

Ichapore Swapnapuron Society

IMPRESS 2016

Annual Review Report - 2015-16





The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE), is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted on 4 August 2009, which describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21a of the Indian Constitution. India became one of 135 countries to make education a fundamental right of every child when the Act came into force on 1 April 2010.

The Act makes education a fundamental right of every child between the ages of 6 and 14 and specifies minimum norms in elementary schools. It requires all private schools to reserve 25% of seats to children (to be reimbursed by the state as part of the public-private partnership plan). Kids are admitted in to private schools based on economic status or caste based reservations. It also prohibits all unrecognised schools from practice, and makes provisions for no donation or capitation fees and no interview of the child or parent for admission. The Act also provides that no child shall be held back, expelled, or required to pass a board examination until the completion of elementary education. There is also a provision for special training of school drop-outs to bring them up to par with students of the same age.

The RTE Act requires surveys that will monitor all neighbourhoods, identify children requiring education, and set up facilities for providing it. The World Bank education specialist for India, Sam Carlson, has observed: "The RTE Act is the first legislation in the world that puts the responsibility of ensuring enrolment, attendance and completion on the Government. It is the parents' responsibility to send the children to schools in the US and other countries."

The Right to Education of persons with disabilities until 18 years of age is laid down under a separate legislation - the Persons with Disabilities Act. A number of other provisions regarding improvement of school infrastructure, teacher-student ratio and faculty are made in the Act.

Education in the Indian constitution is a concurrent issue and both centre and states can legislate on the issue. The Act lays down specific responsibilities for the centre, state and local bodies for its implementation. The states have been clamouring that they lack financial capacity to deliver education of appropriate standard in all the schools needed for universal education. Thus it was clear that the central government (which collects most of the revenue) will be required to subsidise the states. A committee set up to study the funds requirement and funding initially estimated that INR 1710 billion or 1.71 trillion (US\$38.2 billion) across five years was required to implement the Act, and in April 2010 the central government agreed to sharing the funding for implementing the law in the ratio of 65 to 35 between the centre and the states, and a ratio of 90 to 10 for the north-eastern states. However, in mid 2010, this figure was upgraded to INR 2310 billion, and the center agreed to raise its share to 68%. There is some confusion on this, with other media reports stating that the centre's share of the implementation expenses would now be 70%. At that rate, most states may not need to increase their education budgets substantially.

A critical development in 2011 has been the decision taken in principle to extend the right to education till Class X (age 16) and into the pre-school age range. The CABE committee is in the process of looking into the implications of making these changes.

The Ministry of HRD set up a high-level, 14-member National Advisory Council (NAC) for implementation of the Act. The members included Kiran Karnik, former president of NASSCOM; Krishna Kumar, former director of the NCERT; Mrinal Miri, former vice-chancellor of North-East Hill University; Yogendra Yadav – social scientist. India Sajit Krishnan Kutty, Secretary of The Educators Assisting Children's Hopes (TEACH) India; Annie Namala, an activist and head of Centre for Social Equity and Inclusion; and Aboobacker Ahmad, vice-president of Muslim Education Society, Kerala.

A report on the status of implementation of the Act was released by the Ministry of Human Resource Development on the one year anniversary of the Act. The report admits that 8.1 million children in the age group six-14 remain out of school and there's a shortage of 508,000 teachers country-wide. A shadow report by the RTE Forum representing the leading education networks in the country, however, challenging the findings pointing out that several key legal commitments are falling behind the schedule. The Supreme Court of India has also intervened to demand implementation of the Act in the Northeast. It has also provided the legal basis for ensuring pay parity between teachers in government and government aided schools. Haryana Government has assigned the duties and responsibilities to Block Elementary Education Officers-cum-Block Resource Coordinators (BEEDs-cum-BRCs) for effective implementation and continuous monitoring of implementation of Right to Education Act in the State.

It has been pointed out that the RTE act is not new. Universal adult franchise in the act was opposed since most of the population was illiterate. Article 45 in the Constitution of India was set up as an act: The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.

