

REPORT NO.

309



**PARLIAMENT OF INDIA**  
**RAJYA SABHA**

DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

**THREE HUNDRED NINTH REPORT**

**Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations  
contained in the Three Hundred Fifth Report on the Demands For  
Grants 2018-19 of the Ministry of Human Resource Development,  
Department of School Education and Literacy**

*(Presented to the Rajya Sabha on 11th February, 2019)*  
*(Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 11th February, 2019)*



**Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi**  
**February, 2019/Magha, 1940 (Saka)**

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सत्यमेव जयते

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February, 2019/Magha, 1940 (Saka)**



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DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(Constituted w.e.f. 1st September, 2018)

1. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya — *Chairman*

**RAJYA SABHA**

2. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa
3. Shrimati Vandana Chavan
4. Prof. Jogen Chowdhury
5. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda
6. Shri Anubhav Mohanty
7. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad
8. Dr. Sasikala Pushpa Ramaswamy
9. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudhe
10. Shri Gopal Narayan Singh

**LOK SABHA**

11. Shrimati Santosh Ahlawat
12. Shri Bijoy Chandra Barman
13. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
14. Ms. Bhawana Gawali (Patil)
15. Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste
16. Shrimati Geetha Kothapalli
17. Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra
18. Shri Ramachandran Mullappally
19. Shri Hari Om Pandey
20. Dr. Bhagirath Prasad
21. Shri N.K. Premachandran
22. Shri Krishnan Narayanaswamy Ramachandran
23. Shri Sumedhanand Saraswati
24. \*Shri V.S. Ugrappa

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\* Nominated to the Committee w.e.f. 17th January, 2019.

25. Dr. Nepal Singh
26. Dr. Prabhas Kumar Singh
27. Shri Satya Pal Singh
28. Shrimati Neelam Sonker
29. Shri P.R. Sundaram
30. Shrimati P.K. Sreemathi Teacher
31. Shrimati Tabassum Begum

**SECRETARIAT**

Shri K.P. Singh, *Joint Secretary*

Shri Rajiva Srivastava, *Director*

Shri Vinay Shankar Singh, *Additional Director*

Shrimati Himanshi Arya, *Under Secretary*

Shri K. Sudhir Kumar, *Research Officer*

Shri Mohit Misra, *Committee Officer*

Shrimati Suman Khurana, *Committee Officer*



## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on its behalf, do hereby present this Three Hundred Ninth Report of the Committee on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Three Hundred Fifth Report on the Demands For Grants (2018-19) of the Department of School Education and Literacy. The Action Taken Notes were received from the Department of School Education and Literacy on 17th January, 2019.

2. Three Hundred Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development was presented to Rajya Sabha on 9th March, 2018 and simultaneously laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 9th March, 2018. Replies of the Government to the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Report were considered by the Committee at its meeting held on the 8th February, 2019.

3. The Committee considered the Draft Report and adopted the same in its meeting held on 8th February, 2019.

NEW DELHI;  
8th *February*, 2019  

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Magha 19, 1940 (*Saka*)

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA  
*Chairman,*  
*Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee*  
*on Human Resource Development,*  
*Rajya Sabha.*

## ACRONYMS

PSK	:	Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK)
RTE	:	Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education
KGBV	:	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas
SSA	:	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
RMSA	:	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
SRC	:	State Report Cards
DRC	:	District Report Cards
NAS	:	National Achievement Survey
NVS	:	Navodaya Vidalya Samiti
MDM	:	Mid Day Meal Scheme
CCEA	:	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
TE	:	Teacher Education
NE	:	North Eastern States
SPEMM	:	Scheme for providing education to minorities/madarsa
JNV	:	Jawaharlal Nehru Vidyalayas
IHL	:	Institute of Higher learning
SAP	:	Swachta Action Plan
GBS	:	Gross Budgetary Support

## REPORT

The Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development deals with the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in its 305th Report on the Demands for Grants 2018-19 of the Department of School Education and literacy, which was presented to the Rajya Sabha and laid on the table of Lok Sabha on 9th March, 2018.

2. The Action Taken Notes in respect of Observations/Recommendations contained in above mentioned Report were received from the Department of School Education & literacy *vide* their communication dated 17th January, 2019. These have been categorized as follows.

Chapter I : Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government :

Paras-2.6, 2.13, 3.5, 3.18, 3.25, 3.26, 6.7

TOTAL- 7

Chapter II : Observations/Recommendations which the Committee does not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies.:

Paras- 2.4, 2.7, 3.3, 3.15, 3.29, 3.39, 3.45, 4.16, 4.17, 4.18, 4.20, 5.22, 5.24, 5.25, 6.9, 6.10, 6.14, 6.15, 6.16, 6.26,

TOTAL- 20

Chapter III : Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee.:

Paras-2.2, 3.12, 3.13, 3.32, 3.33, 4.15, 4.19, 5.23, 5.26, 6.8

TOTAL- 10

Chapter IV : Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited.

Paras- Nil

TOTAL- Nil

## CHAPTER-I

### OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

#### BUDGETARY ALLOCATION

##### Observation/Recommendation

1. From the details, it emerges that the actual expenditure of the Department during 2017-18 was slightly lower as compared to the actual expenditure of 2016-17. The Committee hopes that the Department would spend the remaining amount before the end of the current Financial Year in judicious and balanced manner. (Para 2.6)

##### Action Taken

The releases under the three Schemes of SSA, RMSA and TE in 2017-18 are as under:

(₹ in Crore)

2017-18	BE	RE (Final Grant)	Releases	% of Releases against RE
SSA	23500	23593.86	23524.94	99.7
RMSA	3830	4036.54	4033.44	99.9
TE	480	480	476.56	99.3
TOTAL	27810	28110.4	28034.94	99.7

#### PRARAMBHIK SHIKSHA KOSH (PSK)

##### Observation/Recommendation

2. The Committee appreciates the efforts made by the Government and the Department to generate sufficient resources for funding the projects aimed at spreading education in different parts of the country including the remote and inaccessible parts. However, the Committee notes that Primary Education Cess collected from the FY 2004-05 to 2016-17 is Rs 1,92,770.02 crore while only Rs 1,79,656.30 crore had been spent in the corresponding period. This indicates that Rs 13,113.72 crore which is roughly 6.80% of the total amount has not being utilized. The Committee would like to take this opportunity to impress upon the Department to ensure that the balance amount is utilized effectively. The Committee may also be informed about the steps taken in this regard in the Action Taken Notes. (Para 2.13)

##### Action Taken

The funds for meeting the Budgetary Expenditure of various Schemes of the Department of School Education & Literacy (including PSK) are provided by Ministry of Finance. This would include both the funds i.e. Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) and Prarambhiik Shiksha Kosh (PSK). The funds of PSK are specifically spent on SSA and MDM. Over the years, the Department has received both GBS and PSK for these Schemes and spent accordingly, which clearly shows that the Government had spent more

budgetary resources on the Department of School Education & Literacy (DSEL), (erstwhile D/o Elementary Education & Literacy) than was collected as Cess.

As per the resolution of PSK, the amount of Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) is to be spent first and then from PSK. Hence, PSK amount is spent only when the GBS has been exhausted. This is also evident from the table below, where it may be seen that as against the total cess collection, both the allocation made for Department of SE&L (for SSA and MDM), and the actual expenditure incurred has been greater than the allocation for PSK.

(In Crore)

Year	Cess Collection (2% primary Education Cess)	Allocation made for SSA and MDM	Expenditure made on SSA and MDM
2004-05	4176.92	4732.08	6727.78
2005-06	7135.92	11145.26	10745.49
2006-07	9068.58	16348.00	16116.93
2007-08	11721.55	17995.00	17312.48
2008-09	11741.20	21100.00	19174.27
2009-10	11622.56	21100.00	19757.17
2010-11	14450.97	24440.00	28755.23
2011-12	16898.62	31380.00	30732.18
2012-13	20946.03	37492.00	34722.53
2013-14	22836.55	40473.00	35719.54
2014-15	24219.00	41473.00	34620.11
2015-16	18790.05	31236.40	30806.33
2016-17	20219.88	32200.00	31160.85
2017-18	19139.80	33500.00	32575.90
2018-19	NA	36628.81	NA

### **Right of Children To Free And Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009/ Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)**

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

3. *The Committee notes that the efforts made by the Department have helped to break the trend of constantly falling '% of Release against RE' since 2014-15. The Committee, however, feels that more efforts are needed to ensure that the funds earmarked for NER States are utilized to the fullest so that the benefits of SSA reach the children in these States. The Committee urges the Department to identify*

*the bottlenecks that are hampering the release of funds and come up with innovative strategies, in consultation with the State Governments, to remove these bottlenecks.* (Para 3.5)

#### **Action Taken**

The Department made concerted efforts to release the entire NER funds under SSA in 2017-18. As a result, out of the RE of Rs 2497 crore for NER, an amount of Rs 2482 crore (99.4%) has been released. It will be the endeavour of the Department in subsequent years also to ensure timely and full release of NER funds.

### **IMPACT ON SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND GIRLS**

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

4. *The Committee notes that there has been significant improvement so far as the growth in the rate of girls' enrolment. The efforts undertaken by the Department and the State Governments have to be maintained.* (Para 3.18)

#### **Action Taken**

The observations of the Committee are noted and efforts towards this would be sustained under the Samagra Shiksha Programme.

### **KASTURBA GANDHI BALIKA VIDYALAYAS (KGBVS)**

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

5. *The Committee observed that even today in 53 Districts the enrollment of boys was more than the enrollment of girls at primary school level and there were 82 such Districts at Upper primary level. The Committee impresses upon the Department to conduct specific studies for these Districts to understand the reasons for lower enrollment of girls as compared to boys. Accordingly, District specific strategies may be devised to help improve the enrollment of girls in these Districts.* (Para 3.25)

#### **Action Taken**

During the finalization of the Annual Plans under the Samagra Shiksha Programme, districts with high dropout rates of girls have been identified. States and UTs have been advised to develop specific strategies to address this.

