



सत्यमेव जयते

OUTCOME BUDGET 2013-14

**Department of School Education and Literacy
Ministry of Human Resource Development
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Executive Summary

Elementary Education

Right to Education (RTE) Act and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act has become operative with effect from 1st April 2010. The RTE Act provides that all children in the 6-14 age group have a right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the main vehicle for implementing the provision of the RTE Act. The SSA Framework of Implementation and Norms for Intervention have been revised to correspond to the provisions of the RTE Act, including norms for opening new schools as per the neighbourhood norms prescribed under the State RTE Rules, the prescribed pupil teacher ratio, and infrastructure norms.

SSA covers all States and Union Territories and reaches out to an estimated 19.4 crore children in 12.3 lakh habitations in the country.

The programme is being implemented in partnership with the States to address the children in the age group of 6-14 years. The achievements of SSA till September, 2012 are opening of 352816 new primary and upper primary schools (up to December 2012), construction of 284032 school buildings, construction of 1442867 additional classrooms, provision of 217820 drinking water facilities, construction of 618089 toilets, supply of free textbooks to 8.32 crore children during first half of 2012-13, appointment of 12.48 lakh teachers. 18.64 lakh teachers received in-service training during first half of 2012-13. There has been a significant reduction in the number of out of school children on account of SSA interventions. The number of Out of School Children has come down from 134.6 lakh in 2005 to 81.5 lakh in 2009 as per an independent study conducted by the SRI-IMRB.

National Programme of Mid Day Meal In Schools

The Mid Day Meal programme was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August 1995 in 2408 Blocks in the country. By the year 1997-98, the programme was introduced in all Blocks in the country. It was extended in 2003, to cover children studying in Centres of Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE)s. From October 2007, it has been extended to children studying in classes VI to VIII in 3479 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the country. From 2008-09, the programme has been extended to upper primary stage in all areas across the country. National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Schools are also covered at primary stage norm under Mid Day Meal Scheme from 1st April, 2010.

Mahila Samakhya Scheme

Mahila Samakhya (MS) is an ongoing scheme for women's empowerment that was initiated in 1989 to translate the goals of the National Policy on Education into a concrete programme for the education and empowerment of women in rural areas, particularly those from socially and economically marginalized groups. The critical focus within MS is the centrality of education in empowering women to achieve equality. MS aims to create a collective awareness and understanding of women's subordinate contexts and build their capacities to challenge it. The programme is currently being implemented in ten States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh & Uttaranchal, spread over 121 district.

The provisions of concurrent and external evaluations have been built into the programme to enable mid-course remedial action and also to inform future planning. The progress of the programme is also monitored through the Annual Joint Review Missions, Annual Reports received from the State Societies and six-monthly progress reports which are compared with the targets set in XI plan for expansion. The reports of Joint Review Mission in 2008, 2009 & 2010-11 indicate the success of the MS scheme in laying the

foundation for empowerment of women at the grassroots level through the Mahila Sanghas.

Secondary Education

Education being a concurrent subject, secondary education so far has largely been the preserve of State Governments. The role of the Central Government has been limited to implementation of a few Centrally Sponsored Schemes and intervention through central sector organisations. The plan allocation for secondary education sector was `53,550 crore under 11th Five Year Plan. The ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes for secondary education are as under -

- a. National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme
- b. National Scheme for Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education
- c. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) for universalisation of access to and improvement of quality of education at secondary stage
- d. Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as benchmark of excellence, and
- e. Scheme for construction and running of Girls' Hostel for students of secondary and higher secondary schools.
- f. Scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)
- g. Vocationalisation of Secondary Education

The objective of the above mentioned schemes are to make secondary education of good quality, available, accessible and affordable to all young persons. The above mentioned initiatives together will go a long way in achieving these objectives.

The National Means-Cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme was launched in 2008-09. One lakh scholarships of Rs.6000/- per annum (Rs.500/- per month) per student are awarded to selected students each year for study in Classes IX to XII. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Scheme for Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education"

was launched in May 2008 with the objective to establish an enabling environment to reduce the drop-outs and to promote the enrolment of girl child belonging mainly to SC/ST communities in secondary schools. According to the scheme a sum of Rs.3000/- is deposited in the name of the unmarried eligible girls as fixed deposit, who are entitled to withdraw it along with interest thereon on attaining 18 years of age and passing 10th class.

The RMSA programme launched in March, 2009 has been targeted to achieve a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 75% at secondary stage (Classes IX to X) within 5 years, universal access by 2017 (i.e. by the end of 12th Five Year Plan) and universal retention by 2020. The programme is designed to address the quality and equity issues, along with the problem of access.

The “Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as benchmark of excellence” was launched in November, 2008 and its implementation began from 2009-10. The objective of the Model School Scheme is to set up one senior secondary school in each of the 6,000 blocks as benchmark of excellence, which would serve as a pace setting school for neighborhood schools in the block. Out of these, 3,500 model schools are to be set up in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) through State/UT Governments and the remaining 2,500 model schools are to be set up under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. The component to set up model schools through State/UT Governments is operational since 2009-10. Implementation of PPP component of Model School Scheme has been initiated from 2012-13.

The Scheme for Construction & Running of Girls’ Hostel for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools was launched in October, 2008 and is being implemented from 2009-10 to set up Girl’s Hostels with 100 seats in about 3479 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBB) in the country. The main objective of the Scheme is to retain the girl child in secondary school so that the girl students are not denied the opportunity to continue their study due to distance to school, parents’ financial affordability and connected societal factors. The girl students in the age group of 14-18

studying in classes IX to XII and belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority communities and BPL families form the target group of the scheme. 50% of girls admitted will belong to SC, ST, OBC, Minority communities. As on 31-12-2012, 1999 hostels stand approved and an amount of ` 546.78 cr. has been released for construction of 1079 hostels in 17 States.

The Scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) was launched in 2009-10 This Scheme replaces the earlier IEDC Scheme and provides assistance for the inclusive education of the disabled children in classes IX-XII. The aim of the Scheme is to enable all students with disabilities, after completing eight years of elementary schooling, to pursue further four years of secondary schooling (Classes IX-XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment.

The Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education which was launched in 1988 has been revised with the approval of the Cabinet committee on Economic Affairs on 15.09.2011

Information And Communication (ICT) In Schools Scheme

The Information and Communication Technology in Schools (ICT in Schools) Scheme was launched on 15th December, 2004 to promote computer education, both ICT based literacy and computer enabled learning, in Government and Government aided Secondary and Senior Secondary schools in the country. The ICT in Schools Scheme is expected to bring innovation in teaching learning process. The implementation of the Scheme has made rapid progress from 2007-08 with coverage of 22833 schools against target of 20000 and 26350 schools against target of 18000 in 2008-09, 9565 schools against target of 15000 in 2009-10 and 19482 schools against target of 20000 in 2010-11. During the year 2011 – 12, against target of 20000 schools so far 14062 schools have been sanctioned for coverage. Approval for establishment of 63 smart schools has also been given.

The elements of the revised proposal are to increase outreach to all Government and Government aided secondary and higher secondary schools, strengthen teacher

capacity, provision of broadband connectivity and e-content development, apart from National Award to teacher for using ICT innovatively to enhance the quality of teaching. The guidelines of the revised ICT in Schools Scheme has been circulated to States/UTs and others organisation in July 2010.

To evaluate physical and financial progress of the scheme, monitoring is done at the state level by a separate cell created for this purpose. At the national level, implementation of the scheme is being monitored by PMEG. Third party evaluation of the scheme has been taken up by the States & a national level midterm evaluation / examination is under way. The States have also been advised to have the implementation of the Scheme so far evaluated through external organisations like IITs, IIITs, NITs etc.

Saakshar Bharat

National Literacy Mission has been recast with prime focus on female literacy in pursuance of the announcement of the Hon'ble President made in joint session of Parliament to make every woman literate in next five years. The Scheme 'Saakshar Bharat' was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on the International Literacy Day (8th September, 2009). It envisages to achieve 80% literacy. Towards this goal, 70 million non-literates (inclusive of 60 million females) will be made literate. In order to minimize regional disparities, the programme will strive to increase female literacy in districts where the adult female literacy is 50% or less as per 2001 Census. The rural areas will have the first claim on the programme funds. Also districts affected by left wing extremism will be covered by the scheme irrespective of their literacy rate. 10% or the programme budget will be spent on North East Region (NER). 410 districts including newly carved out districts from eligible districts and Left Wing Extremism Affected district, irrespective of literacy rate in the country.

Chapter-I

Mandate, Goals and Policy Framework

Elementary Education

RIGHT TO EDUCATION (RTE) ACT AND SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

1.1 Elementary Education sector is the most important sub-sector of the education system, laying the foundations of the education edifice. The goal of universal elementary education, encompassing universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps, and improvement in the quality of education, was sought to be achieved through the country's flagship programme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), launched in 2001-02. Over the years, SSA has contributed significantly to universalisation of access and bridging of gender and social category gaps in elementary education.

1.2 In 2010-11, Article 21-A of the Constitution of India and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 became operational to make elementary education a fundamental right of all children in the 6-14 age group. This development has far-reaching implications for the elementary education sub-sector, and indeed, the implementation of the SSA programme.

1.3 The RTE Act, 2009 provides for:

- (i) The right of children to free and compulsory education till *completion* of elementary education in a neighbourhood school.
- (ii) It clarifies that 'compulsory education' means obligation of the appropriate government to provide free elementary education and ensure compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education to every child in the six to fourteen age group. 'Free' means that no child shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing elementary education.
- (iii) It makes provisions for a non-admitted child to be admitted to an age appropriate class.
- (iv) It specifies the duties and responsibilities of appropriate Governments, local authority and parents in providing free and compulsory education, and sharing of financial and other responsibilities between the Central and State Governments.
- (v) It lays down the norms and standards relating *inter alia* to Pupil Teacher Ratios (PTRs), buildings and infrastructure, school working days, teacher working hours.
- (vi) It provides for rational deployment of teachers by ensuring that the specified pupil teacher ratio is maintained for each school, rather than just as an average for the State or District or Block, thus ensuring that there is no urban-rural imbalance in teacher postings. It also provides for prohibition of deployment of teachers for non-educational work, other

than decennial census, elections to local authority, state legislatures and parliament, and disaster relief.

- (vii) It provides for appointment of appropriately trained teachers, i.e. teachers with the requisite entry and academic qualifications;
- (viii) It prohibits (i) physical punishment and mental harassment, (ii) screening procedures for admission of children, (iii) capitation fees, (iv) private tuition by teachers, (v) running of schools without recognition,
- (ix) It provides for development of curriculum in consonance with the values enshrined in the Constitution, and which would ensure the all-round development of the child, building on the child's knowledge, potentiality and talent and making the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety through a system of child friendly and child centred learning.
- (x) It provides for protection and monitoring of the child's right to free and compulsory education and redressal of grievances by the National and State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights.

1.4 Pursuant to the RTE Act becoming operational, the Government revised the SSA Framework of Implementation to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act. The following timeframes, mandated by the RTE Act, are also applicable to SSA:

Activity	Time Frame
Establishment of neighbourhood schools	3 years (by 31 st March, 2013)
Provision of school infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All weather school buildings • One-classroom-one-teacher • Head Teacher-cum-Office room • Library • Toilets, drinking water • Barrier free access • Playground, fencing, boundary walls 	3 years (by 31 st March, 2013)
Provision of teachers as per prescribed PTR	3 years (by 31 st March, 2013)
Training of untrained teachers	5 years (by 31 st March 2015)
Quality interventions and other provisions	With immediate effect

1.5 All States/UTs have notified the State RTE Rules. In addition, States/UTs took steps to issue several notifications reiterating the child centered provisions of the RTE Act. 34 States/UTs issued notifications prohibiting corporal punishment and mental harassment; 32 States/UTs issued notifications prohibiting screening for admission and capitation fees; 32 States/UTs issued notifications prohibiting expulsion and detention; 33 States/UTs issued notification banning Board examinations till completion of elementary education; All the 35 States/UTs notified academic authority under the RTE Act.

1.6 Pursuant to RTE Act becoming operative, the fund sharing pattern between the Central and State Governments was also revised.

- During the 9th Plan the funding pattern between the Centre and States for SSA was in the 85:15 ratio.
- In the 10th Plan the respective shares of the Central and State Governments were in the 75:25 ratio. In respect of the states in the North East Region (NER) during the last two years of the 10th Plan 15% of the State share was sourced from the Ministry of DoNER.
- In the 11th Plan the prescribed funding pattern was on a tapering scale of 65:35 for the first two years of Plan, 60:40 for the third year, 55:45 for the fourth year and 50:50 thereafter. In respect of the NER States the funding was in the 90:10 ratio with the Central share sourced from the 10% earmarked funds for the NE States in the SSA Central Budget.
- Taking into account the requirements for implementation of the RTE Act, the Government revised the fund sharing pattern from the sliding scale ratio to a fixed share in the 65:35 ratio with effect from 2010-11. The sharing pattern for the NER States continues to be in the 90:10 ratio.

1.7 The approved outlay for SSA for the 11th Plan period was Rs 71,000 crores. However, on account of the requirements arising out of implementation of the RTE Act, the Government approved an outlay of Rs 2,31,233 crore for the combined RTE_SSA programme for a five year period from 2010-11 to 2014-15 to be shared between the Central and State Government in the 65:35 ratio (90:10 for NER). This outlay of Rs 2,31.233 crore is supported by Grant-in-Aid of Rs 24,068 crore awarded by the 13th Finance Commission to the States during 5 year period 2010-11 to 2014-15.

1.8 The cumulative achievements under SSA till September, 2012 include:

- Opening of 3,52,816 new primary and upper primary schools (upto Dec, 2012)
- Construction of 2,84,032 new school buildings
- Construction of 16,42,867 additional classrooms
- Provision of 2,17,820 drinking water facilities
- Construction of 6,18,089 toilets
- Appointment of 12.48 lakh teachers
- In-service training imparted to 18.64 lakh teachers
- Supply of free textbooks to 8.32 crore children

1.9 An outlay of ` 27258.00 crore has been proposed for 2013-14.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF MID DAY MEAL IN SCHOOLS

The National Programme of Mid- Day Meal in Schools, popularly known as Mid- Day Meal Scheme covers all children studying in Classes I-VIII in Government, Government-aided and Local Body Schools and Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres supported under SSA, including Madarsas and Maqtabas as

well as children under National Child Labour Projects (NCLP). Mid -Day Meal has a significant impact

on enrolment and attendance of children. Mid- Day Meal also acts as a regular source of “supplementary nutrition” for children, and facilitates their healthy growth. Mid-Day Meal can also help spread egalitarian values, as children from various social backgrounds learn to sit together and share a common meal. In particular, Mid-Day Meal can help to break the barriers of caste and class among children in school. The gender gap in school participation can also be narrowed, as the programme helps to erode the barriers that prevent girls from going to school. The Scheme also provides a useful source of employment for women. During the current year 10.54 crore children in 12.43 lakh institutions are benefitting under the Mid-day Meal Scheme. 27.48 lakh cook-cum helpers are working in Mid-Day Meal Scheme and more than 80% are women.

A comprehensive and elaborate mechanism for monitoring and supervision of the scheme has been evolved, where representatives of Gram Panchayats/ Gram Sabhas, members of Village Education Committees, Parent Teacher Associations as well as Mothers’ Committees are required to monitor the (i) regularity and wholesomeness of the Mid-Day meal served to children, (ii) cleanliness in cooking and serving of the Mid-Day Meal, (iii) timeliness in procurement of good quality ingredients, fuel, etc, (iv) implementation of varied menu, (v) social and gender equity. Officers of the State Government/ UTs are also required to inspect schools and centres where the programme is being implemented, Quarterly assessment of the implementation of the scheme including review of the progress, monitoring of the Scheme by Review Missions, Regional Workshops and National Review meetings is held. It has been recommended that 25% of primary schools/ EGS & AIE centers are visited every quarter. Forty One Institutions of Social Science Research have been assigned the responsibility of monitoring the Mid-Day Meal scheme.

The Planning Commission has approved an allocation of Rs.90,155 Crores towards the 12th Plan outlay of MDMS out of which Rs. 11,937.00 Crore have been allocated as BE-2012-13. The 12th Plan allocation for MDMS is to be provided for recurring as well as non-recurring existing components as indicated below:-

A. Recurring Central Assistance:

Recurring Central Assistance is provided for the following components:-

- (i) Supply of free food grains (wheat/rice/coarse cereals) @100 grams per child per school day for primary and @150 gram per child per school day for upper primary stage, from the nearest FCI go-down.
- (ii) Food grain Transportation Assistance in the 11 Special Category States (viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Tripura) is being provided w.e.f 1.4.2010

at par with the PDS rates prevalent in these States. In other States/UTs, Food grain Transport Assistance is reimbursed at actual cost from nearest FCI go down to the school subject to the ceiling of Rs.75/- per quintal.

- (iii) Cooking cost has been revised from 1.12.2009 (excluding the labour and administrative charges) to Rs. 2.50 for primary and Rs. 3.75 for upper primary

Children. Cooking cost now includes costs of pulses, vegetables, cooking oil, condiments, fuel etc. It is being enhanced annually since 2010-11 @ 7.5% of previous cooking cost. The year wise cooking cost since 2010-11 is given below:-

Year	Stage	Total Cost Per meal	Center-State Sharing			
			Non-NER States(75:25)		NER States (90:10)	
2010-11	Primary	2.69	Rs.2.17	Rs.0.72	Rs.2.60	Rs.0.29
	U. Primary	4.03	Rs.3.25	Rs.1.08	Rs.3.90	Rs.0.43
2011-12	Primary	2.89	Rs.2.33	Rs.0.78	Rs.2.80	Rs.0.31
	U. Primary	4.33	Rs.3.49	Rs.1.16	Rs.4.19	Rs.0.46
*2012-13	Primary	3.11	Rs.2.33	Rs.0.78	Rs.2.80	Rs.0.31
	U. Primary	4.65	Rs.3.49	Rs.1.16	Rs.4.19	Rs.0.46

*The cooking cost was revised w.e.f 01.07.2012 because the Ministry of Finance had concurred the revision in the cooking cost during 2012-13 from that date only.

- (iv) As per the MDM guidelines, one cook-cum-helper for schools up to 25 students, two cooks-sum-helpers for schools with 26 to 100 students and one additional cook-cum-helper for every addition of up to 100 students can be engaged with effect from 01 December, 2009 for cooking and serving mid day meal in schools. Honorarium @ Rs. 1000 per month is to be paid to each cook-cum-helper. The expenditure towards the honorarium of cook-cum-helper is to be shared between the Centre and the NER States on 90:10 basis and with other States/UTs on 75:25 basis.

- (v) Assistance for Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (MME) is provided to the States/UT Administrations under the Scheme @ 1.8% of the total assistance for (a) cost of food grains, (b) transportation cost of food grains (c) cooking cost and (d) honorarium to cook-cum-helpers. 0.2% of the total assistance for (a) cost of food grains, (b) transportation cost (c) cooking cost and (d) honorarium to cook-cum-helpers is utilized at the National level for MME purposes. The Executive Committee in its meeting held on 28th September, 2012 has approved the release of MME @ Rs. 30.00 lakh per district per annum or 1.8% of total recurring Central Assistance- whichever is higher to Goa, Chandigarh, Dadra Nagar & Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry

B. Non-recurring Central Assistance

Non-recurring central assistance is provided for following components under MDMS:-

- (i) The Central Assistance for construction of kitchen-cum-store per school across the country from 1.12.2009 is being provided on the basis of plinth area norms and State Schedule of Rates (SSR) prevalent in the State/UT. The cost of construction of Kitchen-cum-stores is to be shared between the Centre and the NER States on 90:10 basis and with Non NER States/UT on 75:25 basis. This Department has prescribed vide letter No.1-1/2009-Desk (MDM) dated 31.12.2009, 20 sq.mt. plinth area for construction of Kitchen-cum-Store in schools having up to 100 children. For every additional upto 100 children, additional 4 sq.mt. plinth area will be added.

States/UTs have the flexibility to modify the slab of 100 children depending upon the local conditions.

- (ii) Assistance for procurement of kitchen devices at an average cost of Rs.5,000 per school. Kitchen devices include:
- (a) Cooking devices (Stove, Chulha, etc)
 - (b) Containers for storage of food grains and other ingredients
 - (c) Utensils for cooking and serving.

C. New Components of central assistance

Apart from the existing components, the 12th Plan allocation is also proposed to be provided for new components under MDMS and revision of norms of assistance for the existing components as mentioned below:-

- i) New Components during 12th Plan
- a) Extension of MDMS to unaided private schools in tribal, Scheduled Castes and Minority dominated districts
 - b) Covering the children studying pre-primary classes located in the premises of primary schools.

- c) Integration of IVRS with MDM MIS to monitor the scheme on real time basis through community participation.
- ii) Revision of norms of assistance for existing components
 - a) revision of cooking cost based on MDM price index exclusively on MDM basket of items.
 - b) Revision of Transportation Assistance of Non-NER States @ Rs.150 per quintal from its existing limit of Rs.75 per quintal.
 - c) Revision of honorarium of cook-cum-helpers from Rs.1000.00 to Rs.1500.00 during 2013-14 and 2014-15 and Rs.2000 during 2015-16 and 2016-17 per cook-cum-helper per month.
 - d) Revision of MME rates @3% of the total recurring central assistance for cost of food grains, cooking cost, transportation assistance and honorarium to cook-cum-helpers.
 - e) Revision of norms for central assistance for procurement of kitchen devices for new schools and replacement of kitchen devices after 5 years of their sanction @ ` 15,000 per school. This would be shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25 except for NER States where the sharing would be in the ratio of 90:10.
- iii) Other Interventions proposed during the 12th Plan
 - a) Capacity Building of the stake holders
 - b) Social Audit of the Scheme
 - c) Community participation and Grievance Reddressal
 - d) Scientific Innovation
 - e) Setting up of Model kitchen –cum training Centre in each State/UT
 - f) IVRS based monitoring of the MDMS

An outlay of ` 13215.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2013-14

MAHILA SAMAKHYA SCHEME

Pursuant to the objectives of the NPE, 1986, the Mahila Samakhya scheme was started in 1989 to translate the goals enshrined in the NPE into a concrete programme for the education and empowerment of women in rural areas particularly those from socially and economically marginalized groups. The critical focus in MS is recognizing the centrality of education in empowering women to achieve equality. To move towards this objective, MS has adopted an innovative approach that emphasizes the process rather than mere mechanical fulfillment of targets. Education in MS is understood not merely as acquiring basic literacy skills but as a process of learning to question, critically analysing issues and problems and seeking solutions. It endeavors to create an environment for women to learn at their own pace, set their own priorities

and seek knowledge and information to make informed choices. It seeks to bring about a change in women's perception about themselves and the perception of society in regard to women's "traditional roles". This essentially involves enabling women, especially from socially and economically disadvantaged and marginalized groups, to address and deal with problems of isolation and lack of self confidence, oppressive social customs, struggles for survival, all of which inhibit their learning. It is in this process that women become empowered.

