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| **RIGHT to EDUCATION ACT (RTE)** | |
| **What is ‘Free and Compulsory Elementary Education’ and what is its target group?** | All children between the ages of 6 and 14 shall have the right to free and compulsory elementary education at a neighborhood school.  There is no direct (school fees) or indirect cost (uniforms, textbooks, mid-day meals, transportation) to be borne by the child or the parents to obtain elementary education. The government will provide schooling free-of-cost until a child’s elementary education is completed. |
| **Why is the act significant?** | This Act serves as a building block to ensure that every child has his or her right (as an entitlement) to get a quality elementary education, and that the State, with the help of families and communities, fulfils this obligation. |
| On whom does ‘compulsion’ lie? | As per Section 8 (explanation) (1) and (2), the state is compelled to provide free education and ensure compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education |
| What does ‘age appropriate class’ mean? | It means giving admission in a class where the child would normally be if she had joined school from class 1 at six years of age. So if a child is 11 years old and has never been to school, she will be admitted to class 5, but shall be given special education to make her come to the level in a time frame ranging from three months to two. |
| What does the 25% of the strength of the class in private school imply? | 25% strength of the class in private school implies that the school should admit children belonging to disadvantage group and weaker section of the society in class I or pre-school whichever is inducted. |
| What are the disadvantage group and weaker section of the society? | Disadvantage group are:-  SC, ST, CWSN, Orphan, Migrant and street children, HIV affected/infected children  and weaker section implies children belonging to BPL families as notified by state government. |
| Who will bear the cost of children under the 25% reservation in private school? | That the appropriate Government will reimburse the expenditure incurred by the Schools  referred to above for providing free and compulsory education to the Children admitted  against the minimum 25% seats referred under section 12(1) (c) of the Act, to the extent of per-child-expenditure incurred by the State, or the actual amount charged from the child, whichever is less. |
| Is it true that no child can be expelled or failed? | No school, government or private, can detain (fail) or expel any child at the elementary stage. But the school has to ensure that the children have to acquire all required competencies of that class before promoted to the next higher class. |
| What is the composition of School Management Committee? | As per the RTE Act, under section 21, 9 members should be from parents/guardians of student of the school. Among the members, 3 will be from weaker or disadvantage group and among 3 members and 1 will be a parent of a disabled children in the school (if any). Head teacher or head master will be member secretary. Minimum of 50% of the members of the SMCs shall be women. One member shall be from concerned local authority and one member shall be from among Gaon Burahs nominee.  Presidents and vice president shall be selected from parents/guardians members only and one of them must be a women. |
| What is the time duration of School Management Committee? | SMC is a permanent body of which the president / members shall have a term of three years. However they can continue to function beyond three years till the new president and members take over. |
| What are the procedure to readdress the grievances related to education? | As per section 32 (1), (2), (3) and (4) , State has constituted State Commission for Protection & the Redressal mechanism has already been notified where local authority, block level, district level and State level agency will handle the grievances. |
| Can teacher be engage other than teaching? | The RTE Act, section 27 says that no teacher shall be deployed or engaged in non educational purposed other than the decennial population census, disaster & relief duties and duties related election to the local authority or State legislature or Parliament as notified by the state government. |
| What RTE says about fees in government school? | No children will be liable to pay fee or charges which can prevent the children from pursuing and completing elementary education. In this regard State Notification has been issued and implemented. |
| What is the role of parents/guardians in ensuring elementary education to their children? | It is the duty of every parent/guardians to admit his or her child in school and ensuring completion of elementary education. |
| What is the provision of transfer of children from one school to another? | Where in a school, there is no provision for completion of elementary education, a child has a right to seek transfer to any other school to complete the elementary cycle. |
| Does age proof is mandatory to produce at the time of admission? | No child shall be denied admission for lack of Age Proof. |
| What RTE Act says about recognition of schools? | No school to be established without obtaining certificate of recognition from competent authority as referred in the State Rule. |
| Is private tuition by teacher banned under RTE? | Yes. No teacher shall engage himself or herself in private tuition or private teaching activity. |
| What should be teacher’s instructional hours under RTE? | As per subsection 1 of section 23, of RTE Act, a teacher shall perform work for 200 working days for class I to V class, 220 working days for class VI to VIII.  800 instructional hours per academic year for the class I to V, 1000 instructional hours for VI to VII class.  45 teaching including preparation hours per week per teacher. |
| What are the local authority in Assam as per RTE Act ? | 1) The Municipal Corporation 2) All Municipal Boards of the state 3) All town committee 4) All Zilla Parishads 5) All Anchalik Panchayats 6) All Gaon Panchayats |

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| **ACCESS** |  |
| What does neighborhood means in RTE? | The areas or limits of neighborhood within which a school has to be established by the State Government or the Autonomous Council. In case of LP, the neighborhood norm refers to 1 KM radius, and in case of UP the neighborhood norm refers to 3 KM radius. |
| What is the distance norm for opening a LP School? | A LP school should be established within a walking distance of 1 KM in neighborhood. |