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

6. *The Committee would like to urge the Department to devise a time frame for opening more KGBV's in the country. This would help provide Quality education to girls at an affordable rate.* (Para3.26)

#### **Action Taken**

There are only 7 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) & (1 in Chhattisgarh, 5 in Uttar Pradesh and 1 in West Bengal) in the country which are yet to be covered under the Samagra Shiksha programme. The existing Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) at upper primary level and Girls Hostels at secondary level would be extended/converged to provide residential and schooling facilities up to Class-XII so as to have at-least one residential school for girls from class VI to Class XII in every EBB

which does not have residential school under any scheme of other Ministries or the State Governments. States and UTs have, accordingly, been advised to formulate plans towards this.

### **KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN (KVS)**

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

7. The Committee notes that 7000 vacancies of teachers are persisting in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. A large number of vacancies are in the States like Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and West Bengal. This is not a very acceptable state of affair and the Committee recommends that the Department should take suitable step in a time bound manner to fill up these vacancies. (Para 6.7)

#### **Action Taken**

Out of 7000 Vacancies shown in the Report, all vacancies have been filled up by KVS as detailed below:-

- 6255 Vacancies of teaching posts including Principals have been filled up through Direct Recruitment in the year 2017. (Teacher-6170, Principal -85)
- 200 posts of Principal through Limited Departmental Examination have also been filled up in the year 2017.
- 545 vacancies of teaching posts for North Eastern Zone have also been filled up.

## CHAPTER - II

### OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DOES NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES

#### BUDGETARY ALLOCATION

##### Observation/Recommendation

1. *The Committee observes that the amount allocated for the year 2018-19 for NER, SCSP and TSP is more or less similar to the figures for the previous year. Further, the Committee appreciates the fact that the amount allocated in the year 2018-19 for NER, SCSP & TSP is as per the prescribed %age of 10%, 20% and 10.70% for these components respectively in 'Schemes'. However, the Committee would like to take this opportunity to impress upon the Department that along with fulfilling the requirements of allocating the resources as per the prescribed percentage, the Department should also try to devise innovative strategies based upon the grass-root realities in different parts of the country to ensure that the benefits of the financial resources allocated reaches levels for whom it was intended. (Para 2.4)*

##### Action Taken

The vision of Samagra Shiksha is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to senior secondary stage in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goal for Education. It gives flexibility to the States and UTs to plan and prioritize their interventions within the Scheme norms as per their grass root requirements and the overall resource envelope available to them. The major interventions, across all levels of school education, proposed under the scheme are: (i) Universal Access including Infrastructure Development and Retention; (ii) Gender and Equity; (iii) Inclusive Education; (iv) Quality; (v) Financial support for Teacher Salary; (vi) Digital initiatives; (vii) RTE Entitlements including uniforms, textbooks etc.;(viii) Pre-nursery Education; (ix) Vocational Education; (x) Sports and Physical Education; (xi) Strengthening of Teacher Education and Training;(xii) Monitoring; (xiii) Programme Management; and (xiii) National Component. A preference in the interventions would be given to Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), Left Wing Extremist affected districts, Special Focus Districts (SFDs) - with a concentration of SC, ST and Minorities, Border areas and Aspirational districts.

##### Observation/Recommendation

2. *The Committee observes that overall as compared to Rs 65,551.59 crore demanded by the Department only Rs 50,000.00 crore has been allocated. Further, literally cuts have been made in all the demands for different Schemes of the Department. However, the Committee is constrained to observe that substantial reductions have been made in the demands of the Department for its flag-ship Schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Saakshar Bharat and National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education. The Committee urges the Department to take up the issue with the Ministry of Finance to ensure that adequate funds are made available at RE stage to the different Schemes so that the aims and objectives of these Schemes are not compromised due to lack of adequate funds. (Para 2.7)*

##### Action Taken

An additional allocation of ₹300 crore was received under the three schemes (SSA, RMSA and TE) at the RE stage in 2017-18. Further, in pursuance of the proposal of the Union Budget, 2018-19, to treat



school education holistically without segmentation from pre-nursery to Class 12, this Department has formulated Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education by subsuming the three Centrally Sponsored Schemes of SSA, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) extending Central support across all levels of school education. This Scheme has become effective from 2018-19.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 28th March, 2018 has approved an outlay of Rs 34,000 crore in 2018-19 and Rs 41,000 crore in 2019-20 for Samagra Shiksha. As per the Union Budget 2018-19, an amount of ₹26128.81 crore, ₹ 4213.00 crore and ₹ 550 crore have been allocated by Ministry of Finance for the three Schemes of SSA, RMSA and TE respectively implying a total of ₹30,891.81 crore. Therefore, D/o of SE&L has requested DEA to for an additional amount of ₹3108.19 crore for 2018-19 for Samagra Shiksha (SSA, RMSA and TE together) in the first supplementary itself so that the scheme implementation can be planned accordingly and the CCEA's approval is adhered to.

### **RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION (RTE) ACT, 2009/ SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA)**

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

3. *The Committee notes that there has been an increase of 11.18% of the fund allocated in BE 2018-19 as compared to BE 2017-18. However, the Committee observes that the allocation of Rs 26,128.81 crore as BE for 2018-19 for implementing the RTE-SSA is against a demand of Rs 37,048.00 crore, which may not be adequate. The Committee expresses its concern that the States and UTs may not be able to meet the norms and standards as prescribed under the RTE Act in current BE as the outlay estimates under the Scheme are as per the requirements of the States and UTs. In this context, the Committee would like to impress upon the Department to ensure that shortage of funds is compensated at the RE stage.* (Para 3.3)

#### **Action Taken**

An additional allocation of ₹300 crore was received under the three schemes (SSA, RMSA and TE) at the RE stage in 2017-18. Further, in pursuance of the proposal of the Union Budget, 2018-19, to treat school education holistically without segmentation from pre-nursery to Class 12, this Department has formulated Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education by subsuming the three Centrally Sponsored Schemes of SSA, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) extending Central support across all levels of school education. This Scheme has become effective from 2018-19.

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## **Impact on Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Girls**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

4. *The Committee appreciates the efforts made at the grass-root level by the Department to bring the SC/ST children within the fold of formal education. The Committee, however, urges the Department to work in close coordination with the States to bring down the SC/ST students drop-out rate so that these students stay within the formal school set-up.* (Para 3.15)

### **Action Taken**

Under Samagra Shiksha, the steps taken by the Government to reduce the dropout rate include *inter-alia*, strengthening of school infrastructure and facilities, residential hostel buildings for children in habitations not covered by regular schools, special training for out of school children/dropouts for age-appropriate admissions and provision for free text books and uniforms to children in classes I to VIII. The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas that provide for setting up of residential upper primary schools for girls from Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Other Backward Class and Minority communities has been extended upto Class XII to ensure completion of their education under Samagra Shiksha.

## **Impact on Infrastructure**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

5. *The Committee impresses upon the Department to ensure that the toilets constructed are maintained and are operational. This, because, often it is observed that in the lack of proper maintenance these toilets are not used and become redundant.* (Para 3.29)

### **Action Taken**

The appropriate Governments *i.e* States and UT governments, have the responsibility and mandate to provide and maintain school infrastructure including toilets in schools in accordance with the norms prescribed in the Schedule to the RTE Act, 2009 and respective State RTE Rules. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has advised all State Governments/UT Administrations to ensure proper maintenance of school toilets constructed under the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative to keep them functional and also to take steps to bring about behavioural changes among students and teachers through an intensive awareness campaign so that the school toilets are properly used, and kept neat and clean.

The Ministry has also advised States and UTs to encourage school education authorities for promoting cleanliness and hygiene practices in schools by undertaking various activities including Swachhata Pakhwada since 2016, appointment of Student Ambassador, singing Swachhata songs in Bal Sabha/Children's assembly, celebrating Swachhata Diwas, drawing/painting competitions focusing on Swachhata in each school. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has advised the Panchayati Raj Departments of all States in March, 2016 to include *inter alia* the provision for rehabilitation/repair of existing toilets and drinking water systems in schools as per the norms and requirements, while preparing Gram Panchayat Development Plans for using Fourteenth Finance Commission Grants. A joint communication from MHRD, M/o Panchayati Raj and M/o Drinking Water and Sanitation has been addressed to all the States regarding participation and support of Gram Panchayats for putting in place proper arrangements for regular cleaning of the school toilets and disposal of waste generated in the schools.

Under Swachhta Action Plan (SAP) in 2017-18 an amount of ₹1000/- (including State share) per elementary government school is earmarked for SAP activities including maintenance of toilets in Government elementary schools. Erstwhile schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) supported the States/ UT Administrations in the maintenance and minor repair of the school infrastructure including toilets through the school maintenance grant/ annual school grant. Under SSA programme, a school maintenance grant of ₹ 5,000/- per school (upto 3 classrooms) and ₹ 10,000/- per school (with more than 3 classrooms), subject to the condition that the overall eligibility for the district would be ₹ 7,500/-per school, was sanctioned in the Annual Work Plan and Budget of SSA of respective States and UTs till 2017-18. For secondary schools, under the RMSA an amount of ₹ 50,000 per school was provided as annual school grant to the States and UTs.

The Samagra Shiksha - Integrated Scheme for School Education envisages an annual recurring Composite School Grant upto ₹1,00,000/- per annum depending upon the number of students in the school. Each school is required to spend at least 10% of the Composite School Grant on activities related to Swachhata Action Plan. Further, under the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative steps have been taken to create awareness about the benefits of hand washing, sanitation and hygiene among school children. State Governments and UT Administrations have been requested to undertake cleanliness activities in schools through various activities like Swachhata Pakhawada, formation of child cabinets, appointment of student ambassador, drawing/painting competitions etc. in schools.

MHRD has been allocated 1 to 15 September for observation of Swachhata Pakhwada since year 2016. MHRD has focused on sanitation and hygiene in schools. The major activities during the Pakhwada are Swachhata Spath, Swachhata Awareness, Green School Drive, Swachhata Participation, Personal Hygiene, Toilet Awareness, Community Awareness and Swachhata School Exhibition, Water Harvesting, Prize Distribution, SHS etc. MHRD has instituted Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar from 2016-17 at District, State and National level as a new step under Swachh Vidyalaya initiative. This has institutionalized a Swachhata ranking system for excellence in water, sanitation and hygiene in schools across the country. This Ministry has issued to all States and UTs Standard Operating Procedures for sustainable cleanliness, hygiene and sanitation in schools, to adopt/adapt.

Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar started from 2016-17 at District, State and National levels aimed at promoting water, sanitation and hygiene practices in schools, was open for Govt. schools only. More than 2.68 lakh government schools in States/UTs applied online. 172 government schools were given National level award. Recognition to 11 best performing districts with highest participation and top three performing States viz. Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan was also conferred on 1st September, 2017 in the prize distribution ceremony. Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar, 2017-18 was extended to Government aided and private schools, both in rural and urban areas. SVP 2017-18 received overwhelming response from schools. 6,15,152 schools registered online for the Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar 2017-18, which is more than double the number of schools which participated in the previous year. States and UTs have shortlisted 727 schools for consideration of the National level awards.

After cross validation and thorough screening top 52 schools were conferred the National Awards for SVP 2017-18. The top 4 States viz. Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh and the best 9 districts viz. Pondicherry, Srikakulam, Chandigarh, Hisar, Karaikal, Latur, Nellore, South Goa and Vadodara, were given the certificates of recognition during the function held on 18.9.2018.

## **IMPACT ON QUALITY OF EDUCATION**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

6. *The Committee notes that improving the quality is a continuous process and would like to impress upon the Ministry that different Districts require different strategies. The Department may study the steps taken by other countries to improve the quality of education and accordingly draft suitable strategies for different Districts.* (Para 3.39)

### **Action Taken**

Under the Samagra Shiksha, States are being encouraged to plan district-wise interventions for improvement in quality of education and learning outcomes based on the NAS results. Hon'ble PM has launched the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme to quickly and effectively transform some of the most underdeveloped districts of the country. Accordingly, Aspirational Districts have been identified. Education is one of the themes to measure progress of the districts. Districts are being prodded and encouraged to first catch-up with the best district within their state, and subsequently aspire to become one of the best in the country, by competing with, and learning from others in the spirit of competitive & cooperative federalism.

In order to provide a platform of sharing good initiatives of States/UTs, the Department has launched the SSA Shagun portal [www.ssashagun.nic.in](http://www.ssashagun.nic.in) which has a repository of videos, testimonials, photos and case studies of best practices. This is available in the public domain. In the repository, best practices are captured in the form of videos, testimonials, case studies, and images, which display State-level innovations that are driving improvements in performance under SSA. This facilitates cross-learning and sharing among States and UTs.

## **LEARNING OUTCOMES**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

7. *The Committee appreciates the efforts made by the Department in respect of the learning outcomes project and would like to be informed about the outcomes of this project at the action taken note stage.* (Para 3.45)

### **Action Taken**

Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the Elementary stage have been finalized. These have been included in the Central Rules of the Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. All the States & UTs have translated the Learning Outcome document in their regional languages, and they are circulating these to all the teachers and also providing them with requisite training. Posters for display of Learning Outcomes on the schools along with leaflets on Learning Outcomes for reference of parents have been developed and circulated to all States and UTs.

The National Achievement Survey (NAS) was conducted throughout the country on November 13, 2017 for Classes 3, 5 and 8 in government and government aided schools. The learning levels of around 22 lakh students from 1,10,000 schools across 700 districts in all 36 States/UTs were assessed. More

than 1.75 lakhs trained Field Investigators from outside the government education system were engaged to conduct the learning assessment in the country. The State and district wise learning report cards have been generated based on software (web application) especially designed for this. NAS District Report Cards (DRCs) and State Report Cards (SRCs) have been released to the States and UTs and the same can be viewed on website of NCERT and MHRD.

The inferences would be used to design Classroom interventions percolated to all the schools in the districts for implementation. The findings of the survey will also help in understanding the efficiency of the education system. NAS results will help guide education policy, planning and implementation at national, state, district and classroom levels for improving learning levels of children and bringing about qualitative improvements. This is the Largest Assessment survey conducted in the country at the national level and is amongst the largest conducted in the world.

NCERT and UNICEF organized State level regional workshops in the months of December, 2017 and January, 2018 to communicate and assist States and UTs to understand NAS district report cards, use of NAS findings to develop AWP&B proposals, demonstrate exemplar pedagogic interventions and to train State level master trainers. During the finalization of the Annual Plans under the Samagra Shiksha Programme, adequate emphasis is being given to post-NAS interventions to improve the Learning Outcomes of children.

## **Mid Day Meal Scheme**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

8. *The Committee also notes that the total food grain allocation to all the States/UTs is 26,85,778 MTs, whereas the total utilization till the end of the 2nd quarter was only 10,70,457 MTs, which is less than half of the total allocation. This is serious issue and the Committee would like to be apprised about the causes for this deficiency. The remedial measures taken by Department to handle the situation may also be informed to the Committee.* (Para 4.16)

### **Action Taken**

The allocation of food grains to the States is made on the basis of number of school working days and no. of children approved by the Programme Approval Board - Mid-Day Meal (PAB-MDM). The utilization of food grains depends upon actual no. of beneficiaries and no. of school working days. As the number of working days is less during the first quarter in proportion to total working days on account of summer vacations, the lifting and utilization of food grains is also less during the period. State-wise utilization and allocation of food grains during 2017-18 is at Annexure-I.

### **Observation/Recommendation**

9. *The Committee appreciates the efforts made by the Department and the concerned States to set-up a robust system of monitoring the execution of the MDM Scheme. However, despite of this, the utilisation of funds need to improve further so that the best possible outcome can be achieved.* (Para 4.17)

### **Action Taken**

As appreciated by committee, it may be stated that the Government has adopted an elaborate monitoring mechanism at Central, State and District levels to ensure serving of quality food and optimum

utilization of funds. States and UTs are also advised at various forums on the matter. The State and UT-wise release of funds and utilization during the year 2015-16 to 2017-18 are given at Annexure-II.

### **Observations/ Recommendations**

10. *The Committee is happy to note that the number of schools having the facility of LPG/Gas based cooking of Mid-day-meals was increasing quite rapidly and stood at 622406 in 2017-18. The Committee wishes to motivate the Department to work in close coordination with the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to get the benefits of the subsidies being given by the Government for setting solar power plants and other renewable energy sources which can be used in the MDM Scheme at school level. (Para 4.18)*

### **Action Taken**

It may be mentioned that the MDMS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States and UTs. The overall responsibility for providing cooked and nutritious mid-day meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the states and UTs are encouraged to use LPG based cooking. As per available data, 641105 number of schools have the facility of LPG based cooking as on 31.03.2018.

### **Observation/Recommendation**

11. *The Committee notes that today a number of States have also included milk and other food products in the MDM Scheme. This is an appreciable step and the Committee would like to urge the Department to look into the feasibility of including milk and other dairy products in the MDM Scheme.*

(Para 4.20)

### **Action Taken**

The Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States and UTs. The overall responsibility for providing cooked and nutritious mid-day meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The States and UTs fix their menu as per their local needs and some States and UTs also provide milk, egg, fruits etc as additional item from their own resources to ensure prescribed nutritional content under the scheme.

### **RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RMSA)**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

12. *The Committee notes that from 2009-10 to 2017-18 for a total number of 12, 682 schools sanctioned only 11,990 schools had become functional in the same phase. The Committee urges the Department to look into the reasons for not opening schools as per the approval given and come-up with a time frame for opening new secondary schools as per the approval given.*

(Para 5.22)

### **Action Taken**

Out of total number of 12,682 schools sanctioned, as on date 12075 have been become functional and updated on PMS. State wise reasons for schools which are not made functional under RMSA is at Annexure-III.

From the year 2018-19, the RMSA Scheme has been subsumed under the Samagra Shiksha along with two other schemes *i.e.* Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Teacher Education. The scheme of

Samagra Shiksha has been launched to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to senior secondary stage with special focus on quality education. The major interventions, across all levels of school education, proposed under the scheme are: (i) Universal Access including infrastructure Development and Retention; (ii) Gender and Equity; (iii) Inclusive Education; (iv) Quality; (v) Financial Support for Teacher Salary; (vi) Digital initiatives; (vii) RTE Entitlements including uniforms, textbooks etc; (viii) Pre-nursery Education; (ix) Vocational Education; (x) Sports and Physical Education; (xi) Strengthening of Teacher Education and Training etc.

### **Observation/Recommendation**

13. *The Committee observes inability of the States to adhere to the procedures like timely submission of UCs and Audit Reports, delay in release of matching State share and other procedures which were acting as an impediment to the smooth functioning of RMSA. The Committee also noted the remedial measures taken by the Department to rectify the situation. The Committee, in this respect, urges the Department to ensure that the States comply with the remedial measures taken in an effective and efficient for the smooth implementation of RMSA.* (Para 5.24)

### **Action Taken**

Pursuant to the provisions of GFR 2017 and the Financial and Procurement Manual of RMSA, the procedures and compliance of submission of documents such as Audit Report and timely transfer of State share to the implementing Society has been prescribed.

In order to ensure timely release of funds for undertaking time bound activities under RMSA and at the same time to curtail the delay in submission of documents within a reasonable period of time the remedial measures such as constant monitoring and follow up and interaction with all the States and UTs and capacity building exercise for the concerned personnel etc. have given positive response and the compliance from the States has improved. As a result in the year 2017-18, an amount of ₹4033.44 crore was released to the states against a total budget allocation of ₹4036.54 crore under RMSA.

It may also be mentioned that from the year 2018-19, the erstwhile schemes of SSA, RMSA and TE have been subsumed under one integrated Scheme of School Education known as SAMAGRA SHIKSHA but for the year 2018-19, the Budget continues to be separate for SSA, RMSA and TE components and the States have been duly informed regarding the various procedures to be complied for submission of UCs and Audit reports.

