

SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN
DISTRICT ELEMENTARY EDUCATION PLAN

ANNUAL WORK PLAN & BUDGET
2003-2004

CUDDALORE DISTRICT
TAMILNADU

D-12159
03.12.2003

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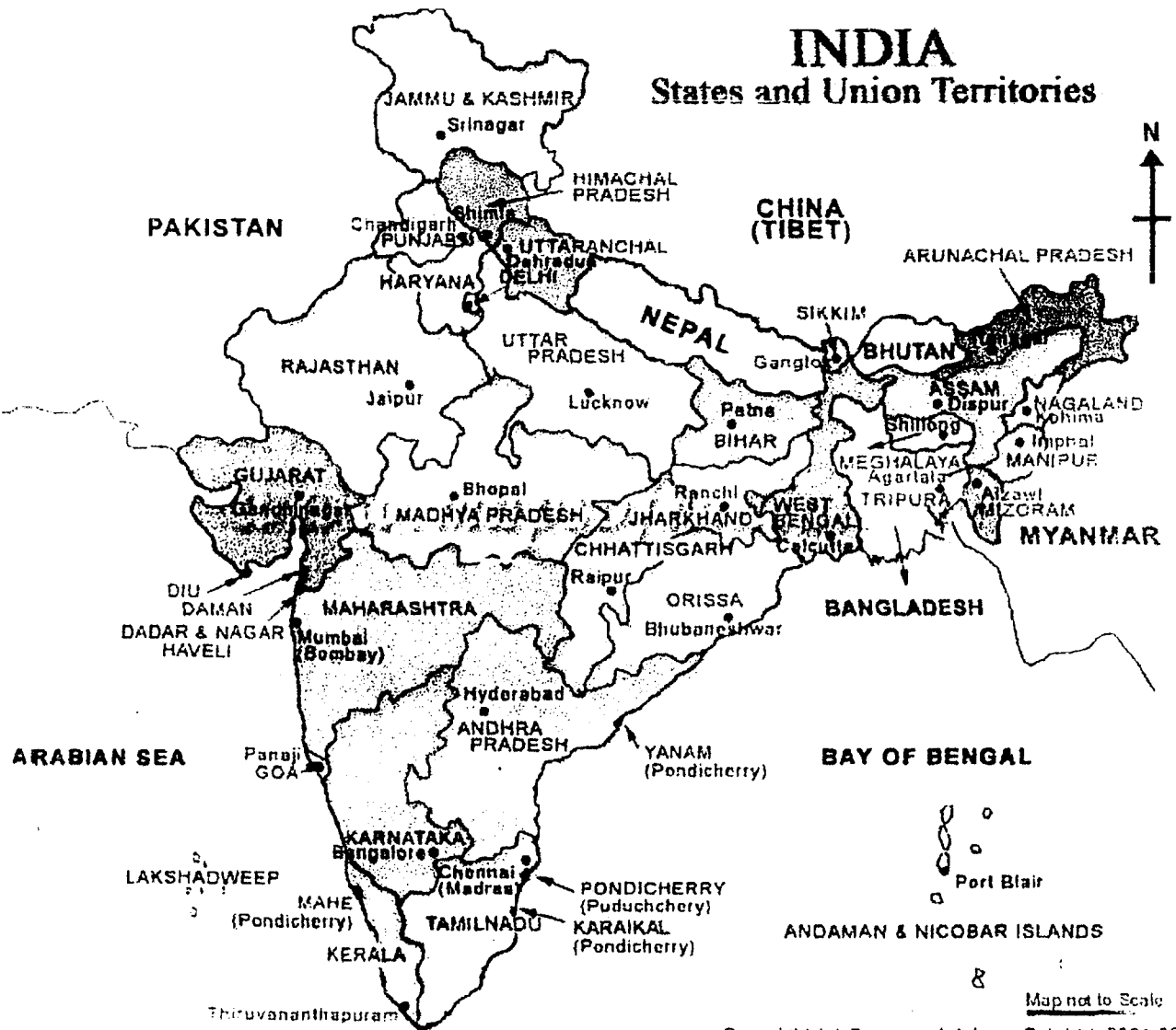
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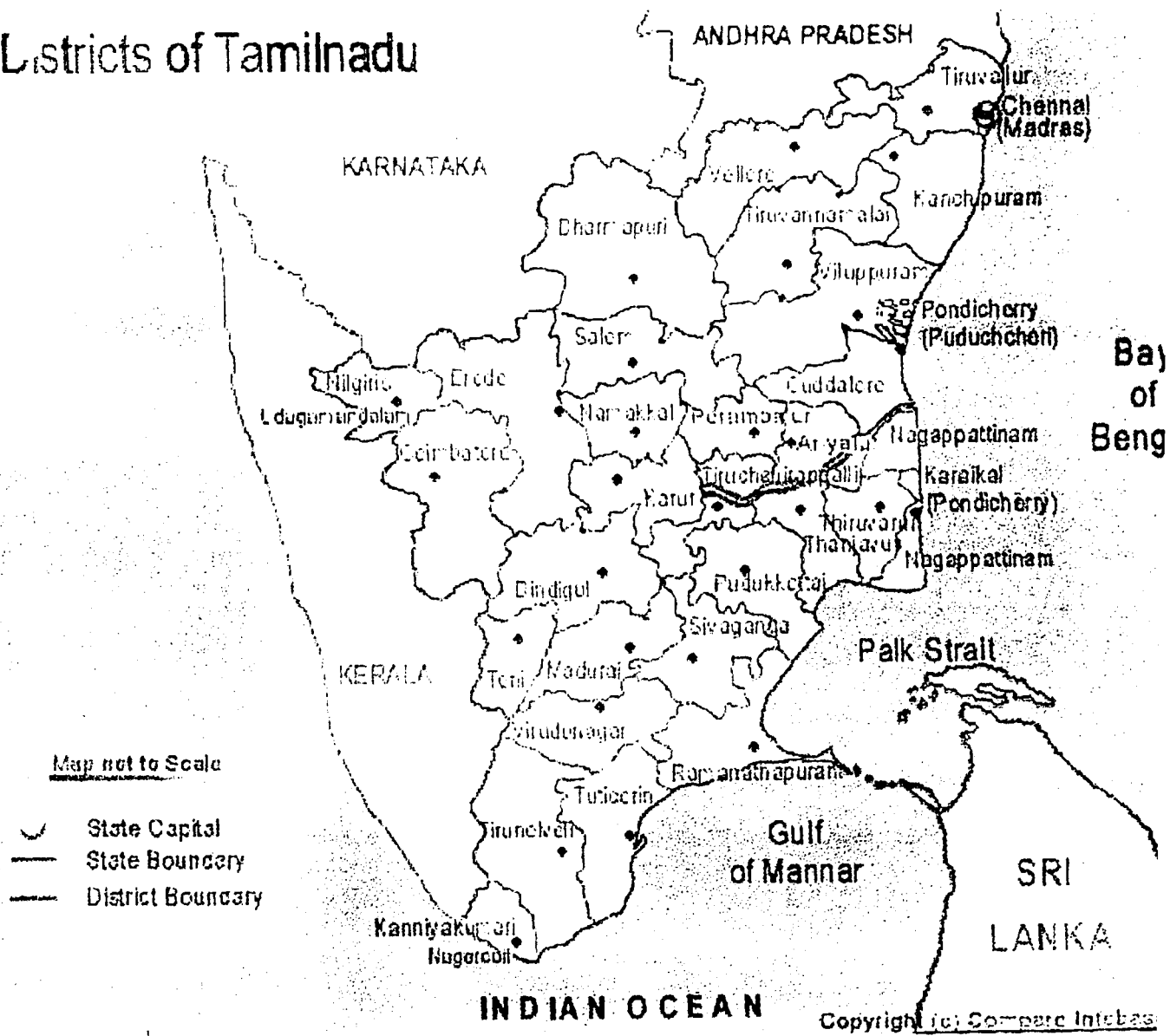
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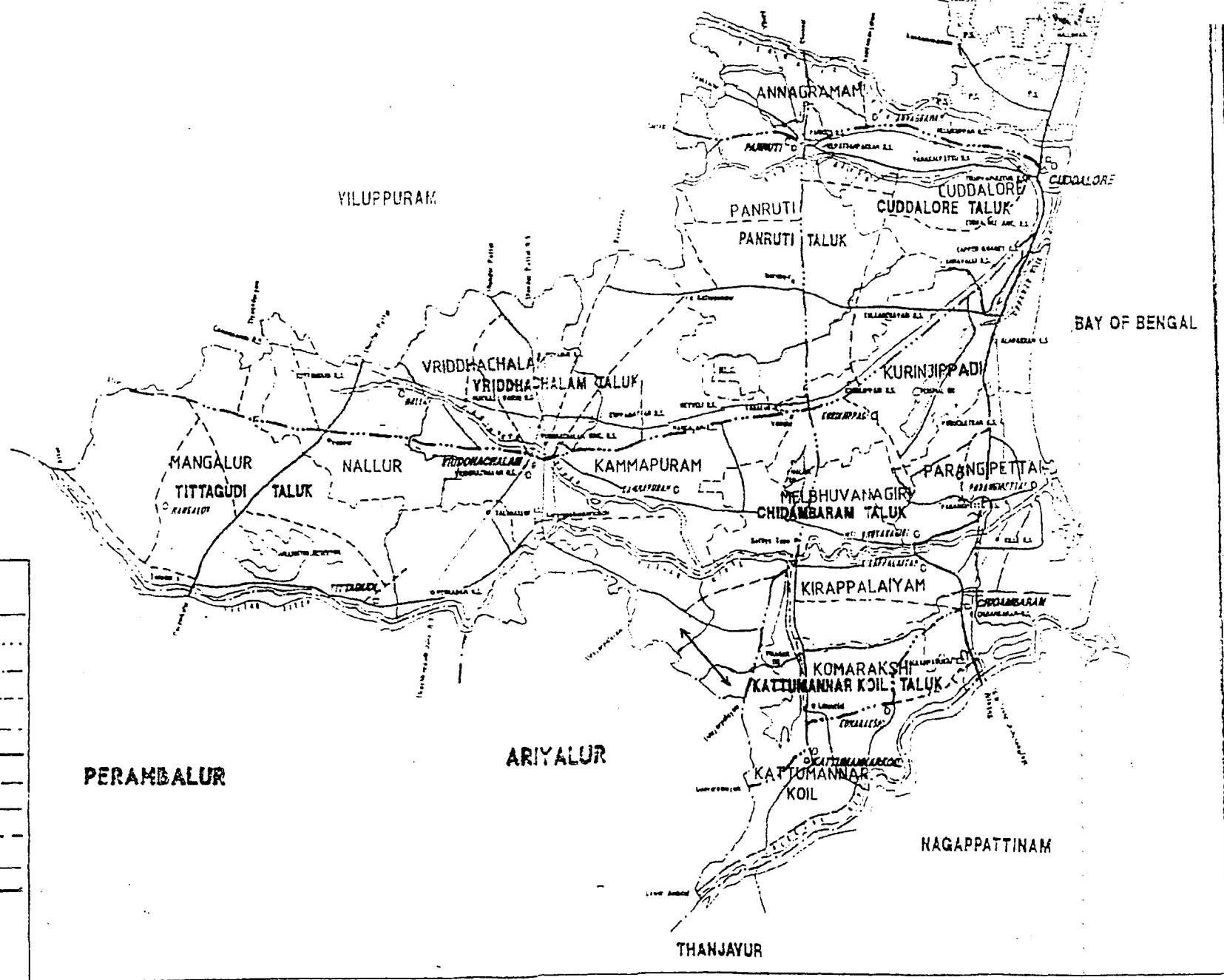
INDIA

States and Union Territories



Districts of Tamilnadu





DISTRICT SURVEY UNIT, CUDDALORE,

Chapter I

Plan Over View

1.1 Introduction

The level of attainment of education is an indicator for the human resources development of any nation. Upholding the task in mind every country evolves effective strategies to achieve the goal. Article 45, of the Indian constitution has emphasized that compulsory and free elementary education should be guaranteed for all the children in the age group of 6-14 within a period of 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution. Even though many schemes were implemented, for achieving the targeted goal of UEE, it is still eluding our grasp. However, as an alternative to many of the previous initiatives a mega project, the DPEP, was introduced in the select districts of our country, where the female illiteracy was relatively high. Cuddalore district is one among the four districts in Tamil Nadu where the DPEP was implemented in phase I from the academic year 1994 – 95. Not complacent with the achievements made from the erstwhile experiences, a new project called “Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan” (SSA) has been introduced in all the districts across the country to realize the targeted goal of UEE. All concerted efforts are being made to achieve the objectives of the SSA.

1.2 Planning Process

Planning is important in the successful execution and completion of any work in time along with judicious utilization of the resources allocated for the purpose. With a view to making planning meaningful, under SSA, lower units in the system concerned are strengthened and due importance given to chalk out strategies. Among the few existing lower level units, the VEC is the one, which

has been given major role to play in participatory planning process. This type of bottom up planning process ensures all the stakeholders to involve in executing, monitoring and evaluating the SSA interventions. Along with VECs the other lower level units such as PTAs, MTAs, SHGs, NGOs were also roped in the decentralized planning process. Their views are also taken into consideration in the preparation of plan document. Under the decentralized plan process, schools join hands with parents and community in the preparation of village level plans. School level plans are consolidated at cluster level first and then at the block level and finally all the block level plans became inputs for the drawing up of district level plans.

In tune with the said decentralized and participatory planning process, a one day programme for all the ADPCs was organized by SPD at Trichy on 7.3.2003 and deliberated on modalities for the preparation of Annual Work Plan and Budgeting. As it was chalked out, a district level planning team was formed comprising of The District Collector, CEO, Additional DPC, ADPC, SO, two DIET faculties, one BRC Supervisor, and one AEEO. With the notion of bringing out the ground realities some of the members of the district level planning team conducted consultative meetings with VECs and other lower level units. Thereafter, some of the members of the team participated in a one day state level workshop on 16.03.2003 convened by the Education Secretary, to broach on various issues pertaining to achieving the objectives of the SSA. Followed with, one day meeting was conducted by the DPC involving BRC supervisors and AEEOs across the district to sensitise the block specific problems with a view to evolving appropriate strategies. Further, the State Core Planning Team interacted with district Team at the DPC Office at Tiruvannamalai and offered

additional inputs in the preparation of plan document. The district planning team met the Collector and discussed the various strategies and interventions to be included in the annual plan. In furtherance to the series of meetings, the ADPC, two DIET faculties and one supervisor, participated in the workshop on updating the AWP&B 2003-04 convened by the SPD at the Gandhi Gram Rural University, Dindugal from 27 – 29 March, 2003. Where the prepared draft plan was revised with the more inputs offered by the SPD and other experts. Again, the annual plan was modified further, in tune with the suggestion given by the SPD at the workshop held from 7 – 10 April at Chennai.

Planning Team Members

The District Education Committee has nominated the following Planning team members for the preparation of Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2003 – 2004 and its execution.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Thiru. S. Thangaswamy, I.A.S.
The District Collector, Cuddalore. | Chairman |
| 2. Dr. R. Elangovan,
The District Programme Co-ordinator
and The Chief Educational Officer, Cuddalore. | Member |
| 3. Tmt. S.Uma,
The Additional District Programme Co-ordinator
and The Dist. Ele. Educational Officer, Cuddalore | Member |
| 4. Thiru.N. Adiyapatham,
Asst. District Programme Co-ordinator, Cuddalore. | Member |
| 5. Dr. R. Alavandar, Sr. Lecturer, DIET, Vadalur | Member |
| 6. Dr. K. Sampath, Lecturer, DIET, Vadalur | Member |
| 7. Thiru. N.Jayaraman, Statistical Officer,
DPO, Cuddalore | Member |
| 8. Thiru. A.Liakat Alikan, Supervisor, Parangipatti | Member |
| 9. Thiru.K. Thangavel, AEEO, Kammapuram | Member |

State Planning Team Co-ordinator

Thiru. S.Rangasamy,
Consultant, SSA, Chennai.

**Preparation of Annual Work Plan and Budget
for 2003 - 04 under S.S.A
Schedule of Work**

Month and Date	Activities
03.03.2003 and 04.03.2003	Orientation to State Project Office Planning Team
07.03.2003	Orientation to ADPCs in preparation of AWP & B 2003-04
16.03.2002	One day workshop for DPC and Additional DPC.
17.03.2003 to 22.03.2003	Visit of State Level Core Planning Team to districts Consultations at Schools, CRCs, BRCs, DPOs, other related departments & NGOs. Meeting with Collectors.
27.03.2003 to 29.03.2003	Workshop on preparation of AWP & B for 2003-04- Consolidation of District Plan at Gandhi Gram.
07.04.2003 to 10.04.2003	Presentation and Appraisal of District Level Draft Plan in the State level Workshop.
16-04-2003	Finalisation & Submission of District AWP&B for 2003-04 to SPO.

1.3 General Profile

The Cuddalore district which is located at the northern part of the Tamil Nadu State is bordered on the east by the Bay of Bengal. It is encompassed on the west by Villupuram district. On the north, it is encircled by part of Villupuram district and the Union Territory of Pondicherry and on the south, bounded by part of Perambalur and Nagapattinam districts. This district which has a geographical area of 3678 Sq. km comprises of six taluks viz., Chidambaram, Cuddalore,

Kattumannarkoil, Virdhachalam, Panruti and Thittakkudi. Besides, this district consists of 3 revenue divisions, 13 Panchayat unions, 14 Educational blocks, 5 Municipalities, 16 Town Panchayats, 682 village panchayats and 2172 habitations.

Agriculture is the prime livelihood of the people of this district. Four large rivers like Vellar, Pennar, Gedilam and Manimuthar and two big lakes namely, Veeranam lake and Perumal lake are the major source of irrigation. Since all the rivers and tanks are seasonal, farmers take up borewell irrigation also. The district which gets an annual average rainfall of 1183 mm/year has forests tracts to an extent of 1345 ha. This district has a distinction of possessing two nerve centres of industrial activities; one the Lignite mining at Neyveli and the other is SIPCOT Complex at Cuddalore.

Population

As per the 2001 census, district total population is 2,28,0530 with 1,14,8729 male and 1,13,1801 female. Gender wise, an increase of 2.64% male and 2.63% of female population has been recorded over the 1991 census. Of the total population, SC/ST alone constitutes 40% and MBC 39%. The other communities form the remainder 21%.

Literacy Level and Rate

The literacy level which was 58.59% in 1991 has considerably increased to 71.85% during 2001.

Table 1 : Gender wise Literacy Rate

	Population	District Rate
Male	1148729	82.76%
Female	1131801	60.86%
Total	2280530	71.85%

Source: Provisional Population 2001

Gender wise, the literacy rate of female is far lower (60.86%) than the male which has recorded 82.76%. Interestingly, a wide difference in the literacy rate is

evident in this district with urban having 83.08% and rural with 66.26%. An increase of 6% literacy has been recorded in 2001 among rural population over the 1991 census.

Child Population

From the enumeration carried, it is estimated that total child population in this district is 8,80,082. Age group wise and sex wise figures are given in Table 2.

Table 2 : Child Population in the age group as in census 2001

Age group	Boys	Girls	Total
0 – 4	139872	131236	271108
5 – 9	143591	141475	285066
10 – 12	164536	159372	323908
Total	447999	432083	880082

From the three different age groups such as 0-4, 5-9 and 10-12 comparatively a larger number of 3,23,908 children are in the age group of 10-12. The sex ratio in the general population as well as in child population is in conformity with national sex ratio.

1.4 Educational Profile

The Educational profile of Cuddalore district is presented under access, enrolment, GER – NER, enrolment of boys and girls, enrolment of SC and ST children and enrolment of disabled children.

1.4.1 Access

Since access is an important factor in enhancing the enrolment and literacy rate all concerted efforts were initiated even long before the implementation of the DPEP in this district.

Table 3 : Access Rate - 2002 – 2003

S.No.	Block	Primary	Upper Primary
1	Annagramam	100.00	100.00
2	Bhuvanagiri	100.00	100.00
3	Cuddalore	98.12	100.00
4	Kammapuram	99.36	100.00
5	Kattumannarkoil	100.00	98.96
6	Keerapalayam	100.00	98.00
7	Kumaratchi	100.00	98.33
8	Kurinjipadi	100.00	98.34
9	Mangalore	99.62	98.32
10	Nallur	100.00	99.11
11	Neyveli	100.00	100.00
12	Panruti	100.00	100.00
13	Parangipettai	97.23	96.15
14	Virudhachalam	100.00	95.00
	District Average	99.60	98.73

Source : DISE 2002

The district has, in the year 2002 – 03 achieved the access rate of 99.60% in primary and 98.73% in upper primary. The block wise access rate are given in Table 3.

