

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**DEMAND NO. 50****Department of Elementary Education and Literacy**

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

		<i>(In crores of Rupees)</i>								
Major Head	Budget 2001-2002			Revised 2001-2002			Budget 2002-2003			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
Revenue	4000.00	8.70	4008.70	3750.00	4.60	3754.60	4900.00	4.85	4904.85	
Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4000.00	8.70	4008.70	3750.00	4.60	3754.60	4900.00	4.85	4904.85	
1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Education										
Elementary Education										
2. Operation Black Board	2202	0.40	0.40	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...
	2251	2.00	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	0.21	...	0.21	
	3601	516.80	516.80	472.15	...	472.15	58.25	...	58.25	
	3602	0.80	0.80	0.80	...	0.80	0.04	...	0.04	
	Total	520.00	520.00	475.00	...	475.00	58.50	...	58.50	
3. Teachers Training Programme	2202	25.00	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	
	2251	0.50	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	
	3601	186.50	186.50	149.50	...	149.50	152.80	...	152.80	
	3602	8.00	8.00	5.00	...	5.00	8.00	...	8.00	
	Total	220.00	220.00	180.00	...	180.00	186.30	...	186.30	
4. Non-Formal Education/Education Guarantee Scheme & Alternative Innovative Education	2202	364.00	364.00	99.00	...	99.00	1.80	...	1.80	
	2251	5.00	5.00	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...
	3601	30.00	30.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	399.00	399.00	100.00	...	100.00	1.80	...	1.80	
5. Shiksha Karmi Project in Rajasthan	2202	30.00	30.00	10.00	...	10.00	40.00	...	40.00	
6. Mahila Samakhya	2202	10.90	10.90	8.90	...	8.90	19.85	...	19.85	
	2251	0.10	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.15	...	0.15	
	Total	11.00	11.00	9.00	...	9.00	20.00	...	20.00	
7. National Bal Bhawan, New Delhi	2202	4.00	6.00	4.00	2.30	6.30	4.05	2.40	6.45	
8. Lok Jumbish	2202	59.00	59.00	50.00	...	50.00	60.00	...	60.00	
9. District Primary Edu. Programme(EAP)	2202	1098.00	1098.00	1198.00	...	1198.00	1328.00	...	1328.00	
	2251	2.00	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	
	Total	1100.00	1100.00	1200.00	...	1200.00	1330.00	...	1330.00	
10. Educational Development of NE States and Sikkim	2552	1.00	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...
11. Nutritional Support to Primary Education(MDM)	2202	930.00	930.00	1031.24	...	1031.24	1057.50	...	1057.50	
12. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	2202	5.50	5.50	0.60	...	0.60	1400.35	...	1400.35	
	2251	6.56	6.56	1.10	...	1.10	6.65	...	6.65	
	3601	482.94	482.94	497.80	...	497.80	100.00	...	100.00	
	3602	5.00	5.00	0.50	...	0.50	5.00	...	5.00	
	Total	500.00	500.00	500.00	...	500.00	1512.00	...	1512.00	
13. National Council of Teacher Education	2202	6.00	6.00	4.50	...	4.50	4.50	...	4.50	
14. National Programme for Woman Education	2202	10.00	10.00	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
15. Joint GOI-UN Programme for Primary Education(EAP)	2202	10.00	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	20.00	...	20.00	
16. Kasturba Gandhi Swatantra Vidyalaya	3601	...	...	...	...	...	6.65	...	6.65
	3602	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	7.65	...	7.65
Total Elementary Education		3800.00	2.00	3802.00	3574.75	2.30	3577.05	4302.30	2.40	4304.70
Adult Education										
17. Voluntary Organisations	2202	15.00	A...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00	18.00	...	18.00
18. Continuing Education for Neo-Literates	2202	107.00	...	107.00	93.81	...	93.81	130.20	...	130.20
	3601	1.50	...	1.50	1.19	...	1.19
	Total	108.50	...	108.50	95.00	...	95.00	130.20	...	130.20
19. Special Project for Eradication of Illiteracy	2202	27.00	...	27.00	20.00	...	20.00	22.00	...	22.00
20. Directorate of Adult Education	2202	19.00	1.94	20.94	15.00	1.79	16.79	12.75	1.90	14.65