### **Observations/Recommendations**

14. *The Committee was concerned to note that the Drop-out rate of SC children had increased from 18.66% in 2013-14 to 19.36% in 2014-15. The Committee hopes that situation has improved in the years since 2014-15. The Committee urges the Department to look into the causes for the Dropout and take immediate remedial measures.* (Para 5.25)

### **Action Taken**

360 new/upgraded govt. secondary schools, 594 existing govt. secondary schools for strengthening and 58 girls hostels has been approved under RMSA from the year 2015-16 to 2017-18 in SC concentration districts. Further, 1246 schools have also been approved under Vocational Education and 631 schools

under Information and Communication Technology (ICT) from the year 2015-16 to 2017-18 in SC concentration districts under RMSA.

## **KENDRIYA VIDHYALYA SANGTHAN**

### **Observations/Recommendations**

15. *The Committee observes that 5 new KVs from 2015-16 to 2017-18 have been opened in the NER States and made operational. The Committee in this respect would like to impress upon the Department to open more KVs in the NER States to ensure that the remotest and inaccessible regions also have access to quality education at affordable rates.* (Para 6.9)

### **Action Taken**

At present 109 Kendriya Vidyalayas are functioning in North Eastern States including the State of Sikkim out of which 61 Kendriya Vidyalayas are under Civil Sector; 22 under Defence Sector; 17 under Project Sector and 09 under Institute of Higher Learning (IHL).

Besides, with a view to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas in North Eastern States, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan *vide* its OM dated 16.05.2018 has already relaxed the norms prescribed for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas in the North Eastern States including the state of Sikkim. As per relaxed norms, 2.5 acres of land instead of 5.0 acres (for normal station) and availability of 200 Central Government employees instead of 500 is prescribed. Besides, 10 additional grace points are also provided to the proposals received from North Eastern States while examining proposals under "Challenge Method" to enable them to compete with the proposals pertaining to normal stations.

### **Observations/Recommendations**

16. *The Committee would also like to take this opportunity to impress upon the Department to invest in the promotion of Computer Education in the KVs along with providing more digital facilities in the KVs. This is crucial for ensuring that the children studying in the KVs do not lag behind in comparison to other private schools and they are able to learn and use the latest technology for gaining knowledge.* (Para 6.10)

### **Action Taken**

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is investing in the promotion of Computer Education in Kendriya Vidyalayas by providing E-Classrooms, Touch Tablets, Computer Labs equipped with Latest Technology, Digital Language Labs as per the availability of Funds ensuring that KVs do not lag behind in comparison to other educational institutions. The students are able to learn and use the latest technology for broadening their horizons.

The initiatives taken by KVS in Computer Education and Digital Initiatives are mentioned below:

(i) **Computer Education:**

In all the Kendriya Vidyalayas, Students are provided Computer Education as per updated Syllabus of KVS/CBSE regularly from Class III onwards.

(ii) **The recruitment test for appointing teachers also includes a section on Computer Literacy.**



## Computer Infrastructure (as on 20.12.2018)

Sl. No.	Item	Number
1.	Total no. of functional KVs	1196
2.	Total no. of computers available in KVs	79,732
3.	Total no. of students in KVs	12,76,963
4.	Student Computer ratio	16:1
5.	No. of KVs with computer labs	1154 (96%)
6.	No. of KVs having Internet Connectivity	1170 (98%)
7.	No. of KVs having Broad Band Connectivity	1141 (95%)
8.	No. of KVs having their own websites	1185 (99%)

## (iii) Digital Facilities:

## (a) (e- Pragma) :

6447 Tablets preloaded with e-contents have been procured and distributed among students of Class VIII and Teachers teaching Science and Maths in Class - VIII (One KV in each of the 25 Regions) in the year 2017-18. Presently these students are studying in class IX.

## (b) e-Classrooms

- Till Date 11711 classrooms have been converted into e-Classrooms.
- The process for conversion of 300 more classrooms into e-Classrooms is in progress.

## (c) Digital Language Labs:

242 Language Labs have been established and 34 are in process of completion.

**NAVODAYA VIDAYALAYA SAMITI (NVS)****Observations/Recommendations**

17. *The Committee observes that 32 out of 598 JNVs are still operating out of temporary sites. Further, the Committee notes that 30 out of 62 new JNVs sanctioned in November, 2016 are operating out of temporary sites. The Committee impress upon the Department to expedite the process of construction of permanent structures for JNVs. The steps taken in this direction may be informed to the Committee in the Action Taken Note.*

(Para 6.14)

**Action Taken**

As on date, out of 598 old JNVs, 564 are functional from permanent site. In case of 24, construction work is in progress and in case of remaining 10 JNVs, land is either not available or land provided is not suitable/under dispute. Efforts are being made to resolve the pending issues and construction agencies

are being asked to expedite the construction work. In 08 JNVs, 60% or more, construction work has been completed. Many are expected to be shifted to permanent site in next two years.

Out of 62 newly sanctioned JNVs in the year 2016, proposals in respect of 50 JNVs have been received from the State Governments, of which 44 have been found suitable. Out of these 44 approved JNVs, 38 have been made functional from the temporary sites. In case of 33 JNVs construction work is in progress.

#### **Observations/Recommendations**

18. *The Committee feels that such a large number of teaching and non-teaching posts lying vacant is a cause of serious concern. Since, the JNVs cater to the needs of rural children, the Committee would like the Department to take steps to ensure that all the posts are filled up expeditiously so as to ensure quality education to children in rural areas.* (Para 6.15)

#### **Action Taken**

Filing up of vacancies is a continuous process and NVS is taking all necessary steps to fill vacancies as per the existing recruitment rules of the posts. Recruitment process in respect of 1602 teaching posts and 834 non teaching posts has been completed.

#### **Observations/Recommendations**

19. *The Committee, taking into account the academic performance of the JNVs, would suggest the expansion of the scheme to each block of the country especially in tribal, border and rural areas which would not only improve the condition of the schooling system in these areas but would also open-up immense educational opportunities for the children in these areas.* (Para 6.16)

#### **Action Taken**

Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages setting up of one JNV in each district of the country. Keeping in view the said policy, 661 JNVs have been sanctioned in all districts which have been created upto 31.05.2014.

### **SCHEME FOR PROVIDING EDUCATION TO MINORITIES/MADRASAS**

#### **Observations/Recommendations**

20. *The Committee observes that for the FY 2017-18 the fund utilisation for the Education Scheme for Madarsas and Minorities has been very low. Among the reasons given for it was that the Department had come up with the strategy that they should have complete information about the Madarsas getting funds. These institutions would need to submit their U-dise code, GIS mapping and location before they become eligible for funds. The Committee, in this respect, would like to state that it would be appropriate if the Department took pro-active measures to locate these institutions and work in close coordination with them. The Department should ensure that these institutions do not suffer due to lack of funds because the paper work was incomplete. More efforts need to be made to bring these institutions within the formal education set up.* (Para 6.26)

**Action Taken**

The total budget allocated for SPEMM for the year 2017-18 was ₹ 120.0 crore including ₹12.0 crore for North Eastern States, out of which department has utilized ₹ 107.89 crore that is 89.9 percent of the total allocated amount. The department has made best efforts to release the amount allocated under the Scheme. In order to increase responsibility of State Government, the SPQEM scheme has been revised on the pattern of other centrally sponsored schemes of the Department and funding pattern of this scheme also has been made similar to other centrally sponsored schemes i.e., 90:10 for NE States, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand, 100% for UTs without legislature and 60:40 for the remaining States. Further, it is also mentioned that an MIS application has been developed by the department to enable speedy, transparent and online uploading of the proposals by the State Governments. The meeting of the project Approval Board of the scheme has been held on 26.9.2018, in which proposals amounting to ₹371.19 Crore have been approved for the umbrella scheme.

## CHAPTER-III

### **OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE**

#### **BUDGETARY ALLOCATION**

##### **Observation/Recommendation**

1. *The Committee observes that though the budget allocation for the Department has shown an increasing trend as compared to the previous years, but as compared to the GDP the percentage share has been continuously decreasing. The Committee would like to impress upon the Department to make efforts to increase the budget allocation to the Department and simultaneously spend the resources available in a balanced and judicious manner so that the optimum results can be obtained in the given resources.* (Para 2.2)

##### **Action Taken**

In pursuance of the proposal of the Union Budget, 2018-19, to treat school education holistically without segmentation from pre-nursery to Class 12, this Department has formulated the Samagra Shiksha programme - an Integrated Scheme for School Education by subsuming the three Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) extending Central support across all levels of school education. This Scheme has become effective from 2018-19. The Scheme proposes to give flexibility to the States and UTs to plan and prioritize their interventions within the Scheme norms and the overall resource envelope available to them. Under the Scheme, funds are proposed to be allocated based on an objective criteria based on enrolment of students, committed liabilities, learning outcomes and various performance indicators.

Further, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 28th March, 2018 has approved an outlay of ₹ 34,000 crore in 2018-19 and ₹ 41,000 crore in 2019-20. As per the Union Budget 2018-19, an amount of ₹ 26128.81 crore, ₹ 4213.00 crore and ₹ 550 crore have been allocated by Ministry of Finance for the three Schemes of SSA, RMSA and TE respectively implying a total of ₹ 30,891.81 crore - a jump of 11.08% over the total allocations in 2017-18. However, this is less than that approved by CCEA for the Integrated Scheme. Secretary, SE&L has, therefore, written to Secretary, DEA to provide an additional amount of ₹ 3108.19 crore for 2018-19 for Samagra Shiksha (SSA, RMSA and TE together) in the first supplementary itself so that the scheme implementation can be planned accordingly and the CCEA's approval is adhered to.

The Department is, therefore, making efforts to increase the budget allocation and also ensure that the inter-State allocation of funds is performance linked to get optimum results.

##### ***Further comments of the Committee***

**The Committee observes that in absolute figures, the budgetary allocation shows an increasing trend every year but the Committee's specific observation/ recommendation was about the trend of continuous decrease in budgetary allocation with respect to GDP. On this the Department has not stated anything in its reply. The committee would like to know what percentage of GDP is being spent on school education at present and whether this percentage is adequate, if not, what**

steps the Department is taking to persuade the Ministry of Finance to increase this percentage so that goals of RTE / SSA are achieved.

