

What is OLPC?

The full form of OPLC is One Laptop Per Child.

- After the Janaandolan 2006, the formed government announced in its budget, the launch of 'one laptop per child' (OLPC).
- The main objective of the programme was to promote the use of information and communication technology in government schools.
- ☐ This programme was started in Nepal with the inspiration of the similar programmes run in other underdeveloped countries around the world.
- ☐ In this program, at first Department of Education distributed laptops loaded with child-friendly content to students of selected schools in Makawanpur and Mustang districts.

One Laptop computer Per Child (OLPC)

- . One Laptop computer Per Child (OLPC) was another government's effort in utilizing ICT in school education in 2007
- OLPC was pilot program in 26 primary schools of 6 districts, implemented in collaboration with Open Learning Organization (OLE), an NGO in Nepal.
- The selected districts were Dadeldhura, Kapilvastu, Kavre, Lalitpur, Makwanpur and Mustang).

- After the completion of the pilot, it is expected that the OLPC project will expand across the entire country in a phase-wise manner.
- The districts, regions, funding partners and number of schools for each district are as follows:

- Dadeldhura, Far Western Hills, UN World Food Program, 3 schools
- Kapilvastu, Western Terai, Danish Embassy- Local Grant Authority, 3 schools
- Mustang, Western Mountains, Government of Nepal through DDF, 7 schools
- Kavre, Mid Hills, Danish Embassy- Local Grant Authority, 3 schools
- Lalitpur, Mid Hills, Danish Embassy- Local Grant Authority, 5 schools
- Makwanpur, 5 schools

The OLPC-Nepal project began with the efforts of two Nepali engineering students named Shankar Pokharel and Ankur Sharma. These two students were responsible for raising awareness at the grassroots level of the potential of OLPC to positively impact the educational system of Nepal.



What is OLPE?

Formation: 2007

Key Persons: Shankar Pokharel

and Ankur Sharma

- Stakeholders enthusiastically applauded the government initiatives but this project only lasted for a year as the government dropped the programmed in the next annual budget.
- □ After government discontinued this programme, an INGO Open Learning Exchange (OLE) came to facilitate this programme.

What is OLE?

Soon after, the project was taken over by OLE (Open Learning Exchange). OLE-Nepal is a nongovernmental organization dedicated to assisting the Government of Nepal in meeting its Education for All goals by developing freely accessible, open-source Information and Communication Technology (ICT)based educational teaching-learning materials ओएलई-नेपाल एक गैर-सरकारी संस्था हो जसले स्वतन्त्र रूपमा सुलभ, खुला स्रोत सूचना र सञ्चार टेक्नोलोजी (आईसीटी) आधारित शैक्षिक शिक्षण-शिक्षण सामग्री विकास गरी सबै लक्ष्यहरूको लागि शिक्षा प्राप्त गर्न नेपाल सरकारलाई सहयोग गर्न समर्पित छ।









What is OLE Nepal?

Open Learning Exchange Nepal is a social benefit organization working to increase access to education through the integration of technology. Founded in 2007, the organization aims to increase the quality of education through the creation of open-source digital learning activities combined with teacher training.





OLE NEPAL



What is OLE?

OLE stands for Open Learning Exchange

OLE facilitates ICT enables teaching and learning activities at various schools in all districts of the country except Manang. Three major programme components of the organization have collectively changed the way that teachers and students would engage themselves in classroom activities.

The three major programs are:

- ➤ E-paati
- > E-path
- > E-pustakalaya



E-Paati or OLPC Programme

The government's role

- □ OLE claim that concerned government agencies are actively involved in the implementation of the organization's projects.
- At the central level, the NGO has a partnership agreement with the Department of Education. The curriculum development center supports content development and updating. The national center for educational development is working together for teacher training programmes.

The Conclusion

The OLPC programme in Nepal is a brainchild of the government, not NGOs. The NGO adopted the programme only the government failure to continue it. Nonetheless, the two sides are working together to let Nepali schoolchildren have a better access to modern technologies. Impact of the cooperation look commendable.

Thank You for watching !