river Brahmaputra which basically drains the whole area. The Brahmaputra here is very wide and braided. Near the Dibrugarh City the river is 10km wide with a large number of sandbars. Till the great earthquake of 1950 the north easternmost corner was drained by the Dibru River. The Dibru was a main tributary of the Brahmaputra the confluence of it being at about 18km east of Dibrugarh City. By raising the bed of the Brahmaputra, the earthquake caused severe erosion on its south bank and as a result the Dibru river got merged with its master stream in Rahmaria mouza. Earlier, the interfluvies of the Brahmaputra and the Dibru was on an average 6-8 km wide within the district. Some of the inhabited villages like Sainaki, Erasuti, Chabaru Kalioro, Sairsuti, Nepali Block, Mohmora, Charisuti, Nepali South Block in between the Brahmaputra and the Dibru, and Rangajan, Laruparia Pathar, Guiphala Habi, Laruporia Saugaon, Guiphala, Nagaon, part of Rahmaria Gaon, Gaharipathar, Piporatoli, Nefafu grant on the south bank of the Dibru alongwith their fertile agricultural land and forest cover were wiped away by the Brahmaputra. Now, Maijan stream, a tributary of the former Dibru has become a tributary to the Brahmaputra.

Buri Dihing River near Kotoha Buri Dihing river flows from almost east to west through the area. It has many tributaries such as Digboi, Tingrai, Tipling, Telpanj, Deherang and Sessa in the north bank and Tipam and Disam in the south bank. In addition to the tributaries of the Buri Dihing, there are three other tributaries of the Disang river( in Sibsagar district) namely Gela Disam, Tiolo and Demoy flowing mainly from the Tingkhong mouza. Official reports, in fact suggest that Buri Dihing is the erstwhile Namphuk river. It flows for 90 km through the Patkai Hills before it comes down to the foot hill zone. Thereafter flowing in a south-west direction for 20km it meets the Khaikhe and Meganton to form what is called Buri Dihing. The Buri Dihing meanders through the plains facing Patkai Hills for a length of 50km and then enters into Joypur-Digboi low hill range. It then comes out near Joypur to flow through the plains for a length of 120km and ultimately joins the Brahmaputra at about 32 km south-west of Dibrugarh city.

### Wetlands

Like any other parts of Assam, the area is endowed with extensive water resources. The district possesses a large number of wetlands of varying sizes. The larger ones are popularly known as beel, while the marshes and swamps are generally known as jalah, doloni, pitoni, doba, etc. Both the beels and the swamps are geomorphologically, ecologically and economically very

## Dibrugarh District Elementary Education Plan 2001-2001

important features. These comprise a major component of the area's ecology. The beels are traditionally used as natural fisheries.

### Climate

Being located on the north of the 27<sup>0</sup>N latitude and with its unique physiographic elements, the area experiences subtropical monsoon climate with mild winter, warm and humid summer which may be designated as CWB (Sorthakur,1986). Rainfall decreases from south to north and east to west in the area. The average annual rainfall of the Dibrugarh city in the north is 276 cm with a total number of 193 rainy days, while at Naharkatia in the south, it is 163 cm with 147 rainy days. The temperature generally decreases from south to north. The average annual temperature in Dibrugarh and Naharkatia is 23.9 C and 24.3 C respectively. On the basis of the climatic characteristics such as distribution of temperature, rainfall, rainy days, humidity, presence of fogs and thunderstorms, the climate of the area may be classified into four seasons : (a) winter, (b) pre-monsoon, (c) monsoon and (d) retreating monsoon.

### Soil

The soils of the area are basically the products of the fluvial processes of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries. The plains are composed of alluvium which may be classified as new and old. The new alluvium varies mostly from clayey to sandy loam in texture and is slightly acidic in reaction. It is deficient in phosphoric acid, nitrogen and humus, but rich in lime and potash. It is found in the vast plain of the district along the river valleys, especially in their lower courses. The old alluvium on the other hand occurs in the upper and middle parts of the valleys. Tea is abundantly grown in the old alluvium as it has high percentage of acid. The river banks bear texturally three types of soil: sandy loam, loam and clayey loam.

### Geological Structure :

The Brahmaputra valley in this district, is of a nature of a "ramp valley" developed during the simultaneous upheavals of the Himalayas on the north and northeast and the patkai ranges on the south and southeast.

