



सत्यमेव जयते

OUTCOME BUDGET

2016-17

Department of School Education and Literacy

Ministry of Human Resource Development

Government of India

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Executive Summary

Elementary Education

1. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)*

1.1 In pursuance of the vision of the Department of School Education & Literacy to ensure quality education for all, the Department is striving for “universalisation of school education” through implementation of its flagship programme of **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid Day Meal** for the elementary stage and **Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan** for the secondary stage. The objectives of these programme include improving access, enrolment, retention and quality of elementary education.

1.2 Article 21-A of the Constitution of India and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 became operational on 1st April, 2010 to make elementary education a fundamental right for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. This development has far-reaching implications for the elementary education sub-sector. The SSA programme has been amended as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in partnership with State Governments/UTs for universalizing elementary education across the country in accordance with the mandate and provisions of RTE Act.

1.3 35 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. 35 States/UTs issued notifications prohibiting corporal punishment and mental harassment; 33States/UTs issued notifications prohibiting screening for admission and capitation fees; 34 States/UTs issued notifications prohibiting expulsion and detention; 34 States/UTs issued notification banning Board examinations till completion of elementary education; all the 35 States/UTs notified academic authority under the RTE Act.

1.4 Pursuant to operationalization of RTE Act, the fund sharing pattern between the Central and State Governments under SSA programme was also revised as under:

- During the 9th Plan the funding pattern between the Centre and States for SSA was of the ratio of 85:15.
- 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 continued in the 90:10 ratio.
- As per Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure)'s letter dated 28.10.2015 the fund sharing pattern stands revised to in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the States and 90:10 for the 8 North-Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States viz. J&K, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand. For Union Territories, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme will be funded 100% by the Central Government. The revised funding pattern is applicable from the financial year 2015-16.

1.5 The cumulative achievements (completed) under SSA till September, 2015 include:

- Opening of 3.59 lakh new primary and upper primary schools.
 - Construction of 1,80,997 new primary school buildings and 1,04,355 new upper primary school buildings.
 - Construction of 17,14,076 additional classrooms
 - Provision of 2,26,627 drinking water facilities
 - Construction of 9,37,124 toilets
 - Appointment of 15.58 lakh teachers
 - In-service training imparted to 11.70 lakh teachers at BRC level & 9.87 lakh teachers at CRC level.
 - Supply of free textbooks to 7.02 crore children.
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan would be increasing focus on quality of education in future.

2. National Programme of Mid Day Meal In Schools

2.1 The National Programme of Mid- Day Meal in Schools covers all children studying in Classes I-VIII in Government and Government-aided schools, Special Training Centres (STC) as well as Madarsas and Maqtabas supported under SSA with the objective to enhance enrolment, attendance and retention of these children in the schools and simultaneously to improve their nutritional status. Mid-Day Meal also helps in promoting 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 erode the barriers that prevent girls from going to school. During the 2nd quarter of current year 2015-16, 10.19 crore children in 11.54 lakh institutions are benefitting under the Mid-day Meal Scheme. 25.57 lakh cook-cum helpers are working in Mid-Day Meal Scheme, of which, more than 80% are women.

2.2 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. 38 Institutions of Social Science Research have been assigned the responsibility of monitoring the Mid-Day Meal scheme. Some important initiatives are as follows:

- Detailed Guidelines on food safety and hygiene for school level kitchens under MDMS have been issued on 13.02.2015.
- Mid-Day Meal Rules 2015 under National Food Security Act, 2013 have been notified on 30.09.2015 which envisages that if the Mid-Day Meal is not provided in school on any school day due to no availability of food grains, cooking cost, fuel or absence of cook-cum-helper or any other reason, the State Government shall pay food security allowance as defined in the rule to every child by 15th of the succeeding month.
- The Headmaster or Headmistress of the school shall be empowered to utilize any fund available in school for the purpose of continuation of Mid Day Meal Scheme in the school in case of temporary unavailability of food grains, cooking cost etc. in the school. The utilized fund shall be reimbursed to the school account immediately after receipt of mid day meal funds.

3. Secondary Education

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

The objective of the RMSA is to enhance access and improve quality of education at secondary stage, while ensuring equity. The scheme envisages enhancing the enrollment for classes IX-X by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, universal access to secondary level education by 2017, and universal retention by 2020.

3.1 The physical target and outcomes/achievements till 2015-16 (December, 2015) under the various components of RMSA (Integrated) schemes are as under:

- **Opening of new schools:** During 2012-13 to 2015-16 (Dec, 15) i.e. in four years total 2166 new schools have been approved out of which 1088 schools have become functional.
- **Strengthening of existing schools:** During 2012-13 to 2015-16 (Dec, 15) i.e. in four years total 4670 schools have been approved.
- **Appointment of additional teachers:** 12810 teachers for new secondary schools have been approved.

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS)

The Scheme for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) was launched for catering to the educational needs of the children of transferable government employees including defence personnel. There are at present 1103 KVs out of which 1102 are functional including 03 KVs abroad.

Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)

The Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), manages and runs the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs). The JNVs are pace setting fully residential, co-educational institutions, providing education upto senior secondary stage free of cost including boarding and lodging, text books, uniforms etc. to children predominantly from rural areas. As on date, 598 JNVs have been sanctioned in 576 districts of the country out of which 591 are functional JNVs with over 2.50 lakh students on roll. Admission to JNVs in class VI is done through an entrance examination conducted by CBSE with 75% seats reserved for rural children. 1/3rd of the seats are reserved for girls. The Department intends to open 62 new Navodaya Vidyalayas in as many uncovered districts over the next two years.