Schools

The number of schools functioning in all the blocks of this district is given in the Table 4

Table 4 : Number of Schools 2002 – 2003

S.No.	Block	Primary				Upper Primary			
		Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total
1	Annagramam	63	10	3	76	21	4	3	28
2	Bhuvanagiri	56	8	11	75	17	6	4	27
3	Cuddalore	91	13	12	116	34	12	12	58
4	Kammapuram	63	27	8	98	21	7	3	31
5	Kattumannarkoil	65	24	4	93	24	12	5	41
6	Keerapalayam	58	15	2	75	24	12	1	37
7	Kumaratchi	67	22	14	103	29	13	10	52
8	Kurinjipadi	108	6	10	124	23	8	12	43
9	Manalore	81	9	4	94	29	1	3	33
10	Nallur	88	6	9	103	19	6	4	29
11	Neyveli	-	12	14	26	1	17	10	28
12	Panruti	82	5	13	100	23	6	10	39
13	Parangipettai	88	8	6	102	20	2	6	28
14	Virudhachalam	70	16	8	94	22	8	12	42
	District Total	980	181	118	1279	307	114	95	516

Source : DISE 2002

Of the total number of 1,795 schools in this district 1,279 are primary schools and 516 upper primary schools. Among the primary schools 980 are government, 181 are aided and 118 are unaided. Of the 516 In upper primary schools 307 are government, 114 aided and 95 unaided schools.

1.4.2. Enrolment – GER & NER

The enrolment of children in the age group of 6-14, block wise, is presented in Table 5

Table 5 : Number of Pupils - 2002-2003

S.No.	Block	Primary				Upper Primary			
		Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total
1	Annagramam	12042	3182	1509	16733	6612	2338	299	9249
2	Bhuvanagiri	7967	2091	1954	12012	4377	1937	397	6711
3	Cuddalore	15160	7867	9753	32780	10286	7541	2957	20784
4	Kammapuram	9459	5831	1470	16760	4798	1714	273	6785
5	Kattumannarkoil	7726	5611	1864	15201	3936	4141	573	8650
6	Keerapalayam	7675	3601	753	12029	3584	2491	304	6379
7	Kumaratchi	10410	4711	4541	19662	7379	4105	1325	12809
8	Kurinjipadi	15288	2839	3683	21810	6149	5403	996	12548
9	Mangalore	12797	1705	1313	15815	8156	175	352	8683
10	Nallur	11868	1679	1962	15509	5911	1176	342	7429
11	Neyveli	-	4289	11108	15397	410	5028	5852	11290
12	Panruti	13288	3484	3429	20201	7820	2724	1174	11718
13	Parangipettai	11081	1684	1263	14028	5023	836	558	6417
14	Virudhachalam	10500	4838	3849	19187	8192	2603	1649	12444
	District Total	145261	53412	48451	247124	82633	42212	17051	141896

Source : DISE 2002

Total number of children enrolled in I-V and VI-VIII standers are 2,47,124 1,41,896 respectively. Cuddalore block has accounted for higher enrolment both

in primary and upper primary. While low enrolment is recorded in Keerapalayam block.

GER & NER

The gross enrolment rate and net enrolment rate for the different blocks showed a great variations and is presented in Table 6.

Table 6 : Enrolment – GER and NER - 2002 - 2003

S.No.	Block	Primary						Upper Primary					
		GER			NER			GER			NER		
		B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
1	Annagramam	98.90	99.32	99.11	83.40	86.30	84.85	99.61	97.00	98.31	86.10	90.60	88.35
2	Bhuvanagiri	98.60	98.42	98.51	94.60	95.70	95.15	100.70	99.32	100.01	96.20	81.20	88.70
3	Cuddalore	103.90	103.80	103.85	96.80	97.90	97.35	101.50	102.36	101.93	96.50	97.60	97.05
4	Kammapuram	99.32	99.86	99.59	91.30	94.50	92.90	99.31	99.61	99.46	90.12	91.32	90.72
5	Kattumannarkoil	100.80	99.86	100.33	96.20	93.10	94.65	99.32	99.64	99.48	94.10	91.22	92.66
6	Keerapalayam	99.21	99.36	99.29	96.80	96.70	96.75	99.12	98.10	98.61	89.40	96.31	92.86
7	Kumaratchi	99.21	99.31	99.26	94.90	93.60	94.25	99.32	99.10	99.21	92.40	91.61	92.01
8	Kurinjipadi	99.60	100.90	100.25	95.20	96.30	95.75	101.21	96.80	99.01	85.77	88.58	87.18
9	Mangalore	98.90	97.40	98.15	95.30	94.10	94.70	97.31	96.23	96.77	95.11	92.33	93.72
10	Nallur	99.41	99.31	99.36	96.40	95.30	95.85	100.50	99.26	99.88	96.40	81.70	89.05
11	Neyveli	113.70	104.30	109.00	96.70	98.30	97.50	103.70	106.32	105.01	98.90	99.10	99.00
12	Panruti	98.90	101.50	100.20	94.60	95.80	95.20	98.90	97.50	98.20	90.00	94.61	92.31
13	Parangipettai	99.11	101.20	100.16	92.30	95.60	93.95	97.31	96.74	97.03	93.00	95.60	94.30
14	Virudhachalam	106.20	106.10	106.15	94.30	93.70	94.00	99.36	98.23	98.80	91.67	97.30	94.49
	District Average	101.13	100.76	100.94	94.20	94.78	94.49	99.80	99.02	99.41	92.55	92.08	92.31

Source : DISE 2002

The GER in primary and upper primary is 100.94% and 99.41% respectively. The NER for the primary is 94.49% and upper primary 92.31%. Gender wise, the GER at the primary level is, for boys 101.13% and girls 100.76%. Where as, the figures correspondingly for boys and girls at the upper primary level are 99.80% and 99.02%. The percentages of NER for boys and girls at the primary level are 94.78 and 94.49 and at the upper primary level the figures stands at 92.55% and 92.08%.

1.4.2.1 Boys and Girls

The gender disparity in enrolment of children which was wide, is nowadays getting narrowed down as a result of many interventions, indicating a desirable change. The enrollment of children in class I-V and Class VI-VIII block wise is given in Table 7.

Table 7 : Enrolment of Boys & Girls

S.No	Block	I-V			VI-VIII		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Annagramam	8385	8348	16733	4507	4742	9249
2	Bhuvanagiri	6247	5765	12012	3666	3045	6711
3	Cuddalore	17267	15513	32780	10037	10747	20784
4	Kammapuram	8333	8427	16760	3575	3210	6785
5	Kattumannarkoil	7875	7326	15201	4611	4039	8650
6	Keerapalayam	6160	5869	12029	3293	3086	6379
7	Kumaratchi	9961	9701	19662	6543	6266	12809
8	Kurinjipadi	11136	10674	21810	6618	5930	12548
9	Mangalore	8103	7712	15815	4482	4201	8683
10	Nallur	7912	7597	15509	4021	3408	7429
11	Neyveli	8191	7206	15397	6140	5150	11290
12	Panruti	10034	10167	20201	6084	5634	11718
13	Parangipettai	6851	7177	14028	2924	3493	6417
14	Virudhachalam	9946	9241	19187	6555	5889	12444
District Total		126401	120723	247124	73056	68840	141896

Source : DISE 2002

The total number of children enrolled in primary level is 2,47,124 with 1,26,401 boys and 1,20,723 girls. The number of children enrolled in upper primary level is 141896. Of which the number of boys is 73056 and girls 68840.

1.4.2.2. SC / ST Children

The number of SC/ST children enrolled in class I to class VIII block wise is given in Table 8.

Table 8 : Grade wise Enrolment 2002 – 2003

S.No.	Block	Social Group	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Class VII	Class VIII	
1	Annagramam	S C	Boys	809	715	731	744	660	634	539	500
			Girls	826	773	750	712	642	702	635	541
			Total	1635	1488	1481	1456	1302	1336	1174	1041
		S T	Boys	12	11	11	6	3	3	2	0
			Girls	5	11	3	4	1	5	3	2
			Total	17	22	14	10	4	8	5	2
2	Bhuvanagiri	S C	Boys	555	457	508	474	434	404	381	317
			Girls	481	408	456	431	437	388	377	269
			Total	1036	865	964	905	871	792	758	586
		S T	Boys	26	7	15	5	12	124	107	1
			Girls	21	12	16	10	12	8	7	4
			Total	47	19	31	15	24	132	114	5
3	Cuddalore	S C	Boys	921	909	915	912	848	962	833	751
			Girls	882	800	835	856	846	954	906	765
			Total	1803	1709	1750	1768	1694	1916	1739	1516
		S T	Boys	27	12	20	27	13	27	10	34
			Girls	26	13	15	30	21	25	10	23
			Total	53	25	35	57	34	52	20	57
4	Kammapuram	S C	Boys	635	568	579	629	552	388	366	315
			Girls	625	559	605	585	577	348	284	282
			Total	1260	1127	1184	1214	1129	736	650	597
		S T	Boys	28	32	25	18	18	9	5	4
			Girls	20	29	15	21	26	5	3	6
			Total	48	61	40	39	44	14	8	10
5	Kattumannarkoil	S C	Boys	677	619	613	626	566	628	577	505
			Girls	637	604	649	600	543	559	508	435
			Total	1314	1223	1262	1226	1109	1187	1085	940
		S T	Boys	25	14	7	13	9	9	6	0
			Girls	22	17	7	8	9	10	2	2
			Total	47	31	14	21	18	19	8	2
6	Keerapalayam	S C	Boys	617	600	590	580	579	644	546	468
			Girls	595	581	552	589	570	581	492	457
			Total	1212	1181	1142	1169	1149	1225	1038	925
		S T	Boys	7	13	10	9	9	4	3	4
			Girls	8	9	12	9	13	6	2	2
			Total	15	22	22	18	22	10	5	6
7	Kumaratchi	S C	Boys	773	693	691	677	581	767	699	662
			Girls	757	644	666	609	597	731	757	609
			Total	1530	1337	1357	1286	1178	1498	1456	1271
		S T	Boys	39	31	22	14	18	11	6	8
			Girls	46	24	17	19	9	10	12	10
			Total	85	55	39	33	27	21	18	18
8		S	Boys	920	775	785	786	699	636	546	496

		C	Girls	910	758	743	738	670	745	603	506
			Total	1830	1533	1528	1524	1369	1381	1149	1002
			S T	Boys	36	22	17	32	19	19	14
		Girls		43	26	25	19	19	8	7	10
		Total		79	48	42	51	38	27	21	17
		9	Mangalore	S C	Boys	791	749	736	807	760	779
Girls	805				710	749	767	703	674	613	549
Total	1596				1459	1485	1574	1463	1453	1236	1170
S T	Boys			0	2	1	0	0	2	0	-1
	Girls			1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Total			1	3	1	0	1	2	0	2
10	Nallur	S C	Boys	796	803	777	790	751	736	666	523
			Girls	790	728	735	763	649	596	537	441
			Total	1586	1531	1512	1553	1400	1332	1203	964
		S T	Boys	25	21	23	21	16	16	7	8
			Girls	22	22	19	20	10	11	2	4
			Total	47	43	42	41	26	27	9	12
11	Neyveli	S C	Boys	372	324	377	325	325	458	430	438
			Girls	349	345	360	293	280	410	391	433
			Total	721	669	737	618	605	868	821	871
		S T	Boys	30	20	31	16	17	26	33	28
			Girls	20	23	18	21	7	22	27	28
			Total	50	43	49	37	24	48	60	56
12	Panruti	S C	Boys	580	524	521	538	460	532	519	399
			Girls	644	504	495	536	468	424	438	373
			Total	1224	1028	1016	1074	928	956	957	772
		S T	Boys	9	15	9	7	6	5	4	3
			Girls	8	8	6	1	8	4	2	4
			Total	17	23	15	8	14	9	6	7
13	Parangipettai	S C	Boys	467	414	433	430	397	318	240	198
			Girls	495	430	440	418	435	338	325	257
			Total	962	844	873	848	832	656	565	455
		S T	Boys	36	25	23	29	25	8	5	9
			Girls	35	28	25	25	18	13	0	6
			Total	71	53	48	54	43	21	5	15
14	Virudhachalam	S C	Boys	683	639	621	680	615	862	752	657
			Girls	634	568	602	616	613	720	595	597
			Total	1317	1207	1223	1296	1228	1582	1347	1254
		S T	Boys	27	36	42	40	34	34	18	14
			Girls	26	36	35	32	29	29	20	24
			Total	53	72	77	72	63	63	38	38
TOTAL		S C	Boys	9596	8789	8877	8998	8227	8748	7717	6850
			Girls	9430	8412	8637	8513	8030	8170	7461	6514
			Total	19026	17201	17514	17511	16257	16918	15178	13364
		S T	Boys	327	261	256	237	199	297	220	121
			Girls	303	259	213	219	183	156	97	128
			Total	630	520	469	456	382	453	317	249

The number of SC children enrolled in primary and upper primary levels is 87,509 and 45,460, respectively. In the case of ST children, the number at both the levels is comparatively far lower than the SC children and the numbers being 2,457 at the primary level and 1,017 at the upper primary level (Table 8).

1.4.2.3 Disabled Children

The number of disabled children identified from all the 14 blocks by the special teachers taking care of IED programme is given in Table 9

Table 9: Disabled Children - 2002 – 2003

S. No.	Block	Primary		Upper Primary		Total
		Disabled Children (6-10 years)	Enrolment in Primary	Disabled Children (11-13 years)	Enrolment in Upper Primary	
1	Annagramam	205	205	61	61	266
2	Bhuvanagiri	159	159	48	48	207
3	Cuddalore	240	240	33	33	273
4	Kammapuram	163	163	47	47	210
5	Kattumannarkoil	146	146	86	86	232
6	Keerapalayam	140	140	67	67	207
7	Kumaratchi	183	183	115	115	298
8	Kurinjipadi	139	139	75	75	214
9	Mangalore	220	220	34	34	254
10	Nallur	205	205	50	50	255
11	Neyveli	74	74	59	59	133
12	Panruti	157	157	76	76	233
13	Parangipettai	152	152	30	30	182
14	Virudhachalam	140	140	92	92	232
	District Total	2323	2323	873	873	3196

Source : DISE 2002

All the 3196 disabled children otherwise called challenged children, identified from all the blocks have been enrolled in schools. A maximum number of 2323 children in the age group of 6-10 are enrolled in primary level and another 873 children ages 11-13 are enrolled in upper primary level in the regular schools.

For disabled children IED scheme is available to provide education through special schools and special teachers appointed by RRTC Chennai to educate them along with regular children studying in the primary and upper primary schools.

1.4.3 Completion Rate

The block wise completion rate at the primary and upper primary levels, and for SC/ST are given in Tables 10, 11 and 12.

Table 10 : CR,RR and DR - Primary - 2002 – 2003

S.No.	Block	CR			RR			DR		
		B	G	A	B	G	A	B	G	A
1	Annagramam	58	66	62	40	32	36	2	2	2
2	Bhuvanagiri	65	69	67	23	21	22	12	10	11
3	Cuddalore	70	76	73	27	23	26	3	1	1
4	Kammapuram	69	70	69	19	17	18	12	13	13
5	Kattumannarkoil	64	69	67	32	27	29	4	4	4
6	Keerapalayam	68	72	70	20	18	19	12	10	11
7	Kumaratchi	61	66	63	30	25	28	9	9	9
8	Kurinjipadi	61	63	62	28	24	26	11	13	12
9	Mangalore	70	72	71	24	24	24	6	4	5
10	Nallur	72	74	73	26	25	25	2	1	2
11	Neyveli	63	68	66	27	24	25	10	8	9
12	Panruti	59	61	60	31	30	30	10	9	10
13	Parangipettai	59	65	62	30	22	26	11	13	12
14	Virudhachalam	92	91	91	5	6	6	3	3	3
	District Average	66.50	70.14	68.25	25.86	22.71	24.29	7.64	7.14	7.43

Source : Cohort Study 2002

The district average completion rate at the primary level was 68.25%. Of which the completion rate for boys and girls is 66.50% and 70.14%, respectively. In the case of upper primary level the completion rate was a little higher than the primary level and it was 71.64% with gender wise values of 70.57% for boys and 72.79 for girls. Between SC and ST the completion rate of SC was comparatively higher (64.93%) than the ST which has got 55.62%.

Table 11 : CR,RR and DR - Upper Primary - 2002 – 2003

S.No.	Block	CR			RR			DR		
		B	G	A	B	G	A	B	G	A
1	Annagramam	66	74	70	24	20	22	10	6	8
2	Bhuvanagiri	73	71	72	19	18	18	8	11	10
3	Cuddalore	78	83	80	19	16	18	3	1	2
4	Kammapuram	72	68	70	20	23	22	8	9	8
5	Kattumannarkoil	76	76	76	11	13	12	13	11	12
6	Keerapalayam	68	72	70	20	17	18	12	11	12
7	Kumaratchi	65	69	67	15	19	17	20	12	16
8	Kurinjipadi	74	70	72	18	20	19	8	10	9
9	Mangalore	68	62	65	11	24	18	21	14	17
10	Nallur	73	82	77	17	11	14	10	7	9
11	Neyveli	75	77	76	11	18	15	14	5	9
12	Panruti	62	67	65	22	21	22	16	12	13
13	Parangipettai	60	66	63	26	20	23	14	14	14
14	Virudhachalam	78	82	80	11	11	11	11	7	9
	District Average	70.57	72.79	71.64	17.43	17.93	17.79	12.00	9.29	10.57

Source : Cohort Study 2002

Table 12 : CR,RR and DR - Primary and Upper Primary - 2002 – 2003

S.No.	Block		Primary			Upper Primary		
			CR	RR	DR	CR	RR	Dr
1	Annagrammam	ALL	62	36	2	70	22	8
		SC	62	36	2	59	30	11
		ST						
2	Bhuvanagiri	ALL	67	22	11	72	18	20
		SC	54	35	11	62	19	19
		ST	58	42		64	18	18
3	Cuddalore	ALL	73	26	1	80	18	2
		SC	67	32	1	70	20	10
		ST	85	15		73	10	17
4	Kammapuram	ALL	69	18	13	70	22	8
		SC	59	28	13	58	26	16
		ST	61	25	14	60	19	21
5	Kattumannarkoil	ALL	67	29	4	76	12	12
		SC	73	21	6	68	10	22
		ST	50	50		90	5	5
6	Keerapalayam	ALL	70	19	11	70	18	12
		SC	61	26	13	58	23	19
		ST	62	22	16	59	20	21
7	Kumaratchi	ALL	63	28	9	67	17	16
		SC	65	6	29	75	15	10
		ST	43	24	33	29	46	25
8	Kurinjipadi	ALL	62	26	12	72	19	9
		SC	60	27	13	57	27	16
		ST	57	22	21	50	30	20
9	Mangalore	ALL	71	24	5	65	18	17
		SC	76	19	5	80	5	15
		ST	80	15	5	70	12	18
10	Nallur	ALL	73	25	2	77	14	9
		SC	74	24	2	73	19	8
		ST	48	49	3	77	14	9
11	Neyveli	ALL	66	25	9	76	15	9
		SC	58	28	14	72	14	14
		ST	33	50	17	67	4	29
12	Panruti	ALL	60	30	10	65	22	13
		SC	55	33	12	55	27	18
		ST	50	33	17	100		
13	Parangipettai	ALL	62	26	12	63	23	14
		SC	54	35	11	61	17	22
		ST	11	31	58	32	38	30
14	Virudhachalam	ALL	91	6	3	80	11	9
		SC	91	5	4	78	13	9
		ST	85	13	2	79	12	9
District Average		ALL	68.29	24.29	7.43	71.64	17.79	10.57
		SC	64.93	25.36	9.71	66.14	18.93	14.93
		ST	55.62	30.08	18.60	65.38	19.00	18.50

Source : Cohort Study 2002

1.4.4 Repetition Rate

This district average repetition rate is higher (24.29%) at the primary level and lower (17.79) at the upper primary level. At the primary level gender wise

repetition rate showed only marginal variation with 25.86% for boys and 22.71% for girls. The same component for boys and girls at the upper primary level is 17.43% and 17.93%, respectively. The repetition rate for SC at the primary level is 25.36%, whereas for ST it is 30.08%. At the upper primary level the values of repetition rate for boys and girls correspondingly are 18.93% and 19.00% (Tables 10,11 and 12).