		(In crores of Rupees)								
Major Head	Budget 2001-2002			Revised 2001-2002			Budget 2002-2003			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
21. National Literacy Mission Authority	2202	0.80	0.16	0.96	0.80	0.16	0.96	0.80	0.20	1.00
	2251	1.20	...	1.20	1.20	...	1.20	1.20	...	1.20
	<i>Total</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>2.16</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>2.16</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>2.20</i>
22. Shramik Vidyapeeths (Jan Shikshan Sansthan)	2202	25.00	4.00	29.00	25.00	...	25.00	22.50	...	22.50
	3601	...	0.25	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Total</i>	<i>25.00</i>	<i>4.25</i>	<i>29.25</i>	<i>25.00</i>	...	<i>25.00</i>	<i>22.50</i>	...	<i>22.50</i>
23. National Institute of Adult Education	2202	1.22	...	1.22	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
24. Population Education in Adult Education(EAP)	2202	2.24	...	2.24	2.24	...	2.24	1.25	...	1.25
25. Other Programmes	2202	0.04	0.35	0.39	0.01	0.35	0.36	...	0.35	0.35
Total-Adult Education		200.00	6.70	206.70	175.25	2.30	177.55	209.70	2.45	212.15
26. Lumpsum provision for projects/schemes of North Eastern area and sikkim	2552	...	...	...	...	...	...	388.00	...	388.00
Grand Total		4000.00	8.70	4008.70	3750.00	4.60	3754.60	4900.00	4.85	4904.85
C. Plan Outlay*	Head of Dev	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total
Central Plan										
1. General Education	22202	3999.00	...	3999.00	3749.00	...	3749.00	4512.00	...	4512.00
2. North Eastern Areas	22552	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	388.00	...	388.00
Total -Central Plan		4000.00	...	4000.00	3750.00	...	3750.00	4900.00	...	4900.00

1. **Secretariat:** Provision has been made under respective schemes .

2. **Operation Black Board:** The Scheme of Operation Blackboard which was launched in 1987-88, aims at providing essential facilities in all primary schools in the country in a phased manner i.e. two teachers & Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE). The scheme has been expanded to provide third teacher/third room to primary schools where enrolment exceeds 100 and to cover upper primary schools from 1993-94. The scheme provides 100 percent central assistance for Teaching Learning Equipment and for salaries of teachers during the plan period in which appointment is made. Construction of school building is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/UT Administrations. However, under the scheme of Operation Blackboard, the Ministry of Rural Development releases funds for construction of primary school buildings on sharing basis.

During the period from 1987-88 to 2000-2001, teaching learning equipment has been sanctioned to all targetted primary schools (5,22,902) and 149146 posts were sanctioned to single teacher schools to convert them into dual teachers schools. Funds for Teaching Learning Equipment to 1,38,009 upper primary schools have been sanctioned. Third teacher has been sanctioned to 83,045 primary schools and additional teachers to 77, 610 upper primary schools.

3. **Teacher Training Programme:** As envisaged in the National Policy on Education (NPE) and Programme of Action (POA) - 1986, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Restructuring and Reorganisation of Teacher Education was taken up in 1987 to create a viable institutional infrastructure, academic and technical resource base for orientation, training and continuous upgradation of knowledge, competence and pedagogical skills of elementary school teachers in the country.

The Scheme has five components: -

- Setting up of District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) in all districts;
- Strengthening of Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and development of some of them as Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs);
- Strengthening of State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs);

- Special Orientation Programme for School Teachers (SOPT) and introduction of distance mode in teacher training; and
- Establishment and strengthening of Departments of Education in Universities.