4. Some of the important initiatives for School Education are given below:

- **Swachh Vidyalaya:** All Schools fully covered with 4.17 crore additional toilets;
- **e-Pathshala:** Web-site containing 364 ebooks, 137 videos and 100 audios launched;
- **Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat (PBBB):** Special focus on early learning on reading and arithmetic in Class I & II. All schools targeted;
- **Rashtriva Avishkar Abhivan (RAA):** Launched to motivate and encourage schools & students in science, mathematics and technology;
- **National Achievement Surveys:** 4th round for Class- V and 1st round for Class X completed;
- **GIS Mapping :** 73% schools covered;
- **Aadhar:** 73% of students covered;

- **Digital Gender Atlas:** Launched in order to identify low performing geographic pockets for girls on specific gender related education indicators for programme interventions;
- **Saransh:** Portal and mobile App launched by CBSE for schools and students performances to be shared with parents and teachers;
- **Shaala Siddhi:** NUEPA has launched school evaluation tools to improve quality of school education;
- **Vocational Education and Skill development:** More than 3600 Schools covered.

CHAPTER- I

INTRODUCTION

The vision of the Department of School Education & Literacy is to ensure education of equitable quality for all to fully harness the Nation's human potential, and as a recognition of this vision, a number of initiatives are being taken by the Department.

Under National Education Mission a number of major schemes viz., Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) [a flagship scheme], Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions (TE) and Appointment of Language Teachers (ALT) have been taken for implementation. The other schemes being implemented by the Department of School Education & Literacy comprise of National Programme of Mid Day Meals in Schools (MDM), Adult Education & Skill Development Scheme, National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme, Scheme for providing Education to Madrassas/Monitories, School Assessment Programme and Central Sector schemes of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), NCERT, Central Tibetan School Administration (CTSA) and National Bal Bhavan (NBB).

In order to promote the education of women, a National Scheme for Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) is exclusively being implemented for the girls of Secondary Schools with the objective to establish an enabling environment to reduce the drop-outs and to promote the enrolment of girl children, mainly belonging to SC/ST communities, in secondary schools. According to the scheme, a sum of Rs.3,000/- is deposited in the name of eligible unmarried girls as fixed deposit on enrolment of class IX, who are entitled to withdraw it along with interest thereon on passing X class and attaining 18 years of age. The scheme covers (i) all girls belonging to SC/ST communities who pass class 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.

Another initiative that is being taken during the 2016-17 is the Digital India e-learning initiative, under which various IT activities would be taken and would include among others, the Inter-active Voice Response System (IVRS) of National Programme of Mid Day Meals in Schools (MDM), Shala Siddhi, Shala Darpan, e-pathshala, uploading of e-books on the NCERT website and the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for the Scholarship Schemes.

1. NATIONAL EDUCATION MISSION- SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

1.1 Elementary Education sector is the most important sub-sector of the education system, laying the foundation 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 2000-01. Over the years, SSA has contributed significantly to universalisation of access and bridging of gender and social category gaps in elementary education.

1.2 On 1st April 2010, 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 for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. This development has far-reaching implications for the elementary education sub-sector. The SSA programme has been amended as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in partnership with State Governments/UTs for universalizing elementary education across the country in accordance with the mandate and provisions of RTE Act 2009.

1.3 The RTE Act, 2009 provides for:

- (i) The right of children of the age of 6 to 14 years to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till *completion* of elementary education.
- (ii) ‘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) Special provisions for a child not admitted to, or not completed elementary education to be admitted in a class appropriate to his or her age;
- (iv) The duties and responsibilities of appropriate Governments, local authority, schools and parents in providing free and compulsory education, and sharing of financial and other responsibilities between the Central and State Governments.
- (v) Laying down the norms and standards relating *inter alia* to Pupil Teacher Ratios (PTRs), buildings and infrastructure, school working days, teacher working hours.
- (vi) 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) Appointment of appropriately trained teachers, i.e. teachers with the requisite minimum qualifications laid down by the notified academic authority i.e. NCTE.
- (viii) Prohibits (i) physical punishment and mental harassment i.e. corporal punishment (ii) screening procedures for admission of children, (iii) capitation fees, (iv) private tuition by teachers, (v) running of schools without recognition,
- (ix) 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) 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 35 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. 35 States/UTs issued notifications prohibiting corporal punishment and mental harassment; 33 States/UTs issued notifications prohibiting screening for admission and capitation fees; 34 States/UTs issued notifications prohibiting expulsion and detention; 34 States/UTs issued notification banning Board examinations till completion of elementary education; All the 35 States/UTs notified academic authority under the RTE Act.

1.5 For operationalization of RTE Act, the fund between the Central and State Governments have been revised from time to time under SSA programme. Presently, as per Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure)'s letter dated 28.10.2015 the fund sharing pattern stands revised to in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the States and 90:10 for the 8 North-Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States viz. J&K, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand. For Union Territories, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme will be funded 100% by the Central Government. The revised funding pattern is applicable from the financial year 2015-16.

1.6 The following cumulative achievements/outcomes under SSA **till September, 2015** have been achieved:

- Opening of 3.59 lakh new primary and upper primary schools.
- Construction of 1,80,997 new primary school buildings and 1,04,355 new upper primary school buildings.
- Construction of 17,14,076 additional classrooms
- Provision of 2,26,627 drinking water facilities
- Construction of 9,37,124 toilets
- Appointment of 15.58 lakh teachers
- In-service training imparted to 11.70 lakh teachers at BRC level & 9.87 lakh teachers at CRC level.
- Supply of free textbooks to 7.02 crore children.

An outlay of Rs. 22500 crore has been allocated for 2016-17.