1.4.5 Dropout Rate

The drop out phenomenon is still exists both in primary and upper primary levels. At the primary level the district average is 7.43% with 7.64% for boys and 7.14% for girls. The drop out rate at the upper primary level is comparatively higher and the district average being 10.57%. Gender wise, it is lower (9.29%) for girls and higher (12.00%) for boys. It is unequivocal that rate of dropout for girls is lower than boys both in primary and in upper primary levels. In the case of special focus group it is, at the primary level, alarmingly higher (18.60%) for ST and lower (9.71%) for SC. At the upper primary level as the over all drop out rate is higher than primary, concomitantly it is reflected in SC and ST and value being 14.93% for former and 18.50% for latter (Tables 10,11and12).

1.4.6 Transition Rate

The transition rate is a crucial indicator showing how many children continues the upper primary education after getting through V standard. The aggregate transition rate for SC and ST block wise are given in Table 13

Table 13 : Transition Rate - 2002 – 2003

S.No.	Block	Transition Rate (V to VI)								
		ALL			SC			ST		
		B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
1	Annagramam	96	96	96	94	92	93	83	79	81
2	Bhuvanagiri	98	96	97	94	96	95	88	81	84.5
3	Cuddalore	98	98	98	95	94	95	89	82	85.5
4	Kammapuram	97	95	96	94	93	94	76	74	75
5	Kattumannarkoil	98	97	98	95	93	94	82	77	79.5
6	Keerapalayam	98	97	98	96	96	96	87	81	84
7	Kumaratchi	98	97	98	95	94	95	86	79	82.5
8	Kurinjipadi	97	96	97	93	94	94	83	74	78.5
9	Mangalore	98	97	98	94	92	93	83	80	81.5
10	Nallur	98	97	98	92	91	92	82	80	81
11	Neyveli	98	95	97	96	95	96	87	81	84
12	Panruti	96	96	96	97	93	95	80	74	77
13	Parangipettai	98	96	97	95	94	95	81	74	77.5
14	Virudhachalam	98	96	97	96	95	96	86	79	82.5
	District Average	97.6	96.4	97	94.7	93.7	94.2	83.8	78.2	81

The transition rate of all children for the district is encouragingly high and being 97%. The transition rate of SC is 94.2% and that of ST is 81%. Though the transition rate of SC is marginally closer with district average, it is very wide for ST and difference with district average being 16%. When viewing gender wise, the ST children of both sexes had far lower rate of transition than the both sexes of all other communities and SC children (Table13).

1.4.7 Teacher Pupil Ratio

Teacher pupil ratio plays a vital role in deciding the internal efficiency of school. It has great effect on the classroom transactions. Teacher pupil ratio at the primary and upper primary levels in all the blocks are presented in Table 14.

Table 14 : Teacher Pupil Ratio - 2002-03

S.No.	Block	TPR	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1	Annagramam	39.82	50.79
2	Bhuvanagiri	30.95	54.12
3	Cuddalore	40.89	60.57
4	Kammapuram	37.13	56.65
5	Kattumannarkoil	36.81	51.09
6	Keerapalayam	36.75	52.04
7	Kumaratchi	35.55	53.06
8	Kurinjipadi	35.96	58.26
9	Mangalore	42.45	59.14
10	Nallur	38.39	61.64
11	Neyveli	34.89	57.63
12	Panruti	36.63	61.18
13	Parangipettai	36.54	55.02
14	Virudhachalam	35.35	62.49
District Average		37.01	56.69

Source : DISE 2002

The government accepted norm for TPR is 1:40. In this district the TPR for primary is 1:37.01 and for upper primary it is 1:56.69. Only two blocks Cuddalore and Mangalore have exceeded the ratio of 1:40 at the primary level.

With the aim taking care of children from the infant stage and for easing the parents from their livelihood many child care centre are being run in this district. The number of such centres functioning in each block is given in Table 15

Table 15 : Number of ECCE and Children- 2002 - 2003

S.No	Block	ICDS Centres	Children	TINP Centres	Children	Others LKG /UKG	Children
1	Annagramam	15	543	67	3542	11	612
2	Bhuvanagiri	-	-	67	3454	18	756
3	Cuddalore	100	3645	99	4312	36	2620
4	Kammapuram	-	-	86	3268	15	690
5	Kattumannarkoil	-	-	98	3332	13	676
6	Keerapalayam	84	3192	-	-	8	344
7	Kumaratchi	20	680	91	5667	15	1420
8	Kurinjiyadi	-	-	101	3552	21	903
9	Mangalore	95	7425	-	-	10	1200
10	Nallur	86	3462	-	-	13	1161
11	Neyveli	-	-	25	1064	24	1470
12	Panruti	20	760	81	2997	16	992
13	Parangipettai	-	-	95	3035	14	728
14	Virudhachalam	15	612	68	2775	20	1820
	District Total	435	20319	878	36998	234	15392

Source : DISE 2002

In the total number of 1,313 ECCE centres (classified into ICDS and TINP centres) formed in this district altogether 57,317 children in the age group of 3-5 are admitted and taken care of. Besides this 15,392 children are enrolled in 234 nursery schools (Table 15).

1.6 Out of School Children

In Cuddalore district from the house hold survey carried out, out of school children numbering 6053 have been identified. They have been categorized into working children, migrating children, street children and adolescent girls. Barring adolescent girls, all other children are engaged in some job. Some effective strategies are being evolved to bring them back to school. Of the 6053 out of school children 881 were enrolled in formal schools for 200203. By conducting

TABLE 15 A
OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN 2002-2003

SL.NO.	Block	6 to 10 Years						11-13 year						Grand Total
		Dropout			Never enrolled			Dropout			Never enrolled			
		B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	
1	Annagamam	44	66	110	18	22	40	34	36	70	2	4	6	226
2.	Bhuvanagiri	30	60	90	21	25	46	26	30	56	1	3	4	198
3.	Cuddalore	09	21	30	9	11	20	24	26	50	1	1	2	102
4.	Karr.mapuram	41	60	101	22	24	46	30	36	66	1	3	4	207
5.	Kattumannarkoil	82	108	190	25	29	54	27	29	56	4	6	10	300
6.	Keerapalayam	95	90	185	21	24	45	28	32	60	2	3	5	305
7.	Kumaratchi	68	102	170	32	34	66	41	44	85	4	6	10	306
8.	Kurunjipadi	92	118	210	36	54	70	43	44	87	5	7	12	400
9.	Mangalore	70	106	176	26	28	54	38	42	80	6	8	14	350
10.	Nallur	80	92	172	42	44	86	35	41	76	3	5	8	370
11.	Neyveli	90	110	200	27	33	60	50	53	103	4	5	9	351
12.	Panruti	80	89	169	30	33	63	27	33	60	2	4	6	310
13.	Parangipcttai	62	98	160	33	37	70	40	43	83	3	5	8	330
14.	Virudhachalam	93	95	188	28	30	58	35	42	77	1	3	4	295
				2151			778			1009			102	4040

Source: House Hold Survey 2001.

In 2002-2003 there are 3160 dropout children in the age group of 6 - 13 and Number of never enrolled children is 880.

64 bridge courses 1152 out of school children were mainstreamed in 2002-03. Of the remaining 4020 children, 3670 children will be enrolled in 216 bridge courses to be started in 203-04. 873 children in the age of 14 will be sent to VIII std Exam in 2003 after conducting special coaching classes. 300 children is to be enrolled in 2003-04 through 7 residential camps.

1.7 Special Focus Group

One of the objectives of SSA is to reduce social and gender disparity. To address the issue with greater provisions, children of SC/ST, girl children and disabled are categorized as Special Focus Group. This category is dealt with special emphasis and with additional budget provisions during 2002-03

1.7.1 Education of Girls

As per the DiSE 2002 report Virudhachalam and Kattumannarkoil blocks need special treatment for promotion of girls' education at the primary level. The district figure for enrolled boys and girls in I-V standard is 1,26,401 and 1,20,723, respectively. From these figures it is clear that the enrollment of girls is much lower than boys. To avoid such a wide gender gap, many strategies like provision of scholarship, free books, free uniform, etc are being given.

1.7.2 Education of SC/ST

The Cuddalore district has relatively greater population of SC and ST. The SC and ST children population in all the blocks are given in Table 16.

Table 16 : SC and ST Children - 2002 – 2003

S.No.	Block	Enrolment						Out of school Children					
		Primary			Upper Primary			6-10 years			11-13 years		
		SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
1	Annagramam	7362	67	7429	3551	15	3566	4	1	5	7	1	8
2	Bhuvanagiri	4641	136	4777	2136	251	2387	3	-	3	4	-	4
3	Cuddalore	8724	204	8928	5171	129	5300	10	1	11	15	1	16
4	Kammapuram	5914	232	6146	1983	32	2015	17	3	20	21	1	22
5	Kattumannarkoil	6134	131	6265	3212	29	3241	29	3	32	32	2	34
6	Keerapalayam	5853	99	5952	3188	21	3209	16	2	18	19	3	22
7	Kumaratchi	6688	239	6927	4225	57	4282	38	3	41	51	2	53
8	Kurinjpadi	7784	258	8042	3532	65	3597	94	4	98	95	8	103
9	Mangalore	7577	6	7583	3859	4	3863	20	2	22	28	1	29
10	Nallur	7582	199	7781	3499	48	3547	74	2	76	93	3	96
11	Neyveli	3350	203	3553	2560	164	2724	13	1	14	14	2	16
12	Panruti	5270	77	5347	2685	22	2707	21	2	23	33	3	36
13	Parangipettai	4359	269	4628	1676	41	1717	24	3	27	32	2	34
14	Virudhachalam	6271	337	6608	4183	139	4322	7	-	7	8	1	9
District Total		87509	2457	89966	45460	1017	46477	370	27	397	452	30	482

Source : DISE 2002

In Cuddalore District SC/ST population is 39%. The net enrolment of SC/ST children, both for boys and girls in government and aided schools during 2002-03 was 40,250 in Std. III to V and 41200 in VI to VIII as per district data . Hence there is a need to give special coaching class to improve the academic efficiency to cope up with the other pupils of various social categories. For the 70,600 SC/ST children studying in standard III to VIII, 3530 special coaching centres are established to enable them to have coaching class for a period of

10 months. Periodical tests were conducted and teachers were drafted for monitoring and supervision. They were given an honorarium of Rs.10/- per student per month for 10 months. Similarly there is a need to provide education for SC/ST children through special coaching class for 2003-04 studying in std III to VIII both boys and girls numbering 7000 at the rate of Rs.10 per child per month for 10 months.

1.7.3 Education of Disabled Children

With a great humanitarian notion of bringing up the hitherto little cared for disabled children, great focus is being given in this district. The number of disabled children identified and enrolled in all the blocks is given in Table 17.

Table 17 : Disabled Children - 2002 – 2003

S. No.	Block	Primary		Upper Primary		Total
		Disabled Childern (6-10 years)	Enrolment in Primary	Disabled Children (11-13 years)	Enrolment in Upper Primary	
1	Annagramam	205	205	61	61	266
2	Bhuvanagiri	159	159	48	48	207
3	Cuddalore	240	240	33	33	273
4	Kammapuram	163	163	47	47	210
5	Kattumannarkoil	146	146	86	86	232
6	Keerapalayam	140	140	67	67	207
7	Kumaratchi	183	183	115	115	298
8	Kurinjipadi	139	139	75	75	214
9	Mangalore	220	220	34	34	254
10	Nallur	205	205	50	50	255
11	Neyveli	74	74	59	59	133
12	Panruti	157	157	76	76	233
13	Parangipettai	152	152	30	30	182
14	Virudhachalam	140	140	92	92	232
	District Total	2323	2323	873	873	3196

Source : DISE 2002

For 'Inclusive Education for the Disabled' a special survey was conducted by specially trained teachers in all the 14 blocks. For a total number of 3,196 children identified with various kinds of infirmity during 2001-02, training was given through a selected NGO, the RRTC, Chennai. Medical examination was conducted in all the blocks and necessary treatments were given, including supply of appliances such as calipers. This year it has been planned to carry out more programmes vibrantly to address their issues with the help of NGOs specially drafted.

1.8 Block Level Units (VECs, CRCs, BRCs)

For the efficacious implementation of all the programmes of the SSA at the block and lower levels the Village Education Committee, Cluster Resource Centre and Block Resource Centres have been established.

1.8.1 Village Education Committee

At the grassroot level for the successful implementation of the project activity VEC is formed in each school. In Cuddalore district all the 1582 VECs already formed have been functioning successfully. The VEC which has 15 members is headed by the village panchayat president as Chairman. The VEC meets twice a month, has a major role in the execution of activities with the funds provided by the SSA.

Role and Responsibilities of VEC

1. Identifying the needs of VEC.
2. Conducting periodical meeting to ensure cooperation.
3. Assisting the headmaster in the execution of developmental activities.

4. To manage the account of the VEC for infrastructure improvement and teacher support scheme (The headmaster will be Member Secretary and the Panchayat president will be the Chairman of the VEC).
5. Undertaking activities and maintenance works wherever assigned or needed.
6. Evolving strategies for the cent percent enrolment of school age children.
7. Monitoring the academic performance of the children.
8. Assessing the functioning of AIE/EGS centres

Progress in VECs

One of the objectives of SSA is that the community should own the school. The Village Education Committee serves as an agency to implement the SSA projects at the grass root level. With the view of sensitizing the members of VEC on their role and responsibilities they were given training for 2 days at the 14 BRCs. In many schools the VEC units have played a vital role in implementing infrastructure facilities like provision of furniture, drinking water facility and toilet.

The members of VEC after realizing their role and responsibilities approach the DPC for provision of infrastructure. After assessing, the needs are fulfilled on prioritised. Hitherto, 5 three-classroom buildings, 30 two-classroom building, drinking water facilities to 52 schools and toilets facilities for 42 schools were provided. Each member of the VEC is known to work with greater enthusiasm in fulfilling the needs of their school.

The members of VEC also come forward in the appointment of teachers from PTA whenever and wherever situation warrants. The VEC is entrusted the responsibility of distribution of TLM, school grant and TLE grant to the schools. The VEC also helps in improving enrolment rate and reducing the dropout rate.

EGS centres and 68 NFE bridge courses started with the volunteers are being supervised by the member of the VEC. Moreover they help in celebrating functions and develop coordination among community and the teachers.

1.8.2 Cluster Resource Centre

Activating teachers and roping them in a network to enrich their knowledge for effective classroom transaction is the long felt desire, of administrators. On this line teachers from many schools are brought under a unit called a "Cluster Resource Centre (CRC)".

The number of CRC functioning in this district is 171. These centres serve as teachers' empowerment forum. The CRC Co-ordinator and the Assistant Co-ordinator apart from organizing and monitoring the functioning, take the responsibility of maintenance also. The CRCs meet once in a month on any Saturday.

The CRC functions for 3 hrs from 10 AM to 1 PM. A state wide schedule of work is drafted so as to adhere with the activity uniformly across the state. The coordinators have every right to chalk out programmes to be carried out either in the classroom or out side.

Periodical visit by the BRC supervisors and AEEOS adds strength to the conduct of the quality of CRC meetings. All the teacher learn, practice and participate in several educational activities. Training programmees in ABT, SBT and TLM preparations and many other methods of coaching are discussed in the meeting. Besides quiz programmes, puzzles and innovative activities are also done.

1.8.3 Block Resource Centre

In this district 13 Block Resource Centres and one upgraded CRC have been established. The entire SSA project activity is implemented only through BRCs. In each BRC there is one supervisor in the cadre of high school headmaster and 7 Teacher Educators (Newly recruited). The Block Education Committee which is functioning under the leadership of the BDO by having AEEOs as members, among others, is playing a major role in tonning up the educational activities. In Cuddalore District all the 13 BRCs have their own building. The Neyveli BRC has been provided with building facility by the NLC administration. The supervisor and the teacher educators have been taking all strenuous efforts in conducting training programmes at BRC level among other activities. In 2002-03, 3 days training programme was conducted for in service teachers in ABT/MGT & TLM preparation and specified methodology. The BRC personnel collected the DISE / Cohort study filled in forms and consolidated and handed them over to the DPC. They conducted a survey on "Never enrolled Children" and "Dropout children". They have identified as many as 60 child labourers. BRC personnel were given orientation training for 5 days at Neyveli and 5 days training in content & methodology at DIET, Vadalure for three days on training in ABT/MGT and TLM and three days training on SBT and ABT.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Supervisor and Teacher Educators

1. Block level plan formulation, implementation and monitoring of the programmes.
2. Compilation of Village level plans to arrive at Block specific targets strategies and programmes.

3. Implementing and monitoring the programme, through periodical review, visits to schools and CRCs, maintaining and updating household data, collecting and compiling data for DISE, increasing enrolment, monitoring the progress and quality of construction work and organising awareness campaigns.

1.9 Infrastructure

Provision of infrastructures like classrooms, drinking water and toilet has a telling effect in enhancing the effectiveness of schooling on several spheres. In this district the needs on this ground is already addressed largely during the DPEP period. However, some more schools are still lacking such facilities and are being met with from the ongoing SSA programme.

1.9.1 Block Resource Centres

Since DPEP was in force in this district, the infrastructure facilities such as buildings for BRC were already constructed.

1.9.2 Cluster Resource Centres

As the CRCs have no building of their own it is proposed to construct buildings for CRC in a phased manner from 2003 – 2004. Initially, of the 171 CRCs, 20 CRCs will be provided with buildings in the current year.

1.9.3 Three Classrooms

During 2001-03, 5 three-classroom buildings at an unit cost of Rs.4.5 lakhs each has been sanctioned. The construction work is nearing completion. Though many schools are demanding three class-room buildings it becomes difficult to provide with them in this year itself.

1.9.4 Two classrooms

After assessing the requirements, two-classroom buildings numbering 30, each costing Rs.3 lakhs have been sanctioned for both primary and upper primary schools during 2001-03. Construction work is nearing completion. The JECs are actively involved in construction work.

1.9.5 Toilets

During 2001-03 a total number of 46 toilets were sanctioned for both primary and upper primary schools and the construction work was almost completed. Other schools which demand such provision are to be given during 2003-04.

1.9.6 Drinking Water Facilities

In 2001-03 there was an increased allotment for drinking water facilities. Altogether 52 schools were sanctioned drinking water facilities. Almost all works have been completed by the concerned VECs.

1.10 District Project Office

In Cuddalore district the District Programme Co-ordinator's office is functioning from the campus of the Chief Educational Officer's office at Manjakuppam, Cuddalore. The personnel working with the project are as follows

1. The chief Educational Officer/	1
District Programme co-ordinator	1
2. The District Elementary Educational officer/	
Additional District Programme co-ordinator	1
3. Assistant District programme Co-ordinator	1
4. Statistical Officer	1
5. Media and Documentation officer	1
6. Training Officer	1
7. Finance and Accounts Officer	1
8. Superintendent	1
9. Assistants	1
10. Data Entry Operator	1
11. Engineering Consultant	1
12. Jeep Drivers	2

CHAPTER II

PROGRESS REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

This chapter attempts to review the progress made in the field of Elementary Education due to the launching of SSA. Reviewing of the progress becomes necessary to assess whether the scheme has achieved its objectives of universal enrolment for removing gender and social bias in education. Hence a detailed review of the progress made in the implementation of SSA objectives through its activities during 2002-03 in Cuddalore District and activities proposed to be carried out during 2003-04 is presented here.

2.2. Progress in ACCESS

ACCESS

The major objective of SSA is to enrol all school age children. 100% Access is a pre requisite for 100% enrolment. Hence it becomes necessary to study the availability access to school in 2001-02 and 2002-03.

