

Annex - I

(Refers to Paragraph 3.1.2)

**Themes/sub-themes for survey by M/s Social & Rural Research Institute
(a Specialist unit of Indian Market Research Bureau International)**

Theme-I

Whether all children in 6-14 age groups have been covered under the scheme?

Sub themes

- (i) Whether any district/village/urban slum has been left uncovered?
- (ii) Whether the outreach of education for girls, scheduled castes and tribal children, children with special needs and urban deprived children has expanded?
- (iii) Enrolment, attendance and retention of children.

Theme-II

Impact of the scheme on children, their parents and the society at large.

Sub themes

- (i) Have the actual delivery of the programme benefits and their quality been of the standards as envisaged by the programme?
- (ii) Why were the parents not sending their children to the school?
- (iii) Reasons for drop out from school.
- (iv) Has the system been helpful in bridging the sociological gap amongst genders and social category?
- (v) Views of the parents and students on the quality of the education imparted.

Theme-III

Adequacy of infrastructure and support services.

Sub theme

- (i) Whether adequate infrastructure like building with required number of classrooms, drinking water, toilets and boundary walls etc. have been provided to each school?
- (ii) Whether the assets acquired out of the grants received actually exist?
- (iii) Whether teaching learning materials have been provided to the children?
- (iv) Whether free text books were provided in time to girls, S.C./S.T. children and upper primary level as per norms?

Annex - II
(Refers to Paragraph 3.1.2)
Sampling Plan (Design & Estimation Procedure)

Sampling Methodology

A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the villages in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector.

Within each district of a state/union territory, two basic strata were formed. (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakh or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district were considered as another basic stratum.

Selection of Primary Sampling Units

Rural Units : The villages for each district were selected through Probability Proportion to Size With Replacement (PPS) from the sampling frames.

Urban Units : The list of blocks for each district was then selected through Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) from the sampling frames.

Sampling Design: Rural Sampling

Selection of hamlet groups

The first task was to ascertain the exact boundaries of the PSU, by discussing the layout of the village with the key informants of the village. After identifying the boundaries and layout of the village, if the population of the village was found to be more than 600, it was divided into suitable number of "hamlet groups". The number of hamlet groups formed, based on the population of the village, was as follows:

Village Population	No. of hamlets groups formed
Less than 600	1
600-1199	3
1200-1799	5
1800-2399	6 and so on...

The hamlet groups thus formed had more or less an equal population size (i.e., the population across hamlets stays more or less same).

Sampling Design: Urban Sampling

Selection of sub-blocks

The first task was to ascertain the exact boundaries of the UFS Block as per the NSS Maps. After identifying the boundaries and layout of the block, if the population of

the block was found be more than 600, it was divided into suitable number of “hamlet groups”. Else, the entire block was listed. The number of sub-blocks formed, based on the population of the village, was as follows:

PSU Population	No. of Sub-blocks formed
Less than 600	1
600-1199	3
1200-1799	5
1800-2399	6 and so on...

The sub blocks thus, formed had more or less equal the population. Preference was given to sub-blocks having slum areas. If there were more than one slum sub-blocks, then the second sub-block was selected on a random basis. In a case where there was some slum clusters in the selected UFS (which incidentally was not a slum UFS), a minimum of 50 *per cent* of the household interviews were conducted in these clusters (subject to the availability of eligible households).

Sampling Design: Sampling of Schools

The government schools (with primary/ upper primary sections) in the selected UFS blocks/villages were identified. However, if there were no sufficient number in such areas, then the schools that were accessed by the children living in the selected UFS blocks/villages were selected through random sampling.

Estimation Procedure (Rural)

Notation:

i= subscript for i-th PSU [Village (Panchayat Ward)/ Block

j= subscript for j-th USU [Household]

Z= Population of Rural areas in district

H= Total Number of listed households in the village/block

h= Number of eligible households in the village /block

z= Size of the sampled village used for selection

n= Number of sampled villages in a district

B*= Number of hamlet groups formed in a village; B*=1 if the number of hamlet groups formed is 1 and B*=B/2 if the number of hamlet groups formed is greater than 1

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Y= Estimate of population total Y for the characteristics y

Formula for Estimation of Aggregates at Stratum Level for Rural

$$\hat{Y} = Z \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{H_j}{z_i} B^*_i \sum_{j=1}^h y_{ij}$$

Estimation Procedure-Urban

Notation:

i= subscript for i-th PSU [Village(Panchayat Ward)/ Block

j= subscript for j-th USU [Household]

N= Number of NSSO blocks in district

n= Number of sampled blocks in a district

H= Total Number of listed households in the village/block

h= Number of eligible households in the village /block

B*= Number of sub blocks formed ; B*=1 if the number of sub blocks formed is 1 and B*=B/2 if the number of sub blocks formed is greater than 1

Y= Estimate of population total Y for the characteristics y

Formula for Estimation of Aggregates at Stratum Level for Urban

$$\hat{Y} = N \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{H_j}{h_j} B^*_i \sum_{i=1}^h y_{ij}$$

The overall estimate for the state and All India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates over all the strata.

Estimates of Error

The estimated variance of the above estimates would be

$$\text{Var}(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s \hat{\text{Var}}(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_s \sum_i \hat{\text{Var}}(\hat{Y}_{si})$$

Relative Standard Error

$$\text{RSE}(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{\hat{\text{Var}}(\hat{Y})} / \hat{Y} \times 100$$

Separate variances would be calculated for strata with PPSWR selection for First stage and SRSWOR .

Annex-III
(Refers to Paragraph 5)

Details of districts selected on the basis of Probability Proportion to Size With Replacement

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Capital district	Other selected districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Guntur, East Godavari, West Godavari, Chittoor, Warangal
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Kameang, West Siang
3.	Assam	Kamrup	Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, Dhubri, Karbi Anglong, Cahar
4.	Bihar	Patna	Aurangabad, Begusarai, East Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Sahrsa, Samstipur, Saran
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Bilaspur, Durg, Janjgir Chapa, Surguja
6.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Kheda, Rajkot, Vadodara, Ahmedabad
7.	Haryana		Ambala, Bhivani, Faridabad, Sirsa, Yamuna Nagar
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Una, Chamba, Hamirpur, Solan
9.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Dhanbad, Pakur, Gumla, Giridih, Bokaro
10.	Karnataka	Bangalore (Urban)	Bellary, Belgaum, Chitradurga, Kolar, Hassan
11.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Kannur, Kasargode, Eernakulam, Kottayam
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Betul, Chhatarpur, Dhar, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Katani, Ratlam, Shahajapur, Sidhi and Umariya
13.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Aurangabad, Ahmdnagar, Jalgaon, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Nasik, Pune, Thane
14.	Manipur	Imphal	Churachandpur, Imphal West, Imphal East
15.	Meghalaya		West Garo Hills, East Garo Hills, Ri-Bhoi, West Khasi Hills, East Khasi Hills
16.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Kolasib, Lunglei, Lawntlai, Mamit
17.	Nagaland	Kohima	Dimapur, Phek
18.	Orissa	Puri	Bolangir, Jagatsingpur, Jharsuguda, keonjhar, khurda
19.	Punjab		Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Ferozepur, Hoshiarpur, Nawanshaheer
20.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Barmer, Bundi, Udaipur, Alwar, Bansnara, Jodhpur
21.	Sikkim		East, West, South and North
22.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Thoothukudi
23.	Tripura		South Tripura, North Tripura, Dhalai, West Tripura
24.	Uttaranchal	Dehradun	Almora, Chamoli, Haridwar, Pauri Garhwal
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Siddharth Nagar, Bareilly, Agra, Banda, Aligarh, Pilibhit, Rae Bareli, Mirzapur, Muzaffarnagar, Gonda, Farrukhabad, Moradabad, Ballia, Sahjahanpur
26.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Nadia, Bardwan, Purba Medinipur, North 24-Parganas
27.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	
28.	Daman and Diu	Daman and Diu	
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	
30.	Delhi	New Delhi	East, North East, South, West
31.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	
32.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Karaikal

