# SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN DISTRICT ELEMENTARY EDUCATION PLAN SAIHA DISTRICT - MITODAM



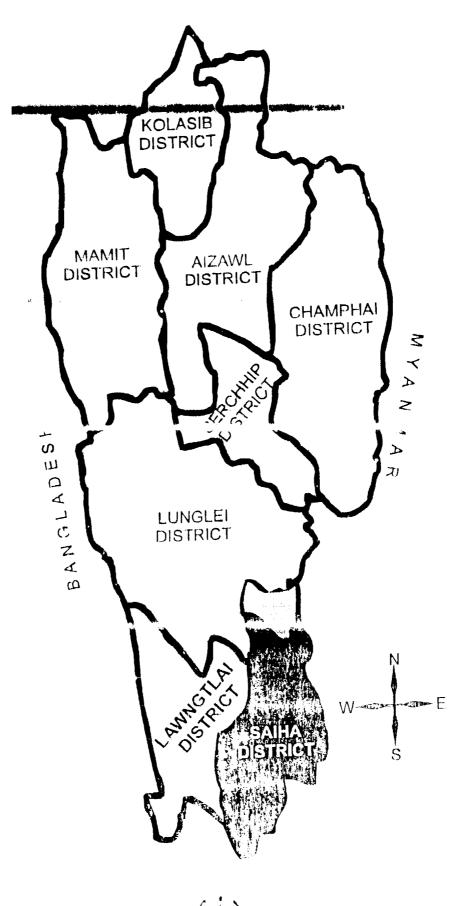
Preparea by

District Elementary Education Committee Saiha District: Mizoram

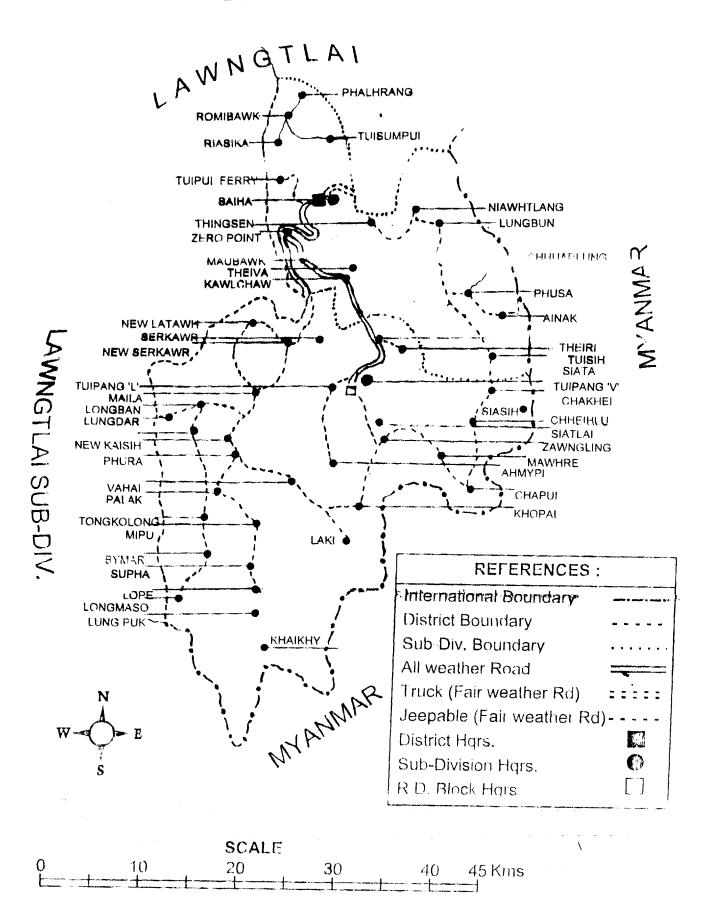
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## MAP OF MIZORAM SHOWING SAIHA DISTRICT



## SAIHA DISTRICT



## DEEP SAIHA DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Area of the District		:	1445	sq.km
Total Population	Male	:	24358	
	Female	:	22903	
	Total	:	47261	
Literacy percentage	-Male	.e <b>3</b>	80.4570	
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Female	:	78.82%	
	Total	:	82.90%	
Population of 6 14 years	Boys	:	5433	
	Girls	:	5070	
	Total	:	10509	
Total No. of school going children (6-14	l yrs.)			
	Boys	:	3967	
	Girls	:	3588	
	Total	:	7555	
Total No. of out of school children (6-1	4 yrs.)			
	Boys	:	529	
	Girls	:	<b>5</b> 63	
	Total	:	1092	
Total No. of Govt. Primary Schools	軟件機 潮水水水	:	83	
Total No. of Govt. Managed Upper Prima	ry Schools	3 :	49	
Govt. Primary School Teachers	Male	:	259	
·	Female	:	150	
Govt. Upper Primary School Teachers	Male	:	257	
	Female	:	33	
Total No. of teachers in P/S and Upper	P/S	:	ピピピ	
Gross Empolment Ratio of the District	int worth			
Primary School		:	99.07%	
Upper Primary School		:	67.51%	
Net Enrolment Ratio of the District	:			
Primary School		:	69.47%	
Upper Primary School		:	55.50%	
Budget estimates for 9 years	(Rupe		lakhs)	
(a) Quality improvement	:		1361.458 <b>626.7</b> 00	
(b) Civil works	•		105.360	
(c) Management Total	:		2093.518	

#### CHAPTER - I

#### DISTRICT PROFILE - SAIHA

#### INTRODUCTION TO THE DISTRICT

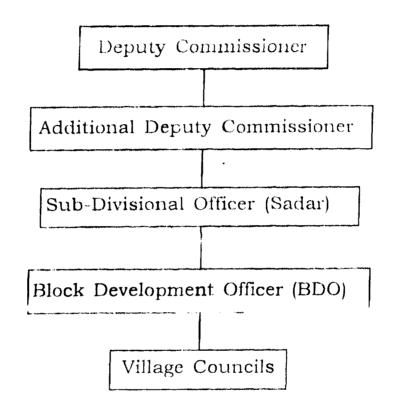
Saiha District is situated in the southern part of Mizoram, and its capital town is Saiha. The district has an area of about 1445 square kilometres, covering the whole scheduled areas of the Mara Autonomous District Council. The District is flanked on the north and west by the Lai Autonomous District and on the east and south by the Chin Hills of upper Myanmar. The Koladyne river or locally known as 'Beino' the biggest river in Mizoram, flows from north to southern direction demarcating the district from Lawngtlai District.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The district has one administrative units or sub-division i.e. Tuipang. The civil and administrative head of the Mara Autonomous District Council is the Deputy Commisioner, he is assisted by a number of officers. There are many other Departments of State subject within the district like Health, Power & Electricity, PHE, Soil, PWD. Agriculture, Horticulture, Fishery, A.H & Vety, Education, Sericulture, Excise, DRDA, Transport, Employment, Banking, Police, etc. and few other central subjects like Post, Felephone Exchange, etc. Besides, the Mara Autonomous District Council has maintained many other certain subjects like Revenue, Forest. Primary Education, etc., which have been fully or partially entrusted by Mizoram Government according to the profisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. These

subjects are independently looked after by the Mara Autonomous District Council depending on the willingness or direction of the State Government. There is one Community Development Block within the District i.e. Tuipang Block covering 60 village councils. The Adminograph of the district is given in Table No. 1.

Table 1.1 Adminograph of Saiha District



#### GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

Geographically, Saiha District is isolated from the rest of proper Mizoram both by its distance and forbidding nature of hill terrains. The entire area of the district is covered with thick forest, which is a continuation of Mizoram hill system. Many steep hill ranges running in the different directions plunge the valley of

rushing rivers, creating deep gorges and features. Many hill ranges are separated from one another by several ridges and furrows. There are many hills, peaks and precipices, the average altitude of the hill is about 1226 metres. There are many high mountains, like - Mawma, Kahrietla etc. In almost every dimension, numerous summits, valleys and huge precipices of every description are clearly notices, but there is only one plateau, the Pala-Khaikhy, which covers an area of about 180 hectares. Many rivers run through the land, the more prominent are the Koladyne or Beino. The Tisi, the Pala, the Ka-ao, etc. Koladyne or Beino is the biggest river in the district and also in Mizoram. There are also many other small rivers, brooks and lakes, the most remarkable one being the Pala lake, which has a depth of 12 metres, covering an area of about one square kilometres. The Mara Autonomous District council has now introduced State Government scheme to develop the Pala lake and its adjoining areas.

#### CLIMATE

Lying below the striding point of the Tropic of Cancer the district is bestowed with a pleasant climate enjoying cool summer and moderate winter. There is no extreme variation of temperature at any time of the year, the temperature averaging 18.0 in winter and 31.0 in summer. Due to variation in altitude and features, some places are subjected to tropical and sub-tropical climate whereas the rest has temperate and sub-temperate climate. Monsoon period from May to September prings neavy rams with violent storms, and the average annual rainfall is about 240.6 centimeters. During the Monsoon season, the rain water rushes down the hill sides causing landslides, and some rivers

have to swell up with great concussion, while in winter they dry up quickly. The most remarkable flood occurred in the years 1989 and 1995.

#### **GEOLOGY**

The geology of the district is of insignificant remarks, and has yet received little attention, but the rock composing the little ranges which form its main features, are in all probability with some perhaps cretaceous age. No specimens of any mineral have been reported so far. The soils are all for the most part composed of red clay and gravel, and are by no means which in organic or any other matter. Block and loamy soils are mostly found in the tropical evergreen forest where much of the ground and soil texture are suitable for jhum cultivation. Sandy and alluvial soils are also mostly found in the banks of rivers and valleys. Sand especially found in the bank of Koladyne river is now commonly utilised for constructing concrete building.

#### FLORA AND FAUNA

The district is very rich in forest resources. The entire area of the land is covered with thick evergreen forest. Three types of forest such as tropical wet evergreen, tropical semi-evergreen and montanne sub-tropical forest are found in the district. The hills are mostly covered with tropical jungles with evergreen enchanting. Several kinds of trees including flowering ones and variety of bamboos are in great abundance. The scenery of the jungle throughout the district is very pretareque, and the little and rolleys are mostly covered with boundless bamboo forest. The tropical jungle with its favourable climate makes the land an ideal

sanctuary for wild animals. Large varieties of wild animals like elephant, mithun, tiger, bear, deer, monkey, ape, etc. are found. Formerly, rhinoceros were also found in the Pala-Khaikhy area, but they are now completely extinct Besides several varieties of birds, jungle fowls, black pheasant, patridge, etc. are also found. In the past, wild animals and birds were extremely numerous, but their number has been fast decreased due to devastation of the forest and indiscriminate killing. However, due to the efforts of the Mara Autonomous District Council and Mizoram Government, people are now gradually given up discriminate killing of wild animals and birds.

#### **DEMOGRAPHY**

The district is mostly populated by the Maras, Luseis and other sub class. According to the Statistical Handbook of DRO Economics & Statistics 2000, the total population in the Mara district is 45422, (22698 female and 22724 male). The survey report brings out the following figures:-

Table 1.2 Population of SC, ST and others.

	Male	Female	Total Population
1	2	3	4
SC	30	12	42
ST	24328	<b>2</b> 2891	47219
Others	er en	COMMITTED AND ADMITTED TO STATE OF STAT	
Total	24358	22903	47261

Source: House hold survey conducted as part of Pre-Project Activities under SSA Age wise Fopulation break-up is given for future projection and planning of activities to universalise elementary education to all children apoptally those who have not yet completed 6 years of age.

Table 1.2 Male-Female break-up of population in different age group.

Age	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
1 year	887	847	1734
2 years	855	823	1678
3 years	825	786	1611
4 years	786	750	1536
5 years	763	718	1481
1-5 years	4116	3924	8040
6-14 years	5433	5076	105 <b>0</b> 9
Total 1.14 yrs	9549	9000	18549
Above 15 yrs.	14809	13903	28712
Total Population	24358	22903	47261

Source: SSA Survey 2001

#### **OCCUPATION**

The district is economically one of the most backward districts of Mizoram with a literacy rate of 82.90%. According to the record of district Employment Office, Saiha, there are 5364 unemployed persons who have been registered as on 2000. Most of the people of the district over 80% of the total population is engaged in the agricultural pursuits. Only few people hold Government jobs, oriented to cash economy. The principal crops

cultivated in the district are rice, maize, tobacco, cotton, orange and variety of vegetables and edible herbs. The people customarily practise shifting cultivation or jhumming, which creates an erosion problem. In some river belts like the Pala and Khaikhy, and other lower regions, permanent irrigated terraces are prominently practised. These terrace cultivation and contour farming are develop through the initiative roles of MADC and Mizoram Government. The district economy have god seclusion of the forest, which is not explored and exploited technically due to poor communication system. The prevalent system of cash economy in the district brings no significant changes over traditional occupation. The cash crops of these hilly regions are not, however, grown in remarkable large scale, and the production is often poor and uncountable. But the limited production is circulated in the cottage market without surplus. People use to obtain many varieties of consumer goods importing from many different districts of Mizoram and Assam. In fact, a large scale import of goods constitutes the life line of the district economy, and the agriculture production is always below marginal subsistence to meet the demand.

There are 604 small cottage industrial units in the district, and out of which 302 are recognised private industrial units. The State Government has set up District Industries Centre at Saiha to promote, establish, undertake and implement the industrial programmes for the economic development of the district. The more prominent industrial units are carpentry, weaving, blacksmithy, printing press, furniture work, bakery, etc. There is no agro-industry or factory in the district. Such units are mostly small in term of the production, and the production is normally

of local specialisation. The traditional skill and specialisation are not exploited in the existing industrial units. Besides, there are more than 500 trade units in the district, and these units are registered under the MADC. The more large scale trade units are hardware, stationery, pharmacy, grocery, hotel, restaurant, readymade shop, tailoring, etc.

Occupational and economic break-up of families Table 1.4 in the district.

Name of Circle				Oc	cupat	ion				Eco	nomic St	atus
Name of Circle	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н		Low	Middle	High
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Saiha	850	520	2109	∡ ರೆ೦	414	343	581	182	60	3355	1770	285
Phura	143	86	946	87	99	69	105	34	51	1086	<b>49</b> 9	35
Chhuarlung	156	9 <b>3</b>	1004	112	110	74	119	37	55	1091	558	56
Total	1155	699	4119	484	623	486	805	253	166	5532	2827	376

Where : A = Govt. Service

F = Contractor

B = Private Service G = Labourer

C = Cultivator

H = Religious functionaries

D = Artisan

I = Others

E = Business

Source: SSA Survey 2001

#### SOCIO-CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Mara Autonomous District Council is predominantly occupied by the Maras who were emigrated from the Chin Hills of upper Myonmar

The tribal communities of Mara Autonomous District Council - the Maras belongs to the same linguistic family and are ethnically belongs to one of the members of the Central Chin Subgroup of the Kuki Chin of the Assam-Burman branch of Tibeto Burman family.

The Maras occupy the whole areas of Tuipang CD Block of Saiha District. They are also known as Takher', which has been used in various references and historical published works. They speak the Mara language, and the variation and phonetic tune of the Mara are slightly different from the Lusei. They have different account of their origin, migration, indigenous tradition, custom and usage, culture, practice, etc. They have many different traditional folkdances, folksongs, folkculture, etc. and till now they maintain and practise certain social system like marriage, kinship, social relationship, etc. The MADC has maintained certain social custom, tradition, practice, etc. through Arts & Culture Department.

In early days, the Maras were animists, worshipping spirits and commonly practised ritual sacrifices, ceremonics, rites, etc. The advent of the British and Christian Missienaries brought about many changes in socio-cultural life of the people. They are now all Christians, following different teachings and denominations. The impacts of the British rule have far reaching significances in the socio-cultural development in the hill areas of Mara Autonomous District Council. Recent socio-religious changes, and socio-political development, which took place after 1947 brought about new trends oriented to westernisation, which destroyed tribal seclusion. The people living in Mara Autonomous District Council can now fully participate the mainstream of socio-cultural activities of the State.

#### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Saiha District located in the southern most corner of Mizoram is somehow deprived of developmental activities and therefore if the most under develop district in terms of communication and transport facilities. Only nine (9) village/habitation is connected with public transport facilities. However, most of these 41 villages are connected with fair weather road and can be reached by light vehicle.

A list of villages having no public transport system and their distance from the district capital is given below:-

A.	Tuipang Cluster	:	1.	Tuisi	67	kms.
B.	Romibawk Cluster	:	2.	Romibawk	22	kms.
			3,	Phalrang	25	kms.
			4.	Taisumpui	15	kms.
			5.	Tuipui 'F'	12	kms.
			6.	Riasikah	16	kms.
C.	Phura Cluster	:	7.	Phura	94	kms.
			8.	Kiasie	95	kms.
			9.	Vahai	95	KIIIS.
			10.	Miepu	114	kms.
			11.	Maisa	82 <b>`</b>	kıns.
D.	Serkawr Cluster	:	12.	Serkawr	55	kms.
			13.	New Latawh	58	kms.
			14.	New Serkawr	51	kms.
			15.	Lohry	71	kms.

E. Tokalo Cluster : 16. Tokalo	109 kms.
17. Bymari	124 kms.
18. Lomasu	131 kms.
19. Lungdai	93 kms.
20. Lawngban	88 kms.
21. Lungpuk	130 kms.
22. Khaikhy	138 kms.
23. Lope	120 kms.
24. Supha	118 kms.
25. Laki	106 kms.
F. Niawhtlang Cluster: 26. Niawhtlang	30 kms.
27. Lungban	40 kms.
28. Chhuarlung	49 kms.
29. Phusa	62 kms.
G. Chakhei Cluster : 30. Chakhei	85 kms.
31. Siata	77 kms.
32. Ainak	65 kms.
33. Siasi	93 kms.
34. Chheihlu	100 kms.
H. Zawngling Cluster: 35. Zawngling	83 kms.
36. Lotovaih	83 kms.
37. Chapui	130 kms.
38. Mawhre	115 kms.
39, Siatlai	82 kms.
40. Khopai	94 kms.
41. Ahmypi	99 kms.

Source: Record of Directorate of Transport

It is thus seen that 41 villages out of the 50 rural habitations do not have public transport facility where as only 9 habitations are having public transport facility which is 82%. This lack of communication system stands in the path of educational improvement in the district as well as in economy. This is so because timely supervision and monitoring cannot be performed and hence delay in the delivery system from both ends.

#### CHAPTER II

## EDUCATIONAL PROFILE OF SAIHA DISTRICT

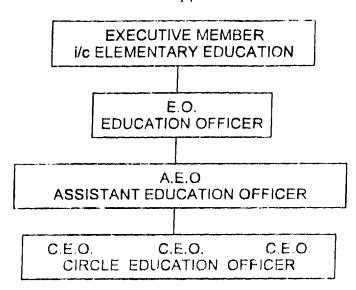
The beginning of Elementary Education in Saiha District as in all other district may be traced back from the time of British rule in India. Missionaries laid the foundation of Education in Mizoram by developing alphabets and opening of schools. The growth however, was rather slow in this backward area even after the Mission schools were taken over by the government.

The sixth schedule of Article 244(2) and 275(1) para 6(1) conferred certain powers to the Autonomous District Councils one of which is establishment; construction and over-all management of Lower Primary Schools. Growth of education took place in a faster pace from then on.

#### 2.1 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE:

Consequent upon the transfer of Elementary Education to the authority of the councils, planning, budgetting and overall administration of elementary Education has been the responsibility of the Councils. On the other hand, the management and control of High School, Higher Secondary Schools remained the direct responsibility of the State.

Administrative functionaries in the field of Elementary Education within the Mara Autonomous District Councils may be seen in the following organogram.



#### 2.2 LITERACY:

Saiha district though one of the most backward among the districts of Mizoram is however not the most educationally backward in terms of literacy percentage. The literacy percentage of Saiha district as per provisional figure of 2001 sensus is shown below:

Table 2.1 Circle-wise presentation of population, 0-6 years and literates by sex.

Name of Circle	Popula	tion above	6 years		Literat <b>es</b>		Percentage of literates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	- 8	9	<b>1</b> 0
Saiha	12177	11542	23719	11240	9918	21158	92.31	85 93	89.20
Phura	3292	<b>3</b> 01 <b>7</b>	6309	2516	1913	4429	76.43	63.41	70.20
Chhuarlung	4538	4231	8769	<b>3</b> 601	2975	<b>65</b> 76	79.35	70 31	74.99
Total	20007	18790	38797	17357	14806	3216 <b>3</b>	86,75	<b>7</b> 8.80	82.90

CIRCLE-WISE LITERATE PERCENTAGE



Source: Privisional figure, 2001 census

The percentage of literacy as shown in the above table is access. (a.e. 88.49%). The difference between male and female literacy is 7.9% where male percentage is 86.75% and female is 78.8%.

Among the circle, only Saiha circle is having urban population and the literacy percentage is therefore higher than the state percentage. The other two circles covering only rural population are still very backward needing improvement at an accelerated speed. In order to make the district atleast to be at par with other districts of the state, appropriate action has to be taken and a total literacy campaign is therefore proposed for the same.

#### 2.3 ACCESS:

All the 60 habitations of the district have access to primary schooling facilities within the radius of 1 km or in a walking distance. However, there are 14 habitations which do not have access to Upper Primary School.

Table 2.2 Cluster-wise presentation of habitation having Primary and Upper Primary Schools

SI No.	Name of cluster	No of habitation covered	No. of habitation having P/S	No. of total primary school	No. of habitation having UPS	No. of total Upper Primary School	Habitation not having Upper P/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Saiha	10	10	24	9	21	1
2	Tuipang	5	5	9	5	6	•
3	Maubawk	5	5	5	4	4	1
4	Romibawk	5	5	6	4	4	1
5	Phura	5	5	7	3	3	2
Ų	<u>ogragin</u>		4	e	٦	3	1
7	Tongkolong	5	5	5	3	3 1	2
8	Lungpuk	5	5	6	2	2	3.
9	Chhuarlung	4	4	9	4	4	
10	Chakhei 1	5	5	8	5	5	
4.	Zaumaling	7	7	9	6	6	3
	Total	60	60	3-4	40		

Source: SSA survey 2001

Ine above table show that there are 60 habitations/villages in Saiha district and all these habitations have primary schools but only 48 of them have Upper primary schools. In all there are 94 Primary schools and 61 Upper Primary schools (including Private schools) which make a total of 155 elementary schools. In order to provide hundred percent access, 14 Upper primary schools need to be established in the uncovered habitations.

#### 2.4 INSTITUTIONS:

In Mizoram a school, is set up either by community or private enterprise. Financial assistance is usually given by the Government after obtaining recognition from the Misoram Board of School Education (MDSE) provided they are qualified for the norms laid down by the Govt. These type of schools are known to be Deficit Schools or Aided schools which are later on provincialised and become a Govt. School. It is interesting to note that not a single school is set up by the Govt. and this chows that community participation in education is very high.

At present, there are 83 govt. funding primary schools and 49 upper primary schools and 11 private primary schools and 12 private upper primary schools; 51 Aganwadi centre run by the Social Welfare Department in the district as given in the following:-

Table 2.3 Circle & Cluster wise representation of habitations with no. of P/S & UPS & Anganwadi

[	gangan kingi <del>ngganggapa pigan</del> m <del>alampapak</del> (c , a kingi ni kingi ni kingi ni k	alkaning over the control of the con	(A) SAIH	A CIRCLE			and the same of th
SI.	Name of	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Anganwadi	Name of
No.	1	P/ <b>S</b>	UPS	P/S	UP\$_	Miganwadi	Cluster
1	Old Saiha	1				1	
2	New Colony	7	11	3	3	1	
-	Carrell Vena	2		1 _		1	
4	Siahatla	2	2	11	1 1	11	
5	College Veng	1	1	2	1	1	SAIHA
$\epsilon$	N Salha - I	2	2	2	3	1 1	CLUSTER
7	N. Saiha - II	1		1	1		
8	Meisatia	11	ļ	1			
9	Meisavaih	1		1		1	
10	Thingsen	1		allen apallen on response response services		1	
. <del>.</del> .	Sub-Total	19	5	12	9	9	rakeni saakkaakka si manan muu muu muu muu muu muu muu muu manan muu muu muu muu muu muu muu muu muu mu
11	Luipany 'V'		ļ <del></del>	1	1	1	
12	Tuipang 'D'	11		1		1	
13	Tuipang 'L'	1	11	11		1	TUIPANG
14	Theiri	11		1		1	CLUSTER
15	Tuisi	2		1		1	
	Sub-Total	7	3	5	1	5	
16	Maubawk 'B'	1		1		1 )	
17	Maubawk 'CH'	1					
18	Zero Piont	1		1		1	MAUBAWK
19	Khawichaw 'E'	1	Maria de Ma	1		1	CLUSTER
20	Theiva	1		1		2	•
	Sub-Total	5	0	4		5	•
21	Romibawk	1		1		2	
2 <b>2</b>	Phalhrang	1		1		1	
23	Tuisumpui	1	1	1		1	ROMIBAWK
24 1	Tuipui 'F'	1		1		1	CLUSTER
25 [1	(lasiKa						
	Sub-Total	. 5	1	4		5	
	Circle Total	36	9	25	10	24	

			(B) PHU	RA CIRCLI	<b>≣</b>			
S	. Name of	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	I	Name of	
No		P/S	UPS	P/S	UPS	Anganwadi	Cluster	
26	5 Phure	2		1		2		
27	/ Kiasie	1		1	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
28	Vahai	2		1		1	PHURA	
-		1					CLUSTER	
30	Maisa	1						
	Sub-Total	7		3		3		
31	Serkawr	3		1		2		
32	N Latawh	1		1		1		
<b>3</b> 3	N. Serkawr	1					SERKAWR CLUSTER	
34	Lohry	1		1				
<u></u>	Sub-Total	6		3		3		
35	Tongkolawng	1		1		11		
36	Bymari	1		1		11		
37	Lomsu	1	and the second s				TAWNGKAW- LAWNG	
38	Lungdar	1					CLUSTER	
39	Lawngban	1		1		1		
	Sub-Total	5		3		3		
40	Lungpuk	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1		_	•	
41	Bymari	1				and the second of the second	•	
42	Lomasu	1				1	LUNGPUK	
43	Lungdar						CLUSTER	
44	Lawngban	2		1		1		
	Sub-Total	6		2		2		
	Circle Total	2.1		11		11		

to the second of the second of

SI	Name of	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Anganwa	Name of
No		PIS	UPS	P/S	UPS	di	Cluster
45	Niawhtiang	2	1	11		1	
46	Lungbun	2		1	and the second second	1	CHHUÀRLÚNG
47	Chhuarlung	2	1	1	annumgik dikanaanin ( ) = , vu vu	1	CLUSTER
48	Phusa	1		1		1	
×-4+	Sub-Total	7	2	4		4	
49	Chakhei	3		. 1		1	
50	Siata	2		11		2	CLUSTER
51	Ainak	1		1		1	
54	121881	i					
53	Cnheinly	11		11		,	
	Sub-Total	8		5		4	
54	Zawngling	2		1		2	
55	Loto Veih	1		mandalahan seringa dan kanggalahan seringa dan kanggalahan seringa dan kanggalahan seringa dan kanggalahan ser		1	
56	Chapui	2		1		1	
57	Mawhre	11		1		1	ZAWNGLING
58	Siatlai	11			1	1	CLUSTER
59	Khopai	1		1		1	~
60	Ahmypi	1			1	1	•
	Sub-Total	9		4	2	8	
	Circle Total	24	2	13	2	16	
Ì	District Total	83	11	49	12	51	

The following table depicts cluster-wise representation of Educational Institutions in the District:-

Table No. 2.4 Cluster-wise Institutions by type/stage

SI.	Name of Cluster	Pri	nary	Uppe	er P/ <b>S</b>		gh 100l		her ndary	Col	lege	Angan wadi	NFE contre
NO.	Cluster	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Watti	contre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	l Saiha	19	5	12	9	2	6	1		1		9	1
2	Tuipang	6	3	5	1	1	1		Control of the State of the Sta			5	2
3	Maubawk	5		4		1		~~~				5	2
4	Romibawk	5	1	4								5	2
5	Phura	7		3								3	
6	S <b>er</b> kawr	6		3		1						3	2
7	Tongkolong	5		3		1		·/				3	1
8	Lungpuk	6		2								2	
9	Chhuarlung	7	2	4								4	3
10	Chakhei	8		5		1						4	2
11	Zawngling	ام_		4	3	1						8	1
	Total	83	11	49	12	8	7		0	1	0	51	16

Source: SSA Survey 2001

As shown in the above table, there is only one (1) College and one (1) Higher Secondary School in the District. There are 8 Govt. High Schools and 7 Private High Schools, 83 Govt. Primary School; 11 Private Primary School and 49 Govt. Upper Primary

School and 12 Private Upper Primary School. The Govt. Institution includes the Deficit and Govt. Aided Schools. As such, there are 141 Govt. Educational Institutions upto College and 30 Private Institutions. The 51 Angenwards Centres are run by Government through the NGOs.