The thick sedimentary rocks of the Tertiary period have been buckled and over thrust due to the tectonic forces directed towards south from the Himalayas and to the northwest from the Shan-Burma Plateau region consequent on the upheavals . Eventually the Tertiary rocks along the Patkai ranges were structurally disposed along several folded anticlines, often cut off by several parallel imbricating thrusts viz. Naga thrust,Haflong –Disang thrust and Margherita thrust. Naga thrust,passes along the northern edge of the Jaipur-Tipam –Digboi range of hills bordering the alluvial plains of Brahmaputra on the north. The next important one is the Haflong Disang thrust which runs E.N.E.,along the northern base of the Namsang –Barduria hills,south of Jaipur and continue further eastward along the southern boundary of the

## Dibrugarh District Elementary Education Plan 2001-2001

Makum coal-field. In between the above two, there is another thrust known as the Margherita thrust running along the northern boundary of the Makum coalfield. The thrust finally merges with Disang thrust near Dirak towards the west.

### MINERALS

Coal and petroleum are the chief minerals for economic and industrial development of this district. Next is the natural gas associated with the petroleum from the Naharkatia area, which is now gaining importance in various industrial uses. Besides, clays for brick making and pottery and gravels for road metal lining and other useful purposes, are abundantly found within the district.

#### Coal

Large deposits of coal exist in two different fields, viz., Makum and Jaipur.

The Makum coalfield is the well developed and important one occurring near Ledo- Margherita and having a length of 30 km and a width of 5 km including Baragolai, Ledo, Tipang and Namdang mines along the southern boundary of the Dibrugarh district. At least, five workable seams of coal successively 18 m, 2.30m, 6.0m, 1.50m are well developed. The workable indicated reserve is of the order of 235 million tones to a depth of 300m.

The Jaipur coalfield covers a tract 15 km long and roughly 1 km wide at the base of the Jaipur-Tipam hills along the course of the Disang river which separated Dibrugarh and Sibsagar District.

Six coal seams have been recorded in this field out of which the lowermost seam is 11.89m thick, and in seam No.3 the thickness varies from 2.70m to 4.25 m. The others vary in thickness between 0.30 m and 2.0 m. Richest development of the seams are in the vicinity of the Disang river. Inferred workable reserves of the coal up to a depth of 100m have been estimated at about 10 million tones.

#### Petroleum:

Seepages of crude petroleum with bubble discharges of natural gas are seen along the base of the Jaipur-Tipam - Digboi range of hills as well as along with valley of Buri-Dehing river near Margherita. The important ones amongst them are in the Barapatra and Naharjan streams in Jaipur and Digboi; Makumpather, Hilikapani and Namangpani and around Margherita and Namchik towards east of the Makum coal field.



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The discovery of a big oil seepage in Digboi in Digboi jungle during the construction of the Dibrugarh –Ledo railway line in 1882, eventually led to the discovery of Digboi oilfield.

Crude oil at Digboi occurs in 24 different oil sand horizons within a stratigraphic thickness of 1,065 m of Tipam sandstone. The Digboi crude is of mixed paraffin and asphalt base with fair proportion of cyclic hydrocarbons.

The Naharkatia oilfield covers Naharkatia-Hungrijan area in the Dehing valley. Oil occurs in this field in 5 main producing oil sand horizons within a thick stratigraphic unit of the Barails struck at a depth between 3000 m and 3,926 m.

### **Natural Gas**

Large reserves of Natural gas are found in association with oil in the Naharkatia field. For utilization of the gas, a thermal power station and a fertilizer factory have already been set up in Namrup.

## **INDUSTRY**

### **Tea Industry**

Along the river Brahmaputra is situated Dibrugarh, the largest tea exporting town in India. It is also the gateway to Arunachal Pradesh. Dibrugarh, surrounded by tea gardens with the misty outlines of the Himalayas in the background. Dibrugarh is located along the river Brahmaputra. Some times it is referred as the gateway to some districts of Arunachal Pradesh.

**Of historical note**, tea is nearly 5,000 years old and was discovered, as legend has it, in 2737 b.c. by a Chinese emperor when some tea leaves accidentally blew into a pot of boiling water. In the 1600s tea became popular throughout Europe and the American colonies. Since colonial days, tea has played a role in American culture and customs. Today American schoolchildren learn about the famous Boston Tea Party protesting the British tea tax -- one of the acts leading to the Revolutionary War. During this century, two major American contributions to the tea industry occurred. In 1904, iced tea was created at the World's Fair in St. Louis, and in 1908, Thomas Sullivan of New York developed the concept of tea in a bag.

