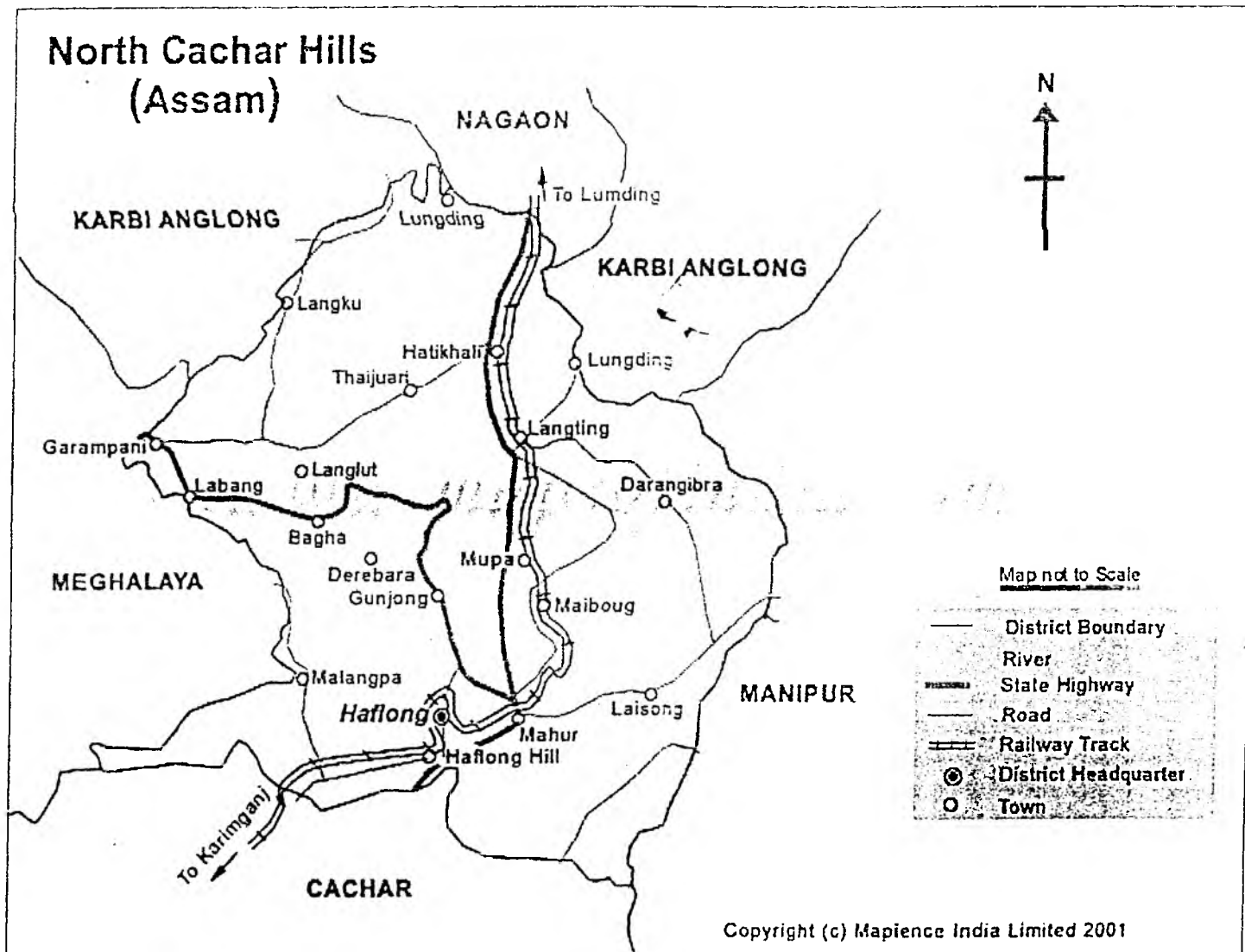


**DISTRICT ELEMENTARY
EDUCATION PLAN
2001-02**

District : North Cachar Hills

Axom Sarva Siksha Abhiyan Mission [ASSAM].

North Cachar Hills District Elementary Education Plan 2001-02



North Cachar Hills District Elementary Education Plan 2001-02

North Cachar Hills. a heaven to the senses where one touches the sweetest dream with one's fingers, mountains float in the distant sky and the clouds descend to lie below one's feet.

Adoringly described by the visitors as 'Switzerland of the East', the North Cachar Hills is a district garlanded by hills. This dreamland of north-east is an unending saga of undulating hills and valleys, gently flowing streams and waterfalls, where the very breeze that wafts across the paddy fields and the bamboo forests is redolent with the fragrance of the land in which man and animal live in perfect harmony with nature.

North Cachar Hills - A bird's eye view

Name of the District	:-	North Cachar Hills
District created	:-	02-02-1970
Head Quarters	:-	Haflong
Sub-Divisions	:-	i) Haflong ii) Maibang
No. of Villages	:-	539
Distance from State Capital to Haflong	:-	368 k.m.
District Boundary	:-	East : Manipur & Part of Nagaland West : Meghalaya & Part of Karbi-Anglong North : Karbi-Anglong & Part of Nagaon South : Cachar
Area of District	:-	4890 Sq. k.m.
Total Population	:-	1,86,189 (as per 2001 Census)
Literacy	:-	68.59%
Total Polling Stations:-	134 (including 18 Auxiliary P.S.)	
Total Nos. of Dev. Blocks	:-	5
Various ethnic Tribal inhabitants :		1) Dimasa, 2) Jeme-Naga, 3) Hmar, 4) Kuki, 5) Biete, 6) Hrangkhol, 7) Khelma, 8) Jaintia, 9) Karbi, 10) Vaiphei
Traditional way of cultivation:-		Jhum or shifting
No. & Names of Town :-	4 (four) viz., 1) Haflong, 2) Maibang, 3) Mahur, 4) Umrangso	
Total Nos. of Police Station	:-	4(four) viz 1) Haflong, 2) Mahur, 3) Maibang, 4) Umrangso

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ABSTRACT OF CENSUS 2001

Population and growth rate

Persons	Males	Females	Percentage decadal growth rate	
			1971-91	1991-2001
186189	98899	87290	98.30	23.47

Sex-ratio

Number of females per 1000 males	
1991	2001
857	883

Population density per sq. km.