Mention may be made here that little scope for higher education in the district is one stumbling block for quality improvement of education even at elementary stage. Moreover, there is no DIET nor any other training centre in the district and therefore it is not easy to get qualified teachers. The implication therefore, is that not only elementary but also secondary and higher education needs improvement and additional inputs from the Government.

#### 2.5 SCHOOL BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

A school building usually have a room for Headmaster, teachers and pupils. In Mizoram, there are four classes (I-IV) in Primary School, and three classes (V-VII) in Upper Primary School. This means that requirement of rooms in a school for Primary and Upper Primary School is five (5) rooms each. However, a new policy has been implemented from the current year i.e. 2002-2003 where pre-school section i.e. Nursery classes or Kg. I and Kg. II section is opened in all the Primary Schools which increases the requirement of additional rooms in Primary school.

In Saiha District, most of the school buildings are found to be Assam type semi pueca and kutcha buildings; hardly any Gott. schools are pueca. The kutcha buildings are fair-weather

school where water pours down inside the classroom during rainy seasons. This situation affects the attendance of students as parents are reluctant to send small children to such schools in bad weather.

A cluster-wise number of schools and type of building for Primary School and Upper Primary School is given in the following tables.

#### SCHOOL FACILITIES

The present position of Saiha District in regard to School Building both Primary and Upper Primary are shown below:-

Table No. 2.5 No. of Primary School having buildings with type of school buildings

SI. No.	[	No. of Schools	BuildIngless	Kutcha	Semi Pucca	Pucca
1	Saih <b>a</b>	18	2	2	13	
<b>2</b> 2	Tulpang	8		2	4	
3	Maubawk	5		3	2	
4	Romibawk	5	1	3	1	
5	Phura	7		5	2	
6	Serkawr	6		2	4	
7	Tongkolong	6	1	3	2	
8	Lungpuk	5		2	3	:
9	Chhuarlung	7	· 2	1	4	
10	Chakhei	8	1	1	3	
11	Zawngling	9		3	6	
	Total	84	8	27	44	

Table 2.6. No. of UPS having building with type of school Building

SI. No.	Name of Cluster	No. of Schools	Bulldingless	Kutcha	Semi Pucca	Pucca
1	Saiha	12		2	6	
2	Tuipang	5		1	2	
3	Maubawk	4		1	3	
4	Romibawk	4	1	1	2	
5	Phura	3		1	2	
6	Serkawr	3	1	1	1	
7	Tongkolong	2		1	1	
8	Lungpuk	3			2	
9	Chhuarlung	4		1	3	
10	Chakhei	5	1	1	3	
11	Zawngling	4		1	3	
	Total	49	3	11	28	

As shown in table no. 2.5 & 2.6, there are 8 Primary Schools and 3 Upper Primary Schools having no school buildings and they held classes in a rented building. Construction of new sale of building for these schools and for the 7 newly proposed Upper Primary Schools to be set up is proposed. Removation for the kutcha buildings is also proposed for Primary and Upper Primary Schools.

Besides, there are many Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools which still do not have adequate classroom or sepa rate room for Headmaster or teachers room. The present require ment of rooms for primary school is 7 rooms and 5 rooms for upper primary school. This is because Priamry Schools include Kg. I, Kg. II and Class I-IV.

Table No. 2.7 Existing rooms and additional requirement of Primary and Upper Primary Schools

			Primary	/		Upper Prir	nary
SI. No.	Name of Circle	No. of School	No. of existing rooms	No. of requiring additional rooms	No. of School	No. of existing rooms	No. of requiring additional rooms
1	Saiha	18	79	37	12	47	13
2	Tuipang	7	36	13	5	19	6
3	Maubawk	5	25	10	4	15	5
4	Romibawk	5	19	15	4	11	9
5	Phura	7	31	18	3	11	4
6	Serkawr	6	26	15	3	11	4
7	Tongkolong	6	22	13	2	11	4
8	Lungpuk	5	19	16		8	2
9	Chhuarlung	7	28	14		15	5
10	Chakhei	8	35	21	5	19	6
11	Zawngling	9	40	23	4	15	5
	Total	83	360	195	49	182	63

#### 2.6 OTHER FACILITIES

The success of educational programme depends greatly on the facilities provided to the schools. It is therefore necessary to facilitate teaching learning with basic amenities like water, toilet etc

The table below shows distribution of schools according to availability of drinking water facilities, boundary walls and separate toilet for boys and girls.

Table No. 2.8 Distribution of School according to availability of drinking water and toilet racilities.

				PRI	MARY		
Name of Circle	No. of Schools	Drinking W	ater Facilities	Toilet	Facilities	Boundary	wall/Fencing
Section 1.		Having	Not having	Having	Not having	Having	Not naving
Saiha	35	7	28	5	30		35
Phure	24	3	21	2	22		24
Chhuarlung	24	2	22	2	22		24
Total	83	12	71	9	74		83

				UPPER	PRIMARY		
Name of Circle	No. of Schools	Drinking W	ater Facilities	Toilet	Facilities	Boundary	wall/Fencing
		Having	Not having	Having	Not having	Having	Not having
Salila	<u> </u>	¥	<u> </u>	~1	2		20
Phura	11	2	9 .	1	10		11
Chhuarlung	13	3	10	1	12		. 13
Total	49	10	39	6	43		49

Source : School Survey, 2001

The table shows that 71 primary schools and 39 upper primary schools do not have water facilities and 74 primary and 43 upper primary schools needs seperate toilet facilities for boys and girls and a proposal to provide the required facilities to these schools is made accordingly.

None of the school have boundary wall or proper fencing and proposal is made to provide boundary wall to all the schools. It may also be mentioned here that there is not a single school that are having play ground of their own. However, as there is no scope for providing play ground facilities to each school, proposal is not made for the same. It is also understood that a proposal for the scheme of "Improvement of Physical Education in School" had been submitted to the MHRD which include a proposal for providing playground facilities to schools.

Table No. 2.9 Requirement of equipments and furniture for Primary and Upper Primary Schools.

Level	Notice Board	Cup- Board	Requirem ent of Bench	Requiremen t of Desk	Requirem ent of table	Requirem ent of Chairs	No, of green Board required
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
P/S	83	75	<b>3</b> 36	<b>5</b> 10	115	148	166
M/S	49	42	<b>8</b> 0	107	64	85	21
Total	132	117	416	617	179	233	187

Source: School Survey, 2001

The requirement for equipments and furniture is extensive but proposal for the same is not made in anticipations with the community participation in effective use of school grant.

#### STUDENTS POPULATION

Saiha District with the exclusion of Sangau Rural Development Block is the least populated among the districts of Mizoram. (Sangau Block is included in Lawngtlai District Elementary Education Plan for administrative convenience). In order to understand the trends in population growth and to make age specific projection of children population, population, 0-6 years and literate population for the year 2001 and 1991 is presented for undevided Saiha District:

Table No. 2.10 Decadal growth of population, child population and literates by residence and sex (1991 and 2001)

Residence/	F	'opula <b>ti</b>	n		Ú e Abai	·e		Literate	=
Year/Diff	M	B Joseph Co.	Person	M	Г	Person	М	F	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural 2001	20946	20146	41092	3867	<b>3</b> 841	7708	13902	11687	25589
19 <b>91</b>	16362	1564 <b>5</b>	32007	3485	3437	6922	10539	8395	18934
Difference	<b>4</b> 5 <b>8</b> 4	450 <b>1</b>	9085	382	404	786	3363	<b>32</b> 92	6 <b>65</b> 5
Urban-2001	10175	9556	19731	1691	1524	3215	8154	7390	15544
1 <b>9</b> 91	7192	6477	13569	1501	1434	2935	5241	4208	9449
Diffarence	2983	3079	6062	190	90	280	2913	3182	<b>6</b> 095
Total 2001	31121	29702	60823	5558	5365	10923	22056	19077	41133
1001	2355.1	22122	45876	4986	4871	9857	15780	12603	28383
Difference	7567	7580	15147	572	494	1066	6276	6474	12750

Source: Provisional Population totals, Census of India, 2001

Taking the decadal growth rate of population from 1991 to 2001, projection of children population is done for the SSA project period.

Table No. 2.11 CIRCLE-WISE AGE SPECIFIC CHILD POPULATION AND PROJECTION IN FUTURE

Name of	0-1	yr	2	/rs		3 yr	s	4 y	rs	5 y	rs	6 yı	s	7 y	rs	8 <b>y</b>	rs	9 <b>y</b> ı	s :	10 y	rs	11 y	rs	12 y	rs	13 y	rs	14 )	rs !	Tota	aí	Grand
Circle	M	F	M	F	1	M !	F	М	F	M	F	M	F	М	F	M	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	M	F	M	F	М	F	M	F	Total
Saiha	505	48	487	46	8 4	169	447	439	426	433	407	423	396	391	<b>3</b> 87	378	<b>36</b> 0	357	<b>33</b> 5	332	323	328	302	<b>3</b> 07	276	278	253	267	<b>22</b> 3	5394	5089	10483
Phura	157	1€	161	15	55 1	156	148	155	141	144	135	140	132	135	129	126	120	119	11:	111	108	109	101	1 <b>0</b> 2	92	93	85	89	7£	1807	1694	3501
Chhuarlung	215	<b>2</b> (	207	20	00 :	2 <b>0</b> C	191	192	<b>18</b> 3	186	176	182	171	173	<b>1</b> €8	164	157	156	149	146	142	145	134	136	124	125	115	121	102	2348	2217	4565
2001	287	84	85	5 82	23	825	786	786	75û	763	718	745	699	699	684	<b>6</b> 68	637	632	<b>6</b> 0 .	589	573	582	537	<b>54</b> 5	<b>4</b> 32	496	453	477	<b>40</b> 0	9549	9000	18549
2002	837	84	88	7 84	47	855	<b>82</b> 3	825	<b>78</b> 6	786	750	763	718	745	6: 9	699	684	568	<b>6</b> 37	632	601	<b>5</b> 89	573	582	537	545	492	496	453	<b>995</b> 9	9448	19407
2003	888	8-	38	7 8	48	887	847	855	823	825	786	786	750	763	7 8	745	699	699	<b>6</b> 84	668	637	632	601	<b>58</b> 9	573	582	537	545	492	10351	9843	20194
2004	888	8-	88	g   g.	48	887	848	887	847	855	823	825	786	786	750	763	718	745	<b>6</b> 99	699	684	668	637	632	501	<b>5</b> 89	573	582	537	10694	10200	20894
2005	389	8-	38	8 8	<b>4</b> 9	888	848	887	848	887	847	855	823	825	736	786	750	763	713	745	699	699	684	668	637	632	601	589	573	11001	10512	21513
2006	890	8:	J 88	9 8	49	J88	249	888	848	887	848	887	847	85	5 823	825	786	786	750	763	718	74:	699	699	584	4 668	637	632	2 601	11302	1078	2209
2007	896	8 10	0  89	8 08	350	889	849	i 9 888	849	888	848	887	848	88	7 84	85	823	825	783	786	750	76	3 718	3 745	69	9 699	684	66	637	11560	1103	2259
2008	E9	1 8	1 89	90 8	350	890	850	889	9 84	88	84	888	848	88	7 84	88	7 84	7 85	823	3 82	5 78	78	6 75	76:	3 71	8 74	699	69	9 684	11783	1125	2 2303
2009	39	1 8	1 8	91 8	851	890	850	3 89	0 85	3 88	9 84	9 88	84	9 88	8 ε4	8 88	7 84	8 88	7 84	7 85	5 <b>B2</b>	3 82	5 78	6 78	6 75	0 76	3 71	B 74	5 699	1197	5 1141	9 2339
2010	89	2 8	2 3	0 1 8	851	891	85	1 89	n 85	0 89	0 85	0 88	9 84	9 88	<b>8</b> E4	9 88	8 84	88 3	7 8	8 88	7 84	7 85	5 82	3 82	5 78	G 78	6 75	0 76	3 71	B 1212	2 1157	2 2369
2011	39	2 8	2 3	92	852	89	85	1 39	1 85	1 89	0 85	0 89	0 85	0 88	J9 €4	9 88	8 84	88 2	8 8-	8 88	7 84	8 88	7 84	7 85	5  82	3 82	5 78	6 78	6 75	5 1225	1 1171	1 2396

ge specific population projection is done on the basis of decadal growth rate of population taking 2001 as the base year.

The total number of children in the age group 3-5 years and 6-14 years and total elementary school enrolment in 2001-2002 is presented in the following table.

Table No. 2.11 Cluster-wise children population and enrolments

<b>8</b> 1,	Name of	3-5 yı	s, Popul	lation	6-14 yr	s, Popu	ilation		intary S nrolmer	
No.	Cluster	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Saiha	718	680	1398	2020	1803	3823	1344	1226	2570
2	Tulpang	176	170	<b>3</b> 46	523	480	1003	449	417	866
3	Zawngling	263	256	519	429	402	831	332	303	სამ
4	Chakhei	256	241	497	390	367	757	298	259	557
5	Serkawr	122	111	233	323	312	635	214	195	409
6	Chhuarlung	238	233	472	324	318	642	2 <b>8</b> 6	267	553
7	Phura	123	120	243	326	313	639	249	225	474
8	Maubawk	138	<b>13</b> 0	268	312	307	619	275	238	513
9	Lungpuk	102	93	195	293	<b>2</b> 89	<b>5</b> 82	144	124	268
10	Tongkolong	108	100	کان	265	اقء	526	132	176	358
11	Romibawk	129	120	249	228	224	452	194	158	352
	Total	2374	2254	4628	5433	5076	10509	3967	3588	7555

Source : SSA Survey, 2001

In table 2.5, age specific population projection is done taking the population of 2001 as the base year and on the basis of decadal growth rate calculated for the year 1991-2001 i.e. 29.18% for the planning purpose. Table 2.6 shows children population and total of primary and middle school enrolment for the

#### 2.6 ENROLMENTS

The total number of school going age children as on 2001 is 10509 out of which 1092 are out of school children either non starter or droped out which is 10.39%. These children needs special care and incentive scheme to bring them to the school system.

The enrolment shows a declining trend for the last 3/4 years mainly because good private English Medium Schools have come up and parents choose to send their children in these schools mainly because they are English Medium, but also because they have nursery or Kg. classes.

As such is the case, the council took a dicision to open pre-school section even in the Govt. Primary Schools. Previously all the Govt. Schools were converted into English Medium Schools i.e from 2000. Circle-wise enrolment of Primary and Upper Primary Schools for the last three years is given in the table below:

Table No. 2.7 Year-wise enrolment.

SI.	Name of Circle	Pri	mary (1 -	IV)	Upper	Primary (	(V - VII)	<b>G</b> rand
No.	ivanic or on old	Boys	Girl <b>s</b>	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Total
1	Saiha	1596	1461	3057	694	590	1284	4341
2	Phura	<b>54</b> 9	<b>52</b> 3	1072	<b>2</b> 52	217	469	1541
3	Chhuarlung	643	607	1250	288	255	543	1793
	Total	2788	2591	5379	1234	1062	2296	7675

YEAR - WISE ENROLMENT (1999-2000)

YEAR - WISE ENROLMENT (2000-2001)

<b>SI.</b>	Name of Circle	Prì	mary (1 - I	V)	Upper I	Primary (	V ~ VII)	Grand Total
No.	Maille of Onois	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	lotal	1000
1	Saiha	1582	1463	3045	<b>7</b> 00	592	1292	4337
2	Phur <b>a</b>	556	524	1080	247	218	465	1545
3	Chhuarlung	646	602	1248	270	246	516	1764
	Total	2784	2589	5373	1217	1056	2273	7646

YEAR - WISE ENROLMENT (2001-2002)

H	SI. No.	Name of Cirole	Prin	nary (1	V)	Upper	Grand Total		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	iotai
	1	Saih <b>a</b>	1573	1453	3026	<b>6</b> 89	585	1274	4300
	£	Phyla	F.17	E13	1060	242	วกล	450	1510
	3	Chhuarlung	636	593	1229	280	236	516	1745
		Total	2756	2559	5316	1211	1029	2240	7555

Source: Consolidated School Report, Education Department

Table No. 2.14 Enrolment of Pre-School, Primary, Upper Primary and Class VIII of Higher Schools by sex.

				EN	ROLN	1ENT 2	001 - 2	2002			alema magadan agkangang alema a	
SI.	Name of Circle	Pre- School		CI. 1'-1V'		Ct.	CI. V-VII		CI, VIII		Total	
No.		М	F	М	F	М	F	M	F	М	F	TOTAL
1	Sajha	.1.1	.11	916	350	128	376	133	114	1521	1381	2902
2	Tuipang	17	12	313	290	136	127	67	<b>5</b> 5	533	484	1017
3	Maubawk	10	5	202	188	73	50	28	18	313	261	574
4	Romibayyk	8	10	142	125	52	33	26	24	228	192	420
5	Phura	7	6	164	153	85	72	24	24	280	255	535
6	Serkawr	10	12	150	143	64	52	25	22	249	229	478
	Tongkelong	12	7	127	123	55	53	27	19	221	202	423
8	Lungpuk	8	7	106	94	38	30	13	11	165	142	307
_ 9	Chhuarlung	_17	15	199	184	87	83	39	, 31	342	313	655
10	Chakhai	16	20	200	185	98	74	35	<b>3</b> 0	349	309	658
11	Zawnaling	33	_23	237	224	<b>9</b> 5	79	28	24	<b>3</b> 9 <b>3</b>	<b>3</b> 50	743
	Total	182	158	2756	2559	1211	1029	445	372	4594	4118	8712

Using the above 2 tables, enrolment ratios are calculated for the year 2001--2002 for Primary and Upper Primary Schools and separately for boys and girls.

### **GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO:**

The enrolment ratio is the most commonly used indicator for the assessment of educational coverage. It gives the proportion of children enrolled in the schools to the total age-specific population. Four types of enrolment ratios that can be taken into account for diagnosis of the educational system are:-

- 1. Overall enrolment ratio: Which only gives an idea of the total coverage of the educational system. Overall enrolment ratio for School Education may not be presented here as our data coverage is only for elementary stage.
- 2. Level-wise enrolment ratio: It gives the coverage of children by a specific level of education. The two types of level-wise enrolment ratios-Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for Saiha District are given for Primary and Upper Primary level in the following:-

G.E.R = 
$$\frac{\text{Total enrolment in grades I-IV/V-VII in 2001}}{\text{Fotal population of aged group 6-9/10-12 years in 2001}} \times 100$$

P/S = 
$$\frac{5315}{5365} \times 100 = 99.07\%$$
 UPS =  $\frac{2240}{3318} \times 100 = 67.51\%$ 

$$N.E.R = \frac{\text{Total enrolment in grades I-IV/V-VII aged 6-9/10-12 years in 2001}}{\text{Total population of aged group 6-9/10-12 years in 2001}} \times 100$$

$$PS = \frac{42.71}{5305} \times 100 = 78.07\%$$

$$UPS = \frac{1709}{3318} \times 100 = 51.50\%$$

The Circle wise CER for Primary and Unper Primary stae may be given in the following:-

Table No. 2.15 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

	(A) PRIMARY													
Name of Circle	Boys	Girls	Total											
Saih <b>a</b>	1573 × 100 = 101.54%	1453 × 100 = 98.04%	$\frac{3026}{3031} \times 100 = 99.83\%$											
Phura	547 520 × 100 = 105,19%	<u>513</u> × 100 = 103 84%	1060 1014 × 100 = 104.53%											
Chhuarlung	636 675 × 100 = 94.22%	<u>593</u> × 100 = 91.93%	1229 1320 × 100 = 93.10%											
District Total	4190 × 100 = 100 43%	2621 × 100 = 97.63%	5365 × 100 = 99.07%											

Table No 216

(B) UPPER PRIMARY (GER)													
Name of Circle	Boys	Girls	Total										
Saiha	689 987 × 100 = 71 25%	585 901 × 100 = 64.92%	1274 1868 × 100 = 68.20%										
Phura	$\frac{242}{322} \times 100 = 75.15\%$	$\frac{208}{301} \times 100 = 69.10\%$	$\frac{450}{623} \times 100 = 72.23\%$										
Chhuarlung	$\frac{280}{427} \times 100 = 65.57\%$	236 400 × 100 = 59%	$\frac{516}{827} \times 100 = 6239\%$										
	1211	1929 - 100 - 64 3364	2240 × 100 = 67.51%										

3. Grade-wise enrolment ratio gives an idea of the coverage of children in a specific grade. The grade-wise enrolment ratio for the year 2001 are given in the following for all the grades of elementary schools:-

Grade 1 NER = 
$$\frac{\text{Enrolment in grade 1 of 6 yrs. in } 2001}{\text{Population of 6 years old in } 2001} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{967}{1444} \times 100 = 66.97$$

Grade 2 NER = 
$$\frac{670}{1383} \times 100$$
 = 48.45

Grade 3 NER = 
$$\frac{591}{1305} \times 100$$
 = 45.29

Grade 4 NER = 
$$\frac{512}{1233} \times 100$$
 = 46.39

Grade 5 NER = 
$$\frac{422}{1162} \times 100$$
 = 36.32

Grade 6 NER = 
$$\frac{399}{1119} \times 100$$
 = 35.66

Grade 7 NER = 
$$\frac{396}{1037} \times 100$$
 = 38.19

As can be seen from the above, grade-wise enrolment ratio is not very high. Eventhough a child of 6 years is to be enrolled in Class I, there are many 6 years old who are below and above class I.

Table No. 2.17 Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)

and a state of the	Cold a Reliable Actual													
Name of Circle	Boys	Girls	Total											
enika	1234 × 100 - 70 8564	1172 . 100 - 70 1994	2406 - 100 - 70 3704											
Phur <b>a</b>	431 × 100 = 82 88%	411 494 » 100 = <b>83</b> .19%	$\frac{842}{1014} \times 100 = 83.03\%$											
Chhuaduno	500 × 100 = 74 07%	473 × 100 = 73 33%	973 × 100 = 73 71%											
District Total	2165 × 100 = 78.89%	2056 2621 × 100 = 78 44%	4221 5365 × 100 = 78.67%											

Table No. 2.18

	(B) UF	PPER PRIMARY	
Name of Circle	Boys	Girls	Total
Saiha	516 967 × 100 = 53.36%	458 901 × 100 = 50.83%	974 1868 × 100 = 52.14%
Phura	$\frac{181}{322} \times 100 = 56.21\%$	$\frac{162}{301} \times 100 = 5382\%$	$\frac{343}{623} \times 100 = 55.05\%$
Chhuariung 🗤 💮	208 427 × 100 = 48.71%	== \frac{181}{400} \times 100 = 46\% \times 4	302 827 × 100 = 47,40% -
District Total	905 1716 × 100 = 52.73%	8 <u>04</u> 1602 × 100 = 50.18%	1709 3318 × 100 = 51.50%

It is hoped to increase primary school enrolment by opening of pre-school section as per council policy and also age-specific enrolment as children below 6 years will be admitted in Kg. I and II or nursery section. It is also hoped that this will increase the gross enrolment ratio as well as net enrolment ratio in the district.

However, the existing infrastructural facilities and other facilities of the government schools are far less sufficient for such improvement. Not only that, capacity building for teachers is of prime importance as many are under qualified and may not be able to teach in english or handle pre-school children.

Age grade matrix is presented in the succeeding pages separately for the three circles of the district.