## **IMPACT OF SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

2. *The Committee observes that out of 51,03,539 number of sanctioned posts of teachers in the elementary schools, 9,00,316 posts are lying vacant. This works out to approximately 17.64% of the total posts. This is not a very satisfactory situation. It is also observed that certain States have done quite well in recruitment of teachers. The Committee would like to impress upon the Department to work in close association with the States that are lagging behind in recruitment of teachers; more specifically it would be better if a time schedule is devised to fill up the vacancies. This is crucial for the overall success of the RTE Act/SSA.* (Para 3.12)

### **Action Taken**

The target of providing quality education in schools cannot be achieved if sufficient number of qualified and trained teachers is not available in schools. During the finalization of the Annual Plans under Samagra Shiksha for 2018-19, the vacancies of teachers in a State/UT are being monitored and rational deployment of teachers to assure that every school meets the PTR norms is being emphasized. To incentivize States and UTs to fill up posts, it has been decided that support for the salary of teachers sanctioned under the erstwhile schemes of SSA and RMSA, as per norms of the new scheme, will be allocated only after adjustment of the vacancies in the State cadre. Regarding fresh recruitments, States have been advised to assess the situation of Demand and Supply by taking into account issues related to teacher's deployment i.e. surplus teachers, single teacher schools, schools with adverse PTR and lack of availability of teachers in the core subjects at secondary and senior secondary level and that the issues identified should be addressed through time bound and transparent action on teacher rationalisation and recruitment.

### *Further comments of the Committee*

**The Committee is not satisfied with the reply of the Department. The Committee expresses its concern that there is an urgent need to identify States/UTs which are lagging behind in recruitment of teachers or where a large number of posts of teachers are lying vacant. The Department should co-ordinate with these States/UTs and devise specific strategies to fill up vacancies expeditiously if objectives of RTE Act/ SSA are to be achieved.**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

3. *The Committee further notes that the number of schools with adverse PTR is gradually decreasing. However, the figures for 2015-16 indicate that 33.9% schools still have an adverse PTR. This is well beyond acceptable standards and the Committee would like the Department to devise a suitable strategy for these schools to ensure that these figures come down as early as possible.* (Para 3.13)

### **Action Taken**

As per the provisional Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) of 2016-17, the percentage of Government schools with adverse PTR at elementary level has reduced from 33.90 in 2015-16 to 30.41 in 2016-17.

*Further comments of the committee*

The Committee notes that as per the Department's reply there were 30.41 percent schools with adverse PTR in 2016-17. This is still beyond acceptable standards. The Committee reiterates its recommendation that the Department should devise focussed and suitable strategy to ensure that this percentage comes down in a mission mode manner.

**UNDER-PERFORMING STATES****Observation/Recommendation**

4. *The Committee impresses upon the Department that more work needs to be done to improve the infrastructure, especially in those areas/states, where there is low infrastructure, including border, tribal areas and the NER.* (Para 3.32)

**Action Taken**

Samagra Shiksha scheme effective from 2018-19 *inter alia* supports the creation and augmentation of school infrastructure as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme, as per the existing fund sharing pattern. They are also supported in convergence with other schemes of the Central and State Government. To augment and strengthen the infrastructure in schools for providing quality and inclusive education, States/UTs submit proposal for requirement of school infrastructure components based on UDISE gaps in their respective AWP&B for ensuing financial year for consideration and approval by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in MHRD. The approved AWP&B include physical and financial estimate for the school infrastructure for a State/UT.

*Further comments of the Committee:*

**The Committee notes the reply furnished by the Department. However, the Committee impress upon the Department to provide the latest data of the areas/ States including the border, tribal and NER where infrastructure Development has been very low. Reasons and remedial action taken to overcome impediments in creating infrastructure may also be given.**

**Observation/Recommendation**

5. *The Committee notes that many of the Schools do not have adequate lighting, drinking water and toilet facilities, especially in those areas, which are far-off and inaccessible. The Committee understands that toilet facilities are being covered under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Department should consider installation of Solar lighting facilities as well as drinking water facilities under CSR in addition to Government Funding.* (Para3.33)

**Action Taken**

The States/UTs are supported to create and upgrade/augment the infrastructure facilities in schools as per the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) appraised/approved by Ministry of Human Resource Development. Regular meetings are held with States and UTs representatives to monitor performance of infrastructure created.

MHRD launched the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative in collaboration with State/UT Governments, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Private Corporates for provision of separate toilets for girls and

boys in all government schools. Under this initiative, 4.17 lakh toilets including 1.91 lakh girls' toilets were constructed/made functional in 2.61 lakh government elementary and secondary schools in one year period upto 15th August, 2015. This included schools in the most difficult to reach areas in the country such as Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, forests, remote mountainous terrain and the area which are far off and inaccessible.

Under erstwhile SSA till 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha effective from 2018-19, construction of 3.12 lakh school buildings, 18.89 lakh additional classrooms, 10.63 lakh school toilets and 2.40 lakh drinking water facilities, electrification of 2.08 lakh schools and ramps with hand rail in 2.65 lakh schools have been sanctioned for elementary education to States and UTs. Out of which, States and UTs have reported completion of construction of 2.95 lakh school buildings and 18.08 lakh additional classrooms, 10.11 lakh school toilets and 2.33 lakh drinking water facilities, electrification of 1.90 lakh schools, ramps with hand rail in 2.45 lakh schools till 30.09.2018. Under erstwhile RMSA till 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha from 2018-19, 53,778 additional classrooms, 27,414 science laboratories, 19,875 computer rooms, 26,838 libraries, 20,403 toilet blocks and 11,892 drinking water facilities have been sanctioned for secondary/senior secondary schools to States and UTs. Out of which, States and UTs have reported completion of construction of 36,910 additional classrooms, 19,254 science laboratories, 13,761 computer rooms and 19,169 libraries, 14,474 toilet blocks and provision of 10,059 drinking water facilities till 30.09.2018.

Infrastructure facilities including safe drinking water facilities in government schools are provided in convergence with other schemes/programmes of Central and State Governments. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides technical and financial assistance to States under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for supplementing their efforts in providing safe drinking water supply in rural areas including schools. There are various other programmes and externally aided projects for rural drinking water supply that are being run by different states and funded from their own resource.

State governments are already looking into the issue and through State and CSR funding, attempts are made to provide Solar panels, Bio-gas plants in green schools with eco-friendly buildings to utilize sunlight optimally. Wherever, electricity is near the vicinity of the village, State governments are converging with different departments or community funds to provide 100% electrification in schools.

Under Samagra Shiksha, electrification component also provides for renewable energy like wind energy, solar energy etc. in convergence with MNRE subject to viability.

As per U-DISE 2016-17 (Provisional), in few States/UTs, schools having access to functional drinking water facility was low, while the National average was around 96.99%. In Meghalaya (66.14%), Nagaland (79.92%) and Arunachal Pradesh (79.82 %), schools with access to source of drinking water was below 80%.

Similarly, at the All India level during 2016-17, schools with functional electricity connection was 60.94%. In Madhya Pradesh (19.07%), Jammu & Kashmir (24.90%), Meghalaya (27.30%), Assam (27.41%), Tripura (27.99%), Manipur (29.16%), Odisha (31.76%), Arunachal Pradesh (32.74%), Jharkhand (34.32%), Bihar (41.66%), Nagaland (43.25%), Rajasthan (44.97%) and Uttar Pradesh (48.81%), percentage of all schools with functional electricity connection was below 50% of the total schools.

*Further comments of the committee*

The Committee notes the reply furnished by the Department about the overall improvement in providing lighting, drinking water and toilet facilities in the schools across States/UTs. However, as informed, there are few States/UTs especially in the NER where drinking water facility was low. These include Meghalaya, Nagaland and Arunchal Pradesh where access to drinking water is below 80 per cent. Similarly functional electricity connection scenario continues to be grim across states/UTs. The Committee would like the Department to make concerted efforts to improve both drinking water and electricity connection facilities in schools across States/UTs and co-ordinate with the low performing States in this regard in a mission mode manner.

**MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME (MDM)**

**Observation/Recommendation**

6. *The Committee notes from the data furnished that 8,22,351 Kitchen-cum-Stores (KcS) have been constructed till 30.09.2017 out of a total sanctioned 10,05,477 KcS. The Committee appreciates the fact that Tripura has constructed 261 more KcS than sanctioned from their own resources. This a positive trend and it should be highlighted to encourage other States to work on similar lines. However, the Committee also observes that certain States like Odisha, Maharashtra, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and others are clearly lagging behind in the construction of KcS. The Committee impresses upon the Department to enter into discussions with these States to understand the difficulties faced in the construction of KcS and come up with strategies to handle them. This would ensure that objectives of the Scheme are achieved in the best possible manner.*

(Para 4.15)

**Action Taken**

The progress of the construction of kitchen-cum-stores is monitored by the Programme Approval Board headed by Secretary (SE&L) while approving the Annual Work Plan & Budget for States/UTs every year. The progress is also reviewed during the regional workshops from time to time. Best practices of States/UTs are also shared in these workshops. The difficulties faced by the States have been discussed during the PAB-MDM meetings. States have expressed their inability to construct kitchen-cum-stores (KcS) at old rates i.e. @ ₹60,000/- per unit due to cost escalation. The Department agreed to the States' request to release Central Assistance on plinth area norms at State schedule of rates. States have also been advised to expedite the construction of remaining KcS. Physical progress on construction of KcS as on 31.03.2018 is at Annexure -IV.

*Further comments of Committee*

The Committee while noting the reply submitted by the Department observes that certain States such as Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Bihar, Telangana, Jammu & Kashmir and Andman & Nicobar Islands are lagging behind in the construction of kitchen-cum-stores. In fact Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Jammu & Kashmir report 57, 50 and 40 percent backlog respectively in the construction of kitchen-cum-stores. The Committee again impresses upon the Department to enter into discussion with these States and devise strategies to reduce this construction backlog expeditiously so that the objectives of scheme are achieved in an optimal manner.



## **MID DAY MEAL SCHEME (MDM)**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

7. *The Committee notes that for the FY 2018-19 ₹ 10,500.00 crore has been allocated to MDM Scheme whereas the Department had sought 12147.00 crore for it. The Committee impresses upon the Department to ensure that the funds given are utilized judiciously and any shortcomings are obtained at the RE stage from the Ministry of Finance.* (Para 4.19)

### **Action Taken**

₹ 10,500/- cr have been allocated for 2018-19. Request for additional requirement of funds, if any, would be made under supplementary grant.