1991	2001
31	38

Population in the age group of 0-6

Persons	Males	Females
29944	15349	14595

No. of Literate

Persons	Males	Females
107173	63991	43182

Literacy Rates

Persons	Males	Females
68.59	76.59	59.40

Literacy Rates By Sex

Persons		Males		Females	
1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
57.76	68.59	66.39	76.59	47.34	59.40

DISTRICT PROFILE

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Geographical feature

Physical: The North Cachar Hills district is situated at southern part of Assam & is bounded by Nagaland & Manipur state in the east, Cachar district of Assam in the south, Meghalaya state & the part of Karbi -Anglong district in the west & another part of Karbi-Anglong & Nagaon district in the north.

Latitude : Between 25° 3' N and 25° 47' N.

Longitude : Between 92° 37' E and 93° 17' E.

Altitude : (a) Eastern Region :- 600-900 metres

(b) Northern Region :- 1000-1866 metres.

Geographical Area : 4890 Sq. k.m..

Railway Area : 133.25 k.m.

Hills: The major portion of the district is covered by hills. The main range is Borail of which " Thumjang" is the highest peak at 1866 metres & Nempupet is the 2nd highest peak at 1748 metre. The other main range is Khartheng range from Dittokcherra to Garampani .

Rivers: The main rivers are Kapili, Dehangi, Diyung, Jatinga, Jenam, Mahur, Langting etc, of these Diyung river is the longest river having the length of 240 k.m. Almost all rivers originate from Borail.

Climate: Rainfall is heavy during the months from May to September, but it is not evenly distributed throughout the district. Climate condition is also not uniform. rainfall in Borail range is heaviest. Annual average in this range varies from 2200 mm to 2700 mm while in the Langting- Manderdisa-Diyungmukh area it receives much less rain(i.e., from 1200 mm. to 1800 mm.). The average mean maximum temperature varies from 24° C to 30° C. The average mean minimum temperature varies from 10° C to 14° C . The average relative humidity varies from 73% to 84%.

Types of Forest & its area : The areas covered by forest in the District is as shown below :

1. Langting Mupa Reserve Forest : 497.55 Sq. k.m.
2. Krungming Reserve Forest : 124.42 Sq. k.m.
3. Barail Reserve Forest : 89.93 Sq. k.m.
4. Unclassed State Forest : 3854.00 Sq. k.m.
5. Hatikhali Proposed Reserve Forest : 18.06 Sq. k.m.
6. Panimur Proposed Reserve Forest : 28.70 Sq. k.m.
7. Barail Proposed Reserve Forest : 17.60 Sq. k.m.

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Important Forest Species & Forest Produces:

Important tree plants naturally available are Haldu, Gamari, Titachopa, Nahar, Bonsum, Bogipoma, Bola, Koroi, Bhelu, Makri, Sal etc.

Minor Forest Produces available are Bamboo, Cane, Broom sticks, Tezpat, Dalchini, Tannins, Medicinal plants & herbs, Honey, Sand, Gravels etc.

Wild life: Tiger, Leopard, Elephant, Barking Deer, Screw Hollock, Gibbons, Black Bear, Wild dog, Wild Buffalo, Mithun etc are the main inhabitants of the hill ecosystem. The varieties of birds, snakes, tortoise & other reptiles, etc too, enrich the hills biodiversities.

Minerals: Lime stone & coal in small quantity are found in the neighbourhood of garampani . Carbonaceous shale is available in Baga area. Good quality of lime stone low in magnesia & suitable for cement manufacturing is also available.

Educational Institutions :

Sl. No.	Type of Institution	No.	Category	
1.	College	3	Govt.	1
			Adhoc.	2
2.	Junior College	2	Govt.	NIL
			Venture	2
			Govt.	2
3.	Higher Secondary School	6	Provincialised	2
			Central	2
			Govt.	1
			Provincialised	30
4.	High School	64	Govt. Aided	31
			Unaided	2
			Govt.	6
			Provincialised	105
5.	M.E.School	175	Adhoc/Govt.	64
			Aided	
6.	L.P.School	619	Under the	N.C.Hills
			Autonomous Council	

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Medical facilities :

Sl. No.	Type	Total Nos.
1.	Civil Hospital	1
2.	T.B.Hospital	1
3.	Community Health Centre	2
4.	Block Primary Health Centre	3
5.	Mini Primary Health Centre	2
6.	Subsidiary Health Centre	2
7.	State Dispensary	2
8.	Post Mortem Centre	2
9.	Maternity & Child Health Centre	4
10.	F.W. Sub-Centre	60
11.	Medical Sub-Centre	4

LITERACY RATE:

MALE		FEMALE		AVERAGE	
1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
66.39	76.59	47.34	59.4	57.76	68.59

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CENSUS REPORT-2001:

POPULATION 2001			PERCENTAGE GROWTH	DECADAL SEX-RATIO (NO. OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES)			POPULATION DENSITY PER Sq. k.m.	
PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES	1971-91	1991-01	1991	2001	1991	2001
186139	98899	87290	+98.30	+23.47	857	883	31	38

Administration

North Cachar Hills is one of the two hills district of Assam in the North Eastern Region. It was a part of Cachar district till the formation of United N.C.Hills & Mikir Hills districts in 1951. The Constitution of India gave it the status of an autonomous district. The North Cachar Hills Autonomous District Council (N.C.H.A.C.) was constituted under the provisions of the sixth schedule to the Constitution of India to administer this autonomous district. In 1970 N.C.Hills was separated from the United N.C.Hills & Mikir Hills & declared a full fledged district. North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council has three wings of administration, viz., Legislature, Judiciary, and Executive. Apart from the subjects enshrined in the sixth schedule, the Govt. of Assam have transferred almost all the departments along with the executive power to the Council except General Administration, Police, Treasury, election and judiciary.

