




An Awareness Campaign

on
Right to Education in Delhi & Rajasthan
2011





Society for All Round Development
Year: 2011

AN AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

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The Background

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE) came into effect in 2010. The landmark law makes education a fundamental right for all children between six and fourteen years. Every child in the age group of 6-14 years will be provided 8 years of elementary education in an age appropriate classroom in the vicinity of his/her neighborhood. Any cost that prevents a child from accessing school will be borne by the State which shall have the responsibility of enrolling the child as well as ensuring attendance and completion of 8 years of schooling.

- No child shall be denied admission for want of documents;
- No child shall be turned away if the admission cycle in the school is over and no child shall be asked to take an admission test.
- No child shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses
- No physical punishment/ mental harassment of children
- Children with disabilities will also be educated in the mainstream schools.
- Ensure that the child belonging to weaker section and the child belonging to disadvantaged group are not discriminated against and prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education.

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been





mandated to monitor the implementation of this historic ACT. A special Division within NCPDR will undertake this huge and important task in the coming months and years. The number of children who are out of school in India is substantial. State compliance ACTs have been notified only in five States (viz., Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa, Sikkim and Manipur) and the states of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have placed their ACTs for cabinet approval.

The RTE and SSA are being brought together to deliver education. The restructuring of the education system needs to be at the lowest rung of the system. Important measures like the rationalization of the elementary cycle have taken a lot of time in a number of states. The act highlights the important features such as involvement of community, which is considered to be integral and important in order to ensure sustainability. RTE act also talks about Social Inclusion, improvement in quality education and address in to the issue of teachers.

RTE has been a part of the directive principles of the State Policy under Article 45 of the Constitution, which is part of Chapter 4 of the Constitution. And rights in Chapter 4 are not enforceable. For the first time in the history of India we have made this right enforceable by putting it in Chapter 3 of the Constitution as Article 21. This entitles children to have the right to education enforced as a fundamental right.

SARD

Society for All Round Development (SARD) is a non-profit voluntary organization which aims to work for the empowerment of the marginalized and under-privileged sections of society, with a special focus on children and women, as they are often the most disadvantaged groups in communities. To achieve this aim SARD provides intervention in multiple areas of education, health, micro-finance and Child rights and Child Protection issues. Through the various activities in these areas SARD aspires to ensure a holistic development of an individual, and their community, which in turn will contribute to the progress of society as a whole.

In view of its broader goal of empowering people to realize their full potential, SARD has now focused its special attention on the children of the community. Children, as they are the next generation of our society, are an incredibly important sect of society. With appropriate guidance, optimal support and the right opportunities their latent talents and capacities can be brought out to the fore and utilized efficiently. SARD is presently working in six different states of Northern India and in Delhi its work is concentrated primarily on Quality education, ensuring Child rights and ensuring protection of children through various campaigns and awareness measures under the overall ambit of Right to Education Act. SARD does not believe in creation of a parallel structure but works with the government by sensitizing appropriate authorities on various aspects of child protection and issues related to children, in addition, there are lots of visible gaps right from the school environment to, facilities made available to student teacher ratio to enabling access to education by eliminating difficulties and simplifying norms etc to keep the access to education friendly and conducive for the poorest of the poor to remain benefitted.



SARD is presently working in six different states of Northern India and in Delhi its work is concentrated primarily on Quality education, ensuring Child rights and ensuring protection of children through various campaigns and awareness measures under the overall ambit of Right to Education Act.



Plan India

Plan in India is part of Plan International, one of the world's largest community development organisations. Plan's vision is of a world in which all children realize their full potential in societies which respect people's rights and dignity. Plan is independent, with no religious, political or governmental affiliations.

Plan India is a nationally registered child centered community development organisation. For over 30 years, Plan with its partners have helped communities throughout India to help themselves, so that children have access to their rights including the right to protection, basic education, proper healthcare, a healthy environment, livelihood opportunities and participation in decisions which affect their lives. Plan India currently works in 11 states in India and has impacted the lives of over a million children.



The Campaign

An Awareness Campaign on Right to Education, 2009 was planned as a collaborative effort between Plan India and SARD and some Local NGOs in few districts of the state of Rajasthan and whole of Delhi to disseminate the messages/provisions related to the Act among the primary as well as secondary audiences.

It was a strategy evolved by the Plan India to create awareness over the Right to Education and its provisions. It was planned to work initially in Bikaner, Bharatpur and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan and the whole of Delhi on pilot basis. Accordingly, Plan India with its partners (Urmul Trust, Sewa Mandir and SARD) were to conduct road shows and awareness generation programmes in the identified areas.

Planning Phase

SARD team decided to launch this campaign in the identified locations. The campaign was designed to disseminate provisions of RTE among the target stakeholders. The following things were ensured

Development of promotional IEC material on RTE

- SARD designed appropriate IEC material for the children keeping the RTE campaign in mind; these were Pencil Boxes (in the shape of a pencil), which had 4 sets of pencil, eraser, sharpener and a scale.
- SARD developed two different set of stickers and Paper Cap carrying a message reading “Aao Padhein- Aage Badein” meaning “Come Learn together to move ahead” and “Aao school chalein” meaning “Let’s go to School” for distribution among children and youths to paste on their note books and also in the community walls.
- SARD developed T-Shirt and Cap which was distributed to each NGO partners, local administrators, representatives of Print and electronic media, etc. The T-Shirts carried a message on the importance of education and RTE Act, 2009.
- It was decided to reprint the Plan poster on RTE, which was developed earlier with SARD logo for the campaign.



