

The Paily Star

Special Supplement

Education for all: Declaration of the summit

January 7, 1995.



প্রতিবছরের ন্যায় এবারও অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বসহ জাতীয় প্রাথমিক শিক্ষাপক্ষ পালিত হয়েছে। আজ এ শিক্ষা পক্ষের শেষ দিন। জাতীয়তাবে এ পক্ষ পালনের প্রধান উদ্দেশ্য হচ্ছে জনসাধারণকে প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা সম্পর্কে সচেতন করা। জনসাধারণকে সচেতন করা সম্ভব হলে বিদ্যালয় গমনোপযোগী প্রতিটি শিশুকে বিদ্যালয়ে ভর্তি করা এবং ভর্তিকৃত ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের ঝরে পড়া রোধ করা সম্ভব হবে। উপরন্তু শিক্ষিত মান্য নিরক্ষর মান্যকে শিক্ষার আলোতে আলোকিত করার জন্য এগিয়ে আসবেন। এতে করে দেশের সকল মানুষকে শিক্ষিত করার মাধ্যমে একটি সুখী ও সমদ্ধশালী জাতি গঠন করা সম্ভব হবে।

গত বছর ভারতের নত্ন দিল্লীতে উচ্চ জনসংখ্যার উন্নয়নশীল ১টি দেশের 'সবার জন্য শিক্ষা' শীর্ষ সম্মেলন অনুষ্ঠিত হয়েছিল। এ সম্মেলনের ঘোষণা হিসেবে 'দিল্লী ঘোষণা' ৯টি দেশের প্রতিনিধিরা অনুমোদন করেছেন। আজ বাংলাদেশের পক্ষে এ ঘোষণাপত্রে স্বাক্ষর করা হবে। তথু আমাদের দেশের প্রেকাপটেই নয়, উন্নয়নশীল উচ্চ জনসংখ্যা বেষ্টিত অন্যান্য দেশ তাদের ব্যাপক জনগোষ্ঠীর নিরক্ষরতা দুরীকরণে কি প্রক্রিয়া গ্রহণ ক্লুরেছে তা পর্যবেক্ষণের মাধ্যমে আমাদের দেশের জন্য প্রযোজ্য প্রক্রিয়া গ্রহণের মাধ্যমে নিরক্ষরতা দুরীকরণে কার্যকর ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করতে হবে। সে লক্ষ্যেই বাংলাদেশ, ভারত পাকিস্তান, চীন, ইন্দোনেশিয়া, মেক্সিকো, নাইজেরিয়া, মিশর এবং ব্রাজ্ঞিল-এর নেতৃবৃন্দের শীর্ষ সম্মেলন অনুষ্ঠিত হয়েছে।

দেশের জনসাধারণের দারিদ্য দ্রীকরণের লক্ষ্যে বিরাট জনসংখ্যাকে জনসম্পদে রূপান্তর করে দেশের উত্তয়ন তুরাব্রিত করার জন্য সরকার প্রাথমিক শিক্ষার ওপর সর্বোচ্চ অগ্রাধিকার প্রদান করে প্রয়োজনীয় **্রিকল কক্রিম গ্রহণ করে চলেছে।**

দলমত নির্বিশেষে সকলে মিলে দেশের নিরক্ষর জনগোষ্ঠীকে শিক্ষিত করে তোলার জন্য আমাদের সকল শক্তি নিয়োজিত করতে হবে। তাহলেই আমরা একটি সুখী-সমৃদ্ধ দেশ গঠন করতে পারবো, ইনশা আল্লাহ্।

> বালেদা জিয়া প্রধানমন্ত্রী গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার।

Food For Education Programme

In Bangladesh poverty is considered as one of the major obstacles in the wayof primary education. The Government has introduced Food for education programme from 1993-94 year for enabling the poor parents to send their children to schools. The programme is exclusively targetted to rular poor families for the purpose of

primary education. Food for education Programme has the following objectives: a) Increase enrolment of ehildren in the primary

schools b) Enhance the rate of attendance of the children in the schol and

c) Reduce the drop-out rae of the enrolled children.

The food for Education programme is designed for the following target groups. a) Distressed widows.

b) Day labourers. c) Small insolvent professionals (such as fishermen, blacksmiths, potters, weavers, cobblers

Tarrest Concept A

'andless people having at more than 50 decimal of

government, registered nongovernment primary schools and one ebtadaye madrasha (having not less than 150 students and 4 teachers) of the seclected union are covered under the food for education programme. The full responsibility of selecting the beneficiary families has been given to namely school managing committee and ward committee for compulsory primary Education.

