

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**DEMAND NO. 56****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 2002-2003			Revised 2002-2003			Budget 2003-2004			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
Revenue	4900.00	4.85	4904.85	4300.00	4.58	4304.58	4900.00	4.63	4904.63	
Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4900.00	4.85	4904.85	4300.00	4.58	4304.58	4900.00	4.63	4904.63	
1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Education										
Elementary Education										
2. Operation Black Board	2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2251	0.21	0.21	0.52	...	0.52	...	...	...
	3601	58.25	58.25	19.57	...	19.57	...	...	...
	3602	0.04	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	58.50	58.50	20.09	...	20.09	...	...	...
3. Teachers Training Programme	2202	25.00	25.00	0.52	...	0.52	8.00	...	8.00	
	2251	0.50	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.30	...	0.30	
	3601	152.80	152.80	141.56	...	141.56	192.70	...	192.70	
	3602	8.00	8.00	5.43	...	5.43	6.00	...	6.00	
	Total	186.30	186.30	148.01	...	148.01	207.00	...	207.00	
4. Non-Formal Education & Alternative Innovative Education										
5. Shiksha Karmi Project in Rajasthan	2202	1.80	1.80	9.80	...	9.80	...	...	...
6. Mahila Samakhya	2202	40.00	40.00	15.02	...	15.02	10.00	...	10.00	
	2202	19.85	19.85	8.85	...	8.85	29.85	...	29.85	
7. National Bal Bhawan, New Delhi	2251	0.15	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	
8. Lok Jumbish	Total	20.00	20.00	9.00	...	9.00	30.00	...	30.00	
9. District Primary Education Programme(EAP)	2202	4.05	6.45	3.60	2.30	5.90	4.00	2.40	6.40	
	2202	60.00	60.00	60.00	...	60.00	70.00	...	70.00	
	2202	1328.00	1328.00	1235.00	...	1235.00	1198.00	...	1198.00	
10. Nutritional Support to Primary Education(MDM)	2251	2.00	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	
	Total	1330.00	1330.00	1237.00	...	1237.00	1200.00	...	1200.00	
11. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	2202	1057.50	1057.50	1021.50	...	1021.50	1175.00	...	1175.00	
	2202	1400.35	1400.35	1193.35	...	1193.35	1929.58	...	1929.58	
	2251	6.65	6.65	4.84	...	4.84	21.65	...	21.65	
	3601	100.00	100.00	20.08	...	20.08	0.01	...	0.01	
12. National Council of Teacher education	3602	5.00	5.00	1.76	...	1.76	0.01	...	0.01	
	Total	1512.00	1512.00	1220.03	...	1220.03	1951.25	...	1951.25	
13. Joint GOI-UN Programme for Primary Education(EAP)	2202	4.50	4.50	4.50	...	4.50	6.25	...	6.25	
14. Kasturba Gandhi Swatantra Vidyalaya	2202	20.00	20.00	13.50	...	13.50	5.00	...	5.00	
	3601	6.65	6.65	0.01	...	0.01	7.50	...	7.50	
Total Elementary Education	3602	1.00	1.00	0.01	...	0.01	1.00	...	1.00	
Adult Education	Total	7.65	7.65	0.02	...	0.02	8.50	...	8.50	
15. Support to NGO's in the field of Adult Education		4302.30	2.40	4304.70	3762.07	2.30	3764.37	4667.00	2.40	4669.40
16. Continuing Education for Neo-Literates	2202	18.00	18.00	21.50	...	21.50	24.50	...	24.50	
	2202	130.20	130.20	130.73	...	130.73	143.00	...	143.00	
17. Literacy Campaigns and Operation Restoration	3601	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00
	Total	130.20	130.20	130.73	...	130.73	145.00	...	145.00	
18. Directorate of Adult Education										
19. National Literacy Mission Authority	2202	22.00	22.00	22.00	...	22.00	25.00	...	25.00	
	2202	12.75	1.90	14.65	10.45	1.73	12.18	10.75	1.68	12.43
20. Shramik Vidyapeeths (Jan Shikhan Sansthan)	2202	0.80	0.20	1.00	0.30	0.20	0.50	0.40	0.20	0.60
	2251	1.20	...	1.20	1.20	...	1.20	0.60	...	0.60
21. National Institute of Adult Educa-	Total	2.00	0.20	2.20	1.50	0.20	1.70	1.00	0.20	1.20