Tea breaks down into three basic types: black, green and oolong.

Of the agriculture-based industries, tea occupies an important place in Assam. The plants used to grow naturally in the Upper Brahmaputra valley. Robert Bruce, an official of the British empire, who is credited with the discovery of tea in Assam in 1823, gave publicity of the existence of the plant, the leaves of which were boiled to prepare the tea.

Assam produces the largest quantity of tea and has the largest area for the crop. In 1994, the State has 1012 tea gardens spread over 2,27,120 hectares and produced 4,00,732,000 kg of tea with an average yield of 1764kg/ha. In Assam tea is grown best in the Brahmaputra and Barak plains. Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Nagaon and Sonitpur are

## Dibrugarh District Elementary Education Plan 2001-2001

the districts where tea gardens are frequently found. Assam produces 55% of the tea produced in India and about 1/6th of the tea produced in the world. The annual turnover of the tea industry is about Rs.1,700 crores and it has earned more than Rs.600 crores as foreign exchange. Tea industry has contributed substantially to the economy of Assam. About 17 percent of the worker of Assam are engaged in tea industry. Many saw mills, cardboard industries, plywood factories, tin-plate and aluminium foil processing workshops have come up to cater to the demand of the tea gardens.

### **Oil Industry**

In the 1860s sub surface oil exploration activities started in the dense jungles of Assam in north-east India and in March 1867, oil was struck in the well drilled near Makum. This was the first successful mechanically drilled well in Asia. The first commercial discovery of crude oil in the country was, however, made in 1889 at Digboi when a group of gallant oilmen erected a 20 meter high thatch covered wooden structure at the head of the Brahmaputra valley, in the extreme corner of northeastern India. This modest structure or 'derrick' had little geometric or aesthetic appeal. Nevertheless, it marked the remarkable saga of the quest for the fugitive fuel - 'petroleum', in Indian shores. The only visitors were the pachyderms, the odd jackal, snakes and a hundred thousand leeches. The environs smelt of the rain - soaked forest mingled with heavy odour of oil seepage all over and thus marked the beginning of the oil industry in India.

The discoverer of this Digboi oilfield was the Assam Railways & Trading Company Limited (AR&T Co. Ltd.), a registered company of London in 1881, with objectives to explore the rich natural resources of Upper Assam,

## Dibrugarh District Elementary Education Plan 2001-2001

### The Implementation Structure :

There will be a District Board of Education (DBE). It will play an advisory role and formulate broad policies and guidelines. The DBE will be headed by Deputy Commissioner/Chief Executive Officer of Zila Parishad of the District. The District Project Co-ordinator (DPC) will be the member secretary. It will have its meeting once in each quarter and review the progress and suggest measures for improvement.

To oversee the day to day functioning of the project implementation there will be a committee named District Advisory Committee (DAC) headed by Deputy commissioner of the district. The District Project Co-ordinator (DPC) will be the member secretary. The committee will hold its meeting once in a month to monitor and review the project implementation.

A district Project Office (DPO) will be setup for implementation of the project in mission mode. The District Elementary Education officer (DEO) /Inspector of Schools will act as chief executive officer and designated as District Project Coordinator (DPC). The principal DIET will act as District Academic Officer (DAO). The Sadar DI will act as Associate District Project Co-ordinator. There will be five district Programme officer to assist the DPC and DAO for implementation of activity pertaining to different functional areas viz.: Community Participation, Teacher Training, Early Child Education and Girls Education, Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative Innovative Education. While selecting the functional area in charges preference will be given to the personal of training institutes.

To oversee the implementation Block Level Education Committee would be formed.

At block level Block Resource Center (BRC) would be setup in each Educational block (Both Rural and Urban). The BRC will be headed by Block Elementary Education Officers (BEEO). In case of urban blocks where there is no BEEO the Deputy Inspector of Schools (DI) head the BPC. The head of the BRC will be designated as Block Project Coordinator (BPC). The BPC will be assisted by three Block Academic Officer (BAO). One BAO will be responsible for pedagogy of all functional areas, one for Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative Innovative Education and one for special focus group viz. Girls, weaker sections etc.

To provide specific support to the Upper Primary Schools a Zonal Resource Center (ZRC) would be set up in each Panchayat. The Principal/Headmaster of the school where in ZRC will be located would act as ex-officio Zonal Resource Center Coordinator (ZRCC). Five RPs expert in different subject would be selected to assist the ZRC.

