

to the needs, life situations and environments of children in diverse social, economic, cultural and geographical conditions.

(xii) Introduction of an ungraded school system and elimination of stagnation so that every child shall complete one class each year and will be promoted to next higher class till he completes class VIII, but with adequate safeguards by way of periodic assessment and evaluation on a continuing basis.

(xiii) Provision of multiple-point entry, into any class in the elementary stage.

(xiv) Concentrated efforts in the nine educationally backward States, augmented by special Central assistance for non-formal programme in these States, and also in backward areas/pockets in each State.

(xv) Monitoring of attendance in Primary and middle schools.

(xvi) Strengthening of the supervisory machinery and decentralisation of administration of elementary education down to the block-level.

(xvii) Parental education to overcome their apathy towards the education of children especially girls and setting up of school committees in all schools particularly in the rural and backward areas.

(xviii) Greater use of mass media for elementary education including teacher training.

(xix) Constitution of a National Committee on Elementary Education to guide the implementation of the programme of Universalisation in nine educationally backward States and setting up of State Task forces for Elementary Education, in these States.

(xx) Central paper assistance to all States/Union Territories for the production of teaching and learning materials for non-formal education

programme for elementary age-group children.

(xxi) Mounting of national campaigns for intensive efforts for increasing enrolment and retention during the campaign period with follow-up action throughout the academic year.

E.R.R.P. Scheme in Orissa

3357. SHRI GAYA CHAND BHUYAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that scheme, known as E.R.R.P., is being supplemented in Orissa by apportioning some quantum of funds out of Integrated Rural Development Programme, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-plan etc.; if so, whether this apportionment conforms to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Rural Development; and

(b) what is the number of families which have crossed the poverty line with the assistance of E.R.R.P. programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARI NATH MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Integrated Rural Development Programme permits dovetailing of funds with State schemes like E.R.R.P. with higher subsidy pattern but the beneficiaries assisted and the projects taken up should conform to the IDR guidelines and the total subsidy should not exceed the higher level of subsidy under the State scheme. Some of the components of the ERRP which is a State plan scheme are the same as those of IRDP. Regarding special component plan for scheduled castes and tribal sub-plan, no separate guidelines have been issued by the Ministry of Rural Development.

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development have not compiled this information, as E.R.R.P. is purely a State programme.