ANNUAL PLAN DISTRICT ELEMENTARY EDUCATION PLAN (DEEP) DISTRICT:: BONGAIGAON YEAR-2003-04

AXOM SARBA SIKSHA ABHIJAN MISSION

OWE:RVIEW OF THE DISTRICT

B3@tngaigaon district is situated in the western part of Assam on the north bank of mighty rver B3rrahiamaputra. It is about 210 KM away from the state capital Dispur of Assam. The District was curved coutt from Goalpara and Kokrajhar district in the year 1989.

Bongaigaon district is surrounded by four districts namely Barpeta in the Eastern part, Goalpara in the Soouth-Eastern part, Kokrajhar in Western part and Dhubri in the South-Eastern part. Bhutan is also sturted

near by Bongaigaon district in the Northern part which is about 100 km from Bongaigaon HQ.

The car by bongargaon district in the Northern part which is about too kin som pang

1 DDP'EIP, was launched in Bongaigaon in the last part of the year 1907 an expansion district under the pproogramme..

Addiministrative Structure :

Heleiad Quarter : Bongaigaon Town

1 NNo., oif Sub-divisions : 3

TThe dlistrict is divided in to three sub-divisions namely --

- Bongaigaon (Sadar)
- North Salmara
- Bijni

No. of CD block : 7

Sr. No.	Name of the CD Block	No. of Village
!	Manikpur	145
2	Borobazar	210 .
3	Sidli	125
4	Srijangram	211
.5	Boitamari	212
6	Dangtol	102
7	Tapattary	105

/ Aadimiinistrative Divisions :

YYeeatr	No. of CD blocks		No. of census Villages	No. of GPs	No. of towns
1999911	5	5		93	3
200011	7 .	5		93	3

P*c***oppulation profile :**

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1991 census	2001 census	
Tcotstall Population	807523	906315	
Mahle:	416216	46570	
Fe enmaale:	391307	440345	
Ruurrall	733669	796028	

Urban	73854	••	110287 ·
SC	86744		•
ST	141542		
Rural SC	76020		
Rural ST	140186		
U, ban SC	10724		
Urban ST	1356		
Hindu	546830		
Muslim	264393		
Christian	17890		
Others	8410 .		
Density of population	322 per sq. km		
Literates	311773		449754
Literacy Rate	49.06		60.27
Population of the Distric	,, _ L , _, _ , _, _, , , , , , , , , , , , ,		00.27

Population of the District by area and Sex :

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Year	All		<u></u>	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Fernaale	Total	Maje	Female	Total
1991	416216	391307	807523			733669			738854
2001	465970	440345	906315	408175	3878853.	796028	57795	52492	110287

Decadal variation of population in the district (in percent)

Year	Variation
1901-1911	29.94
1911-1921	. 26.94
1921-1931	15.94
1931-1941	14.97
1941-1951	9.31
1951-1961	60.81
1961-1971	42.01
1971-1991	62.65
1991-2000	· 12.23

Population by Caste & Sex

Year	Caste Category	Popula	Population			% of Population		
		Male	Female	Total	l Male	Female	Total	
1991	SC	45479	41265	86744	10.9%	10.5%	10.7%	
	ST	71331	70211	14154-2	17.5%	17%	18%	
2001	SC		1		•			
	ST							

Edlucational Institutions:

Type of Institutions	Number
Govt. aided colleges (Bongaigaon Coollege, Birjhora Mahavidyalaya	5
(Sc.), Bijni College, Abhayapuri Collegge, Manikpur Anchalik College.	
Newly started Colleges	3
(Bongaigaon B.Ed College, Law Coollege, Birjhora Girls College)	_
Normal School	1
Polytechnic	1
Higher Secondary Schools	12
High Schools (Provincialised)	14
Adhoc High Schools	50
Middle Schools (M.V)	31
Middle Schools (M.E)	102
Schools (Provincialised)	966
Privately managed L.P. Schools	
ICDS centers	597

b)) **Enrolment** position :

Provvision of schooling facilities within easy reacch of children and providing them access is a basic requilirement for universalization elementary education (UEE). A considerable progress has been witnessed in thais regard after the completion of nearly five yeears of DPEP implementation in the district. The recent VERX compilation report shows the significant result regarding enrolling children of primary school-going age ggroup:

Totall no. of school-aged children of 5 to 13 years agge group is 1,90,914 in the district as per the recent VER (Viilldage Education Register) report. Among them, 11149166 are enrolled in schools, 32274 have been found newerr enrolled in school and 9474 nos. are dropped oout children.

Blocck-wise Enrolled, Never Enrolled and IDropped-out children :

Blockk	Population	Enrolment	Nevver Enprolled	Drop-out	
Boiitaamari	26355	19670	5 507	1178	6685
Bornggaigaon	40136	35431	3283.	1422	4705
Mainilikpur	41821	37572	7892	1357	9249
Borrobbazar	31108	25609	3797	1702	5499
Srijjanngram	51494	35884	11795	3815	15610
Tottall	190914	149166	. 32274	9474	41748

Enircolment Profile of 5 to 13 years age groups children :

EnrosIrment Profile of 5 to 8 years age group chhildren :

Block	Population	Enrolment	Never Enroilleed	Drop-ou <u>t</u>	
Boitamari	14063	10514	3296	253	
Bonga gaon	20416	18316	1845	255	
Manikour	21078	16728	4119	231	
Borobazar	17628	15148	2062	418	
Srijangram	26547	18860	6319	1368	
Total	99732	79566	17641	2525	

Enrolment Profile of 9 to 11 years age group children

Block	Population	Enrolment ·	Neever Ennrolled	Drop-out	
Boitanari	7798	6153	12250	395	
Bongaigaon	11846	10475	8337	534	
Manikpur	13640	10825	23346	469	
Borobazar	8473	6859	10011 ·	603	
Srijangram	15932	11523	32267	1142	
Total	57689	45835	87711	3143	

Enrolment Profile of 12-13 years age group chillddren:

Block	Population	Enrolment	Ndever Eenrolled	Drop-out
Boitanari	4494	3003	9661	530
Bongigaon	7874	66.10	6001 ·	633
Manitpur	7103	5019	14427	6 9 7
Borotazar	5007	3602	7724	681
Srijargram	9015	5501	22209	1305
Total	33493	23765	55922	3806

The table below shows that drop-out rate has been quitee low (5%) in the district. It is highest in Srijanaemgram block (7%). In case of never enrolled children, 17% chilildren of total school-going age group population on are never enrolled. It is highest in Srijangram block again. Thus special attention is to be focused inin in the backwards areas of Srijangram block. Out of 21 cluusters of Srijangram block, 13 clusters fall vun under Char.Riverine areas. In villages like Topgaon part II, 447% is never enrolled children and 14% is droppppped-out; in Tupkarchar village, 20% is never enrolled children whereas 3 % is dropped out.

One significant achievement is that in Moinyapara villagge which is a major char area, enrolment is 95% % and neve enrolled children is only 1%.