Under the Teacher Education Programme, so far 461 DIETs, 85 CTEs and 37 IASEs have been sanctioned. Central assistance for strengthening of 20 SCERTs in the States have been provided. Central assistance is extended for construction purposes in DIETs/CTEs/IASEs, purchase of equipments as non-recurring grant. Recurring grant is also extended to these institutes to meet expenses on pay and allowances, training & research programmes, contingencies etc. So far 14.23 lakhs teachers have been covered under the S.O.P.T. which is being organised by NCERT through SCERTs.

4. **Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative & Innovative Education:** The Centrally sponsored scheme of Non-formal Education was launched in 1979-80 to impart education to out of school children in the age group of 6-14 years. It was a Plan scheme continued from Plan to Plan and implemented through Non-formal Education Centres run by Voluntary Agencies and the State/UT Governments. Initially, the scheme was implemented in 10 Educationally backward States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Subsequently it was extended to urban slums, hilly, tribal and desert areas and projects for working children in other States/UTs as well. Currently, the programme was implemented in 25 States/UTs.

Each NFE Centre catered to approximately 25 learners, per learner cost being Rs.375/- p.a. for primary level and Rs.580/- p.m. for upper primary level. Expenditure was shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 60:40 in case co-ed centres and 90:10 in case of exclusively girl centres. Voluntary Agencies, however, got 100% assistance within the overall cost ceilings.

The scheme of N.F.E. was evaluated, among others, by Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission, etc. Based on the broad deficiencies

pointed out in terms of very low investment, poor community involvement, problems in release of funds, etc., the scheme of Non-formal Education has since been revised as 'EDUCATION GUARANTEE SCHEME AND ALTERNATIVE & INNOVATIVE EDUCATION (EGS & AIE)'. The revised scheme has been made fully operative w.e.f. 1.4.2001.

EGS&AIE is a part of the overall programme of Universalisation of Elementary Education, namely the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. The revised scheme has three broad strategies, viz.

- a) setting up of schools in school-less habitations (EGS) within a radius of 1 K.M.
- b) interventions for mainstreaming of 'out of school' children through bridge courses, back to school camps, etc. and
- c) strategies for very specific, difficult groups of children who cannot be mainstreamed.

Per learner cost has been increased from the existing Rs.375/- to Rs.845/- p.a. for primary level and from Rs.580 to Rs.1200/- p.a. for upper primary level. Honorarium to Education Volunteers has been increased from the existing Rs.200/- p.m. to upto Rs.1000/- p.m. and from Rs.500/- p.m. to Rs.1500/- p.m. for Supervisors. Powers to sanction (within overall cost ceilings) and monitor the projects under EGS&AIE have been delegated to the State Level Societies identified by the State/UT Governments.

Central and State Governments would share the expenditure in the uniform ratio of 75:25. Assistance to Voluntary Agencies would however be 100% (within the overall cost ceilings). The Central Govt. would release lump sum grant to the State Level Society from time to time as per the approved pattern of financial assistance.

5. Shiksha Karmi Project in Rajasthan: This Project aims at universalisation and qualitative improvement of Primary Education in remote and socio-economically backward villages in Rajasthan with primary attention given to girls. The project has been implemented with assistance from Swedish International Development Corporation Agency (SIDA) since 1987. Phase-I of the project was upto 30-06-1994. SIDA and Government of Rajasthan (GOR) shared the project cost in the ratio of 90:10 respectively. Phase-II of the project has ended on 30-06-1998. Cost sharing between SIDA and GOR was revised to 50:50 during the Phase-II of the SKP. Government of India (GOI) has been making provision in respect of SIDA's share in its Central Plan Budget, which was fully reimbursable by SIDA.

UK's Department for International Development (DFID) has agreed to support the Phase-III of the project (1999-2003) on the cost-sharing ratio of 50:50 between GOR and DFID as per existing pattern with SIDA. Approval for continuation of Phase-III of SKP (1999-2003) has been obtained.