Table 18 : Habitations served with Primary and Upper Primary Schools

S.No	Block	No. of abitations	2001-02		2002-03	
			No. of Habitations served with school		No. of Habitations served with school	
			Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary
1	Annagramam	161	161	161	161	161
2	Bhuvanagiri	125	125	116	125	125
3	Cuddalore	266	260	261	263	266
4	Kammapuram	157	156	156	156	156
5	Kattumannarkoil	181	181	170	181	180
6	Keerapalayam	150	150	147	150	147
7	Kumaratchi	180	180	176	180	177
8	Kurinjipadi	269	269	260	269	260
9	Mangalore	109	108	107	108	107
10	Nallur	131	131	129	131	131
11	Neyveli	23	23	23	23	23
12	Panruti	182	182	182	182	182
13	Parangipettai	138	132	118	137	124
14	Virudhachalam	100	100	96	100	98
District Total		2172	2158	2102	2166	2137

Primary

In the year 2001-02 the identified habitations of this district were 2172. Out of these 2172 habitations, 2158 habitations had access to primary education. In the perspective plan it was proposed to start 14 new primary schools to provide access to all the habitations; In the year 2002-03, 7 new primary schools were started. Opening of new schools took us nearer to our goal of 100% access. But still 6 habitations remained without access to primary Education. So it is proposed to open 6 new primary school and 6 EGS centres during 2003-04. This will ensure this district of 100% Access in Primary Education.

Upper Primary

Regarding upper primary status, out of 2172 habitations, 70 habitations remained without access. In the year 2002-03, 21 primary schools were upgraded. In spite of upgrading 21 primary schools into upper primary schools 29 habitations remained without access to upper primary education. So it is proposed to upgrade 20 Primary Schools during 2003-04 to achieve 100% access.

Access Rate comparison table for the Year 2001-02 and 2002-03

Primary		Upper Primary	
2001 - 02	2002 - 03	2001 - 02	2002 - 03
99.36	99.60	93.78	98.73

The above table shows that the district access rate has increased by 0.24% in primary and 5.05% in upper primary during 2002-03.

Education for all insists creating enough schools places for all school age children (Table 3 of Chap I). The overall access rate at the primary level is 99.60% and 98.73% at the Upper primary level. At the primary level 10 blocks have achieved 100% access rate. The remaining blocks have the access rate ranging from 97.23% to 99.62%. The lowest access rate is recorded in Parangipettai block.

The upper primary Access of this district is 98.73 which is 5.05 more than what it remained in the year 2001-02.

Kammapuram, Neyveli, Bhuvanagiri Panruti Cuddalore and Annagrammam blocks have achieved 100% Access for upper Primary, Virudachalam with 95% has the lowest Access, Parangipettai follows closely with 96.15 %. The other blocks have comparatively good Access Rate ranging from 98% to 99%.

However, as the SSA has vowed to enrol all the school age children of 6 to 14 Years, it is necessary to provide 100% Access. To achieve this, it was proposed to upgrade 38 primary schools in to upper primary schools in the perspective plan to satisfy the needs of all access less habitations. During the year 2002-03, 21 schools were upgraded. It is proposed to upgrade 20 primary schools during 2003-04.

2.2.1 Opening of Primary Schools

Universal enrolment of all children of 6-14 age group is one of the major objectives of SSA. So detailed study of schools available for the children to get enrolled is necessary. To achieve this opening of new schools is required. The following table gives details of schools existed in 2001 -02 and in 2002-03

Table 19 : Schools Comparison table 2001 - 02 and 2002 - 03
Primary

S.No	Block	2001 - 2002				2002 - 2003			
		Govt	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt	Aided	Unaided	Total
1	Annagramam	62	10	3	75	63	10	3	76
2	Bhuvanagiri	56	8	9	73	56	8	11	75
3	Cuddalore	91	13	12	116	91	13	12	116
4	Kammapuram	63	27	6	96	63	27	8	98
5	Kattumannarkoil	65	24	3	92	65	24	4	93
6	Keerapalayam	57	15	1	73	58	15	2	75
7	Kumaratchi	67	22	12	101	67	22	14	103
8	Kurinjipadi	108	6	9	123	108	6	10	124
9	Mangalore	80	9	4	93	81	9	4	94
10	Nallur	87	6	8	101	88	6	9	103
11	Neyveli	0	12	12	24	0	12	14	26
12	Panruti	82	5	11	98	82	5	13	100
13	Parangipettai	90	8	5	103	88	8	6	102
14	Virudhachalam	70	16	6	92	70	16	8	94
District Total		978	181	101	1260	980	181	118	1279

Source : DISE 2002

The number of primary schools in the year 2002-03 has gone up by 2 when compared to that of 2001-02. The change is due to the up gradation of 21 primary schools into upper primary schools. Further 7 New primary schools have been started during the year 2002-03.

This table gives a detailed scenario of primary and upper primary schools in this district.

Primary There are a total of 1279 primary Schools out of which 980 are government, 181 aided and 118 unaided schools. The 118 unaided primary schools help to solve the problem of access. 980 Government and 181 aided schools provided free Education.

Kurinjipadi block has more number of primary schools. It has 114 Government and aided schools. Cuddalore follows suit with 104 Government and aided schools.

Neyveli has no Government school and only 12 aided schools and 14 unaided schools. Bhuvanagiri Keerapalayam and Annagramam block have less number of primary schools.

To achieve 100% access to primary it is proposed to open 6 new schools. These Primary schools are to be opened at the following habitations. These habitations are identified through school mapping exercise and consultations with BECs.

List of Habitations where New Schools are Required

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Pallipattu | Cuddalore |
| 2. MGR Nagar | Parangipatti |
| 3. Sriram colony | Kattumannarkoil |
| 4. Chinnapunaganeri | Kattumannarkoil |
| 5. Vadakkuperiyarnagar | Virudachalam |
| 6. Ayeyarmadam | Virudachalam |

Budgetary provisions are made for these schools.

2.2.2 Upper Primary Schools

The following table presents a comparison of the availability of upper primary schools during 2001 -02 and 2002-03.

**Table 20 : Schools Comparison table 01 - 02 and 02 - 03
 Upper Primary**

S.No	Block	2001 - 2002				2002 - 2003			
		Govt	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt	Aided	Unaided	Total
1	Annagramam	20	4	3	27	21	4	3	28
2	Bhuvanagiri	16	6	4	26	17	6	4	27
3	Cuddalore	33	12	12	57	34	12	12	58
4	Kammapuram	21	7	3	31	21	7	3	31
5	Kattumannarkoil	20	12	5	37	24	12	5	41
6	Keerapalayam	23	12	1	36	24	12	1	37
7	Kumaratchi	29	13	10	52	29	13	10	52
8	Kurinjipadi	19	8	12	39	23	8	12	43
9	Mangalore	26	1	3	30	29	1	3	33
10	Nallur	18	6	4	28	19	6	4	29
11	Neyveli	1	17	10	28	1	17	10	28
12	Panruti	21	6	10	37	23	6	10	39
13	Parangipettai	18	2	6	26	20	2	6	28
14	Virudhachalam	21	8	12	41	22	8	12	42
District Total		286	114	95	495	307	114	95	516

Source : DISE 2002

Upper Primary 21 primary schools have been upgraded to cater the needs for upper primary education in this district in 2002-03. No change is observed in the number of aided and unaided managements.

There are 307 government, 114 aided and 95 unaided upper primary schools in this district. Cuddalore block tops the list with 58 schools out of which 12 are unaided next to follow is Kumaratchi block with 10 unaided schools Neyveli has only one government and 17 aided upper primary Schools along with 10 unaided schools.

In Parangipettai, Bhuvanagiri, Nallur and Annagramam the total number of upper primary schools is less than 30. In Virudhachalam, Kattumannarkoil and Kurinjipadi blocks it is more than 40.

The Access Rate of upper primary is only 97.88 in this district. More number of upper primary schools need to be started which have been identified by school mapping and by deliberations with BECs. It is proposed to open 20 Upper Primary Schools. The list of schools to be upgraded is as follows.

List of School to be upgraded in 2003-04

Sl.No.	Name of Primary School	Block
1	Melur	Nallur
2	Sathanatham(T.Pudaiyur)	Kurinjipadi
3	Kannithamilnadu	"
4	Kuruvappapettai	"
5	Ramanathakuppam	"
6	Nagammappettai	"
7	Pazhayanallur	Kumaratchi
8	Varagoor	"
9	Kunavasal	Kattumannarkoil
10	Ariyakosti	Parangipettai
11	Kovilampoondi	"
12	Poovalai	"
13	K.Panchanguppam	"
14	Perambalur	Virudhachalam
15	K.Pavazhangudi	"
16	Korakkavadi	Mangalur
17	Rettakurichi	"
18	Thunisiramedu	Keerapalayam
19	Paradurchavadi	"
20	T.Viruthangan	"

2.2.3 EGS Centres

Eight EGS centres are functioning in this district to cover the children of in eligible habitations. The eight centres functioned at the following habitations during 2002-03

1. Bhanmuga Nagar	Parangipettai
2. Kalaingar Nagar	Parangipettai
3. Poondi	Annagrammam
4. Adhiyan Colony	Neyveli
5. Pattikoilai	Cuddalore
6. SriRaman Colony I	Kattumanarkoil
7. SriRaman Colony II	Kattumanarkoil
8. Keezhpaliangudi	Kattumanarkoil

189 children are benefited by these centres Two EGS centres functioning at SRIRAM colony of Kattumannarkoil Block are to be merged and a formal primary school is proposed to be started there consequently the number of EGS centres will go down to 6 from 8 for 2003-04.

2.3 Progress in Enrolment

Enrolment of all school age children of 6-14 age group by 2003 is the major objective of SSA. An analysis of enrolment with a special focus on gender and social groups is done in this chapter.

Primary enrolment

When compared to 2001-02 an additional enrolment of 9010 boys and 5994 girls is found in primary. The SC enrolment in primary has gone down by 102, ST enrolment has gone up by 125. (Table 8 in Chap I.)

Upper Primary enrolment

In upper primary an additional enrolment of 7921 boys and 6354 girls is observed 3025 additional enrolment in SC is recorded. The ST enrolment has gone down by 276.

Primary

As per table no. 5 the number of children enrolled in Primary level is 247124. Among these 48451 are in unaided schools. Cuddalore block has recorded the highest number of enrolment with 32,780 children. It is only 12012 in Bhuvanagiri block. Neyveli has no government primary school hence no enrolment in primary in government.

Upper Primary

In Upper Primary Cuddalore has the highest enrolment while Parangipettai has the lowest enrolment of 6417.

Table no. 6 gives details about GER and NER.

Achievement of 100% enrolment by the year 2003 is the prime objective of SSA. The GER was 98.19 in 2001-02. It has increased to 100.94 for primary in 2002-03. The GER of Neveli is very high and that of Mangalore is the lowest with 98.15.

The NER at primary level is 94.49. The NER of girls is slightly higher than that of the boys. The NER of Annagramam is the lowest with 84.85 and that of Neyveli is the highest with 97.50.

Upperprimary – GER

The GER of district Upper primary is 99.41. Boys GER is more than that of the Girls. At block level Neyveli tops with 105.01 while Manglore lies at the bottom with 96.77% Bhuvanagiri and Cuddalore has crossed 100%.

Upperprimary – NER

The district NER average is 92.31%. Boys NER is more than that of the girls.

The NER of Neyveli is 99.0, the highest in the district while that of Kurinjipadi is the lowest with 87.18. The NER of Annagramam, Bhuvanagiri and Nallur falls below 90%

2.3.1. Boys and Girls

Enrolment of Boys is higher than girls. In the year 2001-02 the total enrolment in primary was only 232126. Boys enrolment was 117387 and Girls enrolment was 114739. But in 2002-03 the total enrolment at primary is 247124. Boys enrolment is 126401 and that of girls is 120723. Boys enrolment has gone up by 9014 and girls enrolment by 6115.

In upper primary an increase of 7941 in boys and 6396 in girls is observed.

In 2002-03 total enrolment of boys in I - VIII std was 199457 and Girls 189563. Boys enrolment is nearly 10,000 more than girls. It means that girls enrolment needs special attention. Hence girls education has been brought under special focus Group. Awareness among the community is to be created by door to door canvassing, self help groups are to be motivated and involved in the process. VECS and NGOS are also to be involved. This year all efforts will be taken to enrol all girls children of 6-14 age. The fall of enrolment of girls is also because of lack of access to upper primary. By providing new schools the access will increase and it will help to increase girls enrolment.

2.3.2. SC/ST

The enrolment of SC children shows a decrease of 102 in primary and an increase of 3025 in Upper primary. In Upper primary there is an increase of nearly 3025 boys contributing 1800 and girls accounting for 1225. The rise in the enrolment is due to the efforts taken by SSA to create community awareness and due to the increase in access. The quality improvement scheme of conducting

special coaching class is responsible for this. In the year 2003-04 it is proposed to continue special coaching classes. Special campaigns are to be conducted at SC dominated areas.

Regarding ST children, the enrolment in primary has increased from 257 to 382. The rate of increase is not appreciable. ST remains educationally weaker sections, in spite of so many effort taken to bring them under formal schooling. In upper primary the enrolment has gone down by 276. This negative indicator is a cause for concern. Extra care is to be taken. Mostly ST people live in isolated habitations, they remain away from their home during day time. Their children are left alone without proper guidance. All these attributes for the low enrolment of ST. Special camps have been planned for these people. In the coming year all efforts will be taken to enrol all the children.

2.3.3. Disabled

Enrolment of disabled children in Cuddalore district during 2001-02 is 2227 in schools. During 2002-03 children numbering 3196 were identified and enrolled in the formal schools. They are provided inclusive education by the special teachers appointed for the identification and care of these children.

2.4. Progress in Completion

The objective of SSA is to provide quality education, so that wastage in Education is completely nullified. To understand how far we have succeeded in achieving this, it is necessary to analyse the progress in completion.

The completion in 2001-02 was 63.50. In the year 2002-03 it has increased to 68.29. The increase in completion is nearly 5%. The reasons that could be attributed for this is as follows.

1. **Teacher Training :** The SSA has trained the teachers in content and methodology. This has increased the teachers efficiency, the classroom transactions have become fruit bearing.

2. The SSA has provided the schools with building, toilet and Drinking water facilities. These amenities encouraged pupils attendance and this in turn have resulted in higher completion.
3. Guidance and Supervisions by BRC officials has changed the schools educational environments Quality Education was ensured resulting in higher completion rate.

Tables 10.11 and 12 in Chap I give block wise break up of CR,RR and DR.

In primary, CR of Virudhachalam block is 91, the highest in this district. The lowest of 62 being shared by Annagrammam, Kurinjipadi and Parangipettai Blocks, Cuddalore, Keerapalayam, Nallur and Mangalore have scored above the district average. While the other blocks have fallen behind the district average. Girls CR is 8.64% more than boys indicating the need for care over the boys.

In upper primary, the completion Rate is 71.64 CR of girls is 72.29 and Boys 70.57. Virudhachalam and Cuddalore blocks share the honour of achieving the highest rate of 80% in this district Parangipettai has the lowest CR of 63. the trend observed in primary is repeated.

Parangipettai Block needs some special interventions. This block has Pockets of Muslim dominated areas, A long coastal line and ST habitations. Steps will be taken to improve the performance of this block through innovative activities.

Completion of SC and ST

The completion rate of SC is only 64.93%. It is 4% less than that of all children in primary. In upper primary the completion of SC is 66.14% while that of all children is 71.64%. SC children's performance is lower than all children's performance.

In ST, the completion rate is only 55.62%. This is 13% lower than the CR of all children. In upper primary the difference between all children's CR and ST CR is 6% . From this it is understood that the ST children's needs in education is to be given special priority. All those concerned are to be educated regarding this.

Generally it is understood that SC and ST children's performance is lower than that of all children's performance. Extra care is to be taken.

To promote SC and ST children's performance special coaching classes are to be opened at their residential areas where one volunteer could be engaged to give extra coaching at night times.

2.5 Retention

The sixth objective of SSA says that those who are enrolled in 2003 should be retained in the system till they complete VIII standard in 2010. So it is necessary to analyse the status of retention and the measures taken during 2002-03 for this.

100% retention means not letting a single child enrolled to go away from the system. This could be achieved by eliminating dropping out of the system, is to be analyzed and corrective measures are to be taken.

The reasons for dropout emerges from community, child and school.

In the year 2002-03 the following activities were carried out.

1. To nullify the community effect on dropping out awareness creating activities such as campaigns, street plays, rallies and community meetings were conducted. The need for completing elementary education was the focus of these activities. VECS were actively engaged in bringing the out of school children back to schools. Their involvement was fully utilised to bring the potential dropouts into the system by parent counselling.
2. By making the school attractive to child the child concerned barriers are eliminated by play way method of teaching and joyful learning. Activity based teaching are some of the measures taken. Individual differences

among children were identified and remedial measures were also undertaken.

3. School related aspects were improved by providing more school buildings, toilets and drinking water facilities. Special coaching class for the weaker sections of the society. All the above said measures will help to cut down the rate of dropout which stands at 7.43% in primary and 10.57% in upper primary, there by increasing the rate of retention.

2.6. Transition

The transition rate is an indicator which reflects upon the enrolment of children in VI std after passing out V std. This indicator tells us about the availability of access to upper primary indirectly.

During the year 2001-02 the transition Rate of all children is 90.6%. The SC and ST children is 90.4% and 80% respectively. During the year 2002-03 the TR for All is 97% and that of SC and ST is 94.2% and 81% respectively.

Table no. 13 in Chap I gives block wise analysis of Transition Rate with gender and community break up. The Transition Rate of all children shows an improvement of 6.4% from 2001-02. This is due to the opening of 21 upper primary schools during 2002-03. More over awareness campaigns conducted also attributes to this.

The transition rate of boys is 1.2% more than that of the girls indicates girl education need to be improved through innovative programmes.

The transition rate of SC and ST is 94.2% and 81%. SC shows an increase of 4% and ST 1% from that of 2001-02. In 2002-03 the transition rate of SC is 3% less than all children and for ST it is 11%. These figures indicates that

are need to pay more attention to these community. In 2003-04 the children of SC and ST will be given special treatment.

2.7. Attendance

Attendance Rate indicates school attractiveness which in turn indicates school efficiency. This school efficiency is the via media through which all the six objectives of SSA can be achieved. Here we are discussing about the attendances Rate prevailing in this district in the year 2002-03.

Table 21: Attendance Rate – 2002 – 2003

S. No	Block	Primary									Upper Primary								
		ALL			SC			ST			ALL			SC			ST		
		B	G	Ave	B	G	Ave	B	G	Ave	B	G	Ave	B	G	Ave	B	G	Ave
1	Annagramam	85	84	85	90	90	82	81	80	80	72	80	76	90	84	87	79	77	78
2	Bhuvanagiri	90	94	92	88	92	90	80	74	77	69	73	71	40	60	50	74	63	73
3	Cuddalore	92	92	92	88	92	90	82	76	79	90	80	85	82	82	82	79	70	80
4	Kammapuram	90	90	90	80	90	85	74	69	73	82	82	82	90	70	80	76	70	73
5	Kattumannarkoil	85	85	85	82	86	84	76	72	74	60	80	70	74	70	72	80	71	75
6	Keerapalayam	85	85	85	88	86	87	81	74	77	73	67	70	62	68	65	69	63	66
7	Kumaratchi	89	91	90	88	90	89	84	78	76	89	88	89	81	83	82	76	69	73
8	Kurinjipadi	92	94	93	84	80	82	82	80	81	80	70	75	70	74	72	70	64	67
9	Mangalore	89	92	91	83	95	89	79	71	75	88	90	89	80	84	82	71	68	72
10	Nallur	95	95	95	94	94	94	80	81	80	70	82	76	80	60	70	73	66	70
11	Neyveli	88	92	90	85	85	85	84	78	81	81	93	87	80	88	84	70	63	67
12	Panruti	82	86	84	75	75	75	-	-	-	80	70	75	70	80	75	-	-	-
13	Parangipettai	92	90	91	89	91	90	78	64	72	90	91	90	89	88	89	80	78	79
14	Virudhachalam	92	92	92	88	92	90	81	72	76	85	95	90	80	90	85			
	District Average	89	90	90	86	88	87	80	75	77	79	80	80	76	76	76	75	69	73

The average attendance rate of this district at the primary level for the year 2001-02 is 84.1% . In the year 2002-03, it rose to 88% an increase of 4%. This was possible because of the multi pronged steps taken by all the concerned persons. To make the schools more attractive trainings were given to teachers to engage the children joyfully and purposefully . This increased the classroom efficiency, resulting in high attendance rate. Further large-scale propaganda and awareness campaigns were conducted at the village levels emphasizing the need

for education. The Community awareness was created. It helped a lot in attaining higher attendance rate. In addition to this the involvement of VEC in the day to day affairs of the school is the major reason for the increased effectiveness of the school which reflected on the attendance rate.