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शिक्षा हर बच्चे का मौलिक अधिकार है।

शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009
 6 से 14 वर्ष के सभी बच्चों को निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार प्रदान करता है।

आज ही अपने बच्चे को स्कूल में दाखिल कराएं!



The above materials were developed indigenously after lots of ground work in identifying different vendors and negotiating with them for best rates. All Individual materials were made into a package as listed above with the help of SARD Staff, volunteers etc and stickers with messages were pasted on the pencil box.

Programme Launch and Closing ceremony

SARD planned to launch this campaign from Rajasthan, and in Delhi on the eve of first anniversary of RTE. SARD and Plan India had a series of workshop and events on Right to Education with the help of Education Department of Municipal Corporation of Delhi. In Rajasthan, it was decided to launch from state capital Jaipur. Accordingly the Secretary (Education), Commissioner (SSA) and the representative of RSPCR were invited. Besides, representatives from multi-lateral/bi-lateral organizations, other international organizations such as UNICEF, Save the Children, Oxfam, Action Aid, Aide –et- action, were also invited. Participation of leading civil societies such as Pratham, Bodh Shiksha Samiti, Sandhan, Ceocodon, Diganter, Vimarash, etc., Rajasthan Board of Madrasa Education, Rajasthan State Resource centre, etc, were also solicited and ensured.





It was also decided by SARD management, that the closing ceremony will be in Delhi for it being the country capital. The ceremony shall have a short briefing about the campaign and shall also share the rich learning during the course of the campaign. The closing meeting was also envisaged to share some of the observations and recommendation suggested by variety of stakeholders during the campaign.

Target Area and Profile of Beneficiaries

The target areas were mainly Rajasthan and Delhi. In Rajasthan, the campaign mainly covered three districts Bikaner, Bharatpur and Udaipur and in Delhi mainly covered seven zones. In Delhi and Rajasthan, SARD intensively covered most of the area in close coordination with local NGOs partners of Plan India and the govt. The Intensive campaigning was done in close coordination with the partner NGO's, local administration, CBOs (PTA/SMC/CPC), etc. through capacity building and distribution of IEC material on the provisions of Right to Education Act. The focus was on educating and sensitizing community stakeholders, Parent teachers Association/ School Management Committees, administration and children, within the school system and outside to ensure that they understand the importance of educating each and every children out of schools through the provisions of RTE Act. The campaign covered most of the remote areas in close coordination with local NGOs and administration.

Objectives

- Creating awareness in the community regarding Right to Education Act- 2009.
- To sensitize stakeholders, communities, school administrators and local government officials on the provision made under RTE Act- 2009.
- Networking with different NGOs and other institutions in order to create common consensus and start debating on the provisions made under RTE
- To motivate non starter and dropped out children and their parents to get enrolled in nearby schools

Strategies of Interventions

- Rigorous and intensive campaign for 10 days in each selected districts and in Delhi for 30 days.
- Interface with children in school and out of school
- The campaign was through Nukkad Natak (Street theatre), puppetry shows, talks, public hearing meeting with appropriate authority, sensitization workshop/meetings on various aspects of Right to Education Act, 2009 and the need for its compliance in Govt. and Recognized Pvt. Schools, including community.
- Regular Community Sensitization through distribution of various types of IEC material.
- Sensitization of village education committees/ Parent Teacher Association/School Management Committee on various aspects pertaining to RTE Act.
- Interface with school authorities, Principals, Madrasas, Key opinion leaders, community Based Organizations to understand the prevailing issues and customization of the street plays according to the local emerging trends and needs.



RTE campaign in Rajasthan A brief

Rajasthan “Royal Land of India” famous among tourists from across the globe has taken several initiatives to improve the educational scenario in the state. Rajasthan is the largest state of the country with 3.42 lakh sq.km of area. In the given geographic conditions and historical reasons in the feudal society of Rajasthan, education, particularly of the girls, remained a neglected area. Though girls are considered the squandered gift and precious human beings with enormous potential, still traditionally, they are the last to have their basic needs met and the first to denied basic rights.

Over the past few years, the state has seen a marked increase in the literacy level of the state, particularly in female literacy. In 1991, Rajasthan’s literacy rate was 38.55% (54.99% being male literates, and 20.44% being female literates). In 2001, this increased to 60.41% (75.70% being male literates and 43.85% being female literates). This was the highest leap in the percentage of literacy recorded in India (the rise in female literacy being 23%) and was also a remarkable achievement in the history of the state. But this achievement is not up to the mark. The main reasons behind it are that education is still not amongst the priorities of the community. In this background mobilization of the community is always needed.

As per the recent census done in 2001, the state has recorded literacy rate of 61.03 percent, which is 22.48 percent higher than previous census in 1991. State has listed herself at seventh position among states and Union Territories of the country.





Literacy among females has also increased from 20.44 to 44.34 during the decade. ‘Decade Literacy Award’ and Decade Female Literacy Award’ were given to the state on National Literacy Day.

“Sarva Siksha Abhiyan” is used as a tool to universalize the elementary education in the state.

The Launch

The campaign was launched from the State Capital Jaipur with a view to take the positive information of provision of RTE 2009 to all districts. The positive message was envisaged to result in the promotion of enrollment and retention of children in schools.