**Annex - IV
(Refers to Paragraph 5.1)**

**Number of villages/ blocks and persons surveyed in
different States and Union Territories**

Sl.No	State	Villages/ Blocks			Households		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	165	120	285	3340	2336	5676
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	102	48	150	1349	920	2269
3.	Assam	269	76	345	5297	1604	6901
4.	Bihar	592	148	740	11642	2989	14631
5.	Chandigarh	7	13	20	120	259	379
6.	Chhattisgarh	109	51	160	2162	1020	3182
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	10	20	142	240	382
8.	Daman & Diu	7	13	20	140	252	392
9.	Delhi	5	86	91	100	1403	1503
10.	Gujarat	118	133	251	2400	2617	5017
11.	Haryana	160	125	285	3314	2568	5882
12.	Himachal Pradesh	96	24	120	1771	461	2232
13.	Jharkhand	231	154	385	4612	3139	7751
14.	Karnataka	132	138	270	2712	2852	5564
15.	Kerala	84	56	140	1677	1120	2797
16.	Lakshadweep	10	10	20	198	200	398
17.	Madhya Pradesh	348	252	600	6740	4840	11580
18.	Maharashtra	144	207	351	2841	3854	6695
19.	Manipur	54	36	90	1072	720	1792
20.	Meghalaya	46	24	70	917	480	1397
21.	Mizoram	26	54	80	520	1080	1600
22.	Nagaland	68	32	100	1340	640	1980
23.	Orissa	263	113	376	5246	2240	7486
24.	Pondicherry	10	30	40	200	585	785
25.	Punjab	153	102	255	3023	1912	4935
26.	Rajasthan	240	160	400	4842	3121	7963
27.	Sikkim	31	9	40	628	144	772
28.	Tamil Nadu	120	180	300	2381	3453	5834
29.	Tripura	28	12	40	560	202	762
30.	Uttar Pradesh	578	298	876	11630	5912	17542
31.	Uttaranchal	78	52	130	1558	1003	2561
32.	West Bengal	126	99	225	2560	1876	4436
All India		4410	2865	7275	87034	56042	143076

Annex - V
(Refers to Paragraph 5.2)
Summary of findings of SRI

(i) School Survey

Average Attendance of the enrolled children

5 per cent of the primary schools, 11.2 per cent of the upper primary schools and 15.6 per cent of the high schools with upper primary operated in shifts. Average attendance in primary schools amongst males was found to be 74.2 per cent and amongst females, the attendance was 75.3 per cent. In upper primary schools, the attendance among males was 73.3 per cent and amongst females, the attendance was 75.3 per cent. The attendance in high schools reported for males was 69.7 per cent and amongst females, it was 75.1 per cent.

Type of the school building

Majority of the primary schools had pucca buildings in the states. 3.7 per cent of the primary schools were observed having a kutcha building, 13.3 per cent had a semi-pucca building and another 81.3 per cent had a pucca building.

The pattern was observed to be very similar even among the upper primary schools, with 78 per cent of the schools observed having a pucca building, 3.5 per cent having kutcha and 17.6 per cent having a semi-pucca building.

Amongst the high schools with a upper primary section, 89.3 per cent had pucca buildings whereas 3.1 per cent had a kutcha and 7.5 per cent had a semi-pucca building.

School Facilities

An attempt was also made to assess the infrastructural facilities across the schools covered. 44.0 per cent of the primary schools, 53.7 per cent of the upper primary and 75.5 per cent of the high schools with upper primary had compound walls. Designated playgrounds were present in only 47.0 per cent of the primary schools, 49.7 per cent of the upper primary and 72.3 per cent of the high schools with upper primary. Toilets were present in 67.2 per cent of the primary schools, 76.4 per cent of the upper primary schools and 88.1 per cent of the high schools with upper primary. Separate toilet for girls was present in 34.0 per cent of the primary schools, 45.8 per cent of the upper primary schools and 71.3 per cent of the high schools with upper primary. 24.6 per cent of the primary schools, 37.2 per cent of the upper primary schools and 75.1 per cent of the high schools with upper primary had separate toilets for the teachers. Drinking water supply was present among 75.5 per cent of the primary schools, 78.4 per cent of the upper primary schools and 87.9 per cent of the high schools with upper primary. 27.4 per cent of the primary schools, 48.0 per cent of the upper primary schools and 84.1 per cent of the high schools with upper primary had electricity connection.

Grants and schemes under SSA

It was found that 96.5 *per cent* of primary schools received SSA grants. 96.6 *per cent* of upper primary schools and 88.5 *per cent* of the high schools with upper primary received grants. Concerning the School grant of Rs. 2000, it was found that 87.5 *per cent* primary schools, 87.3 *per cent* upper primary and 78.8 *per cent* of high schools with upper primary received the same.

88.3 *per cent* of primary schools, 86.5 *per cent* of upper primary and 77.1 *per cent* of the high schools with upper primary sections received the teachers' grant of Rs. 500 per year. 3.5 *per cent* of primary schools said that they received grants for disabled children. The percentage of schools who received this grant was reported to be 7.1 *per cent* for upper primary and 4.1 *per cent* of high schools with upper primary.

School Committee

It was found that about 59.3 *per cent* of primary schools reported having school committees. 24.4 *per cent* of upper primary schools reported having such committees and the percentage was 7.7 *per cent* for high schools with upper primary.

Joint Bank account

In about 55.0 *per cent* of primary schools, 22.6 *per cent* of upper primary and 6.9 *per cent* of high schools, the committees had joint bank accounts with the headmaster.

Mid-day Meal

With regard to the schemes operated under SSA, it was found that the mid-day meal scheme and free text books for girls and SC/ST were implemented the most. 88.3 *per cent* of the primary schools and primary sections of 75.3 *per cent* of upper primary schools and 37.5 *per cent* of the high schools reported implementing the mid-day meal scheme.

Free Text books for girls

Free textbooks for girls were reportedly given in 77.2 *per cent* of primary schools, 78.8 *per cent* of upper primary and 67.5 *per cent* of high schools.

Free Text books for SC/ST Students

78.1 *per cent* primary, 83.0 *per cent* upper primary and 74.0 *per cent* high schools said that free text books were given to SC/ST students.

Activities undertaken under SSA

Pertaining to the activities undertaken under SSA it was found that across all the schools covered, various activities were undertaken under SSA. Repairing existing structures was most commonly undertaken as 23.3 *per cent* of the primary schools, 30.7 *per cent* of the upper primary schools and 20.3 *per cent* of high schools with upper primary have taken it up.

The activity that was least undertaken was construction of girls' toilets, as only 9.5 per cent of the primary schools, 5.1 per cent of the upper primary schools and 1.7 per cent of the high schools with upper primary had taken it up.

Amongst other activities, buying of chalk was the most common as 35.8 per cent of the primary schools, 13.4 per cent of the upper primary and 3.0 per cent of the high schools with upper primary had bought chalk under SSA.

Teaching Aids

Blackboards, chalks and dusters and posters/globes/maps etc. were most commonly used as teaching aids. 97.7 per cent of the primary schools, 98.0 per cent of the upper primary and 97.7 per cent of the high schools with upper primary reported blackboard usage. Computer training and laboratories did not receive much attention as only 3.6 per cent, 11.9 per cent and 39.7 per cent primary, upper primary and high schools respectively reported computer training and 7.3 per cent primary schools, 20.5 per cent upper primary and 60.5 per cent high schools reported laboratories as a teaching aid.

