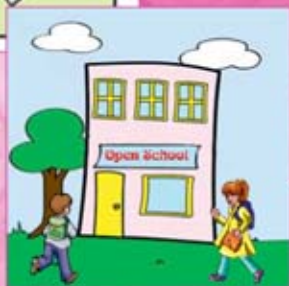




Government of India
Ministry of Minority Affairs

Educational Empowerment



National Institute of Public Cooperation
and Child Development

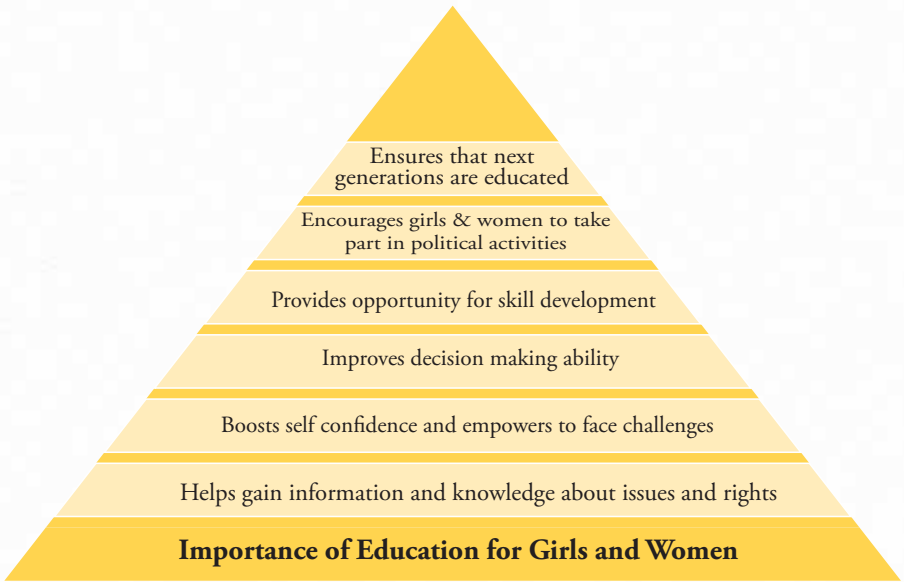
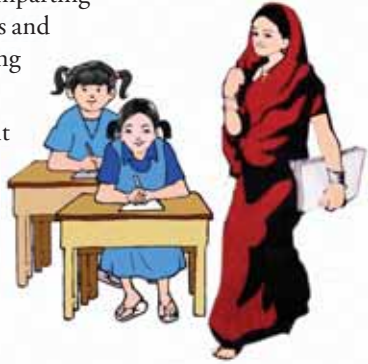
This booklet contains information on the following topics:

- Education and its Importance
- Constitutional Provisions related to Education
- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009
- Child-Friendly Schools and Systems
- Scholarships for Minorities
- Educational Programmes for Girl Child, Adolescent Girls & Women
- National Scholarships Portal
- Direct Benefit Fund Transfer
- Open and Distance Learning



Education and its Importance

- Education is the act or process of imparting or acquiring general knowledge, skills and developing the powers of reasoning and judgment.
- It is the single most important tool for social and economic transformation of a nation.
- Integration of gender parity at all levels of education, in both formal and non-formal educational set up is thus important.



“Educate a man, you educate an individual educate a woman, you educate a family”

Constitutional Provisions related to Education

Constitutional Provisions for All

➤ Article 21 (A) Right to Education

The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children from the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine.

➤ Article 45

- **Provision for free and compulsory education for children:** The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.
- **Provision for early childhood, care and education to children below the age of six years:** The State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

Constitutional Provisions Specific to Minority

➤ Article 29: Protection of Interests of Minorities

- (1) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.
- (2) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

Article 30: Right of Minorities to Establish and Administer Educational Institutions

All minorities, whether based on religion or language shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

- **(1A).** In making any law providing for the compulsory acquisition of any property of an educational institution established and administered by a minority, referred to in clause (1), the State shall ensure that the amount fixed by or determined under such law for the acquisition of such property is such as would not restrict or abrogate the right guaranteed under that clause.