Block -wise Nos. of out-of-School Childiren in served plus un-served area (age group-wise) :

Block	5 -8	9 - 11	1213	Grand Total
Boitimari	3549	1645	14491	. 6685
Bonçaigaon	2100	1371	12234	4705
Borcbazar	4350	2815	21108	. 9273
Mankpur	- 2480	1614	13381	5475
Srijangram	7687	4409	35514	15610
Total	20166	11854	97/728	41748

• Out-of-School Children in un-serveed areas (age group-wise):

a) Never-enrolled Children in un-served habitatioon:

Block	Never-	Never-enrolled Children						
	5-8 ye	ars	9-11 y	ears	112-13 y	ears	Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	EBoys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Boiita mari	188	182	100	64	992	52	380	298
Bomg;aigaon	80	93	42	: 44	229	18	151	155
Boirobazar	110	117	49	58	337	· 39	196	214
Maini kpur	170	144	66	50	. 337	34	273	198
Srijjangram	805	764	525	449	3307	275	1637	898
Tottall	1353	1300	782	665	5502 ,	· 418	2637	1763

b) IDrop-out Children in un-served habitation :

Block	Overall Out of School Children							
	5-8 ye	5-8 years		9-11 years		112-13 years		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	EBoys '	Girls	Boys	Girls
Boiitaimari	20	10	13	20	113 .*	12	46	42
Bomgaigaon	11	7	7	5	66	3	24	15
Borrobazar	34	33	21	18	221	22	76	73
Mamikpur	2	0	25	12	117	13 .	44	25
Srij:angram	135	149	1.46	133	1130	117	411	399
Tottal	202	199	212	188	1187	167	601	554

c) Trottal of out-of-school children in un-served habbitations :

Districet	Never E	nrolled		Drop-0	Dutit	-	Total		
Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	(Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Boittamari	380	298	678	46	- 42	88	426	340	766
Bomgaigaon	158	157	315	24	115	39	182	172	354
Borcobiazar	196	214	410	76	773	149	272	287	559
Mamikpur	273	228	501	44	225 .	69	317	253	570
Srijcangram	1637	1488	3125	411	399	810	2048	1887	3935
	2644	2385	5029	601	5554 .	1155	3245	2939	6184
Totsal	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		 		_				

As the above table depicts there are 41, 748 childreen who are out of school due to various reasons. The percentage over total population of 5-13 years agge group children is only 22%. This is indeed an achievement of the various efforts undertaken to provide access to the primary school going children.

In the forthcoming years of SSA, more vigorous actions are to be set off to meet the needs of the remaining 22 % of out-of-school children.he drop-out rate is only 5% whereas never enrolled percentage is 17%. The *Sishur Uttaran* programme is an pioneering effort in this direction.

Coverage by Educational Institutions :

Type of Institutions			Total
Primary Formal School	•••••		997
Venture/Private Schools	••		350
AS Centers	•••		164
Prov. ME/MEM schools			102
Prov. HS/HSS	· ·		26
Total	••		
ECE Centers	**		300
Formal School with "Ka-shreni"	· · ·	•	997

Category-wise list of Educational Institution in Bongaigtaoon District :

A Provincialised	Boitamari	Bongaigaon	Borroob:az:ar	Manikpur	Srijangram	Totaal al
Schools						
Primary	100	239	2411	171	215	966
MV/ME/MEM	18	50	25	27	65	185
Secondary	15	13	4	14	13	59
Higher Secondary	2	6	3	1	4	16
B. . Recognised Schools: 1) ME/MEM	27	17	7	26	25	102
2) HS/HM	15	13	11 .	7	11	57
Total	177	338	2911	246	333	13855 5

B. Progress Overview of the District during IDPEP period :

The National Policy of Education, 1986 (as updated in 199922) and the Programme of Action (POA) resolves s the that free and compulsory education of satisfactory quality should be provided to all children up to 14 years of af age before India enters 21st century. The NPE emphasizes on three aspects:

Universal access and enrolment; ١.

Universal retention of children up to 14 years of age; and 11.

A substantial improvement in quality of edduccation to enable all children to achieve essential || let level 111.

of learning.

The experience since independence for achieving UEE esttabblished that UEE is contextual and varies acrosss the country, its needs local area planning with disaggregated, i targets and decentralized planning & managermement, resources are important but not the sufficient conditions for raachieving UEE.

Based on the above experience the District primary Educcation programme(DPEP) was launched in 1994 inihitianitially in 8 states . Assam was one of the states where the proognamme was started initially with 4 districts and I lat later expanded to another five districts having female literacy rates below the national average. The principal objectivetives

or ne programme were:

- Universal access of educational facility for primary eeducation;
- II. Universal enrolment of children in primary schools,
- II. Reducing the gender disparity, disparity amongst soociaal caste, community etc. to below 5%;
- IV. Reduction of drop out to less than 10% and retentionn oof all children enrolled in schools;
- V. Raising the level of learning by 25% over the baselinne a level.

The procress in access& enrollment, retention, reductionn oof drop out rate and raising the level of learning in the Eistrict is ass follows

Acccess and Enrolment :

Proowiding Access to un-served areas by Alternative Schooling Centers (AS -- Amar Panrhasalis) :

In the current year, a total of 164 AS centers (*Amuarr Parhasalis*) have been providing access to the out of schoool children in the district. About 7842 children care covered by all these centers. The centers also cover nevver enciled children in school less habitation, diropout children, working children of urban locations, children living in tea garden areas, SC/ST and charr areas.

Bloocik	No. of AS Centers		Enrolment		
		Boys	Girls	Total	
Boititaimari	68	1582	1661	3243	
Bonngşaigacn	2	61	38	99	
Borrolbazar	27	652	570	1222	
Mannilkpur	20	507	454	961	
Srijamgran	47	1073	1244	2317	
Tot:tall	164	3875	3967	7842	

(as com 31st March, 2003)

Particular attention has been given to supervision and academic support to the AS centers. Continuous support to the AS teachers is being extended by the Supervisor (one supervisor for 8 to 12 AS centers) throough regular center visits and monthly meetings. These monthly meetings have also become forums for teacchers to plan for the next month and discuss their resperiences, innovations and difficulties.

Bridlge course conducted:

Briddge course for 5 to 7 age group children

42 i nos. of short-term BC centers for 5 to 7 yearrs age group children opened in served habitations The childdren of 5 to 7 age group of these BC centers aree brought to age-appropriate competency levels through condeensed courses. 1384 nos. of children have beeen mainstreamed in nearest formal school. Attendance monnittoring of the mainstreamed children is going con in the respective concerned formal schools to keep cheeck on retention of those children.

Briddge course conducted for 7 to 9 age group chilldren for 2 to 3 months:

Shopet-term bridge course at seasonal community hossitels. Converting the houses of the migrants into hostels o bbe managed by the community. Provision to be rmaade for boarding, lodging and care of children who stay oackk and continue in schools when the parents migratte.

Bridge Course for children of migrated families

Short-term bridge course at the place where the people migrates .Remedial teaching will be undertakem as at that place by the AC.

Organising condensed bridge course for the children on their return to their village to make up for the schooling time lost during the period of migration.

The Bridge Course Centres are extended part of formal school to provide access to the out of schoolool children of served areas. These centress are run by VEC/SMC, for which they would receive financiacial assistance from the mission.

The BC centers were provided with adequate TLM to give a boost to the teaching learning practices.

Bridge Course for 7 to 9 years age group :

Bridge Course programme has been undertaken for addressing the needs for 7 to 9 years children in th the areas where out of school children is 20 or more than this.