The objectives of the Scheme are: - (i) To enhance the self-image and self-confidence of women, (ii) to create an environment where women can seek knowledge and information which empowers them to play a positive role in society, (iii) to establish a decentralized and participative mode of management, (iv) to enable Mahila Sanghas to actively assess and monitor educational activities in the villages, (v) to provide opportunities for education for women and adolescent girls and (vi) to bring about greater participation of women and girls in both formal and non-formal education programmes.

The MS scheme has been able to lay the foundation for empowerment at the grassroots level through these Mahila Sanghas. The Sanghas in the States have taken initiatives to address issues and problems ranging from those of daily minimum needs, drinking water, improving civic amenities, health and nutrition to ensuring educational opportunities for their children especially girls, entering the political sphere, actively accessing and controlling resources and articulating their concerns and tackling social issues such as violence against women, child marriage, dowry etc. The effectiveness of the Mahila Samakhya strategy in mobilizing women for education has resulted in its close convergence with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) also.

The programme is currently being implemented in ten States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh & Uttaranchal spread over 121 districts and covering approx 36,792 villages. Action has also been taken to start the programme in the State of Rajasthan as well. The budgetary allocation for the financial year i.e. 2011-12 was ` 50.00 crores and for the current financial year i.e 2012-13 is ` 60.00 crores. An amount of ` 70.00 crores has been proposed as outlay for next financial year i.e. 2013-14. An outlay of ` 60.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2013-14

STRENGTHENING OF TEACHERS TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Restructuring and Reorganization of Teacher Education was initiated in 1987 pursuant to the formulation of the National Policy on Education, 1986. The National Policy on Education (NPE) envisaged teacher education as a continuous process with pre-service and in-service training being its inseparable components. It emphasized the significance and need for a decentralized system for the professional preparation of teachers, and it was in this context that District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institutes of Advanced Study in Education (IASEs) were established.

The Scheme has continued with modifications in the 8th, 9th and 10th Five Year Plan periods. The Government gave its approval for revision of the Scheme for the XII Plan in March, 2012. The revised Scheme is guided by the following factors:

- (a) To integrate teacher education with overall education development in the States in keeping with the mandate of RTE;
- (b) The need for expansion of capacity of teacher education institutions, especially in some of the deficit States of East and North-Eastern Region;
- (c) Address the problem of large number of untrained teachers and the possibility of large number of persons being recruited (because of the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) specified in the RTE Act) without possessing the prescribed professional qualification;
- (d) Expanding institutional capacity to provide in-service training for secondary school teachers in light of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA);
- (e) To link elementary teacher education with the higher education system
- (f) To develop and put in place a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the Scheme on various physical and financial parameters with pre-defined outcomes for improving the overall quality of various activities of the teacher education institutions.

The main components of the revised scheme are as under:

- a. Modification in Centre-State financial sharing pattern; from the existing 100% central assistance to sharing pattern in the ratio of 75:25 for all State/UTs (90:10 for NER States; including Sikkim)
- b. Continuation of support to SCERTs/SIEs
- c. Continuation of support to CTEs and establishment of new CTEs.
- d. Continuation of support to IASEs and establishment of new IASEs.
- e. Continuation of support to DIETs, restructuring and establishment of new DIETs.

- f. Establishment of Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) for augmenting Teacher Education capacity in SC/ST and minority concentration areas.
- g. Professional Development of Teacher Educators
- h. Technology in Teacher Education
- i. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in teacher education
- j. Monitoring mechanism.

The Ministry prepared the Revised Guidelines and the Annual Work Plan Format (2012-13) under the Scheme which was circulated to the State Government UTs in June 2012.

The revised Scheme has an estimated outlay of ` 6308.45 crore, to be shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25 (90:10 for the NE Region). Consequent upon the revision of the Scheme, the meetings of Teacher Education Approval Board (TEAB) in respect of 26 States has already taken place for implementing the Scheme in 2012-13.

For 2012-13, an allocation of ` 500.00 crore has been made. Total amount released up to 8.1.2012 is ` 146.07 Crore.

An outlay of ` 500.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2013-14.

SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD MINORITIES

The National Policy on Education (NPE) has adopted the concept of national system of education, implying that up to a certain level all students irrespective of caste, creed, language or sex have access to education of comparable quality.

The National Policy on Education commits itself to providing all possible means for the development of the educationally backward minorities. A large number of children of the educationally backward muslim minorities attend Maktabas/Madrassas/Darul-Uloomas. In order to provide them with access to education in modern subjects, the Central Government has been implementing two schemes, namely (a) Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM) and (b) Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (Elementary Secondary/Secondary Schools) (IDMI).

SCHEME FOR PROVIDING QUALITY EDUCATION IN MADRASSAS (SPQEM)

The objective of the SPQEM is to provide financial assistance and encourage traditional institutions like Madrasas and Maktabas to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum so that children studying in these intuitions gain academic proficiency for class I-XII. SPQEM also provides for accreditation of Madarssas to NIOS and vocational education for children in the 14+ age group. In addition, it provides for assistance for

computer and science laboratories in Madrassas of Secondary and Higher Secondary level, as also assistance for book banks and science kits at all levels.

An outlay of ` 175.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2013-14.

SCHEME FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT OF MINORITY INSTITUTIONS (IDMI).

The objective of IDMI is to facilitate the education of minorities by augmenting and strengthening school infrastructure in Minority Institutions (elementary/secondary/senior secondary schools) in order to expand facilities for formal education to children of minority communities. The scheme aim at inter alia encouraging education facilities for girls, children with special needs and those who are most deprived educationally amongst minorities.

The National Policy on Education (NPE) has adopted the concept of national system of education, implying that up to a certain level all students irrespective of caste, creed, language or sex have access to education of comparable quality.

An outlay of ` 50.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2013-14.

RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA): The RMSA was launched in March 2009 with the objective of enhancing access to secondary education and improving its quality. In addition to ensuring access, the quality interventions include ensuring all secondary school conform to prescribed norms, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, providing universal access to secondary level education by 2017, i.e. by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, and achieving universal retention by 2020.

2. The fund sharing pattern between the central and states (except north eastern states) for the Eleventh Five Year Plan was 75:25 and it is continued for the current year 2012-13 also. The funding pattern is in the ratio of 90:10 for the north-eastern states.

3. The physical target set for 11th five year plan and the approvals accorded is as under:

Physical component	Target for 11 th FYP	Approval
Opening of new	11000	In 2009-10 to 2011-12 i.e. in three years total 9636

schools		new schools have been sanctioned
Strengthening of existing schools	44000	In 2009-10 to 2011-12 i.e. in three years total 34311 schools have been sanctioned
Appointment of additional teachers	179000	40018 teachers in existing secondary schools and 55974 teachers for new secondary schools have been sanctioned.

4. The year-wise new schools approved and status on becoming functional under RMSA is as under:

Year	Approved new secondary schools	Functional schools as on November, 2012
2009-10	2440	8139
2010-11	3250	
2011-12	3946	
Total	9636	

5. During the current year 2012-13, out of budget provision of ` 3124 crore, an amount of ` 2264.81 crore (as on 31.12.12) has been released to 22 States and UTs for construction of new school buildings and existing secondary schools for strengthening/improvement of existing infrastructure, various recurring interventions such as school annual grant, minor repair grant, in-service training of teachers, salary of teachers and staff sanctioned under RMSA, learning enhancement programme, equity interventions etc.

6. An amount of ` 3124 crore had been allocated to the scheme in the year 2012-13. With committed liabilities of ` 8500 crore from approvals of previous years, the Ministry decided to support only committed activities of previous years under RMSA and recurring activities of 2012-13.

An outlay of ` 3983.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2013-14

SCHEME FOR SETTING UP OF 6000 MODEL SCHOOLS AT BLOCK LEVEL AS BENCHMARK OF EXCELLENCE (MODEL SCHOOL SCHEME)

Component of this centrally sponsored scheme to establish 2,500 senior secondary model schools in educationally backward blocks(EBBs) under State/UT Governments to serve as

benchmark of excellence was launched in 2008-09. Subsequently, establishment of another 1,000 schools was approved in April, 2010, thereby taking the number of model schools to be set up in EBBs to 3,500. Salient features of this component of Model School Scheme are,

- i) **Location:** 3,500 model schools are to be set up in educationally backward blocks (EBBs).
- ii) **Land:** Land for these schools is to be identified and provided by the State/UT Governments free of cost.
- iii) **Medium of instructions:** The medium of instructions is to be decided by the State/UT Governments. However, special emphasis is to be given on teaching of English & spoken English.
- iv) **Classes:** The schools have classes either from VI to XII or IX to XII.
- v) **Management:** These schools are to be run by the State/UT Government societies similar to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS).

The sharing pattern between the Centre and the State Governments was 75:25 for both recurring and non-recurring costs during the 11th Five Year Plan. During the 12th Five Year Plan period, the sharing pattern is 50:50, however, for the financial year 2012-13, the Government has approved continuation of sharing pattern of 75:25. The sharing pattern is 90:10 for special category States and for upgraded Ashram schools in all States for both the 11th and 12th Five Year Plan period.

In the year 2012-13, 293 model schools have been sanctioned in 04 States and Central share of ` 421.815 crore toward non-recurring cost has been released (including ` 1.729 crore to Mizoram and ` 40.496 crore to Tamil Nadu as 2nd installment; and Rs.20.65 crore to Maharashtra as balance of 1st installment) till 31.12.2012. Apart from this, Central share of ` 28.42 crore towards recurring costs for 240 model schools has also been released during this period. 473 model schools have so far become functional in 08 States.

Implementation of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) component of the Model School Scheme was initiated from April, 2012. Under this component, 2,500 model schools are to be set up under PPP mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. A Request for Qualification to prequalify eligible private entities to set up 50 model schools was issued in July, 2012.

Budget allocation of ` 1,080 crore for Model School Scheme was provided for the year 2012-13, which was subsequently revised to ` 850.00 crore.

An outlay of ` 1000.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2013-14

CONSTRUCTION & RUNNING OF GIRLS HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled “Construction & Running of Girls Hostel for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary schools” was launched in October, 2008 and is being implemented from 2009-10 to set up Girls’ Hostels with 100 seats each in about 3479

Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the country. The scheme replaces the earlier NGO driven Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls' Hostels for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary schools, under which assistance was provided to voluntary organisations for running Girls' Hostels.

The main objective of the revised Scheme is to retain the girl child in secondary school so that the girl students are not denied the opportunity to continue their study due to distance to school, parents' financial affordability and connected societal factors. The girl students in the age group of 14-18 studying in classes IX to XII and belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority communities and BPL families form the target group of the scheme. The hostels are to be constructed preferably in KGBV compound wherever space is available. Where there is no space in KGBV compounds or in the blocks where no KGBV has been sanctioned, the hostels may be constructed in the compounds of Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools. Students passing out of KGBVs will be given preference in admission in hostels. In blocks without any KGBV, students in all Government/Govt. aided Schools in the vicinity of the hostel will be eligible for admission. 50% of girls admitted will belong to SC, ST, OBC, Minority communities. Central Government will bear 90% and State Government will bear 10% of the recurring and non-recurring project cost. During 11th Five Year Plan, 1925 girls' hostels were approved by PAB and funds to the tune of ` 315.88 crore were released for construction of 958 hostels in 14 states.

12th Five Year Plan:

BE allocation for 2012-13 is ` 450.00 crores. PAB approved 74 more hostels in 2012-13 and funds to the tune of ` 230.90 crores have been released till 31-12-2012.

Thus, as on 31-12-2012, total of 1999 hostels stand approved, and funds to the tune of ` 546.78 crore have been released for construction of 1079 hostels in 17 States.

An outlay of ` 450.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2013-14

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN SCHOOLS

Objective of the Information And Communication Technology (ICT) In Schools Scheme

- i. Partnership with State Government/UTs for providing computer aided education to Secondary and Higher Secondary Government and Government aided schools.
- ii. Establishment of Smart Schools., which shall be technology demonstrators.
- iii. Teachers related interventions, such as provision for engagement of an exclusive teacher, capacity enhancement of all teachers in ICT and a scheme for national ICT award as a means of motivation.
- iv. Development of a e-content, mainly through Central Institute of Education Technologies (CIET), six State Institutes of Education Technologies (SIETs) and 5 Regional Institute of Education (RIEs), as also through outsourcing.

An outlay of ` 350.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2013-14

NATIONAL MEANS-CUM-MERIT SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME

As per Finance Minister's Budget Announcement of 2007-08, the Government of India launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme in 2008-09. One lakh scholarships of ` 6,000/- per annum(` 500/- per month) per student are to be

awarded to the selected students each year for study in classes IX to XII. Students, whose parental income from all sources is not more than ` 1,50,000/- are eligible to avail of the scholarship. The objective of the scheme is to award scholarships to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their drop-out at class VIII and encourage them to continue in the secondary stage i.e. up to class XII. Scholarships are disbursed by State Bank of India directly by electronic transfer into the accounts of students on quarterly basis.

An outlay of ` 70.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2013-14

NATIONAL SCHEME OF INCENTIVE TO GIRL CHILD FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education" was launched in May 2008 with the objective to establish an enabling environment to reduce the drop-outs and to promote the enrolment of girl child belonging mainly to SC/ST communities in secondary schools. According to the scheme, a sum of ` 3000/- is deposited in the name of the unmarried eligible girls as fixed deposit, who are entitled to withdraw it along with interest thereon on attaining 18 years of age and passing 10th class. The scheme covers (i) all girls belonging to SC/ST communities, who pass VIII and (ii) all girls who pass VIII examination from Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (irrespective of whether they belong to SC/ST) and enroll in class IX in Government, Government-aided and local body schools. 100% funds are provided by the Central Government for the Scheme.

Canara bank is the implementing agency for the scheme. It has developed a web based portal recently to implement the scheme. The portal will facilitate on line submission of data of the beneficiaries and on line disbursement of the amount on maturity into their accounts directly after certification by the State Nodal Officer on line that the beneficiary is 18 years old and passed class X examination.

An outlay of ` 100.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2013-14

APPOINTMENT OF LANGUAGE TEACHERS

The scheme has three components:-

1. Appointment and training of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking States.
2. Appointment of Urdu teachers and grant of honorarium for teaching Urdu. Financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UTs for appointment of Urdu teachers to any locality where more than 25% of the population is from Urdu speaking community.

3. Appointment of Modern Indian Language Teachers (other than Hindi) in Hindi Speaking States.

The main objective of the scheme is to assist States/UTs in implementing Three Language Formula. The scheme has been revised to make it more effective.

An outlay of ` 5.80 crore has been proposed for the year 2013-14

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR DISABLED AT SECONDARY STAGE (IEDSS)

The Centrally sponsored Scheme titled 'Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) was launched in 2009-10. It replaces the earlier scheme titled 'Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC)' and provides assistance for inclusive education of disabled children studying in classes IX-XII.

The aim of the Scheme is to enable all students with disabilities after completing eight years of elementary schooling, to pursue further four years of secondary schooling (classes IX-XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment.

The components of the Scheme include: (i) assessment of medical/educational needs, (ii) provision of students specific facilities (iii) development of learning material, (iv) support services like special educators, (v) construction and equipping of resources rooms, (vi) training of general school teachers to build their capacity to fulfill the needs of children with special needs, (vii) make schools barrier free. Setting up of Model inclusive schools in every State is also envisaged.

The Scheme covers all children passing out of elementary schools and studying at secondary stage in Government, local body and Government-aided schools, with one or more disabilities as defined under the Persons with Disabilities Act (1995) and the National Trust Act (1999) in the age group 14+ to 18+ (Classes IX to XII), namely, (i) Blindness, ii) Low vision, iii) Leprosy cured, iv) Hearing impairment, v) Locomotor disabilities, vi) Mental retardation, vii) Mental Illness, viii) Autism, and ix) Cerebral Palsy, and eventually cover Speech impairment, Learning Disabilities, etc.

Girls with disabilities receive special focus and efforts made under the scheme to help them gain access to secondary schools, as also to information and guidance for developing their potential. There is a provision of a monthly stipend of ` 200/- for the disabled girls.

Central assistance for all items covered in the scheme is on 100 per cent basis. The School Education Department of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations would be the implementing agency. They may involve NGOs having experience, in the field of education of the disabled, in the implementation of the scheme.

At the Centre level, Project Monitoring and Evaluation Group (PMEG) has been constituted to appraise the proposals from the State Governments and also for monitoring and evaluation. This has several experts in the field of inclusive education.

Financial assistance is given to States/UTs and other institutions on the basis of proposal as per the prescribed format and is approved by the PMEG chaired by Secretary (School Education & Literacy).

A budget of ` 70.00 crore has been allocated for this scheme during 2012-13 and 81227 disabled children have been approved to be covered this year.

An outlay of ` 50.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2013-14

VOCATIONALISATION OF HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

The revised Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Vocationalisation of higher Secondary Education” was approved by CCEA on 15.9.2011. Vocational education has traditionally been imparted in higher secondary schools (Classes XI-XII). Vocational courses would be introduced in Class IX-X by way of submission or addition to the general subjects. 2 pilots for the introduction of VE within the tenets of the National Vocational Education Qualifications Framework (NVEQF) have been approved for implementation in Haryana and West Bengal under the CSS in class IX. The rest of the States would continue to implement it in Classes XI-XII. The experience from the pilots will hold in good stead for scaling up in the XII Plan.

In its meeting held on 26.09.2012, the Executive Council of the scheme approved the target for establishment of 800 new vocational schools and strengthening of 600 existing vocational schools in 2012-13. During the current financial year proposals from 8 States have been approved covering introduction of vocational education in 693 new schools across 8 States covering approximately 70,000 children.

An Outlay of ` 80.10 crore has been proposed for 2013-14.

ADULT EDUCATION

Saakshar Bharat

It was on 4th June, 2009 that the Government had announced its decision to recast the National Literacy Mission. Saakshar Bharat, new variant of NLM had been launched by the Prime Minister on 8th September, 2009. It had been operationalised w.e.f. 1st October, 2009. Saakshar Bharat has adopted volunteer based approach to impart basis literacy. It envisages to

(i) achieve 80% literacy (ii) minimize regional disparities in literacy and (iii) reduce gender gap in literacy.

The Saakshar Bharat is confined to the districts having adult female literacy rate of 50% or less, as per Census of 2001. 410 districts covered under the criteria have been identified in 25 States and one UT. Besides, 35 districts affected with worst left wing extremism are also to be covered, irrespective of their adult female literacy rate. Prime focus of Saakshar Bharat is women but the programme does not exclude men from its ambit.

Saakshar Bharat was operationalized within a period of six months from the decision of the Govt. to literate every women in the country. In view of the 73rd Constitutional amendment,

Saakshar Bharat has to be implemented through Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Mission has been rolled out in 372 districts in 25 States and 1 UT. In all, 7.58 crore non-literate adults are expected to be benefited in these districts. The Government of India's share of expenditure for the year 2009-10 was ` 335.43 crore, for 2010-11 was ` 373.01 crore and for 2011-12 was ` 470.08 crore and 2012-13 upto 31.1.2013 was ` 272.62 core.

Initially, the scheme was in operation till end of XIth Plan i.e. 31.3.2012, now Saakshar Bharat Programme has been extended till 31.3.2013 and Planning Commission has recommended its continuation in XIIth Plan. The financial parameters will be the same as in XIth Plan period. As on December, 2012, 1,05,054 Adult Education Centres are reported to have been set up; Survey has been completed in 96,765 Gram Panchayats; 7,94,93,338 learners have been identified; Teaching learning process has commenced in 14.34 lakh Literacy Centres and 146 lakh learners have been certified as literate through assessment by the National Institute of Open Schooling, New Delhi.

For smooth and effective implementation and monitoring, Saakshar Bharat provides for:

- Constitution of Saaksharta Samities at Gram Panchayat, Block and District level, apart from SLMA at State level.
- Opening of one Saving Bank account at State (SLMA) level and subsidiary accounts at district, Block and Gram Panchayat level;
- Auto shift of balance in the account to the fixed deposit to earn high interest rate.
- A household survey is required to be conducted by the States to identify the potential learners.

- Apart from identifying the potential learners, the States are also required to identify the voluntary teachers for conducting the literacy class and do matching – batching during the survey.
- Merger of erstwhile Nodal Continuing Education Centers (NCECs)/Continuing Education Centers (CECs) to establish one AEC in each Gram Panchayat.
- Setting up of new AEC, where there was no NCECs/CECs under the erstwhile CE programme.

An Outlay of ` 572.00 crore has been proposed for 2013-14.

SCHEME OF SUPPORT TO VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR ADULT EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

In order to promote adult education & skill development through the voluntary sector, support to Voluntary Agencies was so far being extended through two schemes, namely, (i) Assistance to Voluntary Agencies in the field of Adult Education and (ii) Jan Shikshan Sansthan. With effect from 1st April, 2009, both these schemes have been merged and a modified scheme, namely, “Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development” has been put in place. The main objective of this Scheme is to secure extensive as well as intensive involvement of the voluntary sector in the endeavour of the Government to promote functional literacy, skill development and continuing education among adults, under the overall umbrella of Saakshar Bharat. The Scheme encompasses three components, namely, State Resource Centres, Jan Shikshan Sansthan and Assistance to Voluntary Agencies.

(i) State Resource Centres (SRCs)

The State Resource Centres (SRCs) are mandated to provide academic and technical resource support to adult and continuing education through development and production of material and training modules. Currently, there are 33 SRCs in different parts of the country.

The main functions of State Resource Centres are as follows:

- Development of teaching-learning and training material for literacy programmes.
- Production and dissemination (including translation) of literature for adult education.

- Training of literacy functionaries.
- Undertaking motivational and environment building activities for adult education.
- Multimedia works.
- Running of field programmes.
- Action research, evaluation and monitoring of literacy projects.
- Undertaking innovative projects to identify future needs of literacy programmes.