### *Further comments of the Committee*

**The Committee comprehends that by the time Action Taken Replies were submitted, the details about supplementary Grant along with the demand and allocation made at RE stage for the year 2018-19 could have been easily made available to the Committee. The Committee strongly denounces this tendency of the Department of furnishing all the details available with them, on the date of submission of Action Taken Replies to the Committee could assess the financial performance of the Department and the sanctity of the examination of the Demands for Grants by the Committee is upheld.**

## **RASTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RMSA)**

### **Observations/Recommendations**

7. *The Committee further observes that out of 2549 Girls Hostels approved only 1316 were functional. This was not acceptable and the Committee recommends that the Department should open more Girls Hostels at the earliest to motivate more girls students to take its benefits.* (Para 5.23)

### **Action Taken**

All States and UTs have been requested to take necessary action on priority to make all the Girls' Hostels functional and also complete construction of the buildings of the approved Girls' Hostels, preferably in the campus of KGBVs, *vide* letter dated 11.04.2018. Copy of the letter is at Annexure-V.

### *Further comments of the Committee*

**The Committee notes the reply of the Government. The Committee finds it rather surprising that no follow up action has been taken by the Department. The Committee would like to know the response of the States/UTs in the matter. Latest status note indicating the progress in the matter may also be informed to the Committee.**

### **Observations/Recommendations**

8. *The Committee observes that under RMSA, 1,22,482 teachers have been approved out of which 61,374 have been recruited. The Committee notes that less than 50% of the approved number of teachers have been recruited and expresses its concern at this state of affairs. The Committee recommends that the remaining vacancies of teachers should be filled up at the earliest to ensure that the quality of education does not suffer at the grass root level.* (Para 5.26)

### **Action Taken**

The recruitment and service conditions of Government teachers are primarily in the domain of respective State governments and UT Administration. Accordingly, under the RMSA financial assistance/

salary was provided for teachers in new secondary school and additional teachers in existing school as per Pupil Teacher Ratio to ensure rationalisation of teaching posts as per requirement of State Governments/UTs at secondary level.

From the year 2018-19, the RMSA Scheme has been merged under the Samagra Shiksha along with two other schemes i.e. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Teacher Education. The scheme of Samagra Shiksha has been launched to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to senior secondary stage with special focus on quality education. Under the Integrated Scheme, all states have been requested to ensure the deployment of adequate teachers in all schools as per the PTR norms.

*Further comments of the Committee*

**The Committee is not satisfied with the reply of the Department. The Committee would like to be apprised of the specific steps taken by the Department in filling the remaining 50 percent of the approved posts of teachers under RMSA. The scheme being a central government initiative, it is incumbent upon the Department to play a pro-active role in persuading the States/UTs to expeditiously fill up the vacant posts of teachers under RMSA if the quality of education is to be improved.**

**Kendriya Vidyalya Sangathan (KVS)**

**Observation/Recommendation**

9. *The Committee notes with serious concern that the delayed construction of building has become a perennial problem. In case of a number of KVs, the construction of buildings is yet to be started as the proposals are in various stages of procedural and administrative formalities. The Committee would appreciate if the projects are awarded for construction only after all the procedural and administrative formalities have been completed. Under-construction building also needs to be fast-tracked. The Committee would like to be informed about the latest position in this regard.* (Para 6.8)

**Action Taken**

- Paucity of funds has seriously affected the construction programme of School Building. This resulted in slippage in completion of construction work.
- As regards award of work, it is submitted that works are sanctioned only after completion of procedural formalities i.e. transfer of land, execution of lease deed and submission of drawings and preliminary estimates by the Construction Agencies. However commencement of works even after issue of sanction order is delayed on account of completion of tender formalities etc. by construction agencies.
- The progress of works is also regularly monitored by KVS and meetings are conducted with Construction Agencies for completion of work as per schedule.

*Further comments of the Committee*

**The Committee is constrained to note that paucity of funds has been the major cause for delaying the construction programme of School building. It is obligatory for the Government to make available the adequate funds for the programme. There has not been any attempt on behalf of the Department to provide additional funds even at RE stage. The Committee, therefore, impresses upon the Government to make adequate funds available to KVS for this purpose.**

**CHAPTER - IV**  
**OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF**  
**THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED.**

Nil

## **OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE — AT A GLANCE**

### **BUDGETARY ALLOCATION**

The Committee observes that in absolute figures, the budgetary allocation shows an increasing trend every year but the Committee's specific observation/ recommendation was about the trend of continuous decrease in budgetary allocation with respect to GDP. On this the Department has not stated anything in its reply. The committee would like to know what percentage of GDP is being spent on school education at present and whether this percentage is adequate, if not, what steps the Department is taking to persuade the Ministry of Finance to increase this percentage so that goals of RTE / SSA are achieved. (Para 2.2)

### **IMPACT OF SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN**

The Committee is not satisfied with the reply of the Department. The Committee expresses its concern that there is an urgent need to identify States/UTs which are lagging behind in recruitment of teachers or where a large number of posts of teachers are lying vacant. The Department should co-ordinate with these States/UTs and devise specific strategies to fill up vacancies expeditiously if objectives of RTE Act/ SSA are to be achieved. (Para 3.12)

The Committee notes that as per the Department's reply there were 30.41 percent schools with adverse PTR in 2016-17. This is still beyond acceptable standards. The Committee reiterates its recommendation that the Department should devise focussed and suitable strategy to ensure that this percentage comes down in a mission mode manner. (Para 3.13)

The Committee notes the reply furnished by the Department. However, the Committee impress upon the Department to provide the latest data of the areas/ States including the border, tribal and NER where infrastructure Development has been very low. Reasons and remedial action taken to overcome impediments in creating infrastructure may also be given. (Para 3.32)

### **UNDER-PERFORMING STATES**

The Committee notes the reply furnished by the Department about the overall improvement in providing lighting, drinking water and toilet facilities in the schools across states/UTs. However, as informed, there are few States/UTs especially in the NER where drinking water facility was low. These include Meghalaya, Nagaland and Arunchal Pradesh where access to drinking water is below 80 per cent. Similarly functional electricity connection scenario continues to be grim across states/UTs. The Committee would like the Department to make concerted efforts to improve both drinking water and electricity connection facilities in schools across States/UTs and co-ordinate with the low performing States in this regard in a mission mode manner. (Para3.33)

### **MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME (MDM)**

The Committee while noting the reply submitted by the Department observes that certain States such as Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Bihar, Telangana, Jammu & Kashmir and Andman & Nicobar Islands are lagging behind in the

construction of kitchen-cum-stores. In fact Andhra Pradesh, Telengana and Jammu & Kashmir report 57, 50 and 40 percent backlog respectively in the construction of kitchen-cum- stores. The Committee again impresses upon the Department to enter into discussion with these States and devise strategies to reduce this construction backlog expeditiously so that the objectives of scheme are achieved in an optimal manner. (Para 4.15)

The Committee comprehends that by the time Action Taken Replies were submitted, the details about supplementary Grant along with the demand and allocation made at RE stage for the year 2018-19 could have been easily made available to the Committee. The Committee strongly denounces this tendency of the Department of furnishing all the details available with them, on the date of submission of Action Taken Replies to the Committee could assess the financial performance of the Department and the sanctity of the examination of the Demands for Grants by the Committee is upheld. (Para 4.19)

#### **RASTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RMSA)**

The Committee notes the reply of the Government. The Committee finds it rather surprising that no follow up action has been taken by the Department. The Committee would like to know the response of the States/UTs in the matter. Latest status note indicating the progress in the matter may also be informed to the Committee. (Para 5.23)

The Committee is not satisfied with the reply of the Department. The Committee would like to be apprised of the specific steps taken by the Department in filling the remaining 50 percent of the approved posts of teachers under RMSA. The scheme being a central government initiative, it is incumbent upon the Department to play a pro-active role in persuading the States/UTs to expeditiously fill up the vacant posts of teachers under RMSA if the quality of education is to be improved. (Para 5.26)

#### **KENDRIYA VIDYALYA SANGATHAN (KVS)**

The Committee is constrained to note that paucity of funds has been the major cause for delaying the construction programme of School building. It is obligatory for the Government to make available the adequate funds for the programme. There has not been any attempt on behalf of the Department to provide additional funds even at RE stage. The Committee, therefore, impresses upon the Government to make adequate funds available to KVS for this purpose. (Para 6.8)



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# MINUTES

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V  
FIFTH MEETING

The Committee on Human Resource Development met at 10.30 A.M. on Thursday, the 8th February, 2019 in Committee Room No. 62, First Floor, Parliament House, New Delhi.

**MEMBERS PRESENT**

**RAJYA SABHA**

1. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya — *Chairman*
2. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa
3. Smt. Vandana Chavan
4. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad

**LOK SABHA**

5. Shrimati Santosh Ahlawat
6. Shri Nihal Chand Chouhan
7. Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra
8. Dr. Bhagirath Prasad
9. Shri V. S. Ugrappa
10. Dr. Prabhas Kumar Singh
11. Shri Satyapal Singh
12. Shri Sumedhanand Saraswati

**SECRETARIAT**

Shri K. P. Singh, *Joint Secretary*

Shri Rajiva Srivastava, *Director*

Shri Vinay Shankar Singh, *Additional Director*

Shrimati Himanshi Arya, *Under Secretary*

Shri K. Sudhir Kumar, *Research Officer*

Shrimati Suman Khurana, *Committee Officer*

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed Shri V. S. Ugrappa, the recently nominated Member to this Committee and then also welcomed the other Members to the meeting of the Committee convened to consider and adopt the draft (i) 309th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/

Recommendations contained in the Three Hundred and Fifth Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Department of School Education and Literacy, and (ii) 310th Report on the 'Functioning of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh'.