Sr. No.	Block Name	No of BC Centers		Enrolment			Enrolment]_
			7 yrs	8 yrs.	9 yrs.	Total	Class-l	Class-II	Total]
	1Boitamari	36	444	332	324	1100	908	192	11(00	<u>]00</u>
	2Bongaigaon	18	230	186	156	572	468	104	5772	72
	3Borobazar	21	219	207	• 236	662	567	95	6(62	62
	4Manikpur	64	726	482	530	1738	1508	230	17:38	<u>38</u>
	5Srijangram	89	1211	1019	1053	3283	2848	435	32183	83
	Grand Total	228	2830	2226	2299	7355	6299	1056	73:55	55

(as on February, 2003)

"Sishur Uttaran" - Enrolment Driwe of 5 - 6 years age group children :

Enrolment drive has been carried out at village level for enrolling children of 5 to 6 years age group frefrom January, 2003 to March, 2003. Out of 43,020 out-of-school children (5 to 13 years age group), a portion on of children of 5 to 6 years age group children have been enrolled.

After the GPEC, VEC, SMC member training, enrolment drive programme has been conducted through the out the district for 5-6 year age group children in the month Feb '03 as direct enrolment. As per first reportirting available, following is the enrolment status of 5-6 year age group children block wise.

SI N.	Block	Total of 5-6 years age group children	Enrolment of 5-6 years age group (first reporting)	Left out children
1.	Boitamari	6986	5110	1876
2.	Bongaigaon	8875	7994	881
3.	Borobazar	8970	8239	878
4.	Manikpur	7866	5922	1952
5.	Srijangram	6617 ·	5324	1293
	District Total	39313	32588	6880

ECE intervention in Bongaigaon District:-

To ensure necessary environment, opportunities for play, holistic development, opportunities for observation experimentation, problem solving and self expression, DPEP, Bongaigaon has established 300 nos.. of ECE centers in various areas such as char, tea garden, slum and low female literacy rate. Moreover it has taken up non-ICDS areas so that it can play a role supplementary service of it. The programme covers the childrer between the age group of 3 to 6 years, or in other words just before beginning of formal education. These centers are found to be successful intervention in achievement level of all round development and school readiness of a child. Two workers namely Malini and Sahamalini are working as worker with monthly honorarium @ 700/- and @ 500/- respectively. One Supervisor has been engaged for regular acacemic support of 10 centres and to keep coordination between grass-root level and upper level. The workers including Supervisors have received various training namely – Pre-service, In-service, Induction, Orientation, Need based, refresher training organized by DPEP, Bongaigaon. Theme based teaching learning activity with TLM has been done in an informal and joyful manner. Continuous and comprehens ve evaluation process is also done in the centers. Besides the three types of workers – Malini/ Sahamalini/Supervisors; Resource Persons are providing support from time to time in different aspects like conducting training, assessment of ECE activities, Supervision and monitoring etc.

Majjor achievement of these centers may be stated as follows:-

300 nos. of ECE centers have been op[need and functioning in the district which are providing pre-primary facility to around 13,700 children of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 years of age group.9449 nos. of children have been enrolled in the LP Schools on the strength of completion of ECE course since 1999. Year wise data has been shown below.

Yœar	ECE (below 4 yrs.)Enrolment	Ka-shreni(4-5 yrs. age)	Admitted in Class- I
19199	13147		
20100	13587		3008
20101	12700	4855	3228
20102	13700	4844	3213
Tostal	53138	9699	9449

Involvements of the community towards the ECE centers have further been boosted by the direct efforts of the Mothers' Groups. Self Help Groups etc. Malinis and Saha Malinis provide assistance to the adjoining primary school after the completion of the classes of ECE centers. This effort has helped directly in smooth running of Ka-shreni introduced recently by the Govt. of Assam

The success of ECE appeared to be one of the major f factors towards enhancing enrolment of the e concerned formal primary school. This has also paved the way towards checking the drop-outs and d d repeaters. CE centers have also helped in promoting girls' participation in school education and thus s is enhancing female literacy rate of the district. Increasing denmand from community for ECE centers is s is definitely an indication of the success of ECE programme in the district. ECE centers are running as a a supplementary programme of ICDS centers. Exchange of TLMs and other materials, exchange of Teaching— f-Learning activities are made between the nearest ECE and ICCDS centers. Moreover, training to the ICDS is workers also conducted from DPEP end.

Intervention for Deprived Urban Children Proggramme (DUC):

A programme for providing universal primary education coverrage to children in difficult situations in urbana an localities of the district has been taken up. As a first step towards starting the programme, a survey has been en initiated in the urban pockets, slum areas, backward localities s of Bongaigaon block. Efforts are undertaken en to identify the pockets of urban localities where slum area, , working children, street children are highlighly concentrated. First priority would be given to non-workingg deprived children and provide them with ith schooling facility.

The State Resource Group for Education of the deprived Ut/rban Children has been engaged for start there process. The progarmme is to be gradually spread to other urlrban pockets covering the remaining blocks (of; of the distnct.

Status -Projection Of BC center For Urban Areas

Name of Area	Total Urban Population	Child Poppulation	Out Of School	No of BC
		(5-13 Yrs))	(5-13 Yrs)	Centres
Bongaigaon Town		6135	216	6 ·
Bijni Town	11318 (1991 census)	1606	103	3
Total				

Initiatives need to be launched in urban areas so that the jout of school children(drop- out plus neeveever enrolled), street children and children of migratory communities.

As this new area for SSA, we need to plan for interventions based on the data of urban population figuurgures of census 2001 and results of the urban survey that would be e coming shortly.

Community Mobilization:

DPEP clearly lays emphasis on the participative proceess whereby the local community facilitatitates participation, achievement, school effectiveness and mannagement. DPEP stresses participative prooccocess whereby the local community, Village Education Communitees(VECs), PTA,MTA, Mothers' Group 2 ep are involved in all round progress of the school environment.

In the light of vast experiences gathered in the lasist four years it is seen that the process of community participation in planning and management of primatery education has lef to the emergence of a number of issues as follows :

Campaigns in focused areas and for special target grgroups on a sustainedbasis focusing on 'conscientisation' process; VEC-PRI interface to be strengthened to ensure sustainability; Training/capacity building of community representatives to be further emphasized; Empowerment of VECs to carry on with mobilization, superviision/management of schools depending on the context; Sensitizaton of DPEP functionaries, teachers and Eclucational Administration within the systemm to be more effective and motivated with a sense of dedication and commitment. The need of the hour i is to mobilize all concerned functionaries, the teachers most importantly, the parents and the society as a withole in order to inspre them to rekindle their idealism if they can be aroused for a cause, which they pererceive. Success stories of community participation and ownership to be disseminated for further reinforcement of the process of participation and cross learning; Enhance women's participation; Promote people's participation in urban reas.

The foremost agenda in the next coming years of SSSA implementation is sustainability of the programme and also the process of community participation is in the area of primary education. Sustainability of the achievements of DPEP is possible through community participation. Therefore, support from the system needs to be strengthened in the following ways :

Sensiitization of mainstream elementary education n officials at district and block levels on the need of community participation in planning and managemerent of primary educaton at appropriate levels; Orientation of teachers to motivate them and to equipp them with skills to involve the community.

With primary/elementary education for children of \pounds 6-14 age group becoming the fundamental right, it has become imperative to ensure that people's organizati tion, i.e the community structures are given adequate role and reesponsibility and that they function effectively.