- (2) The state shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority whether based on religion or language.
- **Article 46** of the Constitution states that, "The State shall promote, with special care, the education and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of social exploitation."
- **Articles 330, 332, 335, 338 to 342** and the **entire Fifth and Sixth Schedule** of the Constitution deal with special provisions for implementation of the objectives set forth in Article 46.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009



RTE Act, 2009 means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.



'Free Education' means that no child (other than a child who has been admitted by his or her parents to a school which is not supported by the appropriate government) shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing elementary education.



'Compulsory Education' means an obligation of the appropriate government and local authorities to provide and ensure admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by all children in the 6-14 age groups.

- RTE provides for children's right to an education of equitable quality, based on principles of equity and non-discrimination.
- It provides for children's right to an education that is free from fear, stress and anxiety.

RTE Prohibits

Physical punishment and mental harassment

Screening procedures for admission of children

Capitation fee

Private tuition by teachers

Running of schools without recognition

Child-Friendly Schools and Systems (CFSS)

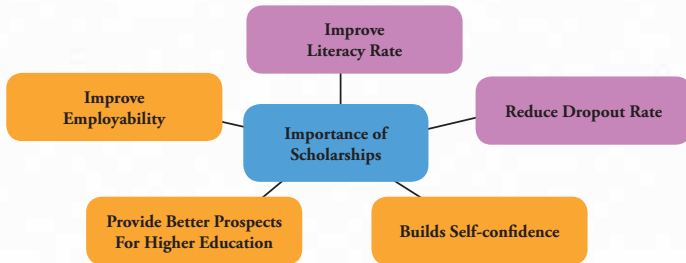
- The Child-Friendly Schools and Systems approach has emerged for bringing together a comprehensive range of quality interventions in education.
- CFSS aims to revamp schools and systems through child-friendly principles in policy, planning, teacher support system, teaching-learning material and pedagogical processes.
- It enhances the chances of achieving 'Education for All' by emphasising on issues related to child learning.

Core Principles of CFSS

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Child-Centric | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The best interests of all children should be included in the process of negotiating the curriculum and all other aspects of a child-friendly school (violence, safety, structure, water, school governance). |
| Democratic Participation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children should have a say in the form and substance of their education.• Childrens participation in decision making and assessing their education.• All children, parents and community leaders, have a role in determining the structure, content and process of education. |
| Inclusiveness | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All children have a right to education, access to education is not a privilege.• It is a duty that society fulfils to all children.• Fair, transparent and non-discriminatory rules for accessing school are necessary. |

Scholarship for Minorities

Scholarship programmes are crucial for students of minority communities. They help in following:



Eligibility for Scholarships

| Criteria | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| Nature of Scholarship | Pre-Matric Scholarship | Post-Matric Scholarship | Merit Cum Means Based Scholarship | Maulana Azad National Fellowship | Maulana Azad National Scholarship Scheme for Meritorious Girl Students |
| Level of Study | Class I to X | Schools/Colleges/ Institutes/ITIs | Undergraduate, Post-Graduate Level Technical/ Professional Courses | Full Time M.Phil/Ph.D, NET/SET not a pre requisite | Only girl students admitted to class XI & have secured not less than 55% in class X |
| Annual income of the parents/ guardian | Not exceeding ₹ 1 lakh | Not exceeding ₹ 2 lakh | Not exceeding ₹ 2.5 lakh | Not exceeding ₹ 2.5 lakh | Not exceeding ₹ 1 lakh |
| Should not be awardee of any other scholarship | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Availing scholarship is restricted to one student per family | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | — | — |
| Continuance of award will be subject to | Securing 50% marks in the previous examination | Securing 50% marks in the previous examination | Successful completion of the course during the preceding year | As per UGC norms | — |

Financial Assistance under Scholarships

Pre-Matric Scholarship

Financial assistance for Admission & Course/Tuition fee and Maintenance allowance is provided.