Table No. 2.19

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del></del>						GE G	RADE	MATE	RIX OF	SAL	A DIS	TRICT							
SI.	Age	Clas	ss I	Clas	s !!	Clas	s III	Clas	s IV	C as	s V	Class	s VI	Class	VII	Class	VIII	Tota	al	Grand
No	Level	M	F	М	F	M	F	M	F	٨	F	M	F	M	F	М	F	M	F	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	20
1	<b>3-</b> 5 yrs	<b>2</b> 67	200	7	13						*	į						274	213	487
2	6 yrs	503	464	107	105	20	13			C. Land				,				630	582	1212
3	7 yrs	111	• 98	<b>3</b> 45	325	81	102	<b>3</b> 8	32	4	I % 1			1			ē. 1	579	558	1137
4	8 yrs	40	. <b>4</b> 5	114	<b>8</b> 6	302	289	60	75	12		4	4	,	1			532	<b>5</b> 06	1038
5	9 yrs	4	7	<b>4</b> 3	47	99	94	2 <b>9</b> 8	274	44	. <u>3</u>	8	3					496	464	960
6	10 yrs	2	4	10	7	40	51	109	90	1 12	21)	39	30	3	3	1		4 <b>1</b> 6	395	811
7	11 yrs			4	2	30	25	60	<b>5</b> 7	* 37	5	212	187	54	49	4	3	431	380	811
8	12 yrs			1	3	8	7	<b>4</b> 0	32	45	23	66	51	207	189	30	27	<b>3</b> 97	337	734
9	13 yrs			1	2	3	2	3	3	12		34	29	54	48	223	197	<b>3</b> 40	290	630
10	<b>14</b> yrs					1	3	5	2	1	1	32	19	81	62	187	145	317	23	5 552
	Total	927	818	<b>53</b> 2	590	584	586	613	565	407	1 35 4	395	323	409	352	445	372	4412	396	837

able No. 2.20

AGEG	DADE M	ATRI .	OF	SAIHA	CIRCLE

31.	Age	Clas	sl	Clas	s II	Clas	s III	Class	s IV	Clas	s V	Class	s VI	Class	VII C	Class	VIII	Tota	al	Grand
10	Level	IV:	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	<b>IV</b> :	F	М	F	M	F	М	F	М	F	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	20
1	3-5 yrs	155	116	4	s													159	124	<b>28</b> 3
2	6 yrs	287	264	61	60	11	7											359	331	<b>69</b> 0
3	7 yrs	63	56	197	185	46	58	22	18	2	1							330	318	<b>64</b> 8
. 4	8 yrs	23	26	65	49	172	165	34	43	7	3	2	2		1		1	303	289	592
5_	9 yrs	2	4	25	27	56	54	170	156	25	22	5	1					283	264	547
. 6	10 yrs		, 2	6	4	23	29	<b>6</b> 2	51	21	120	22	17	1	1	1	1	236	224	460
1 7	11 yrs	i.		2		17	14	34	32	<b>3</b> 8	32	121	107	31	28	2	1	245	214	459
8	12 yrs	,		1	1	5	4	23	18	26	16	38	29	<b>11</b> 8	<b>10</b> 8	17	15	228	191	419
9	13 yrs			1		1		1	1	7	5	19	17	36	27	127	112	192	162	2 354
10	14 yrs					1	1	3	3	E	2	2 18	11	46	<b>3</b> 5	107	83	181	132	2 313
	Total	530	468	36:	ĺ	1 332	332	349	319	232	201	1 225	184	232	200	254	211	2516	224	9 476

' able No. 2.21

		Clas		Clas	- 11	C1-	_ 181	Class		Clas		Clas	c VI	Class	. VII	Cla	ss V	711	Tota	al	Grand
SI.	Age	Clas	551	Clas	SII	Class	5 111	Class	SIV	Clas							$\top$				Total
OV	Level	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1	3	19	20	20
1	3-5 yrs	61	46	2	3														63	49	112
2	6 yrs	116	107	25	24	5	3												146	134	280
3	7 yrs	26	23	79	75	19	23	9	7	1			, and the state of						134	128	262
4	8 yrs	9	10	<b>2</b> 6	20	69	66	14	17	3	2	1	1						122	116	238
5	9 yrs	1	2	10	11	23	22	69	63	10	3	2	2 1						115	100	B 223
6	10 yrs	1	1	2	2	9	12	<b>2</b> 5	21	<b>4</b> 9	2 ع	3	)	7	!	1			96	9:	2 188
7	11 yrs			1	-	7	6	14	13	15	- 3	4	9 4:	3 1:	2 1	1	1	1	99	8	8 18
8	12 yrs					2	2	9	7	10		5 1	5 1:	2 4	8 4	13	7	6	9.	1 7	77 16
9	13 yrs					1	1	1	1	3	2	2	8	7 1	5	11	51	45	7	9 6	<u> 14</u>
1(	) 14 yrs						1	1	1	3		1	7	4 1	9	14	43	33	7	3 ;	54 12
	Total	214	189	145	13:	135	136	142	130	94		1. 9	1 7	5 9	5	8 <b>0</b>	102	85	101	8 9	14 193

Table No. 2.22

							AG	ĒG	RADE	MATE	RIX OF	PHU	RA CI	RCLE		r		r			
SI.	Age	Clas	ssl	Clas	s II	Clas	s I		Class	s IV	Clas	s V	Clas	s VI	Class	VII	Class	VIII	Tot	al	Grand
No	Level	М	F	M	F	M			М	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Ö		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	20
1	3-5 yrs	51	38	1	2													; ;	52	40	92
2	6 yrs	<b>10</b> 0	93	21	21	4		3											125	117	242
3	7 yrs	<b>2</b> 2	19	69	65	16		21	7	7	_								115	112	227
4	8 yrs	8	9	23	<b>1</b> 7	61		58	12	15	2	1	1	1					107	101	208
5	9 yrs	1	1	8	9	20	1	18	59	55	9	_8	1	1					98	92	190
6	10 yrs	1	1	2	1	8		10	22	<b>1</b> 8	42	42	8	6	1	1			84	79	163
7	11 yrs			1	1 1	6		5	12	12	14	12	42	37	11	10	1	-	87	78	165
8	12 yrs	2			1	1		1	8	7	3	6	13	10	41	<b>3</b> 8	6	6	78	69	147
9	13 yrs			:	1	1	78	1	1	1	2	2	7	5	13	10	45	40	69	60	129
10	14 yrs							1	1	1	2	1	7	4	16	13	37	29	63	49	9 112
-	Total	183	151	125	118	<b>1</b> 17		148	122	116	81	72	79	64	82	72	2 89	75	878	79	7 1675

# rable No. 2.23 Enrolment Projection (2001-2010)

rojection of enrolment is required for the purpose of planning elementary education for the future. Projection of enrolment for classes I-VIII is made based on the 2001-2002 enrolment for these classes and by taking the annual population growth rate of the district, i.e. 2.9%

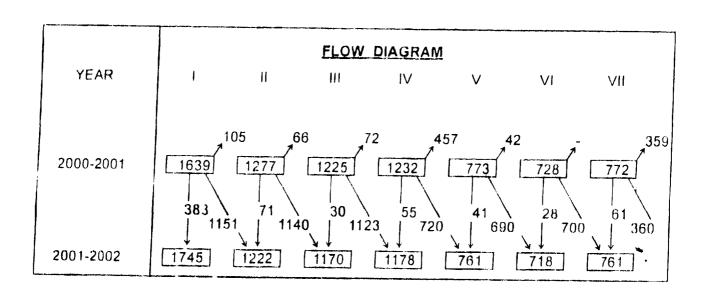
Year	Clas	ss	Clas	s II	Clas	sili	Clas	s IV	Clas	s V	Class	s VI	Class	VII	Class	VIII	Tota	al	Grand
Car	M	F	M	F	7.1	F	M	F	M	F	16	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
1	2	,	4	5	Ç	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2001	927	8.8	632	590	534	586	613	565	407	354	<b>3</b> 95	323	409	352	445	372	4412	3960	8372
2002	931	829	<b>6</b> 50	614	50 <b>0</b>	602	519	585	430	<b>36</b> 9	<b>42</b> 0	345	411	368	458	3 <b>8</b> 5	4519	4097	8616
50 <b>03</b>	934	_832	671	635	618	620	537	603	447	386	<b>42</b> 7	362	436	383	474	399	4644	4220	8864
2004	537	838	693	657	€37	639	658	622	465	403	<b>44</b> 4	37 <b>9</b>	451	398	490	413	4773	4346	911
2005	940	803	715	680	<b>ି</b> 56	65 <b>9</b>	675	642	483	<b>42</b> 3	461	397	466	414	506	428	4902	4481	938
2006	943	č 41	737	704	675	530	694	653	501	454	<b>47</b> 8	416	481	431	5 <b>2</b> 2	444	5031	4623	965
2007	.946	£44	759	728	94	701	703	664	53 <b>3</b>	489	<b>49</b> 5	435	496	4 <b>4</b> 8	538	460	5164	4769	993
2003	949	ĉ 47	781	752	-13	722	712	675	568	<b>52</b> 8	<b>51</b> 2	454	511	465	554	<b>4</b> 76	5300	4919	1021
2009	952	€50	804	777	<sup>-</sup> 33	744	722	687	604	<b>56</b> 8	<b>52</b> 9	473	526	482	570	492	5440	507	3 105
2010	935	£53	<b>8</b> 2 <b>8</b>	803	<sup>-</sup> 54	767	733	700	641	509	549	492	541	499	T 586	508	5584	523	1 108

### 2.7 STUDENTS FLOW

Students move from one grade to another grade but there are cases where some students fail and repeat the some class and some may even leave the system. There are three possibilities when we try to observe the movement of students over a period of time.

- Many students pass the specific grade and will be in the next grade
- 2. Some students may fail in a particular grade and remain in the same grade.
- 3. Some students may drop-out from the system leaving school.

Table No. 2.24 Flow Diagram



Source: Analysis of Survey and Education Department Record, 2001

The flow rate in percentage may be seen in the next table.

Table No. 2.25 Flow rate in percentage

Class	1 - 11	11 - 111	III - IV	IV - V	V - VI	VI - VII	Ņn - VIII
Transition	70 22	89.27	9167	5 <b>8</b> 45	89.26	96-15	46 63
Repetition	23.37	5.56	2 45	4.46	5.31	<b>3</b> .85	7.90
Drop-out	6 41	5 17	5.88	<b>3</b> 7.09	5.43		45.47

Source : Survey of SSA, 2001

From the above table, it can be seen that grade to grade transition except for class IV to V and class VII-VIII is quite satisfactory. It may be understood that at class I under-aged and sibling case contribute to the low transition and high repetition rate. The low rate of transition from class IV to V and class VII to VIII is a transitory stage from Primary to Upper Primary and from upper primary to High Schools is due to accessless habitations and may be because of public examination at these stages.

### 2.8 DROP-OUT RATE

Drop-out rate is the percentage of students who leave the system without completing the grade to the total number of students originally enrolled in a grade. The drop out rate for Saiha District is calculated and may be understood as the rate of students who tailed or leave a particular school.

Cluster-wise presentation of out of school children may be seen in the preceeding table.

Table No. 2.26 Cluster-wise 6 - 14 years population in school and out of school

SI,	Name of	Popula	ition of 6	-14 yrs	6-14	yrs enroll schools	ed In	•	rs out of opulatio	
No.	Cluster	Boys	Girls	Total	Roys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Saiha	2020	1 <b>8</b> 03	3823	1906	167 <b>3</b>	<b>3</b> 5 <b>7</b> 9	114	130	244
2	Tuipang	523	480	1003	482	434	<b>91</b> 6	41	46	<b>8</b> 7
3	Maubawk	312	307	619	276	265	541	<b>3</b> 6	42	78
4	Romibawk	228	224	452	1 <b>8</b> 9	178	367	39	46	85
5	Phura	326	313	<b>63</b> 9	277	267	514	49	46	95
6	Serkawr	323	312	<b>63</b> 5	291	279	57 <b>0</b>	32	33	65
7	Tongkolong	265	261	526	212	211	423	53	50	103
8	Lungpuk	293	<b>28</b> 9	582	252	246	498	41	43	84
9	Chhuarlung	324	318	642	290	287	577	34	31	65
10	Chakh <b>e</b> i	390	367	757	345	322	667	45	45	90
11	Zawngling	429	402	831	384	351	735	45	51	96
	Total	5433	5076	10509	4904	4513	9417	529	563	1092

Source: SSA Survey, 2001

As can be seen from the above table, the total population of 6-14 years in Saiha District is 10509 and out of which 9417 are enrolled in schools and the remaining 1092 children are outside the school system. Of these, some never attend school and some are drop outs from the school system.

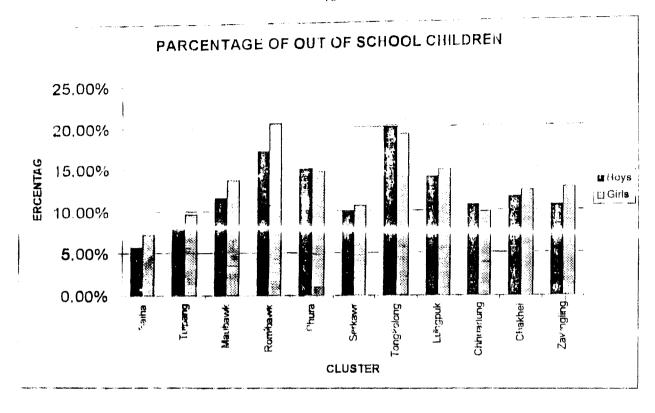
It may be mentioned here that, to provide education to children who are out of school, a Non-Formal Education Project was launched way back in 1987 and there were 14 Non-Formal Education (NFE) centres till the time of launching SSA in the district.

Table No. 2.27 Percentage of out of school 6-14 years children by sex

SI.	Name of Cluster	Popula	tion of (	8-14 yrs	Out	l of Sch	001	Percentage of our or school			
No.		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Saiha	2020	1803	3823	114	130	244	5.64%	7.21%	6 38%	
		ברים	nst.	1003	41	46	87	7 84%	9 58%	8.67%	
3	Maubawk	312	<b>3</b> 07	619	36	42	78	11.54%	13.68%	12.60%	
4	Romibawk	228	224	452	39	46	<b>8</b> 5	17.11%	20.54%	18 81%	
5	Phura	326	313	639	49	46	95	15.03%	14.70%	14.87%	
8	Serkawr	323	312	635	32	33	65	9.91%	10.58%	10.24%	
	Tongkolong	£45	- 64 L	920	5,1	50	103	70.00%	19 16%	19.85%	
8	Lungpuk	293	289	582	41	43	84	13 99%	14.88%	14.43%	
9	Chhuailung	324	318	642	34	31	65	10.49%	9.75%	10.12%	
10	Chakhei	390	367	757	45	45	90	11.54%	1 <b>2</b> .26%	11.89%	
11	Zawngling	429	402	831	45	51	98	10.49%	12 69%	11.55%	
	Total	5433	5076	10509	529	563	1092	9.74%	11.09%	10.39%	

Source: SSA Survey, 2001

The percentage of children in the age of 0-14 years who are not in the schools is 10.39%. The cluster variation ranges from the least 6.38% to the highest 19.58% and even more in the case of girls. The challenge to universalise all children is great and would need various interventions and more so in the case of girls. This is why education of girls is given priority and planned for innovative project. The percentage of out of school children is presented in the following diagram.



### 2.9 DISABLED CHILDREN

Educational opportunity among special groups are provided to only a few disabled children covered under seven Integrated Education for the Disabled (IEDC) Blocks in Mizoram. Since Saiha District is not covered by IEDC nor PIED project, no action has been taken till date. The survey reports the presence of 126 disabled children in the district. However it may be understood that the parents nor the surveyor are trained in special education and the report therefore has to be taken as a tentative figure. The need to have a proper identification and assessment of their disability is strongly felt.

Table No. 2.28 Circle-wise disabled children in school and out of school by sex

SI.	Name of Circle	Disabled in School			Disable	sabled out of School			Total No, of disabled children		
No.		М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1_	Saiha	13	9	22	12	12	24	<b>2</b> 5	21	46	
2	Phura	7	5	12	1.1	13	27	21	18	39	
3	Chhuarlung	6	8	14	16	11	27	22	19	41	
	Dist, Total	26	22	48	42	36	78	68	58	<b>12</b> 6	

Source: SSA Survey, 2001

Out of the identified or rather reported 126 disabled children, only 48 of them i.e. 38.1% are in school and majority of them are not attending schools.

### 2.10 TEACHING COMMUNITY

The importance of teachers for the attainment fo UEE and for the successful implementation of SSA in the District needs to be understood in its totality. No amount of inputs nor additional resources can yield the expected outcome until and unless the teachers are involved, committed with a new zeal. It is, therefore, envisage that all the untrained teachers will be given appropriate training and capacity building programmes. The existing position of the teachers in Saiha District may be seen in the following tables.

Table No. 2.29 Caste-wise and level-wise number of teachers

SI.	Level	S.C/General		ST		Tra	ining	Total No. of Teachers	
No.		М	F	М	, F	Trained	Untrained	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
11	Anganwadi				51	51		51	
2	Primary	2		257	150	355	54	409	
3	Upper Primary	5	1	252	32	254	36	<b>2</b> 90	
	1 otal	7	1	509	2 <b>3</b> 3	660	90	750	

Source: Survey of SSA, 2001

The above record show that there are only 90 untrained teachers. This includes fixed pay teachers. This means that almost every Primary School Teacher is trained excepting I regular teacher and 52 fixed pay teachers. Even in Upper Primary School, 36 out of 254 i.e. 14.17% are untrained. This means there are 64 Upper Primary School Teachers (including proposed new 28 teachers) yet to be trained.

The Anganwadi Instructors are all trained in their respective training centre. However, orientation on pre-school component for the Instructor and their helper may be considered.

Table No. 2.30 Cluster-wise break-up of P/S Teachers by qualification

	Name of Cluster	No. of teacher	В	.A	P.U	J.C	HSI.C		Under HSLC	
SI. NO.			М	F	M	F	М	F	М	F
1	Saiha	119		1	0	4	40	50	10	5
2	Tuipang	37			1	1	10	7	4	8
3	<b>Ma</b> ubawk	28					13	5	2	8
4	Romebawk	19					13		2	4
5	Phura	31					18	3	6	4
ß	Serkawr	26					14	2	1	9
7	Lungpuk	19					11	3	2	3
8	Tongkalong	19					13	2	2	2
Ð	Chhuarlung	33			1		15	7	6	4
10	Chakhei	38					16	4	16	2
11	Zawngling	40					17	5	11	7
	Total	409		1	11	5	186	88	62	56

Source: Survey of SSA, 2001

Table No. 2.31 Cluster-wise break-up of UPS Teachers by Qualification

SI. No.	Name of Cluster	No. of teacher	1	MA		B.A P		.u.c	Н	SLC	Under HSLC	
100.	V.	teacher	M	F	M	F	M	F	М	F	М	F
1	Saiha	71			34	5	5	2	13	10		2
2	Tupang	30			4		4		19	1		2
3	Maubawk	2.1	1		4		2		15	1		1
4	Romebawk	23			1		2	1	18	1		
5	Phura	17			2		2		10	1	1	1
6	Serkawr	18			5	1	1		8	2	1	
7	Lungpuk	11					2		6	1	2	
8_	Tongkalong	18		•	1				14		2	1
9	Chhuarlung	23			1		3		18		1	
10	Chakhei	29			3		2		20	2	2	
11	Zavyngling	26	1		3		2		17	2	1	
	Total	290	2		58	6	25	3	158	21	10	7

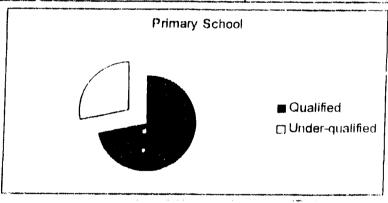
Source: Survey of SSA, 2001

The required qualification for Primary School Teachers and Upper Primary School Teachers are Matriculate and Graduate respectively. However, there is as many as 145 Primary School teachers and 224 Upper Primary School teachers who are underqualified.

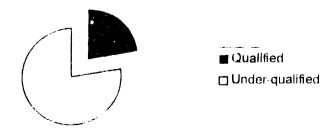
The percentage of under-qualified teachers for Primary School is 35.45% and 77.24% for Upper Primary School. In such a situation, we have a long way to go for achieving quality education and the planning therefore has to give special emphasis on capacity building programme.

The break-up of qualified and under qualified teachers is presented in a pictorial graph below:-

	Qualified	Under-qualified
P/S	64.55%	35.45%
UPS	22.76%	77.24%



Upper Primary School



The teaching experience of teachers in Primary and Upper Primary Schools are given in the following:-

Table No. 2.32 Break-up of P/S and UPS teachers by experience

SI. No.	Level	Less than 5 yrs	5-10 yrs	Above 10 yrs	Total
1	2	3	5	7	9
1_1_	Primary	136	91	180	409
,	Unner Primary	82	65	143	290
	Total	220	156	   ა∡ა	<b>555</b>

Source: Survey of SSA, 2001

### \*\*\*2:11" TEACHER PUPIL RATIO

The teacher pupil ratio in Primary school is 1:13 and Upper Primary school is 1:0 with the pat the national level is quite satisfactory. It may be understood that the reason why TPR is higher than the national level is that there are small habitations scatered all over the district due to socio cultural and geographical background.

Mention may also be made here that the Frimary School Teacher includes 53 fixed pay teacher employed with a renumeration of Ds. 2000/- per month In every Upper Primary School, Hindi Teacher and work experience teacher (Craft Teacher) are appointed and they are included in the total number of teachers which is also why TPR is high.

## TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO (TPR)

Table No. 33 No. of Students & Teachers in Govt. managed P.S (cluster-wise)

SI.	Name of	No. of	No. of	Total	No.	No. of Teachers				
No.	Cluster	Boys	Girls	TOtal	M	F	Total	TPR		
1	Saiha	916	850	1766	59	60	119	1:15		
2	Tuipang	313	290	603	21	16	37	1:16		
3	Maubawk	202	188	390	15	13	28	1:14		
4	Romibawk	142	125	267	15	4	19	1:14		
5	Phura	164	153	317	24	7	31	1:10		
6	Serkawr	150	143	293	15	11	26	1 11		
7	Tongkolong	106	94	200	13	6	19	1:11		
8	Lungpuk	127	123	250	15	4	19	1:13		
9	Chhuarlung	199	184	383	22	11	<b>3</b> 3	1:12		
10	Chakhei	200	185	385	32	6	38	1:10		
11	Zawngling	237	224	461	28	12	40	1:12		
	Total	2756	2559	5315	259	150	409	1:13		

Source: Survey of SSA, 2001

Table No. 34 No. of Students & Teachers in Govt. managed UPS (Cl V-VII) with TPR (cluster-wise)

-									
SI.	Name of	No. of	No. of	Total	No.	No. of Teachers			
No.	Cluster	Boys	Giris	, 5(4)	М	F	Total	TPR	
1	Saiha	428	375	803	52	19	71	1:11	
2	Tulpang	136	127	263	27	3	30	1:9	
3	Maubawk	73	50	123	22	2	24	1:5	
4	Romlbawk	52	33	85	21	2	23	1:4	
5	Phura	85	73	158	15	2	17	1:9	
6	Serkawī	64	52	116	15	3	18	1:6	
7	Tongkolong	55	<b>5</b> 3	108	10	1	11	1:10	
8	Lungpuk	38	<b>3</b> 0	68	17	1	18	1:4	
9	Chhuarlung	87	83	170	23		23	1:7	
10	Chakhei	98	74	172	27	2	29	1.6	
-11	Zawngling	<u>12</u> 95	79	1/4	24	6	26	1.7	
	Total	1211	1029	<b>2</b> 240	253	37	290	1:8	

Source: Survey of SSA, 2001

### 2.12 EXISTING SCHEMES

## 1) Free distribution of Text Books

In order to ensure hundred percent enrolment and retention of the children in the elementary school, steps are being taken by the Govt of Mizoram to provide free text books to children who cannot affort to buy text books.

## 2) Mid-day Meal Scheme

national programme for nutritional support to primary education since the year, 1995. The scheme is popularly known as Mid-Day Meal Scheme. This Mid-day meal Scheme is an incentive scheme for promoting enrolment and retention of school children in the Elementary Schools. The quantity of rice distributed is 3 kgs. per head per month. Children of recognised Primary School were benefited with this scheme.

### 3) Pre-School Education

readiness for Primary School.

Social Welfare Department of Mizoram is running 51 Anganwadi Centres at different villages within the District.

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# 4) Operation Blackboard Scheme

Operation Blackboard is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the improvement of the Schools. The scheme has the following components:

- (a) Provision of teachers to single teacher Primary Schools and later on provision of teacher to two teachers schools where enrolment exceeds 100.
- (b) Construction of Classrooms
- (c) Provision of teaching-learning materials to all Primary Schools and to all Upper Primary Schools under expansion scheme.

## 5) Community Participation

It is practically experienced that the schools should not be isolated beyond the reach of the local people. Rather the teachers and the pupils themselves are always to be in close contact with Community. Community participation at all levels in the field of education is a felt need for the improvement and maintenance of the school buildings. With this idea, whether it is Primary, Upper Primary or High School each and every school has its own Parent-Teacher Association (P.T.A.) within the district. This P.T.A. in its meeting discuss any problems or issues the school is facing. Under this programme community as a whole contributed a great deal of help for the construction maintenance of the school buildings.

#### CHAPTER . III

### THE PLANNING PROCESS

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

The success of any programme depends on its planning to a great extent. Realistic planning is often a key to successful imprementational programme as in any other programmes. However, it is a known fact that even the most realistic and perfect plan could go wrong at mid-level. It is therefore ten the need to mid-level the stable-holders in the planning process directly or indirectly at an appropriate level.

A good number of plans and intervention strategies have been formulated at the state and central level for realisation of the goals of Universal Elementary Education in the Country. However, UEE remains a distant goal in the country and in the districts.

A new intervention for the successful implementation of UEE, in the name of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is therefore launch with a clear time frame and with the following objectives:

- Universal retention by 2010.
- Bridge social and gender gaps at Primary stage by 2007
   at Elementary Education Level by 2010.
- Focus on Elementary education emphasising education for life.

- Provide education facilities to all children from 6-14 yrs.
   by 2007.
- All children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternative School, Back to School Camps by 2003.

### 3.2 PLANNING PROCESS

It is practically experienced that the successful implementation of UEE depends on the concerted efforts in planning, implementation and monitoring of its various aspects, through community participation. Until and unless community take oartnership in educating the children, the goals of UEE may not be realised in its true spirit. As such, involvement of local community in the whole process of providing basic education to all children will, however, remain justified and reasonable.

The District Pre-Project activities had been initiated with the idea that the community can participate in the planning process and its implementation of the programme under SSA.

### 3.3 FORMATION OF CORE-GROUPS

## .3.1 District Core Group:

A district core-group is formed with the concerned Deputy Commissioner as the Chairman and Education Officer as Co-ordinator. Member of the core group may be seen in chapter-VIII.

The District core-team appointed on ad-hoc basis due to the urgency of the work initiated the pre-project activities and the activities of planning at the District level by consolidating the village and cluster level reports. It may be understood that during the planning process as part of pre-project activities, Block Level Resource Groups were not formed due the urgency of the work and time constraint.

## 3.3.2 Cluster Level Resource Group

District which are divided into 11 clusters. A Cluster Level Resource Group is set up for planning and to monitor the activities. The formation of Cluster Level Resource Group is still in the process as identification of appropriate persons within the cluster and taking their consent takes time and needs extra care so that the most eligible persons would be selected as the group member.

## 3.3.3 Village-Level Core Group

The Village Education Committee or Parent Teachers Association, whichever is in existence is appointed as core group. But where there is no such committee nor Associations, a village core groups were formed with the following members:-

Chairman President Village Council

Secretary Headmaster/Headteacher

Members - 1. All the other Head of Institutions

2. President, Branch MTP

- 3. President, Branch MHIP
- 4. President, Upa Pawl
- 5. Teacher representative
- 6. Parent/Mother representative
- 7. Prominent member of the locality
- 8. Presidents, All PTA.

### 3.4. DEVELOPMENT OF DATA BASE

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In order to formulate DEEP for Saiha district, detailed information needs to be collected from the grass-root level so that the plan will be realistic and local specific. A base-line assessment study was conducted as part of the pre-project activities. The information so gathered were tabulised, analysed and consolidated at various levels which forms the basis of the present plan.

# 3.4.1 Preparation of Survey Schedules

The District Core Team with the help of State Level Resource Group in a workshop mode prepared three survey schedules viz.

- (i) Village information schedule
- (ii) School information schedule and
- (iii) Household survey schedule

# 3.4.2 Trainings for Capacity Buildings

Members of the District team were given orientation by National Institutions like NIEPA and NCERT.

Elementary school teachers were appointed as surveyors and a two orientation programmes were organised at Saiha where they were given necessary training in SSA and conduct of survey in particular.

### 3.4.3 Conduct of base-line assessment study

Baseline assessment study was conducted through survey, community contact programmes as a part of pre-project activities. Basic information regarding population, households, communication, occupation and other vital statistics of the village/habitation were collected through Village Information schedule. Detailed information about Primary Schools, Upper Primary Schools and family information were also collected through school and family information schedule.

## 3.4.5 Consolidation of Data

The information collected through different survey forms viz. Village Information schedule, School Information Schedule and Household Schedule were consolidated, tabulated using the consolidation format designed by the core team at the Circle level. The Circle level consolidated information were submitted to the District Core team which were compiled at the District level.

### 3.4.6 Mobilisation of Community

Personal timely contact and co-ordination between community and members of Village Core groups is found necessary for mornization of community other areas and may not be successful. As such, Public Meeting/Parents contact programme were organised by the Village-Level Core Group.

In these meetings various problems and issues pertaining to the implementation of UEE were discussed where the participants shared their views and ideas openly. After a series of such meetings and campaigns, parents were motivated and became aware of the need of sending their children of the age group 6-14 years to the normal schools. Various programmes and proposals so far taken up at the Village-Level are reviewed and examined by the District-Level core groups from time to time.