| What is the distance norm for opening an UP School? | An UP school should be established within a walking distance of 3 KM in neighborhood. |
| What will be the distance norm in char area in opening both LP and UP Schools | In case of Char area the distance norm for opening a new LP School will be ½ KM and in case of UP it can be reduced to 2 KM. And the population norm will be same as general area. |
| What is the distance norm in establishing a school where there is barrier that can be threat to the children? | In such cases, the distance criterion for opening of a lower primary school may be reduce to below 1 KM, if there is natural barrier/national highway/railway track. |
| What is the child population norm in establishing a neighborhood LP school? | In respect of children in classes I to V, Child population should be at least 30 children in general area, and at least 20 children in special focus area such as, Tea Garden, Char etc. |
| What is the total population norm in opening a LP School? | A population should be 200 in general habitation and it can be reduced to 80 in case of habitations located in hilly, forest and remote areas of the state. |
| What is the child population norm in establishing an Upper Primary School? | In respect of children in classes VI to VIII, a school shall be established within a walking distance of 3 KM of the neighborhood with not less than 45 children with the age group of 11 to 14 years. |
| What is the total population norm in opening an Upper Primary School? | It should have at least 500 populations in the general catchment area. The population norm can be reduced to 200 in case of habitations located in hilly, forest and remote areas of the state. |
| What is population norm in case of urban area? | In case of urban areas, the population in a neighborhood is 300 for LP and 500 for UP School. |
| What will be strength of children in lower primary and upper primary school? | The maximum student strength will be 300 in Lower Primary and 500 in Upper Primary school. |
| What should be maximum strength of children in urban areas? | In case of urban areas the lower primary school will be eligible to enroll maximum 150 children and 210 for Upper Primary. |

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| **SPECIAL TRAINING** | |
| What initiative is taken for education of Out of School Children? | The intervention viz special training is taken for Out of School Children to provide education in residential & non residential mode. |
| What is Special Training? | The children who have not enrolled in formal school at the age of 6 years or not completed the elementary education should be imparted special training after enrolment at age appropriate class so that they may be at par with other children. Special Training is a special support to un-enrolled and drop out children and to meet up the learning gap to cope up with learning environment within a stipulated time period. |
| Is the Special training Intervention implemented for out of school children of TG areas & Char area also? | Yes. TG areas & Char areas are also covered under this programme. |
| How many years/periods are fixed for providing special training? | As per RTE-Act, minimum period is 3 months and maximum 2 years. |
| Is the period of maximum two years for providing special training sufficient? | It is as per RTE, Act, 2009. |
| When can we bring all children to school? | Convergence effort from all concerned is required to bring all children in schools and to ensure 100% enrollment very soon. |
| Have you provided any education support to the children working in hotel/garage/ restaurant/street etc.? | The children who have been identified are provided education support in Residential and Non-Residential Special Training Centres. |
| What facilities are provided to the children of special training centres? | For Residential: Accommodation, food, uniform, learning materials etc. are provided to the children.  For Non-Residential : learning material, TLM, uniform etc. are provided to the children . |
| Will the services of Education Volunteers be regularized? | Not under the purview of SSA |
| Will you conduct any Special TET for Education Volunteer? | Not under the purview of SSA |
| Are these children being provided MDM? | Yes. MDM is being provided to the children of Special Training (both Residential and Non-Residential) . |
| Have you provided any scholarship to the children? | No. But free accommodation, food, uniform, learning materials etc. are provided to the children of Residential Special Training Centres. |
| What steps do you take for migrant children? | Initiative for providing education support to the children whose parents migrate as well as migrate with their parents is taken by opening Seasonal Hostel and Worksite centres in worksites like –brick kilns; stone quarries etc. so that their education is continued after returning back to native places. |
| Have you taken any initiative for the children who are studying in Religious Madrassa ? | Yes. SSA, Assam is also extending formal education support to the children up to 14 years of Religious Madrassa. |

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| **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION** | |
| How is the community involved in education? | Community plays a vital role in education. Community has to develop school development plan(SDP) where every aspect related to quality education should reflect in SDP. Even in the School Management Committee, 75% member are from parents. Community is involved in monitoring the overall functioning of the school. |
| What is the composition of School Management Committee (SMC) | 1. SMC is a notified body for management of school activities under section 21 of Right to Education Act,2009 and Rule 13 of Assam RTE Rules,2011. 2. It is a 13 member body in the State of Assam, out of which, *nine* members from parents/guardians, *one* member from Local authority (PRI/Local Urban Body), *one* member from Teacher/Local Health Worker/Anganwadi Workers, *one* member from among Gaonburah/Village Headman/Community nominee and the *HM/H*T of the school is Member-Secretary. 50% members of the committee should be Women. 3. Since the 3 (three) year term of the President and Members of most of the SMCs of the State have been expired during Oct-Nov,2014, hence SMCs are being re-constituted in these elementary schools. |
| What are the functions of SMC | Major functions are :   1. Monitoring the functioing of School 2. Preparation and recommendation of School Development Plan 3. Monitoring the utilisation of grants received by the school. 4. Performing such other function as may be notified by Government. |