2. NATIONAL EDUCATION MISSION- RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SIKSHA ABHIYAN (RMSA)

2.1 The Centrally Sponsored scheme Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) was launched in March 2009. The objective of the RMSA is to enhance access and improve quality of education at secondary stage, while ensuring equity. The scheme envisages enhancing the enrollment for classes IX-X by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms,

removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, universal access to secondary level education by 2017, and universal retention by 2020.

2.2 The other existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz ICT in Schools, Girls' Hostel, Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage and Vocational Education were subsumed from 2014-15 under the RMSA. These are now integrated component of RMSA.

2.3 The physical target and outcomes/achievements till 2015-16 (December, 2015) under the various components of RMSA (Integrated) schemes are as under:

Physical component	Target for 12 th FYP	Approval/Achievement
Opening of new schools	1854	During 2012-13 to 2015-16 (Dec, 15) i.e. in four years total 2166 new schools have been approved out of which 1088 schools have become functional.
Strengthening of existing schools	Gaps of all Secondary schools	During 2012-13 to 2015-16 (Dec, 15) i.e. in four years total 4670 schools have been approved for Strengthening
Appointment of additional teachers	127000	12810 teachers for new secondary schools have been approved.

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 30.11.2015
2009-10	2430	2326
2010-11	3232	3050
2011-12	3771	3614
2012-13	0	0
2013-14	803	675
2014-15	272	230
2015-16	1099	183
Total	11599	10078

B. GIRLS HOSTEL

PHYSICAL TARGET	APPROVAL	FUNCTIONAL	GIRLS ADMITTED
Setting up of Girls Hostel in all the EBBs (3448)	2225	767	59537

C. ICT in Schools

PHYSICAL TARGET	APPROVAL	FUNCTIONAL
ICT interventions coverage to all senior secondary and secondary schools	85125	63545

D. IEDSS

PHYSICAL TARGET	APPROVAL
All Children with special need (CWSN) to be covered	2.37 lakh CWSN have been covered under the component in 2015-16 (Dec 2015)

E. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

PHYSICAL TARGET	APPROVAL
All States to be covered	31 States covering 3654 schools have been supported

2.4 During the year 2015-16, out of budget provision of Rs. 3565 crore, an amount of Rs. 2966.72 crore has been released to 36 States and UTs till 31.12.2015 for construction of new school buildings, Girls Hostels 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, learning enhancement programme, equity & ICT interventions, support to CWSN, vocational courses etc.

An outlay of Rs. 3700 crore has been allocated for 2016-17.

3. NATIONAL EDUCATION MISSION-OTHER PROGRAMMES

3.1 STRENGTHENING OF TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Teacher Education was initiated in 1987 pursuant to the formulation of the National Policy of Education, 1986. The scheme has been revised for the 12th Five Year Plan with an approved outlay of Rs. 6308.45 crore to be shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25 (90:10 for NER) till 31.03.15 and revised subsequently w.e.f 2015-16 to 60:40 between the Centre and the States (90:10 for the 8 North-Eastern and 3 Himalayan States i.e. Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand & Himachal Pradesh) and 100% for Union Territories. The Scheme envisages to strengthen SCERTs, establish DIETs in all districts created up to 31.03.2011, thereby increasing their numbers from existing 571 to 640; strengthen existing 106 to 121 Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and up-grade existing Government secondary teacher education institutions into CTEs; strength existing 32 to 39 Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs); up-grade Departments of Education in Universities as IASEs; and establish Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) in identified 196 SC/ST/Minority Concentration Districts.

3.1.2 Consequent upon the revision of the Scheme, for 2012-13, out of the allocation of Rs.500.00 crore a sum of Rs. 394.60 crore was spent, for 2013-14 out of the allocation of Rs. 525.00 crore, a sum of Rs. 507.60 crore was spent, for 2014-15 out of the allocation of Rs. 500.00 crore, a sum of Rs. 499.99 crore has been spent. For 2015-16, out of the allocation of Rs.557.60 crore, a sum of Rs.440.19 crore has been spent.

3.2 Quality in Teacher Education

3.2.1 The Teacher Education Bureau is focusing on the following main components for improving the quality of teacher education:

(i) **National Curriculum Framework of Teacher Education (NCFTE- 2009)**

The National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) has prepared the National Curriculum Framework of Teacher Education (NCFTE 2009). This framework has been prepared in the background of the NCF, 2005 and the principles laid down in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

28 States in the country have upgraded D.El.Ed. Curriculum based on the NCFTE 2009.

MHRD has been collaborating with Association of Indian Universities and interacting with Vice Chancellors during their Zonal meetings for revision of B.Ed. curriculum as per NCFTE 2009.

(ii) **In-STEP:** Capacity Building Program of Teacher Educators: Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and USAID have formulated the In-STEP program (India Support to Teacher Education Program) under which 110 teacher educators from the Eastern and North Eastern part of the country have undergone a 3 month fellowship at Arizona State University with the clear purpose of understanding issues related to teacher education. In addition, the TESS-India is another programme for Teacher Educators with collaboration between Department for International Development (DFID) and MHRD with UK's Open University as the implementing agency. The duration of the first phase of the project was June, 2012 to May, 2015 and the project aims towards development of Teacher Developmental Units (TDUs) for 7 States (U.P, Bihar, M.P, Odisha, Assam, West Bengal, Karnataka) in Mathematics, Science, English, Social Science and Leadership. The TESS-India project duration has been extended upto March, 2016.

(iii) **Teacher Education Institutions:** The Government of India has approved establishment of 69 District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs/DRCs), 15 Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs), and 7 Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs) around the country in year 2012-13 to 2015-16. The Centrally sponsored Scheme additionally envisages establishment of Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) for imparting elementary pre-service teacher education in 196 SC/ST/Minority Concentration districts, out of these 88 Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) have been sanctioned till 2015-16 to train teacher educators for SC/ST and Minority communities in different parts of the country.