North Cachar comprises of two sub- divisions viz Haflong and Maibang . There are two Revenue Circles (Tehsils), viz – Haflong and Maibang. In order to provide better developmental facilities, the district has been divided into five Community Development Blocks – Jatinga Valley Development Block, Mahur, Diyung Valley Development Block, Maibang, Harangajao ITD Block, Harangajao, Diyungbra ITD Block, Diyungmukh, New Sangbar Development Block, Sangbar.

For better administrative control, the district area is divided into four Police stations viz. Haflong, Mahur, Mabang, Umrangso. District Administration

The head of District Administration is Deputy Commissioner. He acts as District Magistrate in case of maintenance of Law and Order and General Administration, as District Election Officer in case of conduct of Election and so on. The Deputy Commissioner is aided by a number of Officers like Additional Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, Sub-divisional Officers, Extra Assistant Commissioners and others.

Revenue Administration is under the Administrative control of the North Cachar Hills Autonomous District Council. The Revenue Officer of the district council looks after this branch. His responsibility includes collection and fixing of land revenue, registration, mutation and overall management in regard to land - private and public.

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DC administers MPLAD, MLALAD. All other developmental activities in the district are undertaken by the Autonomous Council which has a Principal Secretary in the cadre of I.A.S to implement the schemes through the entrusted departments.

Local Administration

For management and implementation of various developmental schemes, committees are constituted at the level of Town Committees for Urban Areas and Block Level committees in the rural areas.

In the rural areas, the Gao Bura or the headman of the village looks after village administration. It may be mentioned here that total number of villages in the North Cachar Hills district is 539.

History

N.C.Hills district was a part of Kachari Kingdom before 1832. The kingdom was extended from Jamuna in the North to the foot-hills of Lushai Hills in the south & from the Kopili in the west to the Angami & Katcha Naga hills beyond the Dhansiri in the east. The Dimasa Kachari kings had their Capitals successively at Dimapur, Maibang, Kashpur & lastly at Horitikor (Karimganj district near Badarpur). In 1830, the Dimasa king Gobinda Chandra was assassinated by his own general Gambhir Singh, after that the British annexed the southern part of the kingdom on 14th August 1832 under the doctrine of Lapsi. The rest was ruled by last Dimasa General Tularam. In 1837 a portion of Tularam's kingdom was further annexed to the British Empire & constituted into a sub-division of Nagaon district in 1837 with Head quarter at Asalu. In 1854, on the death of Tularam, the remaining portion of his kingdom was finally annexed to the British Empire & added to the Asalu sub-division. In 1867 this sub-division was abolished & apportioned into three parts among the districts Cachar, Khasi & Jaintia Hills & Nagaon.

The present North Cachar Hills district was included in the old Cachar district with Asalu being only police outpost. In 1880, this portion was constituted into a sub-division with Head quarters at Gunjung under Cachar district.

This head quarter was shifted to Haflong in 1895. Since then Haflong continues to be the Head quarter. In 1951, after commencement of the constitution of India, North Cachar Hills as specified under paragraph 20 of the sixth schedule to the constitution, ceased to be a part of Cachar district. This part along with Mikir Hills constituted a new civil district namely " United district of North Cachar & Mikir Hills" with effect from 17th November, 1951. According to the provision of sixth schedule, two different councils were constituted later on, viz., North Cachar Hills District Council & Mikir Hills District Council within the geographical boundary of that district. N.C.Hills District Council was inaugurated on 19th April, ¹⁹⁵².

In 2nd February, 1970, Government declared an independent administrative district, viz., North Cachar Hills District with the geographical boundary of autonomous North Cachar Hills district council. It may be mentioned here

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that at present this autonomous council possesses administrative control over almost all departments of the district except Law & order, Administration & Treasury Deptt.

Economy

Economic scenario of North Cachar Hills district is not very encouraging. Geographical remoteness coupled with poor communication, as well as infra-structural facilities are the main factors behind the low level of development. However, in spite of the gloomy scenario, prospects of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry are bright.

Agriculture : Entire rural people of the district is dependent upon Agriculture. A distinctive feature as regards to agricultural practices of the tribal people in the district is jhumming which is the traditional way of their life. This is in fact a shifting process of cultivation in cycles. About 70% of the total cultivated area is jhumming area. This cultivation is done in Autumn season either as a single crop or sometimes as mixed crop along with Maize, Zinger, Turmeric, Chillies and Vegetables etc.

Farming : Livestock and Poultry occupy an important place in the rural economy. Buffalo, pig etc are the most common livestock animals while hen and duck comprise the poultry birds.

Forestry : The major forest products consists of timber, cane, bamboo etc. Other minor forest products include Agar, Chalmugra etc. Boulders and gravels in the river beds along with stones are also available.

Industry : Cement factories, saw-mills etc. are the private organized sector industries in the district. There are four Cement Plants in this district. Also, NEEPCO has established "Kopili Hydel Project" at Umrangso which produces sizable quantity of electricity. Apart from these, weaving is also considered to be a household industry in this district. Large areas have been covered by Eri & Mulberry farm. Assam Hill Small Industrial Development corporation has established a fruit preservation unit at Jatinga.

Minerals : Limestone and coal in small quantity are found in the neighbourhood of Garampani i.e. from Khorangma to Gorampani. Carbonaceous shale is available in Baga area. Good quality of limesyone, low in magnesia and suitable for cement manufacturing is also available.

People & Culture

North Cachar Hills is a land of sensuousness. The population of the district comprises of various tribes & races who maintain their own dialect, culture, customs & usages. Apart from various tribes, non-tribals also account for a sizable amount of the population. They are mostly government employees, traders, graziers living in urban & semi-urban area. The small and serene villages shelter the lovely people – warm and fascinating – and as colourful as the land itself. Among the various tribes, the prominent ones are :

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The Dimasa Kacharis : The Kacharis are the most widely spread tribe in northeast India. They are said to be the earliest inhabitants of the Brahmaputra Valley. The Kacharis belong to the Indo-Mongoloid (Kirata) group which include the Bodos and their allied tribes. They have prominent Mongoloid features with high cheek bones, slit eyes and a slight growth of hair in the body and scant beard. They call themselves Bodo or Bodo-fisa in the Brahmaputra valley and Dimasa or Dima-fisa or 'sons of the great river' in the North Cachar Hills & Karbi- Anglong district.