| Can SMC be dissolved before completion of 3 year term | Yes, SMC may be dissolved if found negligent of its duties and responsibilities as assigned in Assam RTE Rules,2011, non-compliant to the Government Orders and non-cooperative towards implementation of Government funded scheme for the development of the schools by an order of the DEEO on the basis of resolution of 70 % parents ( atleast 100 members) of the schools followed by enquiry to be done by DEEO. SMC may also be dissolved wrt complaints on above grounds subject to authenticity of the enquiry to be done by DEEO. The DEEO shall take steps for constitution of new SMC within a month of dissolution of the SMC concerned. |
| What roles are envisaged for the members of PRI/Urban Local Body in School development activities | 1. PRIs and Urban Local Bodies are notified as Local Authority under Assam RTE Rules,2011. 2. Local Authority (GP, Ward member) is inducted as a member of SMC within its locality. Presidents and Members of Anchalik Panchayat are the members of Block Level Advisory Committee for Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalays (KGBV). Also, the Chairman and the members of the Zila Parishad are the members of District Level Monitoring Committee for SSA, RMSA & MDM. 3. Activity mapping of the PRIs/Urban Local Body as per RTE Act,2009 is being drafted, to be notified by Govt of Assam. |
| What role does SMC play for utilisation of Grants | Under SSA-RTE, all school development grants including infrastructure is routed through SMC. School Grants ( 5000/- for LP & 7000/- for UP) and Maintenance Grants (Rs. 5000/- maximum each for schools with upto 3 classrooms and Rs.10,000/- maximum each for schools having more than 3 classrooms) are released to SMC accounts as per eligibility criteria. School grant is to be used for replacement of non-functional school equipment and for other recurring costs such as consumables etc. Maintenance grant is to be used for repairing of toilet, water source, floor, desk-benches, black-board etc. All grants to be utilised as per resolution of SMC and U/C to be submitted to BEEO/BMC concerned. |
| **TEACHER TRAINING & PEDAGOGY** | |
| What is the PTR of Assam in the LP and UP Schools Level? | * The PTR of the state is :   at LP level is: 1: 28  at UP: 1: 17  The district wise PTR of LP Schools of Assam is at in Annexure-I. |
| What are the different types of training imparted to the elementary teachers? | * Monthly cluster level orientation for LP/UP teachers. * Training of UP level teachers in Science and Maths * Training of LP level teachers in Reading/writing comprehension and basic numeracy for classes 3,4 and 5. * Training on Early Reading/writing and comprehension for classes 1 and 2 |
| Number of untrained teachers in the State and what step has been taken by the Government to train them. | * There are 44941 untrained elementary teachers as per DISE 2013-14. * The Government of Assam has initiated Two year Diploma in Elementary Education Course under Krishna Kanta Handique State Open University to impart professional qualification to the untrained teachers of the State in ODL mode. * A total of 39135 in-service teachers were deputed for the course under KKH State Open University . * The result of 1st batch candidates has been declared by the University and 7673 candidates successfully qualified and have attained professional qualification as per NCTE norms. |
| Whether relaxation on professional qualification will continue for teacher engagement in Assam. | * The Central Government had given relaxation to the state of Assam to appoint teachers without professional qualification with the condition that the teachers who were professionally unqualified had to acquire professional qualification within 31st March 2015 as per subsection 2 of section 23 of RTE-Act’ 2009 .vide MHRD’s Notification no F.No.1-17/2010-EE4,dated 26.08.2011. * As per the notification the elementary teachers may be appointed without B.Ed/D.El.Ed upto 31st March 2015. |
| What are the different mediums in which Free Text Books (FTB) are developed? | * FTB are developed in 10 (ten) mediums for the LP Schools: Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Hindi, English, Garo, Nepali, Manipuri, Hmar, Karbi. * FTB are developed in 8 (eight) mediums for the UP Schools: Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Hindi, English, Garo, Nepali, Manipuri. |
| What is the mechanism for supervision and monitoring of schools in the Elementary Level? | * Through the Cluster Resource Centre Coordinators (CRCC) * Members of the Block Academic Resource Group (BACG) which includes BEEO/BMC, SIs, BRP, etc. * Members of the District Academic Resource Group (DACG) which includes DEEO/DMC, DIET faculties, District SSA Officials etc. * Members of the State Academic Resource Group (SACG) which includes the Faculty of SCERT, Assam, SMO-SSA Officials, etc. |
| What is the starting time of school? | * The Morning Assembly should begin at 8.45 AM * Class transaction should begin by 9.00 AM |
| What are the prime duties of CRCCs? | * To provide academic support to the teachers and students of the concerned schools. * Organisation of trainings/ workshops/ meetings at Cluster Level. * Other duties assigned by authority. |
| How many schools are allotted against one CRCC? | * Average 15-20 schools. |
| Should the CRCCs teach in their original schools? | * The service of a CRCC is attached to the cluster where he/she is posted for the development of quality of the various schools of the cluster. * There is no need for attending the original school. But if the original school is in the same cluster where the CRCC is posted, he/she may teach in the original school if the school requires any academic support. |
| What method of Evaluation is followed? | * As per the Govt of Assam Notification No AEE.499/2010/14-A, dated 29/04/2014, Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) is practised. * Quarterly Assessments (Paper-Pencil Tests) 4 (four) times a year in the months of April, June, October & December. * The maximum allotted marks for each subject in each Periodical Assessment should be 50 (fifty). * The performance of every student is evaluated through a Grade. The Grades of every student is recorded and reported in a PUPIL’s PROGRESS CARD |
| What is “no detention policy” in elementary school? | * The principle is that every child should be enabled to attain the competency appropriate for the grade/class. The teacher should take care of the child accordingly. If any child is promoted to the next higher class without attaining grade appropriate competencies, the teacher should take the responsibility for remedial teaching and take proper care to address the problem. |