(ii) Household survey

Out of School Children

- Nationally, the study estimates 21.68 crore children in the age group 6-14 of which 1.54 crore were reportedly out-of-school. Thus, there were 71 children out-of-school per thousand.
- In the age group 6-14, of the total 21.68 crore, while there were 11.74 crore boys, there were 9.94 crore girls. Of the boys, 75.50 lakh were reportedly out-of-school. Among girls, 78.69 lakh were observed to be out-of-school. Thus, at the national level, the proportion of those out-of-school was higher among girls (79 per thousand girls) compared to boys (64 per thousand boys).
- In urban areas, in the 6-14 age group, there were around 5.28 crore children of which 21.88 lakh (11.72 lakh boys and 10.16 lakh girls) were reportedly out-of-school. This implies that per thousand children belonging to the age group 6-14, 41 were out-of-school. Of the 5.28 crore children, while 2.83 crore were boys, 2.45 crore were girls. Hence the proportion of girls who were out-of-school per thousand was same in the case of boys and girls (41 per thousand).
- In rural areas, among 8.92 crore boys, 63.78 lakh were out-of-school, implying that per 1000 boys in this age group, 72 were out-of-school. In the case of girls, of the 7.49 crore, 68.53 lakh were out-of-school. The latter implies that per thousand girls in the age group 6-14, around 92 were out-of-school. Thus, at the cumulative level of both age groups too (i.e. 6-14 years), the proportion of girls who were out-of-school was conspicuously higher (92 per thousand) as compared to boys (72 per thousand).

- Across the age groups viz., 6-10 years and 11-14 years, the proportion of out-of-school children (per thousand) was substantially higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.
- The estimated proportion of children who were out-of-school was highest among ST (119 per thousand), followed by SC (89 per thousand), OBC (70 per thousand) and General category (47 per thousand).
- When looked from gender perspective, in different social groups, the proportion of girls who were out-of-school per thousand was much higher compared to boys.
- In different social groups, the proportion of children who were out-of-school per thousand was much higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas.
- Analysis by disability shows that across disabilities, the estimated proportion of out-of-school children (315 per thousand) was much markedly higher than the proportion of all children aged 6-14 who were out-of-school (71 per thousand).
- Children with mental disability were the worst sufferers as 642 per thousand of such children were out-of-school followed by speech disabled (428 per thousand), visual disabled (279 per thousand) and hearing disabled (237 per thousand).
- The percentage of those who were out-of-school on account of dropouts was higher (54.9 *per cent*) compared to those who had never attended the school (45.1 *per cent*).
- Among the urban slums, 59 children per 1000 in the age group of 6-14 years are reported to be out of school. This proportion is 56 per 1000 in boys and 62 per 1000 in girls.

Coverage of SSA

- In terms of the aspect of school coverage, data at the overall level of rural areas indicates that there were around 10.21 *per cent* of the habitations/villages which did not have a school/Alternative schooling facility within a distance of one kilometer radius.
- The aggregate data at the level of urban slums indicates that there were around 1.61 *per cent* habitations without a school/Alternative schooling facility within distance of one kilometer radius.

Reasons for non-enrollment & non-attendance

- The top two reasons hampering both the enrollment and attendance are affordability (36.1 *per cent* for enrollment and 23.9 *per cent* for attendance) and the unwillingness of the child to go to a school (16.9 *per cent* for enrollment and 24.4 *per cent* for attendance).
- Another important reason for not enrolling the child in school was that the child was too young to go to school (14.1 *per cent*). For not attending school, some of the other important reasons cited were that the child had to go to work (6.5 *per*

cent) and that there were household chores and related work which needed to be catered to and hence, the inability of the child to attend school (5.2 per cent).

- The two states where a higher proportion of the parents have reported affordability and unwillingness of the child to go to a school are **Uttar Pradesh** and **Bihar**. The proportion of the heads of the household in **Uttar Pradesh** and **Bihar** who reported affordability as the main reason is 43.70 per cent and 30 per cent respectively.
- In **Bihar**, 26.76 per cent of the households reported that the child doesn't want to go to school; the proportion of such households in **Uttar Pradesh** is 27 per cent.

Willingness to go to school

- At an aggregate, more than half (54 per cent) of the children currently out of school do not want to go to a school again. The scenario is not very different either across the urban (54.39 per cent) or the rural (54.35 per cent) areas.

**Annex –VI
(Refers to Paragraph 7.1.3)**

Details of PAB meetings

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-05
		Date	Date	Date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.12.02	13.6.03	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.9.02	13.8.03	30.6.04
3.	Assam	5.12.02	11.6.03	19.5.04
4.	Bihar	19.6.02	23.6.03	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	*	13.8.03	9.6.04
6.	Gujarat	1.8.02	13.6.03	18.6.04
7.	Haryana	1.8.02	21.5.03	16.9.04
8.	Himachal Pradesh	21.8.02	21.5.03	26.5.04
9.	Jharkhand	16.12.02	28.7.03	9.6.04
10.	Karnataka	12.11.02	18.6.03	9.6.04
11.	Kerala	9.10.02	7.5.03	26.5.04
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17.9.02	18.6.03	18.6.04
13.	Maharashtra	27.11.02	9.7.03	9.6.04
14.	Manipur	3.1.03	13.8.03	22.6.04
15.	Meghalaya	28.2.03	*	*
16.	Mizoram	27.11.02	9.7.03	18.6.04
17.	Nagaland	19.6.02	17.9.03	30.6.04
18.	Orissa	13.12.02	4.8.03	2.6.04
19.	Punjab	16.12.02	9.7.03	7.7.04
20.	Rajasthan	13.12.02	13.8.03	*
21.	Sikkim	28.10.02	13.8.03	30.6.04
22.	Tamil Nadu	21.8.02	7.5.03	26.5.04
23.	Tripura	17.9.02	4.8.03	18.6.04
24.	Uttar Pradesh	19.9.02	27.5.03	19.5.04
25.	Uttaranchal	19.9.02	2.7.03	19.5.04
26.	West Bengal	9.10.02	13.8.03	2.6.04
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	*	7.5.03	16.9.04
28.	Chandigarh	*	13.8.03	7.7.04
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	*	*	7.7.04
30.	Daman and Diu	*	*	28.7.04
31.	Delhi	28.2.03	*	16.9.04
32.	Lakshadweep	*	*	16.9.04
33.	Pondicherry	16.12.02	17.9.03	30.6.04

* Information not available

Annex –VII
(Refers to Paragraph 7.2.1.9)

State wise position of AWP&B, funds released and expenditure made during the period 2001-02 to 2004-05 is given below:

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No	Name of State/UT	Outlay approved	GOI release	State release	Total funds released	Funds released as a percentage of the approved outlay	Expenditure from 2001-02 to 2004-05	Percentage of funds spent
1	Andhra Pradesh	118911.55	48395.18	16351.93	64747.11	54.45	54906.15	84.80
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13926.52	5377.49	1097.41	6474.90	46.49	3000.66	46.34
3	Assam	96297.59	46493.52	9742.17	56235.69	58.40	49450.44	87.93
4	Bihar	196246.68	62366.21	20064.80	82431.01	42.00	45563.87	55.28
5	Chhattisgarh	68770.03	31424.71	10558.97	41983.68	61.05	36874.15	87.83
6	Goa	0	0	0	0.00		0	
7	Gujarat	69790.95	41822.54	12015.70	53838.24	77.14	46434.92	86.25
8	Haryana	46641.28	22877.99	7531.34	30409.33	65.20	23069.70	75.86
9	Himachal Pradesh	27684.56	14076.23	3722.20	17798.43	64.29	17201.40	96.65
10	Jharkhand	88405.15	31959.76	14185.78	46145.54	52.20	40557.16	87.89
11	Jammu & Kashmir	42463.73	15177.39	4703.89	19881.28	46.82	12267.65	61.70
12	Karnataka	94298.37	47781.88	14471.40	62253.28	66.02	60101.21	96.54
13	Kerala	40589.62	17237.01	3395.75	20632.76	50.83	18584.03	90.07
14	Madhya Pradesh	232455.18	93754.89	30576.31	124331.20	53.49	100516.70	80.85
15	Maharashtra	209534.50	71834.87	19302.17	91137.04	43.50	86695.57	95.13
16	Manipur	8699.71	1834.93	368.00	2202.93	25.32	1354.93	61.51
17	Meghalaya	11777.64	5325.54	1490.47	6816.01	57.87	3412.54	50.07
18	Mizoram	10443.39	5818.46	1117.41	6935.87	66.41	6006.37	86.60
19	Nagaland	8362.36	3138.33	1079.00	4217.33	50.43	3952.75	93.73
20	Orissa	132083.68	40651.26	12385.45	53036.71	40.15	46515.11	87.70
21	Punjab	63107.80	20109.83	6734.00	26843.83	42.54	22569.86	84.08
22	Rajasthan	127309.2	49492.33	20676.53	70168.86	55.12	66522.05	94.80
23	Sikkim	3560.92	1795.17	426.24	2221.41	62.38	1105.53	49.77
24	Tamil Nadu	109824.26	53510.67	17432.77	70943.44	64.60	71172.60	100.32
25	Tripura	13551.65	9110.10	2411.99	11522.09	85.02	8404.54	72.94
26	Uttaranchal	32979.87	15954.18	5602.67	21556.85	65.36	18180.23	84.34
27	Uttar Pradesh	326450.35	149713.03	48676.33	198389.36	60.77	202105.68	101.87
28	West Bengal	173286.51	75258.99	23105.62	98364.61	56.76	62681.28	63.72
29	A & N Islands	1347.13	569.22	361.22	930.44	69.07	493.81	53.07
30	Chandigarh	2000.08	672.49	254.08	926.57	46.33	770.42	83.15
31	D & N Haveli	2070.8	559.33	0	559.33	27.01	10.45	1.87
32	Daman & Diu	298.43	12.00	0	12.00	4.02	12.00	100.00
33	Delhi	9465.33	2120.89	198.86	2319.75	24.51	1375.98	59.32
34	Lakshadweep	276.92	60.32	0	60.32	21.78	0	
35	Pondicherry	2170.4	531.42	245.28	776.70	35.79	406.46	52.33
	Total		986818.16		1297103.90		1112276.20	85.75
	National component		1252.88		1252.88		1080.73	
	Grand Total	2385082.14	988071.04	310285.74	1298356.78	54.43	1113356.93	

Annex –VIII
(Refers to Paragraph 7.2.1.10)

State wise position of funds released and expenditure incurred during the period 2001-02 to 2004-05 as reported by the state authorities:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	GOI release	State release	Expenditure from 2001-02 to 2004-05
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45090	15609	57429
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5412	1097	3632
3.	Assam	44759	9742	50421
4.	Bihar	60652	20683	78385
5.	Chhattisgarh	30120	10521	36232
6.	Gujarat	34409	10841	40819
7.	Haryana	22508	7531	23275
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14011	3711	16354
9.	Jharkhand	30844	13801	22207
10.	Karnataka	47628	14471	59061
11.	Kerala	17164	2315	17948
12.	Madhya Pradesh	94269	30132	109111
13.	Maharashtra	71835	19302	81552
14.	Manipur	1725	368	1368
15.	Meghalaya	5258	1380	3169
16.	Mizoram	5819	1117	6537
17.	Nagaland	3142	1079	3990
18.	Orissa	38293	12266	43579
19.	Punjab	20301	6734	22207
20.	Rajasthan	49442	20673	67619
21.	Sikkim	1357	426	1756
22.	Tamil Nadu	53795	19639	72367
23.	Tripura	8192	2972	10247
24.	Uttaranchal	15332	5439	17696
25.	Uttar Pradesh	149632	48676	195098
26.	West Bengal	74505	23106	78933
27.	Chandigarh	673	254	754
28.	D & N Haveli	447	219	11
29.	Daman & Diu	0	5	1
30.	Delhi	2121	376	1428
31.	Lakshadweep	53	20	7
32.	Pondicherry	499	295	381
	Grand Total	949287	304800	1127572

Annex –IX
{Refers to Paragraph 7.2.4.2}
Other financial irregularities

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)	Remarks	Comments from the Ministry (May 2006)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2001-05	0.05	Loss of interest on account of keeping the funds in current account in Upper Subansiri district.	Instructions have been issued to all DPOs to deposit the SSA funds only in savings bank account to earn interest.
2	Assam	2002-05	0.58	Loss of interest due to delay in release of funds to SIS by 3 to 11 months.	
3	Bihar	2001-05 2001-04	362.42 39.16	(i) Booked as expenditure though the amount was actually advanced to DLOs and other agencies. (ii) Difference in the figures of state share as per statement furnished to audit and as per the figure appearing in Annual Accounts.	
4	Gujarat	2002-03	0.05	Excess payment of contingent grant	
5	Haryana	2001-04 2004-05 2004-05	1.0 0.10 1.46	(i) Amount not refunded to GOI (July 2005) by Parishad though the preparatory activities were completed in 2002-03.. (ii) Loss of interest of Rs. 0.10 crore because the funds remained outside the Parishad accounts for 11 months. (iii) DPO made purchases beyond his powers.	(i) Unutilised amount of Rs. 99.66 lakh refunded to Govt. of India on 19 January 2006. (ii) Loss of interest was due to a dispute on technical specification for purchase of bicycles for girls under innovative activities through DGS&D rate contract. The demand drafts for the payment of the cost of bicycles were prepared earlier but could not be given to the party till the dispute was resolved. (iii) The DPO who made the purchases beyond his delegated powers has been placed under suspension and the chargesheet against him was being prepared.
6	Maharashtra	2004-05	7.21	Interest earned on fixed deposits and saving accounts remained unutilised.	Interest will be utilised towards GoI's share and State Government's share from 2005-06 onwards.
7	Meghalaya	2001-05	0.52	DMC, East Garo Hills made cash payments to 21 parties in contravention of the SSA guidelines.	All concerned have been instructed to refrain from making cash payment.

Report No. 15 of 2006

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)	Remarks	Comments from the Ministry (May 2006)
8	Mizoram	2001-05	3.99	Lying unspent as of March 2005, out of Rs. 69.36 crore released during 2001-05.	
9	Madhya Pradesh	2002-04	28.35	Consequent upon the closure of DPEP Phase I and Phase II during 2002-03, the balances were to be returned. However, Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission (SPO) retained this amount (as on 31 March 2004).	Instructions have been issued to districts to refund the unutilised balance of DPEP fund by March 2006.
10	Orissa	2003-04	3.11	Advance paid to Director Teacher Education (TE) and SCERT on 31.3.2004 for implementation of computer-aided education under Innovative Education was refunded on 17.9.2004 in full indicating that advance was given only to avoid the lapse of grant.	
11	Punjab	2001-04 2001-03	4.59 1.86	(i) Failure to utilise the funds resulting in loss of interest. (ii) Survey books and other printed material in five selected districts were purchased without inviting any tenders.	
12	Tripura	2001-05 2003-05	6.52 1.00	(i) Inflated figures of expenditure were exhibited by SIS. Rs. 9.72 crore was lying as unspent as on 31 March 2005, but the SIS exhibited the same as Rs. 3.20 crore. (ii) Rs. 1 crore was lying in fixed deposit account but this was shown as having been spent during 2003-05.	(i) As on 31 March 2005 there was an unspent balance of Rs. 3.20 crore. This is due to the release of an additional amount of Rs. 3.1 crore by the State in anticipation of the release of GOI share by 31 March 2005. However, GOI released the balance share of Rs .8.61 crore on 28 June 2005. ii) The fixed deposit of Rs. 1 crore relates to Computer Aided Learning under BOOT system for which NIIT Ltd. had been engaged. Since the entire amount was not required immediately, Rs. 1 crore was kept under fixed deposit for being spent in due course. The amount was now being spent as per terms and conditions of the agreement for release of fund towards CAL. The reply is not tenable as the amount kept in fixed deposit cannot be shown as spent.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)	Remarks	Comments from the Ministry (May 2006)
13	West Bengal	2002-05	4.98	(i) Extra expenditure on payment of honorarium to Shiksha Sahayaka/Sahayikas of Shishu Shiksha Kendra and Samprasarks of Madhyamik Shiksha Kendras in violation of the norms.	
		2004-05	0.48	(ii) Excess release of grant for learners.	
14	Chandigarh		4.30	(i) Project Director of Executive Committee issued sanctions of Rs. 4.30 crore in excess of the powers given to him by the Executive Committee.	
			0.78	(ii) Chairman of the Executive Committee issued sanctions of Rs. 78 lakh in excess of the powers given to him by the Executive Committee.	
Total			472.51		