1) Reconstitution of Village Education Committeee (VEC) :

In DIPEP districts, VECs have completed their terms. Therefore all the existing VECs had been dissolved and 824 new VECs are reconstituted in the entire didistrict through a Government Order issued in the month of April, 2002.

2) Formation of Ward Education Committee (WWEC), Tea Garden Education Committee (TGEC) and Gaom Panchayat Education Committee(GPEC) :

As peer Assam Government (Elementary Education)1) notification PMA(SSA)/22/2002/7, 31 nos. of WECs are fformed in various urban localities falling uninder the Town Conmittees, Municipality Board and Bonggaigaon Railway Colony.

There are only two Tea Garden Divisions in Bongaiaigaon district under 3ongaigaon block namely Birjhora Tea Garden Divisions. In tea gardens, Tea Garden EEducation Committees have been constituted in place of VECss. There have been operational difficulties also, as most schools within the tea gardens are maintained by the tea garden management. There is little or no geovernment control over the schools. The constitution of TGE(Cs is being seen as a step in the right direction n towards empowering the community and realization of the goal of UEE. As per Assam Government (Elemmentary Education) totification PMA (SSA)/22/2002/7, two sceparate Education Committees are formed in therese two divisions.

3) Formation of Gaon Panchayat Education Committee(GPEC) :

For effective supervision, monitoring and management, power has to be vested on the Gaon Panchayayat. DPEP has been emphasizing on decentrallized planning as its prime strategy to overcome the obstacles 6 on the road to UEE by undertaking need based efforts. The emphasis will be to involve the Panchayati R Raj Institutions (PRI) in achieving the target (of SSA in the long run. The participation of community has been ensured through the functioning of VEC/WEC/TGEC/GPEC.

There are 93 nos. of Gaon Panchayats excist in the district and accordingly 93 nos. of GPECs are formed. 1.

4) Constitution of SMC :

According to the notificatione issued by department of Elementary Education, Govt. of Assasam P.M.A(SSA)/22/2002/5, School Management Committees are formed for each provincialised Primanary School and Upper primary School.

No. of prov. primary School	No. of prrov. Upper Primary School	No. of SMC formed
997	154	1151

DIUCK WISC II	Diock wise nos, of vec, wee, i dec, share and of he									
Block	No. of VEC	No. off WEC	No. of TGEC	No. of SMC	No. of GPEC					
Boitamari	115	0	0	118	13					
Bongaigaon	182	23	2	289	24					
Borobazar	191	0	0	266	17					
Manikpur	131	4	0	198	15					
Srijangram	207	4	0	280	24					
Total	826	31	2	1151 +	93					

Block wise nos. of VEC, WEC, TGEC, SIMC and GPEC

The challenges before the newly constituted bodies -- the VECs, SMCs and GPECs - is to address is the issues of low enrolment in some pockets; teacher absenteeism and problems of quality in schools.

A large number of enrolled children do not attend school regularly, especially in backward areas such asas the remote hilly areas, certain minority areas, riverine areas with shifting population, interior forest areas and d tea garden labour-dominated areas.

Girl's enrolment is a concern in some iminority areas and at upper primary level. The completion ratetes of primary and upper primary are also low. Only 40% of children complete class IV and 30% complete class VII. Other major issues include quality of education, infrastructure and insufficient number of working g days in the school calendar.

Setting up of Linkage with PRI :

After the 73rd amendment of constitution the Panchayati Raj Institutions(PRI) in India have taken unihiform structures and same power have been væsted on those all over the country. All the states have to rewrite e their state PR Act to conform to the amendment. The PRIs have started to function for the first time underer the new Act. As Elementary Education is a sector wherein the power of supervision, monitoring g and

management is to be vested on the Gaon Panchayat, the GP members have to be well oriented for taking up their roles and responsibilities thus vested.

The very first function of GP as enunciated in the section 19 of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994 is to prepare an Annual Plan for the GP a.eas. Our emphasis will be on to include the required efforts for UEE in the annual plan of GP. The emphasis will be on to involve the PRIs in achieving the target of DPEP and SSA, regarding how the participation of community can be ensured in the efforts of VEC/WEC/TGEC/GPEC in sixth schedule areas.

Capacity Building of Community Structures :

A two day state level module development workshop held on orientation for Panchayat members in DPEP districts. Zone-wise PRI training at district organized by SIRD (State Institute of Rural development) where DPEP personnel imparted an orientation on the roles and responsibilities to be performed by the PRIs towards fulfillment of SSA objectives.

VEC/WEC training and community contact drive. Following are the various activities to be carried out under this :

- Sharing with AP members, ZP members on the training module and community contact drive
- KRP readiness and planning for RP --Module sharing and planning meeting
- RP orientation
- 2 days training for all members of GPEC
- 3 days training of VEC/TGEC/SMC members on module and VER implementation
- Visit to school and preparation of school development plan by VEC/TGEC/SMC members
- I day discussion on special focus group at village/TGEC level.
- WEC training will be held on a separately developed module and different strategy.

Intervention for children with special educational needs:

IED under DPEP-Bongaigaon :

DPEP was launched in India in 1994, but IEDC was formally added as a component in 1997. In Bongaigaon, IED activities are initiated (Survey work on pilot basis) formally from the last part of the year 2002. But still the component is in its maiden state. Under the SSA plan to be started from the month of June, 2003, new set of activities and innovative interventions are to be undertaken as briefed out below :

To provide for the Integrated Education of the Disabled Children, Bongaigaon DPEP has been initiating efforts from the month of June, 2000 with the following objectives :

bjectives :

- To improve the enrolment, participation and retention of disabled children in general primary schools;
- To provide viable support services to general primary school teachers to make them understand the educational needs of all categories of disabled children in integrated setting.
- To enhance the competencies and skills of general teachers to meet the educational requirements of children with special needs.
- To instruct trained resource teachers, to assist general teachers in classroom management of children with special need by suggesting appropriate curriculum modification and educational intervention.
- To provide resource support to children with special education need in the form of resource room in the existing cluster resource center structure and a learning corner in the classroom.

- To develop instructional materials and suitable strategies for promoting the education of childrem v with special needs through general school teachers.
- To supply aids and appliances to the disabled children for promoting learning in integrated setting.
- To mobilize the community to facilitate integration children with special educational needs as in regigular schools.
- To enhance access by creating a barrier free environment (such as ramps, hand rails and special ttoibilets) to suit the needs of children with disabilities.
- To improve the enrolment, participation and retention of disabled children in general primary schoolsls;
- To provide viable support services to general primary school teachers to make them understand d the
- To enhance the competencies and skills of general teachers to meet the educational requirementats of children with special needs.
- To instruct trained resource teachers, to assist general teachers in classroom management of childldren with special need by suggesting appropriate curriculum modification and educational intervention.