The programme was launched on 2nd June at Hotel Jaipur Palace, in the presence of Honourable Cabinet Minister of Education Shri Bhanwar Lal Meghwal, Shri Yogendra Jee of Bodh Shiksha Samiti, along with Mr. Sudhir Bhatnagar, CEO, SARD India and Plan India’s Regional Representative Mr.Rajiv Nagpal who chaired the launch ceremony.

Inaugurating the campaign. Mr. Meghwal lauded the efforts of Plan India and SARD and said that the role of NGOs and civil societies was vital in creating awareness among the



masses especially in remote areas. He said that in each divisional headquarter, the state government would develop a model school. He also said that in all the 33 districts, the state government will open a Vidhyarthi Sewa Kendra.

Hon'ble Education Minister said that RTE 2009 act is a very strong tool to implement education program for 6 to 14 age group. Rajasthan has hitherto initiated several programmes under the ambit of RTE Act 2009. He welcomed the efforts of civil society to support Government in implementing the Act in all its aspects as early as possible. He appreciated the initiatives taken by SARD & PLAN INDIA. He felt confident that with this act we can assure retention of children in schools to a great extent. He also proudly shared that Rajasthan is the first state to draft a compliance ACT in March 2011. The State Act provided for admission of the a minimum 25% students belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in both Government aided and unaided schools and Government will bear the fee.

He said over 72,000 teachers will be recruited in government-run schools in Rajasthan by the month of July.

Mr. Yogendra from Bodh Shiksha Samiti, during his speech, stated that "It is the nation's duty to provide education to the children without any discrimination related to social and economical aspects. It is a big question whether we are able to provide quality education through our public education system. How could the Act ensure the aspect of "quality" to bring out bright children, who can compete in mainstream? He, however, suggested that let the present provisions of the ACT be realized to start with and gradually it has to look into the aspects of quality eventually.

The Campaign was then officially launched in the presence of all dignitaries and stakeholders from all groups on 2nd June in Hotel Jaipur Palace, Jaipur Rajasthan. The strong presence of media and local NGOs and INGOs as well as representatives of Rajasthan Govt. in the launch showed a strong cumulative approach to reach the target communities and realize the provisions of the ACT in its true spirits.

Bikaner

Bikaner is one of the important tourist spots of Rajasthan. The district has many places of tourist interest like Junagarh, Ganga Golden Jubilee Museum, Camel Research Farm and many others. Total population of Bikaner is 2367745 as per latest provisional figures released by Directorate of Census Operations in Rajasthan. This shows increase of 41.42 percent in 2011 compared to figures of 2001 census. The initial figure of data shows that male and female were 1,243,916 and 1,123,829 respectively.

Bikaner District of Rajasthan comprises an area of 28,466 sq.km. As per census 2011, density of Bikaner District per square km is 78 compared to 63 per sq.km of 2001.



Sex ratio of girls in Bikaner district per 1000 boys was recorded 903 i.e. an increase of 13 points from the figure of 2001 census which puts it at 890.

In 2011 census, data of Bikaner district regarding child under 0-6 age were also collected. There were total 394,396 children under age of 0-6 against 326,680 of 2001 census. Of total 394,396 male and female were 207,364 and 187,032 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 902 compared to 916 of census 2001. Children's proportion in total population was around 3.45 percent. This figure was around 2.96 percent as per 2001 census.

In education sector, Bikaner District is having an average literacy rate of 65.92 percent. Male literacy and female literacy were 76.90 and 53.77 percent respectively. In all, there were total 1,300,806 literates compared to 766,862 literates of 2001 census.



District Launch- Bikaner

The campaign was launched in the Bikaner District in a small sub-division named Gajner on 3rd of June, 2011 after the State launch at Jaipur by Honourable Cabinet Minister of Education Shri Banwari Lal Meghwal. In Bikaner the programme was launched by Dr. (Ms.) Veena Pradhan, IAS - Director (Primary Education). Mr Sudhir Bhatnagar, CEO (SARD) along with the presence of pioneer members of URMUL SETU, Rajasthan. In Bikaner the campaign broadly covered 30 panchayats/villages and two blocks namely Kolayat and Loonkaransar, where Plan partners are working. (A detailed list of the villages/ Panchayat covered under RTE is in annexure).



Feedback from Bikaner

- Most the people felt that the issues are very appropriate in the campaign to improve the quality of education
- These types of shows should be organized at all blocks and panchayat samiti headquarters level to have a maximum impact.
- The children liked the gifts and they were appreciating the contents of it.
- The community stakeholders welcomed the campaign in most of the places but were very frustrated with the local educational authorities because they did not give much attention to their complaints
- Teachers are not regular in attending their respective schools, thus deprive the children of quality education or even proper coverage of curriculum.
- The local educational authorities said this campaign will help to improve the enrollment in schools.
- The campaign will help to motivate local PRIs and educational authorities to improve the infrastructure as per provisions and matching the requirements
- Children were very impressed with the folk media team and promised to identify the non-starter and dropped out children in their villages and to bring them into schools
- The time was not felt very appropriate for such events, as the temperature was very high and most of the people visited their relatives outside/away from Bikaner.