(iv) **Creation of Separate Cadre:** As per Annual Work Plan & Budget (2015-16) 23-States/ UTs have created separate cadre for teacher educators under the TE- Scheme. States have also been asked to strengthen the cadre of teacher educators in their respective States/UTs.

(v) **Status of Institutions Countrywide:** As on 31.05.2015, there are 18,839 institutions recognized by NCTE for running teacher education courses with approval intake capacity of 14, 31,362 students. However the actual enrolment may differ from the approved intake capacity.

(vi) **National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) Regulations, 2014-** Norms and Standards: The NCTE was established by an Act (No.73 of 1993) of Parliament with a view to achieving planned and co-ordinate development of the teacher education system throughout the country, the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the teacher education system, and for matters connected therewith. NCTE revised Regulations was notified in November, 2014 and some salient features of the revised regulations are:

- Norms and Standards of 12 Teacher Education Programmes revised.
- New Norms and Standards framed for 3 Teacher Education Programmes: 4 yrs integrated courses: BA/B.Ed. & B.Sc./B.Ed.; B.Ed. Part time face to face (for in situ teachers); and 3 yrs. integrated B.Ed./M.Ed.
- Curriculum of all courses revised and more sharply defined.
- Yoga, ICT, Gender and Children with Special Needs (CWSN) included in curriculum of all programmes.
- Clear thrust and focus on Practicum, School Internship and Field work in Teacher Education Programs.
- School Internship of full 20 weeks.
- Accreditation principle introduced.

(vii) Re-organizing Restructuring of SCERT and Cadre Restructuring for Teacher Educators: Under the CSS-Teacher Education 10 States in the country have re-organized/restructured their SCERT as on 30th April, 2015.

(viii) Joint Review Missions for Teacher Education

The Centrally sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education puts emphasis on monitoring of the process and outcome parameters in respect of each level of institution, and for the purpose a comprehensive monitoring mechanism has been developed. Joint Review Mission is a part of this monitoring mechanism. Joint Review Missions consisting of experts in Teacher Education have been sent to 21 States from the year 2012-13 till 2014-15 to ensure effective implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Teacher Education. Follow-Up visit of Joint Review Missions was also completed in four states i.e. Assam, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya and West Bengal during 2013-14.

During 2015-16, Joint Review Mission (JRM) for five States viz; Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana and Manipur has been conducted from 10th to 21st September, 2015.

The main objective of the JRMs is to review status of progress and to consider issues related to programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, with respect to each of the programmatic interventions under the Scheme, for each level of institution. The guiding principle is one of a learning Mission: (a) learning from progress made against agreed indicators and processes, as well as (b) cross sharing of experiences that highlight strengths and weaknesses with a view to strengthening implementation capacities. The detailed reports for the JRMs are available on the Bureau website: www.teindia.nic.in .

(ix) National and Regional workshop under TE- Scheme

National workshop was conducted for the Directors of SCERTs/SIEs on 18th September, 2015 at India Habitat Center (IHC), New Delhi. The main objective of the workshop was to review the implementation of Teacher education Scheme, Focus on the Leadership role of the SCERT as the Academic Authority and Quality enhancer and

Orientation on implementation of the Revised Norms and standards of NCTE – November, 2014.

Two Regional workshops were conducted for the Central/ Western Regions on 29th October, 2015 at Bhopal and for Southern regions on 6th November, 2015 at Puducherry. The main objective of these Regional workshops was to review the implementation of Teacher education Scheme, preparing the comprehensive Annual Work Plan & Budget proposal for the year 2016-17, Challenges in preparing the AWP, Key activities under CSSTE, Priorities areas under CSSTE and Status of Revision of Curriculum and other aspects as per NCTE Regulations 2014.

(x) New Activities/Initiatives under CSSTE Scheme

- (i) Enhanced use of E-Governance in Teacher Education by National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) for better regulation of the sector.
- (ii) Accreditation for Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs) by National Council for Teacher Education for better management and improved quality of teacher education.
- (iii) Mapping of Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs) by NCTE to identify the gap areas effective future planning.

An outlay of Rs. 480.00 crore has been allocated for 2016-17.

4 APPOINTMENT OF LANGUAGE TEACHERS

4.1 The scheme has three components:-

- (i) Appointment and training of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi Speaking States.
- (ii) Appointment of Urdu teachers and grant of honorarium for teaching Urdu. Financial assistance for appointment of Urdu Teachers where 15 or more students in a class opt for it. The State Government may appoint contractual teachers. The appointment of permanent teachers of Urdu language may be made in places/schools where demand for Urdu language is persistently higher than 15 in a class so that permanent Urdu teachers do not remain idle.
- (iii) Appointment of Modern Indian language Teachers (other than Hindi) in Hindi Speaking States.

4.2 The main objective of the scheme is to assist States/UTs in implementing Three language Formula.

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 crore has been allocated for 2016-17.

5. SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES

(I) NATIONAL MEANS-CUM-MERIT SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME

5.1 As per Finance Minister's Budget Announcement of 2007-08, the Government of India launched a Centrally Sponsored National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme in 2008-09. One lakh scholarships of Rs. 6,000/- per annum (Rs.500/- per month) per student are awarded to the selected students each year in class IX and their continuation up to class XII for study in State Govt., Govt. aided and local body Schools. Students, whose

parental income from all sources is not more than Rs. 1,50,000/- are eligible to avail scholarships. 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 PFMS platforms into the bank accounts of students on quarterly basis.

5.2 An outlay of Rs. 35.00 crore has been allocated for 2016-17.

(II) NATIONAL SCHEME FOR INCENTIVE TO GIRL CHILD FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION

5.3 The Centrally Sponsored “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 children 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 passing Xth class and attaining 18 years of age. 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. Canara bank is the implementing agency for the scheme.