At cluster level Cluster Resource Centre (CRC) will be setup. CRC will comprise of 10-15 primary schools. The number of schools would depend on geographical location as maximum distance for a school under a CRC will be 7 Km. The CRC will be headed by a primary/Middle school teacher having minimum 7 years of teaching experience.

## Dibrugarh District Elementary Education Plan 2001-2001

At village level Village Education Committee (VEC) already constituted by Govt. of Assam will be the implementing authority. The VEC will be responsible for construction works except BRC building and DIET hostel, school infrastructure grant, Teaching Learning Equipment Grant, management of ECE, EGS & AIE and Village Level environment building and promotional activities. The VEC will see that all school going age group children attend school and complete at least 7 years of schooling. At school level School Management Committee (MC) is already there. The MC would be represented in the VEC and MC would report to the VEC regarding school related activities.

## Dibrugarh District Elementary Education Plan 2001-2001

### COMPONENT WISE STRATEGIES AND PLAN OF ACTION:

#### A. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

A district Project Office (DPO) will be setup for implementation of the project in mission mode. The District Elementary Education officer (DEO) /Inspector of Schools will act as chief executive officer and designated as District Project Coordinator (DPC). The principal DIET will act as District Academic Officer (DAO). The Sadar DI will act as Associate District Project Co-ordinator. There will be five district Programme officer to assist the DPC and DAO for implementation of activity pertaining to different functional areas viz.: Community Participation, Teacher Training , Early Child Education and Girls Education, Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative Innovative Education.

The tentative mangement structure at district level is given below

Disprict Project Co-ordinator	1
District Academic Officer	1
Associate District Project Co-ordinator	1
District Programme Officer	5 (TT, CP, IED, ECE &GE, EGS & AIE)
Finance & Accounts Officer	1
Junior Accounts Officer	1
District Project Engineer	1
UDA	1
LDA cum Typist	2
Cashier	1
Stenographer	1
Receptionist cum typist	1
Junior Engineers	One for DPO and one each for each block
Grade IV	3

In addition to the staff mentioned above, provision for furniture equipment office contingency, rent and vehicles hire etc. are also made as per minimum requirements for the remaining period of the financial year. It has been proposed to utilise hired vehicle instead of purchase of vehicle.

## Dibrugarh District Elementary Education Plan 2001-2001

10. The monthly teacher meeting in the cluster level plays a significant role in improving classroom transaction. It can solve problems like non-use of T/L material in classroom situation, teachers' absenteeism, irregular attendance of teachers / students and lack of community involvement and continuous evaluation.

Following areas will be considered:

- The development of a Resource team in the district
- Identification of proper strategy for empowerment of Resource team.
- Need based teacher training package
- Integrated approach for effectiveness of classroom transaction

### Training of resource persons: Strategy and Provisions:

The RPs will be provided self- instructional training packages for understanding their role. More over, 5 selected persons from every district will be invited to state level workshops for visioning exercises. Another strategy is to help them to attend residential camp while attending training of H / Ts and Mass Teachers training (school readiness programme). This intensive participation will give each of them opportunity to gauge the actual status of their ability and ways for further development.

As a part of strategy the DRG will first receive massive 7 day training on school readiness package. The CRCCs & CRGs will receive a 10-day orientation programme on the same.

The main aim of teachers training in to bring coherence between principles (method) classroom transaction teacher training and textbooks (materials). The focus is to help teacher build confidence in them, awareness regarding their role and continuity of purpose. The focus in the first two years will be on development of teachers' ability but at the same time attempts will be made to ensure students participation in the school activities. The monthly teachers meeting will serve as a powerful institution of upgrading teacher's professional growth through new teaching practices in terms of evaluation sheet. The monthly teacher meeting must prepare list of activities subject wise for the coming month and also fix the amount to be spent out of the grant (Rs. 500/-) for the same. This meeting will also review the status material prepared in the last month specially the actual use in the classroom. The teachers will get ample opportunity every year to go through two rounds of Mass teachers training, intensive training in the BRC and DIET and regular training in monthly meeting. The plan has been conceived as over all intervention in all the 7 key areas: curriculum, method, materials, textbooks, teacher training, Supervision and evaluation. The review workshop will be conducted at DIET / DPO level for assessing the school effectiveness. Survey programmes will be launched for identifying the actual status of the problem. This will be followed by a workshop on data analysis. The results / findings of this survey will be shared with the teachers.