At the upper primary level the AR has improved from 76.60% to 78%, an increase of 1.4%. The reason attributed to primary holds good for upper primary also.

A comparative study of social group and gender based AR at block level highlights the following points.

Primary

The average attendance rate of all children is 88%. The attendance rate of girls is higher by 1% than the boys among all children. Nallur block has the highest AR of 95% followed by Bhuvanagiri with 94%. Panruti is the block with the lowest AR of 84%.

SC

The attendance rate of SC Children is 1% less than all children put together. Special measures like special coaching scheme, Scholarships are being carried out to eliminate this trend. Even in SC the attendance rate of girls is better by, 1% than that of the boys. To increase the boys AR special Coaching Classes are being conducted for them. It is hoped that this will yield positive results.

ST

The attendance rate of ST is nearly 11% less than the AR of all children and SC children. This is a matter of concern. As the number of ST Children is much less in the system, shortfall in attendance of a few children affects the

average attendance rate to a large extent. Still steps are to be taken to meet the parents of ST children and they need to be educated regarding their children's education. Another reason that contributes to the higher absenteeism among ST children is their nature of employment. These ST people remain away from their dwelling places in the daytime. They either take their children along with them or leaving them to themselves without any responsible persons to guide them. So more attention towards this is being paid.

Upper Primary

The AR of all children is 78% SC is 76% and ST, is 73%. The average AR in upper primary is much less than that of the primary AR. The AR of girls is higher than boys among all children. Kumaratchi, Mangalore, Parangipettai and Virudhachalam blocks have registered higher AR while Bhuvanagiri has registered the lowest. The comparison of AR among boys and girls does not reveal uniform patterns within the blocks. In Cuddalore, Kurinjipadi, Kammapuram and Panruti the boys scored higher AR than girls but in the other blocks girls have higher AR than boys.

SC

The AR of SC children is slightly less than the AR of all children. The average AR of SC boys and girls is identical in many block. In some block the difference between boys and girls is as much as 20% Bhuvanagiri and Nallur block require a special mention in this regard.

ST

Regarding ST the difference in AR is not as marked as it is in primary, still they are 6% below the average of all children. Here too the AR of girls is lower than the boys.

2.8. Pupils' Achievement

The SSA has vowed to enrol all children and to give them quality education. Quality education could be measured in terms of pupils' achievement. Here we discuss the achievement level of pupils. For this comparison of marks scored in Achievement test 2001 with the marks scored in 2002-03 half yearly examination is considered

Table 22 : Comparison table of marks in 2001 and 2003

Level	Subject	2001	2003
Primary	Tamil	49	63
	English	43	53
	Maths	50	65
	Science	57	66
	Social Science	55	63
Upper Primary	Tamil	41	59
	English	37	50
	Maths	36	63
	Science	43	61
	Social Science	42	59

The above comparison table shows that all round improvement in all the subjects both in primary and upper primary has been achieved. At primary maths has recorded an increase of 15% while the increase in social science is only 8%. In upper primary all the subject shows a phenomenal increase.

Table 23 : Achievement Level - 2002 – 2003

S.No.	Block		Subjects				
			Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social Science
1	Annagramam	Primary	69	68	68	69	70
		Upper Primary	52	52	51	52	52
2	Bhuvanagiri	Primary	54	42	70	65	60
		Upper Primary	54	40	65	65	57
3	Cuddalore	Primary	70	65	75	78	74
		Upper Primary	56	60	75	68	70
4	Kammapuram	Primary	68	47	70	65	71
		Upper Primary	62	47	70	62	58
5	Kattumannarkoil	Primary	62	45	70	68	68
		Upper Primary	50	42	44	46	51
6	Keerapalayam	Primary	59	54	62	57	52
		Upper Primary	64	62	64	68	63
7	Kumaratchi	Primary	62	34	70	71	41
		Upper Primary	59	42	67	62	51
8	Kurinjiyadi	Primary	49	47	50	54	52
		Upper Primary	56	48	59	55	58
9	Mangalore	Primary	57	41	57	61	63
		Upper Primary	63	63	60	62	58
10	Nallur	Primary	60	42	57	63	57
		Upper Primary	58	37	65	52	54
11	Neyveli	Primary	72	75	82	80	76
		Upper Primary	75	74	82	76	77
12	Panruti	Primary	63	55	59	69	72
		Upper Primary	61	42	65	69	72
13	Parangipattai	Primary	59	58	58	61	56
		Upper Primary	62	43	65	67	58
14	Virudhachalam	Primary	72	64	68	68	64
		Upper Primary	54	45	49	52	51
	District Average	Primary	62.571	52.643	65.429	66.357	62.57
		Upper Primary	59	49.786	62.929	61.143	59.28

2.9. Mainstreaming Out of School children

In Cuddalore district the total number of out of school children in 2003-04 will be 4040. It is planned to open 132 Bridge courses throughout the district to enroll 3670 out of school children. There are large number of children in the age of 14. It is planned to assist 873 children to write VIII standard Examination to be

conducted by the Government during December 2003 by giving training through concerned BRCs. It is also planned to start 7 residential camps to enroll 350 out of school children.

Detailed door to door survey are conducted by the BRC personnel. The District Collector and the Project co-ordinator took interest in finding the out of school children by their special visits to villages. The Educational volunteers who are appointed in 132 Bridge Courses should be periodically trained to bring out all the out of school children first in the Bridge course and then to regular schools. These trainings are given in concerned BRCs. In 2003 -04 there is a need to continue these programmes for out of school children. Hence there is a need to special budget allocation for conduct of the special programmes for out of school children.

2.9.1 Bridge courses /Transit Camps

Out of school children should be brought into formal education at all costs. The dropout and non enrolled children numbering 3670, identified in this district are to be mainstreamed. This is planned to be done through Bridge courses, Residential camps and giving coaching to 873 children who has crossed the age of 12 and admitting them to VIII std examination under Tamil Nadu open school system.

64 Bridge course centres were conducted in this district and 1152 children were mainstreamed in 2002-03. Presently there are 4040 yet to be enrolled. It is proposed to enroll 3670 children through bridge course centres in 2003-04. These centres will be attached to formal schools wherever possible. They will work for 4 hours a day. The VEC will appoint suitable Educational Volunteer. Study materials will be provided. The children of these centres will be mainstreamed.

2.9.2 Residential Schools

Residential camps are to be conducted for the drop out children whose number is scattered. These children are to be collected and put up in a centrally

located places. They stay there for a period upto six months. Education is provided to them through Educational Volunteer. In Cuddalore it is proposed to conduct 7 such camps, 350 children will be taken care of in these camps. Budgetary provisions are made for them.

2.10 Appointment of Teachers

One of the objectives of SSA is to provide life related Qualitative Education to all children. Quality of Education largely depends upon the teachers and their attitude. In this Chapter we shall discuss the teachers profiles of this district.

Table 24 : Number of Teachers

S.No.	Block	Primary				Upper Pimary			
		Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total
1	Annagramam	298	67	40	405	136	53	30	219
2	Bhuvanagiri	205	47	79	331	95	32	54	181
3	Cuddalore	458	128	78	664	227	99	246	572
4	Kammapuram	272	118	62	452	103	45	36	184
5	Kattumannarkoil	241	141	39	421	74	87	54	215
6	Keerapalayam	201	72	15	288	91	59	13	163
7	Kumaratchi	265	116	72	453	175	88	121	384
8	Kurinjipadi	386	45	64	495	129	90	140	359
9	Mangalore	278	26	26	330	153	3	19	175
10	Nallur	279	34	42	355	110	18	26	154
11	Neyveli		47	176	223	15	165	196	376
12	Panruti	338	62	85	485	133	43	85	261
13	Parangipettai	272	30	42	344	118	15	80	213
14	Virudhachalam	279	104	63	446	129	36	145	310
	District Total	3772	1037	883	5692	1688	833	1245	3766

Source : DISE 2002

During 2002-03 a total number of 5692 Primary teachers and 3766 upper primary teachers are working in this district.

At the primary level out of 5692 teachers 883 are in unaided schools. The remaining 4809 teachers work in Government and aided schools and 586 of Government and aided teachers serve in Cuddalore block. Cuddalore block has

Government and aided teachers serve in Cuddalore block. Cuddalore block has more number of schools compared to any single block of this district, further the Cuddalore town having many big schools. Thus more number of teachers serve in Cuddalore block.

Neyveli is the only township with a limited area. So the teachers number is the lowest here, but number of teachers working in unaided schools is much larger in this block. This indicates the educational needs of the people of Neyveli is largely looked after by private unaided schools. Keerapalayam has only 273 government and aided teachers. The teachers working in unaided schools is only 15, this indicates in this block there are only few private unaided schools and Government and aided schools cater for the educational needs of the majority of the people. Further it also indicated that this blocks structure is made of rural areas to a large extent.

Parangipettai and Bhuvanagiri blocks too show a similar trend, though the number of teachers working in private unaided schools are fairly large.

Number of teachers serving in aided and unaided schools in Mangalore are only 52 while the government school teachers are 278. This data reflects that people of Mangalore block predominately depend on government schools.

In the other blocks the dispersion of teachers in various Managements follows a standard norm.

Upper primary

Cuddalore block has 572 teachers which is the highest in this district. The number of teachers working in private unaided schools is 246, more than 50% of the total number of teachers. This is because Cuddalore has many big

residential private unaided schools. These schools attract pupils from other parts of the district.

Neyveli is showing almost the same trend with a difference. The number of teachers working in government schools is only 15. The total upper primary educational care of this block is completely handled by private aided and unaided schools. The upper primary educational status of Nallur and Keerapalayam needs to be improved as reflected by the number of teachers in upper primary schools is only 154 and 163 respectively. Mangalore, Kammapuram and Bhuvanagiri are slightly better. In the other blocks it is near normal.

Teacher Pupil Ratio

SSA aims at providing quality education. To impart quality education a healthy teacher pupil ratio has to be maintained. In this chapter we discuss about the existing TPR in this district and measures to be taken.

The TPR of 2001-02 of this district for primary is 1:37 and upper primary is 1:57.

Table no. 14 in Chap I gives the block wise break up of TPR.

For the year 2002-03 the district average is 1:37 for primary and 1:57 for upper primary. The TPR of primary has slightly gone up and that of upper primary has come down. The TPR of primary at Mangalore is higher in this district and that of Bhuvanagiri is the lowest. In other blocks the TPR is around district average. In the primary TPR is 1:37 which is lower than the TPR norm of 1:40 fixed by government. In many of the 2 teacher schools the TPR is much lower while there are schools whose TPR is higher than the government norms.

So further teacher positings have to be made to maintain a healthy TPR in all schools.

The situation in upper primary is the TPR of Upper primary is 1:57. This is far above the government norms. Many primary sections in high and higher Secondary Schools suffer largely.

The position of teachers in the year 2001-02 was also like this. It was proposed in the perspective plan to appoint 422 additional teachers in a phased manner. As the situation has not improved appointment of additional teachers becomes necessary. As many as 422 additional teachers need to be appointed Budget Provisions are made for the appointment of 30 teachers in Primary and 50 teachers in Upper Primary for the year 2003 – 04.

2.11. Programmes for Disabled

The Inclusive Education programme has a basic aim to enrol all the disabled children of 6-14 age group in the mainstream of education. Government of India in the year 2001 has declared education for all children in the age group 6-14 years as their fundamental right. Children with disability are no exemption to this right. Also, Persons with Disability Act 1995 envisages the right of children to access rehabilitative services and educate themselves. The Act also facilitates to access education in a barrier-free environment.

The programme was first started on 15 November 2002 initially to cover six month period with 9 types of activities, and some among them are, awareness programme, medical assessment, training to the parents, community and teacher appointment of special Education etc., In 14 blocks of Cuddalore District, 3196 disabled children (primary + upper primary) have been identified after due medical assessment conducted by special teachers. RRTC, Chennai. The

implementing agency has prepared a list of disabled children for 2002-03 for Primary & upper primary.

The preparation of this plan & budget was based on the suggestions of Resource group, and representation of NGOs.

The highest number of disabled are found in the following blocks during 2002-03.

The district impairment wise disabled-children have been identified by the special teachers taking care of IED programme in the district.

As shown in table no. 17 in Chap I, the number of physically disabled children enrolled in formal schools.

For disabled children, IED scheme is available to provide education through special schools and special teachers appointed by RRTC Chennai to educate them along with regular children studying in the primary schools.

Kumaratchi Block	: 298
Cuddalore	: 273
Annagrammam	: 266
Nallure	: 255
Mangalore	: 254.

It is expected that in the year 2003-04 the number of disabled children will be around 3200. Budget provisions for these children has been made in 2003-04.

Activities planned for each Block

1. Awareness campaign
2. Medical Assessment for Newly enrolled children.

3. Training to teacher, Parents and community
4. Appointment of Special Teacher.
5. Supply of appliances to disabled children
6. Counseling to parents

Appropriate budgeting provisions are provided for these activities at the rate of Rs.1,200/- per child.

2.12. Programmes for SC/ST

Bridging the gender and social gaps is one of the objectives of SSA. To achieve this it is necessary to study the educational status of SC and ST in the light of programmes under taken in the past, being carried out presently and about to be carried out in future.

The total enrolment of SC and ST children in 2002-03 is 89966 in primary. This is 36% of total children enrolled . In upper primary the number children enrolled is 4647. This is 32.75% of total enrolment. The percentage enrolment in upper primary is 3.25% less than that of primary. This indicates concentrated efforts are to be taken in the enrolment of these children in upper primary.

When compared to 2001-02 the enrolment of SC has gone up by 3086 in primary and 4732 in upper primary. In ST it has gone up by 500 in primary and 519 in upper primary. The SC and ST enrolment is showing progress.

In 2002-03 nearly 70,000 SC and ST children were provided with special coaching. This has resulted in higher enrolment, higher attendance and higher achievement of these children. These children's progress was monitored by recording, reviewing and analysing their achievements.

Because of the improvement observed it is proposed to continue the special coaching classes for boys and girls of III to VIII children in 2003-04 also. (Table no. 16 in Chap I)

2.13 Programmes for Girls

As SSA has targeted towards removing gender gaps in education, it becomes necessary to chalk out some special programmes for girls children. When compared to boys the enrolment of girls is slightly less. These girl children face many hurdles in continuing their education. They are engaged sibling care, house hold work. To promote girls education and make them to complete elementary education some special programmes are to be carried out.

In 2003-04 it is proposed to carry out the following actively. Special coaching classes will be arranged to all economically backward girls in V and VIII std. This class will be conducted for 1.30 hrs after the school hours. Those children who are eligible and willing will be covered by this programme. It is estimated that 8,000 children in V std and 7,000 in VIII std. Will be benefited. Appropriate budgetary provisions are made.

2.14 Early Childhood care and Education

In Cuddalore District 1313 ICDS and Balwadi Centres are functioning. It is planned to train the field staff in the month of/May/ 2003. They will be given training to take a special care about the children. Supply of play materials to each centre makes the children to attend the centre with joy. So supply of play materials is an essential one. That is why we have planned to supply play and Educational learning materials to each centre. We have also planned to open 20 new Early child hood care and Education centres in the centre less habitations. Certainly this activity helps the field staff to enroll more children in their centres.

The ICDS and Balwadi centres are the Nursery for primary schools.

Under the S.S.A the focus on strengthening and supporting the ECCE component of the ICDS in a convergent mode is both desirable and essential.

What needs to be reflected is actual convergence in terms of different operational areas, i.e., training, supply of material, delivery of quality services and monitoring amongst others. As the ECCE is one of the thrust areas for the enrolment in primary schools. Budget provisions for giving training to CWOS of Balwadi & Angan Wadi during 2003-04 are to be made. Play materials will be supplied to all ICDS & Balwadi centres.

2.15 Functioning of Village Education Committees

SSA programme insists on community ownership of schools, for their total upliftment. The role of VEC in planning, implementing and monitoring the programmes for schools is of paramount importance. The schools should be thought of community property and they should be owned by the community. To ensure this VEC has been constituted in each school. These committees oversee the functioning of schools. They help the management in enrolment, regular attendance, provision of infrastructures, quality education and in convergence with other departments.

In Cuddalore District 1582 VECs function in all government and aided schools. The committee comprises of 15 members. The president of the village panchayat is the president of VEC. This committee includes members from PTA, parents, self help groups, health and revenue departments.

These committees assemble twice a month in each school, discuss about the performance of the school, identify the needs and act to fulfill them. In Cuddalore almost all the VECS function exceptionally well. Contributions to the tune 29 lakhs have been made by them.

VECs under takes all civil works of the school. They monitor and participate in the construction of buildings, toilets and drinking water provisions. Schools are undergoing a face lift through the active involvement of the VEC.

The members of VECS are given training to educate them of their rights and responsibilities.

Table 25 : Number of CRCs and VECs - 2002 – 2003

S.No	Block	CRC	Teachers	VEC	Members
1	Annagramam	15	554	98	1470
2	Bhuvanagiri	9	379	87	1305
3	Cuddalore	20	912	150	2250
4	Kammapuram	14	538	118	1770
5	Kattumannarkoil	13	543	125	1875
6	Keerapalayam	9	423	109	1635
7	Kumaratchi	13	644	131	1965
8	Kurinjpadi	15	650	145	2175
9	Mangalore	10	460	120	1800
10	Nallur	11	441	119	1785
11	Neyveli	8	227	30	450
12	Panruti	12	576	116	1740
13	Parangipettai	10	435	118	1770
14	Virudhachalam	12	548	116	1740
	District Total	171	7330	1582	23730

Source : DISE 2002

2.16 Activities in Cluster Resource Centres

1. In Cuddalore District there are 171 CRCs.
2. The CRC meeting is conducted once in a month.
3. Teachers take a real interest to meet and discuss the issues related to Educational activities.
4. It serves as a doubt clearing session.
5. Teachers prepare and demonstrate to other teachers of their easy techniques of teaching in ABT method or MGT methods.
6. Model Teaching classes are highly useful for the teachers serving in remote areas.

7. Demonstration classes conducted by resource persons/ Teacher Educator induce the in-service teacher to update their knowledge on the particular topic of a subject.
8. When the teachers participate in the Quiz programme they are really enlightened.
9. Most of the teachers welcome this CRC meeting as it helps them to increase their academic efficiency.
10. The CRC meeting is useful in developing the individual talent of the in service teachers which in turn the pupils are benefited.
11. For concept clarity CRC meeting can serve as a tool.

Hence continuance of this activity and budget provision for 2003-04 is essential.

There is a need that all the CRCs should have separate building facility. Due to financial constrains only 20 CRCs are provided with building facility during 2003-04. The remaining CRCs will also be covered in the coming years allotment.

2.17 Programmes in Block Resource Centres

To achieve the goals of SSA, the role of BRC is indispensable. BRC is a miniature DIET. The BRC personnel serve as implementors of SSA activities by giving academic support to schools. In all BRCS the following activities have been done during 2002-03.

1. Conducted awareness campaign in May/June 2002 to improve enrolment and succeeded.
2. Induced the Headmasters to record in the village Education register and got updated information regarding admission/withdrawals and ready list for joining I std.
3. Collected figures for never enrolled and drop out children.

4. Monthly progress report on various SSA activities with specific thrust areas like IED/SFG, and never enrolled children and other activities are promptly done by the BRCS.
5. Conducted training to enter in DISE forms and collected the data forms including cohort study forms with in the stipulated time schedule.
6. Supervising the academic activity of the various schools and conducting VEC meetings and submit reports to DPC every month.
7. Participate in the CRC meetings along with the concerned AEEOS and suggest for improved activities .
8. Conducted four kinds of training programmes to the inservice teachers and follow up programmes are also held.
9. Collected facts and figures to give training to techers through SBT method and SAP at the respective school campus itself.

2.18. Research, Evaluation and Monitoring

Research, evaluation and monitoring among others, are the parameters to analyse achievement of SSA. For the flagship programme of such type across the nation, monitoring and evaluating the programme through research is vital for effective implementation through corrective measures by defining the strategies.