In 1993-94 financial year the programme was introduced experimentally for one year in 460 rural thanas of the countries. As a result of the introduction of the programme 5,89,881 poor families of 7,06.519 brought under the

children were benefitted. A total of 4,914 schools were programme. During 1994-95 financial year programme has been expanded from 460 unions to1,000 unions in

of Nine High-Population countries Education for all, beginning reaffirming the commit on jomtein, has generated a in 1990 by the world

new enthusiasm. Deveoping countries have already taken positive steps in breaking the cycle of illiteracy and poverty. To achieve the goal of EFA as in jomtein, the momentum of endeavours of these countries has to be kept up. In this view the summit of the nine high population countries was held in New Delhi, capital of 12-16 on December, 1993 to reaffirm the commitment to the goal of EFA. UNICEF, UNFPA and UNESCO jointly organised the summit. A delegation from Bangladesh headed by Honourable Minister for Education Barrister Jamiruddin Sircar attended the summit. Other participating countries were Brazil, China, Egypt, India. Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria and Pakistan. The need for this summit was felt because these nine most populous countries were the most important actors in the EFA movement. They

account for more than half the world's population and more than 70% of the world's adult illiterates More over the population of these nine countries is greater today than that of the world's population in 1950. UNESCO, UNICEF UNFPA estimate that some 70 million children in these countries are excluded from primary education. If current trends continue this number would reach 83

million by the end of the The leaders of the participating nine countries shared experiences and exchanged views on different aspects of basic education. After detail discussions on different issues regarding EFA. leaders of the nine countries approved The Delhi

Declaration' and signed

the country. As a result of expansion about 11,36,699 families of 17,61,874 school going children are being benefitted. One child family will get 15 kg wheat per month provided the attendance of the child in school is 85 percent or more. A family having more than one primary school going child will be entitled to 20 kg wheat provided all the children attend school. No body will get wheat unless

the attendance is 85 percent or more. The first year programme has been evaluated by the Dhaka office of the international food policy Research institute (IFPRI) The evaluation reveals that the programme has been very successful in fulfilling its objective. The report says the food for Education (FFE) programme has so far been highly successful in fulfilling its three short-run objectives:(a) increasing school enrolment :(b) Promoting school attendance and (c)

preventing drop-out rates. The programme quite effectively targets the low income households. FFE marks the lowest leakage of trageted food intervention programmes in Bangladesh. The key feature of the FFE programme that contributes to this empowerment is the practice of convening the beneficiaries altogether on a set day each month to coffect their wheat ration. Successful implementation of current programme will

help expand the food for

education programme in

ment to pursue the goals set conference on EFA and the world summit on children. The Delhi Declaration on EFA has four sections.

The first section contains reassirmed resolution of achieving the goal of world conference for children and world declaration on EFA of 1990 to fulfil the basic needs of every citizen by expanding adult education and Universalizing the primary education.

The leaders of the nine countries attending Delhi conference have realized some realities which are reflected in the second section. They have agreed that.

1) The aspirations and developmental goals of the participating nations can only be fulfilled by ensuring education to all the citizens.

2) Education is the best means for promoting universal human values, human resource development and a mutual respect between people of diversified cultures.

3) Creative approaches are essential for imparting basic education to all both within and outside the formal sysmens.

4) The content and techniques of education should be developed in a way to serve the basic learning needs of individuals and societies. empower them to alleviate poverty, to raise production. to improve the quality of life, to protect their environment and to enable the people play a meaningful role in building democratic societies and enriching cultural heri

5) Effective health service. adequate nutrition and proper child care are needed all educational programmes.

6) Education and empowerment of women are key factors for their total development.

7)The pressure population growth has seriously strained the capacity of the education

8) Combating illiteracy is a social responsibility that meds a mutually shared con timent and active participation of allgovernments, de limilies. communities and in n

governmental organizations irrespective of difference in opinions and political affiliations. Being aware of the vital role that education can play in the development of societies, the leaders of the participating countries enunciated the following pledges in third section of the declaration:

1) Adequate measures to ensure primary education to every child would be taken. 2) An Integrated strategy of government and non Government efforts would be adopted to provide basic education to all the citizens. 3) Disparities in access to Basic education arising out of gender, age, income. geographic remoteness. family, cultural, ethnic and liguistic differences would

be removed. 4) Quality of basic education programmes would be ensured by bringing about necessary reforms in education systems, improving status, training and conditions of teacher and developing more effective learning teaching mate-

5) Efforts would be made to ensure that a growing share of National and community resources dedicated to Basic education. Resource mana gement would also be improved.

6) Human development would get top priority at National and other levels 7) People from all walks of

life would be brought under the same umbrella to achieve the goals of EFA.

8) The participating countries would endorse the framework for action accompanying the decla ration and share their experiences among them selves and with the global community.

In the last section of the declaration, the parti cipating leaders called upon all other nations and international aid gwing agencies:

a) To extend their helping hand and support towards the participating countries in improving National capacities for expanding Basic education service in the respective countries.

