

**SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN**



**STRATEGIES OF URBAN  
DEPRIVED CHILDREN  
UNDER SSA**

**AWP&B 2009-10**

**SH. ALTAB KHAN (CONSULTANT)**

PLANNING UNIT

TECHNICAL SUPPORT GROUP

## Introduction

**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)** is a programme for achieving universal elementary education. The programme aims to provide equitable education of satisfactory quality to all children in the age group of 6 – 14 years. Providing elementary education to disadvantaged communities like SC, ST, Minority & Urban deprived children is a major focus for achieving its goal of social parity. In the context of urban areas, special focus has been made due to unique situations with the special provision for the urban areas like rent for EGS/AIE, Urban resource centers, multistory construction of school buildings, maintenance of school buildings/EGS/AIE on rented building & Civil works construction by NGOs etc.. The programme has duly taken into account the situation of these communities and has made ample provisions to address their specific needs. During the Tenth Plan period various steps have been taken to successfully cover children of the communities specially SC, ST & Minority under SSA and in the 11<sup>th</sup> plan, with due consideration for coverage & bringing the urban deprived children such as street & working children, domestic girl child, children of construction sites & migrated children etc into the mainstreaming, special strategies are developed under various innovative programme by major cities for UEE in the urban areas and as the following information on key education indicators reveals, these steps have brought significant improvement in the educational status of children belonging to these groups. Significant progress has been made on provision of infrastructure (civil works & teachers), enrolment and to some extent retention. The programme will continue to focus on these communities and based on the lessons learnt, will try to take more targeted measures with an aim for improving quality of urban schools.

## Background

The national plan of action rightly acknowledges the principle of universalism and emphasizes assuring all children their due rights. This requires special initiatives that focus on equity and result in accelerated progress for disadvantaged children. Apart from children requiring special protection and care, there are also large segments of children who need to be supported and brought under the purview of effective policies. These include difficult to reach children of the urban areas who are regularly denied opportunities for leading healthy & creative lives. Strengthening the institutions and community action are extremely important for accelerating progress for children. Different social sector workers need to be backed by effective and well-functioning local institutions-including Ward education committee, urban resource centers, and clusters resource centers etc. Integrated into such a system should also be the effective use of the right to information and appropriate community-based monitoring systems. Capacity at the community level needs to be augmented so that the people can get adequate information, monitor progress and act in the best interest of the children. This also requires that successful interventions by NGOs and others be assessed and adopted to suit local needs.

It is necessary to put in place an effective system of data collection on child for planning and implementation in the urban areas. For a number parameters, data gathering and reporting systems are inaccurate, inadequate, unreliable or even nonexistent. At the same time, it is important to establish accountability in management and reinforce systems of monitoring and evaluation. Because of disorganized housing pattern and insufficient records of urban poor, school age children are not counted. Similarly, reliable and accurate data for place available for school is not maintained. Adequate data of these groups are not available mainly due to Informal/illegal settlements that do not appear on city maps/plans, therefore, accurate number of school going children are not calculated and the number of schools is not planned for them. Secondly, Information collected is compiled into statistical averages that reflect urban areas as a whole and tell nothing about marginalized.

## **Provisions for Urban Deprived Children under SSA**

Special focus groups", notably girls, SCs, STs & Urban deprived children have been given focused attention in the framework. Schools, EGS, bridge course centers, residential hostels, and provision of mobile teachers, mobile schools and a variety of other urban specific need based strategies under AIE are aimed at achieving equity in access. To ensure inclusion of children belonging to these groups in classrooms and to accomplish overall school improvement SSA provides for a range of provisions e.g. Urban cells for academic support & training to teachers, free textbooks, female teachers, , residential schools,TLM, sensitivity training for teachers and community awareness programmes. Special provisions for '**Urban Deprived children**' are presented below.

### **SSA has made the following 'Provisions for Urban Deprived Children'**

#### **Schools**

- Provision of free school textbooks to girls & boys of the disadvantaged urban children.
- Special schools like mobile schools, back to school camp, short term schools at the construction sites and facilities for girls, like residential schools, shelter home and toilets.

#### **Grants**

- Provision for maintenance of schools running in the rented private buildings.

#### **Civil Works**

- Drinking water & toilets for the new schools in the urban areas.

### **Out of School Children**

- Provision for seasonal hostels/residential camps to retain children in the sending areas during the period of migration.
- Worksites schools at the location where migrant families are engaged.
- Residential AIE interventions, such as Bridge courses, remedial courses, Back to school camps with a focus on mainstreaming out of school children.

### **Teachers/NPEGEL & KGBV**

- Focus on recruitment of female teachers in order to encourage girl's enrollment and retention.
- **NPEGEL**;-An intervention aimed at increasing enrollment and retention of girls in the urban areas/slum areas.
- **KGBV**-Special intervention focused for girl's elementary education. Started in urban areas/urban slums in 2008-09.

### **Innovation**

- Up to Rs. 15 lakh per district per year for undertaking innovative activities to support education of children belonging to marginalized/disadvantaged group.

### **Academic Resource Centers**

- Provision for opening 'Urban resource Centres' for academic supervision & teachers training.

### **Quality**

- Provision for 10% under remedial teaching programmes.
- Urban Resource centers on the lines of 10-12 CRCs.

### **Community Training**

- Training of the community leaders, four members from the community and three persons from the schools in the urban areas.

## **URBAN DEPRIVED CHILDREN**

No doubt the provisions have contributed significantly in improving the situation on equity and inclusion in elementary education. However, the gaps have simply narrowed and not yet eliminated. As SSA headed towards the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, there was massive felt need to take supplementary steps towards innovative programmes for achieving UEE for this disadvantaged community in the urban areas and girls to bridge the gaps and accomplish equity and inclusion. The inclusion of urban deprived innovation head under SSA is a special strategy towards the mainstreaming of this difficult to reach children & children from the poor urban communities/urban dwellers with special focused to urban slums in the metros.

Several initiatives have been taken in almost all the 35 million plus cities and other urban areas under SSA. In continuation of various innovative programmes through city specific plans, supplementary plans & inclusion of urban issues in the districts plans, many cities have been planned/developed different innovative activities/interventions in this year AWP&B 2008-09 for this disadvantaged group taking into account the circumstances, situation and areas of this children for their basic amenities along with education. Urban children are largely synonymous with homeless and street children. However, systematic issues of teacher's absenteeism, lack of motivation and overcrowded classrooms have been vastly associated with urban India. Access to good quality and relevant education remains a big issue in urban areas. Secondly, while broad policies and programmes are certainly important, as they fail to capture the specific situation of urban children. Getting out-of-school children into the formal school system need to be addressed systematically.

### **STATUS OF MILLION PLUS CITIES/URBAN AREAS AWP&B 2008-09**

#### **1. PATNA URBAN**

##### **STRATEGIES**

**Strategies to be covered the urban deprived children**

<b>City/District</b>	<b>RBC</b>	<b>Mainstreaming</b>	<b>NRBC</b>	<b>Madarsa</b>
<b>Patna Urban</b>	1351	14037	11627	1363

**The interventions under the innovation of urban deprived children in this year 2008-09 are planned to be covered under the aforesaid strategies.**

#### **2. BANGLORE URBAN**

## **OOSC & STRATEGIES**

- As per the city plan 2008-09, population of the Bangalore Urban is 1362276 with the literacy rate of 83%. The educational blocks in the Bangalore urban are 9 with 9 UBRCs operational covering 1439 habitations with primary and upper primary facility.
- There are 406358 children of primary level & 207951 children of upper primary level.
- 512108 are the children enrolled in the primary schools and similarly, 261437 children are enrolled in the upper primary sections.
- As per census 2007, there are 9522 OOSC in the Bangalore Urban.