## 3.4.7 Revision and Refinement of DEEP

The DEEP for Saiha District was submitted to the MHRD through proper channel. As per report and suggestions of the Appraisal Team from Govt. of India, necessary revision, modification, addition and refinement was done during the month of March and April, 2002. However, the Sangau Block of the Saiha District which is within the jurisdiction of Lai Autonomous District Council previously included in Saiha District Plan is transferred to the Lai District Plan for Administrative convenience. As such, the statistics of the previous plan is totally changed.

### **CHAPTER - IV**

# MAJOR ISSUES, GOALS/TARGET SETTING AND STRATEGIES

## THE MAJOR ISSUES

Much effort at the state and national level has been made to provide free and compulsory education to all children till they complete 14 years of age or elementary stage of education. However, the result of the baseline assessment study reveals that there is a need to improve efficiency in our delivery system. There is also a need to have a separate norms for tribal hilly areas to provide useful and relevants education in order to ensure universal access, enrolment, retention and achievement within a stipulated time as the remote villages are thinly populated.

In order to identify major issues to be addressed in the district, the planning team at various levels such as village, cluster and circle core-groups interacted with teachers, students and parents through survey, meetings and personal contact. The following common problems and felt needs are identified:-

(1) There are 14 villages having no Upper Primary School resulting in children leaving education system after class IV.

- (2) There are 15 villages having no Anganwadi centres and therefore most of the children have no pre-school facilities.
- (3) All the 13 NFE centres had been closed down at the instance of launching SSA and no alternative education system is operating at present
- (4) Parents are indifferent towards their children's education and find it hard to spare time and spend money. Some parents cannot spare their children from caring of their siblings and so they had to bring them to school.
- (5) Large number of children in the age group 6-14 years are still outside education system.
- (6) Majority of the families belongs to low economic status and cannot afford to buy text books, exercise books, uniforms and other learning materials.
- (7) Children are poorly motivated to study, learn and take part in classroom activities.
- (8) Teachers are ill trained.
- (9) The community has no sense of ownership to Govt. Schools. The PTA and VEC are not active.
- (10) More than 17% of the people are illiterate which calls for massive campaign.

Major issues to be addressed to overcome the above iden tified problems during the ten years perspective plan period in Saiha District are :-

- Universal Access
- Universal Enrolment
- Universal Retention
- Early Childhood Education (ECE)
- Mainstreaming of out of school children
- School Improvement Programme
- Provision of TLM and Grants
- Free text books for girts, SC/ST students

## 4.2 GOALS/TARGET SETTING

The following targets are set to address the major issues identified.

### (a) Access:

- All children in the age group of 6-14 years will be provided with schooling facilities within a radius of 1 km and 3 kms for Primary and Upper Primary respectively by 2005.
- 7 Upper Primary Schools will be established during the first two years and another 6 schools will also be considered during the perspective plan period.
- All children belonging to 3-5 years will be provided with ECE facilities by 2003 by opening pre-school section in all the primary schools as per council policy decision

## (b) Universal Enrolment:

- Total enrolment by 2004 and 2007 at Primary and Upper Primary level respectively.
- Attempt will be made to improve NER at Primary and Upper Primary level to the maximum during the plan period.
- Ensuring community participation to enhance enrolment and its related issues.

### (c) Universal Retention:

- Retention of all learners by 2007 through provision of TLM, better teaching-learning environment.
- Iniversal attainment will also be aimed at by introducing improved classroom facilities, relevant pedagogy and effective evaluation system.

# (d) Early Childhood Education:

- Universal access for all children in the age group 3-5 years to ECE by 2003.
  - All unserved habitations/villages will be provided with ECE centres by 2002.

## (e) Mainstreaming of out of school children:

- All out of school children in the age group 6-14 years
   will be brought back to school by 2003.
- 28 AIE & EGS Centres will be provided to mainstream out of school children.

## (f) School Improvement Programme:

- Infrastructural facilities like new buildings, additional rooms, furniture, playground and fencing of school compound will be provided in a phase manner.
- All un-trained teachers will be given training by 2005 and in-service trainings be organised at a regular interval.
- Ensuring community participation to enhance enrolment and its related issues.

## (g) Provision of TLM and Grants:

- Equipments and TLM will be provided as per actual requirement in a phase manner.
- School grants and teacher grants will be provided on an yearly basis as per SSA norms

# (h) Free text books:

- All the students belonging to SC/ST and other backward sections will be given free text books every year.
- All girl students and disabled students of 6-14 years will also benefit from this provision.
- Special scholarship to children belonging to extremely poor economic status will be considered.

### 4.3 STRATEGIES

The following strategies will be adopted to address the identified problems, major issues and to achieve the set targets in order to achieve the goals of UEE in Saiha District.

#### 4.3.1 Access

All children in the age group 6-14 years will be given access to schooling facilities or at least alternative education system. Early childhood education will also be given emphasis for children below 6 years. It is envisage to provide access to all children by 2005 and the following activities will be taken up:-

- 7 Upper Primary Schools will be set up in the village where there is no Upper Primary Schools and where the nearest school is more than 3 kms. and population is large.
- Viable alternative education system under AIE & EGS scheme will be provided to children who inspite of our best effort could not be coaxed to join formal school and to those residing in small habitations where Upper Primary Schools could not be provided.
- Existing schools should be made pupil friendly by providing: (i) Congenial atmosphere for special children like disabled, girls, minority and other backward sections.
   (ii) Minimum essential learning facilities like separate toilet for boys and girls, water and TLM etc. (iii) separate rooms for each class and for teachers.

- ECE Centres will be opened where there is no Anganwadi centre and the existing Anganwadi centres will be given support materials.
- Integration of the disabled and other special children in schools as well as in alternative schools will be given due importance.
- Community will be mobilised to take partnership in educating the girl child, disabled etc. and to organise school camps and bridge course wherever feasible.

### 4.3.2 Enrolment

The following strategies will be adopted to enhance enrolment:

- The existing GER and NEP needs to be enhanced and enrolment drives therefore will be initiated through VEC, PTA Churches and NGOs.
- Awareness campaigns among the parents will be organised to orient them towards the need to send their children to school at a given age.
- Existing schemes like, IED, Mid-day meal, special scholarship will be made use or.
- Additional teacher to single teacher schools where TPR is more than 1:40 after rationalisation of teachers will be provided.
- Teacher's grant and school grants will fully be utilised for innovative practices and creating congeniar teaching-learning atmosphere.

### 4.3.3 Retention

Every possible efforts will be given to make all children remain in the system till they complete elementary stage of education. Children will be made to participate in learning activities with the help of better and relevant TLM so as to make learning joyful. Following steps will be taken for this:

- Incentive schemes and innovative schemes that will enhance retention rates will be encouraged.
- Capacity building programme for teachers as well as volunteers will be a regular feature.
- Participatory learning, play-way method and learnercentered approach will be adopted as teaching learning process and teachers will also be given freedom to innovate.
- Evaluation of children will be made a comprehensive and continuous process. Remedial teaching and extra help will be given to children with low achievement and to those regularly absent and are likely to drop-out from school.
- Pre-school facilities will be fully utilised to prepare children to have school readiness and better adjusted to school climate with a hope to minimise drop-out rates and to increase retention rates.
- Back to school camp or bridge course will be organised for those who eventually dropped out from schools.

### **CHAPTER-V**

### **OBJECTIVE-WISE INTERVENTIONS**

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as a new intervention for the successful implementation of UEE aimed at the following:-

- Universal access for elementary education.
- Universal enrolment of children in elementary schools.
- Universal retention of children and
- \* Universal attainment of competencies.

#### 5.1 ACCESS

The first and foremost objective at hand is to provide schooling facilities in the form of Formal schools. Alternative school, Education Guarantee Centre by 2003 to all children between the age of 5.14 years.

All the 60 villages/habitations of the district have Primary School in their locality. However, there are 14 villages having no access to Upper Primary School. Distance from these village/habitations to the nearest Upper Primary School is more than 2 kms. to 10 km.

Table 5.1 Cluster-wise access rate of Primary Schools

SI. No.	Name of Cluster	No. of Habitations	No, of Govt. P/S	No. of habitations covered by Govt. P/S	Percentage of Access
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Saiha	10	19	10	100%
2	Tuipang	5	6	5	100%
3	Maubawk	5	5	5	100%
4	Romebawk	5	5	5	100%
5	Phura	5	7	5	100%
6	Serkawr	4	6	4	100%
7	Lungpuk	5	5	5	100%
8	Tongkalong	5	6	5	100%
9	<u> Ullinariung</u>	1	7	4	100%
10	Chakhei	5	8	5	100%
11	Zawngling	7	9	7	100%
		60	83	60	100%

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Source: SSA Survey 2001

A hundred percent access to Primary schooling facilities is shown in the above table for all the habitations in every cluster while no new primary school is proposed, construction of additional rooms and building reconstruction however is required in every cluster.

While access ratio is 100% in the case of Primary schools, the access rate for Upper Primary School is 76.67%. These 14 habitation having no Upper Primary School are the contributing factors to the low rate of transition from Primary stage to Upper Primary stage.

Table 5.2 Access to Upper Primary Schools in Clusters

SI.	Name of Cluster	No. of Habitations	No. of Govt. Upper P/S	No. of habitations covered by Govt. Upper ಗರ	Percentage of Access
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Saiha	10	12	9	90%
2	Tulpang	5	5	5	100%
3	Maubawk	5	4	4	80%
4	Romebawk	5	4	4	80%
5_	Phura	5	3	3	60%
6	Serk <b>awr</b>	4	3	3	75%
7	Lungpuk	5	3	3	60%
8	Tongkalong	5	2	2	40%
9	Chhuarlung	4	4	4	100%
10	Chakhei	5	5	5	100%
11	Zawngling	7	4	4	57.14%
		60	49	46	76.67%

Source: SSA Survey 2001

Out of the total 60 villages, 14 of them have no Upper Primary Schools resulting thereby into high drop out cases after completion of Primary School Stage. It is therefore proposed to open 7 new Upper Primary Schools in habitations where 6-14 yrs. population is more than 50 and the nearest Upper Primary School is more than 3 kms.

Table 5.3 Habitations where new Upper Primary Schools are proposed to be opened.

SI.	Name of village/habitation		pulatio -14 yea		Distance of the nearest	No. of Upper P/S	Remarks
140.	Allie A evisabile noti	М	F	Total	Upper P/S	proposed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thinsen	23	31	54	5 kms	1	
2	Maubawk 'Ch'	30	35	65	2½ kms		Not proposed due to shord distance
3	Riasika	13	9	22	6 kms		Due to less children population
4	Miepu	27	25	52	10 kms	11	
5	Malsa	34	29	63	12 kms	1	
6	New Serkawr	20	17	37	5 kms		6-14 yrs. Population less than 30
7	Lomasu	49	41	90	7 kms	1	
8	Lungdar	22	23	45	5 kms		Not propose due to less 6-14 yrs. Popn. at present
9	Khaikhy	39	30	69	10 kms	1	
10	Lope	17	12	29	10 kms		Population too small
11	Supha	12	8	20	8 kms		Population too less
12	Lotovaih	18	15	33	2 kms		Ne <b>a</b> rest U P/S is less than 2 kms
13	Siatlai	56	40	9 <b>6</b>	4 kms	1	
14	Ahmypi	31	30	61	5 kms	1	

#### 5.1.1 Alternative School

As stated earlier and shown in table no. 5.3, there are 14 habitations having no Upper Primary Schools but only 7 Upper Primary Schools are proposed to set up mainly because children population is small and distance from the nearest Upper Primary School is less than 3 kms. Opening of Education Guarantee Centre is therefore proposed to the 7 other habitations. A recently closed down NFE centres may be considered as one viable EGS Centre.

Table 5.4 Habitation where EGS centre is proposed

SI.	Name of Village	6-14 years population	No. of EGC proposed	No. of Instructor	Whether NFE used to be there or not
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Maubawk 'Ch'	65	1	2	Yes
2	Riasikah	22	1	2	Yes
3	New Serkawr	37	1	2	Yes
4	Lungdar	45	1	2	Yes
		90)	1	?	Yes
6	Supha	20	1	2	No
	Lotovaih	33	1	2	No
		251	7	14	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Source: SSA Survey 2001

Local volunteers or educated unemployed will be appointed as instructors on contract basis to look after the centre under the supervision of cluster resource group. Honorarium, TLM grants, equipment etc will be provided as per provision made in the AlE and EGS scheme.

### 5.1.2 Infrastructural facilities:

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A good infrastructural facilities neeps in creating a good and attractive atmosphere in school. Every child loves to be in a friendly and familiar sorroundings and is happy to be in a clean and beautiful place. School buildings, funiture, classrooms and school compounds should therefore be made attractive and congenial to children of all types.

Table 5.5 Type of School buildings.

	School	No. of Govt. Schools	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Total
<b> </b>	1	2	3	4	5	6
H	Primary	83	3	44	36	83
+	Middle	49	5	28	16	49
$\vdash$	TOTAL	132	8	72	52	i32

3 years Papart of Planning team 2001

It is proposed to reconstruct all the kutcha buildings during the plan period and also to construct New Upper Primary school buildings in a phase manner:

Table 5.6 New School buildings and renovation proposed

SI, No,	PHASE	N W Construction UPS	Reconstruction UPS	Reconstruction PS	Year
1	1 <b>s</b> t Phase	4	4	6	2002-2003
2	2nd Pha <b>s</b> e	3	4	10	2003-2004
3	3rd Pha <b>s</b> e		4	10	2004-2005
4	4th Phase		4	10	2005-2006
	Total	7	16	36	

As stated earlier, it is a council plicy to convert all the schools into an English Medium schools and to open pre-school section i.e. kg I & II in all the primary schools. As such requirment of additional classrooms increased to a great number. Moreover, there are schools having only two are three rooms while they have 4 and 3 classes in primary and Upper primary schools. It is planned to provide a separate rooms for headmaster and teachers and a room for each class/section.

Table 5.7 No of additional rooms proposed for Primary and Upper Primary Schools in each cluster:

r	and the second second second in the second of the second second in the second s	Prima	ry Schools	Upper Pr	imary Schools
SI No.	Name of Cluster	Existing	Requirement	Existing	Requirement of additional rooms
	2	3	4	5	6
1-1-1	Salha	79	37	47	13
2	Tuipang	36	13	19	6
3	Maubawk	25	10	15	5
4	Romibawk	19	15	11	9
5	Phura	31	18	11	4
8	Serkawi'	26	15	11	4
7	Tongkolong	22	13	11	4
8	Lungpuk	19	16	8	2
9	Chhuarlung	28	14	15	5
10	Chakhel	35	21	19	6
11	Zawngling	40	23	15	5
	Total	360	195	182	63

Not only additional rooms are required but renovation and repair of the semi pucca buildings which are in a bad shape needs to be repaired and renovated.

Table 5.8 No. of School requiring renovation/repairing in Primary and Upper Primary Schools:

SI.	Name of Cluster	Renovati	on/Repair
No.	Name of Cluster	Prim <b>a</b> ry	Upper Primary
1	Saih <b>a</b>	10	7
2	Tuipang	4	3
3	Maubawk	3	2
141	Romibawk	S	Ž.
5	Phura	4	1
6	Serkawr	4	2
7	Tongkolong	4	1
8	Lungpuk	3	2
9	Chhuarlung	4	2
10	Chakhei	5	3
11	Zawngling	6	2
	Total	50	27

Source: SSA Survey 2001

It is therefore proposed to renovate/repair 50 Primary School buildings and 27 Upper Primary School buildings in the later part of the plan period i.e. after construction work is over.

# 5.1.3. Ancilliary Facilities:

E MARLES

The general openion of the planning team on visit of some selected schools is that the schools are not attrative nor friendly to children in the absence of proper fencing and play-facilities. The survey report also show that the basic amenities like, water, toilet facilities etc. are absent in most of the schools. It is also observed that there is no privacy for organising learning activities as some schools were built on the roadside.

Table 5.9 Circle-wise requirment of facilties for P/S:

Name of	No of	Drinking Water Facilities		Toilet Facilities		Boundary wall/Fencing	
Circle	Schools	Having	Not having	Having	Not having	Having	Not having
Saiha	35	7	28	5	30		35
Phura	24	3	21	2	22		24
Chhuarlung	24 mm	4. <b>2</b> -	more 22 tendes.	111 142 and	Town Library	AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	24
Total	83	12	71	9	74		8.3

Source: SSA Survey 2001

Table 5.10 Circle-wise requirment of facilties for UPS:

Name of	No. of	Drinking Water Facilities		Toilet Facilities		Boundary wall/Fencing	
Circle	Schools	Having	Not having	Having	Not having	Having	Not having
Saiha	25	5	20	4	21	مسيون مهمد برجينية ويوانخانات خلك	25
Phura	11	2	9	1	10	- 1 8 mm 1	11
Chhuarlung	13	3	10	1	12	معلومة فقراء أأجسو الأطلاقي الأسادة	13
Total	49	10	39	6	43		49

Source: SSA Survey 2001

It is therefore proposed to provide the essential facilities as per requirement shown in tables no. 5.9 and 5.10

### 5.1.4 Provision of furniture:

As mentioned earlier, opening of pre-school section in primary school necissitate additional furniture—specially dessigned for small children. Moreover, the schools do not get furniture grant for a long time and therefore needs many bench, desk, table and chairs. However, proposal for furniture, greenboard, cupboard etc. is not included in the plan budget in anticipation with public contribution to supplement school grant.

### 5.2 Enrolment:

Continuous efforts towards total enrolment are being defeated due to various local specific reasons. While the drop-out rate is still high the retention rate seems to be even more higher. Not only that, there are children who never attended schools. This may be because of ignorance on the part of the parents or due to their low economic condition or the absence of schooling facilities within their reach.

The details of children who are in school and who are out of school is given in the following:-

Table 5.12. Cluster-wise 6-14 years children in school and out of school.

	Enrolmen	it and out c	of school cl	ildren for	the year 20	0 <b>1-2</b> 00 <b>2</b>	
SI.	Name of cluster	Pre School	Primary School	Upper Primary School	Already in High School	Total enrolment	Out of school children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Saiha	85	1766	804	247	2902	244
2	Tuipang	29	603	263	122	1017	87
3	Maubawk	15	390	123	46	574	78
41	Romibawk	18	267	85	50	420	85
5	Phura	13	317	15 <b>7</b>	48	<b>53</b> 5	95
6	Serkawr	2 <b>2</b>	293	116	47	478	65
7	Tongkolong	19	250	108	46	423	103
8	Lungpuk	15	200	68	24	307	84
9	Chhuaitung	32	383	170	<b>7</b> 0	655	65
10	Chakhel	36	385	172	65	658	90
11	Zawngling	56	461	174	52	743	96
	Total	340	5315	2240	817	8712	1092

Source 2001-2002 School Enrolment record

The above table show the enrolment in the year 2001-2002 which leaves as many as 1092 children of the target group i.e. 10.39%. In order to enroll these children in school or in other alternative system several strategic actions are hereby proposed.

#### 5.2.1 Enhancement of GER and NER:

The gross enrolment ratio is vey high at Primary stage and more so for the boys than the girls as presented in chapter-II. This may be due to the discripancy between the age of children recorded by school and the parents report at the time of house-hold survey. It may also be noted here that there is a time gap in the record and the survey.

$$\frac{GER}{Primary} = \frac{5315}{5365} \times 100 = 99.07\%$$

Mention may also be made here that there are many undegage children admitted in class-I and there are overage as well.

The GER at the Upper Primary School level is very low as compared to Primary School. This may be due to various reasons like non-availability of Upper Primary school in the locality, poor family backgeound etc.

GER 
$$\frac{2240}{3318}$$
 X 100 = 67 .51 %

The NER both for primary and Upper Primary is however vey low, the reason of which had been stated earlier. The NER for Primary and Upper Primary schools are as follows:-

$$\frac{\text{NER}}{\text{(Primary)}} = \frac{4221}{5365} \times 100 = 78.67\%$$

$$\text{NER UPS} = \frac{1/09}{3318} \times 100 = 51.50\%$$

It is therefore proposed to enhanced GER and NER to the maximum or to the highest possible with the following interventions:-

SI.	Strategied to be adopted	Expected outcome		
1	Enrolment drives through house to house campaigns with the help of mothers, volunteers organised by VEC	IN HAILI DO GUIGRO OF THE HOAD A FOI		
2	Special incentive schemes like mid-day meal, scholarship, uniform allowance will be effectively used to attract out of school children	schemes as permissible by the		
	School grant and teacher grant will fully be utilised to make participating in teaching learning a joyful activity.	Children would love to participate and enjoy each learning activities.		

### 5.3 Retention:

In the education system, classroom transaction resulted in the students moving from one class to another on an yearly basis, while majority passed and moved on to the next class, some students failed and remain in the same class as repeaters; and some such students eventually leave the system without completing the same grade. They are whom we called drop-outs.

#### 5.3.1. Promotion Rates:

The promotion rates or the percentage of students passing the grade is calculated for Saiha District in the following:-

Promotion Rate (Primary Section) = 
$$\frac{\text{No of students promoted to class V}}{\text{TotalNo. of students enrolled in class IV}} = X100$$

$$PR = \frac{1063}{1178} X100 = 90.24\%$$

Promotion rate (Upper Primary) = 
$$\frac{653}{797}$$
 X 1000 = 81.93%

The promotion rates for the Primary and Upper Primary in the district is 90.24% and 81.93% respectively for the year 2001-2002. However all the promoted students do not join the next class due to reasons specified earlier.

### 5.3.2 Repetition Rates:

The repetition rate or the percentage of students who repeat the same grade is worked out to be :-

Repetition rate = 
$$\frac{\text{No. of students repeating class IV in (2002)}}{\text{Total no of student enrolled in class IV (2001)}}$$
 X 100

R.R. 
$$=\frac{98}{1178}$$
 X 100 = 8 32%

The repetition rate 8.32% indicate that 1.44% of the children droped out in that particular year i.e. 2002. This indicate that failure in the examination usually results in stagnation, westage of eventual dropout from the system. It may also be noted here that, students who failed usually seek admission to other schools particularly new private schools.

It is, therefore, necessary to evolve effective strategy to check retention which is hoped to enhanced completion rate and minimise wastage.

## The following inteventions are proposed:

- Pre School sector will be utilized to prepare children to have school readiness.
- Capacity building programmes for teachers, volunteers and workers will be made a regular feature.
- Participatory learning, play-way method will be applied by teacher and they will be given freedom to innovate with a provision to teacher grants @ Rs. 500/- per teacher every year.
- Failure to master the minimum competency will be remedied as soon as detected by introducing continous comprehensice evaluation.
- Community will be mobilised to take active part in encoraging the students by giving them acknowledgement when it is due.

#### **CHAPTER - VI**

# QUALITY ISSUES IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

The quality of education is one of the most important components of UEE and our ultimate aim in planning for access, enrolment and retention. Quality depends on various factors like - learning environment, family support, activities inside and outside the classroom, relevance of learning to children's day to day life etc. Quality of education also depends to a great extent on educational facilities provided to school and the classroom. Quality being the main concern in planning the District Elementary Education Plan for Saiha District; various issues have come up in the process of planning, field interaction and discussion.

### 6.1 PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTS AND COMMUNITY

Members of the Core Groups, committee and the planning team interacted with parents, mothers and community during the pre-project activities. Quality education as perceived by them may be summarised in the following:-

Quality education should have the following behavioural outcomes in children:

- Children should be well-behaved respecting parents, teachers and elders.
- They should be able to read with comprehension and writes legibly.

- They should also be clear in number concepts and do mathematical operations.
- To speak and write simple English.
- Knows value of money and be able to buy or sell.
- Able to read Bible, Newspapers and Hymn books.
- Write simple letters and take down dictation.

#### 6.2 SOME BASIC CONCERNS

In order to formulate perspective plan for quality and build strategy for quality improvements, the perception of parents, teachers and the community were taken into consideration. Some basic concerns needing immediate attention are:-

- (i) Lifeless Classroom: In majority of the classrooms, children are inactive, passively listening, copying and not allowed to interact with their peers.
- (ii) Poor TLM facilities: Majority of the schools are found lacking in even minimum essential teaching learning materials. Teachers are ill equipt to improvise teaching aids and make use of locally available materials in their classiconi. The only TLM to be found in schools are text books, greenboard, some maps and charts etc. supplied under OB. In most cases they are worn out.
- (iii) Co-curricular activities: Many schools do not have facility to organise co-curricular activities and only few could provide adequate co-curricular activities which is a basic to children's all-round development.

- (iv) Teacher-home contact: It is observed and learnt that wherever teachers are well-acquainted with children's background, a good relationship and understanding is built resulting in regular attendance and higher achievement. It is therefore felt the need to sensitise all the teachers to create a congenial atmosphere for school home contact. The importance of activating all the PTA needs to be made known to the teachers.
- (v) Capacity buildings for teachers: It is said that, 'no one can rise above their teachers' which is true to some extent as teachers are the main link in the quality chain. It is they who have direct contact with the target group and are responsible for the realisation of our policy and vision. Out of the 409 Primary teachers, 145 of them are under matric and there are still 54 un-trained teachers. In the Upper Primary Schools, out of 209 teachers, majority are underqualified (i.e. under graduate) and 36 of them are un-trained.

sence of pre-service training facilities is the main concern.

Table 6.1 Cluster wise break-up of P/S teachers by qualification

SI. No.	Name of Cluster	No. of	<b>1 6</b>	I.A	P	.u,c	1 11	5 LC	1	SLC
	- was a summary summary	teacher	N1	F	M	F	M	F	М	F
_1	Saiha	118		]	1 1	1	1 40	50	10	5
÷ .	Egipang	=3.7				1 1	11.	1	-1	8
3	Maubank	28	T 741 . 44		<u> </u>	<u></u>	13	5	2	8
4	Romebavyk	19					13		2	4
5	Phura						18	3	ŭ	4
6	Serkant	26					14	2	1/	9
7	Lungpuk	19					11	3	2	3
<u>8</u>	Tenakalong	19					13	2	2	,:
9	Chhuarlung	33			1		15	7	6	4
10	Chaknei	38					16	4	16	.]
11	: awngling	40					17	Б	11	7
	Total	409		1	11	Б	186	88	62	56

tTable 6.2 Cluster-wise break-up of Upper Primary School teachers by qualification

SI.	Name of Cluster	No. of	N	IA	В	B.A		P.U.C		SLC	I	Under H <b>SL</b> C	
No.		teacher	М	F	M	F	M	, F	M	F	М	F	
1	Salha	71			34	5	5	2	13	10		2	
2	Tuipang	30			4		4		19	1		2	
3	Maubawk	24	1		4		2		15	1		1	
4	Romebawk	23			1		2	1	18	1			
5	Phura	17			2		2		10	1	1	1	
8	Serkavvr	18			5	1	1		8	2	1		
7	Lungpuk	- 11					2		6	1	ż		
8	Tongkalong	18			1				14		2	1	
8	Chhuarlung	23			1		3		18		1		
10	Chakhei	29			3		2		20	2	2		
11	Zawngling	26	1		3		2		17	2	1		
	Total	290	2		58	6	25	3	158	21	10	7	

- (vi) Low academic achievement of pupils: The common educational practice in schools is a traditional method of text-books and teacher—inter depressed where children are provided with a readymade questions and answers resulting in rote learning. Consequently the retention rate is also quite high.
- (vii) Academic Monitoring and Evaluation: Weak academic supervision and ineffective monitoring process is reported as one of the problems and another is lack of systematic evaluation of pupil's achievement.
- (viii) Overloaded and irrelevant curriculum: The existing curriculum has been found to be overloaded but not local specific enough which makes it irrelevant to the learner's day to day life resulting in stagnation and eventual dropping out from the system.