- **Admission fee (monthly for 1 year)**
 - Class I to V: Nil
 - Class VI to X: Actual fee/ ` 500 (max) to both hosteller and day scholar.
- **Tuition fee (monthly for 1 year)**
 - Class I to V: Nil
 - Class VI to X: Actual fee/ ` 350 (max) to both hosteller and day scholar.
- **Maintenance allowance (monthly for 10 months)**
 - Class I to V: ` 100 for day scholar.
 - Class VI to X: Actual fee/ ` 600 (max) to hosteller and ` 100 for day scholar.

Post-Matric Scholarship

Financial assistance for Admission & Course/Tuition fee and Maintenance allowance is provided.

- **Admission fee and Tuition fee (per annum)**
 - Classes XI to XII: Actual fee/ ` 7,000 (max) to both hosteller and day scholar.
 - Technical and Vocational Courses of XI & XII level: Actual fee/ ` 10,000 (max) to both hosteller and day scholar.
 - Under-graduate, Post-graduate courses: Actual fee/ ` 3,000 (max) to both hosteller and day scholar.
- **Maintenance allowance (monthly for 10 months)**
 - Classes XI & XII including technical and vocational courses of this level: ` 380 to hosteller & ` 230 for day scholar.
 - Under-graduate, Post-graduate courses: ` 570 to hosteller and ` 300 for day scholar.
 - M. Phil and Ph.D (not receiving any fellowship by university or any other authority): ` 1,200 to hosteller and ` 550 for day scholar.

Merit Cum Means Based Scholarship

Financial assistance for Course fee and Maintenance allowance is provided.

- **Course fee (per annum)**
 - Full Course fee reimbursement for the 85 listed institutions.
 - For others: Actual fee/ ` 20,000 (max), whichever is less to both hosteller and day scholar.
- **Maintenance allowance (monthly for 10 months)**
 - For all eligible: ` 1,000 to hosteller and ` 500 for day scholar.

Maulana Azad National Fellowship

Rate of fellowship for Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) /Senior Research Fellowship (SRF) are at par with UGC fellowship as amended from time to time.

- Fellowship (per month) - JRF: ` 25,000 ; SRF: ` 28,000
- Contingency (per annum)
 - Arts & Commerce: ` 10,000 for 1st two years & ` 20,500 for remaining 3 years.
 - Sciences & Engineering: ` 12,000 for 1st two years & ` 25,000 for remaining 3yrs.

Maulana Azad National Scholarship Scheme for Meritorious Girl Students

- Financial assistance for expenditure on payment of school/college fee, purchase of syllabus books, purchase of stationery/ equipment, payment of boarding/ lodging charges.
- Scholarship amount: ` 12,000
- Released in two installments of ` 6,000 each, 1st instalment: after sanction of scholarship; 2nd installment: after submission of proof of passing class XI.

Financial Assistance in Other Schemes

- **Free Coaching and Allied Scheme**
 - Financial assistance for Coaching/Training Fee and Stipend is provided.

- **Coaching/ Training fee**
 - **Group A, B Services:** As fixed by the institute, subject to a maximum of ` 20,000.
 - **Group C Services:** As fixed by the institute, subject to a maximum of ` 15,000.
- **Entrance examination for technical/ professional courses:** As fixed by the institute, subject to a maximum of ` 20,000.
- **Coaching/Training for jobs in Private Sectors:** As fixed by the institute, subject to a maximum of ` 20,000.
- **Stipend amount (per month):** Maintenance amount of ` 3,000 for outstation candidates and ` 1,500 for local candidates for all eligible.
- **Financial assistance under new component:** ` 1,00,000 p.a (max) payable at the institute.

Padho Pradesh

- Under this scheme, the interest on the educational loan availed under the Education Loan Scheme of the Indian Bank Association shall be borne by Government of India for the period of moratorium (i.e. course period, plus one year or six months after getting job, whichever is earlier).
- The principal installment and interest beyond moratorium is borne by the candidate in accordance with Education Loan Scheme.

Educational Programmes for Girl Child

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

- *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* is Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) in partnership with the states.

Highlights of SSA

- SSA has a special focus on girls education and children with special needs.
- The programme seeks to open new schools in habitations which do not have schooling facilities.
- Strengthen existing school infrastructure



through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants.