### **INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES DEVELOPED IN THE BANGALORE URBAN**

- **Chinnara Angara**
  - A special bridge course named Chinnara Angara was conducted during April-May 2007 where 1794 children mostly from slums are identified and selected for this activity. The main objective was to motivate them to learn and bringing them in the schools.
- **Sandhya Kalika Kendra**
  - These Kendras mainly focused on children working in workshops, hotels, bus stands, railway stations, houses and different organizations in Bangalore Urban.
- **Special Enrolment Drive**
  - A special enrolment drive was undertaken for 30 days in July 2007. House to House visits were by the department/NGOs/SDMC members in pocket areas where the number of OOSC is high. Parents of their children are consoled to send their children in the schools.
- **Mobile Schools**
  - In order to enroll children living in slums, bridge courses were initiated in eight mobile schools. Mobile Schools are of great attraction to under-privileged slum children. The enrolment status of these schools was 1039 during the year 2007-08.
- **Tent School**
  - Tent schools in the Bangalore Urban have been a great success for last couple of years under SSA programme by the GOK. These schools are the alternatives initiatives for the migrant children in the construction sites. In few cases where sites are having problem, the children are being transported to a safety place. The services of the local volunteers availed. 53 centers were opened during the year 2007-08.
- **Home based schools**
  - There are a few children who are not able to physically move to the schools, but require help and assistance for their care & education. Volunteers who have background of nursing children are appointed as volunteers and they are assisted by IERT. They used to visit the

concerned places where children are residing. Under this SSA has strengthened 277 and more children.

➤ **Bridge Course**

- SSA Karnataka implements this strategy in convergence with committed NGOs. The DI has approved 15 NGOs for the year 2007-08. The total number of children covered under this strategy is 906 under 12 NRBCs.

➤ **Remedial teaching Programme**

- Remedial teaching is named as **Kalika Andolan**. This programme is devised to refresh the children who have been declared week in memories. The teachers conduct the remedial teaching for an hour every day.

### 3. KOLKATA

- Kolkata, a million plus city having a population of 4580544 with an area of 185 Sq.km with density of population 24760 (as per CENSUS-2001) consist of 141 Wards.
- Child population of 6-14 age groups is 975722 with GER 104 at the primary level & 98 at the upper primary level as per DISE 2006-07.
- **The ratio of primary schools to upper primary is 2.48.**
- Enrolment as per DISE 2007-08 at the primary level is **188168** and at the upper primary level is **186774**.
- From Census data it reveals that 32% of the total population living in Metropolitan city is habitants of slums. Following table will give a picture of slum population where more than 60% populations are slum dwellers.

Ward	Total Population	Slum Population	% of Slum Population to total population
3	53199	32869	61.78
6	47407	38910	82.08
13	31122	18845	60.55
14	49638	42464	85.55
29	46814	46251	98.80
36	22914	14527	63.40
56	43152	35851	83.08

57	44914	38756	86.29
58	86618	86605	99.98
59	66649	54922	82.40
65	80255	73810	91.97
66	70710	51377	72.66
67	53760	44065	81.97
75	24637	16402	66.57
79	42026	30106	71.64
133	27053	17663	65.29
134	36625	35836	97.85
135	31733	28654	90.30
136	22094	19764	89.45
137	20041	19710	98.35

### OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

- During 2007-08 the out of school children – mainly the Deprived Urban Children- was identified to be 12389 at primary stage and 12376 at upper primary stage. But the developmental process, being initiated in the city for betterment of civic amenities resulting in the evacuation of people living in temporary shelter in the canal embankments is becoming a greater challenge. But the SSA, Kolkata is committed to achieve the objective of universal enrolment by providing universal access by 2008-09. However, city could enroll 10654 in formal Primary Schools and Alternative Schools.
- The top most priority of the district is to ensure access for **2163 out of school children in the age group of 5+ to 8+ years** and **12293 out of school children in the age group of 9+ to 13+ years**, belonging to all sections irrespective of caste, creed and sex. In Kolkata, several families are forced to spend their lives on pavements, railway platforms, and canal banks, slums. The children born to these families are the worst sufferers. The most formidable challenge is to get **these urban deprived children into schools.**

### STRATEGIES

Keeping in mind the requirement and the existing schooling facilities following strategies will be adopted during 2008-09 for ensuring access to all out of school children to the extent possible.

- Relocation of around 20 existing primary schools of Kolkata Primary School Council and Kolkata Municipal Corporation within 2008-09 to areas where there are demands and necessity of schools.
- Setting up of 20 linguistic upper primary schools in existing setup.



- Infrastructural up gradation of existing primary schools by way of construction of 100 additional classrooms; and providing DW and toilet facilities in case of 100 &150 primary schools during 2008-09 respectively.
- Repairing grant of school building.
- Up gradation of existing upper primary schools by way of construction of 200 additional classrooms; and providing DW and toilet facilities to 150 upper primary schools during 2008-09 with special emphasis to girls' schools.
- Setting up of Alternative Schools like NGO run EGS centres (on the lines of SSK)/ NGO-run EGS centers / Open Schools (Ravindra Mukta Vidyalaya) / Shikshalayas to accommodate as many out of school children as possible.
- Organizing Bridge Course for 6 months, and one year as per needs for mainstreaming the never-enrolled and dropped-out children.
- To start different types of need based AIE schools.
- Organizing Back-to-School-Camps especially for children who are dropped out.
- Special enrollment drive by organizing House-to-House campaign.
- Awareness campaign for enrollment at SDC level.
- Ward wise child tracking.
- Development of competency based and contextual teaching learning materials.
- Creating and sustaining teacher motivation.
- Organizing in-service teacher training to all teachers for improvement of quality of learning.
- Improvement of teaching-learning process by ensuring child-friendly and activity-based classroom situations.
- Appointment and rational deployment of teachers as per requirement norms.
- Revitalizing co-ordination, convergence supervision and monitoring at all levels.

**Alternative Schooling Strategy for Primary Education for out of school children (2163) in the age group of 5+ to 8+ during 2008-09:**

- To enroll 750 children in AIE centre.
- To enroll 500 children in primary Bridge Course centers.
- To mainstream 913 children in formal school.
- To increase the retention rate and make the school atmosphere attractive to the students, summer camp to be organized by the SSA with the help of NGOs.

#### **4. DELHI**

As such state did not have any separate **Urban Deprived Children** as it is totally an 'Urban State'. All the OOSC/Urban Deprived Children including the migrant children and Child labour and also other categories of urban deprived children are already covered under OOSC head following different strategies. This year state planned to cover **23528 children** under **144** Municipal Corporations under different interventions in this year 2008-09.

***The urban deprived children to be covered-2008-09***

<b>No. of Districts</b>	<b>No. of MC +Municipal Councils</b>	<b>Urban deprived children (Out of school children)</b>
<b>East</b>	16	2168
<b>North East</b>	16	4431
<b>North</b>	12	1921
<b>North West</b>	24	5203
<b>West</b>	20	2585
<b>South West</b>	14	2261
<b>South</b>	24	4369
<b>New Delhi</b>	9	111
<b>Central</b>	9	479
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>23528</b>

***Strategies to be covered the urban deprived children***

<b>District</b>	<b>RBC (No. of Children to be covered)</b>	<b>Mobile Schools (No. of children to be covered)</b>	<b>NRBC (AIE Centres) (No. of children to be covered)</b>
<b>East</b>	100	0	2068
<b>North East</b>	200	0	4231
<b>North</b>	200	0	1721
<b>North West</b>	150	0	5053
<b>West</b>	150	0	2435
<b>South West</b>	200	0	2061
<b>South</b>	200	300	3869
<b>New Delhi</b>	0	50	61
<b>Central</b>	100	150	229
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>21728</b>

- **Strategies planned for out of school children are also the strategies for the slum children as well as urban deprived children as most of the out of the school children are urban deprived and living in slum areas.**

## INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES PLANNED TO COVER UDC IN THIS YEAR 2008-09

- Special Admission drives in the areas of minority concentration for enrolment of minority children
- **Special community mobilization programmes** to encourage them for the education of their wards in schools by the 106 Educational Vocational and Guidance Counselors of Department of Education.
- Assessment of learning gaps of out of school children and plan for bridging the gap through innovative intervention such as need based special coaching.
- Assessment of learning gaps of out of school children and plan for bridging the gap through innovative intervention such as need based special coaching.
- Providing additional and supplementary learning material such as MEENA material to the children of minority community Assessment of learning gaps of out of school children and plan for bridging the gap through innovative intervention such as need based special coaching.
- Organizing Remedial coaching for the children of minority community who are enrolled in schools but performing below average.
- Approximately 800 children will be covered through AIE/RBC during the session 2008-09.

## 5. GUJARAT (Surat, Ahmadabad, Rajkot & Vadodara)

### Innovative Strategy for Deprived Urban Children 2008-09

#### ➤ Learning Centre for upper primary

These **Centers will run for maximum of 10 children**. For teaching at the Centre, a local person with minimum qualification of Graduate will be selected by VEC of the

concerned village. A Centre will be located in the school premises and follow the school working hours. **Vocational training will impart in Learning Centre for upper primary.**

➤ **Tent School**

People are migrating for 6 to 8 months for earning from their villages. Their children are discontinuing from their study. They came to the urban area for **working in the construction sites**. At the place, Tent School will open to provide education to these children. Balmitra will appoint from the nearest VEC or WEC. **Remuneration of Balmitra is Rs. 1500/-**. Tent School will work for 4 – 5 hours in a day. MDM will also provide to these children in Tent School.