Supervision strategy would be framed on the experience of DPEP districts. Regular ARG support structure will be maintained more over, special support campaign will be conducted involving DIs / BEEOs / SIS Etc. after each teacher training is over.

## Dibrugarh District Elementary Education Plan 2001-2001

The district people (teachers, CRCCs,) will be given sufficient scope for visiting the DPEP district and sharing with others. In the same way selected teachers, RPs will be sent to visit outside projects time & often.

### **H. EDUCATION GURANTEE SCHEME AND ALTERNATIVE INNOVATIVE EDUCATION (EGS&AIE)**

The plan for EGS & AIE would be drawn after the completion of the on going House to House Educational Survey and micro-planning process.

### **I. EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION**

Strengthening of ICDS would be thrust area of this component. Instead of setting up of ECE centres in the areas wherein ICDS centres exist, it would be attempted to support and strengthen those ICDS centres by way of training, incorporation educational inputs etc.

However, in Non-ICDS habitations ECE centres would be opened. The plan for setting up of ECE centres would be drawn after the completion of the on going House to House Educational Survey and micro-planning process.

### **J. GIRLS EDUCATION**

For enhancement of the girls education it has been proposed to organise 10 promotional campaigns would be organised in each block in the identified pockets having problems in girls education.

### **K. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION/VILLAGE EDUCATION COMMITTEE**

The Govt. of Assam has already constituted VECs in all the villages. VECs would be strengthened by incorporating Panchayat representatives, members of School Managing Committee, Parent representatives of IED children etc. All the Panchayat members of the VEC area would be the VEC members. Besides there will be an Education Sub -committee in each Panchayat.

VEC shall be the most powerful tool for bringing about a positive change in the school environment. VECs would be implementing agency for school grant, TLE grant, and civil works, running ECE, EGS & AIE schemes. Besides the village level other interventions viz. EB campaign, Community participation activities would also be implemented through the VECs.

Training of VEC members has been planned. To activate the VEC provisions for monthly meeting of VEC has been kept. Besides for ensuring community participation in school development process it has been proposed to conduct drop out prevention and retention drive in every village through VEC.

## Dibrugarh District Elementary Education Plan 2001-2001

### **L. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)**

In order to systematically monitor the progress in providing elementary education of acceptable standard for all, a computerised Management information system (MIS) has been proposed at DPO so that the flow of information from the School / CRC 's to the district level run smoothly. As the present system of collecting data is time consuming and likely to have manual errors, therefore it is necessary to have computerisation of MIS at primary & upper primary level. It will be covering the following aspects.

- Planning
- Monitoring of implementation of Different activities
- Educational aspect
- Project parameter (Financial & Physical)
- Regular school statistics
- Evaluation / Assessment studies.
- Project scheduling, implementation and flow of resource.

The MIS will provide inputs to the Planners for need based target oriented area specific planning. Provisions for staff and setting up of MIS have been kept.

### **M. ACTION RESEARCH AND EVALUATION**

Due to limited time period the proposal for this component would be made under next financial year.

### **N. INNOVATION**

For carrying out innovative activities, a lumpsum amount of Rs.50000/- has been proposed.

Induction training and also to provide books and journals to the educational functionaries.

### **P. DISTANCE EDUCATION**

The actual programmes under this component would be launched under next financial year. For development of the district to launch distance education programme it has been proposed to provided equipment and accessories to the DIET, BTC, and blocks for conducting tele conferencing programme. Provisions have also been made for development of Self Instructional materials.



## Dibrugarh District Elementary Education Plan 2001-2001

### **Q. INTEGRATED EDUCATION FOR DISABLED CHILDREN**

The field level activities would be started from next financial year. However as a beginning it has been proposed to conduct awareness campaigns at block levels.

### **R. CIVIL WORKS**

Except construction of BRC building and DIET hostel all other constructions would be implemented by the Village Education Committee.

Provisions for minimum civil works, which can be completed/started within the financial year, have been kept. Detailed civil works plan would be drawn after completion of micro planning and collection of EMIS data.