During the past few years many problems like non-enrollment, drop out / repetition and low achievement were cropping up in the district, which was under the DPEP implementation trajectory. Though the DPEP has targeted context specific interventions, addressing these issues considering still many issues are to be investigated.

Some of the identified problems have been taken up for investigation and they are under progress. So the unspent amount during 2002-03 (Rs.11 lakhs)

earmarked for research, evaluation and monitoring is to be carried over to the financial year 2003-2004. The amount allotted for the current year to the tune of Rs. 22 lakhs, will be spent along with the spill-over of the previous year towards research related activities.

The thrust areas identified for research for the plan year 2003-2004 are the following.

1. The role of VECs in effective school management

The village communities have traditionally had direct but little responsibility on elementary school. As a result the quality of elementary schooling is degraded. The efforts put up by the DPEP on community participation in school management has led to the formation of VECs. The SSA insisting upon the "community ownership" has taken initiatives to make them vibrant. So it is imperative to study the role of VECs in the governance of elementary education.

Investigating agency – DIET

2. Training needs of elementary school teachers

The quality of elementary education being one of the objectives of the SSA, depends upon teachers effectiveness. So it is inevitable to assess the specific training needs of the teachers to improve the class room transaction.

Investigating agency – DIET

3. Aspiration of parents on the curriculum of elementary schooling

The curriculum which is designed and revised at regular intervals of time is being done with the traditional way by involving only the teachers and academicians. Since parents, the main stakeholders are more concerned rather than teachers and academicians, it is very essential to the parents in the network and elicit their opinions in framing the curriculum.

Investigating agency - BRC

4. Perception of parents on the functioning of elementary schools

Even though much efforts are being, made to improve the performance of schools at the district level and state level, the faith of the parents on the government managed school is getting eroded. And thereby their choice moves towards privately managed schools. So it is necessary to bring out the reasons behind such situations.

Investigating agency – BRC.

5. The impact of inservice training programmes on classroom processes

With the great expectation of improving professional competency of the teachers many inservice training are conducted by the DIETs and BRCs since the launch of the SSA. But the importance of such training programmes on the classroom processes has not been thoroughly studied. So research of this type will throw more light on the need for revamping the training strategies, if necessary.

Implementing agency – Annamalai University.

6. Problems of dropouts among the children of SC community

The government has initiated a number of special interventions to improve the educational participation of SC children, many do not continue with the system to complete the required number of years leading to inefficiency of the school system. So it is of paramount importance to probe the malaise in the system.

Investigating agency – DIET

7. Problems of Block Resources Teachers (BRTs) in improving the academic performance of schools

The newly appointed BRTs have been assigned various academic works such as school observation, school visits, in-service training, CRC visits, etc. While executing such work they confront many problems, resulting in identity crisis. So their problems should be looked into.

Implementing agency – DIET

8. The role of academic and administrative structures in community mobilization and participation in the SSA.

The participation of community is generally restricted to contributing of their resources alone. They are not totally involved in administrative and academic activities of the school, resulting in wide gap between school and community. Unlike other social institutions like places of worship, library and hospitals still school is perceived as a government institution, where community has no role to play with. So academic structures like schools, BRCs, DIETs, and administrative structures like offices of AEEOs, DEEOs, CEOs should work in tandem to mobilize community and make them own the schools.

Implementing agency – DIET.

9. Private verses public syndrome: A study of schooling inadequacy in Neyveli Block.

The schooling problems in Neyveli Block are unique in the sense that most of children in the government schools of Neyveli are low performers. They belong to families of bottom level employees and daily wage labourers from surrounding villages. There are some dropout children from the privately managed schools. The government schools in the block are not able to offer

quality education to the children. In this context it should be thoroughly investigated.

Implementing agency – BRC

10. Problems of repeaters in Cuddalore district

While the problems of non-enrollment and dropping out are particularly addressed, the repetition rate is still alarming and unacceptably high, rising serious concerns in quality of education. So the causes for this phenomenon are to be explored and specific interventions are to be made.

Implementing agency – DIET.

11. Action Research by schools

Invariably all the schools are encountering problems related to academic and social aspects. So teachers should be encouraged to take up action research to find out the causes and solutions in their classroom settings.

2.19 Improving Infrastructure

To provide quality education for life, provision of infrastructure facilities is an indispensable component of the project.

2.19.1 Construction of Block Resource Centres

Since Cuddalore is a DPEP District there is no need of construction of BRC buildings.

2.19.2 Construction of Cluster Resource Centres

The CRC plays major role in improving the capacity of teachers. Hence there is a need to improve infrastructure facilities to CRCs. In the first phase, 20 CRCs will be provided with CRC building in 2003-04. The remaining CRCs will be allocated funds in the ensuing financial year.

2.19.3 Construction of Three Classrooms

To provide additional classroom facilities to schools both primary and Upper primary in 2001-03, five 3CR buildings with a cost of Rs.4.5 lakhs each were sanctioned and completed. Still there is a demand for more number of buildings for primary and upper primary schools. It is proposed to sanction eighteen 3CR buildings for 2003-04.

2.19.4 Construction of Two Classrooms

In 2001-03, thirty 2CR buildings each costing Rs. 3 lakhs were sanctioned to various needy primary and Upper primary schools. Almost all buildings are nearing completion. For 2003-04, forty 2CR buildings are proposed to be sanctioned to the needy schools.

2.19.5 Provision of Toilet Facilities

In 2001-03, toilets numbering 46 were sanctioned to different primary and upper primary schools. Construction work have been completed in almost all schools. Each Toilet cost Rs.20,000/-. For 2003-04, it is proposed to sanction 60 Toilets on priority basis.

2.19.6 Provision of Drinking Water Facilities:

In 2001-03, 52 schools were sanctioned drinking water facilities @ cost of Rs.15,000 per school. In all schools provision of drinking water facilities is nearing completion. For 2003-04, 50 schools will be sanctioned for provision of Drinking Water facility on priority basis.

2.20. Maintenance and Repairs

All the government schools of this district are provided with a maintenance and repair grants of Rs. 5000/- each. 1280 schools have availed this grant in the year 2002-03. Minor repairs and white washing were under taken in all schools.

It is proposed to continue this allotment for 1282 schools for 2003-04 also. Necessary budget provisions are to be made.

2.21. Programmes for quality improvement

SSA aims at providing quality education to all children. Many programmes have been chalked out to ensure this

2.21.1 Capacity building for project staff:

1. Three months school attachment programme

Only Two Teacher Educators are posted in Cuddalore district office as M.D.O. and Training Officer. They were given school attachment Training for three months.

2. Five day Orientation Programme

Five days orientation programme was given to 91 project staff for 5 days in Neyveli Training complex about various components of S.S.A.

3. School Based Training and school adoption programme (SBT&SAP)

85 BRC staff were trained in SBT and SAP at Neyveli BRC for days with an expenditure of RS.12,000/-.

4. Training to BRC staff in content and methodology by D.I.E.T, Vadalur.

82 BRC personnel were given training as Resource Persons at DIET Vadalur for six days in one Batch with an expenditure of Rs.70,400/- in content and methodology.

5. Training to BRC staff as Resource persons for HMs Training

54 BRC staff were given training for 3 days as Resource persons to give training to primary school Head Masters with an expenditure of Rs.7,290/-.

6. Training to BRC staff as Resource Persons for VEC members

Training 50 BRC staff were given by the DIET Vadalur to give R.T.S training at BRC level for VEC members. Rs.4,500/- was spent for the training for two days.

2.21.2 Training to Teachers;

Training to teachers is one of the important component of S.S.A objective. Capacity building can be achieved by proper and periodical inservice programmes.

In Cuddalore district during year 2002-03 various kinds of Training were given to teachers.

- (1) Three day inservice training was given to 5371 Teachers in 122 batches in all the 14 BRCs in the field of ABT, MGT and TLM preparation Rs.9,25,136/- was spent for the programme.
- (2) 1958 teachers were trained in the field of content and methodology in 14 BRCs for 5 days within expenditure of Rs.4,36,136/-
- (3) 922 head masters were trained by the BRC personnel for 3 days at 14 BRCs at an expenditure of Rs.1,24,470/-.
- (4) 381 VEC training Resance Persons were trained for two days at 14 BRCs with an expenditure of RS.34,290/-.

2.21.3 Orientation to VEC members

VECs play a key role in the total improvement of schools. The members should be well informed about their rights and responsibilities. So the following orientation training were given to them

- (1) 7534 VEC members were trained by the CRC for 1 day in the first phase.

(2) 4601 VEC members were trained by the VEC resource persons for 2 days in the second phase. Rs.312910/- was spent for the I Phase and Rs.275495 was spent for the II phase of the Training.

Anganwadi and Balwadi field works were also given training for two days during the month of may 2002. Total Rs.2201627 was spent for the training programme in the year 2002-2003.

2.21.4. Provision of TLM, TLE, School Grant.

Providing quality education requires the use of proper teaching, learning materials and improving the availability of equipments. Further school place must be neat and clean with required infrastructure facility like chairs, tables and goal black boards. For this funds are granted from SSA to all government schools.

TLM

All teachers handling primary and upper primary classes are given a grant of Rs.500/- each. In the year 2002-03 teachers numbering 7330 were provided with this grant. Rs.366500 has been granted for the district.

TLE

Newly opened primary and upper primary schools are provided with a one time grant of Rs.10,000 and 50,000 respectively for the purchase of teaching learning equipments. In the year 2002-03 seven primary schools and 21 upper primary schools have availed this grant. In the year 2003-04, it is proposed to open 6 new primary schools and upgrade 20 primary into upper primary schools. Budgeting provisions for this is made.

School grants

During 2002-03 both for primary and upper primary schools numbering 1280 have been granted school grant @ Rs. 2000/- per school for purchase of

infrastructure equipments. In the year 2003-04 school grant will be granted to 1282 @ Rs.2000 per school.

2.21.5. Curriculum Revision – VI standard Text Book

The world is under going a very fast change. It is necessary to keep pace with the changing world. So the curriculum of schools need to be changed accordingly. In 2003-04 the curriculum for VI std is to be modified and new text books are being written. The BRC personnel and teachers are to be given training in this.

2.21.6. Innovation – Computer Literacy, Vocational Skill Development Skill

The following innovative activities are under implementation for the plan Year 2002-03

- i) computer literacy Education for VI to VII
- ii) Vocational Education for VI to VIII

These two programmes will be continued for the plan year 2003-04. In addition to the above two programmes the following two more innovative programmes are proposed to be implemented in the plan year 2003-04

- i) supply of play materials to ECCE centres.
- ii) Innovative Programme for SC/ST.

Innovative Activities – Computer literacy programme

In the annual work plan for the year 2002-03 it was proposed to impart computer education for the children studying in standards VI to VIII. A sum of Rs.15,00,000/- was budgeted to carry over this activity. As per the plan a sum of Rs.2,00,000/- was allotted for Cuddalore block and the remaining 13 Blocks were allotted Rs. 1,00,000/- each.

About 2000 children of VI std are selected from each block and they are being given computer Education through reputed computer centres in the respective blocks from March 2003 onwards.

For this Rs.50/- will be spent on each child and the objectives of the programme are

- i) to make the students of VI std. familiarise with the basic and operational features of the computer.
- ii) To create interest among children for learning through computers by games and interactive activities.
- iii) To make the children learn subjects through computers.

The programme is implemented by the reputed computer Education agencies and monitored by the District Monitoring committee at the District level and by the Block monitoring committee at the block level.

The remaining children of Std. VI to VIII will be given this type of computer education in the year 2003-04 and a sum Rs.15/- lakhs would be budgeted for the year 2003-04.

Vocational Education

The girl children of std VI to VII who are not covered under the computer Education programme are being selected and given vocational Education in the following areas Dances, Music, Drawing, Painting, Tailoring and Embroidery are the areas in which vocational education is being given. This programme is implemented from march 2003 and a sum of Rs.15,00,000/- will be spent for this activity for the plan year 2002-03

These programmes will also be continued for the coming plan year 2003-04 and budget allocation will be provided for there activities.

ECCE

It is proposed to supply educational and play materials to all the 1313 ECCE centres. Trainings to the CWOs of ECCE is to be given.

SC/ST

Vocational Education like Music, Drawing, Wormiculture, Gardening, Mushroom culture etc., is to be given to SC/ST children.

2.22. Project Management

Project management includes establishment of MIS, appointment of Project Staff and implementation of DISE.

2.22.1 Establishment of MIS

One data entry operator is working in the DPO. Two computers with dot matrix and laser printer along with internet facility is functioning in the DPO. These systems are kept in a A/C room with one UPS systems. This system is used for compiling and analyzing the data collected through DISE and Cohort. This system enables the programme staff to have a watch and monitor the activities on educational indicator developments through time series.

2.22.2. Implementation of DISE

DISE forms are the source of collecting Data related to schools pupils and teachers. These forms are issued to HMs of all schools. A one day training is given to them in filling up the forms. They are duly collected and fed into the computers and various educational indicators are developed to measure and guide the programme activities with at most care and accuracy. On the basis of indicators developed, programmes for next year are planned and carried out.

2.22.3 Appointment of Project Staff

The DPO Office is headed by the DPC, the CEO of the district. He is assisted by one additional DPC, the DEEO of the district. The Assistant DPC is the full time staff of the office, he undertakes the day to day affairs of the programme under the guidance of DPC and Additional DPC.

The DPO is staffed by the following personnel

Assistant DPC	- 1
Statistical Officer	- 1

Office superintendent	- 1
Assistants	-2
Data Entry Operator	- 1
Consultant Engineer	- 1
Jeep Drivers	- 2

2.23. Convergence with Ongoing schemes

For successful implementation of the project activities convergence with on going schemes is essential. Supply of free noon meal, free textbooks, free dress are carried out by the Social Welfare Department and TamilNadu Text Book Corporations. The State Transport Corporation Department is providing free transport bus passes to school going children. This enables the poor, rural children to have access to school. The District Rehabilitation Officer is addressed to provide equipments like Hearing Aids, Spectacles, Calipers, Tri- cycles to the educationally challenging children. The Health Department is assisting to provide medical aids, medical check up to identify educationally challenged children to measure their disabilities for remedial treatment. Any social institution is not a water tight compartment with out linking the government and non – government organization to implement the programmes. These social institutions are associated with SSA to improve primary and upper primary education.

Along with these The Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Scheme and various other schemes carried out by DRDA to provide drinking water and toilet facilities to many schools. Block development officers have taken over major maintenance and repair work of many primary school buildings. Through MLA and MPs constituency development funds many school buildings have been built.

Table : 26 Incentives at Primary level

maintenance and repair work of many primary school buildings. Through MLA and MPs constituency development funds many school buildings have been built.

Table : 26 Incentives at Primary level

Type of Incentive	SC Students		ST Students		OBC		General		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Free text book	39938	39356	1004	1001	54505	57485	3463	3504	99910	101346
Free stationary	10205	10138	215	203	1709	1683	342	352	12471	12376
Free Uniform	33418	32126	729	711	37464	36988	2446	2458	74057	74283

Source : DISE 2002

At Primary level a total of 99910 boys and 101346 girls have been provided with free text book. Free stationary is issued to only SC and ST children.

The Press Reporters and Public Relation Officer of the district are to be mainly used for creating awareness among the mass and to realize the value of education to mobilize the community to have community ownership of schools.

2.24. Issues and Strategies

The present status of primary and upper primary education in the district needs indepth study. We come across many issues and problems to be addressed in the light of the goals and objectives. Such essential concerns and thrust areas have been concentrated for the intervention and budgeting concern.

2.24.1. Access Related Issues – Primary

As per table 4 the access rate of primary is 99.60%. It is identified that 6 more habitations need new schools. Budgetary provisions have been made for this.

Upper Primary

The access rate of Upper primary is 98.7%. As many as 35 habitations are not served with upper primary. To satisfy the needs of these habitations 20 primary schools functioning in these habitations are to be upgraded.

2.24.2. Enrolment

Gross Enrolment rate:-

The GER of primary Education in this district is 100.94% in 2002-03. In Bhuvanagiri block it is 98.51%, the least in this district.

The Upper primary GER of this district is 99.41. In Neyveli it is 105.01% the highest and in Annagramam it is 98.31% the least.

Net Enrolment Rate:

NER at primary level is 94.49%, Upper Primary is 92.31% as per DISE 2002, Cuddalore block NER is 97.05 the highest and Kurinjipadi NER is 87.18% the least.

2.24.3. Repetition and Completion

As per cohort studies 2002, the district data is as follows

Primary

	General	SC	ST
CR	68.29	64.93	55.62
DR	7.43	9.71	18.60
RR	24.29	25.36	30.08

Upper Primary

	General	SC	ST
CR	71.64	66.14	65.38
DR	10.57	14.93	18.50
RR	17.79	18.93	15.07

Enrolment of Pre Primary Children

1313 ECCE Centres function in this district headed with a CWO. 57317 Children are taken care of by these centres. They are to be trained every year in the month of may at BRCs to achieve two purposes.

1. To achieve cent percent enrolment of 5+ age children from their habitation.
2. To motivate the CWOs to adopt play way method and joyful learning techniques.

Enrolment of Primary children

Major objective of SSA is 100% enrolment of school age children in school by 2003. Access fulfillment, reducing RR and DR are the crucial problem identified in this district.

Enrolment in Upper Primary

The transition rate from V to VI std. Students in this district is 97%. Girls of SC and ST and Muslim Girls of 11 to 14 age group are identified to be lagging behind.

SC/ST Girls

SC/ST girls and boys performance in Achievement Test 2002 shows low percentage to the general group. To bridge the gender and social gaps in qualities education special coaching classes have been arranged and proposed to be continued.

Muslim Girls

Muslim populated town panchayats are located in Kumaratchi and Parangipettai blocks. The girl students of these locations discontinue their studies at the age of 11-13. This poses a problem in completion of UPE.

Disabled Children

During 2002-03, 3196 students were identified and medical camps are being conducted for integrating them in to normal school education.

Labour Children

This is not a major problem in this district Pockets of Annagramam block suffers with this problem because of wide range of sugar can fields. And in other blocks brick kilns form a source of distraction. In Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Virudhachalam and Panruti town hotels and household works draw children in the age group of 9-14.

CHAPTER III

Activities and Budget (2003-04)

Budgeting is an essential part of a plan document. To achieve the objectives of SSA the following activities and interventions are to be carried out and the cost for each activity is estimated in this Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2003-04.

Statement of receipt and expenditure for 2001-03 is given in Tables A&B.

Details of spill over activity is shown in Table C.

Items wise budgetary demands for 2003-04 have been given in Table D.

3.1. Primary Schools

In 2002-03 seven new schools were opened. Salary for 14 new teachers @14x 0.84 = Rs.11.76 lakhs and TLE grant for 7x 0.100 = Rs. 0.700 lakhs were met from SSA funds.

For 2003-04 six new schools are to be opened.

- i. Salary for New teachers 26x0.84 = Rs.21.84 lakhs.
- ii. School grant for schools @ 987x 0.020= Rs.19.74 lakhs.
- iii. Teachers grants 4863 x.005= Rs. 24.315 lakhs and
- iv. TLE grant 6x0.100 = Rs.0.600 lakhs are sanctioned and included in the budget estimate.

Total cost is Rs.66.495 lakhs

3.2. Upper Primary Schools

In 2002-03, 21 upper primary schools were opened salary for new teachers 21x.84 = Rs.17.640 lakhs, School grant 21x.020 = Rs.0.42 lakhs, Teacher grants 21x0.005 = Rs.0.105 lakhs and TLE for 21x0.500= Rs.10.500 lakhs were sanctioned and incurred expenditure.

For 2003-04 twenty new upper primary schools are proposed. Hence,

- i. Salary for 20 new teachers plus 42 teacher for last year. Salary for new teachers $62 \times 0.84 = \text{Rs. } 52.080$ lakhs .
- ii. Salary for additional teachers $30 \times 0.84 = \text{Rs. } 25.2$ lakhs.
- iii. School grant $335 \times 0.020 = \text{Rs. } 6.700$ lakhs.
- iv. Teacher grant for $2633 \times 0.005 = \text{Rs. } 13.165$ lakhs.
- v. TLE grants $20 \times 0.500 = \text{Rs. } 10.000$ lakhs are sanctioned and included in the Budget estimates.