➤ **Shelter House**

Children who are homeless, they have no parents or leave from their houses, they are unable to attend school. With due consideration of this circumstance, Shelter house may be open. Shelter house will run on rent. Children will be provided elementary education and will stay in the Shelter house. A unit of one Shelter house is 50 children. 2 Balmitras (E.V) with qualification of Graduate will be placed to this Shelter house.

➤ **Mobile School**

To provide primary education to deprived children of slum areas, **Mobile School** will be started. Mobile School in the form of Mobile Van will be providing in **Ahmadabad Corporation, Surat Corporation and other urban area**. Mobile School will serve from one place to another place.

➤ **Co-operation of AMTS**

In Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation Area, some places are far distance from formal school. Children from this place are unable to go to school due to long distance. SSA Gujarat takes **support of AMTS (Ahmadabad Municipal Transport Service) Local bus services** to get these children from this place and drop out to the school.

➤ **Bharuch – Aliabet**

Aliabet located in Vagara block of Bharuch District is like an Iceland. Aliabet faces very Special Geographical Situation. North of Aliabet has Narmada River, south of Aliabet gulf and having only one side a road. But road side opens for only 4 months in summer. Total population of Aliabet is 426 (Census 2001). Literacy rate of Aliabet is Zero. There is no any primary facility. Therefore, at Aliabet **AS centres are running for 176 OOSC**. Provision of Rs.1675/child/year is not enough in this situation, so the provision of Rs.1675/child/year may be increased to Rs. 5000/child/year. In these AS centers food, uniform and Tent will be provided to the children.

### ***Innovative Strategy for Migratory Children***

➤ **Bridge Course**

The scheme supports children in a short & long duration to cover the course content they have missed due to migration. Hence Bridge Courses help in retaining the child once s/he is enrolled in school

➤ **Residential Camp**

The Residential Camp is for those children who are migrating with their parents. A local person with minimum qualification of HSC is selected by VEC of village concerned. There is maximum of 40 children in a camp. In Residential Camp boarding and lodging facilities are provided. Children go to school and stay in the Residential Camp. When the parents return to the village, children accompany them back home.

➤ **Migration Card**

A Migration Card is developed for those children who migrate with their parents. Transfer Certificate is given with Migration Card. When the children enrolled in the school, the child migrate to, the HM of the school returns TC to the original school. Migration Card is given to parents. The HM signs the card. The HM of the school attaches the progress card of the child

with the Migration Card. Progress Card shows standard, subject & lessons learnt by the child and attendance in the current year. Based on information in the Migration Card & Progress Card the child is enrolled in a suitable class by the school in the village the child migrates to.

➤ **Support School and Seasonal Hostel**

Migration is an acute problem in Gujarat. To address the issue of Migratory children, two innovative schemes funded by Govt. of Gujarat and implemented by SSA namely Support School and Seasonal Hostel. In 2008 – 09, 100 Support School and 100 Seasonal Hostel are planned. The Seasonal Hostel facility will be provided 10+ to 14 years children during the migratory season in their respective village while their parents are away.

**Activities under innovation of urban deprived children**

12 districts-**Ahmadabad, Anand, Bhavnagar, Gandhi agar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kheda, Navsuri, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara and Valsad.** Expenditure incur for the district will be 15.00 lacks per district for the proposed activities for this year 2008-09.

**Innovative Activities/Strategies to be covered in the above districts 2008-09**

- Providing literacy training with the vocational training for the out of school children to develop academic competency level up to std. 3 (with nutrition and flexible time schedule).
- To provide Mobile teachers in the construction areas
  - a. to provide stationery to all children
  - b. uniform.
- Provide extra coaching to children who are irregular in schools based on developed module by experts with the joyful learning concept flexible time schedule.
- Literacy training and educational awareness training will be provided by children of class six/ seven. The training will be imparted by the children of class six/ seven students to their parents. Parents and children will be rewarded.
- To run mobile ECCE Centers in various medium as per requirement with the nutrition, if Anagawadi is more than two km away from the ECCE Cetners.
- Exposure visit of the parents and children who stand first or second in the final exam.
- Capacity building of members of WEC ( Empowerment training and leadership training for two days )

**3. RAJASTHAN-Jaipur City**

There are 33 districts where number of Municipal Corporation is 136 in which 45 NGOs are also working for urban deprived children. State achieved 81.773 lakhs in last year

2007-08 against the approved budget 185.36 of lakhs under the **OOSC** and **innovation head** which is 45 % of the amount approved for **15447** numbers of urban deprived children. **This year state has identified 6108 urban deprived children.**

### **Innovative Activities to cover the Urban Deprived Children in the year 2008-09.**

- **Conveyance facilities:** The arrangements for the children of urban slum/urban deprived children to and fro journey by rickshaws, auto-rickshaws and mini buses will be ensured on hired basis and the charges will be paid under SSA. The **3950 children of urban slums**, who are being dropped out would be re-enrolled in the schools. 3950 children would be benefited.

- **Stay Home**

The urban deprived children in the cities unable to go to formal schools due to some unavoidable circumstance. Most of them have been covered under urban bridge course and conveyance facilities. Therefore, there is a need to work as a earning member of the family or the children who are not having any member in the family, the children to the category of rag pickers/child labour or child beggars need to require some additional educational input. Hence it is not possible to them to go to school/alternative schools. Hence there is a plan to develop stay home on the pattern of Rain Basara (Night Boarding) to ensure the education of these children.

- **Bridge Course:-**

The bridge courses for 8+ age group out of school children would be organized on the same pattern as in the out of school children plan. 1290 children would be benefited through this activity in urban slum.

### **Output**

- Improvement in enrolment and retention.
- Decrease in out o school children
- 3950 children would be benefited through conveyance facilities.
- 868 children would be benefited through stay home.
- 1290 out of school children would be benefited through bridge course.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

- Research and documentation will be done for the school education through these programmes.
- Action Research and Evaluation will be done on how these slums should be linked with education system, ensuring the retention of the children.
- Action –Researches and Researches will be conducted on the retention and quality of education of the students of these schools.
- Children residing in these slums will be enrolled in Government schools by providing conveyance facilities, i.e. Rikshaw, Auto-Rikshaw, Mini-Bus, etc.
- Bodh Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur will be partner for urban slums for Jaipur. Bodh Shiksha Samiti will appoint one teacher in each such school these teachers will also do the work of escorting these slum children from home to school and back.
- The hard-core children, who are unable to go to school owing to poverty and other social and cultural reasons will be brought into the fold of education through residential and non-residential bridge courses and Shiksha Mitra Kendras under AIE.

#### 4. MAHARASTRA-Mumbai City

- State has covered **1, 46, 879** urban deprived children in the year 2007-08 under the innovation head.
- This year, there are **100199 urban deprived children** identified by the state in 8 Cities/Municipal Corporation which are planned to cover under the innovation head of urban deprived children. Details of coverage of the above UDC in deferent strategies for 2008-09 are as under.

Madarsa/Maktab	AIE	RGSS	Vastishalas	MPEGS-UPS	RBC	NRBC
1847	26932	4461	6091	7200	1485	1135

#### 5. ANDRA PRADESH-Hyderabad

- According to census 2001 the urban population of the state of **Andhra Pradesh** is 2, 08, 08,940 out of the total population of 762,10,007.
- The **three million plus cities** have 6274148 urban populations. The school age population (6-14 age groups) of the three cities is **1004421**.
- There are 23 districts where number of Municipal Corporation is 120 along with 14 corporations in which state achieved **314.75 lakhs in last year 2007-08** against the approved budget of 1649.94 lakhs under the OOSC and innovation head which is less than half of the amount approved for **66253 urban deprived children**. This year state has identified **77604 urban deprived children**.

#### Strategies to be covered the urban deprived children 2008-09

City/District	RBCs	NRBCs	AIE centers for migrant children	Mobile schools	Worksite schools	Doorstep schools	Brick kilns schools

			<b>children</b>			<b>schools</b>	<b>schools</b>
77604	19401	31041	6984	4656	5432	6208	3882

AWP&B 2008-09-City & state plan.