**DISTRICT ELEMENTARY EDUCATION PLAN**

**2001-02**

**DISTRICT: DIBRUGARH**

CODE	COMPONENT/ACTIVITY/SUB ACTIVITY	Physical target	Unit of measure	Unit cost	Total cost	Remarks
<b>A</b>	<b>PROJECT MANAGEMENT</b>					
A.1	Salary for officer	8	per persons per month	0.10000	4.00	5 DPO, DPE, FAO, JAO (1 each) for five months
A.2	Salary for staff	19	per persons per month	0.06000	5.70	JE 1 in each block and 1 in DPO, 1- SA, 1- Acctt., 1 -Cashier, 1-UDA, 1- RA, 1- Steno, 1- LDA , 1-Typist, 1- Night Chowkider, 3-Gr.IV
A.3	Office Expenses	5	months	0.15000	0.75	
A.4	T. A. & D. A. for D. P. O.	5	months	0.05000	0.25	
A.5	Rent & Taxes	5	months	0.15000	0.75	
A.6	Telephone and Fax charge	5	months	0.05000	0.25	
A.7	Hireing of vehicles	3	vehicles	0.10000	1.20	Per Month @Rs 10000/- Per Vehicle For 4 Months
A.8	P.O.L & Maintenance of Vehicle	5	months	0.10000	0.50	
A.9	Payment of audit fees		Lumsump		0.10	
A.10	Installation of Telephone	2		0.30000	0.60	
A.11	Equipment				5.00	Duplicating m/c, Wall Clock, Camera, Electronic Type writer, TV/VCR, Gen Set, White board, PA System, EPBAX, Safe, Fire Extinguisher, Tape Recorder, Alkon Board, OHP, Water filter with stand
A.12	Furniture				5.00	Tables, Chairs Book Shelves, File Cabinets & Furniture for Conference Hall
	<b>Component Total</b>				<b>24.10</b>	
<b>B</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENT BUILDING, MEDIA And DOCUMENTATION</b>					
B.1	Organisation of Environment building campaigns	873	villages	0.01000	8.73	
B.2	Organistaion of Sishumela	1686	schools	0.00500	8.43	All LP & UP schools
B.3	Books & Journals				0.20	Lumsump
B.4	Monthly meeting of DAC	5	months	0.02000	0.10	
B.5	Quarterly meeting of DBE	2	meetings	0.05000	0.10	
B.6	Media & Publicity		Lumpsum	0.50000	0.50	
	<b>Component Total</b>				<b>18.06</b>	
<b>C</b>	<b>BLOCK RESOURCE CENTER</b>					
C.1	Selection W/S for BAO	1	W/S	0.15000	0.15	one w/s at district level for two day and state level activities
C.2	Salary of BAO & Supporting Staff	7	BRCs	0.37000	10.35	3 BAO (0.10, Acctt. Cum Clerk(0.04), Grade IV(0.03). Total 4 per BRC

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C.3	House Rent	7	BRCs	0.02500	0.70	For 4 months
C.4	Office Expenses	7	BRCs	0.04167	0.29	For 4 months
C.5	T. A. & D. A.	7	BRCs	0.02000	0.56	For BEEO, SI & ERG members
C.6	Expenses for Fortnightly Meeting	56	Meetings	0.00300	0.17	For 4 months
C.7	Telephone installation	7	BRCs	0.03000	0.21	
C.8	Telephone Rent	7	BRCs	0.00500	0.14	For 4 months
C.9	Office Equipment	7	BRCs	5.00000	35.00	Including Computer & Accessories
C.10	Office Furniture	7	BRCs	1.00000	7.00	
C.11	BLEC Meeting	28	Meetings	0.00500	0.14	4 meetings during 4 months in each block
C.12	Documentation	7	BRCs	0.05000	0.35	
C.13	Training of BAO & ABAO	14	Persons	0.00500	0.07	Two Days Orientation Programme At District Level
C.14	Supervision & Monitoring	7	BRCs	0.10000	2.80	Each BPC will hire vehicle for 10 days in a month for VEC, school & CRC visit for four months
	<b>Component Total</b>				<b>57.94</b>	
<b>D</b>	<b>CLUSTER RESOURCE CENTRE</b>					
D.1	Selection W/S for CRCC	7	W/S	0.10000	0.70	one w/s per block for two day and state level activities
D.2	Salary of CRCC	130	persons	0.07000	36.51	On an average one CRCC per 10 LPS for four months
D.3	Monthly meeting with teachers	130	CRC	0.00200	1.04	Per CRC Rs.200/- per meeting for four meetings
D.4	Conveyance allowance for CRCC	130	per person per month	0.00300	1.56	for four months
D.5	Selection W/S for Zonal Resource Persons (ZRP)	7	W/S	0.10000	0.70	One Zonal Resource Centre for providing support to the upper primary schools would be set up at Panchayat level. Besides the ZRC co-ordinator there will be 5 RPs in each ZRC experts in different subjects
D.6	Monthly meeting at Zonal Resource Centre	118	ZRC	0.00500	2.36	Per month @ Rs.500 for 4 months
D.7	Conveyance allowance for ZRP	590	ZRPs	0.00500	11.80	Per month @ Rs.500 per RP for 4 months. Five RPs in Each ZRC
D.8	Office expence for CRC	130	months	0.00200	1.04	Per month Rs.200/- per CRC for four months
D.9	Office expense for Zonal Resource Centre	118	months	0.00200	0.94	Per month Rs.200/- per CRC for four months
D.10	Furniture for CRC	130	per CRC	0.10000	13.04	
D.11	Equipment for CRC	130	Per CRC	0.50000	65.20	
D.12	Furniture for ZRC	118	per ZRC	0.10000	11.80	
D.13	Equipment for ZRC	118	Per ZRC	0.50000	59.00	