5.4 An outlay of Rs. 45.00 crore has been allocated for 2016-17.

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

Presently the Scholarship schemes of the Department are run as DBT schemes where the Incentive/Scholarship is directly credited to the Bank Account of the beneficiary and the banks are disbursement agency for the same.

6. NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF MID DAY MEAL IN SCHOOLS

6.1 The National Programme of Mid- Day Meal in Schools, popularly known as Mid-Day Meal Scheme envisages to provide Mid Day Meal in Schools covering all children studying in Classes I-VIII in Government and Government-aided schools, Special Training Centers (STC) as well as Madarsas and Maqtabas supported under SSA with the objective to enhance enrolment, attendance and retention of these children in the schools and simultaneously to improve their nutritional status. Mid-Day Meal also helps in promoting 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 erode the barriers that prevent girls from going to school. The Scheme also provides a useful source of employment for women. During the 2nd quarter of current year 2015-16, 10.19 crore children in 11.54 lakh institutions are benefitting under the Mid-day Meal Scheme. 25.57 lakh cook-cum helpers are working in Mid-Day Meal Scheme and more than 80% are women.

6.2 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. 38 Institutions of Social Science Research have been assigned the responsibility of monitoring the Mid-Day Meal scheme.

6.3 The Planning Commission has approved an allocation of Rs.90,155 Crore for the implementation of the scheme during the 12th Plan. The Scheme had Budget outlay of Rs.9236.40 crore out of which an amount of Rs.8579.75 crore has been released till date. The Budget provided for the year 2016-17 is Rs.9700 crore. The funds under MDMS are to be provided for recurring as well as non-recurring existing components as indicated below:-

A. Recurring Central Assistance

6.4 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	Rs 2.69	Rs 2.02	Rs 0.67	Rs 2.42	Rs 0.27
	U. Primary	Rs 4.03	Rs 3.02	Rs 1.01	Rs 3.63	Rs 0.40
2011-12	Primary	Rs 2.89	Rs 2.17	Rs 0.72	Rs 2.60	Rs 0.29
	U. Primary	Rs 4.33	Rs 3.25	Rs 1.08	Rs 3.90	Rs 0.43

*2012-13	Primary	Rs 3.11	Rs 2.33	Rs 0.78	Rs 2.80	Rs 0.31
	U. Primary	Rs 4.65	Rs 3.49	Rs 1.16	Rs 4.19	Rs 0.46
*2013-14	Primary	Rs 3.34	Rs 2.51	Rs 0.83	Rs 3.01	Rs 0.33
	U. Primary	Rs 5.00	Rs 3.75	Rs 1.25	Rs 4.5	Rs 0.50
*2014-15	Primary	Rs 3.59	Rs 2.69	Rs 0.90	Rs 3.23	Rs 0.36
	U. Primary	Rs 5.38	Rs 4.04	Rs 1.34	Rs 4.84	Rs 0.54
Revised pattern	Funding	UTs(100 %)	60:40(Non NER)		NER & 3 Himalayan States (90:10)	
*2015-16	Primary	Rs.3.86	Rs 2.32	Rs 1.54	Rs 3.47	Rs 0.39
	U. Primary	Rs.5.78	Rs 3.47	Rs 2.31	Rs 5.20	Rs 0.58

*The rate of cooking cost w.e.f 2012-13 and thereafter in every year has been enhanced w.e.f 1st July of that year.

- (iv) As per the MDM guidelines, one cook-cum-helper for schools up to 25 students, two cooks-cum-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 till 2014-15. However, as per the new funding pattern effective from 01.04.2015, the payment of honorarium is to be shared in the ratio of 60:40 in Non NER States, 90:10 in NER States & 3 Himalayan States viz Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and 100% for all the Union Territories.
- (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) cooking cost (c) transportation 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 @ `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

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

6.5.1 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. 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 addition 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. The cost of construction of Kitchen-cum-stores was shared between the Centre and the NER States on 90:10 basis and with Non NER States/UT on 75:25 basis till 2014-15. However, as per the new funding pattern effective from 01.04.2015, the cost is to be shared in the ratio of 60:40 in Non NER States, 90:10 in NER States & 3 Himalayan States viz Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and 100% for all the Union Territories.

6.5.2 100% Central Assistance is provided for procurement of kitchen devices at an average cost of Rs.5,000 per school in all States/UTs.

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

6.6 The Scheme is proposed to be revised/modified as per details given below-

Revision of norms of assistance for existing components

- i) To revise the cooking cost annually on the basis of CPI, WPI and the core inflation rate in consultation with Ministry of Finance.
- ii) To revise honorarium to cook-cum-helpers from `1000 per month per cook-cum-helpers for 10 months to `2000 per month per cook-cum-helpers for 12 months in a year during the 12th Plan.
- iii) To revise the transportation rate for non-special category of States at par with PDS rate subject to maximum amount of `150 per quintal.
- iv) To revise MME rate from 2% to 3% of the total admissible recurring Central Assistance.
- v) To revise the norms for procurement of kitchen devices from `5000/- per school to Rs.10000 to Rs.25000 per school based on following enrolment slabs of students per school.

vi)

Sl. No.	Enrollment slab	Unit cost (in Rs)
1	Up to 50	10000
2	51-150	15000
3	151-250	20000
4	251 & above	25000

- vii) Third party evaluation of the scheme would be undertaken before the commencement of the next plan.

6.7 An outlay of Rs.9700 crore has been allocated for 2016-17.

7. SAAKSHAR BHARAT

7.1 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 has been launched by the Prime Minister on 8th September, 2009. It has been operationalised w.e.f. 1st October, 2009. Saakshar Bharat has adopted volunteer based approach to impart basic literacy. It envisages to (i) achieve 80% literacy, (ii) to minimize regional disparities in literacy and (iii) to reduce gender gap in literacy to 10 percentile points.