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| **CIVIL WORKS** | |
| Why proper safety & security are not ensured in the school building? | Safety of buildings are ensured while construction of the school buildings. Security of the schools are subjected to sanction of boundary wall by MHRD in the remaining Schools. |
| Why PEB Structure is introduced in place of conventional Assam Type School building? Is it safe. | To standardize the quality of materials.  Yes, it is safe. IIT, Guwahati, AEC, Assam and PWD ( B), Assam have already certified on the part of safety aspect. |
| Why potable drinking water are not available in the school building? | Drinking water facility are provided in the school through PHED . But all schools are not covered yet. We are placing the proposal of balanced uncovered schools in the coming budget. |
| Why the school building are in abundant stage after starting the construction? | Due to fund constraint. |
| Why sufficient toilet facility are not available in the school? | In the last year, DISE 2013-14, total gap of Girls’ Toilet =6488 nos. & Boy’s Toilet=16098 nos. All the gap of toilets will be saturated within Jun’2015. |
| Why cleanliness and hygiene are not ensured in the school campus? | The awareness programme in the matter of cleanliness and hygiene are conducted among the SMC’s of the school time to time as well as a school maintenance grant is provided from SSA every year to the SMC’s. Responsibility lies on the communities as well as SMC’s. |
| Why Aluminum roofing sheet are provided in place of CGI sheet? | The rainy season of Assam is long, so rusting of CGI sheet is often seen. To reduce heat of the class room Aluminum roofing sheet are used. Aluminum roofing sheet are more durable & almost corrosion less, lesser heat reductive as well as light weight. |
| Why rusting /corrosion are seen in some of the PEB structure fitted school building? What precaution do you measured for it? | Yes, we have observed such type of problems recently AEC, Assam authority has conducted inspections of schools randomly and necessary steps are being taken as per their recommendation. |
| Why Electrification in the school are not available ? | At present approx 8000 schools are facilitated with electrification from Govt. fund available. For remaining schools necessary proposal will be placed before the Govt. |
| Why the construction of MDM Kitchen Shed is stopped in spite of 1st installment (75% of total amount) is released in the school building? | Will be resumed within Dec, 14. |
| Why ramp with rail are not provided in some of the school building? | Fund for remaining schools are yet to be received from Govt. |
| What is the source of drinking water in the school building? | As per DISE report,  Hand pump=32672 Nos.  Well= 4778 Nos.  Tape water=1428 Nos.  Others= 2242 Nos. |
| Why the PEB related structure in the construction of school building are totally abundant stage from the month of August/2014 after construction? | Due to fund constraint. Balance construction work will be started within this month. |
| Why proper safety & security are not ensured in the school building? | Safety of buildings are ensured while construction of the school buildings. Security of the schools are subjected to sanction of boundary wall by MHRD in the remaining Schools. |
| **MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM** | |
| Is there any child wise list of all children in the elementary level? | Child wise number is available. For name wise maintenance of record, child tracking system has been initiated and the process is in progress. |
| What is Child Tracking System (CTS)? | CTS means Child Tracking System. This system keeps track of information like demographic & household information, educational information , educational status of the children in the age group of 0-18 years. |
| How is data collected for CTS? | For data collection of child, individual child-based format was designed using ICR( Intelligent Character Recognition) technology. Household survey is done by selected Volunteers(Enumerators)for collecting the data. |
| How many children were covered? | Nearly 1 crore. |
| Has the data been analysed? | Is being analyzed. |
| Will the database available for public? | Yes. After validation. |
| Will the database be updated ? And how? | Regularly. |
| How will CTS be helpful? | CTS will provide the following data:   1. Information like name of Block/GP, village, habitation, father, mother , guardian etc of every child. 2. Information of migrant child. 3. Information of never enrolled of child. 4. Information of drop out children. 5. Information of child with disability. 6. Information of neigbourhood school. 7. Information of catchments school. 8. Information on transfer of children. etc. |
| **GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM**  **(GIS)** | |
| What is GIS? | **Geographical Information System** or **GIS** is a computer system that allows us to map, model, query, and analyze large quantities of data within a single database according to their location. **GIS** gives us the power to create maps. |
| How GIS is useful in the field of Educational Sector. | GIS helps in identifying the unserved habitations where new schools namely LP, UP to be set up i.e availability of schools.. |
| Meaning of unserved habitation? | As per RTE Act, the distance of neighborhood LP and UP school from a habitation should be 1 Km and 3 Km respectively to be identified as served otherwise un-served. If no schooling facility is available in the habitation as per the prescribed norms, such habitation is considered as unservd havbitation. |
| How many unserved Habitations have been identified by using GIS? | A total no. of 935 habitations were found as un-served for LP school and a total no. of 1265 habitations were found as un-served for UP school including all districts of Assam. By considering the common points of unserved habitations a total no. of 500 un-served habitations for LP school and a total no. of 318 un-served habitations for UP school were found where new schools are required. |
| Will new schools be opened in all these habitations found as unserved ? | Govt. of India approved for opening of 21 new primary schools at 21 un-served habitations for LPS and up-gradation of 21 LPS to UP school at 21 un-served habitations for UPin the current year 2014-15.It is expected that more schools will be taken up for opening subsequently. |