# 6.3 VISION FOR QUALITY EDUCATION IN THE DISTRICT

The exercise of planning for quality improvement in education is carried out with the following visions:-

- An attractive classrooms and a congenial learning environment where children loves to come and happy to stay till they complete the course.
- A renewed curriculum that is relevant to the learners which is neither too light nor too heavy for the child.
- Adequate and professionally trained teachers who are proficient, dedicated and able to function as a facilitator of learning and having mastery over the subject.
- A school where adequate infrastructural facilities, TLM, equipments and technological aids are available and utilized by teachers as well as students.
- A school that the community are proud to own but where teachers can exercise freedom to innovate in the teaching learning process.
- A school where learner's progress are continuously evaluated and remedial teaching given to weak students.
- Effective monitoring and supervision system.
- Library facilities available at least in cluster lead schools.

# 6.4 STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES PROPOSED

In the light of the above points on perception, concerns and visions the following strategies/activities are proposed for improvement in quality education:

# 6.4.1 Capacity Building Programme

The District Circle and Cluster Resource Groups will be formed and will be given intensive training on quality improvement. All the untrained teachers will be sent to Diet Lunglei till such time as the new Mini DIET is establish in the district. As for the in-service training of teachers; training needs will be identified and a theme specific training will be organised based on the identified needs. PTA and VEC members will also be given training.

The trained and un-trained position of Primary and Middle Schools in cluster is given in table no. 6.3 and 6.4 of the following:-

Table 6.3 Cluster-wise breakup of P/S Teachers by training

SI.	Name of Cluster	No. of	No. of	teacher	Total	No. of trained		No. of untrained	
NO.		School	М	F		M	F	М	F
1	Saiha	18	59	60	119	51	54	8	6
2	Tuipang	7	21	16	37	18	13	3	3
3	Maubawk	5	15	13	28	13	11	2	2
4	Romebawk	5	15	4	19	12	3	3	1
5	Phura	7	24	7	31	22	5	2	2
6	Serkawr	6	15	11	26	13	9	2	2
7	Lungpuk	6	13	6	19	12	4	1	2
8	Tongkalong	5	15	4	19	14	3	1	1
9	Chhuarlung	7	22	11	33	20	10	2	1
10	Chakhei	8	32	6	38	30	4	2	2
11	Zawngling	9	28	12	40	24	10	4	2
	Total	83	259	150	409	229	126	30	24

Source: SSA Survey 2001

Table 6.4 Cluster-wise breakup of UPS Teacher by training

SI.	Name of Cluster	No. of	No. of teacher		Total	No. of trained		No. of untrained	
No.	Name of Oldstor	School	М	F		М	F	M	F
1	Saiha	12	52	19	71	46	16	6	3
2	luipang	5 (	41	J	UU	<u> </u>	-		1
3	Maubawk	4	22	2	24	21	1	2	
4	Romebawk	4	21	1	22	<b>2</b> 0		2	11
5	Phura	3	15	2	17	14	111	11	11
6	Serk <b>a</b> wr	3	15	3	18	15	1	1	11
7	Lungpuk	2	10	2	12	9	1	11	11
8	Tongkalong	3	17	1	18	16		1	11
9	Chhuarlung	4	<b>2</b> 3		23	20		3	
16	Chakhel	5	27	2	29	26	1	2	1
11	Zatyngling	.1	24		<b>2</b> 6 1	- A		?	1
	Total	49	253	37	290	231	23	26	10

Source: SSA Survey 2001

Table 6.5 Training programme to be organised

SI. No.	Programmes	Target groups	No. of progs.	Duration	and the second seco
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Training on School Management	Headmaster/ Headteacher	4 (50p)	4 days	· <del></del>
2	Orientation on Quality aspects of education	Teachers	10 (100p)	3 days	
3	Training of untrained teachers	95 M/S 183 P/S	3	1 year in DIET	For substitute teacher
4	Language training	Teachers of Mizo & English	5 (50p)	5 days	The second secon
5	Training teaching of Maths & Science	Maths and Science teachers	5 (50p)	5 days	
6	Training on CCE	All teacher and Heads.	<b>3</b> 0 (50µ)	3 days	

# 6.4.2 Education through Mass Media

The gap between the rural and urban areas can be bridged by providing facilities through the mass media. Remote areas will be given priority in facilitating books, news-papers, educational journals etc. they will also be given priority in providing distance education facilities like - RCCP, Audio Cassettes etc.

It is therefore proposed to provide RCCP and audio cassettes to all the schools and a lump-sum money for the purchase of library books, subscription of one educational journal and a news-paper.

Table 6.6 Requirement of RCCP, Audio Cassettes and fund

LIBRARY FACILITIES								
No. of Schools by level	RCCP & Cassettes No. of proposed	Library facilities No. of Schools						
1	2	3						
74 Middle Schools	72 no <b>s</b> .	74 schools						
122 Primary Schools	120 nos.	122 schools						
196 Schools	192 schools	196 schools						

Rs. 1000/- per year is proposed @ Rs. 5000/- to set up library and Rs. 1000/- per year is proposed to be given to all schools. Rs. 1500/- per school is proposed for procurement, production of audio cassettes and supply to schools.

# 6.4.3 Teaching-Learning Materials

A locally available materials will be explored and procurement, development, distribution of TLM will be made a regular feature which will be supplemented with teachers' made teaching aids. Community will also be made to contribute in the development and procurement of TLM. Awareness and training programmes will also be conducted to motivate the teachers to develop their own TLM and a relevant local specific learning kits in their own subject areas.

SI. No.	Activities	No. of progs.	Participants	Time frame
1	2	3	4	5
1	Assessment survey of locally available TLM	1	Teachers PTA & VEC	1 month
2	Development of local specific learning kits	15	Teachers PTA & VEC	10 day <b>s</b>
3	Procurement of TLM	and the second s	DRG, CRG	1 month
4	Conduct of workshop to develop Teaching aids	15	Teachers & community	5 days
5	Supply and distribution of TLM to schools		DRG through CRG	First 2 months of Academic session
6	Assessment of TLM needs	1	Re <b>sour</b> ce Groups	2 months
7	Collection and evolving system of community contribution		PTA and teachers	All through the year

Apart from the above activities in table no. 6, all the Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools will be provided with school grant @ Rs. 2000/- per school per year and teachers grant of Rs. 500/- per teacher per year for all the teachers.

Table 6.8 School grant and teachers grant to be provided in clusters

SI. No.	Name of Cluster	No. of Primary School grant to be provided	No. of Upper Primary School grant to be provided	No. of P/S teachers grant to be provided	No. of UPS teachers grant to be provided
1	2	3	4	5	6
1_	Saiha	18	12	119	71
2	Tuipang	7	5	- 37	30
3	<b>.</b> Maubawk	5	4	28	24
4	Romebawk	5	4	19	22
5	Phura	7	3	31	17
8	<b>Se</b> rkawr	6	3	26	18
7	Lungpuk	6	2	19	12
8	Tongk <b>alo</b> ng	5	3	19	18
9	Chhuarlung	7	4	33	23
10	Chakhei	8	5	38	29
11	Zawngling	9	4	40	26
-	Total	83	49	409	290

# #6.4.4 Curriculum transaction and renewal programme

It is proposed to identify persons who will act as a Resource Person in the development, renewal and curriculum transaction. The existing curriculum will be studied and consequently adapted to make them local specific. Meeting of Resource team and other programme will also be organised to make curriculum realistic, life related and relevant to the present society.

Table 6.9 Activities proposed on curriculum concerns

SI. No.	Activities/Programme	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants		
1	2	3	4		
1	Identification of Experts	11	5.10		
2	Capacity building - DRG, CRG	2	20		
3	Training Cluster Resource Team	11	20-30		
4	Identification of difficult areas	11	50		
5	Curriculum review	2	20		
6	Preparation of guide book				
7	Meeting of teachers	30	All teahcers		

### 6.4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

It is propose to constitute a strong monitoring and evaluation cell at the District, Circle and Cluster level and to evolve effective monitoring and feedback mechanism. Headmaster and community members will be involved by building their capacity for a better system of supervision. However, outside interference may sometimes meet resistance and hence possibility of community ownership/public monitoring of the school will be discussed at appropriate level.

Table 6.10 Strategies and Activity proposed for Academic Supervision & Monitoring

Proposed strategy	Activities to be undertaken	Experted out (me)		
1	2	3		
Constitution of	(1) Formation of DRG	Routine and timely		
Resource Groups	(2) Formation of CLRG	supervision		
	(3) Identification & formation of CRG			
Training of Resource	(1) Training of DRGs	Academic		
Groups at various	(2) Training of CLRGs	improvement and better feed back		
	(3) Training of Supervisors at the cluster level	mechanism		
School Grants for Quality improvement	(1) Contingency for meetings & progs.	Quality teaching and effective learning		
programmes	(2) Provision of TLM grants	experiences with the		
	(3) Teacher grants	help of aids		

### 6.4.6 Computer Education

The Govt. of Mizoram had recently introduced Information Technology (IT) as one of the subject from Class III. The subject has been taught in theory only as computer cannot be provided due to financial constraints even though practical knowledge on the subject is a must. It is therefore proposed to supply computer sets in the cluster lead schools in a phased manner.

- 5 sets of Computers will be provided to 3 schools during 2002 2003.
- Another 5 sets of Computers will be provided to 3 more schools during the year 2003-2004.

- 5 sets more to be provided to 3 other schools during 2004-2005.
- 5 sets of computer will be provided to 2 more cluster lead schools.
- Teachers/Computer Instructor will be appointed on contract basis.

### CHAPTER - VII

# SPECIAL FOCUSSED GROUPS AND INNOVATIVE EDUCATION

The aims of SSA is to provide useful and relevant elementary education for children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010. It also aimed at bridging the regional, gender and social gaps there by anowing an emigren to learn about and master their natural environment; harnessing of their human potential both minimally and materially. The SSA therefore realizes the importance of Early Childhood Care and education and looks at the 0-14 age as a continuum. It also recognises the importance of giving special attention to SC/ST children, girls and disabled children. As such special focus will be given to:-

- Education of disabled children
- Girls education
- Education of SC/St children
- Education for backward section/minorities
- Early Childhood Education (ECE)

### 7.1 DISABLED CHILDREN

SSA adopted 'zero rejection' policy so that every child with special needs, irrespective of their kind, category and degree of disability is provided with education in an appropriate environment. An integrated approach or inclusive education will be adopted as an approach to bring all the disabled children to general schools.

Table 7.1 Sex-wise break-up of disabled school going and out of school in clusters.

SI.	Name of	Disabled School Going			Disabled out of School Population			Disabled Children		
No.	Circle	М	F	T	М	F	Т	М	F	Т
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Saiha	13	9	22	12	12	24	25	21	46
2	Phura	7	5	12	14	13	27	21	18	39
3	Chhuarlung	в	8	14	16	11	27	22	19	41
	Total	26	22	48	42	36	78	68	58	126

Source: SSA Survey 2001

The survey report reveals that there are 126 disabled children in Saiha District; out of which only 36.5% of them attended schools. It may be noted here that the district is not covered by IED nor PIED schemes and hence proper identification, assessment of disabled children is necessary. Teachers and the community needs to be made aware about children with special needs and their significance in bringing them to school. Parents are also needs to be made aware of the plight and scope of their children. It is therefore proposed to take up the following activities with the help of personnel working under IED scheme:

- · Identification of children with special needs.
- Organising Assessment Camp at Cluster levels.
- Mainstreaming of disabled children into regular schools.
- Selection of teachers and volunteers who will act as Resource teachers.
- Development of TLM and other training materials.

- Training of Resource Groups, Teachers on special education.
- Convergence with other departments working for the disabled.
- Procurement and supply of disable-friendly facilities and aids for easy access to schools.
- Parental training and community awareness campaigns.

A provision of Rs. 1200/- per child per year has been made for the above activities in the plan budget.

### 7.2 EDUCATION OF GIRLS

Education of girls, especially those belonging to SC/ST is the primary focus in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. It therefore recognises the need for special efforts to bring the out of school girls especially from disadvantaged sections to school. It is encouraging to know that girls are given equal opportunity and in no way deprived in Govt. schools. However, their participation level and achievement level si still lower than that of boys.

Table 7.2 Cluster-wise 6-14 years girls population, school going and out of school children by sex.

SI. No.	Name of Cluster	No. of 6-14 years girls	No. of 6-14 years girls in school	No. of 6-14 year out of school	Percentage of out of school girls
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Salha	1803	1673	130	7.21
2	Tuipang	480	434	46	9.58
3	Maubawk	307	265	42	13.68
4	Romibawk	224	178	46	20.54
5	Phura	313	267	46	14.70
6	Serkawr	312	279	33	10.58
7	Tongkolong	281	211	50	19.16
8	Lungpuk	289	248	43	14.88
9	Chhuarlung	318	287	31	9.75
10	Chakhei	367	322	45	12.26
11	Zawngling	402	351	51	1 <b>2</b> .69
	Total	5076	4513	563	11.69

Source: SSA Survey 2001

The above table show that there are as many as 5076 girls in the 6-14 yrs, age group who are out of school; the percentage of which is 11.09%. Even though girls participation is satisfactory looking from national picture it is our target to bring girls participation to cent per cent level and the following strategies have been adopted:-

- Enrolment drives and conducting of special camps for girls.
- Conduct of back to school camps.
- Organising campaigns to sensitize the community using women groups.
- Free text books to all girls and other incentive schemes to continue as at present.

- Construction of girls hostel/residential schools.
- Conduct of regular attendance monitoring of girls.
- Giving special incentives to girl child.

### Innovative Education for Girls

As permissible under SSA norms, it is proposed to establish residential schools for girls in every cluster in a phased manner and set up girls hostel in the Circle headquarters for meritorious girls belonging to minority and rural areas.

## 7.3. EDUCATION OF SC/ST CHILDREN

In conformity with the constitutional provision for educational development of ST/SC children, the SSA Mission also gives provision for the upliftment and furtherance of SC/ST children in the form of innovative education. It may be noted here that the total population belongs to scheduled tribe category. That there are 14 SC/ST villages having no Upper Primary Schools, but only 7 Upper Primary Schools is planned for these unserved habitations leaving 7 more SC/ST villages which have no local access to Upper Primary Schools.

Following intervention are therefore proposed for education of SC/ST in the district:-

- Establishment of 3 Residential Schools for boys and girls in the Circle Centres.
- Students from unserved habitations/villages and BPL families will be provided with free boarding and lodging.
- Hostels are planned to run at rented buildings.

A ....

- Trained and qualified resident tutor-cum-superintendent and Cook will be appointed on contract basis or temporary arrangement will be made by selecting qualified person from amongst existing teachers.
- Gifted, talented and meritorious students will be given priority in giving admission to the hostels.

# 7.4 OTHER BACKWARD SECTION/MINORITIES

The problems faced by children in the tribal areas are different from that of children in the other communities. Saiha District comprises of different tribes and sub-tribes like - Tlosai, Chapui, Hawthai, Zyhno and Vytar. These sub-tribes have their own dialects and peculiar culture.

Even though schools are evenly distributed among these sub-tribes, the medium of instruction in the school is Tlosai or Mara dialect which can be detrimental for educational development among the minority sections. Intervention for bridging the gaps between the majority and the said minority groups may be:-

- Setting up of special schools at Siata and Ainak.
   (Residential)
- Bridge language inventory for these special schools.
- Special incentive schemes like free text books, uniform allowance, free boarding and lodging, scholarship etc.

## 7.5. EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION (ECE)

ECE is an important initiative for achieving UEE by reducing the gaps in enrolment, retention and drop-out rates between gender and social gaps.

The situational analysis of the district brought out the idea that opening of pre-schools attached to existing primary schools would be an important initiative and effective intervention for achieving UEE in the district. It may be noted here that a good number of under-aged children are admitted in Class I resulting in high retention rates. As parents are eager to send their children to formal school because the duration is longer than in the Anganwadis. Also because the Mara Autonomous District Council has taken decision to open pre-school section in the existing Primary Schools.

Table 7.3 Number of circles, cluster, habitation and Children in the Age Group of 3-5 years and Number of Anganwadis Centres and number of primary Schools having pre-school section:

No of Circle	No of Cluster	No. of habitation	Number of 3-5 years			No of Anganwadi	No of P/S having	
CHUE			Boys	Girls	Total	Centres	Fre-school section	
11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
3	11	<b>ც</b> 0	2374	2254	4628	51	15	

Source : SSA Survey, 2001

It is therefore proposed to open pre-school sections in all the Govt. Schools as done in Private English Medium Schools. It is also to be mentioned here that the Council has taken decision to convert all the Govt. Schools to English Medium Schools since 1999; and also opening of Pre-school section i.e. KG I and KG II from the academic session 2002-2003.

Table 7.4 Cluster-wise distribution of Children in the age group 3-5 and ECE proposed

Name of Cluster	No. of Habitations	No. of	3-5 years ch	ildren	Schools having pre-primary section	No. of pre- school/ECE proposed
		Boys	Girls	Total		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Saiha	10	718	680	1398	9	15
Tuipang	5	176	170	346	1	5
Maubawk	5	138	130	268		5
Rombawk	5	129	120	249		5
Phura	5	123	120	243	1	6
Serkawr	4	122	111	233	1	5
Tongkolung	5	108	100	208		5
Lungpuk	5	102	93	195	The second control of	6
Chhuarlung	4	239	233	472		6
Chakhei	5	256	241	497	1	7
Zawngling	7	263	256	519	1	8
otal	60	2374	2254	4628	15	73

Source: SSA Survey 2001

It is therefore proposed to open ECE Centres/Pre-school sections in the existing Govt. Primary Schools as per Council policy. Provision of play materials, health care, TLM and Teachers' Guide is also proposed accordingly.

Convergence with other departments like Social Welfare and Health Department are also envisaged for this programme.

# CHAPTER - VIII

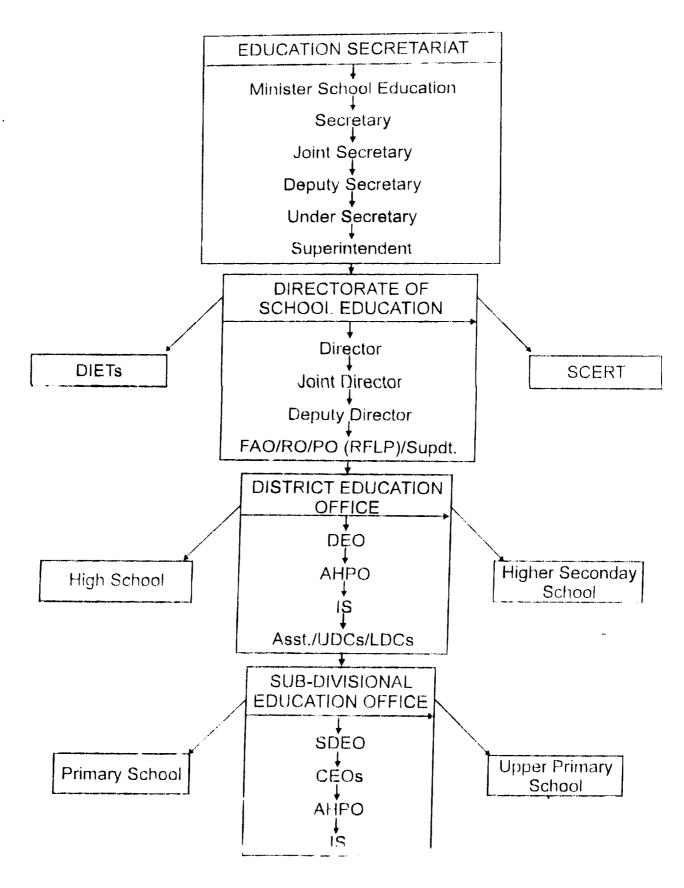
### 8.0 EXISTING ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP:

In the present Mizoram context, elementary education is under the Directorate of School Education comprising elementary education, Secondary Education. Adult Education, Hindi Education, Physical Education, SCERT with its various wings and DIETs.

The chart showing the exist mg aummontant set up of School Education Directorate is given become

PROFESSOR -3 HEF TUTOR -1 ERT) 1 JOSE (E SPECIAL E AUDIO PRODUCES S PL EDUCA DD.S.E (S.P) -1 D.D.S.E (SCERT)-1 Ednograph of School Education Depart \*\*CEPAL DET . 2 DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL EDUCATION-1 Š rient as it existed today DAE 0-3 MDDLE SCHOOL - 726 JOSE (EL)

Chart No. 8.2 Administrative Chart showing line of control under School Education Department:



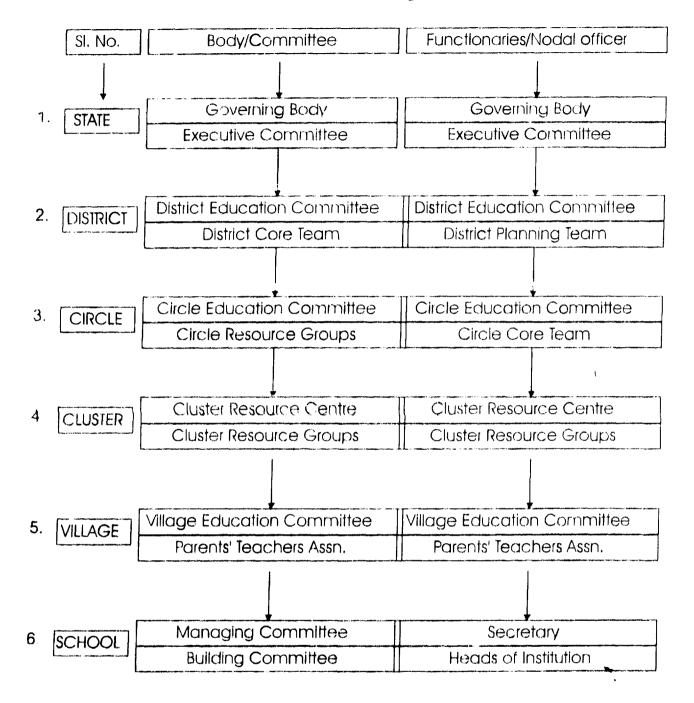
## 8.1 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE OF SSA IN MIZORAM:

The State Mission Authority is the apex body of the SSA in Mizoram and responsible for implementation of all programmes and activities under SSA in the state. The society has been registered under Society Registration Act, 1860, for planning, implementation and monitoring the projects formulated for achieving the objectives of the SSA as outlined in the project documents of the state and various districts in line with the framework for implementation of SSA as prescribed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD).

As provided in the framework, the organisational structure of the mission is decentralised so as to reach the grass root levels to ensure micro-level planning and implementation. The mission consists of decentralised hierarchical management structure at various levels viz Governing Body and Executive Committee at the state level, District Unit and District Core Team at the district level, Circle Education Committee and Circle Resource Groups and Cluster Resource Centre and Cluster Resource persons at Circle and Cluster levels respectively. At the bottom, there will be Village Education Committee and School Committee at the village level and school levels respectively. The management structure of the mission has been designed so as to ensure a participatory mode of planning and implementation in a holistic approach to affect proper decentralisation of powers and functions through various interventions at various levels.

The management structure as envisaged in the Mizoram SSA Rajya Mission Rules, 2001 and subsequent Govt. of Mizoram notifications may be depicted as below to

Chart No. 8.3 Hierarchical set-up of SSA in Mizoram.



As shown in the above chart, the management structure of the SSA Mission is decentralised with clear cut job-assignments and well defined powers and responsibilities at different levels of the set-up. It may, however, be noted that the existing organisational structure will remain status-quo and officers shall function as the executing officers at various levels in combination

with the SSA bodies. In short, it may be made clear that the present officials of the Department shall continue to be the cornerstones of SSA activities in a defined and revitalised form.

The composition, powers and functions of the different structures at various levels may be enumerated as below:

#### 8.1.1. THE STATE MISSION AUTHORITY:

The Mission consists of a Governing body with the following members

President: Chief Minister of Mizoram.

Vice President: Minister, School Education.

#### (A) Members:

- 1 Chief Scoretary of Mizoram
- 2. Commissioners/Secretaries of the following departments:
  - (a) Planning
  - (b) Finance
  - (c) School Education
  - (d) Social Welfare
  - (e) Health and Family Welfare
  - (f) LAD
  - (g) Information and Public Relations
- 10 Paral Development Departments

3. President, MBSE.

4.	Joint Director, SCERT.		
(B	Nominated Members :		
(i)	Pre-Primary, Primary and NFE Person	nnel 3 Members (at least one to be a woman)	
(ii)	Elementary Teachers' Educators	1 Member	
(iii)	Educationist	2 Members	
(iv)	Voluntary Agencies	2 Members (at least one to be a woman)	
(v)	(v) Distinguished persons in the area of EDC 2 Members		
(vi)	Women working in women developme	ent 2 Members	
(vii)	Social Workers	1 Member	
(viii)	Literacy figures	1 Member	
(C)	Central Government Nominees:		
(i)	Representative of Central Government 3 Member nominated by MHRD		
(ii)	Representative of the following categories nominated by the		
	central government	•	
	a) Educationist	3 members	
	b) Voluntary Agencies	3 members	
	c) Distinguished Women	2 members	

- 3. Director NCERT or his nominee.
- 4. Director, NIEPA or his nominee.
- 8.1.2 FUNCTIONS OF THE MISSION: To achieve the aims and objectives of the SSA, the mission shall perform the following functions, viz.
  - i) to suggest norms for opening alternate school/schools.
  - ii) to improve district plans.
  - iii) to evaluate performance of various executive hierarchies viz.

    District, Circle, Cluster, Village and school levels.
  - iv) to monitor implementation of various schemes relating to UEE.
  - v) to ensure proper fund flow among the various structures.
  - VII lo mountae infancial resources.

#### 8.1.3 POWERS OF THE MISSION:

In order to carry out its functions the mission is entrusted with the following powers:-

- i) To create duly empowered administrative mechanism through such participation as may be deemed necessary of various departments and autonomous agencies of the central and state governments for the achievement of the objects of the mission.
- ii) To establish, for the implementation of SSA, administrative arrangement at District, Circle, Cluster and village levels and

- to delegate to them necessary powers to enable them to discharge their responsibilities.
- iii) To create academic, technical, administrative, managerial and other responsibilities in the mission by converging existing posts in the education sector.
- iv) To make rules and regulations for conduct of the affairs of the mission and to amend, vary or rescind them from time to time, in consultation with the state government.
- v) To accept grant, securities or property of any kind and to undertake the management of any endowment, trust, fund or donation not inconsistent with the objectives of the mission.
- vi) To purchase, hire, take on lease, exchange or otherwise acquire property, movable or immovable and to construct, alter and maintain any building or buildings as may be necessary for carrying out the objects of the mission.
- vii) To delegate to the executive committee or to any of the officers and authorities of the mission such powers and impose such duties as it deems proper.
- viii) To consider the annual report prepared by the Executive Committee.
- ix) To undertake all such activities and to take all such actions as may appear necessary or incidental for achievement of the goals and objects of the mission.

#### 8.1.4 OFFICERS OF THE MISSION:

The Officers of the Mission shall be:

- i) The President of the Governing Body viz. Chief Minister of Mizoram.
- ii) The Vice President of the Governing Body viz. Minister, School Education.
- iii) The Chairman of the Executive Committee viz. Chief Secretary of Mizoram.
- iv) The Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee viz. Commissioner, Education and HRD Department.
- v) The State Project Director viz. Director of School Edition in

#### 8.2 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

The Executive Committee of the Mission is responsible for administering the affairs of the Mission with vast powers and functions.