		(In crores of Rupees)								
Major Head	Budget 2002-2003			Revised 2002-2003			Budget 2003-2004			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
22. Population Education in Adult Education(EAP)	2202	22.50	...	22.50	22.50	...	22.50	25.00	...	25.00
23. Other Programmes	2202	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
Total-Adult Education										
24. Lumpsum provision for projects/schems of North Eastern area and sikkim	2202	1.25	...	1.25	1.25	...	1.25	1.25	...	1.25
	2202	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	0.35
		209.70	2.45	212.15	209.93	2.28	212.21	233.00	2.23	235.23
	2552	388.00	...	388.00	328.00	...	328.00	...	...	...
Grand Total	4552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	388.00	...	388.00	328.00	...	328.00	...	...	...
Central Plan		4900.00	4.85	4904.85	4300.00	4.58	4304.58	4900.00	4.63	4904.63
1. General Education	Head of Dev	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total
2. North Eastern Areas										
Total -Central Plan	22202	4512.00	...	4512.00	3972.00	...	3972.00	4900.00	...	4900.00
	22552	388.00	...	388.00	328.00	...	328.00	...	...	...
		4900.00	...	4900.00	4300.00	...	4300.00	4900.00	...	4900.00

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for Secretariat expenditure.

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. Provision of at least two teachers, two reasonably large rooms and essential Teaching Learning Materials (TLM) for every existing primary school were the component of scheme of OB. The scheme was expanded during 1993-94 to provide third teacher and third room to primary schools where enrolment exceeds 100 and to cover upper primary schools. Funds under the scheme are provided for teaching learning equipment and for salaries of teachers during the Plan period in which appointments are made. Provision of school building construction was made under programmes of rural development.

During the period from 1987-88 to 2001-2002, teaching learning equipment was sanctioned to all targetted primary schools (5,22,902) and 149146 posts were sanctioned to single teacher primary schools to convert them into dual teachers schools. Funds for procurement of Teaching Learning Equipment were sanctioned to 1,38,009 upper primary schools. Third teacher posts were sanctioned to 83,045 primary schools and additional teachers to 77, 610 upper primary schools.

Although the scheme of Operation Blackboard has been subsumed in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) from 2002-2003, Planning Commission, as a special case, has decided the Central Government would meet the committed expenditure of teachers' salary appointed during Ninth Plan under Operation Blackboard in North Eastern States for one more plan period i.e. Tenth Plan period from the funds of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Hence no funds have been sought under this scheme for 2003-2004.

3. **Strengthening of Teacher Education :** 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

school teachers in the country. The Scheme has the following 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 492 DIETs, 86 CTEs and 38 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 20.00 lakh teachers have been covered under the S.O.P.T., which is being organised by NCERT through SCERTs. However, S.O.P.T. Programme has been merged with SSA in the 10th Plan.

On the recommendations of the Working Group on Elementary and Adult Education for 10th Five Year Plan, a substantial revision is being proposed in the scheme for improvement in the quality of Teacher Education by making institutes fully functional and productive. The stress would be more on greater participation of States allowing flexibility in implementation of the scheme with increased accountability on their part. The focus areas would devolve on strengthening of teacher education institutes, expansion of pre-service and in-service training of teachers to reach out to maximum number, professional development of teacher

educators etc. EFC Memo for revision in the scheme has been prepared and the approval of the Cabinet will be sought at the earliest.

4. Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative And Innovative Education (EGS &AIE):

Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative And Innovative Education (EGS &AIE) has been made operational w.e.f. 1.4.2001.