Bharatpur

Bharatpur is the 'Eastern Gateway to Rajasthan and it was founded by Maharaja Suraj Mal in 1733 AD, it was once an impregnable well fortified city, carved out of the region formerly known as Mewat. The Bharatpur region of Rajasthan severely lacks basic infrastructural facilities. There is an absence of proper roads, schools, wells etc. he district is having 10 tehsil and 10 sub division In 2011, Bharatpur had population of 2,549,121 of which male and female were 1,357,896 and 1,191,225 respectively. There was change of 21.32 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Bharatpur District recorded increase of 26.39 percent to its population compared to 1991. In some of the

pocket of Bharatpur district in Rajasthan the education scenario is very pathetic and the teacher student ratio is 1;100 or 70-80. Many pockets are having very low enrollment of girls. Many villages are still waiting for a functional school.

The initial provisional data suggest a density of 503 in 2011 compared to 415 of 2001. Total area under Bharatpur district is of about 5,065 sq.km.



Feedback from Bharatpur

- There should be such a centre which focuses on motivation on education for children.
- Establishment of School Management Committee which will work on quality issues in the schools which is essential.
- The Program must be carried at least once in a month to keep reminding the authorities.
- There should be more participation from the people in activities like street plays which will help in spread of awareness.
- After RTE act the basic facilities will be made available in terms of infrastructure and other necessities.
- Most of the Meo muslim people complaint that this area is totally neglected by local administration and felt that govt. treat them secondary.
- In most of the Mewat pocket, schools are not functioning well, as most of the time teachers are not available.
- The infrastructure is very poor in Mewat pockets of Kaman, Deeg and Nagar block including Roopwas.
- Most of the adolescent girls demand high school to their nearby area, as high school is very far and that is why they are not able to continue their education.
- Children of Madrasa (Religious school) are willing to join school, as they were afraid because of their age.
- The local administration appreciated the efforts of Plan India and SARD to further strengthen their efforts of enrollment.
- The Message of Health Education is also to be conveyed with the Right to Education.
- Want to know more about the RTE Act 2009.



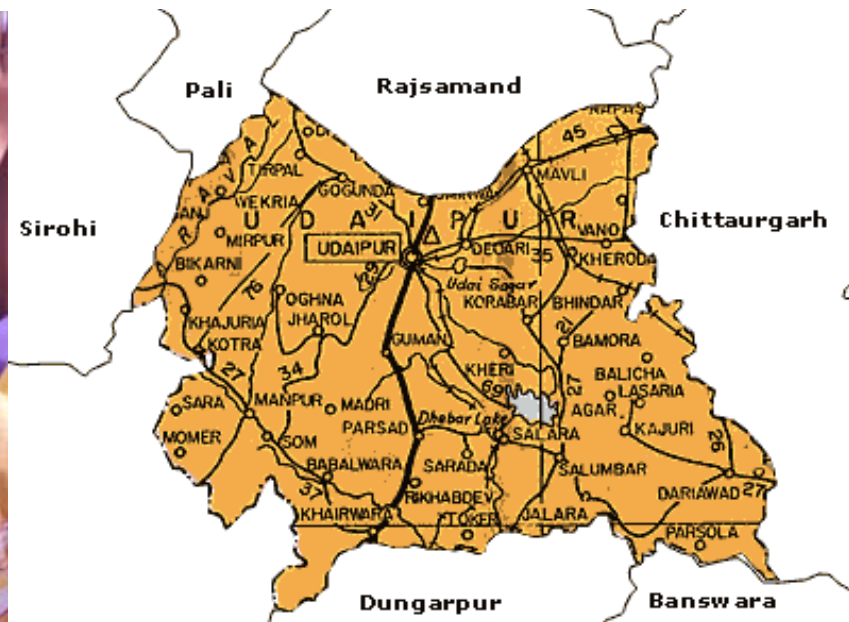
Average literacy rate of Bharatpur in 2011 were 71.16 compared to 63.58 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 85.70 and 54.63 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 80.54 and 43.56 in Bharatpur District. Total literate in Bharatpur District were 1,507,274 of which male and female were 965,537 and 541,737 respectively. In 2001, Bharatpur District had 1,063,582 in its total region. With regards to Sex Ratio in Bharatpur, it stood at 877 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 854. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate.

The Campaign

The campaign was active for over a week covering various villages, Blocks and District Headquarters. The response to the campaign was very positive. Children, religious leaders, teachers, panchayat representatives participated at various places to understand the provisions of RTE ACT 2009. The assured to support SARD in all possible ways to realize the ACT to its provisions on the ground without fail and were willing to come along with SARD representatives to demand facilities as required.

Udaipur

Introduction: With an area of of 17,279 sq km and population of over 2 million, the district of Udaipur is located in the southern part of the state at 23°46'0" to 25°50'0" North Latitude and 73°9'0" to 74°35'0" East Longitude. The district is bordered by the districts of Rajsamand and





Pali in the north, Dungarpur in the south, in east by Bhilwara and Chittorgarh districts and the District of Sirohi of Rajasthan and District Sabarkantha of state Gujarat in the west.

The history of Udaipur has its roots rooted back to 2000 B.C. The rulers of Udaipur are believed to be the successors of Sisodia clan of Rajputs, who are considered to be the descendants of Lord Ram of Ramayan. They originated from the borders of Kashmir and moved south in the second century B.C. and established various cities on the coasts of Gujarat one of which is Vallabhi.