6. Mahila Samakhya Programme: The Mahila Samakhya Programme (Education for Women's Equality) is a 100% Dutch assisted project launched in 1989. The programme is presently being implemented in over 9000 villages in 60 districts in 10 States of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand. The effectiveness of the Mahila Samakhya strategy in mobilising women for education has resulted in its being adopted by other basic education projects. The programme is supported by the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) in 11 districts of Bihar and 5 districts each in M.P. & Assam.

Mahila Samakhya has been able to lay the foundation for women's empowerment at grass-roots level. The programme has brought about a change in the outlook of rural women. It has focused on issues like stoppage and rehabilitation of devdasis, yogini system etc. In the field of education, MS is implementing non-formal education centres, early childhood & pre-school-cum-creche facilities for working village women, Mahila Shikshan Kendras for adolescent girls and illiterate women to provide

condensed quality education and skill development. The programme is also addressing issues like -

- meeting daily minimum needs,
- improving civic amenities,
- health,
- ensuring educational opportunities for children, especially girls,
- Social issues like violence against women, child marriage and dowry,
- payment of minimum wages etc.
- legal literacy, and enabling the women to enter the political sphere through the Panchayats etc.

The Government had approved continuation of the Programme during 9th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs.35.00 crores. The Dutch funding of the Mahila Samakhya programme will cease with effect from 31st December 2002. However, the Dutch Government have indicated their willingness to fund a part of the programme in the 10th Plan as well. Other avenues for funding the MS programme are currently being explored.

7. National Bal Bhawan, New Delhi: National Bal Bhawan Society (Formerly Bal Bhavan Society, India) was founded at the initiative of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and established by the Government of India in the year 1955 as a registered Society. It is a fully financed autonomous organisation of this Department. Its main objective is to afford opportunities to children for their all round development through recreation and physical activities; to promote social and cultural contacts amongst children of all classes and communities, to inculcate such values as would help them to develop a modern Indian personality with a scientific temper.

8. Lok Jumbish: An innovative project "Lok Jumbish" with assistance from Swedish International Development Authority was launched in Rajasthan to achieve education for all by the year 2000 AD through people's mobilisation and their participation.

The first phase of the project was implemented during June 1992 to June 1994 at a project cost of Rs.18 crores shared between SIDA, Government of India and Government of Rajasthan in the ratio of 3:2:1. The duration of the second phase was enlarged from July, 1995 to June, 1999 and again it was extended upto December, 1999. The 3rd phase of the project is with financial assistance from Department for International Development (DFID), UK and is upto June 2004 with total project of Rs.400 crores.

Project interventions were made in several components of primary education like teacher's training, minimum levels of learning, opening of new schools, non-formal education centres etc. It has undertaken building activities like school mapping, opening new schools and upgradation of primary schools. Some of the other salient achievement of Lok Jumbish have been to set up innovative management structures incorporating the principles of decentralisation and delegation of authority as well as build partnership with local communities and the voluntary sector, intensive community mobilisation and school mapping processing as well as development of innovative design for community centred school buildings programme.

9. District Primary Education Programme: The programme takes a holistic view of primary education development and seeks to operationalise the strategy for Universalisation of Elementary Education. The programme lays great emphasis on participatory processes for planning and management, has a marked gender focus and seeks to revitalise reforms in primary education through various interventions aimed at improving access and retention, reducing drop-outs and enhancing learning achievement. It also aims at capacity building at all levels and seeks to evolve strategies, which are replicable and sustainable. The programme presently covers 271 Districts in 18 States, namely, Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Chattishgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh,

Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan. About 21,000 new primary schools and 67,000 Alternative Schools have been opened under DPEP. Besides, 37,000 schools buildings, 36,000 additional classrooms, 12,000 resource centres, 11,000 repair works, 34,000 toilets and 15,000 drinking water facilities have been completed or nearing completion in DPEP districts. The reviews and evaluations of the programme have brought out that the programme has resulted in significant increase in enrolment, improvement in learning achievement, reduction in repetition rates/drops-outs with increased community involvement, improvements in classroom processes etc.