The Dimasas believe in the existence of a supreme being Madai – Under whom there are several Madais including family deities and evil spirits. The religious practices of the Dimasas are reflected in their Daikho system. A Daikho has a presiding deity with a definite territorial jurisdiction and a distinct group of followers known as Khel. Every Dimasa Kachari family worships its ancestral deity once a year before sowing the next paddy. It is known as Madai Khelimba. This is done for the general welfare of the family. And Misengba is for the good of the whole community. They cremate their dead. The dead body is washed and dressed in new clothes, the corpse is placed inside the house on a mat. A fowl is thrashed to death and placed at the foot of the deceased so that it might show the deceased the right path to heaven. The widow does not tie their hair till cremation. The dead body is cremated by the side of a river or stream.

The Dimasa have a tendency to build their houses on hill slopes with a river or streamlet flowing nearby. The dwelling houses are built on plinth of earth – in two rows facing each other with a sufficiently wide gap in between. An important institution of the village is Hangsao. It is an association of unmarried boys and girls of the village. It is organized for the purpose of working together in cultivation and lasts only for one year. Throughout the year, the members of the Hangsao work together in the Jhums cultivating by rotation an area of land at every member's field.

Music and dance play an important role in the day-to-day life of the Dimasa Kacharis. They sing and dance expressing their joy at the youth common houses 'Nadrang' or at the courtyard of the 'Gajaibaou's house in popular common festival like Bushu or Hangsao – manaua. The female owner of the house, where the Bushu festival is held, is called 'Gajaibaou'.

By using their traditional musical instruments like Muri, Muri-wathisa, Supin Khram, Khramdubung, they present their traditional dances named – Baidima, Jaubani, Jaupinbani, Rennginbani, Baichargi, Kunlubani, Daislelaibani, Kamauthaikim, Kaubani, Nanabairibani, Baururnjla, Kailaibani, Homaudaobani, Rongjactani, Dausipamaikabani, Daudngjang, Nowaijang, Dailaibani, Narimbani, Rogidaw bihimaiyadaw, Maijaobani, Maisubanai, Richibbani, Michai bonthai jibnai, Homojing ladaibani, Berma charao paibani, Mangusha bondaibani, Madaikalimbani etc.

The males put on the traditional dresses like richa, rikaosa, paguri rimchau and rimchaoramai to perform the folk dances. The females put on Rigu, rijamfini, rijamfinaberen, rikaucha, rikhra, jingsudu etc. and wear ornaments like Kaudima, Khadu, Kamautai, Longbar, Panlaubar, Chandraral, Rongbarcha, Enggrasa, Jongsama, Ligjao, Jingbri, Yausidam etc.

The dance forms of the Dimasa Kacharis are complex in character. They are strictly dependent on instrumental music. No songs are used. Khram (drum) follows the rhythm of the Muri (fife) and so also the dancers. Though one may find the music

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trilling from Muri to be monotonous, but there are variations with noticeable microtones for different dance forms. That is why young men practice dancing at Nadrang during leisure hours and the village kids follow the rhythm and stepping at a distance from an early age.

The Zeme Nagas : The Zeme Nagas are distributed in North Cachar Hills and parts of adjoining Manipur and Nagaland states. They are classified by the anthropologists as one of the sub-tribes of the Kacha Nagas. The Zemes living in Nagaland call themselves Zeliang and those of the Manipur borders are known as Zeliangrong.

Originally they migrated from Nagaland via Manipur and settled down in the north-eastern part of N.C.Hills and south of Maibang, the ancient capital of the Kachari kings. They also settled as far as the bank of the river Kopili. With the decline of the Kachari power, the Zemes became easy victims of the depredations of the mighty Angami Nagas in the neighbourhood. As a result, some of the Zemes migrated to the west and settled in the hills beyond the Diyung valley. They speak their own zemi dialect and are living peacefully along with the other tribes like Dimasa Kachari, Kuki, Hmar for more than two centuries. The Zemes are well built, strong and healthy with thick black hair and a fair complexion.

The Zemes have six clans – Napame, Nkuame, Heneume, Nriame, Sogame, and Pn ma. Of them Napame and Nkuame are considered as belonging to the same clan and marriage between these two clans is not encouraged. The clans are exogamous. There is a system of bride price which is paid in terms of Mithuns by the bridegroom to the bride's parents.

The Zeme Nagas are animist and they believe in the existence of one supreme God and eight other gods under Him who are associated with health, water etc. They believe in witchcraft and black magic. They also believe in the existence of a spiritual world. When a man dies, they believe, he takes a journey to this spiritual world and provisions of food etc. are made for this occasion by keeping aside a share in a basket from the feast to the departed soul held by the relatives of the deceased. The deadbody is put in a coffin and buried. A flat stone slab with some markings is placed on the grave as a symbol of identification.

The Zeme villages are on the breezy hill-tops. Each village has dormitories for young boys and girls. The boys' dormitories are called Hangseuki and the girls' are known as Langseuki. All the young unmarried boys and girls spend the night in their respective dormitories. As soon as one is married he or she ceases to be a member of the dormitory which are considered as centers of learning as well as village recreational activities. The girls are taught weaving, spinning, singing and dancing etc. and the boys are taught wrestling, hunting and making of handicrafts. These dormitories also serve as guest houses. Though a small section of the Zemes have been converted to Christianity, the larger section still honour their traditional festivals connected with agricultural activities and other social institutions. They celebrate some six important festivals during the year.

Youth dormitories play an important role in celebrating their festivals. The main festivals are – Heleibame, Sangbambe, Fokfatmi, Engkamngi, Siami and Kahagaba – mostly connected with agricultural activities.

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Of the folk dances of the Zemes the popular ones are – Haripivelim, Johumpeselim, Kanguibelim, Kerapsaplim, Hakalim, Nbzchuinelim etc.

In their songs and dance performances they use their traditional musical instruments – Inchum, Hembu, Inlubai, Kebuik, Metiyah, Inar, Kumtoi, Into etc.

The Zeme traditional male dresses are named as Injingni, Heni, Mopahai, Lauhepai, Khampefai etc. The young boys decorate their legs with rice powder paste and tie cane ropes just below the knee. The girls wear Mini Hegiangnine, Faimang, Faitik, Limfai and ornaments made of silver, brass and colourful bird feathers for the earlobes.