## 6. JHARKHAND-Jamshedpur & Dhanbad

- According to census 2001 the urban population of the state of **Jharkhand** is 5623977 out of the total population of 2.69 crore.
- The districts of two million plus cities have 2346562 urban populations. The city/urban areas Dhanbad consist of 8 blocks & **6** wards and similarly, city Jamshedpur has 9 blocks & **338** wards.
- The school age population (6-14 age groups) of the two cities is 879506.
- There are 24 districts where number of Municipal Corporation is only 1 in which three NGOs are also working for urban deprived children. State achieved 407.82 lakhs in last year 2007-08 against the approved budget of 809.08 lakhs under the **OOSC** and **innovation head** which is 50.4 % of the amount approved for **35958** urban deprived children including migratory children and child labour.

### Strategies to cover the urban deprived children- 2008-09.

City/District	RBCs	NRBCs	Drop Center	in	Private schools	partnership
05	1026	5060	1709		2312	

## 7. TAMILNADU (Madurai, Coimbatore & Chennai)

There are **14208** out of school children in the three million plus districts as per the state plan and **6309** OOSC in the urban areas are identified by the state.

Districts	Out of School Children-District	Urban/MC
<b>Chennai</b>	4578	4578 (Urban)
<b>Madurai</b>	4788	1257 (Urban)
<b>Coimbatore</b>	4842	474 (City)

AWP&B 2008-09-State Plan

- The three 'Million Plus Cities' in Tamilnadu have already achieved universal access as per the city plans and no more schools are required at both the level of elementary education. Cities did not have any EGS centers currently except AIE centers for mainstreaming the urban deprived children. The details are as under:



## AIE Centre's

City	No. of AIE Centre's	Children Age 6-10			Enrolled in AIE Centers age 11-14		
		M	F	T	M	F	T
Chennai	220	841	876	1717	1441	1488	2929
Coimbatore	14	115	88	208	76	69	145
Madurai	12	105	96	201	41	26	67

### Block Report-2008-09

#### 8. KARNATAKA-Bangalore Urban

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- 512108 are the children enrolled in the primary schools and similarly, 261437 children are enrolled in the upper primary sections.
- As per census 2007, there are 9522 OOSC in the Bangalore Urban.

#### Innovative Strategies developed in the Bangalore Urban

##### Chinnara Angara

- A special bridge course named Chinnara Angara was conducted during April-May 2007 where 1794 children mostly from slums are identified and selected for this activity. The main objective was to motivate them to learn and bringing them in the schools.

##### Sandhya Kalika Kendra

- These Kendras mainly focused on children working in workshops, hotels, bus stands, railway stations, houses and different organizations in Bangalore Urban.

##### Special Enrolment Drive

- A special enrolment drive was undertaken for 30 days in July 2007. House to House visits were by the department/NGOs/SDMC members in pocket areas where the number of OOSC is high. Parents of their children are consoled to send their children in the schools.

##### Mobile Schools

- In order to enroll children living in slums, bridge courses were initiated in eight mobile schools. Mobile Schools are of great attraction to under-privileged slum children. The enrolment status of these schools was 1039 during the year 2007-08.

##### Tent School

- Tent schools in the Bangalore Urban have been a great success for last couple of years under SSA programme by the GOK. These schools are the alternatives initiatives for the migrant children in the construction sites. In few cases where sites are having problem, the children are being transported to a safety place. The services of the local volunteers availed. 53 centres were opened during the year 2007-08.

### Home based schools

- There are a few children who are not able to physically move to the schools, but require help and assistance for their care & education. Volunteers who have background of nursing children are appointed as volunteers and they are assisted by IERT. They used to visit the concerned places where children are residing. Under this SSA has strengthened 277 and more children.

### Bridge Course

- SSA Karnataka implements this strategy in convergence with committed NGOs. The DI has approved 15 NGOs for the year 2007-08. The total number of children covered under this strategy is 906 under 12 NRBCs.

### Remedial teaching Programme

- Remedial teaching is named as **Kalika Andolan**. This programme is devised to refresh the children who have been declared week in memories. The teachers conduct the remedial teaching for an hour every day.

## 9. WEST BENGAL (Kolkata & Asansol)

- Kolkata, a million plus city having a population of 4580544 with an area of 185 Sq.km with density of population 24760 (as per CENSUS-2001) consist of 141 Wards.
- Child population of 6-14 age groups is 975722 with GER 104 at the primary level & 98 at the upper primary level as per DISE 2006-07.
- **The ratio of primary schools to upper primary is 2.48.**
- Enrolment as per DISE 2007-08 at the primary level is **188168** and at the upper primary level is **186774**.
- From Census data it reveals that 32% of the total population living in Metropolitan city is habitants of slums. Following table will give a picture of slum population where more than 60% populations are slum dwellers

Ward	Total Population	Slum Population	% of Slum Population to total population
3	53199	32869	61.78
6	47407	38910	82.08
13	31122	18845	60.55
14	49638	42464	85.55

29	46814	46251	98.80
36	22914	14527	63.40
56	43152	35851	83.08
57	44914	38756	86.29
58	86618	86605	99.98
59	66649	54922	82.40
65	80255	73810	91.97
66	70710	51377	72.66
67	53760	44065	81.97
75	24637	16402	66.57
79	42026	30106	71.64
133	27053	17663	65.29
134	36625	35836	97.85
135	31733	28654	90.30
136	22094	19764	89.45
137	20041	19710	98.35

### **Innovative Strategies of Universalizing Primary & Upper Primary Education**

Keeping in mind the requirement and the existing schooling facilities following strategies will be adopted during 2008-09 for ensuring access to all out of school children to the extent possible.

- Relocation of around 20 existing primary schools of Kolkata Primary School Council and Kolkata Municipal Corporation within 2008-09 to areas where there are demands and necessity of schools.
- Setting up of 20 linguistic upper primary schools in existing setup.
- Infrastructural up gradation of existing primary schools by way of construction of 100 additional classrooms; and providing DW and toilet facilities in case of 100 &150 primary schools during 2008-09 respectively.
- Repairing grant of school building.
- Up gradation of existing upper primary schools by way of construction of 200 additional classrooms; and providing DW and toilet facilities to 150 upper primary schools during 2008-09 with special emphasis to girls' schools.
- Setting up of Alternative Schools like NGO run EGS centres (on the lines of SSK)/ NGO-run EGS centers / Open Schools (Ravindra Mukta Vidyalaya) / Shikshalayas to accommodate as many out of school children as possible.
- Organizing Bridge Course for 6 months, and one year as per needs for mainstreaming the never-enrolled and dropped-out children.
- To start different types of need based AIE schools.

- Organizing Back-to-School-Camps especially for children who are dropped out.
- Special enrollment drive by organizing House-to-House campaign.
- Awareness campaign for enrollment at SDC level.
- Ward wise child tracking.
- Development of competency based and contextual teaching learning materials.
- Creating and sustaining teacher motivation.
- Organizing in-service teacher training to all teachers for improvement of quality of learning.
- Improvement of teaching-learning process by ensuring child-friendly and activity-based classroom situations.
- Appointment and rational deployment of teachers as per requirement norms.
- Revitalizing co-ordination, convergence supervision and monitoring at all levels.

**Alternative Schooling Strategy for Primary Education for out of school children (2163) in the age group of 5+ to 8+ during 2008-09:**

- To enroll 750 children in AIE centre.
  - To enroll 500 children in primary Bridge Course centers.
  - To mainstream 913 children in formal school.
  - To increase the retention rate and make the school atmosphere attractive to the students, summer camp to be organized by the SSA with the help of NGOs.
- In the **Asansol municipal Corporation** area that most of the out of school children belong to poor and lower middle class families, their parents mostly works in the coal mine, small industries and they are not interested to send their children to the school because of earning compulsion. The little children are engaged in coal extraction to earn for their families. Most of the children in schools are dropped-out in order to assist the parents in household works, sibling care, cattle care and are not happy for being dropped-out. Poverty is not the main reason against enrolment of these children in the school. Categories of urban deprived children in this corporation are as under:
    1. Slum children
    2. Street Children
    3. Delinquent Children
    4. Children of Sex Worker/Convicted parents.
    5. Begging Children
    6. Migrated Children.

This corporation is facing problems for migratory children coming from the neighboring states like **Jharkhand, Bihar**, in this year state planned to set up crèches for children of working migratory parents, particularly in Industrial and coal mine areas, Issue of green cards for enrollment. The entire corporation is covered by two educational circles.