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D.14	School visit allowance for ZRP	590	ZRC	0.00500	11.90	@Rs.50/- per day per ZRP for 10 day in each month for four months
D.15	Special allowance for ZRC co-ordinator	118	ZRPs	0.01000	4.72	@Rs.1000/- per month per ZRCC for four months
<b>Component Total</b>					<b>222.23</b>	
<b>E</b>	<b>INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING (DIET &amp; BTC)</b>					
E.1	Hiring of Vehicle	1	Vehicle	0.10000	0.40	Per Month @Rs 10000/- Per Vehicle For 4 Months
E.2	P.O.L & Maintenance	5	Months	0.05000	0.25	
E.3	Telephone charge	5	Months	0.05000	0.25	
E.4	Office Expenses	5	Months	0.01500	0.08	
E.5	Books/Journals			0.50000	0.50	
E.6	T. A. & D.A SSA related works	5	Months	0.02500	0.13	
E.7	Monthly Meeting of DLRG	5	Months	0.02500	0.13	
E.8	School Supervision and support Programme by DLRG	5	Months	0.01000	0.05	
E.9	Documentation				0.10	
<b>Component Total</b>					<b>1.88</b>	
<b>F</b>	<b>SCHOOLING FACILITIES</b>					
F.1	Teaching Aid Grant to Teachers	5469	Per Teacher	0.00500	27.35	For all middle & LP school teachers @Rs.500/- per teacher
F.2	School infrastructural grant	1686	Per School	0.02000	33.72	For all middle & LP school @Rs.2000/- per school
F.3	TLE Grants to Upper Primary Schools	382	Per School	0.50000	191.00	
F.4	Grants For Girls, SC/ST Children	86988	Per Child	0.00150	130.48	
<b>Component Total</b>					<b>382.55</b>	
<b>G</b>	<b>TEACHERS TRAINING</b>					
G.1	12 day training of Primary School Teachers					
G.1.1	Training of block level RPs at district	49	per person per day	0.00150	0.74	6 RPs including BAO from each block for 10 day
G.1.2	Training of Cluster level RPs at Block	261	per person per day	0.00100	2.61	2 RPs from each cluster for 10 Day
G.1.3	Training of LP School teachers at cluster	3534	per person per day	0.00050	21.20	All teachers for 12 day
G.2	6 day training of Upper Primary School Teachers					
G.2.1	Training of block level RPs at district	42	per person per day	0.00150	0.63	5 RPs including BAO from each block
G.2.2	Training of Zonal level RPs at block	590	per person per day	0.00100	5.90	5 RPs from each zone for 10 day
G.2.3	Training of teachers at Zonal level	4600	per person per day	0.00050	27.60	All teachers for 12 day
<b>Component Total</b>					<b>58.68</b>	