The Hmars: The Hmars migrated from China and settled first in Burma and scattered around Manipur, Mizoram and North Cachar Hills in Assam. They are of Mongoloid stock. Though the tribe is divided into exogamous clans but they do not strictly adhere to exogamy. Monogamy is strictly followed. Arranged cum Love-Marriages are preferred.

The system of bride price is still prevalent & the youngest daughter usually gets an extra price called 'Nuzum'. Earlier they practiced animism & their God was "Pathien" & sacrifices were offered for his appeasement. Now almost the whole of the tribe is converted into Christianity & they have built churches in their villages & religious rites are performed according to the tenets of Christianity. The Hmars built their villages on hill-tops & houses are constructed on wooden planks. Slash & burn system of agricultural practices is still at large amongst the Hmars.

Even after long years of migration from their original abode, the Hmars still adhere to their traditional culture through observing their traditional festivals connecting with agricultural cycle & other community rites & practices. Their cultural traditions are best reflected in their folk songs & dances. Khuong (drum) is the main part of the musical instrument. The other musical instruments are Pheiphit (whistle made of bamboo), Theihlea (bamboo flute), Darkhuong (gong), Darbu (set of small gong), Darmang (flat brass gong), Seki (set of mithun horn), Hna Mut (Leaf instrument), Perkhuong (guitar made of bamboo) etc.

According to the Hmar geneology, the following are the major clans. They are Lawitlang, Zote, Lungtau, Thiek, Khawbung, Pakhuong, Faihriem, Darmgawn, Leiri, Ngurte, Khientge, Pautu and Ngente.

The chief of their village council is called "LAL". He is selected from amongst the youngest son except Leiri & Faihriem Clans. He is all-powerful and everybody follows his leadership and directive.

The Hmar womenfolk are great weavers in their tiny loom looms. They dye their homespun yarns into different colours and weave exquisite clothes for the family. Man and women wear different kind of clothes. Hmar – am is finely woven cloth for the aristocratic womenfolk, Tawn lo – puon is a breast cloth never to be touched by a man, Tharlaikawn is a body wrapper with coloured strips on the back for the women. Ngo – tlong is a white wrapper for women, Thangsuo – Puon is for the

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great hunters and heroes who have earned the title 'Thangsuo' for valour, Rukrak – puon is a long wrapper for village aristocrats, Hmar – puon is a common cloth with black and white strips, Daraki is a dhoti for the malefolk, Paihar is a chaddar for men, Lukawm is a soft cloth for man's headgear, Puondum is a chaddar for menfolk and Puon – Kernei is the finely woven breast wrapper for the village maidens.

The festival highlighting agricultural practices is S'kpuiruo and Butukhuonglom. They express their happiness in Dar lam and Parton lam dances by rhythmic beating of the drums. To honour a great hunter they perform Pheiphitlam dance accompanied by melodious tune trilling from their flutes. To perform Fahrak Tawk lam, they use bamboo poles like the Mizos (in their famous Cheraw dance).

The Hmars perform a number of dances –the Harvest dance is called Chon lam, the hunting dance is known as Salu lam and a privately organized festival dance is popular as Thangkawngvailak. The dancers, both boys and girls, put on their colourful traditional dresses and the boys wear headgear Tawnlairang made of bird's feathers or Lukhum made of bamboo, and the colourful shawl called Hmar puon. The girls adorn themselves with ornaments like Kutsati (ring), Banbun (bangles), Nabe (earrings), Thi (Seeded Necklace), Thi val (beaded ornaments), Thi hna (beaded ornaments) etc, and wear exquisitely embroidered Puons, Puonbil and Zakuo. They rejoice in drinking 'Zu' (rice beer) and the oldman and woman smoke in their 'Tuibur' pipes at their hearts content.

The Hmars are great hunters and while returning with precious games, they dance 'Salu lam' to mark their victory. The Hmars love dancing so much that the very thought of the dance arena brings out the dancers in them. And they dance 'Chon lam' while proceeding to the arena.

The Kukis: The Kuki is a generic term for a number of mixed group of people who have migrated into India through Burma from central Asia. In Burma they are called Chin & in Indian frontier states they are best identified as Kukis.

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India lists 37 number of tribes in the Kuki group of people in Assam. They are...

1. Baite or Biete, 2. Changsan, 3. Chongloi, 4. Doungal 5. Gamihou 6. Gangte 7. Guite 8. Hangsing 9. Haokip or Hauptit. 10. Haolai 11. Hengna 12. Hangsing 13. Hrangkhaw or Rongkhoh 14. Jongbe 15. Kh awchung 16. Khwathlang 17. Khelma 18. Kholhou 19. Kipgen 20. Kuki 21. Lienthang 22. Lhangunm 23. Lhoujem 24. Lhouvum 25. Lumpheng 26. Mangjol 27. Misao 28. Riang 29. Sairhem 30. Selnam 31. Singson 32. Sitlhou 33. Sukte 34. Thado 35. Thangew 36. Uibuh 37. Vaiphei

2.

Being of mongoloid stock the Kukis are strongly built in features and are stout. They are patriarchal in social organization and the sons inherit the property. Marriage among the Kukis are monogamous and cross-cousin marriage is preferred.

The Kukis prefer to live on the hill tops and their villages are cluster of houses closely constructed to protect from alien raiders. The village headman wields considerable power in their 'day-to-day life affairs. The headman is assisted by some

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wise man called Siemang and Pachong & all house-hold heads of the village congregate to discuss & resolve matters relating to the village & the community. Though Christianity has brought considerable changes in their socio-economic life, yet the Kukis still adhere to much of their old customs, laws and habits which their illustrious forefathers adopted from time immemorial.

The Kukis grow dwarf cotton and spun yarns for their own use. They use vegetable dyes in a myriad of hues and weave dreamlike designs mostly geometric in nature. The menfolk prefer colourful Sangkhol, a jacket & a pheichawm(short lungi or dhoti) and wrap a chaddar which is sometimes embroidered like a snake skin.They also wear head dresses viz., tuhpah, delkop.