SRCs in Category A and B are provided annual recurring grant up to ` 100 lakh and ` 70 lakh respectively. Seven SRCs namely SRC at Bhopal, Rohtak, Guwahati, Shimla, Raipur, Srinagar and Shillong have been upgraded from Category B to Category A. SRCs have taken up special programmes for capacity building of their own academic staff through professional institutions. In the context of launch of Saakshar Bharat, SRCs developed new primers for the programme. These primers have since been approved by the Expert Committee constituted to ensure quality of the teaching-learning material developed for Saakshar Bharat programme.

Sanction of new SRCs

Special Purpose Vehicles, namely, State Resource Centres, provide academic and technical resource support to adult and continuing education through development and production of material and training modules. The Eleventh Plan period had a proposal for the sanction of 14 new SRCs. Seven new SRCs have already been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Odisha while proposals for setting up of seven more SRCs one each in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and two in Uttar Pradesh are being processed.

(ii) Jan Shikshana Sansthan (JSSs)

Jan Shikshana Sansthan (JSSs) are established to provide vocational training to non-literates, neo-literates, as well as school drop outs by identifying skills as would have a market in the region of their establishment. They are categorized into Category 'A', 'B' and 'C' and are entitled to an annual grant up to ` 40 lakh, ` 35 lakh and ` 30 lakh respectively. JSSs impart skill development training in nearly 394 vocational courses in Cutting and Tailoring, Beauty Culture and Health Care, Fashion Designing, Electrical and Electronics, Automobiles Repairs,

Soft Toys Making, Agriculture Allied Courses, Cottage Industry Courses, Handicrafts, Bakery and Confectionery, Textile Technology, Leather Technology and Building Technology.

In selection of beneficiaries, priority is given to women, SC/ST and OBC group, minorities and other economically weaker sections. In order to improve functioning of JSSs, standardization of curriculum of Vocational Courses has been undertaken through NIFT and other reputed agencies. The principal objective of these efforts is to improve the quality of training imparted, which in turn depends on the curriculum, quality of instructors and infrastructure available. All JSSs have adopted the curriculum developed by NIFT. In all, 5.96 crore beneficiaries are expected to be covered under different vocational training programmes.

A Web based Management and Monitoring System for JSSs & SRCs, which are the major components of the Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education & Skill Development has been developed with the help of NIC and operationalized. Web based Monitoring System helps in planning and monitoring of JSSs/SRCs. The System also provides for online reporting of physical and financial achievements and analysis of incoming reports and generation of output reports. These details will be in public domain for citizens' view and would be accessible to all.

This Portal has, inter-alia, a provision for reflecting details and activities of each of the State Resource Centres/Jan Shikshan Sansthan, which are funded under this Scheme. These include details of profile management like Board of Management, Staff, Resource Persons, Infrastructure and other details such as Final Action Plan, Management, beneficiaries' details, MIS reports, Financial Management etc. of the concerned organization.

Detailed training has already been provided to the officials of SRCs as well as JSSs about the details they are required to upload and the manner in which the requisite details are to be uploaded. All the SRCs/JSSs are required to upload all requisite details on the portal. A large number of SRCs/JSSs have already taken action to upload these details and remaining ones have since been instructed to take immediate action to upload their full details on the portal.

The portal has provision for online submission of Action Plans by SRCs/JSSs. Staff of the SRCs/JSSs has already been imparted training for uploading of data/action plan on the portal

and it would now be mandatory for all SRCs/JSSs to submit their Action Plans on line. Approval for Action Plans would also be conveyed online.

An outlay of ` .100.00 crore has been proposed for 2013-14.

New Initiatives

The National Literacy Mission Authority has taken up the following new initiatives:

- Standardization of curriculum of vocational courses through competent Institutions like NIOS, IGNOU and NIFT.
- Annual Action plan of JSSs has been systematically computerized.
- Exhibitions of material have been organized at regional level to promote the products of JSSs.
- Region wise workshops have been held with JSSs for standardization of cost estimates of vocational training programmes.

NLMA, TRIFED and NSTFDC (National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation) have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the objective to improve literacy levels and quality of life of the tribal adults, impart training in skills that have a market demand, extend marketing support to the beneficiaries and extend credit facility.

CHAPTER-II

OUTLAYS AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES 2013-14

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

(` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable Deliverables /Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Process/Timeline	Remarks /Risk Factors
		1	2	3				
		(i) Non-Plan Budget	(ii) Plan Budget	(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	Improving access, enrolment, retention and quality of elementary education	--	27258.00	Nil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In service Teacher training for 18 lakh Teachers 2. Training of 85000 untrained teachers 3. At least 50% States/ UTs to achieve pupil teacher ratio 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to primary and upper primary schools for all residual habitations. 2. Reduction of out of school children by 1% 	Annual	<p>Institutional capacities in States/ UTs to carry out quality improvement programs.</p> <p>Teacher unions attitudes towards measures for teacher accountability</p>

					below 30:1	point.		
					4. Adoption of continuous & comprehensive evaluation system in schools by at least 50% States/UTs	3. Reduction of dropout rate at elementary level by 2% point.		

National Programme of Mid-Day-Meal (MDM)

(` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Process/Timeline	Remarks / Risk Factors
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
		(i) Non-Plan Budget	(ii) Plan Budget	(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
<u>National Programme of Mid-Day-Meal</u>	1. Implementation of the progr	--	132 15.0 0	Nil	i) Allocation and release of adequate quantity	i) States would be able to	i) Bi-annual release of alloca	i) Timely delivery of coo

<u>(MDM)</u>	amm e by servin g hot cooke d meal to childr en of eleme ntary stage (class es I to VIII) studyi ng in Govt., local bodie s & Govt. aided schoo ls and EGS/ AIE Centr es includ ing Mada rasa and Maqt abs suppo rted				of food grain to States/UT s based on average number of children availing MDM and working days approved. ii) imely release of Central assistance towards cooking cost at the revised rate. iii) imely release of assistance towards transport cost. iv) imely release of central assistance for honorariu m to cook- cum- Helpers v) imely release of assistance for Managem ent, Monitorin g &	provi de cook ed mid day meal conta ining requi red calor ific and nutrit ion to child ren in eligi ble instit utes. ii) This woul d off set the inflat ion of the com modi ties in the MD M bask et. iii),iv) & v)Wi ll enabl e the State	tion order s of food grain s. ii) Bi- annu al relea se of recur ring Cent ral assis tanc e iii) Rele ase of Non- recur ring Cent ral assis tanc e iv) Obta ining appr oval of com pete nt auth ority for the revis ion of nor ms for MM E,	kin g cost and foo d grai n at sch ool leve l by Stat es/ UTs to ens ure that goo d qual ity mea l is serv ed to chil dre n wit hou t any inte rrup tion . ii) Co mpl ianc e of sche me gui deli nes in
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	<p>under SSA and children in National Child Labour Projects with a view :-</p> <p>a. To improve nutritional status of children.</p> <p>b. To encourage poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend</p>				<p>vi) Evaluation. timely release of funds for infrastructural requirements (kitchen-cum-store and kitchen devices) and actual progress made during the year.</p> <p>vii) release of fund for development of MIS software/hardware.</p> <p>viii) timely release of funds for integration of MIS with IVRS system.</p> <p>ix) release of MME @ Rs. 30.00 lakh per district per annum or 1.8% of total recurring Central</p>	<p>s to deliver the food grains to the schools well in time and engage the cook-cum-helpers also for cooking MD M</p> <p>iv) Will enable safe storage of food grains and cooking of mid day meal in hygienic conditions in a protected</p>	<p>Honorary to Cook-cum-helpers, revision of norms for kitchen devices and transportation assistance, extension of private unaided schools located in SC, ST and Minority dominated districts, Coverage</p>	<p>letter & spirit by State/UT Government.</p> <p>iii) Quarterly assessment of the implementation of the scheme including review of the progress made for construction of kitchen-cum</p>
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	<p>school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities.</p> <p>c. To provide nutritional support to children of primary stage in drought-affected areas during summer vacation.</p> <p>2. Expected cover</p>				<p>Assistance- whichever is higher to Goa, Chandigarh, Dadra Nagar & Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.</p> <p>x) timely release of grant for the replacement of kitchen devices sanctioned during 2007-08 and for the procurement of kitchen devices for new schools</p> <p>xi) revision of norms as per the recommendation of the Planning Commission and approval of the competent authority</p>	<p>environment.</p> <p>v) Will ensure the effective monitoring of the scheme through real time data collection from the schools.</p> <p>vi) Will enable the States to take care of the school level expenses, expdt for hiring of</p>	<p>e pre- primary children of schools located in primary schools and children studying in IX and X Classes, Capacity Building of stakeholders,</p> <p>v) introduction of scientific interventions in the sche</p>	<p>- store iv) Monitoring of the Scheme by Review Mission, Regional Workshop and National Review meetings. v) Annual and monthly data entries in the MIS web portal. vi) Generating</p>
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	<p>age of about 10.97 crore children studying at elementary stage during 2012-13.</p> <p>3. Coverage of children in drought affected areas of the States/UTs .</p> <p>4. As per RTE Act, 2009 all schools must have</p>				(EFC / CCEA).	<p>manpower on contract, publicity and publication, external evaluation.</p> <p>vii) Will enable the schools to replace the obsolete/ outdated kitchen devices which have outlived their lives.</p> <p>viii) The implementation of the scheme</p>	me etc.	<p>Annual Work Plan & Budget on the basis of entries in MIS integrated with</p> <p>vii) Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS)</p>
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	<p>all weather kitchen-cum-stores in next three years i.e. by March , 2013. Construction of kitchen-cum-stores in the schools.</p> <p>5. Procurement of kitchen devices for new school and replacement for kitchen</p>				<p>would improve.</p> <p>ix) To complete 70,000 Kitchen-Cum-Stores during the current year to enhance the effectiveness of the scheme.</p> <p>x) To provide 30,000 new kitchen devices and replace 2.25 lakh worn out devices to ensure clean cooking.</p>		
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	<p>n devis es sancti oned in 2007- 08.</p> <p>6. Sendi ng Revie w Missio n in 8 State s for revie wing the imple ment ation of the Sche me</p> <p>7. Devel opme nt of web enabl ed Mana geme nt Infor matio n Syste m with</p>					<p>xi) 1200 Master cook- cum- helpers are propose d to be trained in collabor ation with Institute of Hotel Manage ment and Colleges of Home Science for cascade training to build capacity of the cooks in cooking locally relevant, hygienic and nutritiou s food.</p> <p>xii) IVRS based system</p>		
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	<p>integration of Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) for monitoring of the Scheme for efficient monitoring of the scheme.</p> <p>8. Empanelment of Vendors for IVRS.</p> <p>9. Extension of the scheme to private unaided</p>				<p>is proposed to be put in place to ensure real time monitoring of the scheme through community participation.</p> <p>xiii) To extend the MDMS to cover Children of Pre-Primary schools located in the premises of Elementary Schools (0.2% of total covered children)</p> <p>xiv)</p>		
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	<p>schools located in SC, ST and Minority concentrated districts;</p> <p>10. Coverage of the children studying in pre-primary schools located in the premises of primary schools etc.</p> <p>11. Revision of MME</p>					<p>Enhancement of coverage in 54233 unaided private schools (4.47%) under MDMS over and above existing schools.</p>		
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	norm s from existi ng 2% to 3%.							
	12. Re vision of honor arium of Cook- cum- Helpe rs @ Rs.15 00/- per mont h from existi ng amou nt of Rs. 1000/ - per mont h.							
	13. Re vision of trans portat ion assist							

	<p>ance for State s exclu ding 11 NER and Speci al Categ ory State s.</p> <p>14. Re vision of Centr al assist ance for kitche n devic es from Rs. 5000 per schoo l to Rs. 1500 0 per schoo l on sharin g</p>							
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	<p>basis as per the existing pattern.</p> <p>15. Introduction of scientific interventions such as Solar Cookers, Smokeless Chulhas, etc.</p> <p>16. Capacity Building of the Stakeholders through Training and</p>							
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	setting up of model kitchen-cum-training centre. 17. Social Audit of the Scheme through SMC, PRI and other Stake holders.							
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MAHILA SAMAKHYA

(` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable Deliverables /Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Process/Timeline	Remarks/ Risk Factors
		(i) Non-Plan Budget	(ii) Plan Budget	(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary				
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
		(i) Non-Plan Budget	(ii) Plan Budget	(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary				

				Resources				
<u>Mahila Samakhya</u>	<p>Education and empowerment of women in rural areas, particularly of women from socially and economically marginalized groups. The main objective are: -</p> <p>To facilitate empowerment of rural women through education</p> <p>To enhance self image, self confidence of women</p> <p>To create an environment where women</p>	--	* `60 .00	Nil	<p>- Expansion of MS programme in newer areas, and consolidation of MS work through federations</p> <p>- Strengthening Sangahs and federations for their active role in implementation of RTE</p> <p>-Increased focus on mobilization of adolescent girls to ensure their access to mainstream educational resources, and other entitlements</p>	The MS programme works for the education and empowerment of women in rural areas, particularly those from socially and economically marginalized groups. The Sanghas provide the women a space to meet, discuss issues & problems, seek knowledge and information and make informed	Education and empowerment through the MS programme is an ongoing and continuous process.	State level implementation

	<p>can seek knowledge and information to play a proactive role in society</p> <p>To provide opportunities for education for women and adolescent girls</p> <p>To bring about greater participation of women and girls in formal & non-formal education programmes</p>					choices		
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*This amount included ` 40.00 crore as Externally Aided Component, as MS programme is being funded by Department for International Development (DFID) UK

Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions

(` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Process/Timeline	Remarks/Risk Factors

1	2	3			4	5	6	7
		(i) Non-Plan Budget	(ii) Plan Budget	(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
<p><u>Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions</u></p> <p><u>(Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Restructuring and Reorganization of Teacher Education)</u></p>	<p>To create a sound institutional infrastructure for pre-service and in-service training of elementary and secondary school teachers through:-</p> <p>i) Establishment of District Institute of Education Training (DIETs) in every district.</p> <p>(ii) upgradation of selected Secondary Teacher Education Institutions</p>	--	500.00	Nil	<p>1. Receipt of State Plans (including Budget requirement) from States/UTs.</p> <p>2. Approval of Teacher Education Approval Board on State Plans.</p> <p>3. Release of Central assistance to States/UTs.</p> <p>4. Establishment of DIETs/DRCs in every District and upgradation of CTEs/IASEs, as per norms States/UTs.</p> <p>5. Strengthening of SCERTs,</p>	<p>(i) To create a supply of professionally skilled teacher educators for the Teacher Training institutions of the country. Towards this end, the Scheme provides support for payment of salaries to the teacher educators of IASEs and CTEs.</p> <p>(ii) To</p>	<p>Release of recurring and non-recurring assistance to the State Governments through consultative process and periodical monitoring of physical and financial targets/output.</p>	<p>Central assistance is released on receipt of proposals from States/UTs.</p>

	<p>into College of Teacher Education (CTE)/Institutions of Advanced Study in Education (IASEs).</p> <p>(iii) Strengthening of State Council of Educational Research & Trainings (SCERTs)</p> <p>(iv) Establishment of Block Institute of Teacher Education.</p> <p>(v) Training of Untrained Teachers;</p> <p>(vi) Professional Development of Teacher Educators;</p> <p>(vii) Technolog</p>				<p>based on proposals from States, as per provision of the Scheme.</p>	<p>improve the professional competence of in-service teachers, head masters along with their skill development, on an ongoing basis. Towards this end, Central assistance is provided for in-service training of teachers, head masters and officers of Education Department, etc. It is expected</p>		
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	<p>y in Teacher Education (viii) Public Private Partnershi p (PPP) in Teacher Education.</p>				<p>that over 3.50 lakh teachers, head masters, etc would be provided training.</p> <p>(iii) To improve the infrastru ctural and transacti onal environ ment in teacher educatio nal institutio ns of the country and Strengthen ing of SCERTs . Towards this end, the Scheme provides infrastru ctural grant for</p>		
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					<p>civil works and equipment on need-based criteria subject to financial caps laid down in the Scheme.</p> <p>(iv) To create a supply of professionally skilled teachers for all levels of school system. Towards this end, the Scheme supports payment of salaries of over 5,000 teacher educators in the</p>	
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					<p>DIETs and DRCs, apart from over 4,000 para-academic staff in these institutions.</p> <p>(v) To upgrade skills of teacher educators. This is supported by providing Central assistance for faculty development programmes for the teacher educators in DIETs, CTEs and IASEs.</p>		
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					<p>(vi) To initiate preliminary activities on the implementation of the following :-</p> <p>(a) Establishment of Block Institute of Teacher Education</p> <p>(b) Training of Untrained Teachers ;</p> <p>(c) Professional Development of Teacher Educators:</p> <p>(d) Technology in Teacher Education</p>	
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						n; (e) Integrating Elementary Teacher Education with Higher Education n (f) Preparation of Teacher Educators s (g) Public Private partnership (PPP) in Teacher Education n		
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National Bal Bhawan

(` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Program	Objective /Outcome	Outlay 2013-14	Quantifiable Deliverable	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelin	Remarks/ Risk
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e					es/Physical Outputs	mes	e	Factors
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
		(iv) on-Plan Budget	(v) Plan Budget	(vi) Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
<u>National Bal Bhawan</u>	1. To be an out of school activity centre for children by offering the ongoing activities (Creative Art, Performing Art, Science Activities, Photography, Home Management, Museum Techniques, Publication, Literary Activities) and reach out to larger number of children through individual membership and	` 7.66	` 8.00	-	1. Quantitative enhancement of membership and participation in Bal Bhawan's ongoing activities. a) Individual membership at NBB, 54 BBK's & JBB Mandi. b) School membership c) Freeship Institutes d) Free membership to children through	To widen outreach a) Individual membership may reach up to 44000 which would include children from deprived sections who would be given free membership. b) About 90 schools 20 special institutes to become membe	Conduct activities for children at JBB, Mandi, NBB and Bal Bhawan Kendra throughout the year (12 months) BBK and JBB, Mandi	

	<p>institutional membership.</p> <p>2. <u>Supplement the School System</u></p>				<p>infrastructure improvement in the activity areas and wide publicity.</p> <p>Participation in various activities/programme/workshop of bal bhavan and try for integration of National Bal Bhavan activities with the Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) system introduced in Schools. To reach out to large number of schools where such wide ranging activities are not available so that children can enjoy participatio</p>	<p>rs and benefit from Bal Bhavan activities and programme</p> <p>Free membership to be given to special institutes.</p> <p>To reach out to bring about large influx of children to Bal Bhavan on regular basis</p>		
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					n and also be graded for CCE			
	To plan and implement innovative workshops and programmes at local, zonal and National level for the children				To Involve member children of Bal Bhavan, JBB, Mandi , Bal Kendras of Delhi in Local level programmes	To organise about 250 local level programmes To organise about 8 local National Level programmes and ensure larger participation of children	Through out the year (12 months) by way of conducting activities and Programme Of NBB, BBK and JBB, Mandi	
	Organise Teacher Training Programmes in Bal Bhavan methodology				To organise 8 Integrated Training programmes	To train 800 teachers/teacher trainees in Bal Bhavan methodology for wide outreach through teacher		

						s to childre n of differen t schools		
	<u>PROGRA MMES</u> 1.To plan and impleme nt innovativ e worksho ps and program mes at local, zonal and National level for the children and work on new themes related to creative education and promoting integratio n, Traditiona l Art & Crafts and environm ental awareness .	-		-	a)To Involve member children of Bal Bhavan, JBB, Mandi , Bal Kendras of Delhi in Local level programme s b)Organise National Level programme s National Children's Assembly, Environme nt Conference for Bal Bhavan, Bal Kendra children from across the country. To organise 8 Integrated Training programme	To organis e about 250 local level progra mmes To organis e about 8 local Nationa l Level progra mmes and ensure larger particip ation of childre n To train 800 teacher	Through out the year (12 months) by way of conducti ng activities and Program me Of NBB, BBK and JBB, Mandi	

	<p>2. Organise Teacher Training Programmes in Bal Bhavan methodology</p> <p>To bring out innovative publications and children magazine during programmes</p> <p>3. <u>Honouring Creativity (Bal Shree)</u></p> <p>a) Organise selection camps to identify creativity among children (9-16 years) in the field of</p>				<p>s</p> <p>Involve children in publication activities</p> <p>Organise selection camp at Local, Zonal and National level to identify a 6 nurture creativity</p> <p>Selected children after 3 levels of scrutiny would be conferred with the Bal Shree</p>	<p>s/teacher trainees in Bal Bhavan methodology for wide outreach through teachers to children of different schools</p> <p>6 zonals camp would be organise at the zonal centre which would have about 600 children participating and thereon about 200 selected</p>	<p>Selection Process takes a year to be completed and the honour function may even take place in the subsequent year.</p> <p>2 months (May-June)</p>	
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	<p>Creative Arts, Creative Scientific Innovation, Creative Writing and Creative Performance.</p> <p>b) Organising the Bal Shree Honour Function</p> <p>4. Summer Programmes</p> <p>To reach out with activities and programme during the school vacation in summer when children in-large number regularly participate in Bal Bhavan activities</p>				<p>Honours</p> <p>To plan special activities, workshops and programmes for children to ensure their overall development and constructive use of their vacation</p>	<p>children would participate at the National Level</p> <p>About 60 children to receive the Honour</p> <p>About 30,000</p>		
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						children to participate daily in the NBB, JBB, Mandi and Bal Bhavan Kendras activities and programme during the summer session May-June		
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Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrass (SPOEM)

(` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable Deliverables /Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Process/Timeline	Remarks / Risk Factors
		1	2	3				
		(i) Non-Plan Budget	(ii) Plan Budget	(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
<u>Scheme for providing Quality Education in Madrass (SPOEM)</u>	Encouraging teaching of modern subjects in Madarsas	--	175.00	Nil	(I) 6000 Madrassas (approx) will be assisted under the Scheme (ii) 17000 teachers would receive teacher(approx.) salaries for teaching modern subjects.	Introduction and teaching of modern subjects in Madarsas.	In the financial year.	Timely submission of proposals and release of funds to Madarsas by the State Government.
<u>Scheme for Infrastructure</u>	Augmenting and strengthening school	--	50.00	Nil	About 120-130 private minority aided/unaid	Better student facilities	Within two years after the release of	Timely submission of proposa

Development Private aided/ unaided Minority Institutes (Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools (IDMI)	infrastructure in minority institutions.				ed institutions would create school infrastructure.	es in Minority Schools.	funds.	ls and release of funds by State Governments.
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National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT)

(` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective /Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Process/Timeline	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
<u>National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT)</u>		(vii) on-Plan Budget	(viii) lan Budget	(ix) Complement ary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		228.30	15.00	Sale Proceeds of Books & Periodicals, Science				

				Kits, etc.				
	Conducting various programme (such as research and development works, foreign and domestic collaborations, extension works, training of resource persons, development of educational technologies etc.)				As approved by Programme Advisory Committee (PAC) of NCERT.		As per the scheduled dates of the PAC approved programmes	Programmes are subject to change on mid-term review of PAC of NCERT
	(i) Science Olympiad (ii) Int. Jr. Science							

	Olympiad							
	<p>Const. Activities at PSSCIVE Bhopal</p> <p>To provide official/residential accommodation for PSSCIVE , Bhopal</p> <p>Const. Activities at NERIE Shillong</p> <p>To provide official residential accommodation for NERIE, Shillong</p>				<p>Constructi on cost of Buildings (Residentia l./Non-Residential)</p> <p>Constructi on cost of Buildings.</p>	<p>The build ing is to be com plete d on prior ity.</p> <p>To get the building stay-worthy all the electrica l, sanitary and allied work is required to be complet ed.</p>	<p>By March, 2014</p> <p>To get the building stay-worthy all the electrica l, sanitary and allied work is required to be complet ed.</p>	<p>The appro ved constr uction cost of the buildi ng was Rs.18. 54 crores at the initial stage, but due to escala tion in cost, the revise d cost estima te submit ted by the CPW D, Bhopa l is Rs.29. 11 crores for which the propo sal has</p>

								<p>already been submitted to the SFC (MHR D) for consideration and approval.</p> <p>Initially, the estimated cost of the NERIE Shilong Bldg. was Rs.15.62 crores, but due to cost escalation, the Revised Estimate submitted</p>
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								by the CPW D, Shilling is to the extent of Rs. 27.70 crores. Accordingly, the proposal for the additional amount i.e. Rs. 12.08 Crore has already been submitted to the Ministry for getting approved from the SFC.
	Quality Improvement				To Conduct various activities		Activities conducted	

	Schemes				for Quality Improvement of school education through NGOs as per the directives of the MHRD.		throughout the year	
	Adolescence Education				To Conduct of various educational programme for Adolescence through NGOs.		Activities conducted throughout the year	

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS)

(` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Process/Timeline	Remarks/Risk Factors
		(i) Non-Plan Bud	(ii) Plan Bud	(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary				
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
		(i) Non-Plan Bud	(ii) Plan Bud	(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary				

		get	get	y Resource s				
<u>Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan</u>	To cater the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Govt. employees including Defence Personnel by providing common programme of education.	224 9.24	350 0.00	KVS generates internal resources from fee, fines etc. Sponsoring project authorities provide funds for running of project Vidyalayas which cater to educational needs of children of employees of the project	At present there are 1090 KVs functional RESULTS IN 2012 Class X 99.49% Class XII 94.15% No. of students as on 31.3.2012 1091931 No. of permanent buildings – 815 Construction work in Progress- 60 Building plans under process – 38 Efforts to obtain suitable land – 101	No new school building and staff quarters could be sanctioned during current financial 2012-13 due to shortage of funds. New school building & 09 units staff quarters to be sanctioned during 2013-14 in 100 KVs @ Rs. 10.71 crore each+ escalation in cost of	01.04.2013 to 31.3.2014	Availability of temporary accommodation for running of Vidyalayas by sponsoring agencies and transferring of land by sponsoring agencies to KVS Delay in construction.

					<p>Land yet to be identified - 76 pupil computer ratio is now 21:1</p> <p>During the year 2012-13 the following funds have been sanctioned in BE:-</p> <p>Non-Plan Rs. 2086.24 crore. Including Rs. 30 crore for M& R)</p> <p>Plan Rs. 350.00 crore including Rs. 1.89 crore unspent of previous year</p>	<p>material /labour @ 20% = Rs. 12.85 crore.</p>		
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Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)

(` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Pro	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14	Quantifiable Deliverables /Physical	Projecte d Outcom	Process/T imeline	Rema rks/ Risk
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gramme					Outputs	es		Facto rs
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
<u>Navodaya Vidayala Samiti</u>		(i)Non-Plan Budget	(ii)Plan Budget	(iii)Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<p>1. To establish, maintain, control & manage JNVs</p> <p>2. To provide good quality modern education - including a strong component of inculcation of values, awareness of the environment, adventure activities and physical education – to the talented children</p>	498.29	125.00	--	<p>1. <u>Opening of JNVs</u> – ____.*</p> <p>2. <u>Making Sanctioned JNVs functional</u> – 10 Nos.</p> <p>3. <u>Enrolments of Students</u> – 42200 Nos.</p> <p>4. <u>Sanction of New Building Works</u></p>	Opening of JNVs depends on the proposal submitted by the State Governments.	*Targets for establishment of JNVs in uncovered districts, opening of additional JNVs, ROs & NLI, Science Magnet Schools, etc, have been proposed separately as “Expansion and New Initiatives of the Scheme”, in the Annual Plan 2013-14 proposal	

	<p>predominantly from the rural areas without regard to their family's socio-economic condition.</p> <p>3. To ensure that all students attain a reasonable level of competence in three languages.</p> <p>4. To provide facilities, at a suitable stage for instruction through a common medium, viz., Hindi and English, all over the country.</p>				<p>Phase A – 5 Nos.</p> <p>Phase B - 20 Nos.</p> <p>5. <u>Completion of Sanctioned Building Works</u></p> <p>Phase A – 20 Nos.</p> <p>Phase B -- 25 Nos.</p>		of NVS.	
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	<p>5. Offer a common curriculum for ensuring comparability in standards and to facilitate and understanding of the common and composite heritage of our people.</p> <p>6. To progressively bring students from one part of the country to another in each school to promote national integration and enrich the social content.</p> <p>7. To serve as a focal point for improve</p>							
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	<p>nt in quality of school education through training of teachers in live situations and sharing of experience and facilities.</p> <p>8.To establish, develop, maintain and manage Hostels for the residence of students of Navodaya Vidyalayas ;</p> <p>9. To aid, establish and conduct other institutions as may be required for the furtherance</p>							
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	<p>of the Society's objects in any part of India;</p> <p>10. To do all such things as may be considered necessary, incidental, or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the Society.</p>							
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National Institute of Open Schooling

(` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective /Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Process/ Timeline	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
<u>National Institute of Open Schooling</u> (NIOS)		(i) Non-Plan Budget	(ii) Plan Budget	(iii)Complementary Extra-Budgetary				

		udget	t	Resources				
Academic	Operation and promotion of Open Schooling programme at National Level in particular, and at international level in general	No	0.10	Nil	Preparation of Curriculum, Self Instructional Materials (SIM) for Academic Courses of NIOS	Revision and Translation of Self Instructional Material of Language courses based on the NCF-2005.	Introduced from the session 2012-13	
		No		2	Curriculum Framework was developed for ODLS	Tutor Marked Assignments (TMAs) in different subjects at Secondary, Sr. Secondary and Regional languages was	The work has been completed for 2011-12 session	

					prepared.			
				Open Basic Education (OBC) Programme for Adults	1 Certification under OBC Programme at A,B,C Level Accreditation of Agencies	34027 students certified under OBE 1200 Agencies Accredited under OBE Programme in 26 State/ UTs		
Technical and Professional Support for Developing Open Schooling				Promotion of Open Schooling at National level, particularly for up scaling of open Schooling Programme and setting up of open school in remaining states	Setting up and launching of			
National consortium				National consortium of Open Schooling	1 National /Regional meets on Promotion of Open Schooling in states 2			

					Organisatio n of one National and one Internation al conference for promotion of Open Schooling			
Strengthen ing of Student Support Services				Extension/ Expansion and Promotion of Open schooling	<p>1. Expansion of Study Centres for Academic courses in the block level.</p> <p>2. Awareness Campaign in educational backward districts and blocks through meeting.</p> <p>3. follow up with Boards and Universities for recognition of NIOS</p>	<p>All the districts in each states are almost covered After this expansion will be done at the block level.</p> <p>Advocacy Programm e and Awareness Campaign has been launched at the district and block level through Regional centre of NIOS State Governme nt and other</p>		

				<p>Programmes.</p> <p>4 Setting up of new Regional Centres/ sub Regional centres</p> <p>5. PCP grants for AIs</p> <p>6. Orientation of Coordinators of existing AIs and new AIs as well as Orientation of Academic facilitators (old and New), PCP tutors. Special Orientation to Minority Institutions.</p> <p>7 Meeting of Regional</p>	<p>agencies are also involved in the programme.</p> <p>Matter has been taken up with all the remaining Boards and universities for granting equivalence to NIOS courses.</p> <p>One Regional Centre at Raipur has been established and operationalised.</p> <p>PCP payment to the AIs for the session 2010-11 Block II and 50% PCP for</p>		
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				<p>Directors.</p> <p>8 Review and up gradation of Standard Operating Procedure (SOPS) for TMA, PCP, TOC etc.</p> <p>9. Monitoring of PCPs through RCS/SRCS and AFs as well as Monitoring and evaluation of TMAs DAB meeting, RCAC meeting at different Regional centers.</p>	<p>Block I session 2011-12 has been paid.</p> <p>Annual orientation programmes organized through Tele conferencing on 12.01.2012 , 25.05.2012 , 27.07.2012 and 26.10.2012</p> <p>Face to face Coordinators meeting also organized by All RDs in their regions and areas.</p> <p>Meeting of the Regional Directors were got</p>		
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						<p>conducted on 31st May, 1st and 2nd June, 2012, 21st-23rd December, 2012</p> <p>The guidelines as well as SOPs for PCP, TMA, TOC and Admission are being reviewed and will be finalized shortly.</p> <p>The meeting of RCAC and DAB are being conducted at the RCS level as well as at the Hqrs level.</p>		
-					Training and capacity building of Open	1 Orientation of coordinators,		

				Schooling functionaries	Facilitators of existing A and new AIs (Study Centres)		
					2 Orientation of newly recruited staff of NIOS.		
					3 Orientation of SOS functionaries.		
			Other Developmental Activities	Processing of Online Application , review and upgradation of Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) for TMA, PCP, TOC etc. was done, 6 Training modules for ODL Teachers prepared	Done Training Package (6 modules) have been prepared. Call centre set up and run with the help of LSC		

					24x7 call centres was setup	executives,		
Building				NIOS Land and Building Media Centre Duplication	1. Interior work i) Upgradation of Guest House and Conference Room Rs. 750 lakh ii) Provision of facilitation centre Rs 450 lakhs Repair and Maintenance Duplication of Audio/Video Programs	In process		
Vocational Education				Development of new vocational courses	1.1 During the year 2010-11, new vocational courses in	Books printed in the following course revised:-		

				<p>various areas are being developed as under, namely</p> <p>1 New Vocational Courses are being developed in the broad areas of Home Science, Agriculture, Computer and IT, Health and paramedical, Engineering and Technology</p> <p>For wider dissemination of the courses, the V.E. courses are being translated into Hindi and Urdu.</p> <p>Development of self</p>	<p>Beauty Culture (Hindi and Urdu Version)</p> <p>Embroidery (Hindi and Urdu version)</p> <p>Basic Rural Technology 4 books in English</p> <p>Community Health worker in Hindi (3 modules)</p> <p>1 Modular Course in apparel Designing (4 modules)</p> <p>2 Data Entry Operators</p>		
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					<p>Learning Material for Hunar Project into Hindi and Urdu</p> <p>Following 5 courses namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Diploma in Food production -Diploma in Bakery and Confectionary -Diploma in food and Beverages -Diploma in Front Office Operation 	<p>3 CCA and Basic Rural Technology in E-learning mode</p> <p>18 Hostels of ITDC have been accredited as Study Centres.</p>		
Miscellaneous Programmes				Miscellaneous Programmes of NIOS	<p>1. To maintain the existing computer facilities and its timely up-gradation and net conferences etc.</p>	<p>Most of the Programmes of NIOS are computerized from admission to examinations and maintenance of data</p>		

					<p>2. Setting up of Libraries at Regional Centres</p> <p>1) Research Evaluation and Development</p> <p>11) Human Research and Development, Training, Seminar</p>	<p>base.</p> <p>Already set up at NIOS Regional Centres.</p> <p>Research Studies in progress.</p> <p>Teleconferencing meeting</p>		
				Advertisement and Publicity	Advertisement of examination and admission .			
				Media	<p>Development of Programme/tutorial on vocational and Academic course.</p> <p>Development of Audio</p>	<p>200 Video programmes would be developed.</p> <p>150 Audio Programmes/Tutorials would be developed.</p>	<p>In process</p> <p>In process</p> <p>- Diploma in House keeping</p>	

				<p>programme s/Tutorials</p> <p>Development of Multimedia Programmes</p> <p>NIOS-SPSA-TMH Collaboration for Retail Services courses</p> <p>NIOS-IMA Collaboration For Health & Paramedical Courses.</p>	<p>8 Multimedia Programmes would be developed.</p> <p>Media Centre would be operational :</p> <p>Audio Studio</p> <p>Web Radio</p> <p>High definition video Studio</p> <p>Diploma in House Keeping</p> <p>NIOS accredited 24 AVIs to run collaborative course 'Certificate in Retail</p>	
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						Sales Service'.		
				<p>2. Accreditation of institutions as Study Centre for Vocational Education</p>	<p>2. So far 1632 Study Centres of Vocational Education have been set up.</p> <p>NIOS is in process of streamline the accreditation process through enforcement of rigorous and transparent screening norms for quality improvement in the Accredited Vocational Institutes.</p> <p>3 Vocational education Facilitators have been appointed</p>			

					across the regional centres of NIOS in order to evaluate and assess the performance of AVIS. Mechanisms' are being developed to strengthen the monitoring system.			
Minority Education Programmes	Promotion for linking of Madrasa with NIOS under area Intensive Programme and Modernization of Madrasa Scheme			Various efforts are being put in order to link Madarsas with NIOS by conducting Advocacy Programmes/ Teleorientation and Seminars.	Teleorientation	The work is in progress		
Infrastructure Development for Student Assessment					Infrastructure expenses on On-demand Examination and On-Line Admission	Introduced from the session 2011-12		

					in Regional Centres. Updation of On-Demand software, infrastructure for Examination centres at Regional Centres. Updation of any other software			
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Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

(` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Process/Timeline	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
		(i)Non-Plan Budget	(ii)Plan Budget	(iii)Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
<u>Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan</u>	1. Universalizing access to	--	398 3.00	Nil	1. One thousand new	1. One thousand new	Proposals to be formulated	This would depend

<u>(RMSA)</u>	<p>Secondary Education by 2017 through providing a secondary school within 5 kilometer of every habitation.</p> <p>2. Improving quality of secondary education</p> <p>3. Addressing equity issues</p>				<p>secondary schools will be approved.</p> <p>2. Two thousand secondary schools with gaps will be approved for strengthening.</p> <p>3. Five lakh teacher and 50000 Head Master for training programme will be approved.</p>	<p>schools be made functional.</p> <p>2. Two thousand schools capacity with respect to infrastructure will be strengthened.</p> <p>3. Five lakh teacher and 50000 Head Masters' capacity will be enhanced.</p>	<p>ed by the State Governments, after identifying gaps through district level planning and project forwarded to central government.</p> <p>2. On approval of the project/proposal of the State Government, fund will be released to implementing societies.</p> <p>3. State share is also to be released to State</p>	<p>upon formulation of annual plan proposal by the States and timely submission to the Ministry, timely implementation by states, and availability of financial resources.</p>
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							Societies	
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*This amount included ` 625.00 crore as Externally Aided Component.

Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as Bench Mark of Excellence
(` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Project Outcomes	Process/Timeline	Remarks/Risk Factors
		(i) Non-Plan Budget	(ii) Plan Budget	(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
<u>Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as Bench Mark of Excellence</u>	<p>1. To have at least one good quality senior secondary school in every block.</p> <p>2. Model school to have a pace setting role.</p> <p>3. To try out innovative curriculum and pedagogy.</p>	--	100.00	Nil	<p>1. No. of schools sanctioned.</p> <p>2. No. of blocks covered.</p> <p>3. Enrollment in such schools</p>	Sanctioning of around 500 schools under State/UT Governments and 50 schools under PPP mode.	<p><u>Model schools in EBBs</u></p> <p>1. centrally sponsored scheme to provide assistance to State Governments, to establish model schools at block level.</p> <p>2. Proposals to be formulated</p>	<p>1. This is a relatively new centrally sponsored scheme and for PPP mode this will be the second year of implementation.</p> <p>2. Projected outcomes are</p>

	<p>4. To be a model in infrastructure, curriculum evaluation and school governance.</p>						<p>ed by the State Governments, after identifying the land in blocks covered and proposals forwarded to Central Government.</p> <p>3. Land for construction of the schools to be provided / facilities provided by the State Governments.</p> <p>4. On receiving proposals, the Central Government will examine the same and</p>	<p>tentative, which are subject to (a) Timely receipt of complete and viable proposals from the State Govts. and availability of suitable land. (b) Availability of fund. (c) Receipt of Utilization Certificates/ Audited Accounts in respect of past grants from the State Implementing Societies. (d) Availabi</p>
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						<p>release fund to the concerned State Implementing Societies .</p> <p>5. State share is also to be released by the State Govt. to implementing society.</p> <p><u>Model school under PPP mode</u></p> <p>6. Receipt of requisite proposals from eligible private entities for setting up model schools.</p> <p>7. Selection of eligible</p>	<p>lity of interested and eligible private entities for setting up of model schools under PPP mode.</p>
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							bidders for model schools to be set up under PPP mode. 8. To enter into Concessi on Agreeeme nt with the selected private partners. 9. Release of grants to private partners towards reimburs ement of per capita cost for sponsore d students and infrastru cture grants.	
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Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls' Hostels for Students of Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools

(` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Process/Timeline	Remarks / Risk Factors
		(i) Non-Plan Budget	(ii) Plan Budget	(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
<u>Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls' Hostels for Students of Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools</u>	Construction of girls hostels in Educationally Backward Blocks for girl students of class IX to XII with a view to increase access to Secondary Education and increase the enrolment of girls.	--	450.00	Nil	1. Number of Girl's Hostels sanctioned under the Scheme (State-wise) 2. Number of beneficiaries/ girls availing of the hostel facilities. 3. Number of SC/ST/Minority/	Improve ment in access and increase in enrolment of girl child in secondary school and opportunity to continue their study in Secondary/Higher Secondary schools in spite	1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide central share of grant to State Governments to construct girls hostels in Educationally Backward Blocks. 2. On	1. Projected outcomes are tentative. 2. Timely receipt of complete and viable proposals from the State Governments is crucial.

					<p>BPL beneficiaries</p>	<p>of distance to school, parents' financial affordability and other connected societal factors.</p>	<p>receipt of the project/proposal from State Governments, the Central Government processes the case as per scheme norms. On acceptability of the proposal, Central share of funds would be released to State Government for construction of hostels.</p> <p>3. The first instalment is released immediately on</p>	<p>3. Implementation is through State Governments.</p> <p>4. Non availability of land in school compound of KGBVs/ Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools, delay in construction etc.</p>
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							issue of the sanction. 4. Grant is released to State Governments, which in turn will release it to the organisations implementing the Scheme.	
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Information and Communication Technology in Schools Scheme

(` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Process/Time line	Remarks / Risk Factors
		(i) Non-Plan Budget	(ii) Plan Budget	(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
<u>Information and Communication Technology in Schools Scheme</u>	OBJECTIVES i) Partnershi	--	350.00	Nil	The funding pattern of the Scheme between	Coverage of 5,000 secondary and senior	Approval to Computer Education Plans (CEPs) of	The response of State/UTs/Organis

	<p>p with State Government/UTs for providing computer aided education to Secondary and Higher Secondary Government and Government aided Schools.</p> <p>ii) Establishment of Smart Schools , which shall be technology demonstrators.</p> <p>iii) Teacher related interventions, such as provision for engagement of an exclusive teacher, capacity enhancement of all teachers</p>				<p>Centre: State is 75:25 in case of General State and in case of North Eastern States including Sikkim, the funding pattern between Centre: State is 90:10</p> <p>The scheme also provides for contribution of 25% of funds from MPLAD scheme in addition or as an alternative to State contribution</p>	<p>secondary schools in Government and Government Aided Schools.</p> <p>Sanction for Audio/ Video productions by State Institute of Educational Technology (SIETs)</p> <p>Set up Smart Schools in State to act as technology demonstrators</p>	<p>States/UTs/Organizations by Project Monitoring and Evaluation Group (PMEG)</p> <p>Release of Grants in two installments for schools approved under outright purchase and five installments in respect of schools approved under Built-Own-Operate-Transfer (BOOT) Model subject to physical and financial progress and submission of utilization certificate.</p> <p>Monitor the programme on a sample</p>	<p>tions in providing CEPs and timely submission of Utilization Certificates and Expenditure Statements makes difference/delay in the process or meeting timelines.</p>
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	<p>in ICT and a scheme for national ICT award as a means of motivation.</p> <p>iv) Development of a e-content, mainly through Central Institute of Education Technologies (CIET), six State Institutes of Education Technologies (SIETs)</p> <p><u>Outcomes:</u></p> <p>i) To establish an enabling environment to</p>							<p>basis through external monitors.</p> <p>Conduct impact assessment of the programme through external independent agencies.</p>	
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	<p>promote the usage of ICT especially in Higher Secondary and Secondary Government and Govt. Aided Schools. Critical factors of such an enabling environment include widespread availability of access devices, connectivity to the Internet and promotion of ICT literacy.</p> <p>ii) To ensure the availability of quality content on-line and through access</p>												
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	<p>devices both in the private sector and by SIETs.</p> <p>iii) Enrichment of existing curriculum and pedagogy by employing ICT tools for teaching and learning.</p> <p>iv) To enable students to acquire skill needed for the Digital world for higher studies and gainful employment.</p> <p>v) To Promote computer education in all secondary and higher secondary classes</p>												
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	and to introduce computer-related elective subjects in the higher secondary class.							
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National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme

(` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable Deliverables /Physical Outputs	Project ed Outcomes	Process/T imeline	Rema rks/ Risk Factors
		(i) Non-Plan Budget	(ii) Plan Budget	(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
<u>National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme</u>	To award scholarships to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their drop out at Class VIII and to encourage them to continue in the Secondary	--	` 70.00	Nil	To disburse about 2.16 lakh scholarships to meritorious students (fresh+renewal) passing out of Class VIII and renewal of scholarship to students of earlier academic years	With the award of scholarships it is expected that meritorious students of economically weaker sections would	On receipt of the proposals from the State Govts./UT administrations, these are examined as per provisions of the scheme and	

	Stage upto Class XII.					continue their education upto Secondary stage.	sanctioned.	
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National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education

(` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable Deliverables /Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Process/Timeline	Remarks/Risk Factors
		(i) Non-Plan Budget	(ii) Plan Budget	(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
<u>National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education</u>	To promote enrolment of Girls belonging to weaker sections of the society mainly SC/ST in secondary schools and to reduce their drop out at secondary and higher stage.	--	100.00	Nil	To promote enrolment of Girls belonging to weaker sections of the society mainly SC/ST in secondary schools and to reduce their drop out at secondary and higher stage.	It is expected to promote enrolment of girls of weaker sections of society in Secondary Schools.	Proposals received from the States/UTs are processed and sanctioned after approval of Grants in Aid Committee. (GIAC)	The scheme is demand driven and as such exact number of target can not be fixed under the scheme.