7.2 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 26 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 on women but does not exclude men from its ambit.

7.3 Saakshar Bharat was operationalized within a period of six months from the decision of the Govt. to literate every woman 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 395 districts in 26 States and 1 UT. In all, 8.91 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 Rs. 335.43 crore, for 2010-11 was Rs. 373.01 crore, for 2011-12 was Rs.466.71 crore, for 2012-13 was Rs. 387.33 crore, for 2013-14 Rs. 297.28 crore, for 2014-15 was Rs.358.25 crore and for 2015-16 was Rs. 227.81 crore (upto 10.12.2015).

7.4 Initially, the scheme was operational till end of XI Plan i.e. 31.3.2012. Now Saakshar Bharat Programme has been extended for the XII Plan. The financial norms and parameters are same as in the XI Plan period. By the end of October, 2015, 1.54 lakh Adult Education Centres (AECs) are reported to have been set up; Survey has been completed in 1.44 lakh Gram Panchayats; 10.39 crore learners have been identified; Teaching learning process has commenced in 45 lakh Literacy Centres. So far, around 4.98 crore learners appeared for the biannual basic literacy assessment tests conducted by the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS). Around 3.65 crore learners (including 2.62 crore females), comprising 86.5 lakh SCs, 46.5 lakh STs & 30.0 lakh Minorities have successfully passed the Assessment Tests under Basic Literacy up to March, 2015. In addition, around 1.22 crore learners have taken the assessment test held in August, 2015 and the result of this assessment test is under compilation.

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

- Constitution of Saakshar Bharat Samities at Gram Panchayat, Block and District level, apart from SLMA at State level.
- Apart from identifying the potential learners, the States are also required to identify the voluntary teachers for conducting the literacy classes and do batching- matching during the survey.
- Merger of erstwhile Nodal Continuing Education Centers (NCECs)/Continuing Education Centers (CECs) to establish one AEC in each Gram Panchayat.

- Establish one AEC, where there was no NCECs/CECs under the erstwhile CE programme.

7.6 An outlay of Rs.320.00 crore has been allocated for 2016-17.

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

8.1 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 up 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)

8.2 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 operational.

8.3 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.

8.4 SRCs in Category A and B are provided annual recurring grant up to Rs.100 lakh and Rs.70 lakh respectively. SRCs have taken up special programmes for capacity building of their own academic staff through professional institutions. In the context to launch of Saakshar Bharat, 13 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

8.5 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.

Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs)

8.6 Jan Shikshan 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 Rs. 40 lakh, Rs. 35 lakh and Rs. 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 JSS, standardization of curriculum of Vocational Courses has been undertaken through NIFT and other reputed agencies and 311 vocational courses of MES of DGE&T, Ministry of Labour and Employment have been adopted. 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 Directorate of Adult Education and DGE&T. Around 5.00 lakhs beneficiaries are expected to be covered under different vocational training programmes.

8.7 A Web based Management and Monitoring System for JSSs & SRCs, which are the major components of the Scheme of Support of Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education & Skill Development has been developed with the help of NIC and operationalized. Web based Monitoring System helps in planning & monitoring of JSSs. 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.

8.8 This Portal has, inter-alia, a provision for reflecting details and activities of each of 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.

8.9 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. State Resource Centre portal is yet to be operationalised.

8.10 The portal has provision for online submission of Action Plan and also for its online submission of Action Plans by JSSs. Staff of the JSSs has already been imparted training for uploading of data/action plan on the portal and it would now be mandatory for all JSSs to submit their Action Plans online. Approval for Action Plans would also be conveyed online.

New Initiatives

- 8.11 The National Literacy Mission Authority has taken up the following new initiatives:
- Annual Action plan of JSSs has been systematically computerized.
 - Exhibitions of material have been organized at regional level to promote the products of JSSs.
 - Capacity building of Directors of JSSs & staff.
 - Half yearly review meetings of JSSs are being organised to critically review progress of JSSs.

8.12 An outlay of Rs.40.00 crore has been approved for 2016-17.

9. AUTONOMOUS BODIES

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN (KVS)

9.1 The scheme for opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) with a common syllabus and medium of instruction to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence Personnel, was first mooted by the second Central Pay Commission which recommended that the Government should develop a system so that the education of children should not be disrupted owing to the frequent transfers of their parents from one linguistic region to another. Later on, the Scheme was extended to cover those public sector undertakings and Institutions of Higher Learning where alternate educational facilities did not exist and which agreed to meet the recurring and non-recurring expenditure and proportionate administrative overheads. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860) on 15th December, 1965 and is fully financed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

9.2 The main objectives of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are:

- (i) To meet the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence Personnel by providing a common programme of education.
- (ii) To pursue excellence and setting pace in the field of education.
- (iii) To initiate and promote experimentation and innovation in education in collaboration with other bodies like the CBSE, NUEPA, NCERT etc.
- (iv) To develop the spirit of national integration and create a sense of Indianess amongst the children.