The historical record reveals that in sixth century the city of Vallabhi was attacked by the strange enemies. During that time the queen of Vallabhi was going on pilgrimage to pay prayers for her unborn child. While she was passing through the hills of aravalli she heard the news about Vallabhi ruins and death of her husband. Thus, to protect herself from the further attacks she took refuge in the caves and there gave birth to a son to whom she named Guhil or 'cave born'. After that keeping trust on her maiden servant she handed over Guhil to her and herself conducted a funeral pyre and got dead with her husband.

Feedback from Udaipur Rural Tribal areas

When the RTE campaign team reached few of the Tribal villages in Udaipur, the village leaders did not encourage the team to perform street plays. The team explained the purpose and



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विद्यालय, 2009
अधिनियम, 2009
अधिनियम, 2009



शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009
6 से 14 वर्ष के सभी बच्चों को शिक्षा एवं अधिनियम



शिक्षा हर बच्चे का मौलिक अधिकार है।

शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009



Awareness Campaign on Right to Education Act, 2009

Awareness Campaign on Right to Education Act, 2009



Awareness Campaign on Right to Education Act, 2009 Rajasthan





content of the street play, to which they readily agreed and allowed the team to perform, however, they lamented that “what is the use of mandatory provisions under RTE, when teachers do not want to come to our villages? So the ‘rule or law’ is ineffective for us”. The team sensitized them that it is their ‘Right’ to demand from the district authorities, to which the village leaders replied that “the teachers who are posted in Government run schools are from higher castes, they do not want our children to become educated like them as they feel we might lessen their opportunities, if we get educated. Our girls do not go for studies beyond high school and often drop out in between, depriving themselves of such decent opportunities to become a teacher. Moreover, the school lacked essential facilities like safe drinking water which were to be fetched from as far as half-a-kilometer far away from the school, for children feeling thirsty; this distance proves to be a great deterrent for attending schools.

In some of the villages, people were very annoyed about the local administrator, especially with educational authorities. Many people complained that in most of the school, only two or three teachers were there and they were also not regular. People said that this area is totally neglected by the administration. School buildings need renovation. Many PRI members told us that they have written several letters to local administration about the additional education

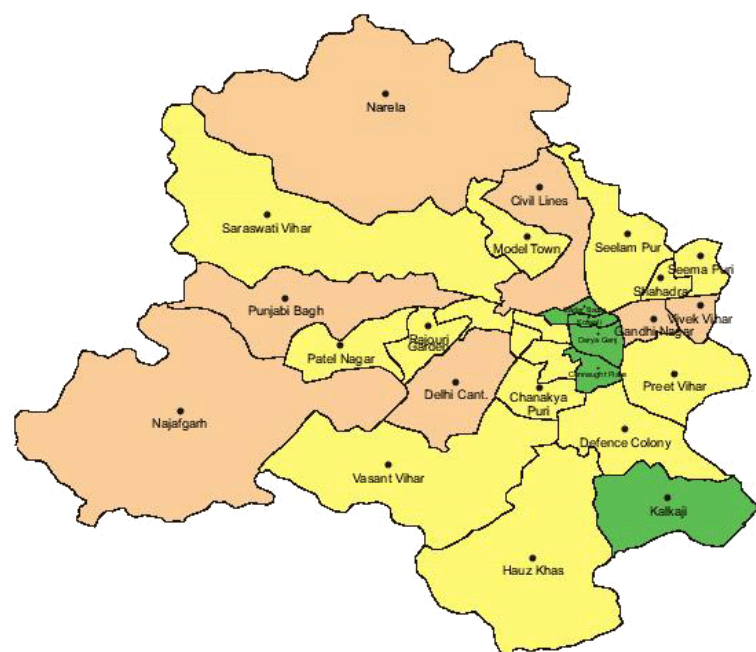
Right to Education Campaign Delhi

According to a recent survey done by Samajik Suvidha Sangam Society under the aegis of the Delhi govt, New Delhi, the capital city has 2.42 lakh children out of school. Only 71% of Delhi's children attend school against the national figure of 94.5% and 100 % for the states like Tamil Nadu. There is no doubt that the city has failed to implement alternative modes of education for school children. The survey also found that among the people surveyed 25.4% were illiterate. Another 9.1% or 2.42 lakh people were out of school.

The educational disparity between the rich and the poor in Delhi can be judged from another finding of the survey conducted on 12,000 households in slums clusters which found that only 4.7% of the people were graduates. Only about 20% were found to have completed elementary education, 15.2 % primary and only 7.9% higher secondary.

The campaign

The campaign in Delhi was very well received; it covered the entire SARD outreach of over 200 MCD schools. In addition, it was seen that the stakeholders involved were greatly interested. One of the councilor from SARD operational area wanted the campaign vehicle



and the street play team to be dedicated for more than a day and his request was obliged, as he wanted that each and every child of his ward went to school and retained. Similarly, the educational authorities appreciated the content of the street plays and welcomed the activities of SARD and Plan and appropriateness of the timing of the campaign which coincided with the opening of schools. Most of the parents, however, lamented that inspite of the provisions the school authorities were not cooperative. They said these rules needs to be suitably taught to the authorities first to enable smooth admissions.

Feedback from RTE campaign in Delhi

- The character of master-ji and school children in folk media team were appreciated
- The roll of community will be significant in school in the future.
- Through RTE act quality of education will improve
- Community appreciated the imitative taken by SARD and PLAN INDIA.
- The Program is very effective, message is conveyed very clearly.
- Program is knowledgeable and entertaining
- More and more children will be benefited by RTE act.
- Know more about the RTE Act2009.
- Parents of Poor and Deprived Child are encouraged.
- The new technology is also used for improvement.
- This program is required because the awareness of education is a must in village.