- Existing schools with inadequate teacher strength are provided with additional teachers.
- The capacity of existing teachers is being strengthened by extensive training.
- Grants for developing teaching-learning materials and strengthening of the academic support structure at cluster, block and district level.
- SSA seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skills.
- SSA also seeks to provide computer education to bridge the digital divide.

Interventions under SSA

- Free textbooks to all upto class VIII
- Separate toilets for girls and boys
- Back to school camps for out of school children
- Recruitment of 50% women teachers
- Early Childhood Care and Education centres in/near schools
- Convergence with ICDS programme
- Teacher sensitization programmes to promote equitable learning opportunities
- Gender-sensitive teaching and learning materials including textbooks
- Intensive community mobilization efforts
- 'Innovation fund' per district for need based interventions for ensuring girls attendance and retention
- Maintenance and repair of school buildings



Kasturba Gandhi Balikavidyalaya

- The scheme aims for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minority communities.
- It provides for minimum reservation of 75% of the seats for girls belonging

to SC, ST, OBC or Minority communities and priority for the remaining 25%, is accorded to girls from BPL families in 27 States/UTs.

- The *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya* scheme is merged with *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* with effect from 1st April, 2007.



National Programme for Nutrition Support to Primary Education

- The National Programme of Nutrition Support to Primary Education also known as Mid Day Meal Scheme was introduced with a view to enhance enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improve nutritional status of the children.
- The scheme targets children up till 8th standard attending in government, government aided and local body schools.

Nutritional Standards under MDM

| S. No. | Category | Type of meal | Cost of Meal | Calories (Kcal) | Protein (g) |
|--------|---|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 | Lower Primary Classes (up to 5 th) | Hot Cooked Meal | ₹ 3.59 | 450 | 12 |
| 2 | Upper Primary Classes (6 th -8 th) | Hot Cooked Meal | ₹ 5.38 | 700 | 20 |

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)

- The vision of ECCE is to achieve holistic development and active learning capacity of all children below 6 years of age by promoting free, universal, inclusive, equitable, joyful and contextual opportunities for laying foundation and attaining full potential.



Key Areas of Early Childhood Care and Education

- Access with equity and inclusion
- Improving quality
- Strengthening capacity
- Monitoring and supervision
- Research and documentation
- Advocacy and awareness generation
- Convergence and coordination among policies and programmes
- Institutional and implementation arrangements
- Increased investment towards ECCE
- Periodic review

Programmes for Adolescent Girls

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

RMSA aims to increase the enrollment rate to 90% at secondary and 75% at higher secondary stage by providing a secondary school within 5 kilometers of any habitation and a higher secondary school within 7 kilometer of any habitation.



RMSK Scheme aims to:

- Improve the quality of education imparted at secondary level by making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms.
- Remove gender, socio-economic and disability barriers.
- Provide universal access to secondary level education by 2017.
- Enhance and universalize retention by 2020.

Infrastructure Facilities

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Additional class rooms● Laboratories● Libraries● Art and crafts room | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Toilet blocks● Drinking water provisions● Residential hostels for teachers in remote areas |
|---|--|

Quality Interventions

- Appointment of additional teachers to reduce Pupil Teacher Ratio to 30:1
- Focus on Science, Math and English education
- In-service training of teachers
- Science laboratories
- ICT enabled education
- Curriculum reforms
- Teaching learning reforms

Equity Interventions

- Special focus on micro planning
- Preference to *Ashram* schools for upgradation
- Preference to areas with concentration of SC/ST/Minority for opening of schools
- Special enrollment drive for the weaker section
- More female teachers in schools
- Separate toilet blocks for girls

Interventions under RMSA

Incentives to Girls at Secondary Stage

Objectives

- Promote enrollment of girl child in the age group of 14-18 years at secondary stage, especially those who passed Class VIII.
- Encourage the secondary education of such girls, through centrally sponsored scheme.