The women adorn themselves with a nih-san(red slip) underneath a pon ye(a wrap around) which was worn from above the chest. The ornaments included bilba(earrings), hah-le-chao(bracelets & bangles), khi(necklace) & occasionally bilkam (a type of ring shaped earring to stretch the ear lobe . They split their tresses into two and wrap them over their heads into fine knots.

Both men and women enjoy smoking from their intricately crafted pipes named differently. Those made from stones and brass-metal is Sumeng golong, only made from brass- metal is Sum thin golong and those craved out of wood with a brass spout is called Gojung golong.

After the harvest is over, the Kukis observe the Chavang kut festival at the country- yard of the village headman. They perform traditional dances like Jongchalam, Malkanglam etc. to the tune of their traditional musical instruments – Khuong, Dahbo, Pheipit, Gosem, Dah-pi, Dah-cha, Pengkul, theile, theiphit,selki etc. Other festivals are Mim Kut, Sa-ai, Chang-Ai, Hun, Chawn le Han etc.

The participating families wear their traditional dresses Sangkhol, Khamtang, Ponmonvom, saipikhup and the malefolk adorn with Sangkhol, Delkop etc.

The harvest season is always a time for festivities, dancing and singing. The Kukis express the farmer's happiness in Jongchalam by body breaks and rhythmic steps. And when the days of hard toil in their jhum fields are over, the Kukis rejoice while dancing Malkanglam.

Sagolpheikhal is a dance to express victory in war or in successful group hunting.

The Bietes : Believed to be an off shoot of the Lushai-Kuki-Chin group, the Beites migrated from Central China and entered India to settle in northern part of Mizoram from where they were pushed by later immigrants to present day North Cachar Hills in the early 19th century.

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The Bietes have their own dialect and cultural traits which are expressed through many a festivals in different occasions. Among them the agricultural festivals like Cemchoikut, Pamcharkut, Lahangkut harvest festival observed by families separately Jolsuak and Salulam to honour the brave hunters of ferocious animals.

During the festive days they consume liberal quantities of Zu fsice beer while dancing and singing their traditional dances like Buontumlam, Kolrikhelam, Rikifachoiam, Partonlam, Sulribum-lam, Thingpuilethluk-lam, Meburlam and Darlam in tune with their musical instruments named Dar-ribu, Jamluang, Rossm, Khuang etc.

Both the boys and girls wear their traditional dresses and ornaments during performance of these dances. The girls put a decorated cane ring as a head gear and drape their favourite Jakua, Choipuan, Puanbomzia etc. The boys wear Lukom Jakua, Diarkai etc. The girls ornaments include Rithai, Kuarbet, Bangun, Ritai etc.

On the first day of broadcasting seeds in their jhum fields, the Biete women perform Meburlam dance to please 'Nbupathien', their god for crops and bounty. They dance with bamboo tubes in their hands and touch each other's in a rhythmic way. After they return from the fields the women sometimes gather in a courtyard and dance dance Rikifachoiam, imitating the wild parrots pecking grains from their jhum fields.

In winter, almost all Biete women go to a nearby stream or riverlet and dance Tuipuien thluk in praise of the legendary mermaids. They break their bodies like waves in a ocean in tune with the accompanying flute.

The Hrangkhols : Differently described by the ethenographes as Hrangkawal, Rongkhol or Hrangkhol, this tiny group of people of the great Kuki tribe is scatteredly thriving in the North Cachar Hills. Mainly agriculturists, they practice jhum cultivation and build their houses on wooden silt and use bamboo profusely for the floor as well as the walls and thatch for the roofs.

The womenfolk use puans dyed in black and relish smoking from tiny but elaborate smoking pipes like those used by the Mizos of the southern districts.

The Hrangkhols observe the harvest festival called Rual-Chapak and invite the spring season through Parangat festival. 'Parangut' means flower. When the spring comes, flowers bloom everywhere. The Hrangkhols observe Parangat on a full moon day. The festival begins in the evening and continues till next morning. Except the main entry to the village, all other paths are closed for the day. The youngmen collect wild flowers from the nearby forest and offer them to the oldest man of the village in a decorated basket. And thereafter they greet each other and welcome the advent of spring. They sing and dance the whole night with drinking bouts of rice-beer in the silvery moonlight.

Like other hill tribes, fish is a symbol of prosperity to the Hrangkhol. They imitate community fishing in their Soksolkirlam dance. It is a rhythmic expression of their prayer for health and happiness.

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The Hrangkhols present a special dance 'Bhailam' to welcome honourable persons into the village. The male dancers wear Churia, Kamis, Lukom, Changkaltak and the female participants wear Ponbomtak, Ponamnei, Kongkhit, Thepbop etc. They use ornaments called Jakcher, Chumhrui, Lirthei etc.

In these festivals the performance of songs and dance are the main attractive items. They participate in their folk dances known as Darlam, Doinkini, Rochemiam and Soksollam. They play on their traditional musical instruments like Dar, Cheranda, Rochem, Theile etc.

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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.

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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 Managing Committee (MC) is already there. The MC would be represented in the VEC and MC would report to the VEC regarding school related activities.

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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 management 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.

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B. ENVIRONMENT BUILDING, MEDIA & PUBLICITY

For creation of viable environment to launch the project minimum provisions for organising camps at village level has been proposed. For media and publicity it has been proposed to utilise the mass media like print, audio and video in a limited scale initially. Provisions has also been kept for conduct of Sishu Mela at all schools for felicitating the parent's and children's participation

C. BLOCK RESOURCE CENTRE

Block Resource Centre made functional under DPEP has gained recognition as vital Centre of teacher-training and community-oriented activities and has given a real boost to the school support activities. So it is proposed to setup BRC in all urban (DI Area) and rural blocks to transform the classrooms into child-centric and activity-based teaching-learning centres and teachers into dynamic and innovative practitioners of child-friendly new teaching-learning approaches

The BRC would function as mini DIET at each block for imparting intensive in-service training to the teachers. Apart from these the BRC will also impart training to VEC members, CRCCs and AS personnel.

Provision for selection workshop, monthly recurring expenses and establishment costs have been proposed.