Total cost is Rs.107.145 lakhs

3.3 Alternative and Innovative Education

I. EGS centres.

In 2002-03 eight EGS centres were sanctioned to cover 189 pupils. E.V were paid Rs.1000 pm as honorarium. 68 Bridge courses have been started to cover 1265 out of school children. Two days training were given to E.V for Bridge course/ EGS centres. Total expenditure incurred under AIE is Rs.80000/-.

For 2003-04,

- i. There will be 4 EGS centres $4 \times 0.211 = \text{Rs. } 0.845$ lakhs
- ii. Bridge course to cover 3670 drop out children. Total cost is Rs.27.35 lakhs.
- iii. For conduct of one residential camp cost is @Rs. 3.00 lakhs for 350 never enrolled street children.

Total estimate is Rs.39.230 lakhs.

3.4. Special Focus Groups

3.4.1 IED Children

IED children numbering 3196 were examined. Salary for special teachers, cost of appliances may be borne from the fund allotted to the tune of Rs.12.800 in 2002-03.

For 2003-04 IED activity is continued and the budget for the whole year for 3196 children @ Rs1200/- per child is Rs. 38.352 lakhs.

3.4.2. Education for girls

Education for girls for 2003-04, Special coaching class for 5000 socially and economically backward girls studying in std V and VIII @ Rs.10 per child per month is sanctioned. Total cost for 10 months is Rs.10-00lakhs.

3.4.3. Special Coaching class for SC/ST

Special coaching classes for SC/ST children were conducted for 60,000 pupils studied in std III to VIII during 2002-03. A sum of Rs.11.091lakhs was incurred expenditure for 2 months from SSA funds.

During 2003-04 total cost for special coaching class is estimated for 30000 SC/ST children studying in std III-VIII will be Rs.60Lakhs @ 10 per pupil for 10 months.

Total cost for Special Focus Groups is Rs.108.352 lakhs.

3.5 Village Education Committee

For 2002-03, to conduct training to VEC members a sum of Rs.46500 was incurred from SSA funds.

For 2003-04 the budget estimate for

- i. Conduct of meeting expenses for 1582 VECs will be Rs.28.476 lakhs.

- ii. Conduct of training for 1582 VECs will be Rs.11.236 lakhs.

Total cost is Rs.42.714 lakhs.

3.6 Cluster Resource Centres

During 2002-03 a sum of Rs.0.73 lakhs was incurred from SSA funds for 171 CRCs for conduct of workshop and meeting.

For 2003-04 the budget estimate for 171 CRCs will be

- i. Workshops & meetings $171 \times .02 = \text{Rs. } 3.420$ lakhs
 ii. Furniture $0.100 \times 27 = \text{Rs. } 2.700$ lakhs
 iii. Contingency grant $0.025 \times 171 = \text{Rs. } 4.275$ lakhs

Total cost will be Rs.10.395 lakhs

3.7 Block Resource centres

In 2002-03 BRC expenditure is met from DPEP funds. Hence there was no allocation in this head.

For 2003-04 proposed budget for 14 BRCs is allotted as detailed below

- i. Salary for staff $14 \times 10.000 = \text{Rs. } 140.000$ lakhs
 ii. Furniture is needed for 4 persons hence $14 \times 0.250 = \text{Rs. } 3.000$ lakhs
 iii. Contingency grant $14 \times 0.125 = \text{Rs. } 1.750$ lakhs.
 iv. Workshops and meetings $14 \times 0.05 = \text{Rs. } 0.840$ lakhs.
 v. For Play festival at BRC level $14 \times 0.050 = \text{Rs. } 0.700$ lakhs
 vi. TA/DA allotment $14 \times 1.000 = \text{Rs. } 14.000$ lakhs
 vii. Library Books $2 \times 0.250 = \text{Rs. } 0.500$ lakhs
 Total cost is Rs.160.790 lakhs.

3.8 Research, Evaluation and Monitoring

For 2002-03 amount allotted REM activity is Rs. 12.069. Upto 31.03.03 total expenditure is Rs.1.039.

During 2003-04 a sum of Rs. 23.730, lakhs is allotted for REM. Total amount estimated is $1582 \times 0.15 = \text{Rs. } 23.730$ lakhs.

3.9 Civil Construction Works

During 2002-03, two CR - 30, three CR - 5, Toilets - 46 and drinking water facilities with a total cost of Rs.129.50 was allotted and Rs.97.00 lakhs has been already spent.

For 2003-04 construction of

- i. CRC buildings 20x2 = Rs.40.00 lakhs,
- ii. 2 CR buildings 40x3 = Rs.120.00 lakhs,
- iii. 3CR buildings 18x4.5= Rs.81.00 lakhs,
- iv. Drinking water facilities 50x.15=Rs.7.50 lakhs
- v. Toilets 60x.20= Rs.12.00 lakhs are to be sanctioned

The total budget provision comes to Rs.260.50 lakhs.

3.10. Maintenance and repair Works

For 2002-03 a sum of Rs.67.650 lakhs was allotted for maintenance and repair works. A sum Rs. 64.00 lakhs was fully utilized.

For 2003-04, 1322 schools needing repair works. Grants are to be provided with MRW grant @Rs.5000/- per school.

Total cost is Rs.66.100 lakhs.

3.11. Management

In 2002-03 Rs. 2.114 lakhs was sanctioned and incurred expenditure.

For 2003-04 for management grant

- i. A sum of Rs. 36.90 lakhs is required for DPO members salary and pension contribution of staff members.

For 2003-04 for management grant

- i. A sum of Rs. 22 lakhs is required for DPO members salary and pension contribution of staff members.
- ii. For furniture & equipment Rs.3 lakhs is required.
- iii. Further Rs.0.50 lakhs for books & periodicals,
- iv. Rs.1.5 lakhs for maintenance of existing vehicles and POL charges.
- v. Consumable and stationery for 0.350 lakhs
- vi. 2 lakhs for Management Information System including payment of Salary to Data Entry Operator.
- vii. Rs.2 lakhs for conducting media and documentation
- viii. One lakh as TA/DA to DPO staff
- ix. Rs. 2.50 lakhs for consultancy
- x. Rs.0.140 lakh is estimated for contingencies and meeting expenses
- xi. Rs. 1.000 lakhs for training to project staff.

Total cost estimated to Rs.36.910 lakhs.

3.12. Training

Under Training head last year a sum of Rs.14.6 lakhs were spent from SSA funds.

For 2003-04 the budget estimate

- i. to give training to 4863 primary teachers for 20 days @Rs.70 per day is estimated to Rs.68.082 lakhs.
- ii. Similarly for 2633 upper primary teachers training programme cost is estimated at Rs.36.862.

Total cost is Rs.104.944 lakhs.

Training design and schedules are annexed.

3.13. Innovation

In 2002-03 itself activities were under taken

1. Computer literacy programme for VI std children
2. Vocational skill training to girls children of Std VI to VIII.

The programmes are being carried over upto 30th June 2003 as spill over activity.

Total cost will be Rs30 lakhs.

For 2003-04 four innovation activities are proposed

1. Computer Literacy Programme for VII std pupils level II. The budget estimate is Rs.15lakhs.
2. Vocational education for girls skills like Drawing, Painting, embroding, garmentry etc., Budget estimate is Rs. 15lakhs.
3. Useful vocational skills for SC/ST children cost is Rs. 5 lakhs and
4. Nursery education for training to Instructors of Ankan Vadi & Balwadis and supply of Play materials to children costing Rs. 15 lakhs.

Total cost will be Rs.50.000 lakhs.

The spill over amount in 2002-03 will be utilized in SSA activities for 2003-04.

Table A

S. No.	Maj. Act.	Activity Description	Cuddalore 2001-2002				
			Receipt		Exp.	Expenditure	
			Phy.	Fin.		Phy.	Fin.
1	PFE	Primary Schools					
i		No. of Schools					
ii		Salary of new teachers					
iii		Salary of addl. Teachers					
iv		School Grants					
v		Teachers Grants					
vi		TLE Grants	0	0		0	0
		Total		0.000			0.000
2	UPE	Upper Primary Schools					
i		No. of Schools					
ii		Salary of new teachers					
iii		Salary of addl. Teachers					
iv		School Grants					
v		Teachers Grants					
vi		TLE Grants	14.000	7.000		14.000	7.000
		Total		7			7
3	AIE	Alternative & Innovative Educatio					
i		EGS Centres (Unserved Habitations)					
ii		Bridge Courses/Transit Camps					
iii		Residential Camps					
		Total		0			0
4	SFG	Special Focus Groups					
i		Education of disabled					
ii		Education of Girls					
iii		Education of SC/ST Children					
		Total		0			0
5	VEC	Village Education Committees					
i		Meetings					
ii		Training					
		Total		0			0
6	CRC	Cluster Resource Centres					
i		Workshops and Meetings					
ii		Furniture					
iii		Contingency Grant					
iv		TLM Grant					
v		TLE Grant					
vi		Library Books					
vii		TA/DA					
		Total	0	0		0	0
7	BRC	Block Resource Centres					
i		Salary of Staff					
ii		Furniture	0	0		0	0
iv		Workshops and Meetings					
v		TLM Grant					
vi		Training Equipments					
vii		Library Books					
viii		TA/DA					
		Total					
8	REM	Research, Evaluation & Monitoring					
9	CCW	Civil Construction Works					

S. No.	Maj. Act.	Activity Description	Cuddalore				
			2001-2002				
			Receipt		Exp.	Expenditure	
Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.				
i		Construction of BRCs					
ii		Construction of CRCs					
iii		Construction of two classroom					
iv		Construction of three classroom	2	9.000		2	9.000
v		Drinking Water	16	2.400		16	2.400
vi		Toilets	8	1.600		8	1.600
		Total	26.000	13.000		26.000	13.000
10	MRW	Maintenance & Repair Works					
11	MGT	Management					
i		Salary of staff		0.470			0.470
ii		Furniture and Equipment					
iii		Books and Periodicals					
iv		Maintenance of equipment					
v		Consumable and Stationery					
vi		Management Information System					
vii		Media and Documentation					
viii		Training to Project Staff					
ix		Consultancy					
x		Contingency					
xi		TA/DA					
		Total	0.000	0.470		0.000	0.470
12	TRG	Training					
i		Training to Teachers (Primary)					
ii		Training to Teachers (Middle)					
		Total	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
13	INO	Innovation					
i		Computer Education					
ii		Edn. of Girls (Arts and Crafts)					
iii		Edn. of SC/ST Children (Arts and					
iv		Nursery Education					
		Total	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
		Grand Total		20.470			20.470

Table B

S. No.	Maj. Act.	Activity Description	Cuddalore						
			Receipt		Expenditure		Spillover		
			Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	
1	PFE	Primary Schools							
i		No. of Schools	13						0
ii		Salary of new teachers	26	10.920	14	5.625			5
iii		Salary of addl. Teachers							0
iv		School Grants							0
v		Teachers Grants							0
vi		TLE Grants	13	1.300	7	0.700			0
		Total		12.220	21.000	6.325	0.000		5
2	UPE	Upper Primary Schools							
i		No. of Schools	68						0
ii		Salary of new teachers		28.560	21	9.144			19
iii		Salary of addl. Teachers							0
iv		School Grants	434	8.680		3.300			5
v		Teachers Grants	3760	18.800		11.625			7
vi		TLE Grants	68	34.000		10.500			23
		Total	4330.000	90.040	21.000	34.569	0.000		55
3	AIE	Alternative & Innovative Education							
i		EGS Centres (Unserved Habitations)	5	1.056	0	0.8	0	0	0
ii		Bridge Courses/Transit Camps							0
iii		Residential Camps							0
		Total	5	1.056	0.000	0.800	0.000		0
4	SFG	Special Focus Groups							
i		Education of disabled	3200	12.800					12
ii		Education of Girls							0
iii		Education of SC/ST Children							0
		Total	3200.000	12.800	0.000	0.000	0.000		12
5	VEC	Village Education Committees							
i		Meetings							0
ii		Training		6.259		0.465			5
		Total	0.000	6.259	0.000	0.465	0.000		5
6	CRC	Cluster Resource Centres							
i		Workshops and Meetings	0	2.408	0	0.739	0	1	1
ii		Furniture							0
iii		Contingency Grant		4.300					4
iv		TLM Grant		1.720					1
v		TLE Grant							0
vi		Library Books							0
vii		TA/DA							0
		Total	0.000	8.428	0.000	0.739	0.000		7
7	BRC	Block Resource Centres							
i		Salary of Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ii		Furniture							0

S. No.	Maj. Act.	Activity Description	Receipt		Cuddalore Expenditure		Spillover	
			Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
7	BRC	Block Resource Centres						
i		Salary of Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
ii		Furniture						
i		Salary of Staff						0.000
ii		Furniture						0.000
iii		Contingency Grant						0.000
iv		Workshops and Meetings						0.000
v		TLM Grant						0.000
vi		Training Equipments						0.000
vii		Library Books						0.000
viii		TA/DA						0.000
		Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8	REM	Research, Evaluation & Monitoring	1341	12.069		1.039		11.030
9	CCW	Civil Construction Works						
i		Construction of BRCs						0.000
ii		Construction of CRCs						0.000
iii		Construction of two classroom		90.000		88.000		2.000
iv		Construction of three classroom		9.000		9.000		0.000
v		Drinking Water		7.500				7.500
vi		Toilets		10.000				10.000
		Total	0.000	116.500	0.000	97.000	0.000	19.500
10	MRW	Maintenance & Repair Works		67.050		64.000		3.050
11	MGT	Management						
i		Salary of staff						0.000
ii		Furniture and Equipment						0.000
iii		Books and Periodicals						0.000
iv		Maintenance of equipment						0.000
v		Consumable and Stationery						0.000
vi		Management Information System						0.000
vii		Media and Documentation						0.000
viii		Training to Project Staff		2.114		2.114		0.000
ix		Consultancy						0.000
x		Contingency						0.000
xi		TA/DA						0.000
		Total	0.000	2.114	0.000	2.114	0.000	0.000
12	TRG	Training						
i		Training to Teachers (Primary)						0.000
ii		Training to Teachers (Middle)		15.778		14.695		1.083
		Total	0.000	15.778	0.000	14.695	0.000	1.083
13	INO	Innovation						
i		Computer Education		15.000				15.000
ii		Edn. of Girls (Arts and Crafts)		15.000				15.000
iii		Edn. of SC/ST Children (Arts and Crafts)		15.000		13.415		1.585
iv		Nursery Education						0.000
		Total		45.000		13.415		31.585
		Grand Total		389.314		235.161		154.153

Table - C

S. No.	Maj. Act.	Activity Description	Cuddalore				2002-03 spillover -
			2001-2002				
			Spillover Phy.	Fin.	Expenditure Phy.	Fin.	
1	PFE	Primary Schools					
i		No. of Schools					0.000
ii		Salary of new teachers					5.295
iii		Salary of addl. Teachers					0.000
iv		School Grants					0.000
v		Teachers Grants					0.000
vi		TLE Grants	0	0	0	0	0.600
		Total		0.000		0.000	5.895
2	UPE	Upper Primary Schools					0.000
i		No. of Schools					0.000
ii		Salary of new teachers					19.416
iii		Salary of addl. Teachers					0.000
iv		School Grants					5.380
v		Teachers Grants					7.175
vi		TLE Grants	14.000	7.000	14.000	7.000	23.500
		Total		7		7	55.471
3	AIE	Alternative & Innovative Education					0.000
i		EGS Centres (Unserved Habitations)					0.256
ii		Bridge Courses/Transit Camps					0
iii		Residential Camps					0.000
		Total		0		0	0.256
4	SFG	Special Focus Groups					0.000
i		Education of disabled					12.800
ii		Education of Girls					0.000
iii		Education of SC/ST Children					0.000
		Total		0		0	12.800
5	VEC	Village Education Committees					0.000
i		Meetings					0.000
ii		Training					5.794
		Total		0		0	5.794
6	CRC	Cluster Resource Centres					0.000
i		Workshops and Meetings					1.669
ii		Furniture					0.000
iii		Contingency Grant					4.300
iv		TLM Grant					1.720
v		TLE Grant					0.000
vi		Library Books					0.000
vii		TA/DA					0.000
		Total	0	0	0	0	7.689
7	BRC	Block Resource Centres					0.000
i		Salary of Staff					0
ii		Furniture	0	0	0	0	0.000
iv		Workshops and Meetings					0.000
v		TLM Grant					0.000
vi		Training Equipments					0.000
vii		Library Books					0.000
viii		TA/DA					0.000
		Total					0.000
8	REM	Research, Evaluation & Monitoring					11.030

S. No.	Maj. Act.	Activity Description	Cuddalore				2002-03 spillover
			2001-2002				
			Spillover		Expenditure		
Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.				
9	CCW	Civil Construction Works					0.000
i		Construction of BRCs					0.000
ii		Construction of CRCs					0.000
iii		Construction of two classroom					2.000
iv		Construction of three classroom	2	9.000	2	9.000	0.000
v		Drinking Water	16	2.400	16	2.400	7.500
vi		Toilets	8	1.600	8	1.600	10.000
		Total	26.000	13.000	26.000	13.000	19.500
10	MRW	Maintenance & Repair Works					3.050
11	MGT	Management					0.000
i		Salary of staff		0.470		0.470	0.000
ii		Furniture and Equipment					0.000
iii		Books and Periodicals					0.000
iv		Maintenance of equipment					0.000
v		Consumable and Stationery					0.000
vi		Management Information System					0.000
vii		Media and Documentation					0.000
viii		Training to Project Staff					0.000
ix		Consultancy					0.000
x		Contingency					0.000
xi		TA/DA					0.000
		Total	0.000	0.470	0.000	0.470	0.000
12	TRG	Training					0.000
i		Training to Teachers (Primary)					0.000
ii		Training to Teachers (Middle)					1.083
		Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.083
13	INO	Innovation					0.000
i		Computer Education					15.000
ii		Edn. of Girls (Arts and Crafts)					15.000
iii		Edn. of SC/ST Children (Arts and					1.585
iv		Nursery Education					0.000
		Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	31.585
		Grand Total		20.470		20.470	154.153

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Tamilnadu

**Table D
Budget Estimate for 2003-2004**

S. No.	Maj. Act.	Activity Description	Unit Cost	Cuddalore	
				Phy.	Fin.
1	PFE	Primary Education			
i		No. of Schools		6	
ii		Salary of new teachers	0.840	26	21.840
iii		Salary of addl. teachers	0.840		
iv		School Grant	0.020	987	19.740
v		Teachers Grant	0.005	4863	24.315
vi		TLE Grant	0.100	6	0.600
		Total			66.495
2	UPE	Upper Primary Education			
i		No. of Schools		20	
ii		Salary of new teachers	0.840	62	52.080
iii		Salary of addl. teachers	0.840	30	25.200
iv		School Grant	0.020	335	6.700
v		Teachers Grant	0.005	2633	13.165
vi		TLE Grant	0.500	20	10.000
		Total			107.145
3	AIE	Alternative & Innovative Education			
i		EGS Centres (Unservd Habitations)	0.211	4	0.845
ii		Bridge Courses/Transit Camps	0.211	132	27.885
iii		Residential Camps	0.030		10.500
		Total			39.230
4	SFG	Special Focus Group			
i		Education of disabled	0.012	3196	38.352
ii		Education of Girls	0.002	5000	10.000
iii		Education of SC/ST Children	0.002	30000	60.000
		Total			108.352
5	VEC	Village Education Committees		1582	
i		Meetings	0.018		28.476
ii		Training	0.009		14.238
		Total			42.714
6	CRC	Cluster Resource Centres		171	
i		Workshops and Meetings	0.002		3.420
ii		Furniture	0.100		2.700
iii		Contingency Grant	0.025		4.275
iv		TLM Grant	0.010		
v		TLE Grant	0.250		
vi		Library Books	0.100		
vii		TA/DA	0.002		
		Total			10.395
7	BRC	Block Resource Centres		14	
i		Salary of Staff	10.000		140.000
ii		Furniture	1.000		3.000
iii		Contingency Grant	0.125		1.750
iv		Workshops and Meetings	0.005		0.840
v		TLM Grant	0.050		0.700
vi		Training Equipments	1.000		
vii		Library Books	0.250		0.500
viii		TA/DA	1.000		14.000
		Total			160.790

S. No.	Maj. Act.	Activity Description	Unit Cost	Cuddalore	
				Phy.	Fin.
8	REM	Research, Evaluation & Monitoring	0.015	1582	23.730
9	CCW	Civil Construction Works			
i		Construction of BRCs	6.000		
ii		Construction of CRCs	2.000	20	40.000
iii		Construction of two classroom	3.000	40	120.000
iv		Construction of three classroom	4.500	18	81.000
v		Drinking Water	0.150	50	7.500
vi		Toilets	0.200	60	12.000
		Total			260.500
10	MRW	Maintenance & Repair Works	0.050	1322	66.100
11	MGT	Management			
i		Salary of staff	22.000		22.000
ii		Furniture and Equipment	3.000		3.000
iii		Books and Periodicals	0.500		0.500
iv		Maintenance of equipment	0.500		1.500
v		Consumable and Stationery	0.350		0.350
vi		Management Information System	2.000		2.000
vii		Media and Documentation	2.000		2.000
viii		Training to Project Staff	0.010		1.000
ix		Consultancy	2.500		2.500
x		Contingency	0.140		0.960
xi		TA/DA	1.000		1.000
		Total			36.810
12	TRG	Training			
i		Training to Teachers (Primary)	0.014	4863	68.082
ii		Training to Teachers (Upper Primary)	0.014	2633	36.862
		Total			104.944
13	INO	Innovation			
i		Computer Education	15.000		15.000
ii		Edn. of Girls (Arts and Craft)	15.000		15.000
iii		Edn. of SC/ST Children (Arts and Craft)	5.000		5.000
iv		Nursery Education	15.000		15.000
		Total			50.000
		Grand Total			1077.205

3.14 Procurement Plan

The SSA realizes the importance of procurement of material for the project. The success of the project lies in following good procurement procedures. It is proved that poor procurement leads to delay in completing the projects cost over heads, a lot of complaints by bidders. Thus it affects creditability of the implementing agencies.