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H	EDUCATION GURANTEE SCHEME AND ALTERNATIVE INNOVATIVE EDUCATION (EGS&AIE)					
					0.00	The plan would be drawn after the completion of the on going House to House Educational Survey and micro-planning process.
	<i>Component Total</i>				0.00	
I	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
I.1	Support to ICDS Centers		lumsun		1.00	The plan would be drawn after the completion of the on going House to House Educational Survey and micro-planning process.
	<i>Component Total</i>				1.00	
J	GIRLS EDUCATION					
J.1	Special campaign for enhancement of girls participation	70	camps	0.05000	3.50	
	<i>Component Total</i>				3.50	
K	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION					
K.1	Monthly meeting of VEC	873	per meeting/per month	0.00200	1.75	@ Rs.400/ per year per VEC. Rs.200/- for present four months
K.2	Conduct of drop-out prevention and retention drive	873	villages	0.00500	4.37	
K.3	3 day Training of VEC members					
K.4	Training of block level RPs at district	56	per person per day	0.00150	0.25	6 RPs including BAO and BPC from each block for 3 day
K.5	Training of Cluster level RPs at Block	261	per person per day	0.00100	0.78	2 RPs from each cluster for 3 days
K.6	Training of members at cluster	6984	per person per day	0.00030	4.19	On an average 8 members per VEC for two days
	<i>Component Total</i>				11.34	
L	MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)					
L.1	Salary for Programmer		1 Per Person per Month	0.07000	0.35	
L.2	Salary for Data Entry Operator		2 Per Person per Month	0.05000	0.50	
L.3	TA/DA		Lumsum	0.10000	0.10	
L.4	Purchase of Computer equipments & Accessories		Lumsum		6.00	5 Computers-3 for MIS Unit. 1-For DPC, 1- For Programme Unit, Laser Printer-1, Scanner-1, Modem-1, Inkjet Printers-2, LAN Accessories, UPS-600VA 2 Nos, 2KVA-1 Nos
L.5	Air Conditioner		2 Per Set	0.40000	0.80	1-for MIS, 1-for DPC

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CODE	COMPONENT/ACTIVITY/SUB ACTIVITY	Physical target	Unit of measure	Unit cost	Total cost	Remarks
L.5	Vacuam cleaner	1	Per Set		0.07	
L.7	Purchase furniture		Lumsum		1.00	
L.8	Purchase of consumable	5	Months	0.10000	0.50	
L.9	Training of CRCC & HTs on EMIS data collection	1833.4	Per Person per Day	0.00100	1.83	
L.10	Site maintenance (including Air conditioner)		Lumsum		1.00	
L.11	Telephone installation including internet connections				0.36	
L.12	Telephone charge	5	Per Month	0.01000	0.05	
L.13	Preparation of DEEP 2002-03	8	Lumsum	0.05000	0.40	Lumsum @Rs 5000/- per block+ Rs 5000 for District Level Planning
L.14	Supervision		Lumsum		0.10	
L.15	Printing of EMIS Formats	1923.4	Copies	0.00010	0.19	
L.16	Meeting/ Seminar/ Sharing W/S		Lumsum		0.50	
L.17	Trainig of MIS Personnel		Lumsum		0.50	
L.18	Purchase of books		Lumsum		0.20	
	<b>Component Total</b>				<b>14.46</b>	
<b>M</b>	<b>ACTION RESAERCH &amp; EVALUATION</b>					
M.1	Study On Enrolment & Dropout		Lumsum		1.50	
	<b>Component Total</b>				<b>1.50</b>	
<b>N</b>	<b>INNOVATION</b>					
N.1	Innovative Activities				0.50	
	<b>Component Total</b>				<b>0.50</b>	
<b>O</b>	<b>SPECIAL FOCUS GROUP</b>					
O.1	Special campaign for enhancement of hardest to reach group children's participation	70	camps	0.05000	3.50	
	<b>Component Total</b>				<b>3.50</b>	
<b>P</b>	<b>DISTANCE EDUCATION</b>					
P.1	Equipment and accessories for Tee conferencing programmes at DIET and all BRC	8	sets	0.75000	6.00	
P.2	Development of Self Instructional materials			0.50000	0.50	
	<b>Component Total</b>				<b>6.50</b>	
<b>Q</b>	<b>INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR DISABLED CHILDREN</b>					
Q.1	Awarness campaign	7	blocks	0.10000	0.70	

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CODE	COMPONENT/ACTIVITY/SUB ACTIVITY	Physical target	Unit of measure	Unit cost	Total cost	Remarks
	<i>Component Total</i>				0.70	
R	CIVIL WORKS					
K.1	Reparing of school building	140	schools	0.05000	7.00	
K.2	Construction of Additional classroom/CRC	140	classrooms	1.30000	182.00	
K.3	Construction of 70 Bedded Hostel For DIET	1	Building	15.50000	15.50	
K.4	Construction Of Existing School Buildings	35	Building	2.50000	87.50	
K.5	Drinking water facilities	70	tube well	0.07000	4.90	
K.6	Toilets	70	Numbers	0.20000	14.00	
	<i>Component Total</i>				310.90	
	<i>Grand Total</i>				1119.32	