- As per Bharti Sunishitkaran Karmasuchi 2007 the total no. of out-of-school children identified under Asansol Municipal Corporation area is 1154. This figure of out-of-school children is the highest in any Municipal/Block area in the district of Bardhaman. These children need to be enrolled in the Alternative centres viz. Bridge Course centres (Residential and non-residential), NGO run EGS centres, Rabindra Mukta Vidyalaya and Educational centres for the Deprived Urban children. Special efforts have been taken to enroll these learners in the forth-coming Academic session to achieve UEE.

These out-of-school children are from this under-mentioned cross-section of the society:

- Girls in general, who have been denied formal education due to social and religious factors.
- Children of the socially disadvantaged groups.
- Children who traditionally migrate with their families.
- Children of Urban Slums (DUC), platform children, children of RLA.
- Children where schooling is disrupted due to the vagaries of nature.
- Child Labour.

#### **How to bring them at the mainstreaming forum**

- Identification of gender-wise, category-wise non-enrolled, dropped-out children through intensified special survey (each and every one to be identified).
- Bridge Course of different duration to fill the gap between 'learnt' and to be 'learnt'.
- Condensed course to mainstream the children, who have left the school and/or who have been pushed out of school.
- Establishment of centres/camps/Ashrams with engagement of Para Teachers / Sahayak/ Sahayikas / Community Volunteers/Students of Upper Classes and to provide residential facilities whenever necessary especially with the support of competent NGOs.
- Counseling with the guardians, employers of the child labors to find out the solutions and way-outs.
- Sensitization of the local community and to develop it in a sense of ownership of education.
- Area intensive approaches to be designed to reach the 'hardest to reach' population.

- Support from all the stake holders and rigorous monitoring through community/ department/ other suitable autonomous bodies or organizations.
- Provision of Mid-day meal for the children at the primary level especially for the children of poor and back ward class families.

**10. UTTAR PRADESH (Lucknow, Agra, Kanpur Nagar, Meerut, Varanasi & Allahabad)**

There are 70 districts where number of Municipal Corporation is 179 in which state has identified 57828 urban deprived children and are planned to cover under different strategies including mainstreaming in the regular schools under the OOSC head in the year 2007-08. State has to cover **57828** total urban deprived children including the migratory and child labour under the OOSC head this year **2008-09**:

**No. of alternative centers to be covered the urban deprived children**

City/District	RBC	NRBC	AIE	No. of KGBV Centres	NCLP Support
58	133	263	903	16	857

AWP&B 2008-09-City & state plan.

**The overall out of school children (6-14 age groups) is 22342 in the six million plus cities as per the city plans 2008-09.**

**Some of the strategies being taken are:**

- Provisions for land for new Schools in the new colonies have been made by urban development authorities.
- Support from agencies like DUDA, Civil Defence and other NGOs have been proposed in the HHS to tap the hard to reach children.
- Orientation of Ward Education Committee is proposed in the plans. And Manuel for the WEC training will be prepared and master trainer will be trained. The training will focus on the issues like identification of out of school children, planning for the strategies for enrolment and retention, identification of infrastructure requirements, plan preparation for the improvement of quality of learning in the schools of its catchment's area.

- Urban sub plans for NPEGEL scheme have been prepared for special interventions for girls of urban slums. Incentives like uniform for girls have been proposed in the urban plans of NPEGEL
- The district plans also incorporated a separate sub chapter on child labour in brick kiln, urban slums, construction sites and street & working children. As per the state report, districts
- Quality coordinators appointed by UNICEF are supporting the schools, **URCs & Nagar Shiksha Adhikari** on the quality issues.
- In order to target out of school children, intervention like A.I.E centres for the children in the age group of 6-11, Non residential bridge course and Residential bridge courses for older children have been run by the districts both through the department and NGOs with a intent of mainstreaming. Strengthening of *madarsas* by providing formal curriculum is an initiative for minority (Muslim) children. Convergence with Labour Department in sharing the data of out of school children, both of HHS and survey conducted by labour department has been done. The support like free textbooks, training of volunteers of special schools of NCLP, TLM and school grant has been provided by SSA. This will strengthen the intra-department coordination.
- In **Allahabad and Kanpur Nagar**, Labour department runs **INDUS Project** and public education component is implemented by SSA. A separate chapter has been incorporated in the, plans, which highlight the additional components apart from SSA that forms the part of INDUS plan.
- The concept lead school, implementation of Pre-vocational training at upper primary schools through ITIs can be replicated as per the need and requirement. It is suggested that mainstreaming of child labour from Transitory Education Centres (TEC) to formal school and lead schools should be monitored retention and tracking of children be done. The voluntary organization, **PRATHAM** is running **Basti Shiksha Kendra's in Agra, Lucknow and Varanasi**, for which grant has been sanctioned by MHRD, GOI. The interventions and initiatives of NGOs and other organizations should be tapped and joint interventions may be planned in order to overcome the duplication

## **11. DELHI-Focus: OOSC & Strategies.**

### **Urban Deprived Children**

As such state did not have any separate **Urban Deprived Children** as it is totally an 'Urban State'. All the OOSC/Urban Deprived Children including the migrant children and Child Labour and also other categories of urban deprived children are already covered under OOSC head following different strategies. This year state planned to cover **23528 children** under **144** Municipal Corporations under different interventions in this year 2008-09.

No. of Districts	No. of MC +Municipal Councils	Urban deprived children (Out of school children)
East	16	2168
North East	16	4431
North	12	1921
North West	24	5203
West	20	2585
South West	14	2261
South	24	4369
New Delhi	9	111
Central	9	479
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>23528</b>

***Strategies to be covered the urban deprived children***

District	RBC (No. of Children to be covered)	Mobile Schools (No. of children to be covered)	NRBC (AIE Centres) (No. of children to be covered)
East	100	0	2068
North East	200	0	4231
North	200	0	1721
North West	150	0	5053
West	150	0	2435
South West	200	0	2061
South	200	300	3869
New Delhi	0	50	61
Central	100	150	229
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>21728</b>

- Strategies planned for out of school children are also the strategies for the slum children as well as urban deprived children as most of the out of the school children are urban deprived and living in slum areas.

**Innovative Strategies planned to cover UDC in this year 2008-09**

- Special Admission drives in the areas of minority concentration for enrolment of minority children



- **Special community mobilization programmes** to encourage them for the education of their wards in schools by the 106 Educational Vocational and Guidance Counselors of Department of Education.
- Assessment of learning gaps of out of school children and plan for bridging the gap through innovative intervention such as need based special coaching.
- Assessment of learning gaps of out of school children and plan for bridging the gap through innovative intervention such as need based special coaching.
- Providing additional and supplementary learning material such as MEENA material to the children of minority community Assessment of learning gaps of out of school children and plan for bridging the gap through innovative intervention such as need based special coaching.
- Organizing Remedial coaching for the children of minority community who are enrolled in schools but performing below average.
- Approximately 800 children will be covered through AIE/RBC during the session 2008-09.

## **12. KERALA-Kochi (Ernakulum)**

- As per the city/district plan the total population of urban is 1477085 and child population (6-14 age groups) is 208356. Ernakulum district is considered as the industrial capital of the state Kerala. There are 1007 schools in the district. Out of this 89% of the schools are Govt. and Aided schools with 9926 primary teachers working in these schools and 5268 upper primary teachers respectively. Enrolment in the Ernakulum Metro at the primary level in the year 2007-08 is 23101 and 19653 at the upper primary level. This year 3030 urban deprived children are planned to cover under AIE. And 942 CWSN are identified, out of which 933 children are enrolled in the Ernakulum Metro. Strategies planned are
- Multi grade learning centres in habitations where schools are not available.
- Evening schools in Ernakulum Metro area for street and homeless children.
- Providing educational support to NGOs run centers for the children of sex workers and abandoned children.

## **13. HARYANA -Faridabad**

Faridabad Urban has 1221344 total populations which accounts 55.65 % to the total district population. Child population (6-14 years age group) of the Faridabad Urban is 51661. Faridabad Urban has the following categories of Urban Deprived Children:

- Children living in slums and resettlement colonies.
- Child labours.
- Street & Working children.
- Children of sex workers.
- Children of migrant workers.
- Children in remand homes, Juvenile homes etc.

There are 61 slum areas existing in urban of the district Faridabad. Some of the major issues identified/incorporated in the city plan are as under.