The Executive Committee consists of :-

Chairman : Chief Secretary, Government of Mizoram.

Vice Chairman : Secretary, E & HRD Department, Government of Mizoram.

#### (A) Members:

- (a) Commissioners/Secretaries of the following Departments:
  - i) Planning
  - ii) Finance
  - iii) Social Welfare
  - iv) Rural Development
- (b) Director/Joint Director, SCERT.
- (c) 3 members from any of personnel from
  - i) Elementary Teacher Education.
  - ii) Educationists.
  - iii) Voluntary Agencies.
  - iv) Anganwadi/ECE personnel
- v) Distinguished persons in Education of disabled children

Amongst the members drawn from above categories, one should be a woman.

- (d) Three Representatives of Central Government nominated by MHRD, Department of Education.
- (e) Three members of the Mission representing the following categories each:
  - i) Educationists.
  - ii) Voluntary Agencies.
  - iii) Distinguished women.

- (f) One person nominated by the Chairman from amongst members of the Mission belonging to District/Circle/Cluster Units of the Society.
- (g) Member Secretary: State Project Director.

In Mizoram, the Director of School Education is appointed as the State Project Director of the SSA Mission.

#### 8.3 FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

It shall be the responsibility of the Executive Committee to endeavour to achieve the objects of the Mission and to discharge all its functions subject to Rules and Regulations of Mizoram.

#### 8.4 POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

The Executive Committee shall :-

- i) exercise all administrative, financial and academic powers including powers to rationalize posts of all description in the education sector.
- ii) Control the management of funds of the Mission.
- iii) have powers and responsibilities in respect of the following:
  - a) to frame Regulations in consultation with the State Government.
  - b) to frame Bye-laws for the conduct of activities of the Mission in furthering its objects.

- iv) have power to enter into agreements with other public or private organisations or individuals for furtherance of its objects.
  - v) have powers to secure and accept endowments, grants-inaid, donations or gifts to the Mission on mutually agreed terms and conditions, provided that conditions of such grants-in-aid, donation or gifts shall not be inconsistent or in conflict with the objects of the Mission or with the provisions of these Rules.
- vi) have power to take over and acquire by purchase, gift or otherwise from Government and other public bodies, from private individuals, movable and immovable properties or other funds together with any obligations and engagements, not inconsistent with the objects of the Mission and the provisions of these Rules.
- vii) have, subject to the provisions of the Article 4 of the Memorandum of Association, power to sell or lease any movable and immovable property of the Mission, provided, however, that no assets of the Mission created out of Government grants shall, without prior approval of the Government, be disposed of encumbered or utilized for purposes other than those for which the grant was sanctioned.
- ix) have powers to constitute standing/adhoc committees or task forces/groups etc. for various areas of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and decided in regard to their membership, powers and functions.

- x) have the power to appoint Advisory Boards or other special committees for such purposes and with the Executive Committee may think fit, and to dissolve any such committee or Board.
- nan, State Project Director, or any of its members and/or to a committee/group or any other officer of the Mission such administrative, financial and academic powers and impose such duties as it deems proper and also prescribe limitations within which the powers and duties shall be exercised or discharged.

#### 8.5 POWER TO MAKE REGULATIONS :-

Subject to any specific directions of the Mission and keeping in view; the overall advice of the Central and State Governments, the Executive Committee shall have powers to frame and amend Regulations, not inconsistent with these Rules, for the administration and management of the affairs of the Mission, and without prejudice to the generality of this provision, such Regulations may provide for the following matters.

- i) Service matters pertaining to officers and staff including creation of posts, qualifications, selection procedure, service conditions, pay and emoluments, discipline and control rules.
- ii) Important financial aspects including formulation of budget purchase procedure, delegation of financial powers, in-

vestment of funds, maintenance of accounts and audit, TA and DA rules etc. and

iii) Such other matters as may be necessary for the furtherance of the objects and for the proper administration of the affairs of the Mission.

#### 8.6 POWER TO FRAME BYE-LAW:

Subject to the specific directions of the Mission and the provisions in these rules and regulations to be framed thereunder, the Executive Committee shall have powers to frame and amend by-laws for the conduct of activities of the Mission for achievement of its objects and these by-laws may include matters relating to:-

- a) Establishment of offices of Block and District Units.
- b) Conduct of business of the Mission, Executive Committee and other Committees and Sub-Committees.
- c) Grant-in-aid to voluntary Agencies.
- d) Involvement of individuals and contractual arrangements with them.
- e) School mapping and establishment of new schools. Neb Centres and other elementary education facilities.
- f) Facilities and incentives to be provided to improve access and participation of children in elementary education.
- g) All aspects of technical resource support.

h) Such other activities as may be necessary for implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

#### 8.7 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE CHAIRMAN

The chairman of the Executive Committee;

- i) shall ensure that the affairs of the Mission are run efficiently and in accordance with the provisions of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, and Memorandum of Association, Rules, Regulations and Bye-laws of the Mission.
- ii) shall preside over the meetings of the Executive Committee.
- iii) may himself call, or by a requisition in writing signed by him may require the Member Secretary to call, a meeting of the Executive Committee at any time.
- iv) in case, the votes for and against a particulars issue are equal, may exercise his casting vote.
- shall be the sole and absolute authority to judge the validity of the vote cast by members at all the meetings of the Executive Committee.
- vi) shall be entitled to invite any other person to attend any meeting of the Executive Committee provided that such persons shall have no power of voting.
- vii) may delegate to the Vice-Chairman such of his functions and powers as he may deem fit.
- 8.8 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE PROJECT DI-RECTOR:

- 1) The State Project Director for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is appointed by the State Government which shall prescribe his renumeration and other conditions of service. He/she may be the Project Director already appointed under DPER or an officer of the Department of Education, as may be decided by the concerned State Government.
- 2) The State Project Director shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Mission and shall be responsible for proper administration of the affairs and funds of the Mission and implementation of its various activities in a mission mode under the direction and guidance of the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

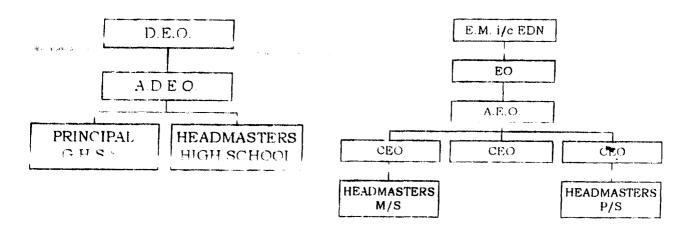
## For the effective discharge of his function, he shall have powers to:-

- a) constitute Steering Groups, with the approval of the Chairman, for each of the programme components and functional areas.
- b) constitute a Task Force, comprising heads of the steering Groups, which would function as a cohesive team for achievement of the objects of this Mission.
- c) appoint with the approval of the Chairman, consultants and Resource Persons.
- d) prescribe the duties of all officers and staff of the Mission.
- e) exercise such supervision and disciplinary control as may be necessary.

- f) co-ordinate and exercise general supervision over activities of the Mission including its branches/units set up in the districts/blocks.
- g) arrange meetings of the Mission and its Executive Committee and keep a record of proceedings of these meetings in accordance with these rules; and
- h) discharge such other functions as may be assigned to him by the Executive Committee in furtherance of the objects of the Mission.

#### 8.9 DISTRICT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE:

Existing structure: The existing management structure of the School Education Department at Saiha District is slightly different from other districts in Mizoram. The under-drawn chart might shown and depicts the Existings Administration structure of School Education at the districts.



As shown in the above Chart, the DEO Administered Higher Secondary School and High Schools having responsibility of inspection and supervision of the said schools within the District..

The Elementary School Education on the other hand has been handed over to the Mara Autonomous District Council since 1994. Henceforth, Elementary Education is under the direct controll of MADC, the Education officer is the administrative head and is the same rank and equivalent to D.E.O. who is Assisted by A.E.O. which is equivalent to S.D.E.O. and 3 C.E.Os who are responsible for Monitoring Supervision Administration and Inspection within their own jurisdiction.

ssa District Unit of the Mission: As provided in the SSA framework for implementation. The District Unit of the Mission is formed for strengthening the existing set up in various aspects unit of the mission consists of the followings.

Chairman - Deputy Commissioner of Saiha District.

Member Secretary - E.O

Members:1) DEO, Siaha

- 2) Asst. Education Officer
- 3) All CEOS
- 4) 1 member each from NGOs viz M.T.P., YMA, M.CH.P, MSO.
- 5) 1 Lady member nominated by State Project Director.
- 6) President, MSTA, P.T.A. of District.
- 7) B.D.O. Tuipang Block.
- 8) Prominent member (among VCPs)

# 8.9.1 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF DISTRICT ELEMENTARY EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF SSA MISSION

As the unit occupies strategic position in the SSA programme. The following powers and functions are bestowed with the Committees:-

- (1) Preparation of a District Elementary Education Plan (DEEP) taking partnership with the concerned Chele, Claster and Village level agencies of the mission.
- (2) To keep and maintain coordination and cooperation with the various levels of management set up in the implementation of the programme.
- (3) Identification of the requirement, purchase, procurement and supply of the materials to Resource centres and schools through the Circle Level and VEC Committee.
- (4) Recurring and disbursing of funds from Executive Committee/State Project Director to the concerned committee or the centre.
- (5) Arrangement of training, exposure visits, Inspections Evaluation of the achievement and activities in District Mission. And all duties as prescribed by State Project Director or Executive Committee as the case may be.
- (6) Evaluation of the achievements and progress of various interventions of the SSA Mission in the District.

#### 8.9.2 MINI-DIET:

At present, there is no DIET in the District. However, a special Task Force has been set up to initiate setting up of Mini DIET in the District. In anticipation with the proposed DIET being set up in the near future, budget allocation for setting up of Mini DIET is not reflected in the DEEP.

#### 8.9.3 DISTRICT CORE TEAM:

The following group of officers having experiences and Training in the field of Elementary Education in matters relating to Teacher Education, School Administration, are appointed as Core Team. It consist of the followings

1. District Project Coordinator - E.O.

#### 2. Members:

- (a) DEO
- (b) AEO
- (d) All CEOs (3)
- (d) Principal, Saiha Govt. College.
- (e) Principal, DIET Saiha
- (f) President, Elementary Teacher Association.

The Core Team in the backbone of the Mission for planning implementation Monitoring and Evaluation of SSA activities in the District in general.

## 8.9.4 CIRCLE EDUCATION COMMITTEE:

At the Circle level, there is an executive agency viz. CEC. The composition, powers and functions of the CEC may be enumerated as below:

#### (a) Composition :-

Chairman

- AEO (Asst. Education Officer)

Minds Devicet Coordinator

CEO concerned.

#### Members:

- (a) Leader, Cluster Resource Team.
- (b) 2 VEC Chairman from the area.
- (c) 1 M/S Headmaster nominated by AEO.
- (d) 3 members representing MTP, MSO, MCHP (1 each).

## (b) Powers & Functions:

The CFC shall perform the following functions:

- (a) To identify the problems and suggest measures for their solutions.
- (b) To sensitize the community and mobilise the man power resources.

- (c) To identify the needs of the circle in the field of Training of Resource groups, Teachers and Community Leaders and arrange trainings accordingly.
- (d) To ensure identification of educational needs of special focus groups like ST/SC, Educationally backward Class Society, disabled children, out of School Children, etc. and suggest measures for the same.
- (a) Receipt of funds from District Project Coordinator and disbursement and utilisation of funds for the purpose in accordance with the DEEP.
- (f) To supervise, monitor and evaluate the programme of the Mission in the Circle.

#### 8.9.5 CIRCLE CORE TEAM:

To pursue the decession of the CEC, the Circle Core Team comprising 10 members with specialisation in Teachers Education is being formed. The main task of the Cluster Committee will be:-

- (a) To monitor, support P.S and M.S, supervision Training of Teachers in academic field.
- (b) Provided Early childhood Education improving enrolment retention and quality of the school.
- (c) Campaign and awareness programme.

#### 8.9.6 CLUSTER RESOURCE CENTRE:

There are 11 clusters in Saiha District. The Cluster Core group wise emphasize an economic supervision short course Training of Teacher and Community Leader sensitisation and mobilisation of community supporting to Elementary School Teachers. It is design to assist the Circle Project Coordinator in the implementation of SSA programme.

## 8.9.7 VILLAGE EDUCATION COMMITTEE :

At the village and habitation level, there is a Village Education Committee. The VEC is the basic Unit for planning.

The VECs consists of the following :-

- 1) Chairman VCP of the village.
- 2) Treasurer To be elected by the VPC from Head-masters/Head Teachers.

#### (A) Members:

- (a) All Heads of Institutions in the village.
- (b) 1 member each from NGOs viz MTP, MCHP, MSO.
- (c) 1 member nominated by MSO, CEO
- (d) National/State Awardees.

#### 8.9.8 FUNCTIONS OF VEC:

The VEC shall perform the following functions:-

- (i) Planning of the programmes at Village and School levels.
- (!!) Implementation of various projects at the village.
- (iii) Monitoring and evaluation of the activities undertaken at village levels.
- (iv) Motivation, mobilisation of the Public and other available resources for the pursuit of SSA programmes.
- and other resources.
- (vi) Construction, repair and maintenance of School buildings, compounds and furnitures in collaboration with School Committees and School staff.

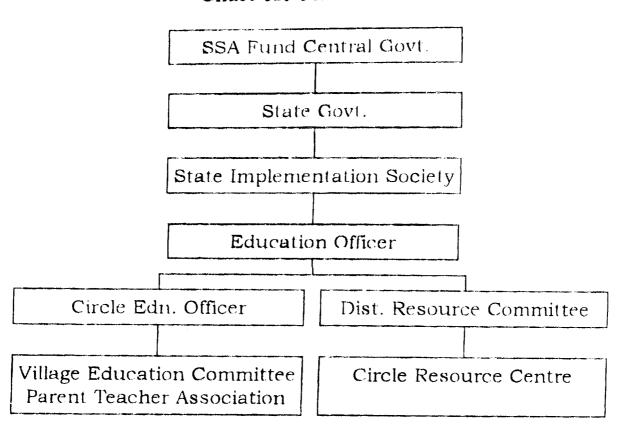
#### 8.9.9 FLOW OF FUND:

In order to maintain financial proprieties, the following procedure will strictly be followed.

- It will be ensured that flow of Funds from State Project Of fice to District Project Coordinator Office by Committee Accounts Payee Cheque of Accounts Payee DD as per AWP 2 provision.
- All funds from DPO (DPC) to executing agencies like CEC, DIETS, CLRC, SC through Accounts Payee Cheque or Accounts Payee DD.

- ♦ Accounts will be maintained as per the statutory requirements for Societies.
- Reports will be sent to State Project Office/Government of India as per requirements.

#### Chart for Flow of Fund



### 8.10 STRENGTHENING OF FIELD ESTABLISHEMENT:

In view of the exigency and urgency of the SSA programmes, it is found necessary to strengthen the various administrative set-up of School Education Department. It is necessary to facilitate and equip the existing structure under Saiha District.

In order to cope with the new assignments and workload due to the SSA programmes the existing arrangement of field offices needs immediate strengthening in man-power as well as material resources.

ing set-up as below:-

1. District Project Co-ordinator (DPC): As per SSA Rajya Mission Rules, 2001 and subsequent government order, the DEO/EO has been designated as SSA District Project Co-ordinators (DPC) with vast powers and responsibilities in addition to his normal duties.

It is, therefore, quite necessary to enhance the status of DPC with the charge allowance @ Rs. 2000/- per month.

2. Deputy District Project Co-ordinator (DDPC): Recently, the Government of Mizoram has up-graded the post of ADEO into full fledged DEO vide memo no. J.11012/20/2002-POL dated 30/4/2002 for posting them in the newly created revenue districts. As such there is no ADEO or other Gazzetted Officer to assist the DEO in his duties.

Almost all SSA activities, right from planning of DEEP to evaluation, are concentrated in the District and Sub-District Offices. It is, thus, proposed to **depute** one efficient and qualified departmental officer as DDPC to assist the DEO/EO (DPC) and to take care of all SSA activities at the District Level and to coordinate lower structures of the setup in matters relating to SSA programmes

As admissible under financial rules and SSA norms, it is proposed to give charge allowance to DDPC @ Rs. 1500/- per month.

3. Circle Project Co-ordinator (CPC): SSA is a bottom-up programme, the planning, implementation and monitoring are thus concentrated at the circle and village levels.

In Mizoram the Circle Education Officers (CEOs) are the pivot in the supervision and monitoring of elementary schools. They are facilitated with **gazzetted status** and vast powers and function in their respective education circles.

It may be mentioned here that all the CEOs of Saiha District are appointed/deputed as SSA Circle Project Co-ordinator to co-ordinate supervise and guide the CRPs and VECs, Teachers etc. At the same time, they are appointed as Member Secretaries of the Circle Education Committees in addition to their normal duties.

It is thus, proposed to provide all 3 CPCs (CEOs) of Saiha District with charge allowance @ Rs. 1000/- per month.

4. Computer Operators: It is rather sad to mention that there is no computer operator in the District Office till date. As a result, the office works have suffered a serious set back.

In view of the provision for upliftment of information technology and in order to spearhead the computerisation of office works, it is proposed to appoint 5 Computer Operators @ Rs. 6:00/- per menth to discharge their duties at the District and Sub-District offices of Saiha District.

The proposal is found to be quite reasonable and genuine in view of the need for proper recording, documentation, quick and prompt delivery of services.

The requirement for strengthening of District/Field Administration may be enumerated as below:-

Si No.	Intervention/Items	Remarks
1.	Rent for District Office & Sub-District Offices.	As per approved rate.
2.	Installation of Telephone & EPABX.	-do-
3.	Purchase of computers and peripherals	-do-
4.	Charge allowance of DPC, DDPC & C	PC -do-
5.	Salary of 2 Computer Operators	-do-
6.	Salary of 1 attendant to assist J.E.	-do-
7.	Hiring of vehicles for supervision and monitoring	-do-
8.	Water, Electricity etc.	-do-
9.	TA/DA for DPC/DDPC/CPCs/CRPs	-do-
10.	Office Stationaries/congtingency	-do-
11.	Purchase of 3 motor bikes for	
	CPCs	·do-
12.	Consultancy & Planning exercise	<del>-</del> do-
13.	Strengthening of Field Establishment	-00-

As already reflected in Chapter-1 of this plan, majority of the far and distant rural villages of Saiha District have **no proper transport net-work**. In order to effectively supervise the schools in general and SSA project activities in particular, it is **inevitable** to resort to hiring of vehicles for field visits.

It may further be elaborated that **Resource Persons** at the State, District and Circle levels need mobility for the conduct of on-site trainings, monitoring and evaluation of SSA activities at the grass root levels.

As admissible in SSA Schemes, this district proposes for the purchase of 3 motor bikes for allotment to all 3 CPCs (Cricle Project Co-ordinators) in lieu of the old and run-out motor bikes. In this connection, it is noteworthy that CEOs (CPCs) have been provided with departmental bikes as they are eligible for the same as per Govt. of Mizoram standing order.

Inspite of their eligibility, the department could not replace their old and non-functional motor bikes due to acute financial constraints. The proposal for the purchase of motor bikes is therefore, highly genuine and reasonable to ensure mobility to these field officers in the discharge of their field duties.

The above proposal, if materialised, would automatically enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of field establishments in the discharge of their duties in general and SSA programmes in

#### **CHAPTER-IX**

## RESEARCH, EVALUATION, MONITORING AND SUPERVISION

#### 9.1 RESEARCH

Research is a search after truth. All research therefore essentially involves clear objectives, purposeful search, systematic procedures, collection of relevant and reliable data, logical thinking, valid interpretations and conclusions. As such, taking up of any research work involves systematic handling of problems and enquiry. Developing capabilities of Institutions to take up quality research or Action Research on educational issues related to school education is highly important to truly universalize elementary education. This is so because the stake is high as all the inputs, strategies, activities would involve great amount of money and human resources that one cannot afford to waste.

It is therefore proposed that Research groups be constituted at the State, District and Sub-District levels to take up impact study and to facilitate quality improvement in teaching-learning which would function under the guidance of SCERTs and DIETs. Research facilities would also be extended to institutions and scholars who would work in collaboration with the Resource Groups at various levels. Effective and timely dissemination of research based findings will be given due importance for qualitative improvement in school education.

#### Inputs:

- 1. Conduct of school mapping and micro-planning exercises.
- 2. Consolidation and updating of activities and informations collected through survey at the school level, cluster level, circle and district level.
- 3. Sponsoring of research studies/pilot programmes/action research to teachers, resource persons and NGOs.
- 4. Capacity building for conduct of surveys, studies and programmes.
- 5. Provision of travel grant and honorarium for personnels involved in innovations and research works.

#### 9.2 EVALUATION

#### 9.2.1 Pupils Evaluation

Education in our national perception is essentially for all and therefore provides for equal opportunity for all in terms of access and in the conditions for success. As such, accurate informations has to be collected and analyzed in order to make decisions about students - whether she/he is progressing towards successful completion of the course and successful in attaining competencies as well or whether the goals of education are being met.

Appropriate changes will therefore be made in the evaluation system to make it more continuous and less threatening for the students. Performance of children will be constantly monitored by introducing continuous comprehensive Evaluation system as recommended by education policy.

#### 9.2.3 Impact Evaluation

Apart from the evaluation of pupil's progress, the impact of various interventions for UEE will be assessed at regular intervals. Each strategic actions will be assessed at midterm and at the end of the programme. Future course of action will then be planned accordingly.

- ing aspects:-
  - participatory level
  - · pupils achievement
- community participation
- enrolment and retention rate
- quality aspects of education
- achievement of goals, targets and objective of SSA

#### Inputs:

- 1. Capacity building of Resource Groups and teachers for conduct of evaluation.
- 2. Conduct of base-line, mid-term and completion-time surveys on pupil's achievements.
- 3. Formation of Evaluation team or Resource Group at various levels.

- 4. Up-date data processing through effective MIS.
- 5. Orientation of community for participatory evaluation.

#### 9.3 SUPERVISION AND MONITORING

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an effort to universalise elementary education which arrived at providing quality education that will improve human capabilities to all children. It is, therefore necessary to periodically supervise and monitor all aspects of pedagogical inputs and activities taken up to provide quality education at all levels.

A viable monitoring and supervision system will have to be developed at the village, cluster, circle and District level.

All the head of institutions will be entrusted to conduct academic supervision on day to day basis. Community involvement is also envisaged with necessary precaution as too much outside interferance could have adverse effect on the child and the school.

## Inputs and Proposed Activities

SI.	Inputs	Proposed Activities
1	2	3
1	Setting up of MINI DIET	(a) Preparation of proposal for setting up of Mini DIET a Saiha by Task Force set up by the State
2	Capacity building for effective monitoring and supervision	<ul> <li>(a) Development of format for supervision and monitoring at the circle, cluster, village and school level</li> <li>(b) Training of DRG, CLRG and CRG to enable them to provide on job support/training</li> <li>(c) Preparation of handbook for Resource Groups at</li> </ul>
		various levels
3	Academic supervision and monitoring	(a) Academic supervision on a day to day basis will be done by the concerned head of Institution
		(b) Institutional supervision will be the responsibility of Cluster level Resource Group with the help of concerned VEC/PTA under the guidance of CEO concerned.
		(c) Monitoring of VEC, Cluster Resource Centres will be done by CEO concerned with the help of DIET faculty
4	Community involvement	(a) The Community will take partnership in monitoring the schools and classroom practices and provide on job support to teaches
		(b) VEC will maintain records, activities and programmes
1.1	Transport racijity	(a) It is proposed to hire vehicles for ensuring ready mobility to Circle Project Coordinators, Resource Persons, DIET and SCERT faculty
	Academic improvement programmes for quality education	(a) The report of supervision and monitoring will be consolidated on quarterly basis and on the basis of which trainings and others academic improvement programmes will be organised

## 9.4 MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)

The educational information collected through surveys and other records needs to be systematically stored, up-date and disseminate in time. There is a need to develop comprehensive educational management information system. It is therefore proposed to set up MIS with computer to take up the following programmes:-

- Storing of basic information on schools collected through school surveys.
- Basic facilities available to schools like toilet, water, fencing, playground, notice board etc.
- Teacher information on their qualifications and experience, professional trainings etc.
- Information about students age, class, sex, level of achievements, specific problems etc.
- Name-wise particulars of children in the age groups 0-3; 3-5, 6-10, 11 11 etc.
- Teacher Pupil Ratio, Teacher Per Class, Teacher Per School etc.
- Enrolment, retention and actual completion rates.
- Updating available data base.

### Inputs and Proposed Activities

SI.	Necessary Innute	Activity Proposed
1	2	3
1	Provision of Computers and Pheripherals	(1) Setting up of Computer cell at the District Resource Centre and Mini cell at the Circle Resource Centre
		(2) Appointment of 3 Computer operators and 1 .  Programmer
		(3) Training of MIS Staff and Resource Groups
2	Updating Information	(1) Collection, analysis and printing of up-date information about the schools and their activities etc
		(2) Dissemination of Information
		(3) Net-working of districts and sub-district offices with provision of Internet facilities
3	Resource support	(1) The Computer cell of the SCERT will provide Resource support to the District and the District to Circle level in running an effective MIS

#### **CHAPTER - X**

## CIVIL WORKS

requirement for our day to day life increases in many folds specially in a developing country like ours. The gap between the home environment and the school is becoming wider making a used to be good and attractive school looks like a drab. This situation brought the need to improve the infrastructural facilities which would provide comfort, safety and congenial teaching learning atmosphere.

As such, it is expected that good infrastructural facilities would yield good results in our attemp to universalise elementary education. The survey result show that school buildings are mostly kutcha that pucca building is more or less nil. Some schools do not have their own building and some semi pucca buildings are worn out needing repairs and renovation.

It is therefore propose to construct new school buildings, hostel, toilet etc. in anticipation with public contribution in :-

- (i) Providing lands for construction of Resource Centres and School buildings.
- (ii) Contributing material and human resources.

#### 10 1 CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

Proposal has been made for construction of the following:-

- (i) 7 new Upper Primary School buildings.
- (ii) 10 Primary and Middle Schools having no building.

- (iii) Residential school for girls.
- (iv) Hostel building.

## 10.2 RENOVATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL ROOMS:

- (i) Renovation of worn out buildings for Primary and Upper Primary Schools.
- (ii) Construction of 195 additional room for Primary Schools and 63 additional rooms for Headmaster and classroom of Upper Primary Schools.
- (iii) Repairs of all needy schools.

## 10.3 CONSTRUCTION OF RESOURCE CENTRES:

- (i) 3 Circle Resource Centres (CRC) to be located in each circle headquarters.
- (ii) 11 Cluster Level Resource Centres (CLRC) to be located in every circle headquarters.

#### 10.4 CONSTRUCTION OF BOUNDARY WALLS:

- (i) 13 boundary walls/fencing during the year 2002-2003.
- (ii) 5 boundary walls/fencing during the year 2003-2004.
- (iii) 30 boundary walls/fencing during the year 2004-2007.
- (iv) 5 boundary walls/fencing during the year 2007-2008.
- (v) 30 boundary walls/fencing during the year 2008-2011.