9.3 **The salient features of the Scheme are:**

a) Kendriya Vidyalayas are established at places having sizeable concentration of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence personnel and priority in admissions is also given in such Vidyalayas to the children of transferable Central Government Employees. Kendriya Vidyalayas are also established in the premises of Government of India, Public Sector Undertakings and Institutions of Higher Learning who

agree to meet the entire recurring and non-recurring expenditure including Administrative overheads.

b) Instruction is imparted through the media of both Hindi and English. The same textbooks and syllabus published by NCERT and CBSE are followed in all Kendriya Vidyalayas who prepare the students for the secondary and senior secondary examinations conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi.

c) No tuition fee up to class VIII is charged for both boys and girls. Tuition fee is, however, charged from boys in classes IX to XII. SC, ST and Girl students in these classes have been exempted from tuition fees. No tuition fee/VVN is charged from a girl child if she is the single child of the parents, from classes VI onwards. Children of the parents, who are living below poverty line, up to two children and having BPL card are also exempted from the payment of fees. Physically disabled children are also exempted from tuition fee/VVN. Exemption is not granted to such Girl children, SC/ST children, Single girl child, whose parents are employed in Govt. and eligible for reimbursement of fees etc under CEA/ any other similar scheme. Under RTE Act, 25% students are being enrolled without charging VVN from 2011-12 besides reimbursement to the Parents towards various allowances such as uniform, stationery, books and transport. As Emergency Assistance to the student, exemption of VVN for one academic session is allowed.

d) The children of the officers and men of the Armed Forces and para-Military personnel killed or disabled during the hostilities in 1962, 1965, 1971 and 1999 are exempted from VVN fee and as well as to the children of Defence Personnel of Indian Peace Keeping Forces (IPKF) in Srilanka and Personnel of armed forces killed or disabled in “Operation Meghdoot” in Siachen area and “Operation Vijay” in Kargil. In addition, the concession of exemption from payment of tuition fee, VVN and Computer fund to the children of Armed Forces and Para Military Forces personnel whose parents were killed/declared missing or permanently disabled during any counter insurgency operation in India or abroad has also been extended. This exemption is granted after certification by the concerned Ministry.

9.4 An outlay of Rs.1100.00 crore has been allocated for 2016-17.

NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI

9.5 The National Policy of Education, 1986 envisaged establishment of pace-setting schools where good quality education could be imparted to the talented children from rural areas to enable them to learn at a faster pace, irrespective of their capacity to pay for it. In accordance with the Programme of Action on National Policy of Education, 1986, a Central Scheme was launched by the Government of India in 1986 to provide good quality modern education including strong component of culture, inculcation of values, awareness of the environment, adventurous activities and physical education to the talented children predominantly from rural areas, irrespective of their family’s socio-economic conditions, by setting up one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country. These schools were perceived to achieve general objectives of excellence coupled with equity and social justice to promote National Integration and providing opportunities to talented children largely rural, from different parts of the country to live and learn together, to develop their full potential, and most importantly to become catalysts of a nation wide programme of school improvement.

9.6 To implement the aforesaid scheme, an autonomous organization, namely, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti was set up and registered under the Societies Registration Act-XXI of 1860 under the administrative control of Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education) with a plan outlay of Rs.247.08 crore provided during VII Plan period, to establish and manage the Vidyalayas through its Headquarters at Delhi and Regional Offices all over India.

9.7 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 recognized school of any tehsil/block in the district, are eligible to appear. The test is conducted at block level with reservation of seats to each block in proportion to the population of the district. As per the scheme, a maximum of 80 students can be admitted in Class-VI per year in a JNV. However, in view of shortage of accommodation in some Vidyalayas, it is presently restricted to 40 students only. Out of the total available seats, 75% seats are reserved for children from rural areas and the reservation for SC & ST are as per their actual population in the district subject to a minimum of National Average. Steps have also been taken to ensure that atleast 1/3 of students admitted in Vidyalayas are girls. There also exists a provision for reservation of 3% seats for disabled children. Besides, in order to optimum utilization of the infrastructure and other resources in JNVs, provision for the lateral entry test for admission in classes IX & XI also exists. The vacant seats in class IX are filled up through All India Selection Test and for class XI, the admission is allowed on the basis of marks secured by the students in class X Board Examinations.

9.8 An outlay of Rs.1900.00 crore has been allocated for 2016-17.

CHAPTER-II
STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES (SBE)
OUTLAYS AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES 2016-17

NATIONAL EDUCATION MISSION- SARVA SIKSHA ABHIYAN

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2016-17			Quantifiable Deliverables /Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
		3(i) Non-Plan Budget	3(ii) Plan Budget	3(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
National Education Mission-Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	Improving access, enrolment, retention and quality of elementary education.	-	22500.00	-	(i) Recruitment of teachers to attain ideal PTR. (ii) Attain universal elementary enrolment. (iii) Improvement in level of assessments of students. (iv) Activities under 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat and Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan. (v) Reimbursement to private unaided schools against at least 25% admissions under Section 12 (1) (c), RTE Act.	Enhanced learning levels and retention	Annual	-

NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF MID DAY MEALS IN SCHOOLS

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2016-17			Quantifiable Deliverables /Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
		3(i) Non-Plan Budget	3(ii) Plan Budget	3(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
National Programme of Mid-Day Meals in Schools	<p>1. Implementation of the programme by serving hot cooked meal to children of elementary stage (classes I to VIII) studying in Govt., Govt. aided schools and Special Training Centres (STC) including Madarsas and Maqtabs supported under SSA with a view :</p> <p>i) To improve nutritional status of children.</p> <p>ii) To encourage poor children,</p>	-	9700.00	-	<p>(i) Allocation and release of adequate quantity of food grains to States/UTs based on average number of children availing MDM and working days approved. Allocation and release of adequate quantity of food grain to States/UTs based on average number of children availing MDM and working days approved.</p> <p>(ii) Timely release of Central assistance towards cooking cost; transport cost; honorarium to cook-cum-Helpers; assistance for Management, Monitoring &</p>	<p>i) Release of allocation orders of food grain at the beginning of the year.</p> <p>ii) Bi-annual release of recurring Central assistance.</p> <p>iii) Obtaining approval of sanctioning authority for the revision of norms for MME,</p>	<p>(i) Timely delivery of cooking cost and food grain at school level by States/UTs to ensure that good quality meal is served to children without any interruption.</p> <p>(ii) Compliance of scheme guidelines in letter &</p>	-