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Appointment of Language Teacher

(` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable Deliverables /Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Process/Timeline	Remarks/Risk Factors
		(i) Non-Plan Budget	(ii) Plan Budget	(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
<u>Appointment of Language Teacher</u>	To assist the States/UTs to implement Three Language Formula	--	5.80	Nil		To implement Three Language Formula effectively		The scheme is demand driven. The scheme depends on the proposals from the State Govt./UTs.

Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary (IEDSS)

(` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective /Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Process/Timeline	Remarks/Risk Factors
		(i) Non-Plan Budget	(ii) Plan Budget	(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
<u>Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary (IEDSS)</u>	To enable all students with disabilities , after completing eight years of elementary schooling, to pursue further four years of secondary schooling (classes IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environme	--	50.00	Nil	No. of disabled children approved.	About 2.00 lakh disabled children (approx) proposed to be covered	Subject to receipt of viable projects, Progress reports, Expenditure statement and Utilization Certificate in time from the States/UTs	Achievement of projected outcomes depends on the State Government's proposals. Implementation of the scheme also depends on timely receipt

	nt.							of viable projects and other documents from the State Government.
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Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education (` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Process/Timeline	Remarks/Risk Factors
		(i) Non-Plan Budget	(ii) Plan Budget	(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
<u>Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education</u>	The major aim of the scheme is to prepare educated, employable and competitive human resource for various sectors of the economy and the global	--	80.10	Nil	1. Establishment of new vocational schools 2. Strengthening of existing	800 600	Proposal to be formulated by the States/N GOs etc for submission to the Government.	The CSS "Vocationalisation of Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education was approved on 15.9.2011 .

	<p>market. The specific objectives of the scheme are to enhance the employability of youth through demand driven competency based, modular vocational courses; to maintain their competitiveness through provision of multi-entry, multi-exit learning opportunities and vertical mobility/interchangeability in qualifications; to fill the gap between educated and employable; and to decrease the pressure on higher education.</p>				<p>vocational schools</p>		<p>On receipt of proposals, same will be examined for considering release of funds.</p>	<p>Under the existing scheme, three Pilots have been approved one each in Haryana, West Bengal and Assam. The NVEQF based Pilot in Haryana was launched on 3rd September 2012. The Pilots in West Bengal and Assam will be launched in next academic session in these States begin.</p> <p>An Executive</p>
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								Order was issued on 3.9.2012 regarding implementation of NVEQF. Proposals received from 10 States during 2012-13. Out of these proposals from 5 States have been approved by PAB for introduction of Vocational Education in 540 schools in its meeting held on 11.10.2012.
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Adult Education and Skill Development (Saakshar Bharat)

(` In Crore)

Name of Scheme/Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14			Quantifiable Deliverables /Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Process/Timeline	Remarks/Risk Factors
		2	3	4				
		(i) Non-Plan Budget	(ii) Plan Budget	(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
Adult Education and Skill Development (Saakshar Bharat)	To impart functional literacy to non-literate adults in the age group of 15 years and beyond and to provide skill development training, continuing education and life long learning opportunities to adults.	--	572.00	NIL	Setting up of Adult Education Centres for Adult Education and continuing education to impart basic literacy to targeted non-literates and to provide skill development training, continuing education & life long learning opportunities to adults, to conduct assessment of basic literacy, equivalency	The proposed physical targets are as under :- At an annual average, to provide basic literacy to 14 million non literates, basic education	Annual	

					programme through NIOS for those neo-literates who want to continue their education.	to 0.60 million adults.		
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Scheme for Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development	Providing academic and technical resource support for literacy programmes/implementing literacy programmes and to improve the occupational skills and technical knowledge of the neo-literates and to raise their efficiency and increase productive ability.	--	` 100.00	Nil	GIAC meeting to be held and 7 new SRCs to be setup.	Vocational skill development training at an annual average to 4 million adults.	Annual
National Literacy Mission Authority	To formulate policies and programme of NLMA through its Council, Executive Committee and Grant-in-Aid Committee.	--	` 2.00	Nil	Council meeting :1 EC meeting: 2 GIAC meeting:2	To fulfill the objectives of NLMA.	Annual
Directorate of Adult Education	Directorate of Adult Education is functioning as the National Resource Centre for providing academic and technical resource	` 2.82	` 9.00	Nil	For extending the resource support, the Directorate of Adult Education organizes	(1) Better planning of Annual Action Plans of SRCs, JSSs, (2)Better	Annual

	<p>support to the National Literacy Mission and various literacy and adult education programme in the country.</p>			<p>seminars/work shop on various aspects and components of the literacy programmes for the benefit of the implementers, key resource persons, State Resource Centres, Jan Shikshan Sansthan and other agencies engaged in literacy activities, programmes on the activities have been proposed to be organized, during the year 2013-14 which includes (i) organizing seminars/work shops on various aspects (ii) Production, Telecast/Broad cast of literacy programmes on Television and Radio and (iii) Celebration of International Literacy Day on 8th</p>	<p>Teaching Learning Materials (3) Better understanding of the programme through Seminars/Work shops on various aspects and components of the literacy programmes (4) Enhanced capacities of SLMAs, SRCs, TSG, PRIs etc. (5) Branding of Saakshar Bharat programme through media campaigns at national level. (6) Better Monitoring of SRCs/JSSs..</p>	
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				<p>September, 2013 (iv) Undertake Environment Building Activities at National Level to support and strengthen the ongoing programmes</p> <p>(v) Undertake Capacity Building programmes for SLMA, SRC, TSG, PRIs etc., and other stake holders as per requirement(vi)</p> <p>(vi) Evaluation of CE Scheme / JSS / SRC by the Evaluating Agency (vii)</p> <p>Bring out publications, books/workshop seminar reports, etc.</p>			
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Chapter – III

NEW INITIATIVE, REFORMS MEASURES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Right to Education (RTE) Act and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

- 3.1 The RTE Act bestows legal rights for elementary education on all children in the 6-14 age groups. The RTE-SSA programme aims at universalisation of elementary education amongst children in the age group 6 – 14 years
- 3.1.1 ***Universal Access:***
By providing schools as per neighborhood norms for opening of schools prescribed by the States under RTE Rules, and ensuring that out-of-school children are provided Special Training for being mainstreamed into an age-appropriate class in school.
- 3.1.2 ***Universal Retention:***
Through several child entitlements, including textbooks and uniforms to children, and instituting systems for tracking child and teacher attendance
- 3.1.3 ***Ensuring Quality of Education:***
Through curricular reform, including improved teaching learning material, learner assessment systems and inservice teacher training, as also by improving teacher availability in schools by rationalising deployment of teachers, recruiting new teachers, training of teachers without professional qualifications, etc.
- 3.1.4 ***Improved financial management:***
Capturing central releases through Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS), facilitating on-line monitoring of central funds flow, e-transfer of funds from Ministry to States, and e-transfer to district level by States. With increasing core banking, e-transfer facility is being strengthened systematically. Accountants have been provided at block level to improve financial management of the programme.

Mahila Samakhya Scheme

Mahila Samakhya is a programme for the empowerment of women through education. The scheme is basically process oriented, wherein awareness generation, information dissemination and capacity building form the thrust of the programme. MS, as a programme, is not itself directly involved in the provision of services. It assists and enables the Mahila Sanghas to effectively access, harness and utilizes available resources and work towards enforcing accountability of other public service providers.

As the project is steered towards its objectives, guidance is sought from certain inviolable principles which must be followed at all stages of implementation.

- i) All processes and activities within the programme must be based on respect for women's existing knowledge, experience and skills.
- ii) Every component and activity within the project must create an environment for learning, help women to experience and affirm their strengths, create time and space for reflection and respect individual uniqueness and variation.
- iii) Women and women's groups at the village level set the pace, priorities, form and content of all project activities.
- iv) Planning, decision making and evaluation processes, as well as all levels of personnel must remain accountable to the collective at the village level. E.g. planning process is bottom-upwards, in that sanghas' work plans based on members' own collective priorities are collected at the DIU, DIU plans & budgets prepared accordingly are collated at the State level, and final AWPB appraisals & approvals at the National-level are therefore determined by the same.
- v) All project structures and personnel play facilitative and supportive, rather than directive roles.
- vi) A participatory selection process is followed to ensure that project functionaries at all levels are committed to working among poor women and are free from caste/community prejudices.
- vii) Management structures must be decentralized, with participative decision-making and devolution of powers and responsibilities to District, Block and village levels.

Alternate delivery mechanisms:

- a) In education, phased literacy camps, Adult learning centers, Mahila Shikshan Kendras, Jagjagi/Balamitra Kendras are all alternative delivery mechanisms evolved and run by the MS programme based on location-specific literacy and learning needs of all members of the community in EBBs, especially women & adolescent girls.
- b) In health, the Nari Sanjeevani & Jasood Kendras have provided alternate indigenous medicinal options for rural, especially tribal communities in remote areas. These also serve as centers for community-level education on public health, hygiene & sanitation, in addition to harnessing local resources and enhancing women's livelihoods.
- c) In issues of Violence against Women, the Nari/Apni/Mahila Adalats run by federations in old districts have emerged as a unique, community-level & gender-just mechanism for imparting legal literacy and helping women access their legal entitlements in cases of domestic violence, rape, desertion, property rights etc.

Convergence:

Convergence remains important in that while sangha members, federation & the State programmes are not to be seen as mechanisms/personnel for other large government programmes' service-delivery/implementation, nevertheless as workers and advocates they continue to insert the gender agenda in all areas – whether PRI, public health systems, education etc. E.g. Sangha members' work as ASHA & Anganwadi workers, and MS' collaboration with SSA demonstrating best practice in running KGBV & NPEGEL programmes. Convergence is more important as the means through which rural women may access their rights and

entitlements, influence accountability & transparency in large government programmes and also implement programmes as per their own needs and agendas.

Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level a benchmark of Excellence.

(Reform measures and policy initiatives)

1. Secondary education is one of the focused areas under the 11th Five Year Plan. Plan allocation for this sector has been enhanced manifold to ` 53,550 crore from ` 4,325 crore under the 10th Five Year Plan.
2. One of the major new initiatives is launch of scheme of, “Setting up of one high quality Model School each in 6,000 blocks throughout the country as benchmark of excellence”

Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls’ Hostel for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools

Revision of Scheme norms

Initially, the cost of construction of a hostel was fixed at Rs 42.50 lacs. But majority of the State Governments had expressed their reservations and requested for increasing the cost norms as well as some other norms like increasing the honorarium paid to the warden of a hostel, food and lodging norms, etc. etc. An EFC proposal to revise some norms of the Scheme including the cost norms for constructions of hostels was sent to Ministry of Finance in March, 2011. Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, vide their OM dated 30th May, 2011 and 9th March, 2012 had conveyed their concurrence to the following revision:

- (i) To permit State/UT Governments to use State Schedule of Rates (SORs) for construction of hostels, including the hostels already sanctioned in 2009-10 & 2010-11, as per the specified detailed norms for a 100 bedded hostel;
- (ii) To rename the appraising committee of MHRD as Project Approval Board (PAB) in place of existing Grant-in-Aid Committee (GIAC).
- (iii) To enhance the norms for “Food and Lodging” under the recurring grant from the existing ` 750/- per inmate per month to ` 850/- per inmate per month;
- (iv) To provide for opening of the hostels in rented buildings till the permanent buildings are ready and sanction rent thereof @ ` 0.60 lakh per month for a maximum period of nine months; and
- (iv) To enhance honorarium for hostel warden from ` 3000/- per month to ` 5000/-per month.

Information & Communication Technology in Schools

Inclusion of School Education as Mission Mode Project under NeGP

The Apex Committee for the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) chaired by Cabinet Secretary has approved the inclusion of School Education, as a Mission Mode Project (MMP) under the NeGP. “Mission Mode” implies that the objective and the scope of the project are clearly defined, that the project has measurable outcomes and service-levels, and the project has well-defined milestones and timelines for implementation.

Core Scope Document for MMP

A Core Scope Document broadly outlining the vision, objectives, desired outcomes, identifying the areas for ICT intervention with regard to various stakeholders, prioritization of the target set of services, indicative alternative strategies along with timelines for the School Education MMP has been finalized by the Ministry with the assistance of National Institute for Smart Government (NISG).

Detailed Project Report for MMP

Further to conceptualizing the Core Scope Document by NISG, the task of preparation of Detailed Project Report for MMP in School Education has also been entrusted to NISG on which NISG is working.

Scheme of Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)

1. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of IEDC was implemented till 2008-09 which integrated children with mild to moderate disabilities in normal schooling system. The scheme was being implemented with 100% central assistance through the Education Departments of State Governments and UT Administrations. State Governments and UTs were allowed to take the help of NGOs in implementing the Scheme. The scheme covered both elementary as well as secondary level children. Since Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) covers the disabled children at elementary level, the need to replacing this programme with a new programme covering the secondary level children only with enhanced budgetary support was felt.
2. In pursuance to the announcement made by the Union Minister of HRD in the Rajya Sabha on 21.3.2005 about formulation of a National Action Plan for the Inclusive education of children and Youth with Disabilities, the revised scheme of IEDSS came into force from 2009-10 in place of IEDC.
3. The scheme “Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)” covers all children studying at secondary stage in Government, local body and Government-aided schools, with one or more disabilities as defined under the Persons with Disabilities Act (1995) and the National Trust Act (1999) in the class IX to XII, in an inclusive and enabling environment.

National Scheme of Incentive to girls for Secondary Education

Sanctions covering 543532 girls from 25 states/UTs. have been issued during 2011-12 involving an expenditure of ` 163.06 crore.

An amount of ` 88.52 crore has been sanctioned during current financial year 2012-13 covering 295074 girls upto 31.12. 2012.

National Means-cum Merit Scholarship Scheme

National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme and National Scheme of Incentive to girls for Secondary Education were launched in 2008-09.

Corpus fund for the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship scheme has been wound up and annual budget provision has been made for disbursement of scholarships to selected students from 2010-11. 103033 scholarships for 2011-12 have been sanctioned in accordance with the proposals received from the States/UTs amounting an expenditure of Rs.61.81crore.

During 2012-13, 89065 scholarships has been sanctioned and the amount sanctioned is ` 53.44 crore under the scheme upto 31.12.2012.

Kendriya Vidhalaya Sangathan

Reform measures and Policy Initiatives

At present there are 1092 KVs out of which two KVs are non- functional. The existing norms for opening of KVs in places, except in Special Focus Districts where there should be a concentration of at least 1000 employees of Defence services or Civil services & at least 200 children of the employees for enrolment. The admission policy of KVS has been amended in the 78th meeting of BOG dated 3.12.2007 and stipulates that a child must be 05 years old as on 31st March in the academic year in which admission is being sought in class –I, 6 years for Class II and 7 years for Class III. There is an order of priority of admission to class I to different category of children. Under the RTE Act, 25% admission in class first is being given in Kendriya Vidyalayas. 107 new Kendriya Vidyalayas under Civil/Defence sector have been opened during 2010-2011 & 2011-12. During the year 2012-13 (1.4.2012), 07 Regional Offices were opened and at present there are 25 Regional Offices exist in KVS.

Chapter-IV

Review of Past Performance

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

(a) **Cumulative Targets and Achievements 2011-2012**

Sl. No.	Items	Cumulative Targets including 2011-2012	Achievements	
1.	Opening of Schools	368610	Opened	340536 (92.38%)
2.	Construction of school buildings	299810	Completed and in Progress	278962 (93.04%)
3.	Construction of additional classrooms	1601814	Completed and in Progress	1551162 (96.84%)
4.	Drinking water facilities	220953	Completed and in Progress	218095 (98.71%)
5.	Construction of Toilets	584324	Completed and in Progress	565263 (96.7%)
6.	Supply of Free Textbooks	9.94 crore (Annual)	Supplied	9.63 crore (97%)
7.	Teacher appointment	19.65 lakh	Completed	12.26 lakh (62.41%)
8.	Teacher training (20 days)	41.58 lakh	Completed	34.44 lakh (83%)

(b) Achievements during 2012-13

- I. During 2012-13 (till September, 2012) 9867 new primary schools, 2413 new upper primary schools have been opened, 3,65,456 Additional Classrooms have been constructed and 50,996 teachers have been appointed under SSA.
- II. Percentage Girls, SC, ST, OBC & Muslims enrolment has increased by 0.03%, 0.74%, 0.22%, 2.80% & 0.29% respectively during 2012-13.
- III. Annual Average Drop out rate has come down from 6.76 to 6.50 at primary level
- IV. The Gross Enrolment Ratio at Upper Primary level has increased by 5.4% in a year.
- V. NCERT's 3rd round Learning Assessment Survey for Class V shows that
- In Language there has been an improvement in learning achievement in 24 States/UTs.
 - In Mathematics, 14 States have improved learning levels.
 - In Environmental Studies, 24 States/UTs have shown an improvement in learning level.

(b) Cumulative Targets and Achievements 2012-2013

Sl. No.	Items	Cumulative Targets including 2012-2013	Achievements (up to 30.09.2012)	
1.	Opening of Schools	371264	Opened (upto Dec, 2012)	352816 (95%)
2.	Construction of school buildings	304112	Completed and in Progress	284032 (93.39%)
3.	Construction of additional classrooms	1800986	Completed and in Progress	1642867 (91.22%)
4.	Drinking water facilities	229281	Completed and in Progress	217820 (95%)

5.	Construction of Toilets	739363	Completed and in Progress	618089 (83.59%)
6.	Supply of Free Textbooks	9.75 crore (Annual)	Supplied	8.32 crore (85.33%)
7.	Teacher appointment	19.86 lakh	Completed	12.48 lakh (63%)
8.	Teacher training (20 days)	38.24 lakh	Completed	18.64 lakh (48.74%)

Mid Day Meal Scheme

2011-12

(` in Crores)

BE 2011-12	RE 2011-12	Expenditure	Reasons for low expenditure
` 10380.00	` 10380 .00	` 9890.71	<p>Expenditure is 94%</p> <p>The NER States have been allocated 10% of the allocation i.e. ` 1038.00 crores. Some savings accrue under this head of account because the population covered under the scheme is only 5.6% of the total coverage approved by PAB-MDM.</p> <p>For Non-NER States, the savings were under SCSP and TSP components. These savings cannot be diverted to releases for meeting funds for the General category. Therefore, savings occurred under</p>

			SCSP and TSP heads also in Non NER States.
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2012-2013

(` in Crores)

BE 2012-2013	RE 2012-2013	Central Expenditure till 30.12.2012	Reasons for low expenditure
- ` 11937.00	- ` 11500.00	- ` 7821.46	<p>Expenditure is 66 %</p> <p>i) Central Assistance of ` 2000.00 crores approximately to State Governments (Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan UP, etc) is to be released after getting information on the release of minimum mandatory State share in the Scheme..</p> <p>ii) The NER States have been allocated 10% of the allocation ` 1193.70 crores but the school going population NER states is only 5.6%. Therefore savings will accrue under this head of account.</p> <p>iii) ` 311.00 Cr. have been provided for the creation of capital assets (construction of kitchen-cum=stores and procurement of kitchen devices for new schools and replacement of kitchen devices procured during 2006-07) in NER States. But the expenditure is ` 95.40 lakh only. Hence savings are expected in this component.</p>
	Procurement of Kitchen Devices	11,63,268	Procurement of kitchen devices in 12.79 lakh school has been sanctioned from 2006-07 to 2012-13 including replacement of kitchen devises in 91029 schools as on date.

Mahila Samakhya

2011-12

(` in Crores)

Scheme/ Programme	Target Set		Target achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial)	Physical	Financial	Physical	
Mahila Samakhya	` 50.00 (BE) ` 50.00 (RE)	Expansion within existing districts to increased No. of Sanghas and women members. Consolidation of existing work through achievement of autonomy by existing federations, as also withdrawal from autonomous 20 federations blocks	` 49.92	Mahila Samakhya has been able to lay the foundation for women's empowerment at the grassroots level. Programme was expanded in 13 new Districts, 2809 villages into 44 new EBBs. This has involved the formation of 3083 new Mahila Sanghas, with 113877 new women members. Similarly 8085 new Kishori Sanghas have been formed with 163540 new adolescent girls as members during the period. Similarly, out of 239 federations formed so far, 69 of them have achieved autonomy. These federations are functioning on their own without or with little resource support from Mahila Samakhya	---

Scheme Programme	Target Set		Target achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial (` in Crore)	Physical	Financial as on 31.12.2012 (` in Crore)	Physical (As on 30.09.2012)	
Mahila Samakhya	` 60.00	<p>- Increasing focus on community – mobilization activities focused on achievement of goals of RTE</p> <p>- Expansion of programme and consolidation of existing work in existing State</p>	` 44.00 (As on 31.12.12)	<p>Mahila Samakhya has been able to expand into 4 new districts, 1685 villages into 17 new EBBs. This has involved the formation of 1711 new Mahila Sanghas, with 53392 new women members. Similarly 860 new Kishori Sanghas have also been formed with 25594 new adolescent girls as members. Similarly, out of 248 federations formed so far, 77 of them achieved autonomy and many of them are in the process of achieving autonomy.</p> <p>MS has played an important role in the overall implementation of RTE. Close to 22500 Sangha members have been nominated on School Management Committees and they have been able to play an active role in</p>	---

				ensuring effective functioning of schools under RTE.	
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Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions

2011-2012

(` in Crore)

Scheme Programme	Target Set		Target achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial (` in Crore)	Physical	Financial (` in Crore)	Physical	
Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	` 500.00	Under the Scheme Central Assistance is released to States /UTs for funding of DIETs/CTEs/IASE to carry out their functions effectively	` 365.24	Central assistance is utilized by DIETs/CTEs/IASEs in imparting pre-service and in-service training to teachers, leading to improvement in the overall quality of education.	The Scheme could not be revised because of large vacancies of academic and non-academic posts in DIETs, CTEs and IASEs proposals for assistance for salary and training programmes were inadequate.