Target Group

- All SC/ST girls who pass class VIII.
- Girls, who pass class VIII examination from *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas* (irrespective of whether they belong to Scheduled Castes or Tribes) and enroll for class IX in State/UT Government, Government-aided or local body schools in the academic year 2008-09 onwards.
- Girls below 16 years of age (as on 31st March) on joining class IX.
- Exclusion: Married girls, girls studying in private un-aided schools and enrolled in schools run by Central Government are excluded.

Benefits

A sum of ₹ 3,000/- is deposited in the name of eligible girls as fixed deposit which they are entitled to withdraw along with interest on reaching 18 years of age and on passing 10th class examination.

Adolescence Education Programme

It ensures that schools will provide accurate and age appropriate life skills based adolescence education in a sustained manner to young people.

Components of Adolescent Education Programme

- Life skill development focused co-curricular activities in schools
- Curricular integration in school curriculum, and study materials of out-of-school target audiences
- Curricular integration in teacher education courses and materials

Target Group

- All secondary and senior secondary schools, rural and urban across the country.
- All learners studying at the secondary and senior secondary level in:
 - Government, local body and government-aided schools.
 - Educational guarantee schemes (alternative innovative schemes, across the country).
 - All out of school children and adolescents being catered to by the adult literacy programmes.
 - Learners of open schooling/open university systems.

UDAAN

- UDAAN is an initiative of CBSE to enable disadvantaged girl students and other girl students from SC/ST & minorities to transit from school to post school professional education especially in Science and Maths.



- It aims to reduce the quality gap between school education and engineering education entrance systems by focussing on the three dimensions - curriculum design, transaction and assessment.

Benefits

- Mentoring for 1000 girl selected by merit cum means basis to compete for admission at Premier Engineering Colleges.
- Free of cost comprehensive course in an online and offline format.
- Provision of distribution of tablets with pre-loaded study material.
- Provision of online tutorials, lectures and study material for preparation for IIT JEE.
- Financial assistance by means of reward points redeemed towards fees in IITs and NITs.
- Student helpline to enhance learning.
- Periodic counselling to motivate students and parents.

Strengthening for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM)

The unique feature of SPQEM is that it encourages linkage of *Madrasas* with National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), as accredited centres for providing formal education.

Benefits

- The scheme will provide opportunities to students of these institutions to acquire education comparable to the national education system especially for secondary and senior secondary levels.
- This will enable children studying in these institutions to progress to higher levels of learning and also open up better job opportunities for them.
- *Maktaba/Madrasas/Dar-ul-Ulooms* can opt to become accredited study centres with the NIOS for primary and middle levels of education or/and for secondary and senior secondary levels as well.
- Assistance would be given to *Maktabas, Madrasas and Dar-ul-Uloom* for activities, which contribute to these objectives.
- The scheme also will seek to provide opportunities for vocational training for children studying in *Madrasas* opting for assistance above 14 years of age, to enhance their opportunities for entering the job market and encourage entrepreneurship.

Programmes for Women

Mahila Samakhya

The principal strategy identified for ensuring women's participation is through mobilizing and organising them into groups (*Sanghas*) *Mahila Shikshan Kendras* (MSK).



Target Group

- Girls in the age group of 15 years and above, who have never gone to school.
- School dropouts
- Working girls and young women.

Benefits

- It helps enhancing self-esteem and self-confidence of women.
- Developing and enhancing life skills such as critical thinking and decision making.
- It enables women to make informed choices in areas like education, employment and health (especially reproductive health).
- It helps ensure equal participation in legal and developmental domains.
- Facilitates economic independence by providing information, knowledge and skill.

Saakshar Bharat

- The Mission goes beyond '3' R's (i.e. Reading, Writing & Arithmetic) and seeks to create awareness of social disparities.
- *Saakshar Bharat* focuses on adult women literacy seeking – to reduce the gap between male and female literacy.

Focus Areas of Sakshar Bharat

- Imparting functional literacy and numeracy to non-literates
- Acquiring equivalency to formal educational system
- Imparting relevant skill development programme
- Providing opportunities for continuing education to make societies better

Jan Shikshan Sansthan also known as Shramik Vidyapeet

Provide vocational training to non-literate, neo-literate, as well as school drop outs by identifying skills as would have a market in the region of their establishment.