D. CLUSTER RESOURCE CENTRE

To ensure vigour, dynamic, intensive and quality for the school-support and community mobilisation efforts it is proposed to constitute CRCs at sub-cluster level. A CRC is the grassroots level vital agency for delivering of new inputs to elementary education through training of teachers as well as meeting, supervision etc. It is a sub block level forum for innovation, practice of new ideas on pedagogy. There will be one CRCC for 10- 15 schools. The number of schools would depend on the geographical location. It would be seen that the distance of all the schools under particular CRC is within a radius of 5-7 KM maximum. Provision for selection workshop, monthly recurring expenses and establishment costs have been proposed.

For providing support to the upper primary schools it has been proposed to create Zonal Resource Centre (ZRC) at Panchayat Level. In each Panchyat one Zonal Resource centre would be made functional. No permanent positions would be created for ZRC. The HT/Principal of the school wherein the ZRC would be located would act as Zonal Resource Centre Co-ordinator (ZRCC). To assist the ZRC co-ordinator there would be 5 RPs experts in different subject area. Besides assisting the

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ZRCC in conducting monthly meeting the RPs would also visit schools for providing on site support. Provisions for development of ZRC and recurrent expenses for meeting, field visits etc. has been kept.

E. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING (DIET), BTC, Normal Schools

DIET would be the nodal agency for overseeing the pedagogical renewal process. Steps would be initiated for institutional development and capacity building of DIET, BTC, Normal schools.

Provisions for some recurrent expenses and mobility support for supervision by DIET has been proposed.

F. SCHOOLING FACILITIES

It is proposed to provided school infrastructure grant and teaching aid grant for all primary and middle schools. Provisor. for Teaching Learning equipment grant for Upper Primary schools has also been proposed. It has been decided to implement the schemes directly through VEC.

TEACHER TRAINING AND MOTIVATION

For qualitative improvement development of resource persons and training of teachers would be the main focus.

1. Development of resource persons need careful planning and a systematic approach to ensure the formation of a band of committed, resource group.
2. The visioning exercises need to be conducted at various levels for grasping the objectives of DPEP and one's role in it.
3. The Administrative officers like DIs; BEEOs SIs can play a vital role in materialising the scheme in the grassroots level.
4. The involvement of VEC must be ensured from the very beginning by inviting their suggestion in the actual intervention strategy.
5. The use of self- instructional training package in the training programme reduces the chance of transmission loss and dependence on resource persons.
6. The project personnel, teachers need to be empowered time and often through approach / discussion papers. The distance mode of education can go into a big way for enriching their professional status.
7. The children's involvement in almost all the areas of pedagogic intervention is very crucial for overall achievement.
8. All the Resource persons need to have first hand experience of actual classroom teaching.

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9. The Resource Institutions like DIET, BRC are required to play a definite role as teacher training institute. The direct involvement of BRCC and DIET personnel in the teacher training seems to be very effective.
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.

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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.

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 S 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.

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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. ES 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.

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.

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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 provide 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.

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: NORTH CACHAR HILLS**

CODE	COMPONENT/ACTIVITY/SUB ACTIVITY	Physical target	Unit of measure	Unit cost	Total cost	Remarks
A	PROJECT MANAGEMENT					
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	18	per persons per month	0.06000	5.40	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 Chowkizer, 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		Lumsum		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
	Component Total				23.80	
B	ENVIRONMENT BUILDING, MEDIA And DOCUMENTATION					
B.1	Organisation of Environment building campaigns	577	villages	0.01000	5.77	
B.2	Organistaion of Sishumela	865	schools	0.00500	4.33	All LP & UP schools
B.3	Books & Journals			0.20000	0.20	Lumsum
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		Lumsum	0.50000	0.50	
	Component Total				11.00	
C.	BLOCK RESOURCE CENTER					
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	6	BRCs	0.37000	8.88	3 BAO (0.10.Acctt. Cum Clerk(0.04), Grade IV(0.03). Total 4 per BRC •

DISTRICT ELEMENTARY EDUCATION PLAN

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DISTRICT: NORTH CACHAR HILLS

CODE	COMPONENT/ACTIVITY/SUB ACTIVITY	Physical target	Unit of measure	Unit cost	Total cost	Remarks
C.3	House Rent	6	BRCs	0.02500	0.60	For 4 months
C.4	Office Expenses	6	BRCs	0.04167	0.25	For 4 months
C.5	T. A. & D. A.	6	BRCs	0.02000	0.48	For BEEO, SI & BRG members
C.6	Expenses for Fortnightly meeting	48	Meetings	0.00300	0.14	For 4 months
C.7	Telephone installation	6	BRCs	0.03000	0.18	
C.8	Telephone Rent	6	BRCs	0.00500	0.12	For 4 months
C.9	Office Equipment	6	BRCs	5.00000	30.00	Including Computer & Accessories
C.10	Office Furniture	6	BRCs	1.00000	6.00	
C.11	BLEC Meeting	24	Meetings	0.00500	0.12	4 meetings during 4 months in each block
C.12	Documentation	6	BRCs	0.05000	0.30	
C.13	Training of BAO & ABAO	12	Persons	0.00500	0.06	Two Days Orientation Programme At District Level
C.14	Supervision & Monitoring	6	BRCs	0.10000	2.40	Each BPC will hire vehicle for 10 days in a month for VEC, school & CRC visit for four months
	Component Total				49.68	
D	CLUSTER RESOURCE CENTRE					
D.1	Selection W/S for CRCC	6	WS	0.10000	0.60	one w/s per block for two day and state level activities
D.2	Salary of CRCC	66	persons	0.07000	18.48	On an average one CRCC per 10 LPS for four months
D.3	Monthly meeting with teach	66	CRC	0.00200	0.53	Per CRC Rs.200/- per meeting for four meetings
D.4	Conveyance allowance for CC	66	per person per month	0.00300	0.79	for four months
D.5	Selection W/S for Zonal Resource Persons (ZRP)	6	WS	0.10000	0.60	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	0	ZRC	0.00500	0.00	Per month @ Rs.500 for 4 months
D.7	Conveyance allowance for ZRP	0	ZRPs	0.00500	0.00	Per month @ Rs.500 per RP for 4 months. Five RPs In Each ZRC
D.8	Office expence for CRC	66	months	0.00200	0.53	Per month Rs.200/- per CRC for four months
D.9	Office expense for Zonal Resource Centre	0	months	0.00200	0.00	Per month Rs.200/- per CRC for four months
D.10	Furniture for CRC	66	per CRC	0.10000	6.60	
D.11	Equipment for CRC	66	per CRC	0.50000	33.00	
D.12	Furniture for ZRC	0	per ZRC	0.10000	0.00	
D.13	Equipment for ZRC	0	Per ZRC	0.50000	0.00	