As that deadline was about to be passed many decades ago, the education minister at the time, MC Chagla, memorably said: "Our Constitution fathers did not intend that we just set up hovels, put students there, give untrained teachers, give them bad textbooks, no playgrounds, and say, we have complied with Article 45 and primary education is expanding... They meant that real education should be given to our children between the ages of 6 and 14" - (MC Chagla, 1964).

In the 1990s, the World Bank funded a number of measures to set up schools within easy reach of rural communities. This effort was consolidated in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan model in the 1990s. RTE takes the process further, and makes the enrolment of children in schools a state prerogative.





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ABOUT US

VISION MISSION

VISION

Work as a catalyst in bringing sustainable change in the lives of underprivileged children, Youth and women, with a life-cycle approach of development. Enable the civil society across the world to engage proactively in the change process through the philosophy of civic driven change.

MISSION

Ichapore Swapnapuron Society is to empower underprivileged children and youth through relevant education. Innovative healthcare and market-focused livelihood programmes.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BALANCE SHEET

DISBURSEMENT
OF FUNDS

RECEIPTS AND
PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

ICHAPORE SWAPNAPURON SOCIETY

Regd. Office- 41 No. Jatin Das Road, Ichapore Majher para, West Bengal 743144

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2016

(Amount in ₹)

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
General Fund :			
Opening Balance	234.00		
Add: Surplus-Excess of Income over Expenditure	7,160.00		
	<hr/>		
	7,394.00		
Current Liabilities :			
Liability for Expenses			
Accounting & E-filing Charges	1,000.00	Cash and Bank Balance :	
Audit Fees	1,500.00	Cash in Hand	24.00
	<hr/>	Cash at Bank	9,870.00
	2,500.00		<hr/>
			9,894.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	9,894.00		9,894.00

AUDITORS' REPORT

As per our report of even date

For Swarup Bhattacharjee & Co.
Chartered Accountants

sd/-
Swarup Bhattacharjee
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. 328365E

For and on behalf of board of Society of
ICHAPORE SWAPNAPURON SOCIETY

Sd/-
secretary
(Bijon Mondal)

Place : Ichapore
Date : 25th July, 2016

ICHAPORE SWAPNAPURON SOCIETY

Regd. Office- 41 No. Jatin Das Road, Ichapore Majher para, West Bengal 743144

Receipts & Payments Accounts For the year ended 31st March, 2016

(Amount in ₹)

Receipts			Payments		
Particulars	Amount	Amount	Particulars	Amount	Amount
To Opening Balance			By Administrative & General Expenses :		
Cash in Hand	234.00				
		234.00	Donation Receipt Book		
			Printing Charges	450.00	
To Donation Received			Membership Form Printing Charges	600.00	
from Members :			File & Stationery Expenses	450.00	
Bijon Mondal	5,000.00		Bank Charges	630.00	
Tapati Mondal	1,000.00		PAN Card Application Expenses	250.00	
Dipali Pramanik	1,500.00				2,380.00
Chanchal Saha	3,000.00		By Expenses-Social Welfare		
Krishna Bera	4,000.00		Programme :		
Sandip Pramanik	1,700.00		Pandal Charges	500.00	
		16,200.00	Audio Equipment Charges	400.00	
			Advertisement	300.00	
To Prior period Item *		10,500.00	Programme Presenter Charges	400.00	
			Rent for Table		
			[4 Table @ Rs 40.00 each]	160.00	
			Rent for Chair		
			[20 Chair @ Rs 5.00 each]	100.00	
			Purchase of Blanket		
			[50 Pices @ Rs 250.00 each]	12,500.00	
			Other Expenses	300.00	
					14,660.00
			By Closing Balance:		
			Cash in Hand	24.00	
			Cash at Bank	9,870.00	
					9,894.00
		26,934.00			26,934.00

* Note-Prior Perios Item pertains to Financial Year 2014-2015. The Current Account opened in the name of Ichapore Swapnapuron Society with State Bank of India had a balance of Rs. 10,500.00 which was erroneously recorded as an expenditure have been duely rectified.