Block Name	Visual Impaired (male)	Visual Impaired (female)	Hearing Impaired (male)	Hearing Impaired (female)	Speech disabled (male)	Speech disabled (female)	Loco-motor (male)	Loco-mot(or)r (female))
Boitamari	14	14	13	10	13	9	11	Q
Bongaigaon	8	6	3	1	27	23	8	5
Borobazar	4	2	4	5	14	8	14	11
Manikpur	6	8	3	1	17	17	16	
Srijangram	36	18	·16	8	7	3	13	5
Total	68	48	39	25	78	60	62	46
Block Name	Mentally retarded (male)	Mentally retarded (female)	Multiple disability (male)	Multiple disability (female)	Total disabled (school going)	•		
Boitamari	22	18	5	2	140			
Bong a igaon	16	7	1	6	111			
Borobazar	21	14	5	0	102			
Manikpur	7	5	5	2	103			
Srijangram	1	1	1	1	110			
Total	67	45	17	11	566			
	В	lock wise	nos. of ch	ildren with	special n	eeds(non-schoo	l going)	
Block Name	Visual Impaired (male)	Visual Impaired (female)	Hearing Impaired (male)	Hearing Impaired (female)	Speech disabled (male)	Speech disabled (female)	Loco-motor (male)	Loco-mottoror (female))
Boitamari	16	11	6	4	26	17	13	9
Bongaigaon	5	1	0	0	17	19	15	10
Borobazar	7	5	22	2	17	20	15	13
Manikpur	8	11	3	5	49	33	15	14
Srijangram	1	3	1	3	14	8	3	4
Total	37	31	32	14	123	97	61	50
Block Name	Mentally retarded (male)	Mentally retarded (female)	Multiple disability (male)	Multiple disability (female)	Total disabled (non- school goir.g)	•		
Boitamari	54	43	3	13	215			

Block wise nos of children with special needs(School going)

Total	1 18,	110	40	51	764
Srijamgram	4	5	5	13	64
Manikkpur	20	24	20	13	215
Boroboazar	28	33	3	5	170
Bongaaigaon	12	5	9	7	100

(Sourree : House-to-house Survey data ,2001)

Formation of District Core Group for IED :

³District Core Group for IEDC (DCG): A District Core Group of resource persons from various social responsibilities have been constituted at district level to undertake effective planning and management of the IIED programme in collaboration with PRIs and NGOs. Resource Group at national level will be constituted to provide guidance, technical and academic support to the children with special needs under SSA 'The DCG is consisted of functionaries from district administration, Health department, Social Welfare, ICDS's, educational functionaries and NGOs. The DCG is responsible for awareness and sensitization at different levels, planning, problem solving, supervision and monitoring. Regular quarterly meeting of the group for the first three years and half-yearly in the consequent five years and quarterly in the last year will be held for planning, taking up strategies and building up innovations. The core group will be dissolved and reconstituted every 3 years.

- Formation of District Resource Group (IEDC) :
- Conduct of survey

BasedI on House-to-house survey, 13 clusters have been identified in the district with high concentration of disabled children dispersed in different blocks. The initial survey was carried out by ECE supervisors in those localities where an ECE center exists due of to shortage of manpower for looking after IED compconent. It is planned that survey will be conducted in every three years for re-verification and inclusion of unreported cases.

Activiities Completed :

- Awareness Programme has been done in Srijangram, Bongaigaon and Boitamari block for community sensitization.
- Awareness amongst all sections from the district to village level of district functionaries, VEC, GPEC, SMC, HT, Teachers, mothers, parents and other family members, ICDS, AS workers etc. Will be focused through meetings, seminars orientation, and trainings to various groups. These awareness exercises are planned once for each year. Except the final year when consolidation will be planned. The awareness activities will by conducted by NGO's. District core group, and change agents of the community mobilization group.
- Conduct of general health check-up for the disabled children at block level
- Seminar on IED at block level
- Community Sensitization programme at district level with the collaboration of District Administration
- Celebration of World Disabled Day
- Selection process of IED workers and Resource Persons by VEC is going on
- Selection and training of Resource Persons and workers: To conduct the activities at district, block and cluster (Panchayat level, resourceful persons will be selected and engaged to supervise and work along with complete job chart drawn up at state level. The engagement TOR will be for

Honoths on contractual basis. Induction Training of 10 days in the second year and recumrent refresher training every 6 months on need-based areas, such as, use, repair and maintenance e aids & appliances, classroom management, IEP's etc. will be conducted for the above personnel d each year except the final year. With the engagement of increased no. of workers on the 3rd year along with geographical expansion of coverage the same process will be followed. Internsive, training courses on different kinds of disability are also planned for some selected personnel. Exposure visits of the personnel for further training to Resource centers will be a form o/of inservice training and conducted each year for selected persons.

- Survey will be carried out by the selected IED workers in 13 clusters on pilot basis
- Advocacy campaign will be conducted in the areas selected
- Training of DRG
- VEC orientation in the selected clusters by IED workers
- Orientation training for ECE and AS workers
- 10 days Induction training for newly selected IED workers.
- Orientation of District and Block educational functionaries (District Level)
- 1 day Orientation V.E.C./TGEC/ SMC at Cluster level.
- 1 day Orientation of BRCC, CRCC, GPEC members at Block level
- Teachers training in the 13 clusters
- Home based support, school based support and community support for disabled childrem u using the Readiness Package by the selected IED workers.
- <u>Honorarium to IED workers at GP/cluster level</u>: The temporary engagement of the persosonnel may be renewed on basis of performance report and an honorarium of Rs.1000/- (one thousas and) per month to IED workers has been paid.

Quality Improvement :

School quality remains as paramount importance for sustaining DPEP activities in the SSA plan. States is have continued various pedagogical renewal processes such as textbook development, teacher trainingig and development of TLM.

At the crucial juncture of achievement after completion of five years of DPEP and bridging towards SSSA, it is felt essential to further examine the aspects effecting quality education within the perspective of UIJEE to assist in planning and implementation of SSA. It is expected that all children should get a common minimum level of education with a scope for catering to the individual needs beyond the minimum levelels.

Looking back, a visible change in the school environment can be witnessed in most of the schools. There has been a movement towards change in the field of primary education. The community is aware o of the importance of education and wants to send their children to school. Teachers are perceiving and practicing to some extent differently. A variety of interventions are being applied to mark a change and theses are getting dynamism.

The prevailing class room practices in school has been a major influential factor in determining the level of quality education. Studies and undertaken by District Resource Centre (DRC), Bongaigaon has showing that the attainment level of children is low in relation to the expected minimum levels.

Straitegies and Interventions:

The District planning team has sorted out the strategies followed by some interventions in different dimensions to find out the problems that impede in the way of quality/school improvement :

- Community involvement in school
- Constitution of community based organization and other forces.
- Linkage between community based organization and PRI.
- Development of mechanism for regular and effective contact with parents and community.
- Orientation of various functionaries.
- Making school level planning more a way forward to village level planning.
- Involvement of community in quality improvement.
- Better school supervision and academic support
- Eistablishment of coordination and resource base at Block and Cluster level.
- Convergence of administrative and academic functionaries.
- Development of effective feedback system.
- Sichool development plan.
- Gradation to judge the internal efficiency of school.
- Giradation of GP on the basis of the school grade.
- School base planning and gradation demand for school improvement.
- Bluilding of social acceptance to new in innovative.
- Téeachers motivation and training.
- Mfore emphasize upon Ka-Sreni and class-I
- Acdoptions of whole school approve.
- Contact support to teacher.
- Prractice oriented training.
- Cto-learner between curriculum, textbook, teachers training and class room situation.
- Integrating disable children in maintained school.
- Prroper use of TLM grant through TLM list and training.
- Special focus for school with limited resources.
- Formation of teachers resource group at cluster level.
- Growing the CRC as an in service training center for the teacher.
- Pupils evaluation
- ECE for giving addition limited support.
- Acdequate reporting and sharing with parents about child performance.
- Puiblic examination for terminal grade.
- Standardized tools for uniform evaluation.
- Support to schools with special problem
- Special intervention for identified pockets(SFG)
- Strrengthening of teachers.
- Supply of materials.
- Supervision of monitoring.
- Inmovation
- Special package for early language development in Mono-grade school.
- Special package to MGT school.
- Clairification regarding specific strategies undertaken
- Presparation and use of teaching and learning materials.