10. Educational Development of North Eastern States & Sikkim: Provision has been made for educational development of North Eastern States & Sikkim.

11. National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE): For the first time in the country a nation-wide programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education was launched on the 15th August, 1995, intended to give a boost to universalisation of primary education and simultaneously impacting on nutrition of students in primary classes.

The goal under the programme is for provision of wholesome cooked/processed food having calorific value equivalent to 100 gms. of wheat or rice through local bodies/authorities such as Panchayats and Nagarpalikas who are expected to develop institutional arrangements for the purpose. In the interim period, food-grains (wheat/rice) at the rate of 3 Kgs. per student per month may be distributed to children in primary classes who put a minimum attendance of 80 per cent in the previous month.

The Programme has been expanded in a phased manner, commencing from 1995-96 to 1997-98 to cover approx. 10 crore children studying in primary classes (I-V) in the country.

The central support under this programme is on the following:

- i) Provision of food-grains free of cost to the implementing agencies for which economic cost (at BPL rates w.e.f. 1.11.2000) is reimbursed to the Food Corporation of India.
- ii) Reimbursement of transportation cost to lifting agencies for moving food-grains from Food Corporation of India godowns to schools/villages.

All the students studying in primary classes (I-V) in all Government, Local Body and Government Aided schools in the country continue to be covered during 2001-2002 for which allocation of foodgrains is made by this Ministry on the basis of enrolment data received from the States and adjusting unutilised quantity reported as on last date of the financial year.

The Working Group on 10th Plan Formulation have suggested some modifications in the scheme ensuring emphasis on provision of cooked meal/Ready to Eat Food in the States/UTs where foodgrains are being distributed.

12. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan: The Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan had been launched during November, 2000. This is a centrally sponsored scheme for Universalising Elementary Education in the Mission Mode with holistic and convergent approach. This effort is to incorporate all existing programmes of elementary education in the central/centrally sponsored category under this new framework in consultation and partnership with states. The goals of SSA are as follows:-

- i) All 6-14 age children in school/EGS Centre/Bridge course by 2003;
- ii) All 6-14 age children complete five year primary education by 2007 and
- iii) All 6-14 age children complete eight years schooling by 2010.

13. National Council for Teacher Education: The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) was established by an Act of Parliament in August, 1995. The NCTE Act provides for achieving planned and co-ordinated development of teacher

education system and regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in teacher education in the country. The NCTE is fully funded by the Central Government.

14. National Programme for Women Education: The process of formulation of a "National Strategy for Ensuring Greater Participation of Women in Educational Field" is presently at an advanced stage of finalisation. Through this strategy, it is proposed to develop educational facilities to provide access and other incentives for promotion of girls' education for their retention, and also to stress upon the relevance and quality of girls' education. Such enhancement of their educational level will lead to their empowerment. The scheme is proposed to be implemented within the framework of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

15. Janshala (GOI-UN) Programme : Janshala (GOI-UN) Programme is a collaborative effort of the government of India and five UN agencies - UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO and UNFPA - to provide programme support to the ongoing efforts towards achieving UEE. Janshala, a community-based programme, aims to enhance community participation, improve the performance of teachers and address social constraints which affect attendance and performance of children, especially girls, SC/ST and children in marginalized groups.

16. Kasturba Gandhi Swatantra Vidyalaya: Kasturba Gandhi Swatantra Vidyalaya (KGSV) is the outcome of announcement of Finance Minister in his budget speech for 1997-98 for opening of special schools for the girl child belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and minorities, in low female literacy districts. The scheme was initiated in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and nodal agency for the scheme.

KGSV which will enable the opening of special residential schools for the girl child belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and minorities, in low female literacy districts. The scheme would include development of local specific curriculum suitable for girls from the SCs, STs, minorities and OBCs communities. Each school will have enrolment of about 100 children. Approximately five hundred residential schools are proposed to be opened. The non-recurring cost for setting up the school will be about Rs.20.00 lakhs. The recurring cost for five teachers, one cook and other staff is estimated to be about Rs.32.01 lakhs per year.