2012-2013

(` in Crore)

Scheme	Target		Target Achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial (in Crore)	Physical	Financial as on 31.12.12	Physical	
Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	₹ 500.00	Under the Scheme Central Assistance is released to States /UTs for funding of DIETs/CTEs/IASE to carry out their functions effectively	₹ 126.98	Central assistance is utilized by DIETs/CTEs/IASEs in imparting pre-service and in-service training to teachers, leading to improvement in the overall quality of education.	Revised Scheme of Teacher has been finalized in the month of June, 2012. The meetings of Teacher education Approval Board (TEAB) for considering the AWP for 2012-2013 of the respective State Government started in the month of Sep, 2012

National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT)**2011-2012**

(` in Crore)

Scheme Programme	Target Set		Target achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial (` in Crore)	Physical	Financial (` in Crore)	Physical	
National Council of Educational	Plan	(i) Conducting various programme	Plan	(i) 88% achievement in	Reasons for under utilization of

<p>Research & Training (NCERT)</p>	<p>₹ 25.00</p>	<p>(such as research and development works, foreign and domestic collaborations, extension works, training of resource persons, development of educational technologies etc.)</p> <p>(ii) 8th AISES,</p> <p>(iv) Construction Activities,</p> <p>(v) Land and building works,</p> <p>(vi) Special repair and renovation works,</p> <p>(vii) Quality Improvement Scheme (QIS)</p> <p>(viii) Adolescence Education Programme (AEP).</p>	<p>₹ 21.79</p>	<p>completion of PAC programmes.</p> <p>(ii) The work of 8th AISES were going on as per schedule 100% funds utilized during the year.</p> <p>(iii) Plan land and building development works completed as per schedule.</p> <p>(iv) Special repair works completed as per schedule.</p> <p>(v) Against Rs. 2.00 crore allocation for QIS, 99 % were utilized during the year.</p> <p>(vi) Against Rs. 3.00 crores allocation for AEP, only Rs. 79.00 lacs funds were utilized.</p>	<p>funds under Plan head are :</p> <p>(i) The slow pace of expenditure under AEP projects is due to completion of procedural modalities at different stages before releasing grants to the concerned agencies.</p> <p>(ii) As regards, the expenditure trend under all the remaining heads is by and large utilise as per the provision made against each.</p>
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	<p>Non-Plan</p> <p>₹ 145.00 BE</p> <p>₹ 198.05 RE</p>	<p>Mainly actual and committed expenditures such as pay and allowances and pensions of teaching, non-teaching and technical staff, offices and miscellaneous expenses, other charges, publication activities, repair & maintenance of Equipment & Furniture, renovation of Buildings are met from non-plan head.</p>	<p>Non-Plan</p> <p>₹ 198.05</p>	<p>The actual and committed expenditure have been fully met.</p> <p>From 2011-12 the NTS Scheme has been shifted under Non-Plan Head as per the decision taken by the F.C.</p>	<p>The over and above expenditure beyond the grant-in-aid has been met out from the Council's misc. internal receipts.</p>
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2012-2013

(₹ in Crore)

Scheme	Target		Target Achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial (₹ in Crore)	Physical	Financial as on 31.12.12	Physical	
National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT)	<p>Plan</p> <p>₹ 15.00</p>	<p>(i) Conducting various programme (such as research and development works, foreign and domestic collaborations, extension works, training of resource persons, development of</p>	<p>Plan</p> <p>₹ 6.75</p>	<p>(i) 43% achievement in completion of PAC programmes.</p> <p>(ii) Plan land and building development works will be completed as per schedule.</p> <p>(iii) Special</p>	<p>The moderate achievement in some of the programme activities is due to less representation of the participants belonging to far flung areas and non-completion of the procedural modalities within the time schedule. As regards, construction</p>

		<p>educational technologies etc.)</p> <p>(ii) Construction Activities,</p> <p>(iii) Land and building works,</p> <p>(iv) Special repair and renovation works,</p>		<p>repair works will be completed as per schedule.</p>	<p>activities, the same will be completed during the year.</p>
	<p>Non-Plan</p> <p>₹ 212.70</p>	<p>Mainly actual and committed expenditures such as pay and allowances and pensions of teaching, non-teaching and technical staff, offices and miscellaneous expenses, other charges, NTS, 8th AISES, Adolescence Education Programme (AEP), QIS Schemes, publication activities, repair & maintenance of Equipment & Furniture, renovation of Buildings are met from non-plan head.</p>	<p>Non-Plan</p> <p>₹ 106.35</p>	<p>The actual and committed expenditure have been fully met.</p> <p>The 8th AISES, Adolescence Education Programme (AEP), QIS Schemes, has been shifted under Non-Plan Head as per the decision taken by the F.C. from 2012-13 and the expenditure trend is going as per schedule.</p>	<p>The expenditure figure shown under Non-Plan head is upto December'2012 which also include the Part C – Non-Salary Component expenditure for which no Government-grant-in-aid is provided. The additional funds over and above the Government grant are being met out from the Council's Misc. Internal Receipts.</p>

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS)

2011-12

(` in crore)

Scheme	Target Set		Target Achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	` 350.00	25 school buildg. and 400 units of staff qtrs.	` 350.00	Funds released for ongoing construction, computerization and salary for new KVs during the year. No Targets were achieved towards construction of new school buildings and staff quarter due shortage of fund.	No new school building and staff quarter could be sanctioned during current financial year due to shortage of funds and in compliance of decision taken in the Works Committee Meeting held on 20.6.2011 i.e. to avoid commitment of more liabilities till funds position improves.

2012-13

(` in crore)

Scheme	Target Set		Target Achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	
			as on 31.12.12		

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	₹ 350.00	25 new buildings and 400 units of staff quarters	₹ 262.50	08 new buildings sanctioned upto 31.12.2012	Shortfall in achievement is due to: -Shortage of fund -To comply with the decision of Works Committee KVS dated 28.6.12 not to sanction new staff quarter due to shortage of fund. -Delay in transfer of title of land and receipt of plans and estimates from construction agencies. -Shortage of technical staff in works branch due to vacancy.
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NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI (NVS)

2011-12

(₹ in crore)

Scheme	Target Set		Target Achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	

Setting up of Model Schools (Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti)	₹ 1200.00	1 No of JNV	₹ 1200.00	2 No of JNVs functional	i) Anticipated JNV could not be sanctioned due to non receipt of suitable proposal from the State Govt. regarding sanction of a new JNV.

2012-13

(₹ in Crores)

Scheme	Target Set		Target Achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial as on 31.12.12	Physical	
Setting up of Model Schools (Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti)	₹ 1250.00	1 No of JNV	₹ 937.51 (Anticipated)	1 No of JNVs functional	-----

National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)

2012-13

(₹ in crore)

Scheme	Target Set		Target Achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial as on 31.12.12	Physical	

Academic Programmes (Development of Study Material) and allied activities	` 0.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of Secondary course in 11 subject wise. • Translation of Sr. Secondary Course in Urdu – Medium in Mass Communication and painting subjects. • Development of SLM for OBE at ‘A’, ‘B’ and ‘C’ level • Development of Question Bank for ODES in 10 subjects • Integration of life skills in the 5 subjects and Secondary level. 	` 0.00	<p>Revision of Secondary material is completed in 13 subjects</p> <p>Translation of Secondary courses in Urdu medium is completed.</p> <p>Development of curriculum and SLM for OBE at ‘A’ level is completed, ‘B’ & ‘C’ level are in progress.</p> <p>Developed question bank for ODES in 10 subjects at Sr. Secondary level in Hidi, English, Maths, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geography, Psychology, Business Studies and Accountancy.</p> <p>Life skills integrated study materials were developed in 5 subjects Hindi, English, Social Science & Tech. and Home Science at Secondary level.</p>	Academic Programmes (Development of Study Material) and allied activities
Media		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of 30 Audio and 18 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HD TV Studio work 	

<p>(Revenue)</p> <p>Media (Capital)</p>		<p>Video Programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of capsules for telecast on DD-I and Gyan Darshan Channel • Broadcast/Telecast of Audio and Video Programmes • Setting up of Studio at NIOS Campus at NIODA Campus. • Development of Multimedia programmes. 		<p>likely to be completed 2012-13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85 Video Programmes were produced till date. • Being done regularly • As per Schedule • 9 Multimedia Programmes were produced. • The audio webcasting including live PCP alongwith pre-recorded programmes started w.e.f. 16th July 2012 as a 24*7 audio web channel 'Mukta Vidya Vani'. • 25 Audio Programmes recorded so far. 	
<p>Student Support Services</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of NIOS in unreached districts of State and backward distt. • Annual Orientations Programmes for coordination and Academic Facilitators (New and Old). • Uploading of PCP 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schooling Mapping done. • 08 Regional level programmes organized at Delhi, Chandigarh, Dehradun, Pune, Kochi, Hyderabad, Bhopal and 	

		<p>schedule on NIOS website.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCP payment to the AIs. • E-Accreditation. • Meeting of Regional Director. • Setting up of new Regional Centres. • Launching of special scheme for Minority Institutions. • Launching of special scheme for Jail Inmates. 		<p>Jaipur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requisite inputs are being provided to the Regional Centres. 	
Land and Building		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil work, HVAC works and consultancy fee of SPA, consultancy fee to M/s ITI Ltd. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part professional fee to SPA released. • Other contract of Civil work and HVAC are in process for finalization. Likely to be finalized during the financial year 2012-13. • The work has been awarded to CPWD for upgradation of Conference Hall and Guest House at NIOS premises A-24/25 & A-31 Sector-62, NOIDA likely to be 	

				completed by end of June 2013.	
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Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

2011-12

(` in crore)

Scheme	Target Set		Target Achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	` 2423.90	Sanctioning/Upgradation of about 3000 Upper Primary schools. Sanctioning Strengthening of about 10000 existing secondary schools.	` 2499.81	3956 new/ upgraded schools sanctioned. 15491 existing schools sanctioned for strengthening. In-service training was given to about 2.09 lakh secondary teachers.	Nil

2012-13

(` in crore)

Scheme	Target Set		Target Achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	` 3124.00	1. Construction of new secondary schools approved during 2009-10 to 2011-12. 2. Construction for strengthening of existing secondary schools approved during 2009-10 to	as on 31.12.12 ` 2268.41	1. 454 New Secondary School Buildings have been constructed and the construction works have also been started for 2313 New Schools. 2. In the existing secondary schools, infrastructure has been	Nil

		<p>2011-12 through provision for additional class rooms, laboratories, libraries, computer room, toilets, drinking water facilities, etc.</p> <p>3. In service training of about 8,50,000 secondary teachers.</p> <p>4. Development of about 55000 Teachers approved during 2011-12.</p>		<p>built for 2550 additional class rooms, 1346 science laboratory, 1295 library etc.</p> <p>3. In-service training programme has been provided to about 4.34 lakh teachers.</p> <p>4. About 36000 teachers have been deployed against teachers approved under RMSA.</p>	
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Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as benchmark of excellence

2011-12

(` in crore)

Scheme	Target Set		Target Achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	
Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as benchmark of excellence	1200.00	Sanctioning of around 1000 schools	1088.39	835 model schools sanctioned in 10 States.	Little variation in target due to non-receipt of viable proposals from States.

2012-13

(` in crore)

Scheme	Target Set		Target Achieved as on 31.12.2012		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	
Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as benchmark of excellence	1080.00	Sanctioning of around 500 schools under State/UT Governments and 200 schools under PPP mode.	450.24	293 schools sanctioned under State/UT Govt.	

Information & Communication Technology in Schools

2011-12

(` in crore)

Scheme	Target Set		Target Achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	
Information & Communication Technology in Schools	500.00	Coverage of 20000 schools	495.72	As against target of 20,000 schools, sanctions have been accorded for 14062 schools in 8 States and 3 UTs. Of this 12951 schools have been approved under BOOT Model and 1111 schools under Outright Purchase.	The shortfall in achievement of target is due to unavailability of adequate budget for approving the coverage of set target, non Settlement of accounts and progress report of

				Sanctions have been accorded for 677 audio/video production and development of 250 learning objects by 2 SIETs.	previous years form State Governments.
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2012-13

(` in Crores)

Scheme	Target Set		Target Achieved as on 31.12.2012		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	
Information & Communication Technology in Schools	` 350.00	Coverage of 5000 schools	` 275.73	As against target of 5000 schools, sanctions have been accorded for 2255 school to 3 States/UTs under BOOT Model till January 2013 Sanctions have also been accorded for 250 audio/video productions and development of 200 learning objects.	The shortfall in achievement of target is due to unavailability of adequate budget for approving the coverage of set target, non-receipt of CEPs and non Settlement of accounts and progress report of previous years form State Governments

Scheme for Construction & Running of Girls' Hostel for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools

2011-12

(` in crore)

Scheme	Target Set		Target achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	
Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls' Hostel for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools	` 250.00	Taking up construction of around 1000 girls' hostels in educationally backward blocks through State Governments.	` 194.70	(i) 400 hostels were functional in the States of Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand. (ii) 355 hostels in Andhra Pradesh and 65 hostels in Assam have been sanctioned.	In view of revision of cost norms for construction of girls' hostels in May-June 2011, the revised proposals from majority of the State Governments were awaited

2012-13

(` in crore)

Scheme	Target Set		Target achieved as on 31.12.12		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	
Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls' Hostel for students of Secondary and Higher	` 450.00	Sanction of 500 girls' hostels	` 230.90	(i) 74 fresh hostels have been approved and central grant released for construction of 515 hostels.	Many proposals received from State Governments are under active consideration

Secondary Schools					for release of central share of grant.
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National Scheme of Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education

2011-2012

(` in Crore)

Name of the Scheme	Target Set		Target achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	
National Scheme of Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education..	BE-` 50.00 RE-` 163.50	An amount of Rs.3000/- was to be deposited in the accounts of each of all eligible girls of all the States/UTs.	` 163.17	543532	The funds could not be utilized fully due to category wise distribution of funds. The scheme mainly covers about 95%SC/ST girls of the total target.

2012-13

(` in Crore)

Scheme	Target Set	Physical	Target Achieved as on 31.12.12		Reasons for variation
	Financial		Financial	Physical	
National Scheme of Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary	` 100.00	An amount of Rs.3000/- was to be deposited in the accounts of each of all eligible girls of	` 87.73	295074	The funds could not be utilized fully due to category wise distribution of

Education.		all the States/UTs.			funds and lack of viable proposals from NE States.
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National Means-cum-Merit Scholarships Schemes.

2011-2012

(` in Crore)

Name of the Scheme	Target Set		Target achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	
National Means-cum-Merit Scholarships Schemes.	BE- 60.00 RE- 70.00	To disburse 1.15 lakhs Scholarships	62.69	103033 scholarships were sanctioned	The viable proposals containing number of beneficiaries selected from NE States were not received

National Means-cum-Merit Scholarships Schemes.

2012-13

(` in Crore)

Scheme	Target Set	Physical	Target Achieved as on 31.12.12		Reasons for variation
	Financial		Financial	Physical	
National Means-cum-Merit Scholarships Schemes	70.00	To disburse about 1.73 lakh scholarship and continuation of earlier sanctioned scholarships to	50.99	89065 scholarships have been sanctioned	The proposals for fresh scholarships as well as exception reports for

		meritorious students.			continuation of scholarships are still awaited from several State Governments.
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Assistant for Appointment of Language Teachers

2012-2013

(` in Crore)

Scheme	Target Set	Physical	Target Achieved as on 31.12.12		Reasons for variation
	Financial		Financial	Physical	
Appointment of Language Teachers	` 5.80	The scheme is demand driven.	Nil	Nil	Proposal for release of salary to 1305 Hindi teachers of Mizoram, 42 Urdu teachers of Punjab and 985 Hindi teachers of Nagaland are under process. Further, the scheme is demand driven. Viable proposals have not been received from the States/ UTs.

Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)

2011-2012

(` in Crore)

Scheme	Target set	Target Achieved	Reasons for variation

	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	
Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)	` 100.00	All the disabled children all over India studying in classes IX to XII in Govt. and Govt. aided schools and subject to viable proposals received from the State Govt.	` 83.16	Proposal for coverage of about 1.20 lakh disabled children have been approved during the year under the scheme	Implementation of the scheme depends on timely receipt of viable and complete proposals from the State Governments.

2012-2013

Scheme	Target set		Target Achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial as on 31.12.12	Physical	
Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)	` 70.00	All the disabled children all over India studying in classes IX to XII in Govt. and Govt. aided schools and subject to viable proposals received from the State Govt.	` 4.95	Proposal for coverage of about 81227 disabled children have been approved during the year under the scheme	Implementation of the scheme depends on timely receipt of viable and complete proposals from the State Governments.

Adult Education & Skill Development Scheme

2012-2013

Scheme	Target set		Target Achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial as on	Physical	

			31.12.12		
ADULT EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME	₹ 590.00	Setting-up of Adult Education Centres for Adult Education and Continuing Education to impart basic literacy to targeted non-literates to provide skill development training, continuing education & lifelong learning opportunities to adults, to conduct assessment of basic literacy, equivalency programmes through NIOS for those neo-literates who want to continue their education.	₹ 261.55	Saakshar Bharat Programme has been sanctioned in 372 out of 410 targeted districts of 25 States and one Union Territory, 1,05,054 Adult Education Centres have been set up; Survey has been completed in 96,765 Gram Panchayats; 7,94,93,338 learners have been identified; Teaching learning process has commenced in 14.34 Lakh Literacy Centres and 146 lakh learners have been certified as literate through assessment by the National Institute of Open Schooling, New Delhi.	

Support to NGOs/Institutions/SRCs for Adult Education & Skill Development

2012-2013

Scheme	Target set		Target Achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial as on 31.12.12	Physical	

Support to NGOs/ Institutions/ SRCs for Adult Education & Skill Development	₹ 105.00	Providing academic and technical resource support for literacy programmes and to improve occupational skills and technical knowledge of the neo-literates and to raise their efficiency and increase productive ability.	₹ 45.79	Release of Annual grant to 271 JSSs and 33 SRCs to meet the objectives of JSSs/SRCs Three new SRCs in Category B, one each in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam, Jharkhand, Gujarat and Odisha have been sanctioned.	
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National Literacy Mission Authority

2011-2012

(₹ in Crore)

Scheme	Target set		Target Achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	
National Literacy Mission Authority	₹ 2.00	To formulate policies and programme of NLMA through its council, Executive committee and Project Approval Committee.	₹ 0.15	Council Meeting : not convened Executive Committee Meeting : 1 held Grant-in-Aid Committee Meeting :not convened	

2012-13

Scheme	Target set		Target Achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	
			as on		

			31.12.12		
National Literacy Mission Authority	₹ 2.00	To formulate policies and programmes of NLMA through its Council, Executive Committee and Grants-in-Aid Committee.	₹ 0.03	Council Meeting :1 Executive Committee Meeting : 2 Grant-in-Aid : 2	Executive Committee Meeting : 1

Directorate of Adult Education

2011-2012

(₹ in Crore)

Scheme	Target set		Target Achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	
Directorate of Adult Education	₹ 9.50	Directorate of Adult Education is functioning as the National Resource Centre for providing academic and technical resource support to the National Literacy Mission Authority and the various literacy and adult education	₹ 9.50	Directorate of Adult Education organized seminars/workshops/conference/meetings etc. in different parts of the country on various aspects and components of the Saakshar Bharat programme for orientation of key resource persons, stakeholders, SLMAs, SRCs, JSSs and other agencies engaged in the programme. Print advertisements were released through DAVP on various occasions to create awareness about the newly launched Saakshar Bharat programme. Literacy spots were telecast/broadcast on Doordarshan and AIR. Advertisements were released on the occasion of International Literacy Day and other important events relating to the literacy programme. Participated	

		programmes, including Saakshar Bharat Programme, the new variant of National Literacy Mission focusing on female literacy in the low female literacy districts.		in Republic Day Parade on 26 th January, 2012 with Saakshar Bharat Tableau and won first prize, A monthly newsletter covering activities/programmes/success stories relating to implementation of the Saakshar Bharat Programme published. The State Resource Centres and Jan Shikshan Sansthan were operational in various parts of the country and for providing support for implementation of the Saakshar Bharat/literacy programme in the field. The SRCs/JSSs were monitored and evaluation conducted by Directorate of Adult Education through empanelled evaluating agencies. Accordingly, a sum of Rs 5.61 crore & Rs. 2.11 crore (Plan & Non Plan) was incurred to achieve the objectives of the Saakshar Bharat Programme. Prepared Annual Action plan for the year 2011-12 to undertake the activities of the Directorate of Adult Education, to the extent of Rs. 10.00 crore for supporting the Saakshar Bharat programme.	
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2012-2013

Scheme	Target set		Target Achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial	Physical	Financial as on 31.12.12	Physical	
Directorate of Adult Education	` 9.00	Directorate of Adult Education is functioning as the National Resource Centre for providing academic and technical resource	` 1.01	For extending the mandated resource support, the Directorate of Adult Education organizes seminars/workshops on various aspects and components of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review meetings of JSSs and SRCs were held, • Produced Literacy Anthem 'Shiksha Ka Suraj'

		<p>support to the National Literacy Mission Authority and the various literacy and adult education programmes in the country.</p>		<p>the literacy programmes for the benefit of the implementing agencies, key resource persons, State Resource Centres, Jan Shikshan Sansthan and other agencies engaged in literacy activities. Programmes that were proposed for the year 2012-13 include (i) organizing seminars/workshops on various aspects (ii) Production, Telecast/Broadcast of literacy programmes on AIR/Doordarshan channels (iii) Celebration of International Literacy Day on 8th September, 2012 (iv) Evaluation of JSS/SRC by the Evaluation Agency (v) Capacity Building programmes for Key Resource Persons.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saakshar Bharat Abhyan launched • Media campaign undertaken as per the approved media strategy on Doordarsha. • Media Campaign undertaken through Digital Cinema in North Indian States • Saakshar Bharat Mahotsav and ILD organized at Lucknow with variety of programmes like game shows, panel discussions, award function • Capacity Building programmes conducted for Key Resource persons through reputed training institutions, • Strategy Paper prepared for nationwide campaign through convergence for on ground activation
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CHAPTER V

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Keeping in view, the priority of Government of India, for social sector programmes, the Department of School Education & Literacy was provided an allocation of ` 45969.00 crore (Plan) and ` 2812.00 crore (Non Plan) during the year 2012-13.