- Lack of basic amenities in the unauthorized/resettlement colonies.
- Ill-equipped in terms of infrastructure & basic services.
- Large number girls remain out of school children because of socio-economic reason.
- Schools locations are inconvenient for transport facility.
- Improper planning for slum areas, unit for planning is not identified as per the needs of the areas.
- Database for out of school children.
- Scarcity of land for opening new-schools in the urban areas.

#### **Strategies planned for this year 2008-09**

- Door-to-Door survey for identification of pockets for such difficult to reach children, never enrolled & out of school children.
- The AIE centers will be opened to cover drop-out children and children of disadvantaged groups.
- The state has planned this year to set-up 50 day boarding hostels for those children who are unable to attend formal schools due to various socio-economic reasons.
- Enrolment camp runs through pupil -teachers from the nearest DIETs.
- Activity camps & Health camps are also planned to organize during the vacations.

#### **14. MADYA PRADESH (Bhopal, Indore & Jabalpur)**

Urban population of the three million plus cities-Bhopal, Indore & Jabalpur is 4354351. Child population (6-14 Age Groups) of the three cities as per the City plans is 832545. Brief Report Pertaining to Urban Deprived Children in the three Cities of Madhya Pradesh is as under:

## **1. Bhopal**

- Bhopal city has 200 (Govt. + Govt.Aided) primary schools and 120 upper primary schools. Enrolment at the primary level is 255520 and at the upper primary level is 113816. Total out of school children as per the city plan is 2744.

### **Innovative Interventions**

- Community mobilization through KALA JATHA has been done in 296 slums, while surveying the slum pockets.
- Motivation Camps have been organized in slums with concentration of large number of OOSC in the month of June-July 2007.
- Mobilization of PTA, the Parvesh Utsav was arranged in Bhopal City in the month of July 07. Door- to- Door visit made by the teachers, academic groups, Jan Shikshas and PTA members to ensure 100% enrolment. 407 PTAs have been formed.
- Poster depicting problem of urban deprived children were displayed in different key area to sensitize people regarding education of these community.
- Pamphlets were circulated in the urban mass through leading newspaper of the district to mobilized urban community to come forward in enrolling out of school children.
- Survey of households has been done with the help of SRC Bhopal.

### **Some specific strategies planned for 2008-09**

- Hostels for Railways platform urban deprived children & children belonging to migratory families.
- Transportation facility for children of Urban Slums.
- Exposure visits cum study tours.
- Counseling programme for slums children

## **2. Indore**

There are 200 primary Govt. schools and 128 upper primary schools with 331011 enrolment at the elementary levels in the Indore City. Out of school children in the city as per the plan is 1010 only. Large number of children population is in the slum areas. According to Survey done by IDA in the year 1999, there are 229 slums in the city.

### **Major Issues**

- Inadequate data on OOSC in the urban areas & data inconsistency.
- Lack of basic amenities in the slum areas.
- Rise of social evils resulting difficulty of community mobilization/participation.
- Non-availability of government schools.

- Absence of health check-up for the children belonging to urban slums.
- Location of the schools & transportation facility.
- Less mainstreaming of girls child due to sibling care.

Total population of the slums as per the sample study is 7980.

### **Special strategies and activities to be undertaken-2008-09**

- **City Survey Plan** should be planned and done effectively by school teachers and would also include outside agency who possess expertise in the field.
- **Development of slum profile** will be prepared slums wise. The profile will include VERs/WERs having all the information of the heads of the slums education committees. The profiles will be provided to the clusters concerned for necessary and quick action.
- **Development of Health & Sanitation Camps** in convergence with Indore Municipal Corporation, health department & other NGOs to be done in the slum areas. Free health check-ups and medicines will be provided to all the children indiscriminating to cast creed, culture & religion.

### **3. Jabalpur**

- 48.38 % population of Jabalpur district live in Jabalpur Urban, 42.38% of the district population of 11-14 years live in the urban areas & only 39.05% children of 5-11 age group of the district belong to Jabalpur Urban.
- There are 70 wards in the city where there is only 25% of the total numbers of schools belong to the Jabalpur city.
- According to DISE 2007, there is 140 Govt. Primary schools which accounts 8.89% of the whole district and 40.41% enrolment of the district enrolment is from the Jabalpur City.
- There are 5356 out of school children in Jabalpur City, 74.95% children of the total out of school children belong to Jabalpur City, 21.47% teachers of the whole district are working at the primary level in Jabalpur City and 28.19% teachers are working at the middle level in Jabalpur City.
- A Door-to-Door Survey has been carried out in the Jabalpur City in the month of Aug 2007.

- Out of 5356 out of school children identified during door-to-door survey in the urban areas, 1135 have been enrolled in the formal schools.
- Strategy for remaining out of school children 4221 have to be covered under the following interventions.
  - Mobilization Camps will be organized in slum areas to ensure enrolment.
  - Responsibility education to child labour has been collectively taken by SSA & INDUS. The interventions include media advocacy for awareness programme, bridge course and temporary education centers for child laborers involved in hazardous industries.
  - Platform schools would be launched to cover the children in the railway platforms. These schools will be run in the primary schools near the railway stations and bus stands. 200 children will be benefitted through this intervention.
  - Bridging Classes course for 3 months would start to bridge the gap of the urban deprived children and the regular education system.
  - Health & Sanitation programme in the urban areas dealing with regular check-up of the deprived children, in this regard sanitation kits have been already distributed.

## **15. PUNJAB (Ludhiana & Amritsar)**

State has two million plus cities-Amritsar & Ludhiana as per the census 2001.Detail of the Cities are as under.

### **Amritsar**

The Amritsar urban population is 11.79 lakhs. The child population of the city (6-14 Age Groups) is 110615 as per the city/supplementary plan 2008-09. District Amritsar does not have separate city/urban plan therefore, out of school children recorded are based on the blocks covered urban areas i.e. 6302 as per the city plan. OOSC identified in HHS 2008.

### **Strategies planned to cover the above OOSC 2008-09**

- ❖ According to Household Survey 2007-08 conducted in the month of Jan 2008, total number of out of school children in age group of 6-14 years is 8583, out of which 2008 OOSC will be covered in 252 AIE centers in which 302 education volunteers will be involved.
- ❖ 1868 out of school children will be covered under 102 mobile centers where total 102 mobile teachers will be engaged.
- ❖ 1675 OOSC in the age group of 6-8 years will be admitted directly in regular schools during 2008-09.
- ❖ Health kits, stationeries, books & school bags will also be provided to these centres for the children.

## Ludhiana

- 128 EGS centers were running as on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2006, 30 new EGS centers were opened in 2006-07 and 2100 were enrolled in the year 2006-07 in new and old centres. The total enrolment rose to 6568 children.
- No new EGS centers opened in 2007-08. 124 old EGS centers completed 2 years were closed in Sept 2007. These were not upgraded due to non-availability of land. 2631 children of these centers were mainstreamed, 1333 were migrated.
- At present 34 EGS centers are running and 42 volunteers are working for 1148 children, as per the report in the city plan, it includes 14 centers run by NGOs with 400 children. Total number of 4643 children from EGS and AIE centers were mainstreamed in the year 2007-08.
- In the household Survey conducted in 2005-06, 21000 OOSC were identified. To provide elementary education, 107 AIE centers were opened in 2006-07, covering 3642 out of school children in the district.
- On the basis of survey conducted ward wise mapping of the Ludhiana city so that no area is left uncovered. Out of 107, 16 centers were opened by NGOs covering 492 OOSC.
- In 2007-08 39 new AIE centers were opened at various places and enrolled 1411 children.