The total project outlay for the Tenth Five Year is Rs.900.00 crores. The KGSV schools will be opened in a phased manner. Budget Estimates for the year 2002-2003 is Rs.8.50 crores.

17. Support to Non-Governmental Organisations: The National Literacy Mission fully recognizes the vast potential of NGOs in furthering its programmes and schemes. Therefore, ever since its inception, the National Literacy Mission has taken measures to strengthen its partnership with NGOs and has given voluntary organizations an active promotional role in the literacy movement. Under the Scheme, NGOs are provided financial assistance for imparting literacy to adult non-literates in the age group of 15-35; organizing vocational and technical education programmes for neo-literates; provision of academic and technical resource support; promoting innovation, experimentation; conducting evaluation and impact studies; organization of workshops, seminars.

Under the Scheme, NGOs are funded on 100% basis with a provision that in field projects, the administrative cost will be restricted to only 9% of the total cost of the projects. During the 9th Plan period the funding level of the State Resource Centres has been enhanced and the SRCs are divided into two categories 'A' & 'B'. NGOs are now associated in the Continuing Education Programme.

18. Continuing Education : The scheme provides a learning continuum to the efforts of Total Literacy and Post Literacy Programmes in the country. The main thrust is on providing further

learning opportunities to neo-literates by setting up of Continuing Education Centres, to serve a population of 2000-2500 by providing facilities of library, reading room, learning centres, sports and cultural centres and other individual interest promotion programmes. Opportunities are also provided for undertaking diverse activities such as Equivalency Programmes, Quality of Life Improvement Programmes, Income Generating Programmes and Individual Interest Promotion Programmes.

19. **Literacy Campaigns & Operation Restoration:** The Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) has been the principal strategy of National Literacy Mission for eradication of illiteracy. The TLC has certain positive characteristics - area-specific, time-bound, participative, delivery through voluntarism, cost-effective and outcome oriented.

On conclusion of TLC, Post Literacy Programme (PLP) is taken up specifically aiming at consolidation of literacy skills and integration of skill development programmes. This is also a preparatory stage for launching of Continuing Education Programme in the district.

The funding pattern is in the ratio of 2:1 and 4:1 between Centre and State Governments for normal and tribal districts respectively. The per learner cost for TLC and PLP is Rs.90-180 and Rs.90-130, respectively. The new approach envisages the integration of basic literacy with Post Literacy activities to ensure a smooth transition between TLC and PLC to achieve continuity, efficiency and convergence.

20. **Directorate of Adult Education:** Directorate of Adult Education (DAE) has been functioning as the National Resource Centre in the field of Adult Education. The Directorate was set up as a subordinate office of the Department of Elementary Education

& Literacy under the Ministry of HRD to provide academic and technical resource support to various governmental and non-governmental agencies implementing Adult Education Programme in the country.

21. **National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA):** National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA) was set up in 1988 as an autonomous and independent wing of the Department of Education for implementation of the programmes of the National Literacy Mission. The NLMA has a council and an Executive Committee which oversees its functioning has also been set up. A Project Approval Committee (PAC) has also been set up to clear all the project proposals for literacy programmes. The Secretariat support for the NLMA is provided by Adult Education Bureau of the Department. The outlay under the Scheme is to meet the office expenses of NLMA TA/DA to both official and non-officials attending various meetings, organisation of workshops.

22. **Jan Shikshan Sansthan:** The Scheme aims to provide polyvalent or multi-faceted adult education programme by improving the vocational skills and quality of life of its beneficiaries. It concentrates on the socio-economically backward and educationally disadvantaged groups of urban/rural population, such as neo-literates, semi-literates, SCs, STs, women and girls, slum dwellers, migrant workers, etc.

23-25. **Other Programmes:** These include National Institute of Adult Education, Population Education in Adult Education Programme and Cultural Exchange Programme in the field of Adult Education.

26. A lump-sum provision has been made for the development of North Eastern Region and Sikkim.