Plan & Non-Plan allocation and the Expenditure incurred during the year 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 and actual expenditure up to December 2012 for the Department of School Education and Literacy is given in the table below.

(Rs. In crores)

Year	Budget Estimates			Revised Estimates			Actual Expenditure		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2011-12	38957.00	2494.00	41451.00	38957.00	2564.00	41521.00	38079.55	2561.80	40641.35
2012-13	45969.00	2812.00	48781.00	42729.00	2813.00	45542.00	*33945.66	*2051.50	*35997.16

*up to 31st December, 2012

Detailed scheme-wise Plan and Non-Plan allocation and expenditure incurred are indicated at **Annexure -I** (Plan) & **Annexure-II** (Non-Plan).

The Budget Estimate for the year 2012-13 under Plan was reduced at RE and kept at ` 42729.00 crore level. Whereas under Non-Plan the RE has been enhanced by ` 1.00 crore and fixed at ` 2813.00 crore. The additionality under Non-Plan is on meeting the requirement of payment of annual increment, DA etc.

The total expenditure of the Department has also been analyzed Object Head wise and the percentage expenditure budget Head-wise is placed at (**Annexure- III**). As can be seen from the Statement about 95% of the expenditure is incurred in the form of Grants-in-aid. It may be noted that since many of the programmes of the

Department are implemented through the autonomous bodies and other agencies under the Department through grants-in-aid, all the expenditure incurred by these autonomous bodies and organizations including the capital expenditure has been shown as Grants in aid in the revenue section of the Demand for Grants.

Department has been making efforts for incurring expenditure as evenly as possible keeping in view the unspent balances lying with the institutions, their pace of expenditure and their requirement of funds. With effect from 1st October, 2005 the Department has been covered under the Monthly Expenditure Plan (MEP) and Quarterly Expenditure Allocation (QEA). The Department had projected a cash requirement of 40%, 20%, 20% & 20% for Plan funds during the four quarters respectively, besides indicating a requirement of 25.00% each quarter for Non-Plan funds during 2012-13 for the four quarters respectively. While all efforts had been made to spend according to this target during 2012-13 there has been some variation as may be seen from Annexure-IV in Actuals viz-a-viz the target fixed. On the Plan side, the actual expenditure has been higher than the target in view of higher releases to the extent of 60% of the approved Annual Work Plan Budget after adjustment of unspent balances.

The Department is also regularly monitoring the receipt of Utilization Certificate from the Grantee institutions. A data base has been created and necessary steps have been taken to ensure that no fresh grants are released to the Institutions against whom the Utilization Certificates for the past grants are still pending. As regards grants released up to 31.03.2012

there were 3192 Utilization Certificates outstanding for an amount of ` 19476.60 crore. Due to persistent efforts at the Departmental level and through CCA's office, 600 Utilization Certificates worth ` 15013.64 crore were obtained as on 31.12.2012. Utilization Certificates for an amount of ` 4462.96 crore are still pending as on 31.12.2012. The status of outstanding Utilization Certificates is given in **Annexure-V**.

Unspent Balances with various Grantee Institutions under the Department are being reviewed from time to time. Review of unspent balances with State Governments and autonomous bodies is monitored in the Department every quarter. Release of further grants is subject to utilization of grants released earlier and also on the basis of progress of expenditure. The unspent balances are taken into consideration while releasing the further Grants to these institutions. The position of unspent balance as on 1st April and 30th September during 2011 and 2012 is given in **Annexure-VI**.

**DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL
EDUCATION AND LITERACY
OVERALL TRENDS IN
EXPENDITURE VIS A VIS
BUDGET ESTIMATES / REVISED
ESTIMATES**

**Annexure-I
PLAN**

` in
crore

Plan	2011-2012			2012-2013		
NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	B.E. #	R.E. #	ACTUA LS # as on 31.03.2 012	B.E. #	R.E. #	ACTUA LS # as on 31.12.201 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	32144.00	32020.50	31338.96	38291.00	35725.84	29001.72
2. SECONDARY EDUCATION	6213.00	6336.50	6209.64	6972.00	6497.16	4635.58
3. ADULT EDUCATION	600.00	600.00	573.90	706.00	506.00	308.38
4. TRANSFER TO PRARAMBHIK SHIKSHA KOSH	18506.33	18334.00	18334.00	21670.00	20667.34	7954.68
5. AMOUNT MET FROM PRARAMBHIK SHIKSHA KOSH	- 18506.33	- 18334.00	- 18006.27	- 21670.00	- 20667.34	- 7954.68
6. TRANSFER TO INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT OF NATIONAL INVESTMENT FUND	131.25	131.25	131.25	108.75	108.75	
7. AMOUNT MET FROM NATIONAL INVESTMENT FUND	- 131.25	- 131.25	-131.25	- 108.75	- 108.75	
TOTAL : SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY	38957.00	38957.00	38450.23	45969.00	42729.00	33945.68
Actual Recoveries			-370.68			
Total	38957.00	38957.00	38079.55	45969.00	42729.00	33945.68
BE- Budget Estimates						
RE- Revised Estimates						
NER- North Eastern Region						
# Inclusive of NER						
Plan	2011-2012			2012-2013		
NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	B.E. #	R.E. #	ACTUA LS # as on 31.03.2 012	B.E. #	R.E. #	ACTUA LS # as on 31.12.201 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION						
Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	500.00	376.50	365.24	500.00	292.00	126.98
Mahila Samakhya (EAP)	50.00	50.00	49.92	60.00	60.00	44.00
National Bal Bhawan Society	14.00	14.00	3.65	14.00	5.45	0.83
National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools (previously) (National Programme of Nut. Support to Primary Education)	10380.00	10380.00	9890.71	11937.00	11500.00	7821.46
Sarva Siksha Abhiyan(SSA)	21000.00	21000.00	20841.47	25555.00	23645.00	20856.86
Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrassas(SPQEM)	150.00	150.00	139.53	175.00	195.00	133.10
Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)	50.00	50.00	48.44	50.00	28.39	18.49
	32144.00	32020.50	31338.96	38291.00	35725.84	29001.72
# Including lump sum provision for North Eastern Areas and Sikkim						
Plan	2011-2012			2012-2013		
NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	B.E. #	R.E. #	ACTUALS # as on 31.03.2012	B.E. #	R.E. #	ACTUALS # as on 31.12.2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SECONDARY EDUCATION						
National Council of Educational Research & Training	25.00	25.00	21.79	15.00	11.70	6.75
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	262.50
Novodaya Vidyalaya Samiti	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1250.00	1250.00	937.51
Information & Communication Technology in Schools (ICT)	500.00	500.00	495.72	350.00	350.00	275.73
Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary School (IEDSS)	100.00	100.00	83.16	70.00	28.05	4.95
National Institute of open Schooling	15.00	15.00	8.50	0.10	0.03	0.00
ACCESS & EQUITY	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.03	0.00
Central Tibetan School Society Administration	8.00	8.00	7.15	6.00	4.98	3.00

Vocationalization of Education	25.00	25.00	16.50	100.00	80.00	56.37
National Scheme for incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (Success)	50.00	163.50	163.17	100.00	100.00	87.73
Construction of Running of Girls Hostels for the Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools	250.00	249.95	194.70	450.00	327.00	230.90
National Means -Cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme	60.00	70.00	62.69	70.00	70.00	50.99
Secretariat	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
Rashtriya Madayamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	2423.90	2423.90	2499.81	3124.00	3172.63	2268.41
Scheme for Setting up 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as Bench Mark of Excellence	1200.00	1200.00	1088.39	1080.00	750.00	450.24
Appointment of Language Teachers	5.00	5.00	17.74	5.80	1.91	0.00
Other Programme (Joint Indo Mangolian School)	1.00	1.00	0.17	1.00	0.83	0.50
TOTAL SECONDARY EDUCATION	6213.00	6336.50	6209.64	6972.00	6497.16	4635.58
# Including lump sum provision for North Eastern Areas and Sikkim						
Plan	2011-2012			2012-2013		
NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	B.E. #	R.E. #	ACTUALS # as on 31.03.2012	B.E. #	R.E. #	ACTUALS # as on 31.12.2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ADULT EDUCATION						
Adult Education & Skill Development	488.50	487.80	468.12	590.00	420.89	261.55
Support to Non-Governmental Organisations in the field of Adult Education	100.00	100.00	96.13	105.00	80.44	45.79
National Literacy Mission Authority	2.00	1.40	0.15	2.00	0.69	0.03
Directorate of Adult Education	9.50	10.00	9.50	9.00	3.98	1.01
Total - Adult Education	600.00	599.20	573.90	706.00	506.00	308.38
# Including lump sum provision for North Eastern Areas and Sikkim						

**DEPARTMENT OF SCHOL
EDUCATION AND LITERACY
OVERALL TRENDS IN
EXPENDITURE VIS A VIS
BUDGET ESTIMATES / REVISED
ESTIMATES**

Annexure-II

**NON-
PLAN**

in
Crore

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJEC T	2011-2012			2012-2013		
	B.E.	RE	ACTUAL S as on 31.03.20 12	B.E.	RE	ACTUAL S as on 31.12.20 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BAL BHAWAN SOCIETY	6.45	6.65	5.88	7.14	6.83	4.48
TOTAL-ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	6.45	6.65	5.88	7.14	6.83	4.48
SECONDARY EDUCATION						
NCERT	145.00	198.24	198.05	212.70	176.54	106.35
KVS	1885.0 0	1885.0 0	1885.00	2086.2 4	2104.34	1564.68
NVS	408.80	421.90	421.90	451.05	471.40	338.29
CTSA	37.00	41.65	41.65	43.00	42.62	31.93
NATIONAL AWARD TO TEACHERS	3.00	2.00	1.88	2.80	2.52	1.24
TOTAL	2478.8 0	2548.7 9	2548.48	2795.7 9	2797.42	2042.49
Directorate of Adult Education	2.95	2.45	2.25	2.63	2.60	1.69
Jan Shikshan Sansthan Polyvalent Adult Education Centre, Delhi	0.64	0.68	0.42	0.72	0.70	0.34
NLMA TA/ DA to Non- Official Members	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00
Total - Adult Education	3.66	3.20	2.67	3.42	3.33	2.03

Secretarite	5.09	5.36	4.77	5.65	5.42	2.51
TOTAL: SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY	2494.0 0	2564.0 0	2561.80	2812.0 0	2813.00	2051.51

OBJECT HEAD-WISE EXPENDITURE 2011-2012

(` in crore)

Object Head	Object Description	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1	Salaries	8.12	5.25	13.37
2	Wages	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	OTA	0.01	0.03	0.04
6	Medical Treatment	0.01	0.13	0.14
11	Domestic Travel Expenses	0.26	0.45	0.71
12	Foreign Travel Expenses	0.11	0.35	0.46
13	Office Expenses	0.58	1.22	1.80
16	Publications	0.06	0.01	0.07
20	Other Administrative Expenses	2.85	0.00	2.85
26	Advertising & Publicity	26.11	0.00	26.11
28	Professional Services	18.87	0.00	18.87
31	Grant-in-aid-General	25075.62	2552.48	27628.10
34	Scholarship / Stipendes	62.32	0.00	62.32
35	Grants for Creation of Capital Assets	12927.13	0.00	12927.13
50	Other Charges	0.45	1.88	2.33
63	Inter Account Transfer	18465.25	0.00	18465.25
70	Deduct Recovery	-18137.52	0.00	-18137.52
70	Actual Recovery	-370.68	0.00	-370.68
	Total	38079.55	2561.80	40641.35

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

STATEMENT SHOWING QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE AND
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 2012-13

(` In crore)

	BE(Plan) Rs.45969.00		BE(Non-Plan) Rs.2812.00	
	RE(Plan) Rs.42729.00		RE(Non-Plan) Rs.2813.00	
	Target	Actual Expenditure % of BE	Target	Actual Expenditure % of BE
Upto June	18387.60	8989.45	703.00	540.04
	40.00%	19.56%	25.00%	19.20%
Upto September	27581.40	26413.01	1406.00	1340.03
	60.00%	57.46%	50.00%	47.65%
Upto December	36775.20	33945.68	2109.00	2051.50
	80.00%	73.84%	75.00%	72.95%
Upto March	42729.00	35516.81	2813.00	2346.22
	100%	83.12% (As on 31.01.13)	100.00%	83.40% (As on 31.01.13)

Department of School Education & Literacy

Utilization Certificates Outstanding in respect of Grants/ Loans released

Upto 31st March, 2012

No. of UCs Outstanding in respect of Grants released up to 1 st April 2012	Amount Involved (In crores of Rupees)	No. of UCs received.	Amount Involved in respect of UCs received (In crores of Rupees)	No. of UCs outstanding as on 31.12.12	Amount Involved in outstanding UCs (In crores of Rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6
3192	19476.60	600	15013.64	2592	4462.96

Annexure- VI

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

POSITION OF UNSPENT BALANCES WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS/UTs & OTHER IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

(` in Crore)

	As on 1-04-2011			As on 30-09-2011		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
Unspent balances with State Governments/ UTs	2766.99	0.00	2766.99	3398.66	0.00	3398.66
Unspent balances with Other Implementing Agencies	8746.94	476.24	9223.18	10788.67	676.35	11465.02
TOTAL	11513.93	476.24	11990.17	14187.33	676.35	14863.68

	As on 1-04-2012			As on 30-09-2012		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
Unspent balances with State Governments/ UTs	1510.19	0.00	1510.19	3148.22	0.00	3398.66
Unspent balances with Other Implementing Agencies	8311.22	565.98	8877.20	8516.51	115.38	8631.89
TOTAL	9821.41	565.98	10387.39	11664.73	115.38	12030.55

Chapter-VI

Review of Performance of Autonomous Bodies

NATIONAL BAL BHAVAN

The National Bal Bhavan is an autonomous organisation fully funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. The first Prime Minister of India, late Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, dreamt of a place for children where they could come and participate in activities of their choice and learn at their own pace. From its humble beginning in 1956 till the present time the Bal Bhavan movement has spread across the length and breadth of the country. Recent efforts to further spread the Bal Bhavan methodology in different parts of the country have borne many fruitful results with 95 New Bal Bhavans and Bal Bhavan Kendras being started in the years 2008 – 2012. Presently there are 179 Bal Bhavans and Bal Kendras across the country. The most recent addition to the list of Bal Bhavans is Pathania Bal Bhavan, Rohtak, Haryana. In addition there are 54 Bal Bhavan Kendras including a rural unit at Mandi village at Delhi. They conduct varied creative activities for children specially from deprived sections of society and also for rural children. A Children's Creativity Centre – the first International centre on the pattern of National Bal Bhavan is functioning in Mauritius.

Mission

National Bal Bhavan's mission is to provide opportunities to children for enhancing their Creativity through a spectrum of activities imparted by non formal methodology in the areas of Creative Art, Creative Writing, Creative Performance, Physical Education, Scientific Innovations, Photography, Home Management and Museum Techniques. Bal Bhavan strives to achieve this mission through dissemination of Bal Bhavan philosophy, Workshops, training programmes, recognition and nurturing of creativity and varied innovative publications.

Vision

The Vision of the National Bal Bhavan is to develop creative thinking among children through non-formal educational activities which will inculcate in them confidence, self reliance, a secular attitude and love for values that, in turn, will enrich our nation and make it stronger.

Activities of National Bal Bhavan

The National Bal Bhavan has been contributing to enhancing, sustaining and nurturing creativity amongst children in the age group 5-16 years. The focal point of the activities is the child and the programmes are so designed to ensure that all round personality development of the child and to inculcate in them scientific temper and spirit to challenge, experiment, innovate and create. Learning by doing and handsdown exercises make the centre very popular with children.

Children pursue a variety of activities such as creative arts, integrated activities, performing arts, science education, library & literary activities, photography, physical education, home management, publication, Museum techniques etc. in a joyful and conducive environment. The inner potential and hidden talents of children are given full opportunity to flourish. The National Bal Bhavan opens doors for all children irrespective of caste, gender, creed and economic status.

Membership Profile of National Bal Bhavan

Every year children in large members take annual Membership (April-March) at National Bal Bhavan, Jawahar Bal Bhavan Mandi and 54 Bal Kendras. As of 31.1.2013, 6338 children have enrolled themselves as members of National Bal Bhavan and have taken part in a large number in workshops, activities and programmes of Bal Bhavan. 309 children have been given free membership as they belong to the deprived sections of the society. Out of 6338 member children, 1796 Boys & 1306 Girls are in the age group of 5-11 years & 2047 boys & 1306 girls in the age group of 12-16 years. A large number of children from member schools and institutes have been taking part in the activities, workshops and programmes of National Bal Bhavan. At the rural centre at Mandi Village, 890 children (690 boys & 200 Girls) have taken membership upto 31st January 2013. The membership at the 54 Bal Bhavan Kendras in Delhi as on 31st January 2013 is 16520 (6040 Boys & 5887 Girls in the age group of 5-11 years & 2321 Boys & 2272 Girls in the age group of 12-16 years) 23 public schools, 5 Government Schools and 3 NGOs and institutes catering to children of socially and economically deprived sections of society are institutional members of Bal Bhavan. The 3 institutes/NGO which have been given free membership as they are catering to children of deprived sections are :- Arya Anathalay, Darya Ganj, Navjyoti India Foundation and Katha . Children from these schools and institutes have been taking part in the activities, workshops and programmes of National Bal Bhavan. In addition 122 children from economically deprived sections of the society have also been given free membership on request.

Programmes:

International community have recognized the role of National Bal Bhavan as a premier children's organisation working for the all round development of children and appreciated the real essence of Bal Bhavan Philosophy. Over the years, National Bal Bhavan has been invited by several Countries for cultural exchange programme. Bal Bhavan has thus established linkages with Mongolia, Kyrgyz Republic, Mauritius, China, Norway, Kazakhstan, Russia & Sri Lanka. Paintings of affiliated Bal Bhavan and Bal Bhavan Kendra's across the country, National Bal Bhavan, Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Mandi, Bal Bhavan Kendra's and Member Schools were sent for International Paintings competitions in previous years and several children received honours for the same in the year 2010. National Bal Bhavan received invitations from National Centre for Child Culture - Egyptian Ministry of Culture to send entries for International Handmade Toy Competition and Photography Competition during April 2011 . Handmade toys, photographs and painting were sent from National Bal Bhavan and affiliated Bal Bhavans for the International competition of 2011.

The **Education for All programmes** was organised on 26th April 2012 in collaboration with B.R.Ambedkar University, UNICEF & UNESCO in which 130 children from deprived section of society participated in various activities of Bal Bhavan

National Bal Bhavan also organised several innovative programmes/workshops for children during summer and otherwise too. Some special workshops and Programmes organized were:

- Computer awareness programme- 18th and 19th May, 2012
- Internet Safety Workshop- 26th June 2012
- Digital Graphic Designing Workshop, World Computer Literary Day Organized - 4th Dec 2012.
- Traditional Toy making and Traditional art workshop, Painting workshop, Handicraft workshop, stitchery workshop, clay modeling workshop, weaving workshop, Book Binding workshop, wood work workshop was organised - 15th Sept.2012
- NBB Girls Kabaddi Tournament 2012(below 16 years) - 6th to 11th November 2012
- Digital Photography workshop - 29th June 2012, etc.

Bal Shree Awards:

The Bal Shree Scheme was initiated by National Bal Bhavan in 1995 to identify the exceptionally creative and innovative children of country in the fields of Arts, Performance, Writing and Scientific Innovation. The idea was to identify the originality, creativity and innovativeness in our children and nurture the same from the very onset, so that the future citizen of the country can act as catalysts of social transformation and overall development of the society and the nation.

The Bal Shree selection process for the year 2011 was completed in October 2012 with the National Bal Shree Camp which was organized from 1st to 5th October 2012. 151 children selected from the previously held zonal camps participated at the National Level Camp. 60 children have been selected for being conferred with this honour for the year 2011. The selection process for the year 2012 is presently going on and the zonal camps are being organized. The North, West , Central & South Zone I Bal Shree Camps have already been organized during January at Delhi, Goa, Hyderabad and Kanpur respectively .On completion of the other Zonal Camps scheduled for February and March end, the National Level Bal Shree camp will be organized. 204 children participated at the local level Bal Shree selection camp (Delhi state) 2012 held at National Bal Bhavan from 12th – 13th October 2012.

Children's Day Programme:

On 14th November 2012 National Bal Bhavan organized the Children's day Programme with the theme 'Universal Brotherhood and Peace'. Thousands of children from National

Bal Bhavan, Bal Bhavan Kendras and Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Mandi, children of Member school, visiting schools took part in the special activities as also Bal Bhavan activities.

All India Bal Bhavan's Chairpersons' and Directors' Conference will be held in March 2013 wherein the Chairperson and Director of affiliated Bal Bhavans and Bal Kendras will meet on a common platform to deliberate on issues related to Bal Bhavan and formulate child centre programmes.

National Training Resource Centre:

The **National Training Resource Centre** of National Bal Bhavan imparts teacher training with an objective to reach out to children through teachers who are well trained in creative teaching methodology. The National Training Resource Centre undertook several Integrated Training Programmes during the year in which 716 teachers from affiliated Bal Bhawan and Bal Kendras participated.

Activities Plan for 2013-14:

It is estimated that during 2012-13 more than 44,000 children would be enrolled in National Bal Bhavan, Bal Bhavan Kendras and JBB, Mandi and atleast 80 schools would become institutional member and more than 15 institutes would be given free institutional membership. Efforts will also be made to start Bal Bhavans in North Eastern Region i.e. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Meghalaya.