Overall Feedback

A brief questionnaire was posed to the spectators/participants of the campaign for which variety of responses were captured. The percentage of each response is analysed in the tables below.

Q1. How do you like the Program?	Response in percentage
Variety of responses received	
1. Very Good	57.9
2. Liked the Programme	19.7
3. Learnt from the Play	7.9
4. Program is knowledgeable and entertaining	2.6
5. The Program is encouraging.	1.3
6. The Program is very effective, good messages have been conveyed by the program.	3.9
7. It is fully encouraging for the youth.	6.6



Majority of the respondents (58%) liked the campaign very much for they learnt about the provisions of RTE Act 2009.

Q2. Elaborate 3 main points which you learnt from this program?	Response in percentage
Responses Received	
1. Free Education upto 6-14 years.	14.5
2. Admission Without Entrance Test.	1.8
3. Compulsory Education.	10.0
4. Children must go to School Regularly.	11.8
5. About Education.	5.5
6. Songs.	0.9
7. Child Should be in School and should do nothing else.	13.6
8. No Corporal Punishment.	0.9
9. Free Books and Uniform	1.8
10. Playground	0.9
11. Establishment of School Management Committee.	5.5
12. Knew about the RTE Act2009 in detail (in terms of teacher student ratio, infrastructural requirements, rights of children to remain educated et al.)	16.4
13. Regular visit to School.	0.9
14. School takes part in every Programme.	0.9
15. Encourage Girl child Education	6.4
16. Parents of Poor and Deprived Child are encouraged.	4.5
17. If Child is educated then he is healthy.	1.8
18. Awareness at Village Level.	0.9
19. Develop a team of Children at School Level	0.9

The learning from the campaign was manifold for the spectators. The responses especially the knowledge enhancement on the provisions of RTE Act was optimum according to 16.4% of respondents. Majority of the responses emphasized the free education 14.5%, compulsory education 10% and regular attendance of children including children should be in school combined worked out to more than 23%. Thus the campaign had its positive effect of educating the stakeholders.



Q3. Is the Time Slot of the program appropriate/feasible or not?	
Responses Received	
1. Yes	95
2. No	3.3
3. The Program must be once in a month.	1.7

The timing of the program was appropriate and most apt according to 95% of the respondents. Few of them however, wanted the programme to be more frequent.

Q4. How to Improve this program in future?	
Responses Received	
1. The Message of Health Education is also to be conveyed with the Right to Education.	6.9
2. Use of new Technology is to be used for the improvement.	9.2
3. Public addressing will help the program to be more effective	8.0
4. This program is required because the awareness of education is quite effective at village levels .	11.5
5. Every child has to go to school without fail.	2.3
6. The Program must be once in a month.	10.3
7. Program is required on Large Scale.	3.4
8. This program must be at National Level	1.1
9. Such type of Program should be more oriented in the community.	23.0
10. There is some more entertaining script is added.	2.3
11. Program also to be play at Night	4.6
12. There sholud be more participation from the people doing street play.	1.1
13. Camp is also Organized for Education.	5.7
14. Play from the Child.	6.9
15. There must be such centre open which relates for motivation on education.	3.4

The future programmes should involve communities and village level people to make it very effective the responses together amounted to 24.5%.



Annexure

List of RTE Campaign Areas- Urmul Seemant Samiti, Bajju, Bikaner			
S.No.	District	Name of the Gram Panchayat/ Ward	Name of the Village
1	Bikaner	Gajner	Gajner
2	Bikaner	Bajju	Bajju
3	Bikaner	Beethnok	Beethnok
4	Bikaner	Diyatra	Diyatra
5	Bikaner	Beethnok	Govindsar
6	Bikaner	Gokul	Chilla Kashmir
7	Bikaner	Gokul	Shastri Nagar
8	Bikaner	Gadiyala	Hirai
9	Bikaner	Girirajsar	Panchpeeth ki dhani
10	Bikaner	Girirajsar	Devrsar
11	Bikaner	Mithri	Grandhi
12	Bikaner	Nokhra	Kh. Patta
13	Bikaner	Khindasar	Miyankaur
14	Bikaner	Siyana	Siyana
15	Bikaner	Haddan	Thoomli
List of RTE Campaign Areas- Urmul Setu Sansthan, Lunkaransar, Bikaner			
S.No.	District	Name of the Gram Panchayat/ Ward	Name of the Village
1	Bikaner	Ajitmana	Ajitmana
2	Bikaner	Dhani Pandusar	Dhani Pandusar
3	Bikaner	Kalu	Kalu
4	Bikaner	Kelan	Kelan
5	Bikaner	Kharabara	Bhandsar
6	Bikaner	Kharabara	Lakhansar
7	Bikaner	Kujti	Khari
8	Bikaner	Kujti	Kujti
9	Bikaner	Makrasar	Binjharwali
10	Bikaner	Makrasar	Moosalki
11	Bikaner	Nathwana	Rajpuria
12	Bikaner	Rajasar@Karnisar	Rajasar @ Karnisar
13	Bikaner	Rambagh	Rambagh