#### 10.5 TOILET FACILITIES:

Separate toilet facilities for boys and girls are to be provided to 74 Primary Schools and 43 Upper Primary Schools.

#### 10.6 DRINKING WATER FACILITIES:

Provision of drinking water facilities to all the Primary and Upper Primary Schools is also proposed.

#### CHAPTER - XI

## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

The SSA at the state level will be implemented by the State, Mission Authority which is the open body and is designed to have a General Council and Executive Committee with defined powers, functions and responsibilities as stated in the earlier

The planning as well as implementation of the various interventions for the achievement of UEE in the district will be done through the various district level, circle level, cluster level and village level functionaries like:

Village level

: Village Education Committee (VEC)
School Committee (SC), Parent
Teacher Association (PTA)

Cluster level

: Cluster Level Resource Group (CLRG)
Cluster Resource Centre.

Circle/Block level

: Circle Resource Group (CRG)
Cluster Resource Centre.

District level

: District Education Committee, District Resource Group (DRG)

The following arrangement has been visualised for the implementation of various activities for the smooth functioning and effective implementation of the Saiha District Education Plan:

S1. No.	Name of Intervention	Implementing Agency	Supervision and Monitoring Agency
1	2	3	4
	A - Civil Works		
1	Construction of CRC buildings	Circle Education Committee	District Project officer and other DEC members
2	Construction of CLRC buildings	Cluster resource Group	CEO and members of CRG
3	Construction, Renovation of school buildings	VEC and School Committee	CEO with the help of CLRG
4	Construction of Residential Schools/Hostels	Circle Education Committee	DPO and DEC members
	Boundary walls/Fencing of Compound	School Committee and VEC	CEO and CLRG
!	Toilet and drinking had a facilities	VEC/School	CEO and CLRG
7	i	Head of the Institution	VEC and School Committee

SI. No.	Name of Intervention	Implementing Agency
1	2	3
	B - Appoinment of Personne	ı <b>i</b>
Å.	Appoinment of Dy. District Project Coordinator (DDPC)/Circle Project Coordinators	Project Director (SPD)
2	Circle Resource Persons/Cluster Resource Persons	District Elementary Education Committee
3	Appointment of Computer Operator/Asst. J.E./Technica Staff	District Elementary Education Committee
4	Appointment of Surveyors/Volunteers/other staff on contract basis	Circle Education Committee/CEO
	C - Procurement of TLM/Equ	upments/Furniture
1	Furniture for CRC	Circle Education Committee
2	Furniture for CLRC	Cluster Resource Group
	TLM/Teaching Aids/Play Materials	Headmaster and Teacher concerned
4 A	ME centres	VEC and school committees
5 C	Computer and Peripherals	District Elementary Education Committee
6 V	1	District Elementary Education Committee :

<b>S</b> 1.	Name of Intervention	Implementing Agency
1	2	3
	D - Capacity Building	
1	Training of Resource Persons DRG, CRG, CLRG, etc.	- NIEPA, NCERT, SCERT, DIET
2	Training of Teachers	DIET, Circle and Cluster Resource Group
3	Training of VEC/School Committee/Community Teachers	CEO/Circle Resource Group/Cluster Resource Group
4	Training of mothers/community	Cluster Resource Group/VEC
	SUPERVISION	
1	Supervision of Civil works	AEO/CEO/Resource Groups
2	Supervision of AIE and EGS centres	CEO/Cluster Resource Groups
	Supervision of Computer Education	CEO/Circle Resource Group
1	Academic supervision of schools	CEO/Cluster Resource Groups, Headmaster/Headteacher
	Supervision of VEC/School Committees/Cluster Resource Centre	CEO/Circle Resource Group

## CHAPTER XII

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	supervision & Monitoring					-	i															
3	Community mobilisation			2.055		2.085		2.085		2.035		2.085		2.085	2.08	, ,	2.085	i	2.085		18.7	3
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	schooling			18.824		17.358		16.862		<b>17</b> .416		15.870		14.877	15.43		13.885		13.943		144.4	-
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	b) Computer Education			5.035		13.805		13.405		11. 05		14.905		14.905	14.90	5	14.955	<del>.  </del>	14.955	1	118.	7
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'2	Purchase of motor bike in lieu of condemed bike for 3 CPCs	0.630			3	1.890		:				C Tangan - Calagon arrayas	!								
, 10	Salary of 1 attendant to assist J.E.	0.030	12	0.360	12			0.200	40								-				1.890
	Consultancy and Planning Exercise				12	Q.300	12	0.360	12	0 360	12	0.360	12	0.3 <b>60</b>	12	0.360	12	0.360	12	0.36C	3.240
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	Telephone & EPABX	0.400	3	1.200									-						1		
	Office Stationeries		12	0.500	12	0.500	12	0.500	12	0.500	12	0.500		0.500					! <del> </del>		1.20
	Strengthening of field establishment							0.000	-12	0.300	12	0.390	12	0.500	12	0.500	12	0.500	12	0.500	4.50
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## PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 9 YEARS PERSPECTIVE PLAN: SAIHA DISTRICT, MIZORAM

Project: Community Mobilisation and Participation

2008-09 2009-10 2005-06 21 06-07 2007-08 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 SI Unit ITEMS Financial Financial Financial Cost Financial Financial Financial Physical Physical No Financial Physical Financial Physical Physical Physical Physical Orientation training of 1 Community 60 0.300 540 2.700 60 0.300 60 0.300 60 0.300 lleaders/SEC 0.300 0.005 60 0.300 60 0.300 60 0.300 60 0.300 60 2.700 0.300 0.300 2.390 0.300 0.300 TOTAL 0.300 0.300 0.300 0.300

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_	Training of Edni. Volunteer	0.015	-	0.420		0.420	28	0.420	28	0.420	28	0.420	28	0.420	28	0.420	28	0.420		0.420	252	3.78
3	TLM at the centre	0.011		908.0		0.308	28	0.308	28	0.308	28	0.308	28	0.308	28	0.308	28	0.308		0.308	252	2.7
4	Contingency	0.005	<b>12</b> 8	0.140		0.140		0.140	28	0,140	28	0.140	28	0.140	28	0.140	28	0.140	28	0.140	252	1.2
5	Admistrative cost	1	1	0.727		0.707		0.684		0.660		0.637		0.589		0.566		0.542		0.495	<del></del> _	5.6
6	Centre cost	1	1092	9.227	1050	8.873	1000	8.450	950	8.028	900	7.605	800	6.760	750	6.338	700	5.915	500	5.070	7842	66.2
7	Cirde Management cost	<u>                                     </u>	1092			1.050				0.950	900	<b>0</b> .900	800	0.800	750	<b>0</b> .750	7 <b>0</b> 0	0.700	600	0.600	7842	7.8
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							<del></del>	mpro vem							7000		2005-	10	2010	-11		TAL
} j ti		Unit	2002		2003		200-		2006		2000		2907							Cial	=	Te C
0	:TEMS	Cost	Physical	Financia	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financ	Physical	Financial
- 1	Sal <b>ary</b> of Hew Upper												~	28.560	75	26.560	28	28,560	28	28.560	<b>2</b> 5.	242.760
-+	Primary School Teacher	0.085	28	14 280	28	28.660	28	28.560	28	28.560	28	28.560	28	28.5001		20.300	-20	20,500				
- ;	Orientation training to new recruits teachers	0.042	28	176			-	Ì	1										· · · · ·	<del>\</del>	2	1.176
3	Training of untrained									1	_ [				1		•		,	,	9	3.780
		0 042	30	260	30	1,250	30	1.260	i								<del></del> -	+	<del></del>		<u>_</u>	
	Training of teachers for			I	1	1		l	İ	Ì	- 1				_		- I	1.120	<b>8</b> 7 .	1.218	72	່ 1ປ.178
	<del></del>	0014	80	120	80	1 120	80	1.120	-00	1.120	80	1.120	80	1.120	80	1.120	727	3.635	727	3.535	65	32.715
	Teachers grant	0.005	727	3.635	727	3.635	727	3.635	727	3.635	727	3.535	727	3.635				14,000	140	14,000	12*	126.00
		0.100	140	14 000	140	14.000	140	14.900	140	14 000	140	14.000	140	14,000	140	14.000	140	14.000		17,000		
	Training of CRP/CLP	0 014	140	960	140	1,960	140	1.960	140	1.960	140	1.960	140	1 960	140	1.960	140	1.960	140	1.960	126	17,64
8	School grant for	1															į		***		426	25.02
	equipnent	0.020	139	2.780	139	2.780	139	2.780	139	2.730	139	2.780	139	2.780	139	2.780	139	2.780	139	2.790	12:	20.02
	Contingency for ICRP/BPC	0 125	3	.375	3	0. <b>3</b> 75	3	0.375	3	0.375	3	0.375	3	0:375	3	0.375	3	0.375		0.375		3.3
10	Contingency for CLPC	0.025	11	. 275	11	0.275	11	0.275	11	0.275	11	0.275	11	0.275	11	0.275	11	0.275	11	0.275		24
11	Furniture grant for CRC/BRC	1 000	3	: 000	3	3,000	3	3.000	3	3.000	3	3.000	3	3.000	3	3.000	3	3,000		3,900		27.0
12	Furniture grant for CLRC	0.100	11	100	11	1,100	11		11	1.100	11	1,100	11	1.100	11	1 100	11	1.100	1		_	9.9
13	TLE grant to UPS	0.500			1		6	L	1		5			<del></del>	6	3.000	5	3.000		5 <b>3.00</b> 0	)	28.0
	Free text book to SC/S	1	1 -	- 000	ļ	3.000		3.000	<u>-</u>	3 003					<del>                                     </del>	1	1				1	
. ¬	ichildren	Ì	4138	207	4519	6,779	4644	6.966	4773	7.160	4902	7 353	5031	7.547	5164	7.746	5300	1			0 439	
15	Free test book to girls	1	3747	1	4097	6.146			-			<del></del>	4623	6.935	4769	7.154	4919	7.379	507	31 <b>7.61</b>	0 402	5 60.
	Training of subject	i	1	t	1	<b> </b>	- 2		†	<b>†</b>	1		Ι	1	1		1			1		į
	teacher for language,		1	1		İ	•		1		i		Ì		·		1	ì			i	25.
	math EVS Science	0.00	727	5.089	727	5.089			727	5.089		j	72	7 5.089	9	1	727	5.08	9			+ 23.
• 7	Conduct of achievemen	nt	1		i	]	1		1	1								1		1.50	m	5
	test for "V-VIII"	2.50	1	2,500		<u> </u>	İ	1	1	1	1 1	1,500	]		<u> </u>	<b>↓</b>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>			<del>~</del>	-
_	TOTAL	1		€8.378	$\mathbf{J}$	79,079	i	74,361		78,673		76.38		79.37	e i	74.70	5	80.22	3	77.1	73	687

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						I Focus				SPECT										Rupe	ees h	n lakks
				2-03		03-04		4-05	200	5-06	200	6-07	200	17-08	200	8-09	200	9-10	201	0-11		TAL
51 10	ITEMS	Unit Cost	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
	(a) Early Childhood Ca	re and	Edu	cation			······································	<del></del>								L				<del></del>		
1	Training of teachers and		1			ļ.			ì	1	1				i	ī	1	T		1	$\neg$	
	workers	0.021	6	0.126	7	0.147	10	0.210	10	0.210	10	0.210	10	0.210	10	0.210	10	0.210	10	0.210	83	1,743
2	ECE workers				$\neg$						$\neg \neg$											
_	honorarium	0.010	83	9.960	83	9 960	83	<b>9</b> .960	<b>8</b> 3	9.960	83	9.960	83	9.960	83	9.960	83	9.960	83	9.960	Ì	89.640
3	ECE helpers	1																				
	honorarium	0.007	83	6.972	83	6.972	83	6.972	83	6.972	83	6.972	83	6. <b>97</b> 2	83	6.972	83	6.972	83	6.972		62.748
4	TLM for ECCE Centre	0.100	13				1	1.500				1.500										8,300
5	Workshop for ECCE	1.060		1.060		1,060		1.060		1 060		1.060	_	1.060		1.060		1.060		1,060		9.540
6	Purchase of play	1																				
O	materials	0.010	3	0.030	10	0,100	10	<b>0</b> .100	10	0.100	10	0.100	10	0.100	10	0.100	10	0,100	10	0.100		0.830
	Evaluation and	1								0		0.,00	-	J. 1.55		0					<del>                                     </del>	
	Monitoring			0.500		0.500		0.500		0.500		0.500		0.500		0.500		0.500		0.500		4,50
	sub-Total	<del>!</del> -	<del> </del>	19.948	!	20,239		20.302	<u> </u>	20.302		20.302	<del></del>	19.802		18.802		18,802	-	18.802		177.30
	(b) IEDC	0.012	126	1.512				1.512	126		126	1.512	126	1.512	126	1.512	126	1.512	126			13.60
	Sub-Total	1		1.512		1,512		1.512		1.512	<del></del>	1.512	<del></del>	1.512		1.512		1.512	<del></del>	1.512		13.60

				inne	ovati	ve Proje	ect													Rup	ees i	n lakhs
			200	02-03	200	3-04	200	4-05	200	5-06	200	6-07	200	7-08	200	8-09	200	9-10	2010	3-11	TC	TAL
SI No	ITEMS	Unit Cost	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Inancial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Finanolai	Physical	Financial
A)	EDUCATION FOR GIRLS					_=_1			<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>			_ <del>. T</del>						
1	Honararium of teachers	0.050	5	1.50L	5	3.000	5	3.000	5	3.000	5	3.000	5	3,000	5	3.000	5	3.000	51	3.000	1	<b>2</b> 5.500
2	Food and lodging			2.500		5.000		5.000		5,000		5.000		5,000		5,000		5.000		5.000		42.500
3	Honorarium of warden	0.050	1	0.600	1	0.600	1	0.600	1	0.600	1	0.600	1	0.600	1	0.600	1	0.500	1	0.600		5.400
4	Honararium of cook/helper	0.010	2	0.126	2	0.240	2	0.240	2	0.240	2	0.240	2	0.240	2	<b>5.240</b>	2	0 240	2	0.240	}	2.040
5	Electric and water charges			0.150		0.300		0.300		0.300		0.300		0.š <b>00</b>		0. <b>300</b>		0.300		0.300		2.550
6	Special scholarship to meritorious girls		110	0.165	110	0.165	110	0.165	110	0.165	110	0.165	110	0.165	110	0.1 <del>6</del> 5			110	0.165		1.485
7	Rent charge for Hostel	0.150			12	1.800	12	1.800	12	1.800	12	1.800	12	1.800	12	1.800	12	1.800				12.600
8	Hoster for Girls	20.000							1			<b>3.50</b> 0	]	3.500		3.500		3 850	1 1	5.650	1	20.000
	Back to school camp	0.400			6	2.400	5	2.000			i l						<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	4.40
10	Enrolment campaigns	0.030	60		10	0.300	10	0.300	,	0.300			1	0.300	10	0, <b>30</b> 0		<u> </u>			-	1.80
	Sub-Total	<u>!</u>	<u> </u>	5.035		13.805		13.405		11.405	1	14.905	.}	14.905		14.905	<u> </u>	14.955	<u>i</u>	14.955	<u> </u>	118.27
(B)	COMPUTER EDUCATION	4				_													<del></del>		•	
	Construction of Computer room	2.000	1	2.000							!								+	: <del></del>	-	2.00
í	Procurement of computer with peripherals	0.600	15	9.000	15	9.000	10	6.000	5	3.000	5	<b>3.00</b> 0	5	3.000		:		: : !		· ·		33.00
	3 Purchase of furniture		1	0.300		0.300		0.300		0.100	)	0.100						i	1	1		1,10
	Honorarium of computer operator/teacher	0.650	3	2.340	6	4.680	9	7.020	11	8.580	) 11	<b>8.5</b> 80	0 11	8.580	11	8.580	0 1	1 8.58	0 1	8.58	0	65.5
	5 Stationery/contingency				€	0.720	9	1.080	) 11	1.320	11	1.320	1-	1.320	11	1.32	0 1	.32	0 1	1: 1.32	0	9.7
1	6 Maintenance charges	1	•							2.00	) )i	1 2.000	] ]c	2.10	أر	2.20	o¹	20	ol	2.20	oc	12.7
ļ	Sub-Total	+	+	13.64	+	14.700	<del></del>	14.400	<del></del>	15.00		15.00		15.00		12.10		110	<del></del>	12.10		124.0

1	Rent charge of Hostel	0.150	12	1.800	12	1.800	12	1.800	12	1.800	12	1.800	12	1.200	12	13	00	12	1.8C	12	1.800	1	16.200
2	tonoranum of Warden	0.050	1	റ.600	1	0.600	1	0.600	1	0.600	1	0.600	1	0.600	1		00	1	0.60	1	0.600		5.400
3	ionoranum of Cook	0.010	1	J. <b>120</b>	1	0.120	1	0.120	1	0.120	1	0.120	1	0.120	1	C 1		1	0.120	1	0.120		1.080
	Fumiture and Equipments	1.500		.5 <b>0</b> 0												_	1						1.500
5 1	ooding & Lodging			4.000		4.000		4.000		4.000		4.900		4.000			00		<b>4.0</b> 00		4,000	-	36.000
о:	Electric and water charges			0.200		0.200		0.200		0.200		0.260		6.20C		_	200		<b>0.2</b> (3		0.200	!	1.800
7	Contingency			0.250		0.250		0.250		0.250		0.250		0.250		-	250		0,250		0.250		2.250
	Setting up of Library at	0.050			13		10	0.500	10	0.500	10	0.500	10		10		500	10			0.500	83	4.150
-41	Setting up of Library at UPS	0.080			16		10	0.800	10		10	0.800	10									56	4.48
0	RCCF to schools	0.015			9	0.135	15	0.225	15	0.225	20	0.300	20	0.300	20	1	300	20	0.30	20	0.300	139	2.08
<b>T</b> 3	Supply of Audio Cassette to P/S and UPS	0.001			20		20	0.020	20			0.020	20				020	10	0.0 0	9	0.009	<b>13</b> 9	0.13
	Sub-Total			8.470		9.055		8.515	<del></del>	8.515	-	8.590	<del></del>	8.590	+	<del>1 -</del>	.790		7.730	וו	7.779	1	75.08
	GRAND TOTAL		1	27.145		37.560	<del>                                     </del>	36.320	<del>                                     </del>	34.920	<del>!                                    </del>	38.495	<del>                                     </del>	38.495	i	+	.795	1	34.83	5	34.834		317.39

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	×

					Proi	ect : Civil	104-	J. ( ) ( )	-17.3	FERSE.	CIIVI	PLAN: S	AHA	ESTRIC.	, ML	ZORAM				4		
7			2	902-83	70	003-04														F	dipee:	s in laides
SI !	1	Unit		T	_		<del></del>	004-05		005- <b>06</b>	1 2	906-07	2	147-04	26	06-09	200	-10	20	184		DTAL
oio	ITEMS	Cost	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Finanolai	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	nstruction of			<del></del>		UL.	-	LL.	<u>a</u>	<u> </u>	10	I I	ā	ī	ā	교	ā	<u> </u>	à	Ē	ā	<u> </u>
_	I (C/CRC buildings	6,000	1	6.000	1	6.000	1:	6.000	ļ						Į					*		
4	Construction of CLRC					3.000		8.000		-	1	·	<b></b>							3	3	18.000
$\exists$	Luildings	2.000	2	4.000	1	2.000	2	4.000	1	21.1	1.	2000				[						
3	enovation/Reconstruc							7.000			<del>' </del>	2.000	-1	20.0	_1	2.000	_1	2.000	1	2 300	111	22,000
4	n of existing P/S				10	10.000	10	16.000	16	16.0	ú		, ,	į		ļ	ţ			D.		
	novation/Reconstruc							10.000	- 10	101 /	+-						-			*	36	36.000
Ì	on of existing Upper S		•	•				1							1	ļ				1		
5	onstruction of	2.000	6	12.000	5	10.000	5	19.000			}				ì	Ì			[ ]	Ŷ		<b>60</b> 00
	uildings to building		į i								+				<del></del> j		-			<del></del>	16	32.00
	ss P/S	4 500			1	ļ				4	-				ì		Ì			3		
5	onstruction of	1 500	5	3.000	2	3.000	Ì	Į.			!									्ड र		
- 1	uildings to building										1			<del>                                     </del>							+-4	6.00
	ss Upper P/S	2.500					ĺ	Ì				1								*		
7	anstruction of new	2.300	2	5.000	1	2.50u					İ			1						e. F	3	7.50
1	pper P/S building	2.500		40.000															1	<u> </u>	╁	
3		2.500	4	10.000	3	7.500								j						<b>*</b>	7	17.50
•	onstruction of					!															+	
į	dditional room for P/S				1		1	1							Ì					*		ı
	o accommodate Cl. V	0.800	15	12.00c	20		1	!			i									#. -		I
€.	Construction of room	0.000	13	12.000	20	16.000	20	16.000	20	16 00	30	24.000	15	12.000	35	28.000	20	16.000	20	1 ::000	N 195	156.00
	or H/M instruction		ĺ	į	-	į	!	ļ												4	1	
_	oom to Upper P/S	0.800	13	10.400	10	2 000	_ [	•	1										1	. 7		į
0	nstallation of drinking		· · ·	10.400	10	8.000	10	8.000	10	<u>000C</u> <u>8</u>	10	8.000			10	8.000	İ		{		53	50.40
	vater facilities to P/S	0.150	11	1.650	10	1.500		4 ===	İ		-											
1	Construction of				- 101	1.500	10	1.500	10	1 500	10	1.500	5	0.750	5	0.750	5	0.750	5	3.750	71	10.6
	Residential schools,				i	}	į	Ì	1										T		1	
	Hostel buildings				1		Í	į	1		!					1	ŧ {		i			1
_ :	Sub-Total			64.050		66.500		55.500			<u> </u>		1	50 00							1	50.0
						30.300		33.500		43. 00	·	35.500		64.7 50		38.750		18.750		1:.750		496.05

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			2	002-03	20	003-04	2	004-05	2	005-06	2	006-07	21	007-08	26	908-09	20	X09-10	29	10-11	TO	OTAL
Si No	ITEMS	Unit Cost	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financia'	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Inancial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
 	Installation of drinking water facilities to Upper P/S including new school	0.150	19	2.850	10	1.500	10					<b>1</b>	а.	ě.	<b>G</b>	ũ.	<u>a</u>	Ξ	<u>a</u>	Ε	•	Ē
13	Separate toilet facilities			!			-10	1.500		<u> </u>	!										39	5.850
	for boys & girls in P/S Toilet facilities for	0.100	24	2.400	10	1.000	20	2.000	10	1.000	10	1.000										
ľ	Upper P/S including new schools	0.100	13	1.300						1.000	,,,	1.000									74	7.400
15	Boundary wall for P/S			1.300			10	1.000	10	1.000			10	1.000							43	4.300
	(Fencing & Compound)	0.800	13	1.300	5	4.000	10	<b>8</b> 200	4.0												10	7.000
Į,	Boundary wall for Upper P/S (Fencing &					7.000	10	8.000	10	8.000	10	8.000	5	4.000	10	000.8	10	8.000	10	8.0°20	83	57.300
	Compound)	0.800	3	2.40c	5	4.000	5	4.000	_		· _[	_				ļ	į				Ì	
	Maintenance and	_				- 300		4.000	5	4.900)	7	5.600	5	4.000	5	4.000	5	4.000	9	7.200	49	39.200
18 1	repairing grant Major repairing to old	0.050			1		30	1.500	15	0.750	21	1.050	15	0.750	21	1.050	15	0.750	15	0.750	132	6.600
_ lo	and worn out building of P/S	1.000			-					1	-	-										
19 IV	Major repairing to old										20	20.000					20	20.000			4C	40.000
įO	and worn out building of Upper P/S	2.000				•			4.0	20 25 -												
19	Sub-Total			10.250	1	10.500		18.000	10	20.000 34.750		25.652			10				10		30	60.000
	TOTAL	ĺ	Ţ	74.300		77.000	1					<b>3</b> 5.650		9.750		3 <b>3.</b> 05 <b>0</b>		32.750		<b>35.9</b> 50		220.650
						11.000	1	73.500		78.250	ļ	71,150	1	74.500	1	71.800		51,500	)	54. 00	1	626,700

## **CHAPTER XIII**

		IMPLEMENT	ATION SC	HEDULE PR	ROPOSED	FOR PER	PECTIVE YE	AR 20 <b>02-20</b> 1	11		
SI. No		ltem s	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2008-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2008	2009-2010	2010-2011
					MANAGE	MENT	1	i			
1	Water,	sectricity, telephone charges		~	· ·	V	~	~	1	~	· V
	TA & E		V	~	/	1	-	•	~		<b>V</b>
3	Contin	ency	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<i>'</i>	1	-	~	~	~	<b>V</b>
4	Salary	12 Computer Operators	<b>V</b>		-	1	-	_	1	~	V
5	Charge Co-ord	allowance of District Project		~	/		-		,		V
6	Charge	allowance of Dy. DPC		V	<b>V</b>	1	1		-	1	1
7		allowance of 3 CPC	<u> </u>	V		-	+	+	· ·		1
8	Rent f	District and Sub-District		~	~				•	-	V
9		Private Vehicle for pool Motor	V	~	V	~		/			•
10	POL			~	1	1	~		~	~	✓
11	Purcha	se of Computer and peripherals	V								
12		se of moto bike in lieu of ed bike foe 3 CPCs									
13	Salary	of 1 attendant to assist J.E			/	1	\ \ \ \ \	V	V	· ·	~
14	Const	tancy and Planning Exercise	· ·	1		1	1	~			~
15	Instali	tion of Telephane & EPABX	· ·	V	-	1	7	1			~
16	Office	Stationeries •	V	V	1	-		-	~		
17	Strent	nening of field establishment		· ·	1	1		1	V		~
			REASEAR	CH, EVALU	ATION, SU	PERVISI	N AND MON	TORING			
18	Resea Monit	ch, Evaluation Supervision & ring	·	~			~		~	·	~
	<u> </u>			COM	MUNITY M	OBILISA	ON				
19	1	sec second of Community	<b>V</b>	~		_	_		·		_

			ACCESS &	ALTERNA	TIVE SCHO	OLING	<del></del>	<del></del>		
20	Honorarium to Education Volunteer (EV)	v	~	_	_		_	_	~	~
21	Training of Ednl. Volunteer	_	~	/	V	1	~		~	<b>✓</b>
22	TLM at the centre	~	~	<b>V</b>	~	* 1	~	~	~	~
23	Contingency	<b>V</b>	~	~	~	. /	~	<b>✓</b>	~	V
24	Admistrative cost	<b>✓</b>	~	~	~	~	~	<b>~</b>	~	V
25	Centre cost	- <u>-</u>	~	V		~	~	~	V	~
25	Circle Management cost	~	~		~		~	<b>V</b>	V	~
27	Training of DRG, CRG, CLRG, Access enrolment retention and quality	·			•			•		<b>~</b>
28	Survey		7		~		~	~	~	<b>V</b>
			PEDAGOGY	AND SCH	OOL MANA	GEMENT	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
29	Salary of New Primary School Teacher	<b>✓</b>		1	/	-	\ \ \			~
<b>3</b> 0	Connection travalante annual annual a	~		ĺ						
31	Training of untrained teachers		~	1	i .					
32	Training of teachers for 20 days	<b>V</b>	- /	1	~	V	~	V	~	~
33	Teachers grant	<b>✓</b>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
34	Salary of CRP/CLR Ps			V	~	V	~		~	<b>V</b>
35	Training of CRP/CLR Ps		~	~		V	-	/	· ·	V
35	School grant for equipment	<b>V</b>	~	-		V	~	· ·	~	~
37	Contingency for CRP/BRC	V	~	~	~	V	· ·	~	~	~
38	Contingency for CLRC	<b>V</b>	~	V	~	V	V	~	V	V
39	Furniture grant for CRC/BRC		V	V	V	V	~	V	V	~
40	Furniture grant for CLRC	~	V	1	V	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	V	V	~	~
41	TLE grant to UPS	V		\ \ \ \ \		V	V	~	V	~
42	Free text book to SC/ST children	<b>7</b> "	-	1	/	V	1	~	~	~
43	Free text book to girls	· ·	V	1	V	V	V	V		~
1 44	Training of subject teacher for language, math. EVS, Science	V				·	~		V	
4	Conduct of achievement test for IV-VIII	~				~				V