National Bal Bhavan proposes to have following National Programme /Workshops during the year 2012-13 besides other local level programmes:

- (1) Bal Shree Honour Function 2011 & 2012 (April, Mid May, June)
- (2) Bal Shree Selection Process 2013
 - (a) Local Levels in all affiliated Bal Bhavans and Bal Kendras. (June / July 2013)
 - (b) 6 Zonal Bal Shree Camps (September / October 2013)
 - (c) National Bal Shree Camp (Jan 2014)
- (3) Mandi Diwas
- (4) Bal Kendra Diwas
- (5) National Children's Assembly (14th – 20th November 2013)
- (6) National Conference of Young Environmentalists (December 2013)
- (7) All India Bal Bhavan Chairpersons & Director's Conference (March 2014)
- (8) Cultural Exchange Programmes on receiving invitation from other countries.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING (NCERT)

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) was set up in 1961 as an autonomous organization registered under Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860) to advise and assist the Ministry of Human Resource Development,

Government of India and Departments of Education in States/UTs in formulation and implementation of their policies and major programmes in the field of education, particularly for qualitative improvement of school education. For the realization of its objectives, the NCERT:

- Undertake, aid, promote and coordinate research on areas related to school education;
- Organise pre-service and in-service training of teachers;
- Organise extension services for institutions that are engaged in educational research, training of teachers or have extension services to schools;
- Develop and disseminate improved educational techniques, practices and innovations;
- Collaborate, advise and assist State Education Departments, Universities and other educational institutions;
- Act as a clearing-house for ideas and information to all matters relation to school education;
- Undertake the preparation and/or the publication of books, materials, periodicals and other literature to achieve its objectives;
- Act as a nodal agency for achieving goals of universalization of elementary education.

In addition to research, development, training, extension, publication and dissemination activities, the NCERT acts as a major agency for implementing the bilateral Cultural Exchange Programmes with other countries in the field of school education. The NCERT also interacts and works in collaboration with the international organizations, visiting foreign experts/delegations and offers various training facilities to educational personnel from developing countries.

2. NCERT functions through following 08 Constituent Units:

- (i) National Institute of Education (NIE), New Delhi
- (ii) Central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET), New Delhi
- (iii) Pandit Sunderlal Sharma Central Institute of Vocational Education (PSSCIVE), Bhopal
- (iv) Regional Institute of Education (RIE), Ajmer.
- (v) Regional Institute of Education (RIE), Bhopal.
- (vi) Regional Institute of Education (RIE), Bhubaneshwar.
- (vii) Regional Institute of Education (RIE), Mysore
- (viii) North-East Regional Institute of Education (NE-RIE), Shillong.

Performance of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is reviewed by its Executive Committee. Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development is the Chairman of Executive Committee of NCERT. The members of the committee include inter-alia Minister of State (Ministry of Human Resource Development), Secretary, Department of School Education & Literacy etc. The Annual

Report and Audited Accounts of Council are laid on the Table of Both the House of Parliament after the approval of Executive Committee of NCERT i.e., Governing Body.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN (KVS)

The Scheme of Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) was approved in November 1962 by Government of India based on the recommendations of the Second Central Pay Commission with the aim to provide uninterrupted education to the wards of transferable Central Government employees. Consequently, Central Schools Organization was started as a unit of the Ministry of Education (now Ministry of Human Resource Development) of the Government of India. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) was registered as a Society in December 1965 to establish and manage the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs). The number of KVs has increased from 20 in 1963-64 to 1092 in 2012-13 (as on 10.01.2013).

Organization

The Board of Governors is the executive body through which the Sangathan discharges its responsibilities to fulfill the objectives set forth in the Memorandum of Association. The Board is headed by the Minister of Human Resource Development as Chairman. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development is the Deputy Chairman. The day-to-day affairs are looked after by the Commissioner who is the Chief Executive Officer. He is supported by two Additional Commissioners, five Joint Commissioners, one Superintending Engineer and four Deputy Commissioners. There are three Committees viz – Academic Advisory Committee, Finance Committee and Works Committee who advise the Board of Governors in their respective areas. As on date each of Regional Office and 05 ZIETs are being headed by the Deputy Commissioner. These Regional Offices oversee the working of the KVs coming under their jurisdiction and ZIETs are imparting training to teaching and non-teaching staff. At the Vidyalaya level, a Management Committee assists the Principal in the day to day functioning of the school. The Vidyalaya Management Committee (VMC) has 14 members including the Chairman.

Set Up of KVs

The sector wise distribution of KVs is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Sector	2012-13 (as on 10 th January 2013)
1	Civil	607 (two KVs non functional)
2	Defence	352
3	Public Sector Undertakings	110
4	Institutes of Higher Learning	23
	TOTAL	1092

As on 10.01.2013 there were 1090 functional Kendriya Vidyalayas, including 3 Kendriya Vidyalayas abroad at Kathmandu, Moscow & Tehran, out of which 02 K.Vs are non functional. Due to the heavy demand for admission in KVs, second shift is being run presently in 49 existing Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Hostel Facility

KVs are basically day schools. In 09 Kendriya Vidyalayas, hostels facilities are available.

Admission Policy

The eligible age for admission to class- I is 5 years as on 31st March, 6 years for Class II and 7 years for Class III, for remaining class the eligible age will be calculated as on 30th September for respective year.

Zonal Institutes of Education And Training (ZIET)

Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan has established five ZIETs at Gwalior, Mumbai Mysore, Chandigarh and Bhubneshwar, which started functioning w.e.f., 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2009-10 & 2012-13 respectively.

Smart Schols & Technology Labs

31 KVs were declared as Smart Schools and provided funds of ` 25.00 lakhs each to enrich infrastructure and to enhance quality of education through optimum use of I.T. and Multimedia. As many as 1061 KVs have computer labs, 1067 KVs have their schools websites and 1073 KVs have internet facilities. ICT infrastructure is being further strengthened. The pupil: Computer Ratio has improved considerably and now it is 21:1. The Broad Band Connectivity is available in 1052 KVs.

Construction Activities

At present there are 1090 functional K.Vs, (133project sector, 03 abroad and 954 civil and defence sector KVs). Out of 1090 KVs, 815 KVs (including-133 project KVs & 03 abroad) are functioning in permanent buildings. Construction work is going on in 60_KVs & in respect of 38 Kendriya Vidyalayas building plans are under process; for 101 KVs efforts are being made to obtain suitable land; and for 76 KVs land is yet to be identified.

Implementation of Official Language Policy

Official Languages Implementation Committees is functioning in KVS (Hqrs.) and its Regional offices. Similar Committees have also been functioning at the KV level.

Budget and Accounts

(` in crore)

BE 2012-13		RE 2012-13	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
350.00	2086.24	350.00	2104.34

Gender Budget and Schemes for Development of SC & ST

There is no separate or specific scheme for girls/women and development of SC & ST in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for which budgetary support is given by the Government. However, all these categories are equally benefited by all the activities conducted/performed by KVS from time to time.

NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI(NVS)

In pursuance of the National Policy on Education (NPE) – 1986, as modified in 1992 on setting up of residential schools where good quality of education could be imparted to the talented children from rural areas, a Central Scheme was launched by Government of India in 1986 to set up a Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. These JNVs are run by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), an autonomous body established in 1986, under Registration of Societies Act, 1860.

The Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education & Literacy, runs Navodaya Vidyalayas. These Vidyalayas are fully residential, co-educational institutions, providing education up to senior secondary stage. Education in NVS including boarding and lodging, textbooks, uniform etc. is free for all students. The Samiti has 8 Regional Offices in different parts of the country for the administration and monitoring of JNVs under their jurisdiction. As on 31.12.2012, 576 JNVs have been sanctioned and all of them are functional. Besides, 20 JNVs have also been sanctioned in districts having large concentration of SC/ST population of which 16 are functional. Tamil Nadu has not so far opted for the Scheme. JNVs are co-educational residential schools primary for the children from rural areas.

The Samiti has been constantly pursuing the matter with the concerned State Governments at appropriate level for sending suitable proposals for the establishment of JNVs in uncovered districts as well.

Admission in Navodaya Vidyalaya

Admission in Navodaya Vidyalayas is made at the level of Class-VI through a test conducted in the concerned districts in which the children, studies and passed the Vth Class from any of the recognised school of any tehsil/block in the district, are eligible to appear. The yearwise details regarding percentage of Rural, SC, ST & Girl students admitted and total children on rolls, is as under:-

Number of Students (In Percentage)

Year	Rural	SC	ST	Girls	Total Children on Rolls
<u>For XI Plan</u>					
2007-08	77.18	24.19	16.19	35.70	199843
2008-09	77.93	24.19	17.18	36.15	205931
2009-10	77.85	24.23	17.53	36.68	210138
2010-11	77.96	24.48	17.74	37.08	216678
2011-12	78.08	24.79	18.17	37.37	224659
<u>For XII Plan</u>					
2012-13 *	77.00	24.00	15.00	35.00	245610
2013-14*	77.00	24.00	15.00	35.00	263690

*These are anticipated figures for the year 2012-13 & 2013-14

National Integration

To promote National Integration, the Scheme provides for migration of 30% students for a period of one year at class-IX level from Vidyalayas in Hindi Speaking States to Vidyalayas in Non-Hindi Speaking States and vice-versa. The number of students migrated between Hindi Speaking to Non-Hindi Speaking districts and vice-versa during the XIth Plan Period and anticipated for the year(s) 2012-13 and 2013-14 of XIIth Plan , is as follows:

Year	Anticipated	Actuals	Percentage
<u>For XI Plan</u>			
2007-08	8500	7228	85.04%
2008-09	8700	7269	83.55%
2009-10	9000	6358	70.64%
2010-11	9500	6358	66.93%
2011-12	9800	6747	68.85%
<u>For XII Plan</u>			
2012-13	10300	--	--
2013-14	10800	--	--

Computer Education Programme

At the beginning of VIII Plan, Computer Education Programme for all the students from class VI onwards was initially introduced in 103 Vidyalayas and this is still going on. Consequently, with a view to provide modern inputs in education and further strengthening the teaching learning process, this programme has been extended in 543 JNVs by the end of Xth

Plan and in 569 JNVs till the end of XIth Plan Period (i.e upto the year 2011-12). For the year(s) 2012-13 and 2013-14 of XIIth Plan, this has been proposed to be extended in another 16 and 21 number of JNVs respectively.

Academic Performance

The performance of Navodaya Vidyalaya students at All India Secondary School and Senior Secondary School Examinations has been very encouraging. The pass percentage of Navodaya Vidyalayas with that of the overall CBSE percentage during the last 6 years is as follows:-

Year	Class-X		Class-XII	
	<u>NVS</u>	<u>CBSE</u>	<u>NVS</u>	<u>CBSE</u>
2007	96.41%	84.44%	90.11%	80.64%
2008	97.54%	87.08%	92.44%	80.91%
2009	97.84%	88.84%	94.09%	81.00%
2010	98.55%	89.28%	95.32%	79.87%
2011	99.52%	96.61%	96.86%	80.88%
2012	99.58%	98.19%	95.96%	80.19%

Pace Setting Activities

Navodaya Vidyalayas have undertaken several pace-setting activities for establishing better interaction with the society around them and for the community education of district in which they are situated. Some of the pace-setting activities being undertaken by Navodaya Vidyalayas are as under:-

1. Interaction of staff and students of Navodaya Vidyalayas with the teaching staff and students of neighboring schools ;
2. Participation of Navodaya Vidyalayas and local teachers of neighborhood schools in Workshops and Seminars organized by Navodaya Vidyalayas;
3. Use of services of the school nurse for promotion of health & hygiene of the local community.
4. Interaction with State Council of Educational Research & Training (SC&ST), District Institute of Education & Training (DIET) and other district sports and educational agencies for sharing educational facilities;
5. Celebrating Library Week and promotion of library facilities for the community.

6. Provision and sharing of audio-visual facilities, conduct of adult literacy, population and environmental education, tree plantation, starting of coaching class in some Vidyalayas for entrance examination to professional courses, etc.

Construction Activities

As on 31.12.2012, the administrative approval for the construction of 578 Nos. of Vidyalayas's buildings have been accorded where in Phase 'A' building works have been completed for 510 Vidyalayas & these Vidyalayas have also been shifted to permanent buildings. Phase 'B' works have been sanctioned for 501 Vidyalayas and this has been completed in respect of 403 Vidyalayas.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OPEN SCHOOLING (NIOS)

Backdrop

Initiated as a project in 1979 by the Central Board of Secondary Education, the Open Schooling programme has now taken shape as an independent system of education in India. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), formerly National Open School (NOS), with approximately 2.02 million learners on roll, has emerged as the largest Open Schooling organization in the world. Keeping in view the diversified needs of the target groups, NIOS offers Open and Distance Learning Programmes ranging from Basic Education to Senior Secondary Education and a large number of Vocational education Courses. In 1990, the Government of India through a Gazette Notification vested in NIOS the authority to examine and certify learners registered with it up to Pre-Degree level.

Vision of NIOS

The vision of NIOS is to provide sustainable inclusive learning with universal and flexible approach to quality school education and skill development.

The Vision Document of the organization envisages that NIOS will act mainly as a Resource Organization in Open Schooling at national as well as at international level with its usual programme delivery role. It has been proposed that the State Open Schools (SOSs) may assume major responsibility for expansion of Open Schooling in India, since the prospective learners would generally prefer opting regional languages as mediums for their courses of study.

Mission

The Mission of NIOS is:

- Providing relevant continuing and holistic education up to pre degree level through Open and Distance Learning System.
- Contributing to the Universalisation of School Education.

- Catering to the educational needs of the prioritized target groups for equity and social justice.

Objective

The main objectives of NIOS are:

- To provide professional advice to the Government of India, and to the States, regarding proper development of Open and Distance Learning System at school level in response to requests from the concerned Governments or suo moto.
- To develop need based Academic & Vocational Education Programmes for livelihood and lifelong learning up to pre-degree level.
- To attain excellence in developing quality Open and distance Curricula and courseware for learners.

- To accredit institutions for developing effective learner support system to facilitate learning up to pre-degree level.

- To strengthen the Open and Distance Learning System through research and development activities.
- To promote open schooling at National and Global level by networking, capacity building, sharing of resources and quality assurance.

Target Groups

Anybody irrespective of caste, creed and location can seek enrolment in the courses/programmes offered by NIOS. Prioritized client groups are:

- Rural and urban people
- Disadvantaged groups
- Underprivileged section of the society
- Unemployed and partly employed people
- School dropouts
- People with special needs i.e. physically and mentally challenged persons Minority communities.

Course of Study offered by NIOS

NIOS provides opportunities to interested learners by making available the following Courses/Programmes of Study through open and distance learning (ODL) mode.

- Open Basic Education (OBE) Programme for children (upto 14 years), and for adolescents and adults at A,B and C levels that are equivalent to classes III, V and VIII of the formal school system.
- Secondary Education Course

- Senior Secondary Education Course
- Vocational Education Courses/Programmes
- Life Enrichment Programmes

Significant Programmes of NIOS during 2012-13

Open Vocational Education Programme of NIOS

Acknowledging the fact that the young entrepreneurs will be wealth of the nation, the learner friendly Vocational Education programmes of NIOS provides excellent prospects for the learners. It offers about 96 Vocational Education Courses in the areas such as Agriculture, Business and Commerce, Engineering and Technology, Health and Paramedical, Home Science and Hospitality Management, Teacher Training, Computer and IT related Sectors. Some life enrichment courses and courses in certain other vocations are also offered. Knowledge, skills and qualities of entrepreneurship have been made essential components in Curricula for Vocational Education with emphasis on practical and on the job training in related industrial units. Some socially and vocationally useful new courses have been recently introduced like, Diploma in Basic Rural Technology (DBRT), Secretarial Practices, Diploma in Insurance Services, certificate in Retail Sale Services, Certificate in Computer and Office Application, Certificate in Data Entry Operation, Diploma in Construction Supervision (CIVIL), Diploma in Medical Imaging Technology, Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology, Certificate in Homeopathic Dispensing, Ayurvedic Therapy, Diploma in Food & Beverage Operation, Diploma Course in Housekeeping & Maintenance, Diploma Course in Front Office Operation, Diploma Course in Bakery & Confectionary, Rural Entrepreneurship Programme (RE) for Gramin Dak Sewak of Department of Post.

Revision of Courses of Study

The self instructional Material (SIMs) of Secondary level in subject like Hindi, English, Urdu, Mathematics, Psychology, Sanskrit, Science and Technology, Social Science, Economics, Business Studies, Home Science, Indian Culture and Heritage and Punjabi have been revised in the light of the provisions of the National Curriculum Framework NCF-2005 and latest developments, The new material has been made available to the NIOS learners from the year 2012-2013.

Tutor Marked Assignments

A fresh set of Tutor Marked Assignment (TMA) in all subjects at Secondary and Senior Secondary stage was developed in English and Hindi Versions for the year 2012-13. TMAs were also developed in regional language.

Formulation and Implementation of NIOS Programmes

NIOS has set up an elaborate mechanism for formulation and processing of educational programmes. Based on the identified and perceived needs, the constituents of NIOS deliberated their programmes in the meetings of their respective Advisory Boards. The inputs from the Advisory Boards for the

Programmes for the year 2012-13 were considered further by the Academic Council. The programmes approved by the Academic council are being implemented by all the Constituents of NIOS.

NIOS Admission and Examinations

NIOS admitted 3.97 lakh as on 31.12.2012 students during 2012-13 in Secondary, Senior Secondary and Vocational Education Courses. Orientation programmes for the Coordinators of Study Centres and the Academic Facilitators were organized, Mathematics and Business Studies. NIOS continued organizing Secondary, Senior Secondary and Vocational Education Examinations in October-November and April-May, and On Demand Examinations at NIOS Headquarters. In April 2012 examination, 4,03,293 students appeared in NIOS examination (Sec. 1,73,457 Sr. Sec. 2,16,610 and Voc. 13,226). In October 2012 examination 3,39,653 (Secondary 1,53,563 Senior Secondary 1,72,833 and Vocational 13,257) students appeared.

Broadcast/Telecast of Media programmes:

Launch of the Mukta Vidya Vani:

The Mukta Vidya Vani, an internet or web based platform where an audio service from NIOS audio studio is streamed 24x7 via the internet, was launched by Sh. Kapil Sibal, Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource and Development on dt. 19th July, 2012 . This audio service/programmes can be easily accessed by the listeners. All one needs is a computer with external speakers and a broadband internet connection to log on and follow the link- Mukta Vidya Vani, given on the Home Page of NIOS website. Currently Live Interactive Personal Contact programmes (from 2.30 pm to 5.00 pm) are also being conducted through the Mukta Vidya Vani. A detailed programme schedule is displayed on the Mukta Vidya Vani webpage.

Media Center:

NIOS is setting up a state of the art Media centre i.e. Audio and High Definition Video studio facilities for enhanced production of in-house video tutorials and telecast of recorded as well as live-interactive programmes/PCPs, teleconferences through NIOS studio, for the benefit of NIOS learners.

Achievement

- The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) offers courses through Open and Distance Learning upto pre degree level.
- NIOS now has 100% online 24x7 admission facility.
- Helped in establishing 17 State Open Schools.
- Developed a comprehensive action plan for up scaling of Open schooling Education in existing as well as States not served with Open Schooling System.

- More than 1.85 million students are on roll at present in NIOS with yearly intake capacity of around 4 lakhs.
- Has established 6367 Study Centres for Academic, Vocational and Open Basic Education Programmes including Minority Institutions.
- Provides advocacy and consultancy support to the developing and under-developed nations in the world with COL and UNESCO
- Taken initiative in transiting from print based instructions to internet based instructional system.
- Credited as the leading open Schooling System amongst Commonwealth nation and the Secretariat of Commonwealth Open Schooling Association is established at NIOS from 2009 and Chairman of NIOS is its Chairperson.
- Integrated adolescence education issues to its instructional material for academic courses with the support of UNFPA
- Conduct examination/public examination in two sessions (April/May and October/November for about 7.00 lakh students,
- Developed an innovative system for On-Demand Examination at its Head Quarter and in Regional Centres.
- Develop ODES Question bank as per the revised Sr. Secondary Courses.
- Organised Teleconferencing for Tutors of NIOS AIs in the subject of English and coordinators of AIs and AVIs.
- Taken significant initiative in developing multi-media learning packages for its Academic and Vocational Programmes.
- Capacity building of open schooling functionaries in the country by providing necessary training support.
- Networking with the voluntary organizations and State level educational institutions for promoting Open Basic education and equivalency programmes,
- Taking necessary steps for developing its out reach programme through establishment of Regional Centres for backward States and also through establishment of Study Centres in the backward Districts.
- Taken significant steps in promoting education among minority Muslim population under SPQEM programme and skill development for Minority Muslim Girls through HUNAR Project.
- Formulated strategy plan in collaboration with Sakshar Bharat Mission of National Literacy Mission with focus on skill development

- Strategy plan for developing assessment process recognition for learning.
- Steps towards examination reforms for Open Schools.
- NIOS would be setting up one Regional Centre in every major state.
- NIOS is developing and implementing the vocational courses using PPP mode.

CENTRAL TIBETAN SCHOOLS ADMINISTRATION (CTSA)

The Central Tibetan Schools, Administration was set up as an autonomous organization by a resolution of Govt. of India, Ministry of Education (Now Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy) on 05 September, 1961 and Registered under the Societies registration Act XXI of 1860. The GOI provides 100% financial assistance to CTSA.

Presently 68 schools which include 9 Senior Secondary Schools, 05 Secondary Schools, 05 Middle Schools, 08 Primary Schools 34 Pre-primary Schools and 07 Grant-in-aid schools with an approximate number of 8671 students and 645 Teaching and Non-Teaching staff are being run by the Administration.

Out of these 68 schools, 07 are Grant-in-aid schools run by the Department of Education, CTA of H.H. the Dalai Lama, Dharamsala and their autonomous Bodies/Trust. Only grants limited to salary for some teachers, text books and stationery etc. are provided by CTSA to these schools. Most of the Primary and Pre-primary schools are run as Satellite schools with main schools and administered by the Head of the main schools.

Objectives:

1. To establish and to carry on the administration and management of Central Schools for Tibetans on India for the Education of Tibetan Children.
2. To control and supervise education, discipline, board and lodging, health and hygiene and general progress of the students, teaching and non-teaching staff in CTSA schools.
3. To get affiliation of the schools with any association, society or body this conducts public examination of the purpose of preparing the students for such examinations.
4. To build, construct and maintain houses, hostel, school or other buildings and to provide and equip the same for the use to which each building is to be put or held.
5. To give loans, scholarships, free ships, prizes, monetary and other assistance to the students of the schools under the CTSA to help them in their studies.
6. To start, conduct, print, publish and exhibit magazines, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets that may be considered desirable for the promotion of the objects of the Administration.