EGS&AIE is a component/ intervention of the overall programme of Universalisation of Elementary Education, namely the **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan** from the Xth Plan (1.4.2002) onwards. The Scheme has three broad strategies, Viz.

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

Separate allocations are not made for individual States/ UTs. Release of funds is based on the proposals received from States/ UTs.

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.

6. Mahila Samakhyia Programme: The Mahila Samakhyia Programme (Education for Women's Equality) is a 100% Dutch assisted project launched in 1989. The programme is presently being implemented in 33 districts in 6 States of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Uttaranchal. The effectiveness of the Mahila Samakhyia strategy in mobilising women for education has resulted in its being adopted by other basic education projects.

Mahila Samakhyia 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 mar-

riage and dowry,

- payment of minimum wages ,
- 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 current phase of Dutch funding of the Mahila Samakhyia programme is till 31st December 2002. The next phase of the programme is being finalised.

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 (DPID), 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 achievements 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.

10. National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-day Meal Scheme)

1. The national programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP- NPSE) popularly known as Mid-day Meal (MDM) scheme was formally launched on the 15th August, 1995, consequent to an explicit mention being made in the Finance Minister's budget speech regarding the expansion of this scheme at the All- India level because of the favourable impact of the scheme on children in some States as well as the comfortable food stock position in the country and to relate primary education with nutrition, health and ICDS.

2. The programme aims to cover all students in classes (I-V) in Government, Government aided and Local Body Schools. The objective of the programme is to give a boost to universalisation of Primary Education by increasing enrolment, attendance and retention and simultaneously impacting on nutritional status of children in primary classes. All students of primary classes (I-V) in the Government local body and Government aided schools in the country are being covered. It has been also decided to extend the programme to the children studying in the learning

centres under EGS & AIE Scheme.

3. Status of the Implementation

(i) During 2002-03, on the basis of the enrolment data furnished by the States/ UTs, 28.26 lakh MTs of foodgrains has been allocated for 10.25 crore children. As on November, 2002, 12.97 lakh MTs of foodgrains has been lifted as reported by FCI.

(ii) Based on the central support 8 States/ UTs namely, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Andaman & Nicobar, Pondichery and Dadra & Nagar Haveli are currently providing cooked food. In Madhya Pradesh, meals are served to children in 89 tribal Blocks. In Orissa, meals are being provided in 8 KBK districts (Bolangir, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Navrangpur, Nuapada, Raigada & Sonepur) and 74 ITDA blocks of non KBK Districts. Karnataka is providing meals in Belari, Bidar, Bijapur, Bagalkote, Gulbarga, Kopala & Raichur districts. Ready-to-eat food are being distributed in Delhi and Chandigarh. Nine NGOs have been involved to provide meals to about 57,000 children in Karnataka. Andhra Pradesh is launching a meal programme w.e.f. 02.01.2003

(iii) Rest of the States/ UTs are distributing foodgrains despite order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 28/11/2001 to switch over from the existing distribution of foodgrains scheme to a cooked meal programme. Financial constraints has been cited as the main reason by these States in this regard.

(iv) Ministry of Rural Development have agreed to construct kitchen-sheds under the Sampuran Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) programme.

(v) Recently 9 NGOs in Karnataka are implementing a cooked meal programme covering 57,608 children studying in 357 schools under the overall supervision of the State Government.

During the Tenth Plan, Rs. 5900 crore has been allocated. For 2002-03 against an allocation of Rs. 1175 crore, Rs. 1157.5 crore has been provisioned for general expenditure and Rs. 117.5 crore for the North-Eastern Region.

11. 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 to get all children in school or alternative schools by 2003 and provide them eight years of quality education by 2010.