3. The Committee considered the draft 309th and 310th Reports and adopted them after some discussion.
4. The Committee, then, decided to present the 309th and 310th Reports to the Rajya Sabha and lay on the table of Lok Sabha on 11 February, 2019. The Committee authorized the Chairman and in his absence, Smt. Vandana Chavan, Member, Rajya Sabha to present the Reports in the Rajya Sabha and Shri Bharion Prasad Mishra, Member, Lok Sabha and in his absence Shri Satya Pal Singh, Member, Lok Sabha to lay the Reports in the Lok Sabha.
5. The Committee then adjourned at 11.00 A.M.

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# **ANNEXURES**

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## Utilisation : Foodgrains 2017-18

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation			Utilisation			% Utilisation		
		Primary	Up. Pry	Total	Primary	Up. Pry	Total	Primary	Up. Pry	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38280.00	33243.98	71523.98	36441.11	31977.90	68419.00	95%	96%	96%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2791.65	2183.78	4975.42	2500.46	1983.14	4483.60	90%	91%	90%
3.	Assam	60879.61	44884.70	105764.31	52071.53	38007.61	90079.13	86%	85%	85%
4.	Bihar	221239.88	139175.26	360415.13	170099.94	116895.45	286995.39	77%	84%	80%
5.	Chhattisgarh	42000.00	39996.00	81996.00	36753.78	35232.40	71986.19	88%	88%	88%
6.	Goa	1895.43	1822.85	3718.29	1895.44	1822.85	3718.29	100%	100%	100%
7.	Gujarat	65498.98	58945.90	124444.87	63437.07	56465.78	119902.84	97%	96%	96%
8.	Haryana	20355.47	21297.23	41652.70	15055.55	14698.63	29754.18	74%	69%	71%
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7397.43	8287.40	15684.83	6744.67	7201.25	13945.92	91%	87%	89%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7983.12	6461.15	14444.27	7712.97	5950.20	13663.17	97%	92%	95%
11.	Jharkhand	52417.45	35601.52	88018.97	53081.76	33699.66	86781.42	101%	95%	99%
12.	Karnataka	65972.23	58902.56	124874.80	59970.48	53433.58	113404.06	91%	91%	91%
13.	Kerala	31684.68	35328.91	67013.59	30594.58	31009.37	61603.95	97%	88%	92%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	81689.08	76602.88	158291.96	64792.06	58250.67	123042.73	79%	76%	78%
15.	Maharashtra	127680.39	122117.10	249797.49	126298.41	121061.93	247360.34	99%	99%	99%
16.	Manipur	3260.40	1288.93	4549.33	2646.27	1114.10	3760.37	81%	86%	83%
17.	Meghalaya	7700.42	4698.01	12398.43	7460.23	4744.88	12205.12	97%	101%	98%
18.	Mizoram	2087.01	1392.24	3479.24	1942.60	1291.22	3233.82	93%	93%	93%
19.	Nagaland	2684.00	1298.79	3982.79	2574.71	1328.79	3903.50	96%	102%	98%
20.	Odisha	70786.40	59436.15	130222.54	60380.57	55222.77	115603.33	85%	93%	89%
21.	Punjab	21991.50	23555.71	45547.21	19682.64	20858.14	40540.78	90%	89%	89%
22.	Rajasthan	67819.53	56581.13	124400.66	67819.53	56581.13	124400.66	100%	100%	100%
23.	Sikkim	773.32	988.08	1761.40	773.30	988.09	1761.39	100%	100%	100%
24.	Tamil Nadu	57597.39	68460.52	126057.91	56519.86	67551.71	124071.57	98%	99%	98%
25.	Telangana	25875.00	24749.34	50624.34	23276.56	21105.83	44382.39	90%	85%	88%
26.	Tripura	5423.63	4498.28	9921.91	5178.22	4387.56	9565.77	95%	98%	96%
27.	Uttar Pradesh	170287.05	110193.33	280480.38	160953.63	100056.32	261009.95	95%	91%	93%
28.	Uttarakhand	9187.40	9586.73	18774.13	8038.16	8323.25	16361.41	87%	87%	87%
29.	West Bengal	162982.09	167785.13	330767.22	105855.53	93494.49	199350.02	65%	56%	60%
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	335.46	355.71	691.16	321.80	336.92	658.72	96%	95%	95%

31.	Chandigarh	657.46	604.44	1261.90	391.24	357.71	748.95	60%	59%	59%
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	450.45	481.64	932.09	491.78	460.97	952.75	109%	96%	102%
33.	Daman and Diu	195.80	204.60	400.40	194.30	208.31	402.61	99%	102%	101%
34.	Delhi	14156.08	13761.43	27917.51	11719.89	12954.12	24674.01	83%	94%	88%
35.	Lakshadweep	82.61	93.36	175.97	69.01	70.80	139.81	84%	76%	79%
36.	Puducherry	484.95	596.11	1081.07	532.49	585.71	1118.20	110%	98%	103%
TOTAL		1452583.32	1235460.87	2688044.20	1264272.11	1059713.23	2323985.34	87%	86%	86%

## ANNEXURE-II

(Vide Para 4.17)

## Central Assistance Allocated/Released and Utilized under Mid-Day Meal Scheme

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Central Assistance Released/Allocated	Expenditure	Central Assistance Released/Allocated	Expenditure	Central Assistance Released/Allocated	Expenditure	Central Assistance Released/Allocated	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29064.76	31090.81	24402.16	31090.81	25713.85	25038.98	14677.40	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3273.34	3325.81	3355.92	3238.96	2551.75	2584.38	1401.03	
3.	Assam	55376.49	56189.58	54846.72	52811.14	52903.47	52453.43	28559.23	
4.	Bihar	120013.29	116326.26	114257.02	102997.04	97871.58	116749.66	63662.85	
5.	Chhattisgarh	26991.77	30997.98	29196.57	27203.37	27683.33	26410.68	18184.73	
6.	Goa	1297.2	1259.22	1230.38	1219.59	1230.93	1241.95	744.65	
7.	Gujarat	38053.3	41360.83	40756.01	32466.67	40429.86	38955.79	23417.26	
8.	Haryana	12382.8	13660.58	11539.51	12155.75	9953.83	12177.85	6905.39	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8141.23	8013.43	8028.63	8520.49	8684.1	7965.82	4445.95	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8366.3	12838.95	11393.26	7796.13	6328.69	8478.64	5693.41	



11.	Jharkhand	24518.16	31050.97	38196.77	31759.84	30332.59	30288.74	19136.65
12.	Karnataka	41939.61	53949.29	43937.98	47203.93	44788.57	43548.88	21914.36
13.	Kerala	17120.97	18061.21	17781.46	19377.77	32978.36	1999.71	10827.48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	60698.68	64774.38	65741.79	70507.81	58098.87	52691.33	28129.45
15.	Maharashtra	103072.93	88776.04	70686.68	80581.67	80310.7	81652.05	58519.50
16.	Manipur	2452.83	2570.57	2691.66	2507.42	2479.76	2200.51	1039.36
17.	Meghalaya	7024.57	6932.29	6239.53	6609.54	6486.73	6755.05	4071.60
18.	Mizoram	2060.99	1894.88	2017.24	2350.84	2018.32	1896.24	989.87
19.	Nagaland	1073.68	2030.77	2423.56	2123.99	1776.42	2101.13	1345.31
20.	Odisha	39731.89	45522.01	43841.08	42267.63	41927.41	39697.56	20073.94
21.	Punjab	16650.04	15673.96	13773.43	14993.31	14330.59	14301.69	8272.34
22.	Rajasthan	41934.63	43288.83	45451.46	40441.13	41107.05	41853.18	23489.07
23.	Sikkim	1001.38	969.09	899.13	947.44	881.12	866.74	485.29
24.	Tamil Nadu	44253.83	43730.98	42846.05	43470.38	42506.34	42238.42	23395.75
25.	Telangana	17435.58	18616.27	18085.87	16991.58	15494.76	15899.6	8394.03
26.	Tripura	5129.42	5154.14	5279.73	5149.27	5119.04	5164.16	3031.21
27.	Uttarakhand	10419.33	10162.62	8483.19	9886.40	9714.2	9652.28	4875.98
28.	Uttar Pradesh	86192.86	103567.54	101736.19	103450.12	100475.08	99654.16	63510.90
29.	West Bengal	75582.33	109107.37	106921.55	99324.60	97146.3	97729.7	47640.59
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	281.46	183.42	415.17	385.89	388.65	373.82	420.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31.	Chandigarh	756.43	694.19	819.3	644.19	669.35	655.1	726.96
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	569.38	521.01	638.51	627.65	538.44	528.21	679.36
33.	Daman and Diu	272.37	263.06	284.48	167.54	332.16	262.55	176.52
34.	Delhi	9449.23	7903.88	9075.93	8408.28	5294.99	6059.56	5841.13
35.	Lakshadweep	127.04	85.18	127.60	99.24	118.41	89.96	72.41
36.	Puducherry	520.77	673.73	459.94	374.08	402.48	384.13	292.41
	TOTAL (IN LAKHS)	913231	991221	947861	930151	909068	890602	525044
	TOTAL (IN CRORE)	9132.31	9912.21	9478.61	9301.51	9090.68	8906.02	5250.44

## ANNEXURE-III

(Vide Para 5.22)