## Urban Innovation's in the 15 States of 35 Million plus Cities: 2008-09

<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Allocations (Fin)</b>
ANDHRA PRADESH	-	<b>Awaited</b>
BIHAR	-	-
DELHI	Special admission drive, special community mobilization, assessment of learning gaps of OOSC and plan for bridging the gaps, organizing remedial coaching with use of ICT.	<b>90.00 Lakhs</b>
GUJARAT	Organizing of Summer camps in areas with high drop out	

	providing extra coaching, training Urdu teachers on community mobilization, educational awareness campaigns.	<b>375 Lakhs</b>
<b>HARYANA</b>	Survey for identification of children in the slums areas, enrolment camps, day boarding hostels for fifty boys & girls, activity camps and other recurring grants to the above	<b>75.00 Lakhs</b>
<b>JHARKHAND</b>	Residential centres for street children, vocational education to UPS children, and remedial education to urban children.	<b>55.00 Lakhs</b>
<b>KARNATAKA</b>	Development of graded reading series	<b>203.00 Lakhs</b>
<b>KERALA</b>	-	-
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>	Provision of sanitary kits etc.	<b>129.25Lakhs</b>
<b>MAHARASTRA</b>	Remedial teaching programmes, bridge courses, EV for AIE centers, organizing activity camps etc.	<b>110.00 Lakhs</b>
<b>PUNJAB</b>	-	-
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	Conveyance facility to urban slums children, bridge courses, stay home centers catering to urban deprived children	<b>238.55Lakhs</b>
<b>TAMILNADU</b>	-	-
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	-	-
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1275.8 Lakhs</b>
<b>Other States</b>		
<b>CHATISGARH</b>	Night Shelter, evening schools, support to juvenile homes.	<b>110.09</b>
<b>UTTRAKHAND</b>	Implementing programme pahal for UIDC, involvement of NGOs for	<b>50.00</b>

	for UDC, involvement of NGOs for hard to reach children	
<b>ORISSA</b>	Story Telling Festivals in schools of 11 urban concentrated district, Traditional game meet and formation of child club, Art and Craft and Science Quiz, Camp based Learning Enhancement Programme, Innovative children's book ( Fun and activity Kits) & Kids science project and children resource centre for	<b>100</b>
<b>MIZORAM</b>	Innovative activities for urban deprive children, identification of urban hard to reach children and other to innovative strategies.	<b>30.00</b>

- ◆ As seen in the above table Rs. 1565.89 lakhs is approved by the PAB in the year 2008-09 under 'Urban Innovation'. The highest allocation under this head is given to Gujarat i.e. Rs. 375 lakhs followed by Rajasthan i.e. Rs. 238.55 lakhs in second number for various innovative activities for 2008-09.



## **Annexure-I**

### **Brief note on urban areas: Focus-Out of School Children: 2008-09**

1. Almost all the states have focused on urban issues in their **AWP&BS for 2008-09**. The states have followed three broad approaches in dealing with planning for urban areas; 1) separate city specific plans- like **Chennai, Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Nasik, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Surat, Rajkot, Vadodara, Bangalore, Kolkata, Delhi, Patna Urban, Kochi (Ernakulum metro), Vijayawada, Asansol & Jamshedpur**.

2. City supplementary specific plans in the form of chapters in the respective districts plans like- **Coimbatore, Madurai, Hyderabad , Vishakhapatnam, Meerut, Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar, Allahabad, Agra, Varanasi, Bhopal, Indore, Dhanbad, Jabalpur & Faridabad**.

3. And inclusion of urban issues in the districts plans by the two cities-**Amritsar & Ludhiana**. Some of the major issues identified are as under;

- Unavailability of land for opening schools and for running the schools on rent
- Unavailability of space for running AIE centers.

- Maintenance of building running on rent.
- Rationalization of teachers.
- Strategies for the urban slums.
- Inadequate understanding in the project functionaries for effective urban planning.
- Involvement of NGOs.
- Facility of basic amenities.
- Problems of linkages with other agencies/department like-Social welfare, municipal corporations, and child labour department etc...
- Role of Municipal agency in urban planning for UEE.
- Lack of urban coordinators for planning for the urban interventions.
- Lack of special survey in identification OOSC in the urban slums/urban areas.

Out of the **35 Million Plus Cities**, **18** above-mentioned cities have submitted their **separate plans**. And **15** cities are included their supplementary plans as a chapter in the districts plans and remaining only **2 (Two)** cities-**Amritsar & Ludhiana** included urban issues in the district plans. Separate **status of OOSC** for these cities is given in **(Annexure-I)**

**STATUS OF OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE MILLION PLUS  
CITIES/URBAN AREAS 2008-09**

Sl. No.	Cities with urban OOSC with decreasing order of %	Child population (6-14 age group)-Urban/MC	Total OOSC-Urban/MC	% of OOSC
1	Ahmadabad Corp	323561	4411	13.63
2	Patna Urban	340574	25609	7.51
3	Jaipur City	229368	7326	3.19
4	Surat Corp.	343966	9511	2.76
5	Jabalpur Urban	206830	5356	2.58
6	Allahabad Corp.	77472	1978	2.55
7	Rajkot Corp	43825	953	2.17
8	Lucknow urban	409108	7688	1.87
9	Faridabad Urban	162125	2800	1.72
10	Varanasi Urban	155367	2524	1.62
11	Hyderabad City	747866	11500	1.53
12	Jamshedpur City	453269	2312	1.51
13	Kolkata	975722	14456	1.48
14	Pune Corp.	324083	4706	1.45
15	Agra City	372029	5221	1.40
16	Asansol Corp.	83086	1154	1.38
17	Meerut Corp.	183080	2406	1.31
19	Dhanbad City	29855	350	1.17
20	Mumbai City	410351	1335	0.98
21	Kochi (Ernakulum) Corp	322179	3030	0.94
22	Kanpur Nagar Urban	278835	2525	0.90
23	Delhi	2843500	23528	0.82
24	Chennai	594272	4578	0.77
25	Bhopal City	371676	2744	0.73
26	Nasik Corp.	188644	1298	0.68
27	Bangalore Urban	614304	3328	0.54
28	Vishakhapatnam City	121087	600	0.49
29	Nagpur Corp.	172822	800	0.46
30	Vadodara City	128741	491	0.38
31	Vijayawada City	135468	500	0.36
32	Coimbatore Corp.	134260	474	0.35
33	Indore City	356076	1010	0.28

**Districts OOSC**

34	Amritsar* (District)	110615	3894	3.52 <sub>35</sub>
35	Ludhiana* (District)	276823	8234	2.97

<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>12520839</b>	<b>168630</b>	<b>1.36</b>
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\*Information pertaining to districts only.

**Source-**AWP&BS 2008-09-City/Urban Plans.

4. As per the exercise conducted on out of school children in the **AWP&Bs, 2008-09** in 35 metro cities mentioned above have around **1.68 lakh** children of age group **(6-14)** are out of school children against the urban/city/MC population of **125.20 lakhs**.

**ANNEXURE-II**

**ALLOCATION OF URCS & CIVIL WORKS IN THE  
'MILLION PLUS CITIES'/URBAN AREAS 2008-09**

<b>Rs. In Lakhs</b>			
<b>CITIES</b>	<b>No. of URCS existing</b>	<b>URCS Approved 2008-09</b>	<b>Civil Works Sanctioned</b>
Pune	5	0	2384.37
Nasik	2	0	1919.54
Mumbai City	7	0	0.00
Nagpur	5	0	1075.22
Meerut	1	0	228.216
Luckhnow	2	0	740.20
Kanpur Nagar	1	0	711.65
Allahabad	1	0	1070.97
Agra	1	0	1057.29
Varanasi	1	0	509.37
Kolkata	2	03	577.77
Asansol	0	0	2504.20
Chennai	10	0	427.00
Coimbatore	1	0	1574.75
Madurai	1	0	467.50
Jaipur City	04	0	0.00
Amritsar	0	0	168.96
Ludhiana	0	0	246.36
Indore	0	0	1433.97
Bhopal	0	0	1261.73
Jabalpur	0	0	1237.22
Kochi	0	0	9.50
Bangalore Urban	05	0	30239.44
Jamshedpur	01	0	1883.57
Dhanbad	01	0	3106.70
Faridabad	0	0	802.72
Ahmadabad Corp.	1	0	517.48
Rajkot Corp.	1	0	66.41
Surat Corp.	1	0	0.00

<b>Vadodara Corp.</b>	1	0	<b>71.05</b>
<b>Patna Urban</b>	0	01	<b>57</b>
<b>Hyderabad</b>	18	02	<b>Awaited</b>
<b>Vijayawada</b>	02	01	<b>Awaited</b>
<b>Vishakhapatnam</b>	01	01	<b>Awaited</b>
<b>Delhi</b>	9	0	<b>1075.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>-</b>

**Annexure-III**

## **ALLOCATION OF SCHOOLS, URCs & CIVIL WORKS IN THE MILLION PLUS CITIES: 2007-08**

### **Brief Report**

With due consideration for separate planning and implementation in the 'Million Plus Cities'/Urban Areas, separate URCs are sanctioned in the AWP&B 2007-08.