At all levels who are implementing the project should adopt the usual procedure for purchase of the following materials.

1. Materials for civil constructions of additional school buildings, CRC, DW & Toilet, repair works.
2. Furniture for DPO, BRC & CRC
3. Computer systems for BRCs/DPO Office.
4. Teaching learning Equipments, tools etc.,
5. Hiring of Vehicles.
6. Operation and maintenance of existing vehicles.
7. Maintenance of equipment
8. Purchase of consumable articles

We procure the services of contractual employees/ consultants community Mobilization, gender disparities, pedagogy, Teacher Training, AIE, Education of SC/ST children The terms of reference will include relevant points like objectives of contract out line of tasks to be carried out one time schedule for the completion of task.

When the estimate cost is less than 6 lakhs, construction works of all type are allotted to VECs for buildings constructions including provision of drinking

water facilities, toilets and repair works to the VEC. If the estimate cost is above 6 lakhs, national competitive bidding will be followed.

The State Project Director sends funds to the DPC only when on the approval of AWP&B at the centre by the SSA bureau. A joint account in the name of SSA is opened and operated by the DPC & Additional DPC jointly in any of the nationalized Bank at the district level. At the block level a joint account must be operated by the BRC supervisor and BDO jointly and at the village level the Headmaster and panchayat president. The funds will be sent to the BRCs and schools wise by cheques.

Even purchase of TLE equipments are permitted only after obtaining the village Education committee's resolution on the purchase of necessary articles with three quotations as comparative statements and not centralized transparency at all levels. Procurement only after the resolution at the respective level committee is obtained.

Time schedule for procurement of materials

1. Construction of additional classrooms – 2003-03 to 2003-04.
2. Purchase of computers and accessories – 2003-04 October
3. Purchase of furniture for CRCs – 2003-04 March
4. Purchase of TLE for the upgraded & newly opened schools in 2003-04
5. Improvement of Infrastructure – June of every year up to the end of the project period.
6. Consumables – April of every year up to the end of the project period.

Sound financial Management is a crucial ingredient of project success

3.15. Implementation Schedule

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan project is being implemented in all the 29 districts of Tamil Nadu State. In Cuddalore district following programmes are to be implemented. For effective function of the Plan, implementation schedule is highly essential. An implementation schedule for 2003-2004 is formulated and annexed.

There are certain programmes which are to be carried out through out the year.

These are the activities which are to be carried out in all the 4 quarters.

1. CRC : 1. Workshop and meetings are conducted throughout the year.
2. Contingency grant and TLM grant are utilized for the year.
2. BRC : Salary of staff, contingency grant utilization, workshops and meetings
of the BRC staff is conducted throughout the year.
3. CCW : 1. Construction of CRCs
2. Construction of 2 classroom
3. Construction of 3 classroom
4. Drinking water facility
5. Toilet facility construction works are carried out throughout the year.
4. MRC : Maintenance and Repair works are carried out throughout the year.
5. MGT : 1. Salary of staff
2. Consumable and stationery
3. TA/DA

4. Contingency

5. Consumables

These are all the activities that are to be carried out throughout the year.

There are certain activities which are carried out in the first quarter itself.

They are

1. PFE :
 1. Opening of new schools.
 2. Appointment of new teachers
 3. Appointment of additional teachers
 4. School grants
 5. Teachers grants
 6. TLE grants
2. UPE :
 1. Upgrading the primary schools
 2. Appointment of new teachers
 3. Appointment of additional teachers
 4. School grants
 5. Teachers grants
 6. TLE grants (New & Uncovered OBE Schools)
3. CRC : Furniture
4. VEC : Training to VEC members

There are certain activities which are carried out during the second quarter.

1. BRC : Training equipments
2. MGT :
 1. Books and periodicals
 2. Training to CRC staff
 3. Training to BRC staff

There are certain activities to be carried out in 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarters.

They are

1. AIE : 1. Starting of EGS centres
2. Conduct of Residential camps
3. Bridge courses.
2. SFG : 1. Education of the Disabled
2. Education of girls
3. Education of SC/ST children
3. REM : 1. Research and Evaluation Programme
4. TRG : 1. Training to Primary staff
2. Training to upper primary staff
5. INO : 1. Computer Education
2. Education of girls – innovative programmes
3. Education of SC/ST - innovative programmes
4. ECCE (New centres)

There are certain programmes to be carried out in 1st and 2nd quarters.

They are

1. BRC : Purchase of furniture
2. MGT : Purchase of furniture and equipment

Implementation Schedule for 2003-2004

Sl. No.	Maj. Act.	Activity Description	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
1	PFE	Opening of New Schools	***			
		Appointment of new teachers	***			
		Appointment of Addl. Teachers	***			
		School Games	***			
		Teachers Grants	***			
		TLE Grants	***			
2	UPE	Upgrading of Primary Schools	***			
		Appointment of new teachers	***			
		Appointment of addl. teachers	***			
		School GaGrants	***			
		Teachers Grants	***			
		TLE Grants(New & uncovered OBB schools)	***			
3	AIE	EGS Centres		***	***	***
		Residential Camps		***	***	***
		Bridge courses		***	***	***
4	SFG	Education of disabled		***	***	***
		Education of Girls		***	***	***
		Education of SC/ST		***	***	***
5	CRC	Workshops and meetings	***	***	***	***
		Furniture	***			
		Contingency Grant	***	***	***	***
		TLM grant	***	***	***	***
6	BRC	Salary of Staff	***	***	***	***
		Furniture	***	***		
		Contingency Grant	***	***	***	***
		Workshops and meetings	***	***	***	***
		TLM grant	***		***	
		Training Equipments		***		
7	REM	Research and Evaluation Programme		***	***	***
8	CCW	Construction of BRCs	***	***	***	***
		Construction of CRCs	***	***	***	***
		Construction of two classroom	***	***	***	***
		Construction of three classroom	***	***	***	***
		Linking Water	***	***	***	***
		Toilets	***	***	***	***
9	MRW	Repairs	***	***	***	***
10	MGT	Salary of Staff	***	***	***	***
		Furniture and Equipment	***	***		
		Books and periodicals		***		
		Maintenace of equipment	***	***	***	***
		Consumbale and Stationery	***	***	***	***
		T. A/D. A	***	***	***	***
		Consultancy	***	***	***	***
		Contingency	***	***	***	***
		Training to CRC staff		***		***
		Training to BRC staff		***		***
11	TRG	Training to Teachers (Primary)		***	***	***
		Training to Teachers (Middle)		***	***	***
12	VEC	Training to VEC Members	***			
13	INO	Computer Education		***	***	***
		Edn. of Girls -Inn. Programmes		***	***	***
		Edn. of SC/ST-Inn. Programmes		***	***	***
		ECE(New Centers)		***	***	***

**Primary
Training Programme Design**

Programme	:	Training to ECCE Field Workers
Objective	:	1. To create a joyful learning centre 2. Guide children to continue primary education 3. To assist the field workers
Content	:	1. Method of Teaching Children. Child Psychology. 2. Learning through playing. 3. Use of Play Materials
Materials	:	1. Introduction of Play Materials for learning 2. Use Plays and Games for learning. 3. Demonstration of Joyful learning activities
Duration	:	Three Days
Participants	:	E.C.C.E. Workers
No. of Trainees	:	50
Agency	:	B.R.C

BUDGET

Sl.No	ITEM	No	RATE Rs.	DAYS	TOTAL Rs.
1.	O.P.E	50	30	3	4500.00
2.	Stationary	50	15	-	750.00
3.	Refreshment	50	10	3	1500.00
4.	Bus Fare	50	10	-	500.00
5.	Contingency	50	10	-	500.00
6.	T.L.M.	50	10	-	500.00
7.	Misc.	50		-	250.00
				Total	8500.00

30 Batches Rs. 8500 per batch
Total Expenditure 2.55 lakhs

Upper Primary Training Programme Design

Programme	:	Training to teachers handling stds. VI,VII&VIII-English
Objective	:	To train the Teachers Handling English from VI to VIII Standard.
Content	:	1. Diagnose and apply remedial teaching 2. Improve the testing method of achievement 3. Prepare improvised aids 4. Understanding the methods of Teaching English.
Materials	:	1. Exposure to improved methods 2. Model classes pertaining to the teaching of Prose, Poetry, Grammar & Composition.
Duration	:	3 Days
No. of Trainees	:	40
Agency	:	B.R.C personnel
Institute	:	B.R.C

BUDGET

Sl.No	ITEM	No	RATE Rs.	DAYS	TOTAL Rs.
1.	O.P.E	40	30	3	3600
2.	Stationery	40	15	-	600
3.	Refreshment	40	10	3	1200
4.	Insulation	4	15	-	600
5.	Contingency	40	15	-	200
	Total				6200

60 Batches Rs. 6200 per Batch
Total Expenditure 3.720 Lakhs

Training Programme Design

Programme	:	Training to teachers handling Maths for. I to V Stds.
Objective	:	To improve the capacity of the Teachers Handling Mathematics. Revising the four fundamental operations, decimals, fractions, etc. To be through in Geometrical Shapes, Units, and Measurements. To improve the knowledge in Dots, Straight lines and its sectional figures.
Contents	:	Usage of the four fundamentals of arithmetical Figures Usage of mathematical approaches in science Distance & Measurement in life circles Time, Distance, Movements of the Universe!
Materials	:	Mathematical Instruments , Maps & Charts
Duration	:	3 Days
Agency	:	B.R.C

BUDGET

SI.No	ITEM	No	RATE Rs.	DAYS	TOTAL Rs.
1.	O.P.E	40	30	3	3600
2.	Stationary	40	15	-	600
3.	Refreshment	40	10	3	1200
4.	Bus Fare	40	15	-	600
5.	Contingency	40	5	-	200
6.	TLM		15	-	600
	Total				6800

120 Batches for Primary

120 x 6800 = Total Expenditure 8.160 Lakhs

Training Programme Design

Programme	:	Training to teachers handling Maths for VI to VIII Stds.
Objective	:	To improve the capacity of the Teachers Handling Mathematics. Revising the four fundamental operations, decimals, fractions, etc. To be through in Geometrical Shapes, Units, and Measurements. To improve the knowledge in Dots, Straight lines and its sectional figures.
Contents	:	Usage of the four fundamentals of arithmetical Figures Usage of mathematical approaches in science Distance & Measurement in life circles Time, Distance, Movements of the Universel
Materials	:	Mathematical Instruments , Maps & Charts
Duration	:	3 Days
Agency	:	B.R.C

BUDGET

Sl.No	ITEM	No	RATE Rs.	DAYS	TOTAL Rs.
1.	O.P.E	40	30	3	3600
2.	Stationery	40	15	-	600
3.	Refreshment	40	10	3	1200
4.	Bus Fare	40	15	-	600
5.	Contingency	40	5	-	200
6.	TLM		15	-	600
	Total				6800

120 Batches for Upper Primary
 $60 \times 6800 = \text{Total Expenditure } 4.08 \text{ Lakhs}$

Training Programme Design

Programme	:	Training to teachers handling English from III to V Standards.
Objective	:	(i) To achieve the spoken aspect of language especially on the production of words. (ii) To improve the basic skills of language reading and writing (iii) Creating confidence among the teachers to use simple language in the classroom teaching. (iv) Transactional skills in the teaching of English would be enhanced.
Duration	:	3 Days
No. of Trainees	:	40
Activities	:	1. Conducting model lesson 2. Producing exact sounds found in the word 3. Explaining the grammar units found in the lesson 4. Preparing suitable TLM for teaching units from their TLM sanction
Agency	:	B.R.C personnel
Institute	:	B.R.C
BUDGET		

SI.No	ITEM	No	RATE Rs.	DAYS	TOTAL Rs.
1.	O.P.E	40	30	3	3600
2.	Stationery	40	15	-	600
3.	Refreshment	40	10	3	1200
4.	Bus Fare	40	15	-	600
5.	Contigent	40	5		200
	Total				6200

120 Batches Rs. 6200 per Batch
Total Expenditure 7.440 Lakhs

Training Programme Design

Programme	:	Training to teachers handling Science for VI to VIII Stds.
Objective	:	To enrich the knowledge in science and create knowledge on science subjects.
Contents	:	Teaching science in experimental approach. Demonstration methods, learning by doing
Materials	:	Relevant Scientific Instruments , Measurement Materials
Duration	:	3 Days
Agency	:	B.R.C

BUDGET

Sl.No	ITEM	No	RATE Rs.	DAYS	TOTAL Rs.
1.	O.P.L	40	30	3	3600
2.	Stationery	40	15	-	600
3.	Refreshment	40	10	3	1200
4.	Bus Fare	40	15	-	600
5.	Contingency	40	5	-	200
6.	TLM	40	15	-	600
	Total				6800

60 Batches for Upper Primary
 60 x 6800 = Total Expenditure 4.08 Lakhs

Training Programme Design

Programme	:	Training to teachers for the Preparation OF TLM from VI to VIII Stds.
Objective	:	To train to prepare the TLM for various Competencies Standardise the TLM Identifying the Low cost and No cost materials
Contents	:	Methods of collection of raw materials and Preparation.
Materials	:	Low cost, No-cost Materials and other raw materials
Duration	:	3 Days
Participants	:	40
Agency	:	B.R.C Personal

BUDGET

Sl.No	ITEM	No	RATE Rs.	DAYS	TOTAL Rs.
1	O.P.E	40	30	3	3600
2	Stationery	40	15	-	600
3	Refreshment	40	10	3	1200
4	Bus Fare	40	15	-	600
5	Contingency	40	5	-	200
6	TLM	40	15	-	600
	Total				6800

60 Batches for Upper Primary
 $60 \times 6800 = \text{Total Expenditure } 4.08 \text{ Lakhs}$

Training Programme Design

Programme	:	Training to teacher for the Preparation OF TLM. I to V Stds.
Objective	:	To train to prepare the TLM for various Competencies Standardise the TLM Identifying the Low cost and No cost materials
Contents	:	Methods of collection of raw materials and Preparation.
Materials	:	Low cost, No-cost Materials and other raw materials
Duration	:	3 Days
Participants	:	40
Agency	:	B.R.C Personal

BUDGET

Sl.No	ITEM	No	RATE Rs.	DAYS	TOTAL Rs.
1.	O.P.E	40	30	3	3600
2.	Stationery	40	15	-	600
3.	Refreshment	40	10	3	1200
4.	Bus Fare	40	15	-	600
5.	Contingency	40	5	-	200
6.	TLM	40	15	-	600
	Total				6800

120 Batches for Primary

120 x 6800 = Total Expenditure 8.160 Lakhs

Training Programme Design

Programme	:	Attitude Training to Primary teachers
Objective	:	To develop positive attitude towards their profession.
Contents	:	Teachers are trained to develop positive attitude.
Duration	:	3 Days
Participants	:	Primary School Teachers
No of Participants	:	40
Agency	:	B.R.C

BUDGET

Sl.No	ITEM	No	RATE Rs.	DAYS	TOTAL Rs.
1.	O.P.E	40	30	3	3600
2.	Stationery	40	15	-	600
3.	Refreshment	40	10	3	1200
4.	Bus Fare	40	15	-	600
5.	Contingency	40	5	-	200
	Total				6200

120 Batches for Primary

120 x 6200 = Total Expenditure 7.440 Lakhs

Training Programme Design

Programme	:	Institutional planning training for Upper primary school Teachers
Objective	:	To develop skill in Institutional planning.
Contents	:	To know how to plan for the institutional development.
Duration	:	3 Days
Participants	:	Upper Primary School Teachers
No of Participants	:	40
Agency	:	B.R.C

BUDGET

Sl.No	ITEM	No	RATE Rs.	DAYS	TOTAL Rs.
1.	O.P.E	40	30	3	3600
2.	Stationery	40	15	-	600
3.	Refreshment	40	10	3	1200
4.	Bus Fare	40	15	-	600
5.	Contingency	40	5	-	200
	Total				6200

60 Batches for Upper Primary
 $60 \times 6200 = \text{Total Expenditure } 3.720 \text{ Lakhs}$

Training Programme Design

Programme	:	Institutional planning training for primary school Teachers
Objective	:	To develop skill in Institutional planning.
Contents	:	To know how to plan for the institutional development.
Duration	:	3 Days
Participants	:	Primary School Teachers
No of Participants	:	40
Agency	:	B.R.C

BUDGET

Sl.No	ITEM	No	RATE Rs.	DAYS	TOTAL Rs.
1.	O.P.E	40	30	3	3600
2.	Stationery	40	15	-	600
3.	Refreshment	40	10	3	1200
4.	Bus Fare	40	15	-	600
5.	Contingency	40	5	-	200
	Total				6200

120 Batches for Primary
 120 x 6200 = Total Expenditure: 7.440 Lakhs.

Training Programme Design

Programme	:	Institutional planning training for Upper primary school Teachers
Objective	:	To develop skill in Institutional planning.
Contents	:	To know how to plan for the institutional development.
Duration	:	3 Days
Participants	:	Upper Primary School Teachers
No of Participants	:	40
Agency	:	B.R.C

BUDGET

Sl.No	ITEM	No	RATE Rs.	DAYS	TOTAL Rs.
1.	O.P.E	40	30	3	3600
2.	Stationery	40	15	-	600
3.	Refreshment	40	10	3	1200
4.	Bus Fare	40	15	-	600
5.	Contingency	40	5	-	200
	Total				6200

60 Batches for Upper Primary
 60 x 6200 = Total Expenditure 3.720 Lakhs

ABBREVIATIONS

ADPC	Assistant District Programme Co-ordinator
AAEEO	Additional Assistant Elementary Educational Officer
AEEEO	Assistant Elementary Educational Officer
BRC	Block Resource Centre
CP	Community Participation
CRC	Cluster Resource Centre
DEP	Distance Education Programme
DIET	District Institute of Education and Training
DISE	District Information System for Education
DPC	District Programme Co-ordinator
DPEP	District Primary Education Programme
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EGS	Education Guarantee Scheme
EMIS	Educational Management Information System
FAO	Finance and Accounts Officer
GAR	Gross Access Ratio
IED	Integrated Education for the Disabled
MDO	Media and Documentation Officer
MGT	Management
MIS	Management Information System
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
OBB	Operation Black Board
PMIS	Project Management Information System
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institution
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
RR	Repetition Rate
SIM	Self Instructional Material
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
TE	Teacher Educator
THADCO	Tamil Nadu Harijan Development Corporation
TLE	Teaching Learning Equipments
TLM	Teaching Learning Material
TR	Transition Rate
TRI	Tribal Education
UEE	Universalisation of Elementary Education
UPE	Universalisation of Primary Education
VLC	Village Level Committee
WDO	Women Development Officer
WDP	Women Development Programme

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