| What will be done in the remaining habitations found as unserved and further analysis? | It is expected steps may be taken in phased manner for opening new schools- Micro level analysis to find out requirement of schools by measuring walking distance. |
| **DISTRICT INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR EDUCATION (DISE)** |  |
| What is DISE? | DISE (**District Information System for Education**) is a process of collection of school level information as on 30th September every year. Accordingly, software has been developed by National University of Educational Planning & Administration, New Delhi on behalf of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India to generate the computerized reports from School level to National level. Earlier DISE covered school under elementary level only and Secondary Education Management Information System covered Secondary/Higher Secondary level. In year 2012-13, the software has been upgraded to collect information in a single database of both Elementary and secondary /HS level schools name **Unified DISE.** |
| What is school code? | An eleven(11) digits school code uniquely defines against each school. The digit comprises of the following from left: State:2,District:2, Block:2, Village: 3, School: 2 digits. |
| What data are collected in DISE? | A detail data capture format is available provided by NUEPA, New Delhi where various school level information are collected from Head teacher/Principal with their signature such as Student information, teacher information , infrastructure facilities etc. |
| Are data of private schools also collected in DISE? | Yes, but complete coverage could not be achieved yet as some private schools are not providing it. |
| How data are collected , verified and compiled? | During August/September, training for key resource persons and Head teacher training are conducted on filling up the Data Capture Formats(DCF) and after verification by the Cluster Resource Centre Co-ordinators (CRCCs) and after random verification by the District officials, data entry is done at Block level in the DISE software, the same database is merged at district level and district to state and state to national level. Lots of steps are there in the software for inconsistency check against various points. Only after this inconsistency check, the database is considered for use. |
| Is there need to submit the database at National level? | As most of the indicators and physical targets for AWP&B are based on DISE database, hence MHRD needs the final database during Project Approval Board (PAB). |
| What is school report card? | School report Card is a single page report of each school generated from the DISE software showing the major indicators. |

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| **INCLUSIVE EDUCATION** | |
| **What is Inclusive Education?** | * Inclusive Education refers to an education system that accommodates all children in the same set up regardless of their physical, intellectual, emotional, social or any other condition. * Modification of schools and teaching methods to accommodate learning needs and styles of all |
| How a CWSN is identified? | * Through intensive survey in all districts by Inclusive Education functionaries, CRCCs and also through special drive in convergence with line departments i.e. Health Departments, NRHM, Social welfare Dept. and NGOs. Assessement Guideline is followed for identification. |
| Provision under SSA for Children With Special Needs | * SSA ensures that every child with special needs, irrespective of the kind, category and degree of disability, is provided education in an appropriate environment. SSA adopts ‘zero rejection ’policy so that no child is left out of the education system.” |
| How many Children with Special Needs (CWSN) have been identified in the state by SSA till now? | * No of CWSN covered: 107168 * No of CWSN Enrolled: 94737 * No of CWSN covered under Home Based Education: 12431 |
| Which district has the highest number of CWSN? | * In Dhubri district. |
| Which category has the highest number of CWSN? | * Orthopedically Impaired |
| What special facilities are available for CWSN? | * Extra time in examination, relaxation of norms etc. |
| What are the different categories of disability? And category wise number of children identified. | * Blindness * Low vision * Hearing impairments * Speech Impairments * Orthopedically impaired * Mental retardation * Autism * Cerebral Palsy * Multiple disabilities * Learning disabilities |
| * Low Vision (LV)- 18258 |
| * Totally Blind (TB)- 2023 |
| * Hearing Impaired (HI) -17949 |
| * Speech Impaired (SI)- 14934 |
| * Orthapedically Impaired (OI)- 18880 |
| * Cerebral Palsy (CP)- 7005 |
| * Mentally Retarded (MR)- 11717 |
| What are the different categories of disability? And category wise number of children identified. | * Multiple Disability (MD) -5158 |
| * Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)- 722 |
| * Learning Disability ( LD)- 10522 |
| What support is provided to CWSN under SSA | * Under SSA, different activities have been conducted where all the field level functionaries play a vital role to create public awareness, to provide physical and academic support in school and home based situation, to provide remedial teaching programme etc. Therapeutic intervention like Speech Therapy, Physio Therapy , Special Educational Service etc. are provided in Day Care Center. * Organization of Medical Assessment camp for providing Aids & Appliances * Distribution of Aids and Appliances * Corrective Surgery * Distribution of Braille Books * Barrier free school Environment * Construction of Ramp & Railings and modification of toilets: * Engagement of Resource Person, Additional Resource Person and Assistant Additional Resource Person * Providing Home-based education: * Maintenance of child profile and Individualized Education Plan: * Organized Peer group sensitization programme on disability. * Provided Transport and Escort allowances to CWSN * Parents counseling cum training for parents * 21-Day Special Remedial Teaching for Children with Special Needs: * Convergence with other organization / Agencies * Distribution of disability certificate. |
| Target Group under the **IE component of SSA** | * **T**he Children with special needs in the age group of 6-18 yrs and the disabilities covered. |
| **What kind of educational facility/support is provided to CWSN with severe disability?** | * **CWSN with severe disability are provided educational support through Home based Education.** |