## Reason for schools which are not made functional under RMSA (As on 15-11-2018)

Sl. No.	State	Total Sanction	Total Functional	Reason for schools which are not made functional
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96	48	The State has not notified the remaining 48 schools.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	84	80	Out of 84 schools, 80 schools are made functional. one school was sanctioned in 2017-18, for which notification has been done but fund not received and infrastructure facilities unavailable. Hence the school is not made functional. Remaining 3 schools have been approved in the year 2018-19.
3.	Assam	12	6	Out of 12 schools, 6 schools are made functional. Construction is under process for remaining 6 schools. Hence not functional.
4.	Bihar	1153	1029	Out of 1153 schools, total 1029 schools made functional. Remaining 124 schools are not made functional due to land unavailability for the schools. Few of them are having land for construction but state government has not notified those school for upgradation hence not made functional.
5.	Chandigarh	2	2	No comment.
6.	Chhattisgarh	1471	1450	Out of 1471 schools, total 1450 schools have been made functional. Remaining 21 schools have been approved in the year 2018-19.
7.	Daman and Diu	3	3	No comment.
8.	Gujarat	537	463	Out of total 537 schools, 463 schools were made functional. 4 schools could not be made functional due to unavailability of enrolment to start viable school. 70 schools have been approved during 2018-19.
9.	Haryana	56	54	Out of 56 schools, 54 schools have been made functional. Remaining 2 schools have not been notified by the state government hence not made functional.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	176	175	Out of 176 schools, 175 schools are made functional. One school was sanctioned in 2017-18 and not notified hence not made functional.
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	648	625	Out of 648 schools, 625 schools are made functional. 11 schools have not yet been updated in the PMS. Remaining 12 schools are approved in the year 2018-19.
12.	Jharkhand	1189	1157	All 1189 schools are made functional but 32 schools are not yet updated in the PMS.
13.	Karnataka	413	374	Out of 413 schools, 374 schools are made functional. Remaining 39 schools are yet to be made functional, out of which 15 schools were sanctioned in the year 2017-18 and 24 schools were sanctioned in the year 2018-19.
14.	Kerala	112	112	No comment.
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1858	1856	Out of 1858 schools, total 1856 schools are functional. 2 schools have not been made functional as State has not notified the same school due to state specific issue.
16.	Manipur	182	121	Out of 182 schools, total 121 schools are functional. Remaining 61 schools have not been made functional since state government has not notified the school for upgradation.
17.	Meghalaya	73	18	Out of 73 schools, total 18 schools are functional. Remaining 55 schools have not been made functional as state government has not notified the school for upgradation, of which 6 schools are approved in the year 2018-19.
18.	Mizoram	92	92	No comment.
19.	Nagaland	168	127	Out of 168 schools, 149 schools are functional but 22 school's details are not updated in the PMS. Remaining 19 schools will be made functional in the next academic year i.e January 2019.
20.	Odisha	874	710	Out of 874 school, total 864 schools are functional but details of 154 schools are yet to be updated in the PMS. Remaining 10 school are approved in the year 2018-19.

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Puducherry	9	9	No comment.
22.	Punjab	318	316	Out of 318 schools, total 316 schools are made functional. Out of remaining 2 schools, one school approved in Taran Taran is not started due to low enrolment, and another school approved in Firozpur district. State wants to surrender the same school due to state specific issue.
23.	Rajasthan	340	273	Out of 340 schools, 273 schools are functional. Remaining 67 schools are approved in the year 2018-19, which are made functional but not updated in the PMS.
24.	Sikkim	18	18	No comment.
25.	Tamil Nadu	1115	1096	Out of 1115 schools all schools are made functional but school's details of 19 schools are yet to be updated in the PMS.
26.	Telangana	8	8	No comment.
27.	Tripura	116	91	All 116 schools are made functional but updated school details of 25 schools are yet to be updated in the PMS.
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1486	1483	Total 1483 schools are functional. Remaining 3 schools are not notified by the state government hence not made functional.
29.	Uttarakhand	280	279	Out of 280 schools, total 279 schools are functional. Remaining one school has not been notified by the state government due to state specific issue.
30.	West Bengal	7	0	7 school's construction is under process hence the school could not made functional.
TOTAL		12896	12075	

(Vide Para 4.15)

## Physical Progress on Construction of Kitchen-cum-stores

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Kitchen-cum-stores sanctioned during 2006-07 to 2017-18	Physical Progress of Kitchen-cum-stores					
			Constructed		In Progress		Not yet started	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44875	17450	39%	1874	4%	25551	57%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4131	4084	99%	1	0%	46	1%
3.	Assam	56795	50981	90%	692	1%	5122	9%
4.	Bihar	66550	55161	83%	3686	6%	7703	12%
5.	Chhattisgarh	47266	44277	94%	2989	6%	0	0%
6.	Goa	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
7.	Gujarat	25077	24303	97%	7	0%	767	3%
8.	Haryana	11483	9250	81%	1246	11%	987	9%
9.	Himachal pra	14959	14757	99%	43	0%	159	1%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11815	7118	60%	0	0%	4697	40%
11.	Jharkhand	39001	29012	74%	3987	10%	6002	15%
12.	Karnataka	40477	38836	96%	393	1%	1248	3%
13.	Kerala	2450	2450	100%	0	0%	0	0%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	100751	94117	93%	4981	5%	1653	2%
15.	Maharashtra	71783	58090	81%	546	1%	13147	18%
16.	Manipur	3053	1083	35%	1883	62%	87	3%
17.	Meghalaya	9491	9491	100%	0	0%	0	0%
18.	Mizoram	2506	2506	100%	0	0%	0	0%
19.	Nagaland	2223	2223	100%	0	0%	0	0%
20.	Odisha	69152	43354	63%	25798	37%	0	0%
21.	Punjab	18969	18969	100%	0	0%	0	0%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Rajasthan	77298	63078	82%	2464	3%	11756	15%
23.	Sikkim	936	936	100%	0	0%	0	0%
24.	Tamil Nadu	28470	20997	74%	7473	26%	0	0%
25.	Telangana	30408	10077	33%	4983	16%	15348	50%
26.	Tripura*	5304	5565	105%	0	0%	0	0%
27.	Uttar Pradesh	122572	112803	92%	0	0%	9769	8%
28.	Uttarakhand	15933	15625	98%	58	0%	250	2%
29.	West Bengal	81314	77293	95%	4021	5%	0	0%
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	251	156	62%	3	1%	92	37%
31.	Chandigarh	10	7	70%	0	0%	3	30%
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	50	100%	0	0%	0	0%
33.	Daman and Diu	32	32	100%	0	0%	0	0%
34.	Delhi	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
36.	Puducherry	92	92	100%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL		1005477	834033	83%	67303	7%	104402	10%

\*Tripura has constructed 261 more kitchen-cum-store than sanctioned.

ANNEXURE-V  
(Vide Para 5.23)

**By Speed Post/E-mail**

**F. No. 11-1/2017-RMSA-II/GH/IS-11**  
Government of India  
Ministry of Human Resource Development  
Department of School Education and Literacy  
IS-11 Section

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi  
Dated 11.04.2018

To

The Secretary (Education)  
All States/UTs

**Subject:- Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on HRD - 305th Report - reg.**

Madam/Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of this Department's O.M. No.5-1/2017-RMSA-III dated 16.03.2018 seeking Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the Department related Parliament Standing Committee in its 305th Report. The Committee has made the following observation/recommendation vide para 5.23 :-

**".....out of 2549 Girls Hostels approved only 1316 were functional. This was not acceptable and the Committee recommends that the Department should open more Girls Hostels at the earliest to motivate girls students to take its benefits."**

2. In this connection, a statement showing State/UT-wise status of Girls Hostels is attached. It is requested that action may kindly be taken on priority to make all the Girls Hostels functional and also complete construction of buildings of the approved Girls Hostels, preferably in the campus of KGBVs. Proposal for opening Girls Hostels in the uncovered Educationally Backward Blocks may also be considered to be included in the Annual Work Plan & Budget of the State/UT, in convergence with KGBV component as per guidelines of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.

Enclosure:- As stated above.

Yours faithfully,

(Purnima Tudu)  
Under Secretary to the  
Government of India  
Tel: 011-23388037  
E-mail:- [tudu.p@nic.in](mailto:tudu.p@nic.in)

Copy to :-

US(MK)/ US(RKM)/ US(MPS)/ US(DS)/ US(AJ)/ US(AG)/ US(RP)/ US(RB)/ US(VKV)/ US(SB)/US(HMS),  
DoSEL, MHRD.



Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan  
Physical Progress of Girls Hostel

Sl. No.	State Name	Approved	Functional	Enrolment in Functional Hostels
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	235	109	8784
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	5	500
4.	Assam	81	17	549
5.	Bihar	425	98	9800
6.	Chandigarh			
7.	Chhattisgarh	74	74	5232
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1		
9.	Daman and Diu			
10.	Delhi			
11.	Goa			
12.	Gujarat	85	68	3848
13.	Haryana	36	3	321
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	3	150
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	68		
16.	Jharkhand	194	189	28056
17.	Karnataka	74	52	3162
18.	Kerala	1		
19.	Lakshadweep			
20.	Madhya Pradesh	201	201	19833
21.	Maharashtra	43	26	529
22.	Manipur	5	5	456
23.	Meghalaya	9		
24.	Mizoram	1		

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Nagaland	11		
26.	Odisha	173		
27.	Puducherry			
28.	Punjab	21	18	807
29.	Rajasthan	186	182	13655
30.	Sikkim			
31.	Tamil Nadu	44	44	3915
32.	Telangana	260	193	19300
33.	Tripura	9	8	536
34.	Uttar Pradesh	191		
35.	Uttarakhand	19	19	815
36.	West Bengal	67		
TOTAL		2549	1314	120248

Generated as on Friday, December 21, 2018

**Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan**  
Construction Status of Girls Hostel for Financial Year 2017-2018

Sl. No	State Name	Approved (Cumulative)	Complete	In-Progress	Not-Started
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	235	139	0	96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	5	15	10
3.	Assam	81	35	31	15
4.	Bihar	425	128	57	240
5.	Chhattisgarh	74	64	10	0
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	0
7.	Gujarat	85	55	25	5
8.	Haryana	36	23	9	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	3	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	68	0	28	40

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jharkhand	194	75	86	33
12.	Karnataka	74	66	4	4
13.	Kerala	1	0	0	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	201	194	7	0
15.	Maharashtra	43	7	32	4
16.	Manipur	5	2	3	0
17.	Meghalaya	9	0	9	0
18.	Mizoram	1	1	0	0
19.	Nagaland	11	4	6	1
20.	Odisha	173	61	61	51
21.	Punjab	21	21	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	186	174	10	2
23.	Tamil Nadu	44	43	0	1
24.	Telangana	260	153	39	68
25.	Tripura	9	4	1	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	191	79	110	2
27.	Uttarakhand	19	14	5	0
28.	West Bengal	67	13	30	24
TOTAL		2549	1363	581	605

Generated as on Friday, December 21, 2018.