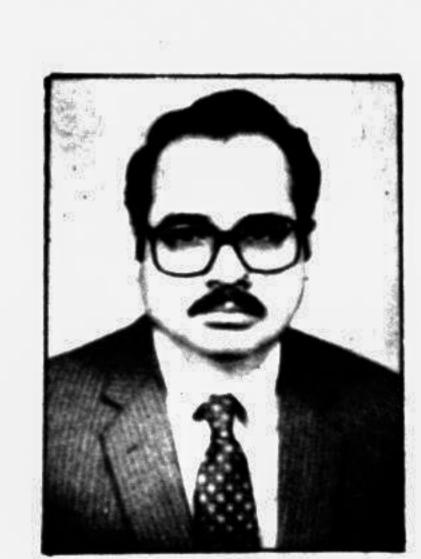
b) To recognize education to be a critical investment and to promote an international environment to enable the participating countries for sustainable socio-economic development.

c) To reaffirm the commitment to the goal of and to intensify their efforts to achieve the goal by 2000 AD.

Amid wide applause, leaders from nine participating countries signed the Declaration on behalf of respective government in vigyan Bhawan Delhi.

To implement Delhi Declaration, a Frame work for action on EFA has been supported by the participating countries. In consistence with these frame work of action, the participating countries will set goals and strategies on priority basis for their own National plan of Actions.

The initiatives and the commitment of the nine countries reflected in the Delhi Declaration in their pursuit of EFA goals through promotion of international cooperation will be recorded in history as a significant chapter in human progress and international co operation



প্রাথমিক শিক্ষার প্রয়োজনীয়তা এবং এর গুরুত্ব সম্পর্কে দেশব্যাপী গণ-সচেতনতা সৃষ্টির লক্ষ্যে বিভিন্ন আনুষ্ঠানিকতার মাধ্যমে প্রতি বছর প্রাথমিক শিক্ষাপক্ষপালন করা হয়। এবারের জাতীয় প্রাথমিক শিক্ষাপক্ষের আজ্ঞ শেষ দিন। এ উপলক্ষে সারা দেশের প্রতিটি বিদ্যালয়ে ক্রীড়াও সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান সহ থানা ও জেলা পর্যায়ে র্যালী, সভা-সমাবেশ ইত্যাদির আয়োজন করা হয়েছে।

১৯৯৩সালে ডিসেম্বর মাসে ভারতের নয়া দিল্লীতে ৯টি উচ্চ জনসংখ্যা বিশিষ্ট উন্নয়ণশীল দেশের শীর্ষ সম্মেলনে 'সবার জন্য শিক্ষা' দিল্লী ঘোষণা গৃহীত হয়েছিল। আজ বাংলাদেশের পক্ষে মাননীয়া প্রধানমন্ত্রী এ ঘোষণায় স্বাক্ষরদান করবেন। তাই এ বছরের শিক্ষাপক বিশেষ বৈশিষ্ট্য মণ্ডিত। এ বছর এ উপলক্ষ্যে বিশেষ বিশেষ কার্যক্রমও গ্রহন করা হয়েছে। শুধুমাত্র ঘোষণাপত্রে শ্বাক্ষরদানই নয়, সবার জন্য শিক্ষা নিশ্চিত করার জন্য আমরা প্রাথমিক ও গণশিক্ষা বিভাগ সৃষ্টির পর থেকেই বিভিন্ন কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ করেছি যার সুফল ইতিমধ্যেই পাওয়া

শিক্ষা ব্যতীত কোন জাতি উন্নত হতে পারে না। আর প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা হচ্ছে সকল শিক্ষার বুনিয়াদ। তাই সর্বাগ্রে জাতিকে প্রাথমিক শিক্ষায় শিক্ষিত করার লক্ষ্যে প্রাথমিক শিক্ষার উপর বিশেষ অগ্রাধিকার প্রদান করা হয়েছে। কার্যকর ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের ফলে প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ে ভর্তিকৃত ছাত্র সংখ্যা ১৯৯১ সালে ১কোটি ২৬ লক্ষ থেকে বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে ১৯৯৪ সালে ১কোটি ৫২ লক্ষতে দাঁড়িয়েছে। পাঁচ বছর মেয়াদী প্রাথমিক শিক্ষাচক্রে ঝরে পড়ার হার ১৯৯১ সালে শতকরা ৬০ ভাগ হ্রাস পেয়ে ১৯৯৩ সালে শতকরা ৪০ ভাগ হয়েছে। এ প্রক্রিয়া অব্যাহত রাখতে পারলে ভবিষ্যতে এ ক্ষেত্রে দ্রুত অগ্রগতি আশা করা যায়।

পরিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী ২০০০ সালের মধ্যে দেশের শতকরা ৬২ ভাগ মানুষকে প্রাথমিক শিক্ষায় শিক্ষিত করে তোলার লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অর্জন করতে হলে আমাদের সবাইকে আরও বেশি কর্মতৎপর হওয়া প্রয়োজন। প্রাথমিক শিক্ষাকে আমরা একটি আন্দোলন হিসেবে সারা দেশে ছড়িয়ে দিতে পারলে একটি সুশিক্ষিত জাতি গঠনের মাধ্যমে আমাদের দেশের কাংখিত উরতি আমরা আশা করতে পারি।

সে লক্ষ্যে আপনাদের সকলের আন্তরিক সহযোগিতা একান্তভাবে কামনা করছি।

কাজী রকিব উদ্দীন আহমদ

প্রাথমিক ও গণশিক্ষা বিভাগ গ**ণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী** বাং**লাদেশ সরকার**।

Total Literacy Movement: Bangladesh Context

Integrated Non-formal Education Programme is the fore runner of the future massive programme to be started from 1996. Lessons learnt from this existing project indicate that to achieve the targets the destred momentum may not be obtained only by the centre-based approach of non-formal education. Experiences gathered from the existing programme tell us that if we can intruduce total literacy movement parallel with the existing programme then it will be possible on our part to reach desired target by 2000.

The inner strength of the total literacy movement is that it can create massawareness in to all classes and professions of a particular area. Demand for education, consciousness and above all motivation can encourage people to act voluntarily. People engaged both in administration and development can intensively participate in this programme. This Programme can create an empathy between the classes and the sections of the community as objectives and goals of every one are the same.

In Bangladesh, Lalmonirhat district is the pioneer to introduce total literacy movement as an innovative formal non education. To make the

Total Literacy Movement successful, the Deputy Commissioner of Lal montrhat involved all sections of people, including all political leaders. officials of all departments. teachers, local elites. freedom fighters. NGOs leaders of cultural and religious front and social workers of all levels. In the implementation strategy six stages are followed. There

Supervision implementation b) Motivation

c) Management d) Facilitation (Teaching)

■ Administration

f) Evaluation & Reporting.

District Head Quarter to fliogramme delivery centres, a total of 5 Committees are working and involved with the whole gamut of the programme. The catchment area of a primary school is the block for Non-formal Education centres. Activities of nonformal education within the block are supervised by the head master of the concerned primary school. Monitoring and evaluation are being done upto the centre.

In addition to this, from

In 1995 about 2,38,000 illiterate people of Lalmonirhat District will be made literate through 8700 centres under 400 blocks Total Literacy Movement in Lalmonirhat district has already drawn the attraction of various levels The effectiveness and all embracing inherent power, speed and coherence of the TLM and the success of Lalmonirhat has inspired us to a great extent.

By 2000 this Total Literacy Movement will be expanded in 43 districts of the country in phases.

It is our sincere feelings and expectation that Total Literacy Movement can only play pivotal role in making our large number of illiterate population literates and thus achieve the target of nation's commitment of Education For All by the end of this

teaching aid, organise

training programme locally

and procurement education

technology materials etc.

These schools will have

resourceful libraries and

efficient master teachers.

Role of Training: Primary Education training

In the rapidly develop world, the most important factor in any programme is to ensure its optimal qualitative aspect. The effectiveness of training can only keep the qualitative aspect stable and continuous. As in the case of education programmes, in Primary Education also there are two types of training i.e. Preservice and In-service. However, at present, there is no Pre-service training

programme.

C-in-Ed course in PTIs.

From the early fifties one

ear Pre-service C in Ed course was introduced but now only the newly inducted teachers are admitted to Cin-Ed course. About 97.5% teachers of Government Primary school have already received this Training. Majority of nongovt. Prt school the teachers are still left out. Number of Teachers admitted this year in the C in-Ed course has considerably increased and plans have been developed to train more than 50,000 Teachers within next 5 years.

In-Service short course

a) Cluster/sub-cluster training: Training Programmes are being implemented for primary teachers in every cluster under the ATEOs throughout the country. There are 15-20 schools in a cluster under one ATEOs. By now 48 training modules have been developed on child survey classroom discipline. school manage-ment, social mobilization, school attractiveness, subject-wise lesson etc. Consequently some weaknesses were

found by research study on

cluster system and subcluster training system was introduced on experimental basis in 4 Thanas of 4 Divisions.

Important Activities . Training completed for 1.12,000 SMC & PTA chairmen

2. About 18,000 ward & union committee chairmen

received training. 3. Production of 3 TV spots, 1 short film and 4 posters. programme for

establishing model school

in every thana has been

taken up. These model

schools will prepare

Steps have been taken to make this supervision system effective, regular and dynamic as well modernise it through training. establish accountibility in all sphere, strengthen the Management and Information system through

modernisation and set up a Inspection cell to coordinate the programme and suggest follow up activities.