Target Group

- Socio-economically backward people.
- Educationally disadvantaged groups of urban/rural population such as men, women and youth, employed, self-employed.
- Neo-literates, prospective workers and their family members & unemployed youth.
- Adult neo-literates/semi-literates.
- SC and ST, women/girls, oppressed, migrants, slum/pavement dwellers and working children.

Benefits

- Improve the occupational skills.
- Improve technical knowledge of the neo-literates and the trainees to raise their efficiency and increase productive ability.
- Provide academic and technical resource support to *Zilla Saksharata Samities* in taking up vocational and skill development programmes for neo-literates in both urban and rural areas.
- Enhance skills of non-literates through training of Key Resource Persons and Master Trainers.
- Provide learning opportunities by organising equivalency programmes through Open Learning Systems.
- Promote secularism, national integration, population and development, women's equality, protection and conservation of environment.

National Scholarships Portal

- National Scholarships Portal is one-stop solution through which various services starting from student application, application receipt, processing, sanction and disbursal of various scholarships to students are enabled.
- This portal will ensure the submission of applications for scholarships online and transfer of scholarship amount directly in to the bank accounts of students.
- National Scholarships Portal is taken as Mission Mode Project under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP).

Objectives:

- Ensure timely disbursement of Scholarships to students.
- Provide a common portal for various Scholarships schemes of Central and State Governments.
- Create a transparent database of scholars.
- Avoid duplication in processing.
- Harmonisation of different Scholarships schemes & norms
- Application of Direct Benefit Transfer



Direct Benefit Transfer

DBT is introduced to make the system of fund transfer transparent and ensure faster transfer of benefits to individual's bank accounts electronically, minimising levels involved in fund flow.

DBT Associated Programmes

- National Child Labour Project
- Student Scholarship
- Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) subsidy

Benefits to Beneficiaries

- Faster transfer of funds into their account.
- They can check for payments credited to the account online.
- People will get their due benefit without giving any commission or cut to middle men.

Open and Distance Learning

ODL occupies a special place in the Indian higher education system because of its major contribution in enhancing the gross enrollment ratio and ensuring social equality in providing education to learners located at educationally disadvantageous locations.

Distance Education

- It is an umbrella term which describes all the teaching learning arrangements in which the learner and the teacher are separated by space and time.
- It is a mode of delivering education and instruction to learners who are not physically present in a traditional setting of a classroom.

Open Learning

- It covers a wide range of innovations and reforms in the educational sector that advocates flexibility to the learner with regard to entry and exit pace and place of study, method of study and also the choice and combination of courses; assessment and course completion.

Advantages of ODL

It offers **flexibility** in terms of course selection, age of enrollment, eligibility criteria.

It **saves time** and **energy** as limited commuting is involved.

It allows a person to **learn at its own pace** ensuring **comfortable** learning experience.

It enables a person to **work and study at the same time**.

It helps **save money** as distance learning is much cheaper than most on campus courses.

It provides an opportunity **for upgradation of skills and qualifications**.

National Institute of Open Schooling

- **Courses/Programmes of study**
 - Open Basic Education (OBE) of level A, B and C which is equivalent to Class III, V, VIII respectively.
 - Secondary i.e. Class X, leading to Secondary School Certificate.
 - Senior Secondary i.e. Class XII - leading to Senior Secondary School Certificate.
- **Other courses offered include:** Open Vocational Education and Life Enrichment Programmes.
- **Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)**
 - At IGNOU, higher education is made available through a variety of programmes.
 - It aims to provide high-quality teaching through the Open and Distance Learning to disadvantaged segments of society.
- **SAKSHAT: A One Stop Education Portal**
 - The Portal will help in bridging the gap by providing just in time quality educational resources and teachers 24×7 to learners irrespective of their social, economic and educational status.
 - The Portal has the following five functional modules: Educational Resources, Scholarship, Testing, Super Achiever and Interact.

The trainer may refer to the (Day 5: Sessions 1, 2, 3 & 4) for details of the topics covered, related activities and annexure in the training module



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