1. There are 35 Million Plus Cities in the 15 states of India- Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Kerala, Delhi, Uttar pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka, Andhra pradesh and Haryana. Out of the 35 Million Plus Cities, **19 cities** are sanctioned **URCs** for separate Urban Planning and Implementation, they are **Mumbai including Mumbai-Suburban, Pune, Nagpur, Nashik, Hyderabad, Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Banglore, Delhi, Kolkata, Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Rajkot Corp., Surat, Vadodara and Ahmedabad.**
2. In the **19 Million Plus Cities** total **62 URCs** are sanctioned. **Mumbai and Chennai** got Maximum URCs i.e. 19 & 10 each. (**Annexure-I**)
3. Total allocation of Civil Works in these 35 Million Plus Cities is **Rs. 32234.59 lakhs (Annex-I)**. Out of the total allocation **Vijayawada** (Krishna) of Andhra Pradesh and **Agra** of Uttar Pradesh got maximum allocation i.e. Rs. 3307.06 (Krishna) and Rs. 2016.30 (Agra).
4. In the **AWP&B 2006-07**, 399 primary schools were sanctioned to **15 cities** and **594** upper primary school sanctioned to **12 cities of the Million Plus (Annex-II)**.
5. In the **AWP&B 2007-08**, **102** primary schools (excluding up-gradation of EGS) sanctioned to **8 cities – Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Kanpur, Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Delhi**. Similarly, **437** upper primary schools sanctioned to **14 cities** they are **Coimbatore, Madurai, Vishakhapatnam, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, Faridabad, Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad and Kanpur.**
6. Out of the 8 cities **Vishakhapatnam** got **49 primary schools** that is the highest followed by **Agra and Allahabad** with **12 and 10** respectively. Similarly, City **Agra** got **75** upper primary schools followed by **Jamshedpur (74), Allahabad (64), Kanpur (43), Lucknow (42), Varanasi (24), Dhanbad (20), Jabalpur (20), Bhopal (20), Gwalior (16), Coimbatore (15), Madurai (10), Vishakhapatnam (8) and Faridabad (6)**
7. The above information's are compiled, based on Minutes of the **PAB 2007-08**.

### 1. CIVIL WORKS & URCs

Sl. No	State	District/ City	URCs Sanctioned 2007-08	Total Outlay		Total Civil works Sanctioned 2007-08
				Phy	Fin	
					Including grants (TLM, Contingency grant, meeting TA & Furniture)	
1	Rajasthan	Jaipur	0	0	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2	Maharashtra	Mumbai	12	12	73.24	N. A
		Mumbai (suburban)*	7	7	43.24	674.2
		Greater Mumbai (Mumbai + Mum. Suburban)	19	19	114.00	N.A
		Pune	5	5	31.24	2318.72
		Nagpur	5	5	31.24	420.99
		Nashik	2	2	22.00	1765.54
		<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>272.94</b>	<b>5179.49</b>
3	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1	1	7.24	459.85
		Surat	1	1	7.24	0
		Vadodara	1	1	7.24	98.08
		Rajkot	1	1	7.24	72.87
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28.94</b>	<b>630.8</b>
4	Tamilnadu	Chennai	10	10	73.24	56.11
		Coimbatore	1	1	73.24	913.5
		Madurai	1	1	73.24	498.02
		<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>219.71</b>	<b>1467.63</b>
5	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	2	2	13.24	1212
		Vishakhapatnam	1	1	13.24	2276.03
		Vijayawada (krishana)	1	1	13.24	3307.06
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39.71</b>	<b>6795.09</b>	
6	Kerala	Kochi	0	0	0.00	69.12
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>69.12</b>
7	Karnataka	Banglore	5	5	31.24	977.25
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31.24</b>	<b>977.25</b>
8	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	0	0	0.00	1298.48
		Bhopal	0	0	0.00	1325.21
		Jabalpur	0	0	0.00	2018.15
		Gwalior	0	0	0.00	1789.401
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4641.84</b>
9	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur (E.Singdhum)	1	1	7.24	1187.17
		Dhanbad	1	1	7.24	1211.8
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14.47</b>	<b>2398.97</b>



10	Haryana	Faridabad	0	0	0.00	249.22
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>249.22</b>
11	Punjab	Ludhiana	0	0	0.00	493.7745
		Amritsar	0	0	0.00	471.453
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>965.22</b>
12	Delhi	Delhi	2	2	13.24	1497.08
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13.24</b>	<b>1497.08</b>
13	Bihar	Patna	0	0	0.00	600.25
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>600.25</b>
14	West Bengal	Kolkata	2	2	7.24	N.A
		Asansol (Burdhman)	0	0	0.00	1173.46
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>1173.46</b>
15	Uttarpradesh	Lucknow	0	0	0.00	511.13
		Agra	0	0	0.00	2016.3
		Varanasi	0	0	0.00	693.79
		Meerut	0	0	0.00	315.85
		Allahabad	0	0	0.00	1157.12



## **URBAN INNOVATIONS: 2009-10**

<b>Bihar</b>	
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Activities</b>
1	Vocational Training
2	Special Coaching for Urban Deprived Children
3	Opening of 6 RBC Centres / Gyan Shalas
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	
1	Short term special motivational camps for street children
2	Implementation of helpline service honorarium to personnel
3	Conduct of enrolment drives
4	Organization of transit homes
5	Conduct of sensitization programmes
6	Honorarium to mobilizers
7	Providing stationery like slates, Pencil, Notebooks
8	Honorarium to instructors for providing remedial teaching
9	Organization of seasonal short term hostels for migrant children (3 Months)

<b>Haryana</b>	
<b>Rajasthan</b>	
	Special Survey in the cities of Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur And Jaipur
<b>Upper Pradesh</b>	
	45 Mobile School in each city of Varanasi, Allahabad, Kanpur Nagar, Agra. Aligarh & Gorakhpur
<b>Jharkhand</b>	
1	Capacity building of district level functionaries on conducting bridge courses for deprived urban children
2	Workshop on enrolment and mainstreaming strategies urban deprived children in difficult circumstances in the state
3	Capacity building of alternative schooling coordinators on alternative innovative strategies for education deprived urban children.
4	Special survey for urban deprived children / slums.
5	Special coaching / remedial for children of urban school.
<b>Karnataka</b>	
1	Incentives UDC: Issuance Circular, Awareness Campaign, Admitting the children to school, Awarding
2	De-addiction camps and hand holding activities : Identification of children, De-addiction and consulting camp, Hand holding activities.
4	Transit Homes : Identifying, Street children, Consulting and sourcing the address of parts, Keeping in other residential homes,
5	Camps for adolescent girls in urban areas : Camps to be conducted at the block level for HPS in Urban areas
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	
	Preparation of slum profile, children profile, city survey, camps on work sites, health and sanitation campaign motivation camps.
<b>Maharashtra</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gyan Mandir Residential Schools (Drop in Centres) for 30 pupils</li> <li>• Supply of Writing Materials to AIE (UP) Centres</li> <li>• Supply of School Bags for Girls Children in AIE Centres</li> <li>• Supply of Sports Material for AIE Centres</li> <li>• Supply of Self Learning Material (SLM) set under Nandadeep</li> </ul>

	<p>activity of LEP and joyful learning Reading Cards for Class I of language subject to AIE (P) centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of Volunteers of AIE Centres for uses of SLM under Nandadeep activity</li> <li>• Mobile Library for Urban Resource Centres</li> <li>• Supply of Maths / Science Kit to Urban Resource Centre</li> <li>• Free Travelling pass for Urban Deprived Children to attend AIE Centres at approved concessional rates</li> <li>• Personality Development for Remand Home Children</li> </ul>
<b>Orissa</b>	
1	Child Parliament
2	Sports/Small Projects
3	Fun/Educational Kit
4	Minority Resource Centre
5	Science & Math Quiz
6	Camp Based Teaching
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	
1	Special survey for coverage of urban deprived children
2	Low achiever children will be identified school-wise after duly selection of the schools in the urban block in the district.
3	Opening of alternative schools like-tent schools, residential camps for the migrant children.
<b>Manipur</b>	
<b>1</b>	Special survey for coverage of urban deprived children/disadvantaged children
<b>2</b>	40 schools (PS-25 & UPS-15) @ 10000 per school for providing special/remedial coaching for the low achiever children
<b>3</b>	Co-curricular activities in the existing schools with the participation of the community members from the urban blocks to enhance the attendance and quality education.
<b>4</b>	To provide incentives like-Bags, exercises books, mathematical instruments etc. @ 200 per child.
<b>Mizoram</b>	
<b>1</b>	Awareness Campaign
<b>2</b>	Residential Hostel for 6 months
<b>3</b>	Engagement of E.V. for Care Center
<b>4</b>	Incentives
<b>5</b>	Contingency (Pencil, Pen, Rubber etc.)

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