| **What is Home Based Education?** | * Home Based Education Programme is taken up under the intervention of out of school strategies. The objective of this programme is to provide school access to the children with severe and profound disabilities and to achieve universal enrollment of all these children in nearby schools. The Home-based support will be provided maximum three months and after that the children will be mainstreamed in the formal school. |
| **Number of Schools having CWSN** | * 29141 |
| **Whether barrier free access facility is provided in schools.** | * Ramp with rail is constructed in schools. |
| **Number of Schools with Ramp & Rail** | * LP – 31061, UP – 5564 ,Total – 36625 |
| **Whether any support is provided to CWSN outside school .** | * CWSN are provided support in Day care Centres. |
| **Who provides support and how support is provided in Day Care Centres?** | * IE functionaries (Physio Therapist, Speech Therapist, Audiologist, Special Educator etc.) provide Therapeutic Intervention such as physiotherapy, speech therapy, orientation and mobility, occupational therapy ,sign language training, physical, academic, Motivation/Awareness/Counseling for parents and Co-scholastic services to CWSN of mild/moderate and severe children with special needs. |
| **Aids and appliances:**  **What are the criteria for selection of CWSN for providing Aids and Appliances?**  **Whether Aids and appliance is provided only once to a CWSN?** | * Medical assessment camps are organized through NRHM, PHC camps, Block, civil hospitals, Medical Colleges, medical trusts and educational rehabilitation institutions for providing Aids & Appliances to CWSN. The expert team assesses and recommends various support services to the identified CWSN according to disabilities in the camp. * Aids & Appliances are provided as per the requirement. |
| **Maintenance of Aids and appliances** | * Spot demonstration is provided * User Manual are also being provided. |
| **Whether any escort and transport allowance is provided CWSN to facilitate their attending schools.** | * Yes. Rs 4000/- per child per annum is provided as **escort and transport allowance.** |
| **What facilities are provided for blind children.** | * Braille books are provided. Till now, Braille books have been provided till class VII. |
| **Whether there is any provision for training of general teachers on disability.** | * Yes, 10705 have been trained on disability. 14529 will be trained. |

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| **RESEARCH & EVALUATION** | |
| Is the effectiveness of the programme/interventions under SSA/at elementary level assessed? | * Yes. The effectiveness of the programme/interventions under SSA/at elementary level is assessed. |
| How is the effectiveness of the programme/interventions under SSA/at elementary level assessed? | * Research/evaluation Studies are conducted at state and district levels. |
| Who conducts these studies/evaluation? | * Institutes/Organisations/NGOs. |
| How is the agency/institute selected for conducting research studies? | * State Level Research Committee and District Level Research Committees select at state and district level respectively. |
| What follow up action is taken? | * The findings are shared with all concerned and action is initiated in the form of designing programme/ strategies, mechanism of implementation of activities etc. |
| What is the monitoring mechanism?/Who monitors the implementation of the activities? | * The Assam State Commission for Protection of Child Rights is a monitoring agency. * Again, Govt of India engages Monitoring Institute for monitoring implementation of SSA and MDM activities. * Departmental officials are entrusted responsibility of monitoring implementation of various activities related to elementary education. * SSA officials from state to cluster level monitor the implementation of activities. * Recently system of online monitoring mechanism has been initiated. |
| What follow up action is taken in the light of monitoring reports? | * The findings are shared with all concerned and action is initiated in the form of designing programme/ strategies, mechanism of implementation of activities etc. |

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| **MEDIA** | |
| What are the different media vehicles/activities undertaken to promote Right to education Act and other interventions taken by SSA? | Awareness made through:   * + Print /newspaper publicity   + Radio Jingles (in various languages-Bodo, Sadri, Karbi, Assamese, Bengali)   + Television advertisement and scrolls   + Sponsorship in events, fairs etc   + Mobile theater publicity   + Leaflets, poster, mini hoardings   + Word of Mouth |
| If any special activities have been taken for awareness in difficult remote areas | * Street plays conducted in areas of Assam(especially in SFG/ST/SC area) * Mobile theater publicity in rural areas |

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| **KASTURBA GANDHI BALIKA VIDYALAYA** | |
| What is Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya? | Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya is a scheme launched by Govt. of India forproviding educational facilities to girls belonging to Scheduled Cast, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Class, Minority communities and children families below the poverty line in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs). The objective of Kastruba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) is to ensure access and imparting quality education to girls of disadvantaged groups of society by setting up residential schools with boarding facilities at **upper primary level (Class VI to VIII)**.  The criteria followed for setting up the schools are - blocks with rural female literacy below the national average and gender gap in literacy more than the national average and minority population is above 20% (as per Census 2001).  Apart from imparting quality education, the children are given training in vocational activities like computer, sewing, weaving, knitting, screen printing, embroidery, doll making etc, life skill training , martial art, yoga etc. The children also learn various co-curricular and recreational activities like song, dance, drama, games, drawing, painting, kitchen garden etc. |
| What is EBB? How many EBBs are there in the state? | EBB is where the rural female literacy is below the national average and gender gap in literacy is more than the national average (as per Census 2001).  . There are **81** EBBs in the state. |