14	Bikaner	Rawasar	Adsar
15	Bikaner	Rawasar	Nathusar
16	Bikaner	Sodhwali	Sodhwali

List of RTE Campaign Areas- SARD, Bharatpur

S.No.	District	Name of the Block/ Tehsil	Name of the Village
1	Bharatpur	DEEG	Deeg
2	Bharatpur	DEEG	Bedhum
3	Bharatpur	DEEG	Toda
4	Bharatpur	DEEG	Padla
5	Bharatpur	KAMAN	Indroli
6	Bharatpur	KAMAN	Karmuka
7	Bharatpur	KAMAN	Bilond
8	Bharatpur	KAMAN	Virar
9	Bharatpur	KAMAN	Luhesar
10	Bharatpur	KAMAN	Nanderwas
11	Bharatpur	KAMAN	Kaman Urban
12	Bharatpur	KAMAN	Jotrullah
13	Bharatpur	NADBAl	Enchwada
14	Bharatpur	NADBAl	Sirsai
15	Bharatpur	URBAN	Kumher Gate
16	Bharatpur	URBAN	Jawahar Nagar
17	Bharatpur	ROOPWAS	Gahnoli Mode
18	Bharatpur	ROOPWAS	Bansipahrapur
19	Bharatpur	ROOPWAS	Kherli
20	Bharatpur	ROOPWAS	Khanwa

List of RTE Campaign Areas- Udaipur

S.No.	District	Name of the Gram Panchayat/ Ward	Name of the Village
1	Udaipur	Badgaon	Brahmano Ki Sundar
2	Udaipur	Badgaon	Barodia
3	Udaipur	Badgaon	Nimachkheda
4	Udaipur	Godunda	Nayaguda
5	Udaipur	Godunda	Jogiyon Ka Guda
6	Udaipur	Godunda	Gogunda
7	Udaipur	Godunda	Wadi

8	Udaipur	Godunda	Jaswantgarh
9	Udaipur	Godunda	Obra Kalan
10	Udaipur	Godunda	Semtal
11	Udaipur	Godunda	Malwa Chaura
12	Udaipur	Kotda	Devla
13	Udaipur	Kotda	Sulav
14	Udaipur	Kotda	Ruziakhura
15	Udaipur	Kotda	Mandwa
16	Udaipur	Kotda	Subri
17	Udaipur	Kotda	Gandhisarda
18	Udaipur	Kotda	Kotda
19	Udaipur	Kotda	Palesar
20	Udaipur	Kotda	Nichlatala
21	Udaipur	Kotda	Dedhmaria
22	Udaipur	Kotda	Patarpani
23	Udaipur	Kotda	Khachan
24	Udaipur	Jhadol	Panarwa
25	Udaipur	Jhadol	Nalwa
26	Udaipur	Jhadol	Som
27	Udaipur	Jhadol	Karel
28	Udaipur	Jhadol	Nagmala
29	Udaipur	Jhadol	Falasia
30	Udaipur	Jhadol	Kheran
31	Udaipur	Jhadol	Ludiyara
32	Udaipur	Jhadol	Oda
33	Udaipur	Jhadol	Magwas
34	Udaipur	Jhadol	Jhadol
35	Udaipur	Jhadol	Paliakheda
36	Udaipur	Girwa	Pai
37	Udaipur	Girwa	Undari
38	Udaipur	Girwa	Nayakhera
39	Udaipur	Girwa	Gayaguda

Note: Total Coverage in Rajasthan was approximately 90 Thousand.

List of RTE Campaign Areas in Delhi			
S.No.	Zone	Name of Colonies	Name of Partner
1	Narela	Holambi Kalan Metro Khurd	Nav Shristi
2	Narela	Metro Vihar Holambi Kalan Phase 1	Nav Shristi
3	Narela	Metro Vihar Holambi Kalan Phase-1 Jalebi Chowk	Nav Shristi
4	Narela	Metro Vihar Holambi Kalan Phase-1 B/C Block	Nav Shristi
5	Narela	Metro Vihar Holambi Kalan Phase-2 A Block	Nav Shristi
6	Narela	Metro Vihar Holambi Kalan Phase-2 C Block	Nav Shristi
7	Narela	Metro Vihar Holambi Kalan Phase-2 B Block	Nav Shristi
8	Narela	Metro Vihar Holambi Kalan Phase-2 Budh Bazar	Nav Shristi
9	Nazafgarh	M-Block Mangolpuri	A V Baliga
10	Nazafgarh	K-Block Mangolpuri	A V Baliga
11	Nazafgarh	I-Block Mangolpuri	A V Baliga
12	Nazafgarh	R-Block Mangolpuri	A V Baliga
13	Nazafgarh	L-Block Mangolpuri	A V Baliga
14	Nazafgarh	N-Block Mangolpuri	A V Baliga
15	Nazafgarh	O-Block Mangolpuri	A V Baliga
16	Nazafgarh	S-Block Mangolpuri	A V Baliga
17	Nazafgarh	Sector-16 A J.J. Colony Kakrola Pocket-3	ALAMB
18	Nazafgarh	Sector-16 A J.J. Colony Kakrola Pocket-2	ALAMB
19	Nazafgarh	Sector-15 C-Block Kakrola Bharat Vihar	ALAMB
20	Nazafgarh	Sector-15 A-Block Kakrola Bharat Vihar	ALAMB
21	West Zone	Shiv Vihar D & C Block	ALAMB
22	West Zone	Shiv Vihar B Block	ALAMB
23	West Zone	Krishna Colony, Kali Basti Near Madrasi Mandir	ALAMB
24	West Zone	Krishna Colony, Kali Basti Near Jandewalan Chowk	ALAMB