Annex - X
(Refers to Paragraph 7.4.3.2)
State wise details of urban blocks not covered by SSA

S.No	STATE	Total Blocks	Blocks Not Covered by SSA	Total Slum Blocks	Slum Blocks Not Covered by SSA	Total Non Slum Blocks	Non Slum Blocks Not Covered by SSA	% Blocks Not Covered by SSA	%Slum Blocks Not Covered by SSA	%Non Slum Blocks Not Covered by SSA
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120	12	30	3	90	9	10.0	10.0	10.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	13	1	0	47	13	27.1	0.0	27.7
3.	Assam	76	9	7	0	69	9	11.8	0.0	13.0
4.	Bihar	148	13	34	2	114	11	8.8	5.9	9.6
5.	Chandigarh	13	4	4	0	9	4	30.8	0.0	44.4
6.	Chhattisgarh	51	2	9	1	42	1	3.9	11.1	2.4
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	0	1	0	9	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8.	Daman & Diu	13	2	2	0	11	2	15.4	0.0	18.2
9.	Delhi	86	4	28	2	183	8	4.7	7.1	4.4
10.	Gujarat	133	7	13	2	120	5	5.3	15.4	4.2
11.	Haryana	125	25	3	2	122	23	20.0	66.7	18.9
12.	Himachal Pradesh	24	1	1	0	23	1	4.2	0.0	4.3
13.	Jharkhand	154	41	19	3	135	38	26.6	15.8	28.1
14.	Karnataka	138	20	15	2	123	18	14.5	13.3	14.6
15.	Kerala	56	6	4	0	52	6	10.7	0.0	11.5
16.	Lakshadweep	10	1	0	0	10	1	10.0	-	10.0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	252	52	55	20	197	32	20.6	36.4	16.2
18.	Maharashtra	207	8	88	3	119	5	3.9	3.4	4.2
19.	Manipur	36	9	1	1	35	8	25.0	100.0	22.9
20.	Meghalaya	24	4	2	0	22	4	16.7	0.0	18.2
21.	Mizoram	54	2	1	0	53	2	3.7	0.0	3.8
22.	Nagaland	32	10	3	2	29	8	31.3	66.7	27.6
23.	Orissa	113	1	13	0	100	1	0.9	0.0	1.0
24.	Pondicherry	30	2	7	1	23	1	6.7	14.3	4.3
25.	Punjab	102	15	15	0	102	15	14.7	-	4.9
26.	Rajasthan	160	35	10	0	150	35	21.9	0.0	23.3
27.	Sikkim	9	2	0	0	9	2	22.2	-	22.2
28.	Tamil Nadu	180	18	15	1	165	17	10.0	6.7	10.3
29.	Tripura	12	0	0	0	12	0	0.0	-	0.0
30.	Uttaranchal	52	3	3	0	49	3	5.8	0.0	6.1
31.	Uttar Pradesh	298	23	12	1	286	22	7.7	8.3	7.7
32.	West Bengal	99	8	10	1	89	7	8.1	10.0	7.9

Annex –XI
(Refers to Paragraph 7.4.3.2)
Villages not covered by SSA

States	Rural	
	District	Villages
ANDHRA PRADESH	Anantapur	Bhogasamudram
	Kurnool	Peapally, Dhone, Kodumoor, Adoni
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Changlang Rangran	Rangran li
	East Siang	Upper Ngyopok/Ngopok
	Lower Subansiri	Old Ziro I, Koloriang (H.Q.)
	Papum Pare	Kimin H.Q., Chimpu
	Upper Siang	Millang Langdum Langkong
	West Kameng	14 Brtf Labour Camp, Rupa H.Q.
	West Siang	Ruying, Gensi H.Q.
	Upper Subansiri	Dumporijo H.Q.
	West Kameng	Singchung Vill.(Hq), Upper Bhalukpong Hq
	Lohit	Lekang H.Q, .Lathao, Loiliang
ASSAM	Barpeta	Barapeta, Muchalman Gaon
	Bongaigaon	Koliamolia F.V.
	Cachar	Silcoorie Grant, Sildubi Grant
	Darrang	No.2 Hatigarh T.E., Pithakhowa
	Dhubri	Debattar Hasdaha Pt V, Nayeralga Pt.Iii, Sreegram Pt.Vi, Suapata Pt.V
	Goalpara	Asudubi, Tarangapur
	Golaghat	Wokha T.E.
	Kamrup	Gorai Mari Satra, No.1 Bagta, Saniadi,
	Karimganj	Chapra
	Kokrajhar	Bashbari Forest Block, Runikhata, Sapkata
	Lakhimpur	No.30 F.C. Grant Dolohat
	Marigaon	Bhuragaon (Rev.) Town, Kuranibori
	Nagaon	Dakshin Debasthan, Gerjai Pam, Kachari Gaon, Kaloni Jalah, Moudanga Pathar, Naramari,
	Nalbari	N.C.Angarkata, No.2.Dongargaon
	Sibsagar	Teok Gaon
Sonitpur	Bhaluke Khowa Gaon, Kochmara Protected Forest	
Tinsukia	Dihing T.E.	

States	Rural	
	District	Villages
BIHAR	Araria	Dhangawan, Paraia, Tamganj,
	Banka	Asi
	Jamui	Tola Dhamma
	Kathihar	Chandpur, Daharia
	Khagaria	Marar
	Kishanganj	Churli
	Madhepura	Lachhmipur
	Madhubani	Anrer, Bagha Kusmar, Bangawan,
	Munger	Nauagarhi
	Nawada	Nardiganj
	Purba Champaran	Pachrukha
	Purnia	Bijai, Bithnauli Khemchand, Haripur, Parora, Sukhsena
	Saharsa	Khasurha
	Samastipur	Sakh Mohan
	Sheohar	Chamanpur, Rampur Kesho,
	Siwan	Gaziapur Bedaulia
Supaul	Chitauni, Debipur	
DAMAN & DIU	Daman	Daman, Dabhel
GUJARAT	Kheda	Dampat
	Surat	Kosad
	Valsad	Bamti
	Surat	Kim
	Anand	Sihol
HARYANA	Ambala	Kanwla
	Bhiwani	Dhanana , Kelanga
	Faridabad	Chhainsa, Tigaon
	Fatehabad	Gorakhpur, Haroli, Pili Mandori
	Gurgaon	Badhelaki, Bahora Kalan, Pinagwan, Wazirabad
	Hisar	Barwala (Rural), Bir Hisar, Siswal, Uglan
	Jhajjar	Chhara
	Jind	Morkhi , Naguran
	Kaithal	Balu, Kathana
	Karnal	Barsat, Kutail
	Kurukshetra	Ismailabad
	Panchkula	Bir Ghaghar
	Panipat	Babail, Chulkana
	Rohtak	Baland, Hassangarh, Nindana
	Sirsa	Bani, Rori
	Sonipat	Bhawar Khewara , Sisana
Yamunanagar	Damla	