AUDITORS' REPORT

As per our report of even date

For Swarup Bhattacharjee & Co.
Chartered Accountants

sd/-

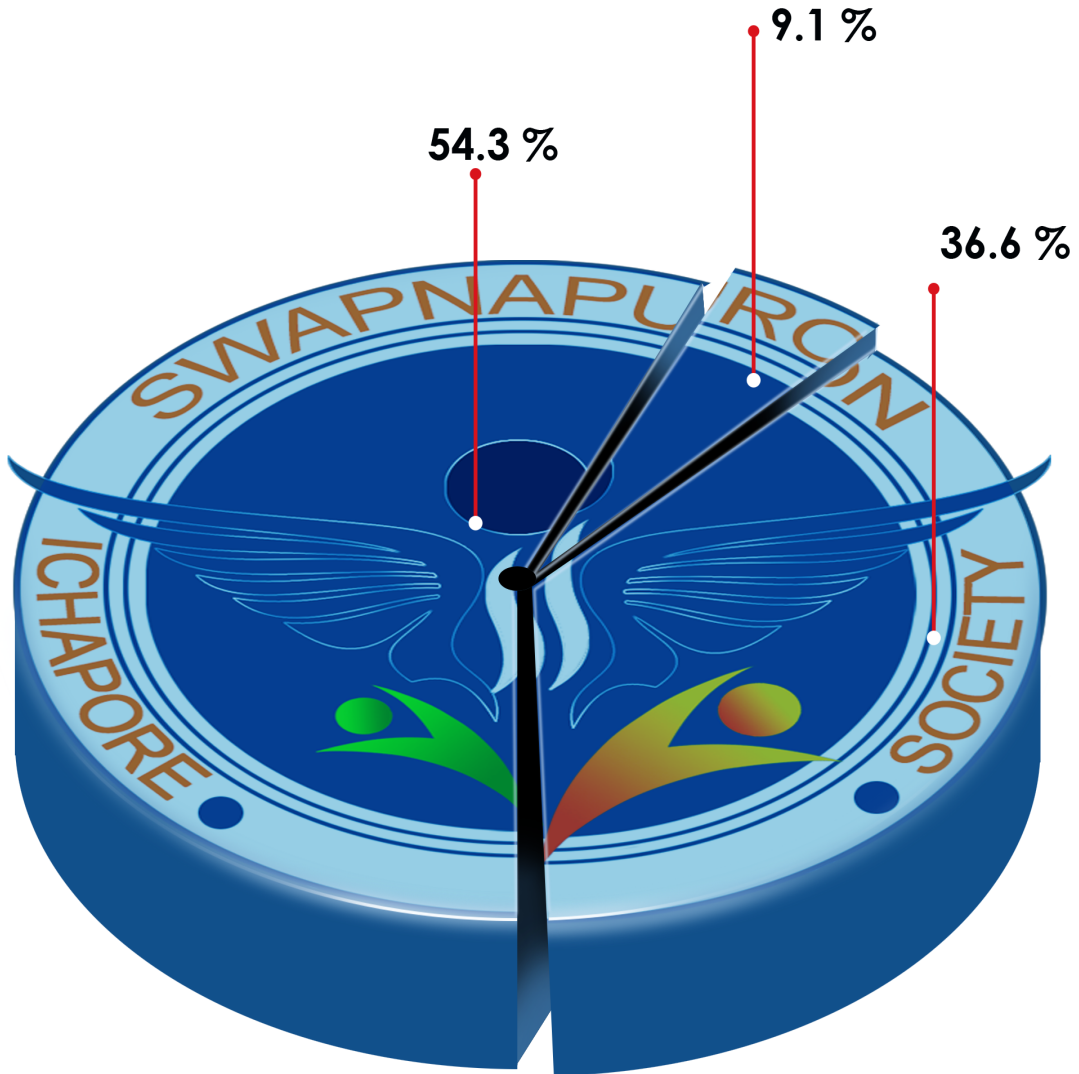
Swarup Bhattacharjee
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. 328365E

Place : Ichapore
Date : 25th July, 2016

For and on behalf of board of Society of
ICHAPORE SWAPNAPURON SOCIETY

Sd/-
secretary
(Bijon Mondal)

DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS



- 54.3 % Expenses for various Welfare Projects
- 9.1 % Management Expenses
- 36.6 % Remaining transferred to next year for Utilization



Ichapore Swapnapuron Society

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