Fore teaching learning materials required for each lesson of the text book will be identified and will be printed in the form of a book. Each school will receive this list and plan for preparation of TLM. Teacher grant will reach the schools before the academic year starts and TLM will be developed in the first 10 days

of the first month of the academic year. For these the teacher will I receive special training on how to prepapare material ind how and when to use these.

This will be followed by monthly preparation of TLM in the regullar teacher meeting. This will be a regulgular feature in every new academic year. There are some TLMs which can not be developed by teachers easilisily. Particularly in class I and II lot of such materials are to be developed. Such materials will be provided d to schools. In case of Schools with limited facilities, (MGT, over crowded class room, Tea garden schooools, Flood prone areas etc.) core TLMs will be provided. The teacher viill have to use TLMs by following a dailaily action plan which is related to lesson plan. Monthly activity plaan, and scheme book. In case of Multigrarade schools in disadvantaged areas, this planning will be thuilt into the package provided. However, the teacher will get full liberty to develop new TLMs in all the schools covered by them.

Activities conducted in 2002-03:

A check towards repetition and drop out:

Usually the repeaters attend schools with untrained teachers whoo are busy with the average pupils and he have limited learning materials. In order to help these teachers, speecial package will be provided with be both academic and material and strategy support. In case of other schoools, the teacher will keep note of absentences, slow learners or otherwise deprived student and give them extra a support. Support measures will be discussed and planned in meeting with VEC, SMC, Mother group, teachher meet and all other meetings in the li line. Children's progress will be reported to parents.

Early language development in class I and II will receive high priority. Necessary learning materials is like work sheet, unit test papers, child profile will be provided. Teacher training will be directed towavards assisting slow learners. Student Government and Mother groupp will be strengthened to help the students of class I & II.

Mass Teachers' Training

1. Mass Teachers' Training on New Text Book : 45 nos. obf IKRP (Retd. Teacher, selected Assistant it Teacher, Head Teacher, CRCCs) are trained up at DIETF, Howly, Barpeta by SCERT. Following ty this, MTT was held in three phases in five blocks of the district.

Remedial Teaching :

Another important activity is the Remedial teaching for r the failed and weak children of class –i w which is going on. Weak children of class-II are also gettingg fRT through 240 nos of Siksha Karm: in in the district. The children are given an special package foor (their lacking competency in the last Aninnual Exam. After they fulfill the package an special evaluation will be conducted on 2nd April'02 ? and declare them qualify to get enroll in next higher class.

The District Resource Centre (DRC) :

Bongaigaon district does not a have DIET. The District reescource Centre is playing a key role lowwards effective training program, Research and Studies and other pecdagogical support systems.

The DRC has providing support to the teachers and to the claasssrooms. It is also actively involved it seschool support activities.

The DRC has a Coordinator and four Lecturers operating undder him.

Current activities undertaken by DRC :

Streengthening of DRC :

The IDRC is presently involved in providing training both of induction and continuing level not only to primary school teachers but also resource premisions from BRCs and CRCs.; in providing resource support (extemsion/guidelines, development of materiials), aids, evaluation tools etc., in developing training materials; in comducting Action Research

The dimension of activities under the CRC2s, BRCs and the DRC are further to be expanded and strengthened. Rethinking regarding the capaccity building issues of these institutions is to be addressed afresh.

More resources, infrastructure and further trainning are required for the leachers and the DRC faculties.

One cof the important measures of quality off primary education is the attainment of achievement level of children.

Studies undertaken in recent years by DRC, it is seen that the attainment level of children is very low in relation to the expected minimum levels.

ESuptervision and monitoring of schools by DIAACG and BACG members.

Momthly meet of District Academic Core Girovup(DACG)/Block Academic Core Group (BACG) Adopted school by DACG/BACG members:

Adopted block by individual DRC lecturers

Actiion research

Innovative Intervention

Medlium Specific Intervention

Intervention for the Upper primary section

Orientation for the Head Teachers on quality issue

Medlium specific material development workshop

School Infrastructure and Civil Wioprks:

To emsure access facilities for universall centrolment, retention, participation by community and improvement of quality of education, proviisition of a good infrastructure with a good school building a prre-requisite.

The ffindings of Technical Survey gives a clear picture on the current status of the school infrasttructure of the district. Several achieveement have been made in the last four years of DPEP in providing new building, additional classsroom, major repairing minor repairing, drinking water and toxilet facility.

The ciivil works cell is comprised of a Distriict t Project Engineer and one Junior Engineer for each of the fivre blocks.

The works of construction are executteed through the Village Education Committee except construction of BRC building.

Present: Status Of School Building :

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						T · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Name of	No. of schoo	ol having	No. of	school	No. of	school	No of	school	Noc	of school	No. c	of school	No. o	f school
blocks	no buildi	ings	dilapio	dated	requ	ired	req	uire	require		requi	re major	requi	re minor
			condi	tions	renova	ition &	addi	tional	ado	ditional	rep	bairing	rep	airing
					repa	iring	class	sroom	clas	ssroom			{	
		Í					(where	e space	(whe	re space				
							per chil	d is less	per	child is				
		İ			1		than 4	sq.ft.)	more	e than 4				
[sq.ft.	and less				
									than	10 sq.ft.)	Į –			
	Priority	1	Prior	ity II	Priority I	II, IV, V,	Prior	ity VII	Pric	ority XI	Priorit	y VIII, IX,	Priorit	y XII and
					v l			·		•		X		KIII
	LP	UP	LP	UP	LP	UP	LP	UP	LP	UP	LP	UP	LP	UP
Boitama ri	0	0	3	3	9	13	41	3	27	3	21	3	3	1
Bongaig	7	0	17	0	38	9	48	9	34	11	52	9	85	19
aon											ļ		 	
Borobaz											1			
ar											ļ	1		
Manikpu	0	0	8	8	23	3	24	2	11	1	53	7	59	11
r														
Srijangr	3	0	6	8	45	40	46	11	50	15	63	0	13	0
am											L			<u> </u>
Total														

Source : Infrastructure Survey Reports

Status Of Toilet & Drinking Water Facilities :

Name of Blocks	Schools with availability of toilet facilities	Schools with drinking water facilities
Boitamari	35	34
Bongaigaon	58	49
Borobazar	56	58
Manikpur	46	4 4
Srijangram	55	55
Total	250	240

Activity	Physical target	Started	Work completed	Work under progress	Work not started	Remarks
BRC	5	5	5			
EXISTIN'S SCHOOL BUILDING	91	91	91			
ADDITIINAL CLASS ROOM / CRC	155	155	155			
MAJOR LEPAIRING	258	258	258	*-		
MINOR FEPAIRING						
TOILET	250	250	250			
DRINKING WATER FACILIT″	250	250	250			
70 BEDDED DIET HOSTEL	1	1	1			
Priority I	63	62	4	58		
Priority I-VII	97	95	10	85	2	
BC Centre	8	8		8 1		
Child Friendly Elements	260	260		260		

<u>Civil Works Progress Overview</u> (As on 31/3/2003)

Financial Information on Civil Works(till 31st march,03)

a) Total EFC cost 33% of total proj	ect cost :	Rs. 9, 03,59000.00
b) Totalreleased	:	Rs. 8,57,02541.00

Amountyet to be released : Rs. 46,56,459.00

Financial Information of DPEP Bongaigaon as a whole. :

a) The tital EFC outlay for the district is 27,11,025,00/-

33.33% of total EFC for Civil works : 9,03,58,463/-6% of total EFC for Project management : 1,62,66,150/-

Cumuative Expenditure till March, 2003 is

Advance : 24,64,311/-Expenditure : 25,44,92,596/-

<u>Total: 25,69,57,407/-</u>

Supervision and Monitoring :

Supervision and monitoring is a vital aspect of civil works for proper implementation and tirrely completion of works in a qualitative manner.