States	Rural	
	District	Villages
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Sirmaur	Dana
	Shimla	Bagi
	Kullu	Shillihar , Bashisht
JHARKHAND	Dhanbad	Gaditundi, Sialgudri
	Giridih	Barki Saraiya, Jaspur, Nawadih
	Gumla	Barsaloiya, Nagar, Taisra
	Ranchi	Manhu, Ratu
	Sahibganj	Ganga Parshad, Jagatbatchandsar
KARNATAKA	Bellary	Darur, Hulikunta
	Bidar	Halhipperga
	Bijapur	Honawad, Sevalalnagar
	Mandya	Mellahalli
	Udupi	Hirebettu
KERALA	Kasargod	Puthige
	Idukki	Munnar
	Palakkad	Alanallur
	Kozhikode	Thamarassery Ward 5504
	Patinamthitta	Anicad
	Thrissur	Cherupuzha, Ramanthali, Mundathikode
	Ernakulam	Poothrika
	Allapuzha	Arattupuzha, Mavelikkara
	Thiruvananthapuram	Mangalapuram
MADHYA PRADESH	Balaghat	Bhaugarh
	Barwani	Palasud
	Betul	Khokra
	Bhind	Chomho, Kupawali
	Indore	Sindoda (Talawali Kachra)
	Jhabua	Dhadaniya
	Katni	Baran Mahgawan
	Mandsaur	Kayampur
	Morena	Bireharua, Kaimara Kalan
	Narsimhapur	Singpur
	Rajgarh	Ralayati, Ramgarh
	Sagar	Barodiya Kalan
	Sehore	Maina
	Seoni	Dungariya Chhapara, Pandiya Chhapara, Takhla Khurd,
	Shahdol	Kohka
	Sheopur	Iklaud
	Shivpuri	Naugaon, Nijampur
Vidisha	Nawara	

States	Rural	
	District	Villages
MAHARASHTRA	Kolhapur	Chandur
	Nanded	Berali Kh.
	Nandurbar	Akkalkuwa
MANIPUR	Imphal East	Tulihal
	Imphal West	Meitei Langol, Tharol & Taru, Yurembam
	Senapati	Leimakhong
MEGHALAYA	East Garo Hills	Dikagittim, Rogu Alda, Dira, Kyndong Laitmawbah, Laitlum, Lawsotun, Mawlynrei Traishnong, Smit, Umpling
	Jaintia Hills	Ionglwit, Khansaroo, Mihmyntdu, Myntriang, Tuberkmaishnong, Umladkhur
	West Garo Hills	Chollongpara, Jewilgre, Mawsaw, Myndo
MIZORAM	Champhai	Tlangpui
	Lunglei	Mar?S?
NAGALAND	Dimapur	Diphupar
	Kohima	Kigwema, Kohima. Tseminyu
	Mokokchung	Changki, Changtongya, Chungtia, Longkhum, Merangkong, Sungratsu
	Mon	Naganimora
	Tuensang	Kiphire New, Kiphire Old
ORISSA	Baleshwar	Khunta
	Khordha	Mansinghpur
	Malkangiri	Gurakhunta
	Baleshwar	Pakhar
PUNJAB	Bathinda	Talwandi Sabo
	Gurdaspur	Tibri
	Hoshiarpur	Lambra
	Ludhiana	Isru, Nurpur
	Mansa	Raipur
	Moga	Machhike, Minian
	Patiala	Lalru

States	Rural	
	District	Villages
RAJASTHAN	Ajmer	Kadera, Peesangan, Machari,
	Banswara	Ghatol
	Barmer	Indrana
	Bharatpur	Panhori
	Bhilwara	Banera, Dheekola
	Bikaner	Jodhasar
	Bundi	Hindoli
	Churu	Buchawas, Sankhoo,
	Dausa	Garh Himmat Singh
	Hanumangarh	1 Tlw B, 4 Rrw
	Jaipur	Bhankhari, Samod
	Jalor	Sankar
	Jhunjhunun	Gudha Gorji, Sultana
	Jodhpur	Bhavi, Bhopalgarh, Chawan
	Karauli	Nadoti
	Kota	Bapawar Kalan, Sultanpur
	Nagaur	Bidiyad, Borawar, Gagrana
	Pali	Atpara, Khor, Nana
	Sawai Madhopur	Soorwal
	Sikar	Abhawas, Kanwat, Sheeshyoo, Tatera
Sirohi	Goyli	
Tonk	Tordi	
Udaipur	Bedla	
TAMIL NADU	Dindigul	Kothayam, Mullipadi, Vadagadu
	Kanniyakumari	Eraniel
	Ramanathapuram	Idivilagi
	Sivaganga	Aranmanaipatti
	The Nilgiris	Kadanad, Kotagiri
	Thoothukkudi	Sankaraperi
	Tirunelveli	Melamarudappapuram, Perungudi
UTTARANCHAL	Bageshwar	Purkuni
	Hardwar	Paneyala, Chandapur

States	Rural	
	District	Villages
UTTAR PRADESH	Barabanki	Jagaipur
	Bareilly	Gainee
	Bijnor	Mubarakpur Mira
	Etah	Khojpur
	Firozabad	Parham
	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Chhapraula
	Ghaziabad	Khora
	Gorakhpur	Bagha Gara
	Kheri	Ambarsot, Basanta Pur Kalan, Dubha, Padariya Tilak Pur, Paduwa, Rudrapur, Gulariya, Sansar Pur
	Kushinagar	Rakaba Dulama Patti
	Lucknow	Rasoolpur Tikniyamau
	Meerut	Incholi
	Moradabad	Mugalpur Urf Aghwanpur Mu, Pakbara
	Muzaffarnagar	Hasanpur Lahari, Sanjhak
	Rae Bareli	Rasta Mau
	Rampur	Nagaliya Aquil
	Sant Kabir Nagar	Bhitni Dudhari Urf Nathna
	Shahjahanpur	Hitauta
Sonbhadra	Jogaeal	
WEST BENGAL	Bankura	Junkaria
	Murshidabad	Nasipur

Annex – XII
(Refers to Paragraph 7.4.7.2)

Inadequate infrastructure

S.No	Name of the State	Works	Buildings	Drinking Water	Toilets	Others	Ministry's comments (May 2006)
1	Andhra Pradesh	–	6316 schools were running without own building and 3431 schools were in dilapidated buildings.	41 per cent schools were without drinking water facilities.	54 per cent schools were without toilets.		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	–	158 schools were running without own building and 609 schools were in dilapidated condition	660 schools had no drinking water facilities	1419 schools had no toilets and 1679 schools had no separate toilet for girls.		The DPOs have been instructed to take active steps to improve infrastructural facilities with the involvement of Village Education Committees. Drinking water and toilets will be provided through convergnece
3	Assam	Against the target of 6436 works, only 1196 works could be completed during 2002-05.	In Karbi Anglong district, out of Rs. 1.32 crore meant for construction/repair of buildings, Rs. 41.82 lakh was utilised for salary etc.	–	–	–	The works have been geared up during 2005-06 and considerable portion of works have already been completed. Against the total target of 14108 works for 2001-02 to 2004-05, the achievement up to 2004-05 is 7439 works (53%). Due to shortage of funds, Rs. 41.82 lakh provided for civil works was utilised temporarily by District Mission Coordinator, Karbi Anglong and the same has been recouped.
4	Bihar	–	Out of 1275 building less schools, buildings were planned to be constructed for 752 schools. None of the	6345 schools had no drinking water facilities.	6476 schools had no toilets	–	

S.No	Name of the State	Works	Buildings	Drinking Water	Toilets	Others	Ministry's comments (May 2006)
			464 schools, which were actually provided with funds, could complete the buildings as of August 2005.				
5	Chhattisgarh	–	Out of 37477 schools, 5269 schools were without buildings and 2083 schools were in dilapidated condition.	11719 schools had no drinking water facilities.	27364 schools had no toilets and 35334 schools had no separate toilets for girls.	–	
6	Gujarat		63 schools without boundary walls	49 schools had no water facility	63 schools had no toilets		
7	Haryana	Against the target of 11050 works, 4220 works were completed and 4383 were in progress.	Excess expenditure of Rs. 23.50 lakh was incurred on construction of BRCs.	–	–	–	<p>203 works were cancelled with the approval of MHRD, reducing the target to 10847 works. Against this, 10641 works had been completed and 206 works were in progress.</p> <p>These buildings were constructed for the multipurpose of BRC-cum-CRC taking a unit cost of Rs. 8 lakh (Rs. 6 lakh for BRC and Rs. 2 lakh for CRC) as approved by the EC. The excess amount involved was for the construction of CRCs.</p> <p>The reply is not tenable as the cancellation of work shows poor planning by the SIS as well as the approval thereof by the Project Approval Board of the Ministry. Further, the contention of the Ministry that the unit cost for</p>