		EDUCATIO	N OF SPECIA	AL FOCUS	GROUP			₹.		
(a) Early Childhood Care and Education				!				Ì		
45 Training of teachers and workers	V	<b>y</b>			7	1	~	-	· ·	7
45 ECE workers honorarium	~	~	~	_	7	1	~	7	V	
47 ECE helpers honorarium	~	~	V	V	7	-	~	7	~	]
48 TLM for ECCE Centre	V	-	7	~	7	~	~	4		
49 Workshop for ECCE	V	-		<b>V</b>	1		V 1	1	e,	
50 Purchase of play materials		_		~	<b>-</b>		~	1		٦
51 Evaluation and Monitoring	<b>/</b>			/	~	-	~	<b>*</b>	•	
(b) IEDC		7		/	7		~	1	•	$\exists$
		INI	NOVATIVE E	DUCATION			<u> </u>			
(a) Education for Girls						******				
52 Honaranum of teachers	V	~	1	~	7		~	· ·		
53 Food and lodging	V	/			7	<b>✓</b>	, ,	<b>V</b>		1
54 Honorarium of warden	<u> </u>	~		~	~	~	<i>v</i>	· /		
55 Honararium of cook/heiper	<b>✓</b>	-		1	-		~	<b>V</b>		
56 Electric and water charges	~		-	/	-	<b>√</b> ′	1	•		
57 Special scholarship to mentorious girls	1	~	1	~	V		•	-		
58 Rent charge of Hostel		-	1	-	-	<b>/</b>	· ·	<b>V</b>	<del>                                     </del>	
59 Hostel for girls	<del></del>			-	-			-	<del>                                     </del>	$\neg$
60 Back to School camp/Special camp	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-					<del></del>	*	<del></del> -	
61 Enrolment campaigns				V	-		-	+	<del> </del>	
(b) Computer Education	······································		-		+		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		+	
62 Construction of Computer room	<u> </u>		<del> </del>		<del> </del>		<del>†</del>		<del> </del>	
Procurement of computer with			<del>                                     </del>		1		]	<del> </del>	<del></del>	$\dashv$
63 peripherals	<b>✓</b>	1	1	-	_				Ì	1
64 Purchase of fumiture		1		-	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \					_
Honorarium of computer	<u>-</u> -	<del>                                     </del>	<del> </del> -	<del> </del>						
65 operator/teacher	•		~	-	· ·	<b>✓</b>		v	4	
66 Stationery/contingency		1		V	1		-	v		
67 Maintenance charges	<del></del>	1	<del>                                     </del>		V		· ·	•		
(c) Education for SC/ST	· .		<b>†</b>	1						
68 Rent charge of Hostel	<b>V</b>	-	~	V	~	~	· V	V		

•

	Hc. 1.	inum of Warden	· <u>v</u>	~	✓ <b>/</b>	V	-	V	V	~	<b>✓</b>
70	Hrist	arium of Cook		~		~		~	~	~	~
71		ire and Equipments									
	F′	g & Lodging	~	~	<b>✓</b>	-	~	~	V	~	~
	El.	and water charges		~	~	~	V	V	V	~	~
	C() .:	gency	~	~	V	~	~	~	~	✓	✓
	Se to	up of Library - P/S		~	<b>V</b>	~	V	~	V	~	~
	Settir	up of Library - UPS		V	V	-	~	~			
	RCS	to schools		~	V		~	~	~	V	V
78	ALT	cassette to PS & UPS		~	~	-	~	~	<b>V</b>	<b>✓</b>	V
					CIVIL W	ORKS	<del></del>	<u> </u>	· <del>·········</del>		
79	Cort.	uction of BRC/CRC buildings	~		V	T					
8C	Cons	ruction of CLRC buildings	~	~	V	~	V	~	~	~	~
81		ation/Reconstruction of existing									
3,	PIC			1	/	-					
82		ation/Reconstruction of existing			1						
- 52		PIS			/						
83	1	ruction of Buildings to building									
	less	(8		~						1	
84	4	ruction of buildings to building				Ţ					
	less	pper P/S		~	<u> </u>		ļ		<u> </u>		
85	Con	ruction of new Upper P/S building							}		
	1000	Tieren of additional man for 740	<u> </u>	V	-	<b>↓</b>		4		-	<del>-  </del>
86	•	crucion of additional room for P/S commodate Cl. V									
		ruction of room for H/M instruction		/	-	<u> </u>	V	· ·	/	<u> </u>	+
87	1	to Upper P/S								1	1
<del> </del>		ation of drinking water facilities to		-	/	-	1	· <del> </del>	<del>                                     </del>	<del></del>	
88	P.3	abort of difficulty water facilities to	V			-			· ·	/	
-		ruction of Residential schools,		+	+ -	+	+	-			
89		buildings				1				i	i i
		lation of drinking water facilities to		+	<del> </del>	+	<del></del>	+		<del></del>	
90		P/S including new school	v				į				
	1020	rate toilet facilities for boys & girls		<del></del>	+	+		1	1		
91	li- =		v		1	-	1	ļ		}	İ

92	Toilet facilities for Upper P/S including new schools	<b>√</b>		V	<b>v</b>		•			
93	Boundary wall for P/S (Fencing & Compound)	<b>V</b>	~		•	<b>V</b>	•	<b>V</b>	·	•
94	Boundary wall for Upper P/S (Fencing & Compound)	~	_	_		V	•	•	·	
95	Maintenance and repaining grant				·	~	V	~	/	V
96	Major repairing to old and worn out building of P/S			i i				1		
97	Major repairing to old and wom out building of Upper P/S			Ì						~

#### **CHAPTER IV**

## ANNUAL WORK PLAN AND BUDGET FOR 2002 - 2003 SAIHA DISTRICT, MIZORAM

The detail annual work plan and budget proposed to be implemented under SSA for Saiha District during 2002 - 2003 are

#### (A) PROJECT MANAGEMENT

- Water, Electricity, Telephone etc.
- Travelling allowances and daily allowances.
- Contingency.
- Salary of computer operators.
- Charge allowance of District Project Co-ordinator.
- Charge allowance of DDPC.
- Charge allowance of 3 CPC.
- Rent for District and Sub-District Offices.
- Hiring of private vehicles for pool motor.
- P.O.L.
- Purchase of Computer and Peripherals.
- Purchase of Motor bike for 3 CPCs.
- Salary of 1 attendant to assist J.E.
- Consultancy and planning exercise.
- Installation of telephone with EPABX.

- Stationaries etc.
- Strengthening of field establishment

## (B) RESEARCH, EVALUATION, SUPERVISION AND MONI-

• Research, Evaluation, Supervision and Monitoring.

#### (C) COMMUNITY MOBILISATION:

• Training of community leaders/SEC

#### (D) ACCESS AND ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLING:

- Honorarium of education volunteers.
- Training of EV.
- Teaching learning materials.
- Contingency,
- Administrative cost.
- Centre cost.
- Circle Management cost.
- Training of DRG, CRG, CLRG, Access, enrolment retention and quality.
- Survey

#### (E) PEDAGOGY AND MANAGEMENT:

- Salary of new Upper Primary School teachers.
- Orientation training to new recruits teachers.
- Training of untrained Teachers.
- Training of teachers for 20 days

- Teachers grant.
- Teachers grant.
- Salary of CRF/CLR Ps
- Training of CRP/CLR Ps
- School grant for equipment
- Contingency for CRP/BRC
- Contingency for CLRC
- Furniture grant for CRC/BRC
- Furniture grant for CLRC
- TLE grant to UPS
- Free text book to SC/ST children
- Free text book to girls.
- Training of subject teacher for language, math, EVS, Science.
- Conduct of achievement test for IV-VIII.

## (F) EDUCATION OF SPECIAL FOCUSS GROUP:

- (a) Early childhood care and education
  - Training of teachers and workers
  - ECE workers honorarium
  - ECE helpers honorarium
  - TLM for ECCE Centre
  - Workshop for ECCE

- Purchase of play materials
- Evaluation and monitoring

#### (b) IEDC

#### (G) INNOVATIVE EDUCATION:

Innovative Education shall be taken up through the following interventions:-

- (a) Education for girls
  - · Honorarium of teacher.
  - Food & Lodging
  - Honorarium of Warden
  - Honorarium of Cook/helper
  - Electric & water charge
  - Special scholarship to meritorious girls.
  - Organising of Back to School camp/Special camp.
  - Enrolment campaigns

## (b) Computer Education

- Construction of Computer room.
- Procurement of Computer with pheripherals.
- Purchase of furniture
- Honorarium of Computer operator/teacher.
- Stationery/contingency
- Maintenance charges.

#### (c) Education for SC/ST

- Rent charge of Hostel.
- Honorarium of Warden
- Honorarium of Cook
- Furniture and Equipments
- Fooding & Lodging
- Electric and water charge
- Contigency

#### (H) CIVIL WORKS:

- · Construction of EPC/OTEC buildings.
- Construction of CLRC building.
- Renovation/Reconstruction of existing P/S.
- Renovation/reconstruction of existing Upper P/S.
- Construction of Buildings to building less P/S.
- Construction of buildings to building less Upper P/S.
- Construction of new Upper P/S building.
- Construction of additional room for P/S to accommodate Cl. V.
- Construction of room for H/M instruction room to Upper P/S.
- Installation of drinking water facilities to P/S.
- Construction of Residential Schools, Hostel buildings.

- Installation of drinking water facilities to Upper P/S including new School.
- Separate toilet facilities for boys & girls in P/S.
- Toilet facilities for Upper P/S including new schools.
- Boundary wall for P/S (Fencing & Compound).
- Poundary wall for Upper P/S (fencing & compound).
- Maintenance and repairing grant.
- Major repairing to old and worn out building of P/S.
- Major repairing to old and worn out building of Upper P/S.

## CHAPTER XV

		plementation	Schedule	for 2002-20	003 Amn	gal Wor	k Plan ar	nd Budg	et, Saih	a Distric	t. Mizora	am				
S!. No	ltems	Unit Cost	Phycisal	Financial	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Merch
	MANAGEMENT	<del></del>		·	<u>.                                    </u>	L	ı		<b>i</b>	<u>.                                    </u>	l <u> </u>	l	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L	L
	Water, electricity, telephone charges	0.070	12	0.840			·	_	,	,		<u>ر</u> ا	,	·		
2	AG & AT		12	1.200	-	-	V	~	1	1	V	7	V	1	-	V
3	Contingency		12	1 080	7	-	-	~	7	1	1	-	-	1	1	1
4	Salary of 2 Computer Operators	0.065	12	1.560	1	-	1	V	-	1	-	1	V	1	-	1
5	Charge allowance of District Project Co-ordinator	0.020	12	0.240		,	<i>y</i>		-			-	-		-	1
6	Charge allowance of Dy. DPC	0.015	12	0.180	-	-	7	~	1	1	10	1	7	1	1	
7	Charge allowance of 3 CPC	0.010	12	0.120	V	-	~	~	1	1	V	1	1	1	1	
8	Rent for District and Sub-District Offices	0.050	12	9.600			~	~	-	-	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	1	~	~	~	
9	Motor	0.175	12	2.100		~			-	-		-	·		-	
10	IPOL		12	1.000	-	-	~	7	-	7	+ -	1	1	1	10	- <del></del>
11	Purchase of Computer and peripherals	0.750	1	0.750				,								
-:2	Salary of 1 aftendant to assist J F	0.030	12	0.360	~	~	v	V	,	1			1			
13	Consultancy and Planning Exercise			1,000	_											
14	Installation of Telephone & EPABX	0.400	3	1.200					<b>V</b>				<u> </u>	+	1	
15	Office Stationeries		12	0.500	1	1	~	-	- V	-	-	1		1	1	
16	Strengthening of field establishment			0.500			\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	~		-	1	1	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		1	
	Sub - Total		-	13.230	<del>i</del>		+	<del>                                     </del>	+	+	<del>i -</del>	+ -	+	<del></del>	+	- <del> </del>

Research, Evaluation Supervision			RING		<del></del>			, ,			- 5	- 1	<del></del>		
& Monitoring	0.015	137	2.055	/	1 0		· •			_	, , 1	·	-		/
Sub - Total		101	2.055		<del></del>	·	-					-		-	<del></del> -
COMMUNITY MOBILISATION			, 2300		i	<del></del>	<u> </u>	ئـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ			<u> </u>		1		
Orientation training of Community		<del></del>			<u> </u>		7	· ·					-		
leaders/SC	0.005	60	0.300		į.	,	I.						1	į	
Sub - Total			0.300			· · · · ·	<del> </del>	<del>-</del>							<del></del>
ACCESS & ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL	DLING	·			·			<u>.                                    </u>	L	<u> </u>	نــــــــــن	<u> </u>		i	
Honorarium to Education		· ·	T		Γ	1	T	•			:				
Volunteer (EV)	0.010	28	1 3.360		i 🗸	. ,		•	-	,		•	•	•	/
4 Training = Ednl. Volunteer	0.015	28	0.420	<del></del>	<del>                                     </del>	<del></del>	1	T -	-	<u> </u>	-				-
5 TLM at the centre	0.011	28	0.308		<del>                                     </del>	1	1	•	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		-		<del>                                     </del>
6 Continge cy	0.005	28	0.140		+	1	<del>i                                    </del>	<del></del>	-	<del>                                     </del>	-	9-7	-	-	
7 Admi <b>stra</b> ve cost		1092	9.227		<del></del>	1	<del>}</del>	<del>r</del>	<del>                                     </del>	<del> </del>	1		-		<del> </del>
8 Centre cost	<del></del>		0.727		+	<del> </del>	<del></del>	1	<del>                                     </del>	<del></del>	<del> </del>	_		-	<del></del>
9 Circle Management cost		1092	1.092		<del> </del>	Τ	•	' /	<del></del>	<del>!</del>	-	-	+	~	<del>                                     </del>
Training of DRG, CRG, CLRG,	·	1002	1.032		<del> </del>	<del>.                                      </del>	+ -	-	<del> </del>	<del></del>	+	<del></del>	<del>                                     </del>		<del>                                     </del>
O Access, incolment retention and		; •			i	į	•		į	!	1	i	İ		1
quality	0.007	: i 150	1.050		ł		1		Ì	٠	-	1		ļ	
1 Survey	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	2.500		<del></del>	T	†	•	<del> </del>	1	+	<del> </del>	<del>†                                      </del>	1	+
Sub-Total		<del> </del>	18.824		<del> </del>	<u>:</u>	<u> </u>	<del></del>	<del> </del>	1	+	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	1	<del>                                     </del>
PEDAG GY AND SCHOOL MANA	GEMENT				<u></u>		<del></del>		<del>i</del>		<u> </u>			<del></del>	.1
Salary c New Primary School					1	1		i .	T	\$	-	1	7	T	1
l eacher	0.085	2g	14.280	-	!		~		1		1	1	1	1	1
Oriental on training to new recruits		<del>}</del>			<del>                                     </del>		<del>†                                      </del>	+		<del>                                     </del>	1	T	1	1	1
3 teacher	0.042	28	1.176			!	:	:		· /	•	1	Ì		ĺ
4lTraining of untrained teachers	0.042	30	1.260		+		<del>†</del>	<del>-</del>	/		1	1	1	<del>                                     </del>	†
5 Training of teachers for 20 days	0.014	80	1.120				<del></del>	÷			†	1	1 /	<del>                                     </del>	$\dagger$
6 Teache's grant	0.005	727	3.635		+	<del></del>	<del>-</del>	<del></del>	<del>                                     </del>		1	1	<del>                                     </del>	$\dagger$	1
7 Salary CRP/CLR Ps	0.100	140	14.000		+	<u> </u>	·	+	~	-	1	1	+ -	1	-
8 Trainin of CRP/CLR Ps	0.014	140	1.960		+	-	-	1	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	· ·	V		•	+-	-
9 School grant for equipment	0.020	139	2.780		-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del></del>	<u> </u>	+ -	•	-	+	-	1	<del></del>
O Continuency for CRP/BRC	0.125	3	0.375		-	<del></del>	+	+	1	!	<del></del>	1		-	+
1 Contin ency for CLRC	0.025	11	0.275		+	<u>.                                    </u>	+	1	1 .	· •	1	<u> </u>	<del>- į</del>		-
2 Furnitule grant for CRC/BRC :	1.000	3	3.000	<del></del>	+	<del></del>		1	-	~	1 -		+		
2 Furnitu e grant for CLRC	0.100	111	1.100	<del> </del>	+	<u>.                                    </u>	1	+	-	•	1	· V	<del>- }</del>		<del>-i-</del> -

25	Free text book to girls		3747	5.621										~	~	<b>V</b>
26	Training of subject teacher for	_														
45	language, math, EVS, Science	0 007	727	5.089	ì			İ	Ì	ļ	1	~	~	~ 1	/	✓
27	Conduct of achievement test for IV															
41	<u> 1νιιι</u>	2 100	1	2. <b>50</b> 0		i	i		ì	Ì	Ì	İ	Ì	~	~	
	Sub-Total			68.378												
	EDUCATION OF SPECIAL FOCUS	GRC JP														
	(a) Early Childhood Care and		T								1					(
	Education		]								į					Į
28	Training of teachers and workers	0 021	6	0.126							~	~				
29	ECE workers honorarium	0.010	83	9.960		~	~	-	~	~	~	_	V	V	~	1
30	DECE heipers honorarium	C 207	83	6.972	~	~	~	~	1	~	~	~	-	~	1	~
3.	1 TLM for ECCE Centre	C 100	13	1.300	~	~	1	1	1	7	~	~	1	~	1	1
32	2 Workshop for ECCE	1 060		1,060	1	~	1	~	1	1	~	1	1	1	1	1
3:	3 Purchase of play materials	0 010	3	0.030		i	<del>                                     </del>		1	V		i	1			<b>†</b>
34	4 Evaluation and Monitoring			0.500	· •	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Sub-Total		1	19.948	<del>                                     </del>				<b>†</b>	<del>                                     </del>		1		1	1	1
	(b) IEDC	C 012	126	1.512	1	i		1	~	V	V	1	1	1	1	~
	Sub-Total			1.512	1	1	1	1	1				1			
	INNOVATIVE EDUCATION											<del></del>				
	(a) Education for Girls								ì		l	Ì				
	5 Honararium of teachers	€ 050	5	1.500	~	~	1	~	~	~	~	V	1	1 1	~	1
	6 Food and lodging			2.500	1 /	~	1	-	~	~	~	1	~	1 1	~	~
	7 Honorarium of warden	0.050	1	0.600		~	~	1	1	1	~	1	1	~	~	1
	8 Honararium of cook/helper	C 010	2	0.120		~	~	~	1	\ \ \	~	~	~	1	~	~
3	9 Electric and water charges			0.150	~	~	~	1	1	~	~	1	~	1	~	~
4	Special scholarship to mentorious											1			T	ļ
	gins		110	0.165	!	!				1		L		<u>i</u>		-
4	Organising of Back to School							}				İ		1		į
<del> </del>	camp Special camp	: 400			!	!	1			~	~	~				
4	2 Enrolment campaigns	030	60	-	1	1	1		ì			<u>i</u>		~	1	<u> </u>

23 TLE grant to UPC

Sup-Total

24 Free text book to SC/ST children

0 300

5.035

4.000

6.207

(b) Computer Educat					1			1		T	1					<u></u> i
13 Construction of Comp		2.000	1	2.000						1	1	~		I		
Procurement of comprehends	er with										-					i
peript erals		0.600	15	9.000	Ì	1		•	•	•	-	1.				
15 Purchase of furniture				0.300					~	~					1	
Honor with of annex				0.300												
operat :r/teacher	-	0.650	3	2.340	~	<i>.</i>	~	,	,		v 1		·	~		•
47 Station ery/contingenc			<del></del>	2.540					- ·		-					
18 Mainta Pace charges			<del></del>													
Sub-T tal				13.640						i						
(c) Education for SC	JT.															
49 Rent : arge of Hostel		U.150	12	1.800	~	-	~	1	1	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
50 Honoradium of Warde		0.050	1	0.600	~	·	~		-	~	1	/	~	~	V	~
51 Honorarium of Cook		0.010	<del></del>	0.120	-		-	-	-	<b>V</b>	~	-	-	1	V	1
52  Furniture and Equipm	nts	1.500	<del></del>	1.500			-	<u> </u>	7						-	
53 Fooding & Lodging				4.000			V	~	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
54 Electric and water cha	e ges			0.200	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	1	-	1	V
55 Continuency				0.250	-		1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	V
Sub-Total				3.230				1	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	<del></del>	<del></del>	<del>-</del>	1
(OMD-1OLUI	i i			8.470			1	1	T	1	1	ŗ	1	1	1	1
CIVIL WORKS				8.470			1	1		l	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1	1	1
CIVIL WORKS	<u>-</u>			8.470			1		T	i	1	<u> </u>	1	1	<u> </u>	1
CIVIL WORKS	RC	6 200	1								 	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
CMIL WORKS  56 Construction of BRC/ buildings  57 Construction of CLRC	a ildinas	6.900 2.900	1 2	6.000						\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	<i>v</i>					
CML WORKS 56 Construction of BRC/ buildings 57 Construction of CLRC	a ildinas	6,900 2,000	1 2							2	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \					
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CIVIL WORKS 56 Construction of BRC/buildings 57 Construction of CLRC 58 Renovation/Reconstruction	ziildings stian of			6.000						<del></del>	<del></del>					
CMIL WORKS 56 Construction of BRC/ buildings 57 Construction of CLRC se Renovation/Reconstr	ziildings stian of		2	6.000						0	V					
CIVIL WORKS  56 Construction of BRC/buildings  57 Construction of CLRC  58 Renovation/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction	atildings ation of	2.000		6.000						<del></del>	<del></del>					
CIVIL WORKS  56 Construction of BRC/ buildings  57 Construction of CLRC  58 Renovation/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction of Building Less P/S	ction of ction of gs to	2.000	2	6.000 4.000						0	V					
CIVIL WORKS  56 Construction of BRC/buildings  57 Construction of CLRC  58 Renovation/Reconstrexisting P/S  60 Construction of Building less P/S  60 Construction of building	ction of cs to	2.000	6	6.000						V	V	-				
CIVIL WORKS  56 Construction of BRC/buildings  57 Construction of CLRC  58 Renovation/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction of Buildibuilding less P/S  60 Construction of buildibuilding less Upper F	ction of cti	2.000	6	6.000 4.000						V	V	-				
CIVIL WORKS  56 Construction of BRC/buildings  57 Construction of CLRC  58 Renovation/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction of Building less P/S  60 Construction of building less Upper F  61 Construction of new Construction of New Construction	ction of cti	2.000 2.000 1.500	6 5	6.000 4.000 12.000 3.000						~	v v					
CIVIL WORKS  56 Construction of BRC/buildings  57 Construction of CLRC  58 Renovation/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction of Building less P/S  60 Construction of Building less Upper F  61 Construction of new Upullding	ction of cti	2.000 2.000 1.500 2.500	6 5	6.000 4.000 12.000 3.000						~	v v					
CIVIL WORKS  56 Construction of BRC/buildings  57 Construction of CLRC  58 Renovation/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction of Building less P/S  60 Construction of Building less Upper F  61 Construction of new Upullding	ction of cti	2.000 2.000 1.500 2.500	6 5 2	6.000 4.000 12.000 3.000 5.000						\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \					
CIVIL WORKS  56 Construction of BRC/buildings  57 Construction of CLRC  58 Renovation/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction of Building less P/S  60 Construction of Building less Upper P/S  61 Construction of building less Upper P/S  62 Construction of new I building  63 Construction of addit P/S to accommodate	ction of cti	2.000 2.000 1.500 2.500	6 5 2	6.000 4.000 12.000 3.000 5.000						\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \					
CIVIL WORKS  56 Construction of BRC/buildings  57 Construction of CLRC  58 Renovation/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction/Reconstruction of Building less P/S  60 Construction of Building less Upper F  61 Construction of new Upullding	ction of cti	2.000 2.000 1.500 2.500	6 5 2	6.000 4.000 12.000 3.000 5.000						\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \					

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hostoliation of drinking water facilities to P/S	ე. 150	11	1.650						·	,	,			-	
66 Seristruction of Lesidential schools, Hostel buildings			1.005												
Installation of drinking water facilities to Upper P/S including new school	0.150	19	2.850												
Separate toilei facilities for boys & girls in P/S			2.850					~	•	•	~	~			
Toilet facilities for Upper P/S including new schools	0.100	24	2.400					~	~	•	~	~			
Boundary wall for P/S (Fencing & Compound)	0.100	13	1.300					~	~	~	-	-			-
74 Boundary wall for Upper P/S	0.800	13	1.300					~	~	~	~	~	~	•	~
(Fencing & Compound)  2 (Maintenance and repairing grant)	0.800	3	2.400		-	-		<u> </u>	V	V	~	V	~	~	<i>\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\</i>
Major repairing to old and worn out building of P/S	1.000					-	~			~	-			-	
74 Major repairing to old and worm sut building of Upper P/S	2.000		<del> </del>	_						-	-	† !			-
Sub-Total			74 300			<del>                                     </del>	<del>                                     </del>	-	<del>                                     </del>			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1
GRAND TOTAL	-1		225.692						1		<b>†</b>	1	1	1	

# YEAR-WISE ALLOCATION OF FUND SAIHA DISTRICT

(Rupees in lakhs)

			•	,
Year	Management	Quality	Civil Works	Total
2002-2003	13.230	138.162	74.300	225.692
Percentage Alloted	5.86%	61.22%	32.92%	100%
2003-2004	13.170	158.133	77.000	248.303
Percentage Alloted	5.30%	63.69%	31.01%	100%
2004-2005	11.280	151.742	73.500	236.522
Percentage Alloted	4.77%	64.16%	31.07%	100%
2005-2006	11.280	155.108	78,250	244.638
Percentage Alloted	4.62%	63.40%	31.98%	100%
2006-2007	11.280	153.944	71.150	236.374
Percentage Alloted	4.77%	65 13%	30.10%	100%
2007-2008	11.280	156.447	74.500	242.227
Percentage Alloted	4.65%	64.59%	30.76%	100%
2008-2009	11.280	147.631	71.800	230.711
Percentage Alloted	4,89%	63.99%	31 12%	100%
2009-2010	11.280	151.642	51,500	214.422
Percentage Alloted	5.26%	70.72%	<b>2</b> 4.02%	100%
2010-2011	11.280	148,649	54.700	214.629
ercentage Alloted	5.25%	69.26%	25.49%	100%
GRAND TOTAL	105,360	1361,458	626,700	2093.518
- Paragraph and Control of the contr	5.03%	65.03%	29.94%	100%