List of RTE Campaign Areas in Delhi			
S.No.	Zone	Name of Colonies	Name of Partner
25	Nazafgarh	Israil Camp Rangpuri Pahari	Bal Vikas Dhara
26	Nazafgarh	Israil Camp Rangpuri Pahari Near Masjid	Bal Vikas Dhara
27	Nazafgarh	Tara Chand Colony - 3rd Rangpuri	Bal Vikas Dhara
28	Nazafgarh	Tara Chand Colony - 2nd Rangpuri	Bal Vikas Dhara
29	Nazafgarh	Tara Chand Colony Near Shamshan Rangpuri Pahari	Bal Vikas Dhara
30	Nazafgarh	Nalapar D-Block	Bal Vikas Dhara
31	Nazafgarh	Nalapar B-Block	Bal Vikas Dhara
32	Nazafgarh	Shankar Camp	Bal Vikas Dhara
33	Central Zone	Madanpur Khadar D Block (MK 6)	Casp Plan
34	Central Zone	Madanpur Khadar A 2 (MK 5)	Casp Plan
35	Central Zone	Madanpur Khadar C Block (MK 6)	Casp Plan
36	Central Zone	Madanpur Khadar Raj Nagar	Casp Plan
37	Central Zone	Bilaspur Camp	Casp Plan
38	Central Zone	Sapera Basti	Casp Plan
39	Central Zone	Tajpur Pahari Barat Ghar	Casp Plan
40	Central Zone	Mohan Baba Nagar	Casp Plan
41	West Zone	Shiv vihar Near MCD hospital	SARD
42	West Zone	Shiv vihar C block Shiv Vihar	SARD
43	West Zone	J J Hastal T. Camp	SARD
44	West Zone	J J Hastal Near MCD school	SARD
45	West Zone	Khayala T. camp	SARD
46	West Zone	Chand nagar - B block B block	SARD
47	West Zone	Ragubir nagar B2 MCD school	SARD
48	West Zone	Ragubir nagar B3 MCD school	SARD
49	West Zone	Mahavir Encl. II/III Near MCD school	SARD
50	Nazafgarh	Madhu Vihar Near Prakash Model Scholl	SARD
51	Nazafgarh	Sahyog Vihar Slum	SARD
52	Nazafgarh	Dwarka sect-3 Near Prerna Niketan	SARD
53	Nazafgarh	Manglapuri Near MCD school	SARD
54	Nazafgarh	Nasirpur Near MCD school	SARD

List of RTE Campaign Areas in Delhi			
S.No.	Zone	Name of Colonies	Name of Partner
55	Nazafgarh	Dwarka sect-1 Near MCD school	SARD
56	Nazafgarh	Dwarkapuri In middle of community	SARD
57	Nazafgarh	Bindapur Near police station	SARD
58	Nazafgarh	Mahavie Encl./III Sainik school	SARD
59	Nazafgarh	Raj Nagar Ext In MCD school	SARD
60	Nazafgarh	Raj Nagar InMCD School	SARD
61	Shahadra North	Bhagwanpur Khera Near police station	SARD
62	Shahadra North	Jagjeevan Nagar Near Churaha	SARD
63	Shahadra North	Seemapuri Close to Dilshad colony	SARD
64	Shahadra North	Seemapuri Near border	SARD
65	Shahadra South	Trilokpuri-3 Near MCD school	SARD
66	Shahadra South	Trilokpuri-6 Near Mother Dairy	SARD
67	Shahadra South	Trilokpuri-27 Near MCD school	SARD
68	Shahadra South	Dallupura Back of Dharm shila hospital	SARD
69	Shahadra South	Kalyanpuri-19 Entrence of the community	SARD
70	Shahadra South	Kalyanpuri-19 End of the community	SARD
71	Shahadra South	Kalyanpuri-21 Entrence of the community	SARD
72	Shahadra South	Jai Bharti Camp Back of East Vinod ngr.	SARD

Note: Total Coverage in Delhi was approximately 1.2. Lakhs.



Children proudly sporting head shades with RTE messages



Walk for RTE by children in Udaipur



Children enjoying campaign



Happy children with gifts



Children actively participating in campaign



Public in rapt attention in Deeg (Bharatpur)



Public gathering in the campaign



Queries to ensure retention of rte messages



Gifts distributions makes children happy



Attentive public listening to rte campaign messages



Happy girl children enjoying the campaign



A smart boy airing his views



School children raising queries and being clarified



Students curiously watch street play in absolute silence



Absorbed children in the campaign



A meo girl in her unique outfit



A girl in her school from mewat



Public listening to street play & underlying messages



Street play artist interacting with children



Huge attendance to heed RTE mandates



Students sensitised on the campaign



Children from resettlement colony sensitized through street play



Street play campaign inaugurated in Delhi by Deputy Director (Education), MCD



Children enticed through hilarious street play with quality messages



Street play in a resettlement colony of Delhi; public as captive audience



Vision

A society that provides equal opportunity to all its members by ensuring that they have equal access to the services and goods necessary for realizing their full human potential.

Mission

To empower the deprived section of society, especially women through the promotion of education, health care, skill development and sustainable economic activities.

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