S.No	Name of the State	Works	Buildings	Drinking Water	Toilets	Others	Ministry's comments (May 2006)
							BRC/CRC is Rs. 8 lakh (Rs. 6 lakh for BRC, Rs. 2 lakh for CRC) as approved by the Executive Committee is also not tenable because as per the provisions, the total expenditure on the BRC/CRCs in the district should not exceed the expenditure which would have been incurred if the BRCs were opened at the rate of one BRC per CD block.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Out of 2103 works, 1246 remained incomplete as of September 2005.	–	–	–	–	
9	Jharkand	–	1020 schools had no buildings.	3562 schools had no drinking water facilities.	17523 schools had no toilets. 19359 schools had no separate toilets for girls.	20965 schools had no electricity.	
10	Karnataka	–	768 schools had no buildings and 6236 schools had only single room.	9387 schools did not have drinking water facility.	19954 schools did not have toilets.	25745 schools had no electricity.	With a ceiling of 33% of the outlay on civil works under SSA, the entire infrastructure gap cannot be filled in a short period. Convergence with Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (RDPR) and other agencies has been established for providing toilet and drinking water in schools. Most of the infrastructure gap will be filled by 2007 by dispensing with the ceiling of 33% of outlay. The State Government has also initiated a new programme to

S.No	Name of the State	Works	Buildings	Drinking Water	Toilets	Others	Ministry's comments (May 2006)
							provide 5 basic elements (pancha soulabhyagalu) to all the Government schools on priority basis. The Ministry's contention that the entire infrastructure gap could not be filled in a short period is not tenable, as the period of more than four years cannot be termed as a short period. Further, Ministry's dispensing with the ceiling of 33 per cent of outlay prescribed under the scheme will reduce the availability of funds for the other interventions under the scheme.
11	Kerala	–	332 schools were functioning in thatched sheds. 400 schools had no building.	In 90 test checked schools in 5 districts, 4 schools had no drinking water facility.	In 90 test checked schools in 5 districts, 3 schools did not have toilets.	In 90 test checked schools in 5 districts, 13 schools had no electricity.	A comprehensive infrastructure development plan has been formulated for fully providing additional classrooms, building for building-less schools, drinking water facilities, compound wall, electrification, toilets, etc.
12	Madhya Pradesh	Against the requirement of 1.78 lakh items of work, only 35,330 were completed as of June 2005.	In contravention of SSA norms, DPC Hoshangabad released Rs. 1.24 crore for construction of 80 EGC buildings.	–	–	–	The infrastructure gap is being met in a phased and time bound manner. The works are proposed as per the need of the school/district and availability of other resources such as community contribution, panchayat funds, TSC, Swajal Dhara Yojna, Sam Vikas Yojna etc. are being properly coordinated.

S.No	Name of the State	Works	Buildings	Drinking Water	Toilets	Others	Ministry's comments (May 2006)
13	Maharashtra	Rs. 25.10 lakh was released for construction of ramps to 502 schools where no ramp was constructed. 705 works remained incomplete even after incurring an expenditure of Rs. 10.41 crore.	–	14835 schools had no drinking water facility. (2517 drinking water works were completed as on 15.1.2006.)	36092 schools did not have toilets. (2013 toilets completed as on 15.1.2006)	33602 schools had no boundary wall and 24330 schools had no play ground. (94 boundary walls were completed as on 15.1.2006)	<p>Drinking water – out of 5498 drinking water works approved upto 2004-05, 2517 were completed as on 15 January 2006. Since, the drinking water facility to schools was now being provided by the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development, SSA funds were not provided.</p> <p>Toilets – 4944 toilets were approved under SSA upto 2004-05 of which 2013 have been completed as on 15 January 2006. Since the toilet facility to schools was now being provided by the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development under TSC scheme, SSA funds were not provided.</p> <p>Boundary Walls – Out of 160 boundary walls approved till 2004-05, 94 have been completed as on 15 January -2006. In SSA priority is given to basic infrastructure of additional classroom, school buildings etc. Boundary wall is given the last priority.</p>
14	Manipur	–	623 schools had no buildings.	Out of 42 selected schools, 19 schools had no drinking water facility.	No separate toilets for girls in 33 schools	38 schools had no electricity.	

S.No	Name of the State	Works	Buildings	Drinking Water	Toilets	Others	Ministry's comments (May 2006)
15	Mizoram	–		1208 schools had no drinking water facility.	974 schools had no toilets. 1936 schools had no separate toilet for girls.	–	Mizoram being a hilly area, providing piped water is not feasible. However, rain water harvesting is practiced in all schools. Toilets will be provided in all schools through convergence with other Departments.
16	Nagaland	–	86 per cent schools were in dilapidated condition.	76 per cent schools had no drinking water facility.	97 per cent schools had no separate toilets for girls.	94 per cent schools had no electricity.	Considering the ceiling of 33% of the outlay on civil works, it is not possible to complete all the infrastructure gap early. The civil works will be taken up in a phased manner. The drinking water and toilets will be completed through convergence. The Ministry's reply is not tenable as removing the ceiling of 33 per cent of the outlay on civil works would affect other components of the scheme.
17	Orrisa	Of 27374 works, only 3883 were completed.	1819 schools had no buildings.	2668 schools had no drinking water facility.	31131 schools had no toilets	41205 schools had no electricity.	
18	Punjab	In Amritsar district, Rs. 57 lakh was released for construction of 19 schools. However, no expenditure was incurred.	2 schools constructed at a cost of Rs. 6 lakh in November 2002 were lying unused.	–	–	–	
19	Rajasthan	–	690 schools had no building.	3941 schools had no drinking water facility.	3345 schools had no toilets.	9313 schools had no electricity.	Drinking water and toilets will be provided to all the schools through convergence. Other infrastructure gaps will be provided through SSA within the permissible ceiling of civil works.

S.No	Name of the State	Works	Buildings	Drinking Water	Toilets	Others	Ministry's comments (May 2006)
20	Tamil Nadu	Of 26,483 works sanctioned, 666 were in hand. In Salem district, Rs. 24.17 lakh was refunded as works were not started due to lack of coordination between members of VEC and school authorities.	–	–	–	–	In Salem district the amount was immediately distributed to other works to prevent delay in start of work. All the buildings have been completed.
21	Tripura	Against the target of construction of 725 additional classrooms during 2003-05, only 400 were completed as of 31 March 2005	–	191 schools had no drinking water facilities.	296 schools had no toilet facilities	–	
22	Uttar Pradesh	Out of 16395 schools sanctioned, 5089 schools were not completed as of March 2005.	1568 schools had no buildings.	7764 schools had no drinking water.	32442 schools had no toilets.	27143 schools required major repairs.	The major repairs are not provided for in the Manual of Financial Management and Procurement. The Ministry's contention is not tenable as paragraph 27.2 of the Manual of Financial Management and Procurement clearly states that there is no distinction between major and minor repairs.
23	Uttranchal	Out of 635 school buildings approved, 219 buildings were lying incomplete.	–	–	–	–	
24.	West Bengal	Against a target of 30940 items of work, only 4857 items of work were completed as of March 2005.	Out of 61695 schools, 10084 schools were single roomed.	9838 schools had no drinking water facility.	24291 schools had no toilets. 43146 schools had no separate toilets for girls.	–	While majority of the infrastructure gap will be filled within the next two years under SSA, the drinking water facilities and toilets will be provided through convergence.