Some outlines if supervision and monitoring :

- Selection of schools on priority basis and as per norm.
- Proper site verification through technical person.
- As one of the aims of SSA is to involve the community.

Achievement under the Annual Plan 2002-03 under SSA:

The Annual Plan 2002-03 under sarva Siksha Abhiyan in the districts where the District Primary Education programme is running and implementing interventions for lower primary schools includes the following interventions:

A. School Improvement Grant to Upper primary schools and Teacher Grants to teachers of Upper primary schools:

The School Improvement grant for Lower primary schools has already been included in the DPEP Annual Plan 2002-03 and as such under SSA plan the amount @ Rs. 2000/- per schools for upper Primary including the upper primary sections of composite schools have been included. The amount has already been released to schools. Likewise the teacher grant @ Rs. 500/- each teacher for lower primary teacher was included in DPEP AWP&B 2002-03 and as such the grant for upper primary teacher was included in Annual Plan 2002-03 of SSA and the amount has been released to teacher with a guidelines for utilization of the amount.

B. Teacher Training:

Under DPEP AWP&B 2002-03 the training of Lower primary teacher has been included and the same has been conducted in the month of February-March, 2003. Two training viz. 5 day training of resource teacher training and 8 day training of teacher of upper primary schools have been included in the Annual Plan 2002-03 of SSA. As the Resource teachers appointment is delayed , the training could not be conducted and like wise the training of upper primary teachers also could not be held. Therefore the amount will be spilled over to year 2003-04.

C. Maintenance Grant:

The maintenance & repair grant to schools was not there under DPEP. However, as the SSA schemes include the same for both Lower primary and Upper primary schools and amount released under Annual Plan 2002-03 of SSA, the amount has been released to schools with clear guidelines for utilization of the same.

D. Free textbooks for SC, ST and girl Children of both Lower Primary & Upper primary

The Govt of India introduces the schemes for supply of free textbooks for children studying in both lower and Upper primary schools and amount earmarked under the Annual Plan 2002-03 of SSA. The scheme was not implemented under DPEP. The textbooks has been printed , published and distributed to schools through the mainstream functionaries of education department.

E. Innovation:

Innovation fund was sanctioned in both DPEP as well as under SSA. While the innovation fund under DPEP has been spent mainly on innovation in civil construction (for IED children) in DPEP Assam, the innovation fund under SSA Annual Plan 2002-03 has been allotted under four major head. Viz. (I)Reading skill development for ST children, (II)support to girl child, (III)support to tea garden/special area schools, and (IV) Computer Aided Learning. The innovation fund could not spent in full amount in the district as the principal attention in the period was on 'completion of DPEP. However, the works under all the categories has started.

F. Civil Works:

The civil construction under DPEP was a massive exercise as 33.3% of the total project cost per fistrict has been allotted for civil construction works. However, considering the huge needs for epair/renovation/constru

ction of school building, provision of drinking water facilities , toilets facilities besides construction of BRC and CRC building, the amount was too meager. There still large number of school building in LP school sector yet to be renovated/constructed. Under the Annual Plan 2002-03 of SSA two principal schemes was included i.e. (I)Construction of additional Classroom for UP schools, and (II)Construction of dilapidated UP school Building. The amount against the two schemes nas been allotted to districts and w work is in progress(around 65%).

G. Research Evaluation , Supervision & Monitoring:

In DPEP there was no specific item under which the supervision 7 monitorung could be done or expenditurte booked. In SSA under the head of Research & Evaluation, the supervision & monitoring is allowed. Against every school Rs. 1400/- is allowed to spent on this head. As the supervision is generally booked under Project Management in DPEP maximum expenditure on supervision & monitoring head for activity both for DPEP and SSA has been booked under this head and the allotted amount is almost fully spent.

H. Block Research Center:

The BRC in DPEP district is functional. The BRCCs are also in place and working. AS per the SSA norms up to 20-resource teacher could be appointed in each CD block. However, in Assam it is proposed that 6-resource teacher will be appointed in each block to look after special subjects in Upper primary sector. However, due to delay in appointment of Resource teacher, the amount could not be spent and the amount allotted under SSA Annual Plan 2002-03 for the district will be saved.

C. Strategy and Issues to be taken under Annual Plan 2003 - 04 (July,

Opening of EGS Schools :

Over the last five years of DPEP, several nos. school-less habitations have been provided educational facility through various programme. However a sizeable number of school-less habitations where regular primary and upper-primary schools have not been established still remain to be covered. To provide access to schools to children living in the un-served habitations has been recognized as an urgent priority area to reach the goal of achieving UEE. Launching Education Guarantee Scheme(EGS) and Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) is one step in that direction.

Recently micro-planning and school mapping activities are undertaken in the district to identify the uncovered school-less habitations. 105 nos. of un-served habitations have been identified in Bongaigaon district covering five blocks. The EGS and AIE in its fundamental tenet supports the diversified strategies for "out-of-school" children and recognizes their great heterogeneity situation. These out-of-school children may belong to remote school-less habitation, working children, street children, deprived children in urban slums, bonded child labourers, children of migrating families, girls belonging to minority community, girls involved in domestic chores or sibling care etc.

Micro-planning excercises have been conducted for opening EGS in needy areas. Evidence of demand from the community and community's commitment would be a pre-requisite for initiating EGS programme. The

EGS and AIE recognizes and aims to include in its implementation strategy the fact that the heterogeneity demands diversified approaches for education. Some of these have been mentioned in brief below :

The present AS centers are mostly located in un-served habitations. 105 unserved habitations are identified - during the last microplanning and school mapping exercise. These AS centers will be converted to EGS schools. 290 nos. of EGS schools are proposed to be opened.

Strategies for EGS schools :

The EGS School would cover children in the age group of 5-13 yrs. However ,"Children with minor disabilities up to the age of 18 years could be included complying with the Persons with Disabilities(Equal opportunities, Protection or Rights and full participation Act 1995)".

The EGS School's would be completely managed by the Village Education Committee(VEC) or Tea Garden Education Committee(TGEC). The Axom Sarba Siksha Abhijan Mission would provide assistance to the VEC/TGEC for running of EGS School. The committee could be routed to the VEC/TGEC in two ways

Directly by the Axom Sarba Siksha Abhijan Mision.