| Who are the beneficiaries of KGBV scheme? What are the criteria for selection of beneficiaries? | **Target Group:**  Girl children of the age group of 10 to 14 years belonging to SC, ST, OBC and Minority communities.  At the primary level the emphasis is on the slightly older girls who are out of schools and were unable to complete primary school (10+). However, in difficult areas (migratory populations, scattered habitations that do not qualified for primary/ upper primary schools) younger girls can also be targeted.  At the upper primary level, emphasis is on especially adolescent girls who are unable to go to regular schools.  In view of the targeted nature of the schemes, 75% girls from SC, ST, OBC or minorities communities are accorded priority for enrolment in such residential schools. After targeting only aforesaid categories only 25% girls from families below poverty lines, are accommodated.  **Criteria for selection of the beneficiary:**  A list of children belonging to SC, ST, OBC & Minority communities and children of families below poverty line is prepared by the concerned Block. The children should be drop out from Upper Primary class and she should belong to the particular Educationally Backward Block (EBB).From the list more needy children are admitted in KGBVs as per the seat availability. |
| How many KGBVs are there in Assam? | There are total **57** number of KGBV in **56** EBBs and 1 (one**)** Township (Lakhimpur) in **24** districts of Assam with coverage of **3000** number of girl children. |
| What is the seat capacity in KGBV? | There are 2 types of KGBV in Assam- **Model –I** and **Model-II**  **Model I** with a seat capacity of 100 children  **Model II** with seat capacity of 50 children**.**  **Model I=3 KGBVs**  **Model II=54 KGBVs** |
| When was the KGBV scheme launched in Assam? | KGBV scheme was launched in Assam in 2007-08. In the beginning 15 numbers of KGBVs were operationalised in the year 2007-08. 11 numbers were operationalised in 2008-09, 11 numbers in the year 2010-11 and 20 numbers in the year 2011-12. |
| Which agency is implementing KGBV scheme in Assam? How are KGBV schools managed at district and state level? | KGBV scheme is being implemented in Assam by Axom Sarva Siksha Abhiyan Mission.  **At KGBV-** Warden cum Asstt. Teacher  **Block Mission Office-**Block Mission coordinator (BMC) of the concerned block (BMC and LDA cum accountant is the financial signatory), BRP/CRCC as KGBV coordinator), **Block Level Advisory Committee.**  **District level-** District Mission Office-District Mission coordinator (DMC), District Programme Officer and I/C KGBV.  **State level-** State Mission Office headed by Mission Director, SSA and other supporting staff. |
| What happens to girls after they pass out from KGBV? | After the girls complete their elementary education i.e. class VIII from KGBV they are mainstreamed in class IX in nearby Secondary schools.  After operationalisation of the proposed Girls Hostel in the block under RMSA it is planned to admit the pass out children of KGBVs in the Hostel to enable the girls to complete their secondary education. |
| How many children passed out from KGBV since inception? | Since inception a total **1760** number of children passed out from 39 KGBVs in 17 districts. |
| Are the KGBVs functioning in own building? | Permanent building- **24**  Rented building**- 30**  Govt.Building**-3**  **Construction of permanent building in KGBV**  Construction completed- **24**  Under Construction - **31**  Yet to start- **2** |
| What is the staff pattern in KGBV eligibility for applying and selection process? | The Staff pattern of KGBV is as follows:   * Warden ( One) * Full Time Asstt. Teachers (4) * Part Time Teacher (3) * Accounts Asstt. Cum Caretaker (one) * Peon cun Matron * Head Cook * Asstt. Cook cum Helper * Chowkidar cum Mali |
| What facilities do the children get while in KGBV? | The children in KGBV get all the facilities of school and hostel. |
| Are the family members allowed to meet their ward from time to time? | Yes the family members are allowed to meet their ward from time to time. Children also visit their home during vacations. |
| Are the girl children residing in KGBV safe and secure? | Yes the safety and security of all the children are ensured. For this purpose all necessary measures are undertaken in all KGBVs. |
| What are provisions of vacation in KGBVs? | All the children in KGBVs get vacation as per the academic calendar of Govt. Schools and they are allowed to visit their home during vacations. |
| Who are the Officials executing the schemes at State and District level? | **At the State level** - State consultant, KGBV and Sate programme Associate, KGBV.  **At District level**- District Programme Officers (DPOs) each for concerned district.  **At Block level**- Block Mission Coordinator  **At KGBV**- Warden cum Teacher of KGBV. |

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| **ACCOUNTS** | |
| What is the funding pattern under SSA? | 90:10 (Contribution from GOI 90% and State 10%) |
| What are the different types of grants received by SMCs from SSA? | Civil Works grants (priority basis), School Grants, Maintenance Grant, Teachers (TLM) Grant, School Uniform Grant etc. on annual basis. |
| Whether the previous utilization certificate of all grant have been submitted by SMCs in time? | Yes, all SMCs have to submit the UCs prior to release of next year grant. |
| What are the Norms for release of infrastructure grant received by LP & UP schools? | Rs.5000/- per year per Primary Schools and Rs.7000/- per year per Upper Primary Schools for replacement of non functional school equipments and for meeting up other recurring cost such as consumables etc. |
| What is the norm of TLM grant released to SMCs? | Rs.500/- per Teachers per year in LP & UP Schools for procurement of Teaching Learning Materials (TLM). |
| What is the norm for released of Uniform grant to SMCs? | Rs.400/- per student for student of all Govt. and Provincialised LP/UP School for two pairs of Uniform against each child. |
| Have any separate bank A/C maintained by SMCs for SSA fund? | Yes, all Govt./Provincialised LP/UPs are required to maintain separate Bank A/c for SSA fund. |
| What are the different types of records maintained by SMC? | Cash Book, General Ledger, Stock Book, Proceeding Book of SMC’s, Cheque issue Register, TLM Register etc. |
| What is the guidelines for released of funds to SSA Districts? | Fund released to districts on quarterly basis as per actual requirement of calculated on the basis of monthly Plan of Expenditure for next three months minus available fund. |
| How is the fund for SSA approved by Govt. of India? | State submits the Annual Work Plan & Budget(AWP&B) in every year to the GOI. The appraisal team engaged by GOI examine the proposal and recommended physical and financial provision component wise accordingly . Finally, Project Approval Board has approved AWP & B for the particular financial year. |