S.No	Name of the State	Works	Buildings	Drinking Water	Toilets	Others	Ministry's comments (May 2006)
25	Chandigarh	Excess expenditure of Rs. 2.43 crore was incurred on civil works.	–	–	–	–	
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	427 works with an outlay of Rs. 4.91 crore was targeted, but not a single work was undertaken and the entire amount remained unutilised.	–	–	–	–	
27	Delhi	-	Out of 68039 classrooms, 14325 classrooms were in temporary structures.	161 schools had no drinking water.	272 schools had no toilets. 537 schools had no separate toilets for girls.	242 schools had no electricity.	
28	Lakshadweep	Though funds were provided for one school, 16 additional classrooms, toilet facilities etc., no work had been carried out as of October 2005.	–	–	–	–	
29.	Pondicherry	Against Rs. 2.48 crore provided in approved annual plan for 2002-04 for executing 803 civil works, no work was taken up during these years. During 2004-05 against a fresh target of 669 works, only 318 works were executed (expenditure Rs. 56 lakh)	–	–	–	–	

Annex –XIII
(Refers to paragraph 7.4.13.2 & 7.4.13.4)
State wise details of progress in service teacher training till end March 2005

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No	Name of the State	In-service Teacher Training (20 days)					
		Target (Trs. to be trained)		Achievement		Percentage	
		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1453.38	104356	928.54	92212	64%	88%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	108.29	7735	21.68	550	20%	7%
3.	Assam	1105.53	105287	962.40	107006	87%	102%
4.	Bihar	1413.60	100974	377.39	27048	27%	27%
5.	Chhattisgarh	1428.88	102065	415.74	35634	29%	35%
6.	Gujarat	1828.97	130642	880.08	9079	48%	7%
7.	Haryana	950.57	67897	651.32	56642	69%	83%
8.	Himachal Pradesh	628.71	898160	339.99	522986	54%	58%
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	702.65	50189	514.63		73%	0%
10.	Jharkhand	653.68	46691	206.81	6531	32%	14%
11.	Karnataka	2710.88	193634	1162.19	193634	43%	100%
12.	Kerala	1575.87	112562	488.45	95118	31%	85%
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1295.28	97480	605.06	75295	47%	77%
14.	Maharashtra	6080.53	406730	1438.91	0	24%	0%
15.	Manipur	42.24	2817	46.10	3293	109%	117%
16.	Meghalaya	266.42	16171	0.00	0	0%	0%
17.	Mizoram	7.07	505	7.07	505	100%	100%
18.	Nagaland	143.01	10215	116.28	8174	81%	80%
19.	Orissa	60.61	4329	8.98	664	15%	15%
20.	Punjab	1002.54	80710	0.53	50452	0%	63%
21.	Rajasthan	1509.98	107856	0.00	21679	0%	20%
22.	Sikkim	60.62	4162	9.78	699	16%	17%
23.	Tamil Nadu	2582.90	184494	1873.31	184392	73%	100%
24.	Tripura	76.27	8426	76.27	8426	100%	100%
25.	Uttar Pradesh	5619.00	401296	1507.00	363508	27%	91%
26.	Uttaranchal	377.05	56183	341.36	41489	91%	74%
27.	West Bengal	1539.66	109976	413.75	59108	27%	54%
28.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	43.16	3083	3.42		8%	0%
29.	Chandigarh	30.21	2158	14.97	1017	50%	47%
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.78	627	0.00	0	0%	0%
31.	Daman & Diu	6.37	455	0.00	0	0%	0%
32.	Delhi	300.08	42868	203.09	30776	68%	72%
33.	Lakshadweep	5.87	419	0.00	0	0%	0%
34.	Pondicherry	71.63	5116	8.11	4401	11%	86%
Total		35690.28	3466268	13623.20	2000318	38%	58%

Annex - XIV
(Refers to paragraph 7.4.15.2)
State wise details of Community training during 2004-05

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Community Training			
		Approved outlay/target		Achievement	
		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	Physical (no. of persons)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)	Physical (no. of persons)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.14	148596	58.14	87527
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.15	20254	0.00	0
3.	Assam	105.54	175908	105.22	189759
4.	Bihar	133.25	222047	68.39	135152
5.	Chhattisgarh	92.17	153608	77.62	32816
6.	Gujarat	97.89	163161	41.63	57067
7.	Haryana	32.46	54086	11.37	18950
8.	Himachal Pradesh	62.65	104418	54.11	47068
9.	Jharkhand	97.94	163241	49.33	117010
10.	Karnataka	146.02	243364	64.16	95945
11.	Kerala	20.44	34052	10.23	31057
12.	Maharashtra	193.49	322450	139.37	0
13.	Manipur	10.53	17560	13.46	20936
14.	Meghalaya	25.70	42840	17.21	7171
15.	Mizoram	4.31	7172	2.67	421
16.	Madhya Pradesh	263.11	438512	159.46	438512
17.	Nagaland	5.24	8728	5.24	0
18.	Orissa	191.52	319262	132.65	319300
19.	Punjab	50.03	88608	7.49	942
20.	Rajasthan	77.05	128408	51.30	93504
21.	Sikkim	3.21	5356	2.50	2730
22.	Tamil Nadu	83.79	139660	78.62	131040
23.	Tripura	4.24	7058	4.24	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	278.32	463861	6.40	12696
25.	Uttaranchal	71.91	26806	29.28	13626
26.	West Bengal	111.24	185416	151.96	0
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.40	660	0.00	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0.20	340	0.00	0
30.	Delhi	4.40	7352	0.00	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0.07	117	0.00	0
32.	Pondicherry	0.91	1518	0.57	1172
Total		2269.32	3694419	1342.62	1854401

Annex - XV
(Refers to paragraph 7.5.2.5)

State wise out of school-disabled children in the age group of 6-14

(per thousand)

Sl. No	Name of the State	Disabled
1	Andhra Pradesh	183
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3	Assam	505
4	Bihar	318
5	Chandigarh	--
6	Chhattisgarh	537
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
8	Daman & Diu	--
9	Delhi	97
10	Gujarat	97
11	Haryana	754
12	Himachal Pradesh	197
13	Jharkhand	380
14	Karnataka	265
15	Kerala	77
16	Lakshadweep	561
17	Madhya Pradesh	418
18	Maharashtra	387
19	Manipur	1000
20	Meghalaya	--
21	Mizoram	935
22	Nagaland	726
23	Orissa	133
24	Pondicherry	--
25	Punjab	77
26	Rajasthan	346
27	Sikkim	640
28	Tamil Nadu	184
29	Tripura	512
30	Uttaranchal	851
31	Uttar Pradesh	618
32	West Bengal	349
ALL INDIA		315

List of Abbreviations

AIE	Alternative and Innovative Education
AS	Alternative Schooling
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BRC	Block Resource Centre
BRCC	Block Resource Centre Coordinator
BTEC	Basic Teacher Education Centre
CEC	Continuing Education Centre
CRC	Cluster Resource Centre
CRCC	Cluster Resource Centre Coordinator
DEEP	District Elementary Education Plan
DIET	District Institute of Education and Training
DISE	District Information System for Education
DPEP	District Primary Education Programme
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EGS	Education Guarantee Scheme
EMIS	Education Management Information System
FMP	Manual on Financial Management and Procurement
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
IMRB	Indian Market Research Bureau
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MIS	Management Information System
MLL	Minimum Levels of Learning
NCTE	National Council of Teacher Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NLM	National Literacy Mission
NPE	National Policy on Education
PAB	Project Approval Board
PMGY	Prime Ministers Gramodaya Yojana
PMIS	Project Management Information System
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
SCERT	State Council of Educational Research and Training
SEC	School Education Committee
SIEMAT	State Institute of Educational Management and Training
SIS	State Implementation Society
SMC	School Management Committee
SPO	State Project Office
SRC	State Resource Centre
SRI	Social and Rural Research Institute
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
TLE	Teaching Learning Equipment
TLC	Total Literacy Campaign
TLM	Teaching Learning Material
UEE	Universal Elementary Education
VEC	Village Education Committee