This programme covers the entire country and addresses the needs of 192 million children in 11 lakh habitations. 8.5 lakh existing primary and upper primary schools and 33 lakh existing teachers would be covered under the scheme. The programme seeks to open new schools in habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grant. Existing schools with inadequate teacher strength would be provided additional teachers under the programme. The capacity of existing teachers would be built by extensive training, provision of grant for developing teaching-learning material and development of academic support structure. SSA has a special focus on girls and children of weaker sections. A number of initiatives, including free textbooks, target these children under the programme. SSA also seeks to provide computer education even in rural areas to bridge the digital divide.

13. Janshala (GOI-UN System) Programme :

The Janshala Programme, started in 1998, is a collabora-

tive effort of Government of India and five UN agencies- UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA and ILO to provide programme support to the ongoing efforts of Government of India towards achieving Universal Elementary Education (UEE). It is a community based programme aimed at making primary education more accessible and effective, especially for girls and children of the deprived community, marginalized group, working children, and children with special needs. The programme is being implemented in 139 blocks including 10 urban areas in nine states of the country. It covers nearly 3 million children, 58000 teachers and 1800 formal government schools through its various interventions. The programme has an outlay of \$20 Million, jointly committed by three UN agencies- UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA - for five years. The programme has been extended for two more years and the programme will continue till December, 2004.

Though the emphasis and interventions vary from state to state the core objective of the programme all across the nine States are community empowerment for better school management, improving access through community based schools, improving school effectiveness through teachers training and adoption of multigrade teaching techniques, and focus on equity with special reference to girls and children of marginalized groups and those living in difficult circumstances.

The programme has carried out intensive micro-planning in all habitations in programme areas including slums of the 10 cities. The micro-planning has led to the formation and capacity building of VECs/ PTAs/MTAs. With active involvement of the local community, especially Mother's Groups, more than 3000 Alternative Schools have been opened in un-served habitations where 1.2 lakh out of school children, majority being girls, are studying. The states have organised trainings for teachers in child-centred and joyful teaching learning process. The states have also formulated strategies for addressing multigrade classes, which include teacher's orientation in multi-grade teaching and provision for improved teaching learning materials. Bridge Courses have been organised for over-age out of school children for their mainstreaming in age specific grades in schools and for children who are in difficult socio-economic circumstances particularly children living in urban slums. Over 15000 children have been mainstreamed in formal schools through these bridge courses. Janshala has also expanded the access of pre-school and strengthened Integrated Child Development Centres of the government in education components. It has ensured regular participation of older girls in schools and also reduction in drop-outs in the initial years of schooling. The programme has also focused on inclusive education for children with special needs through special training to teachers and making provisions for aids and appliances and barrier free environment in schools. Some of the State sub-programmes have also undertaken school health and sanitation programmes and computer education through convergence.

The Programme was chosen in 2002 by Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of United Nation as one of the best practices in the world in UN- Government cooperation.

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 272 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 23,000 new primary schools and 84,000 alternative schools have been opened under DPEP. Besides, 44,500 school buildings, 48,800 additional classrooms, 15,000 resource centres, 19,000 repair works, 49,000 toilets and 18,500 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/drop out with increased community involvement, improvements in classroom processes etc.

14. Kasturba Gandhi Swatantra Vidyalaya: Kasturba Gandhi Swatantra Vidyalaya (KGSV) scheme 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 subsequently transferred to the Department of Elementary Education & Literacy. The scheme also included development of local specific curriculum suitable for girls from the SCs, STs, minorities and OBCs communities. Approximately five hundred residential schools were proposed to be opened. The KGSV schools will be opened in a phased manner.

It is now proposed to modify the scheme and modalities for its implementation in consultation with the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs before seeking mandatory approvals to the scheme. The total project outlay for the Tenth Five Year Plan is Rs.489.00 crores.

15. 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. During the 9th Plan period the funding level of the State Resource Centres has been enhanced. NGOs are now associated in the Continuing Education Programme.

16. 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 Con-

tinuing 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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 T/DA to both official and non-officials attending various meetings, organisation of workshops and grant-in-aid for identified/ selected activities.

20. 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. 108 Jan Shikshan Sansthan have been sanctioned upto the end of 2001-2002.