**DISTRICT ELEMENTARY EDUCATION PLAN
2001-02
DISTRICT: NORTH CACHAR HILLS**

CODE	COMPONENT/ACTIVITY/SUB ACTIVITY	Physical target	Unit of measure	Unit cost	Total cost	Remarks
D.14	School visit allowance for ZRP	0	ZRC	0.00500	0.00	@Rs.50/ per day per ZRP for 10 day in each month for four months
D.15	Special allowance for ZRC co-ordinator	0	ZRPs	0.01000	0.00	@Rs.1000/- per month per ZRCO for four months
	Component Total				61.13	
E	INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING (DIET & BTC)					
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	
	Component Total				1.88	
F	SCHOOLING FACILITIES					
F.1	Teaching Aid Grant to Teachers	3498	Per Teacher	0.00500	17.49	For all middle & LP school teachers @Rs.500/- per teacher
F.2	School infrastructural grant	865	Per School	0.02000	17.30	For all middle & LP school @Rs.2000/- per school
F.3	TLE Grants to Upper Primary Schools	205	Per School	0.50000	102.50	
F.4	Grants For Girls, SC/ST Children	43363	Per Child	0.00150	65.04	
	Component Total				202.33	
G	TEACHERS TRAINING					
G.1	12 day training of Primary School Teachers					
G.1.1	Training of block level RPs at district	42	per person per day	0.00150	0.63	6 RPs including BAO from each block for 10 day
G.1.2	Training of Cluster level RPs at Block	132	per person per day	0.00100	1.32	2 RPs from each cluster for 10 Day
G.1.3	Training of LP School teachers at cluster	2388	per person per day	0.00050	14.33	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	36	per person per day	0.00150	0.54	5 RPs including BAO from each block
G.2.2	Training of Zonal level RPs at block	0	per person per day	0.00100	0.00	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
	Component Total				44.42	

DISTRICT ELEMENTARY EDUCATION PLAN

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DISTRICT: NORTH CACHAR HILLS

CODE	COMPONENT/ACTIVITY/SUB ACTIVITY	Physical target	Unit of measure	Unit cost	Total cost	Remarks
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		Lumsum		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	60	camps	0.05000	3.00	
	<i>Component Total</i>				3.00	
K	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION					
K.1	Monthly meeting of VEC	577	per meeting/per month	0.00200	1.15	@ Rs.400/ per year per VEC. Rs.200/- for present four months
K.2	Conduct of drop-out prevention and retention drive	577	villages	0.00500	2.89	
K.3	3 day Training of VEC members					
K.4	Training of block level RPs at district	48	per person per day	0.00150	0.22	6 RPs including BAO and BPC from each block for 3 day
K.5	Training of Cluster level RPs at Block	132	per person per day	0.00100	0.40	2 RPs from each cluster for 3 days
K.6	Training of members at cluster	4616	per person per day	0.00030	2.77	On an average 8 members per VEC for two days
	<i>Component Total</i>				7.42	
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

DISTRICT ELEMENTARY EDUCATION PLAN

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DISTRICT: NORTH CACHAR HILLS

CODE	COMPONENT/ACTIVITY/SUB ACTIVITY	Physical target	Unit of measure	Unit cost	Total cost	Remarks
L.6	Vacuum 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	947	Per Person per Day	0.00100	0.95	
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	7	Lumsum	0.05000	0.35	Lumsum @Rs 5000/- per block+ Rs 5000 for District Level Planning
L.14	Supervision		Lumsum		0.10	
L.15	Printing of EMIS Formats	1037	Copies	0.00010	0.10	
L.16	Meeting/ Semeinar/ Sharing W/S		Lumsum		0.50	
L.17	Trainig of MIS Personnel		Lumsum		0.50	
L.18	Purchase of books		Lumsum		0.20	
	Component Total				13.43	
M	ACTION RESAERCH & EVALUATION					
M.1	Study On Enrolment & Dropout		Lumsum		1.50	
	Component Total				1.50	
N	INNOVATION					
N.1	Innovative Activities				0.50	
	Component Total				0.50	
O	SPECIAL FOCUS GROUP					
O.1	Special campaign for enhancement of hardest to reach group children's participation	60	camps	0.05000	3.00	
	Component Total				3.00	
P	DISTANCE EDUCATION					
P.1	Equipment and accessories for Tee conferencing programmes at DIET and all BRC	7	sets	0.75000	5.25	
P.2	Development of Sel' Instructional materials			0.50000	0.50	
	Component Total				5.75	
Q	INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR DISABLED CHILDREN					
Q.1	Awarness campaign	6	blocks	0.10000	0.60	

DISTRICT ELEMENTARY EDUCATION PLAN

2001-02

DISTRICT: NORTH CACHAR HILLS

CODE	COMPONENT/ACTIVITY/SUB ACTIVITY	Physical target	Unit of measure	Unit cost	Total cost	Remarks
	<i>Component Total</i>				0.60	
R	CIVIL WORKS					
K.1	Reparing of school building	120	schools	0.05000	6.00	
K.2	Construction of Additional classroom/CRC	120	classrooms	1.30000	156.00	
K.3	Construction of 70 Bedded Hostel For DIET	1	Building	15.50000	15.50	
K.4	Construction Of Existing School Buildings	30	Building	2.50000	75.00	
K.5	Drinking water facilities	60	tube wel	0.07000	4.20	
K.6	Toilets	60	Numbers	0.20000	12.00	
	<i>Component Total</i>				268.70	
	<i>Grand Total</i>				699.14	