Through Voluntary Agencies who would receive financial support from Axom Sarba Siksha Abhijan Mission.

i both cases, 'EGS School would be implemented as a part of overall district plan of UEE, which will be apported under SSA.

he EGS would be implemented as an integral part of SSA, Hence, the structure and personnel for pervision of EGS School's would, therefore be a part of the Mission.

nder SSA every district would prepare a District Elementary Education Plan (DEEP), which would include range of interventions for School improvement, recruitment of teachers, quality improvement etc. along ith interventions for ensuring education of "Out of school" children.

¹ VA proposals would also form part of the District level EGS proposal. The VA proposals would be proved by State EGS Grant-in-Aid Committee.

ese EGS interventions would be funded directly under SSA. The total budgetary allocation under District mentary Education Plan(DEEP) for both State and VA run EGS proposals would be within a limit of % of the overall DEEP budget.

ring initial years (2002-03) the EGS School's would run for, class-I & class-II only. But, if in any place, ^{2e}-II/IV drop out children are found then in those areas provision would be kept for higher classes.

EGS School's would use the Formal Curriculum and Formal Textbooks used in Primary Formal ools.

EGS School's would run for a period of minimum 4(four) hours during day time.

EGS School's would receive the incentives which are specifically meant for primary incialised/government schools, viz.

lol infrastructure grant of Rs. 2000/- per annum.-day meal facilities(as per government norms)

EGS Schools will be supported in tea gardens where necessary under SSA only if considered decision is reached between the State Government and the Tea garden Management about the discharge of responsibilities under the APLR, 1956).

The minimum number of 'out of school'(not enrolled in any school)children in the age group 6-14 years should be 40 for general areas(Plains).

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Priority will be given for habitations from where nearby Primary Formal School is at least 1.5 km away. Based on micro planning and after approval of State Level Mission Authority each Deputy Commissioner shall notify list of un-served habitations where VECs could propose setting up of EGS School.

Micro-planning :

Conduct of micro-planning exercise including house-to-house survey and identifying the specific age group children who are still un-enrolled and mapping of schooling facilities would be the pre-requisite for setting up of EGS School

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Tea	Tea Garden	10 no. line	4 km	19	34			
Estate		12 no. line	4 km	5	4			
		6 no. line	3km	14	3	1		
Total :		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		44	53	0	0	

b)

Total out-of-school children in the TGEC	No. of EGS to proposed	No. of Siksha Mitras required
97	2	2

Community Demand :

The respective community could articulate its 'demand' for setting up of an EGS School with a request in writing to the block level SSA Mission Office through VEC.

The proposals should include the list of "Un-enrolled" children in the age group 5-9 and 10-13 years in that habitation on the basis of habitation based micro-planning exercise or House- to- House Survey.

The community should also commit to get all the children to be enrolled in the EGS school. They have to provide suitable accommodation for the school and to ensure regular supervision of the EGS school.

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The EVs would be selected by the concerned VEC through a process. The VEC would advertise locally for. engaging an EV in the EVS school of the concerned habitation. The advertisement must enclose the notification issued by Deputy Commissioner for setting up an "EGS School" against specific habitation. The process of selection of EVs can be initiated only after the approval of the Deputy Commissioner.

Need-based Training/Refresher Training :

The EV would receive 15-20 days refresher training before strating a new academic session.

Teaching Learning Materials (TLM):

The EGS schools would be provided appropriate Teaching Learning Materials to help in the multi grade, multilevel situation.

Academic Evaluation of learner :

A proper system of Evaluation would ensure a continuous process of evaluation of the learner. The monthly evaluation format would be maintained for each learner and necessary remedial measures would need to be taken to improve the achievement level of the learners.

In addition to it, respective CRCC would also evaluate the performance of the learners two times in a year, viz., half-yearly and annually.

Older learner may achieve the required level of competencies of a particular class/grade within 5/6 months, such learners would appear in a test at any time of the year and promoted to immediate next class/grade if they qualify.

Testing, Certification and Mainstreaming :

A system of testing and certification of the children studying in the EGS school would be evolved to ensure the accurate assessment of achievement level of a learner. The certificate would be issued to all learner afterwards.

The children after completion class IV curriculum would be evaluated through the process exactly similar to the system used in primary formal school.

A system of certification would be developed for the learner who wish to join a primary formal school either during or at the end of any academic session. The certification by the Siksha Mitra of the EGS School and sountersign by educational administrators would be considered adequate by the Head Teacher if the formal school for admitting the student to a particular grade.

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Specific area Strategy :

• Community Mobilization for 'Thinly Populated/Scattered Area

Residential EGS Schools:

Some specific interventions are to be taken for low population density areas or scattered areas to provide access to the children of those un-served habitations through 'Residential EGS School'. The minimum number of children to be enrolled in an EGS school will be 40. The preference will be given for the deprived section.

Community will be mobilized to send and retain their children for Residential EGS school. The schools will be facilitated by providing academic support as well as maintenance and logistic supports. The local community and the educational administrators, Mission functionaries will be responsible for monitoring and management of the residential EGS Schools.

EGS Schools with Upper Primary sections:

Under SSA, 50 nos. of EGS schools with Upper Primary sections will be started in the Special Focus Group(SFG) areas like Tea Garden, Boarder, Forest, Isolated Char and Hill areas. Around 2,000 out of school children of age group 10-14 years will be covered under Upper Primary EGS Schools. There will be 2 Siksha Mitras for every Upper Primary EGS school. There schools also will be run by the VEC. The financial assistance will be provided to the VEC by the Mission for running of EGS schools. Total cost per learner year for Upper Primary section will be 1,200/- per annum. The norms for functioning of EGS school with Upper Primary section will be same as that of EGS schools with primary sections.

Special intervention for children of Religious Institutions:

There are some religious institutions where the children having access to religious curriculum only. For those children, special inputs on formal curriculum will be provided to the identified religious institutes.

The religious leaders, organization's head will be oriented and motivated towards the needs of formal education for the children of religious institutions.

Trainings will be provided to the 'Jonabs/Moulanas' of identified religious institutions on formal curriculums, teaching learning practices etc.

Special intervention for 'Different Linguistics Groups:

Translation and adoption of TLMs training modules and other relevant materials should be developed and print for different linguistic group as per need.

Special Intervention for 'Isolated Areas':

Contact programmes will be organized to motivate the community will be organized to motivate the community to send and retain their children in nearby EGS or formal school. Also children level motivational programmes will be conducted time to time.

The recently launched Urban Area Survey under Deprived Urban Children (DUC) programme, a *migrated* community dominated by minorities have been discovered in Salbari area under ward no. 12 of Bongaigaon Town. This area has been identified as unserved area with approximately 500 nos. of out-of-school children.

Newly Identified No. of out-of-children	No.	of	EGS	schools	Nó.	of	Siksha	Mitras
Area	requi	red			requi	ired		
Salbari Colony 500	3				7		_	

Three nos. of EGS schools can be proposed in this area with PTR 1:80 at the most. 7 nos. of EV (Siksha Mitras) will be required to run these schools.

Residential Bridge Course (RBC):

One residential bridge course has been proposed to open for 200 children (identified) in two venues. One RBC will be opened for boys and the other for girls. The following activities will be undertaken before opening the RBC centers.

- District level and block level meeting on RBC orientation involving the Task Force members
- Orientation for VEC on RBC
- Contact Programme at village level
- 10 days training programme on academic package of RBC for Academic Coordinators (AC)
- Residential motivational camp for children

Intervention for Children of Migrated Families :

• Process of Collection of Information on children of migrated families is going on in all blocks.