| What is AWP&B ? | Annual Work Plan & Budget for each financial year. |

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| **AUDIT** | |
| Whether the fund utilised by SSA is audited. | Yes. |
| At what levels audit is conducted. | From state to school level. |
| Who conducts the audit? | By Chartered Accountants, AG (audit), Assam and Institute of Public Auditors of India ( IPAI engaged by GOI). |
| At what intervals audit is conducted? | Statutory audit: annually by CA.  Internal Audit: Quarterly by CA.  AG audit : Annually  IPAI review: Time to time . |
| What follow up action is taken after audit? | Audit reports are forwarded to the concerned level for necessary compliance and action taken. |
| Fund received by School Managing Committees (SMCs) from SSA are audited or not ? | Yes, SMC accounts are audited by Chartered Accountants every three years. |

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| **MID-DAY-MEAL** | | |
| What is the objective of Mid Day Meal Scheme? | | The objective of the scheme is to retain the children in school to complete the elementary cycle and also provide nutritional food to the children. |
| Which are the institutions/ schools eligible for Mid-Day Meal | | Government, Govt. Aided, Local Body, EGS and AIE Centres, Madrassa and Maqtabs supported under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Schools run by Ministry of Labour. |
| What are the norms under Mid-Day Meal ? | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | S. No | Stage | Norms | Rate till June’14  Cooking cost | Rate from July 14 | No. of Children | No. of working days | | 1 | Primary | @ 100 Grms/ child | @Rs. 3.34/ child/ day | @3.59/ Child/ day | 3087930 | 210 | | 2 | Upper Primary | @150 Grms / child | @ Rs.5.00 / child /day | @ Rs. 5.38 / child /day | 1434876 | 220 | | 3 | NCLP | @ 150 Grms / Child | @ Rs.5.00 / child /day | @ Rs. 5.38 / child /day | 13736 | 312 | |
| Who cooks the food ? What is norm for engagement and payment of cook cum helper ? | | There is provision to engage cook cum helpers @ Rs. 1000 per cook per month for 10 months. The expenditure towards the honorarium of cooks-cum-helpers shall be shared between the centre and the NER States on 90:10 basis.  The norm for engagement of cook-cum-helper is one cook-cum-helper in a school having upto 25 students, two cooks-cum-helpers for schools having 26 to 100 students, and one additional cook-cum-helper for every addition of upto 100 students. There is flexibility for States/UTs to prepare their own norms for engagement of cook cum helper. |
| What is the role of community ? | | The community has an important role in monitoring and implementation of the scheme. The community can monitor the scheme on daily basis by making a roaster of persons. State has taken initiative to form MSHG in all SMCs and till date 45500 has been formed so far. |
| Where does the responsibility of implementation of Mid-Day Meal Scheme lie ? | | The overall responsibility to ensure full and proper  utilisation of available resources for serving cooked mid day meal lies with the State Governments /UT administrations. However, the Government, through MDMS Guidelines, has made elaborate arrangements for monitoring the implementation of the scheme at all levels.The guidelines also provide greater involvement of local community through the representatives of Gram Panchayats / Gram Sabhas, Village Education Committee, Parents Teachers’ Association, School Management and Development Committee etc. |
| What is the monitoring mechanism provided by the Government for monitoring implementation of MDM Scheme? | | This Department has prescribed comprehensive and elaborate mechanism for monitoring and supervision of the Mid Day Meal Scheme at various levels viz. State, District, Block and school level. The guidelines have specific mention to involve communities in monitoring and implementation of the Scheme. |
| **TEACHER ELIGIBILITY TEST (TET)** | | |
| What is Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) ? | * As per the mandate of RTE Act, the Government of Assam , Department of Elementary Education had decided to conduct Teachers' Eligibility Test with the objective of recruiting meritorious and qualified teachers following the guidelines and norms of National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE). * TET is a mandatory qualification for the persons who intend to become a teacher in elementary schools of Assam as per provision of RTE Act, 2009. It is not a recruitment examination. * Qualifying TET would not confer any right on any person for recruitment as teacher as it is only one of the eligibility criteria for appointment. | |
| Validity of TET (Elementary) certificate. | * The validity of TET certificate is for 7 years. Therefore, once a person qualifies the TET, he/ she can apply for the post of teacher as and when recruitment against the vacant post are advertised for the next 7 years from the date of passing the TET. * TET qualified candidates may appear more than once in Teacher Eligibility Test to improve their marks in TET Merit List. | |
| Recruitment of Teacher. | * The State has amended the Rules of recruitment of Teachers and notified in State Gazette that only the TET passed candidates will be considered for selection of teachers only on merit basis. * Recruitment process is conducted subject to the availability of posts time to time in accordance with the Government norms and rules. Therefore, merely qualifying the TET will not entitle or ensure appointment as a teacher in elementary schools. * In order to bring about transparency in the process of selection of teachers, it is decided that there would be no oral interview marking and only the marks obtained in the examinations for academic and professional qualifications as per NCTE norms and TET marks would be taken into consideration for appointment. * Again, 10 marks for NCC "C" certificate (5 marks if "B" certificate holder), 10 marks for participation in recognised sports at National Level representing Assam and 10 marks for achievement in Fine Arts and Cultural activities representing the State officially at National Level are also taken into consideration for appointment. | |
| Posting of teacher. | * Teacher under SSA are posted based on the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) of the schools. * The SSA contractual teachers are posted for a period of 5 years and the posted teachers have to sign an agreement with the SMC concerned. | |

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