	<p>belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities.</p> <p>iii) To provide nutritional support to children of elementary stage in drought-affected areas during summer vacation.</p> <p>2. Expected coverage of about 10.56 crore children studying at elementary stage in Government, Govt. aided, Special Training Centers, Madarsas/Maqtabs supported under SSA</p> <p>3. Coverage of children in drought affected areas of the States/UTs.</p> <p>4. Enhance safety and hygiene of the</p>				<p>Evaluation; and kitchen devices.</p> <p>(iii) Timely release of funds for infrastructural requirements (kitchen-cum-store</p> <p>(iv) Timely release of funds for development of MIS software/hardware and for integration of MIS with IVRS system.</p> <p>(v) Timely release of grant for the replacement of kitchen devices sanctioned during 2010-11 and for the procurement of kitchen devices for new schools</p>	<p>Honorarium to Cook-cum-helpers/ Capacity Building of stakeholders.</p> <p>iv) Introduction of scientific interventions in the scheme etc.</p> <p>v) Capacity building of cook-cum-helpers and other staff at district level in a time bound manner.</p> <p>vi) Joint Review Missions consisting of mix of Generalists and Experts to 12 States in the</p>	<p>spirit by State/UT Governments.</p> <p>(iii) Quarterly assessment of the implementation of the scheme including review of the progress made for construction of kitchen-cum-store</p> <p>(iv) Monitoring of the Scheme by Review Mission, Regional Workshop and National Review meetings.</p> <p>v) Annual</p>	
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	<p>MDMS through construction of all-weather kitchen-cum-stores in all schools and procurement of kitchen devices.</p> <p>5. Ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the Scheme through;</p> <p>a) Review Missions in 12 States for reviewing the implementation of the Scheme</p> <p>b) Social Audit of the Scheme through School Management Committees (SMC).</p> <p>c) Development of web enabled Management Information System with integration of Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS)</p> <p>6. Enhance fuel efficiency through scientific interventions such as Smokeless Chulahs</p>					country.	<p>and monthly data entries in the MIS web portal.</p> <p>vi) Generating Annual Work Plan & Budget on the basis of entries in MDM-MIS.</p> <p>vii) Visit of the Joint Review Missions to 12 States/UTs</p> <p>vii) Organizing Regional MIS Workshop s/Review Meetings, Orientatio</p>	
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	<p>etc. in a phased manner.</p> <p>7. Enhance the effectiveness of the Scheme through;</p> <p>i) Revision of cooking cost annually on the basis of CPI, WPI and the core inflation rate in consultation with Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>ii) Revision of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers from Rs.1000 per month per cook-cum-helpers for 10 months to Rs.2000 per month per cook-cum-helpers for 12 months in a year during the 12th Plan.</p> <p>iii) Revision of transportation rate for non-special category of States at par with PDS rate subject to maximum amount of Rs.150 per quintal.</p> <p>iv) Revision of MME rate from 2% to 3% of the total admissible recurring Central Assistance.</p>						<p>n Workshop s, National Level Meetings/ Workshop s, and Meetings of Education Secretaries etc.</p> <p>ix) Field Visits to the poorly performing districts</p> <p>(x) Setting up of State Review Mission by States and its visits to poorly performing Districts.</p>	
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	<p>v) Revision of the norms for procurement of kitchen devices from Rs.5000/- per school to Rs.10000 to Rs.25000 per school based on enrolment slabs of students per school.</p> <p>vi) Third party evaluation of the scheme would be undertaken before the commencement of the next plan.</p>							
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NATIONAL EDUCATION MISSION- RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

(Rs.in Crore)

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2016-17			Quantifiable Deliverables /Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
		3(i) Non-Plan Budget	3(ii) Plan Budget	3(iii) Comple- mentary Extra- Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	(i) Universalizing access to Secondary Education by 2017 through providing a secondary school within 5 kilometer of	-	3700.00	-	-	-	Proposals to be formulated by the State Governme	This would depend upon formulation of annual plan by the

	<p>every habitation. (ii) Improving quality of secondary education addressing equity issues.</p>					<p>nts, after identifying gaps through district level planning and project forwarded to central government. 2. On approval of the project/proposal of the State Government, fund will be released to implementing societies. 3. State share is also to be released to State Societies</p>	<p>States and timely submission to the Ministry, timely implementation by states, and availability of financial resources.</p>
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SAAKSHAR BHARAT

(Rs.in crore)

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2016-17			Quantifiable Deliverables /Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
		3(i) Non-Plan Budget	3(ii) Plan Budget	3(iii) Complem entary Extra- Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
Adult Education and Skill Development	To impart functional literacy to non-literates 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.	-	320.00	-	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 programme through NIOS for those neo-literates who want to continue their education	At an annual average, to provide basic literacy to 1.4 crore non literates, basic education to 0.05 million adults.	-	-
National Literacy Mission Authority	To formulate policies and programme of NLMA through its Council, Executive	0.03	2.00	-	Council meeting :1 EC meeting: 2	To fulfill the objectives of NLMA.	Annual	-

	Committee and Grant-in-Aid Committee.							
Directorate of Adult Education	Directorate of Adult Education is functioning as the National Resource Centre for providing academic and technical resource support to the National Literacy Mission and the various literacy and adult education programme in the country.	3.35	3.00	-	For extending the resource support, the Directorate of Adult Education organizes seminars/workshop on various aspects and components of the literacy programmes for the benefit of the implementers, key resource persons, State Resource Centres, Jan Shikshan Sansthans and other agencies engaged in literacy activities, programmes on the activities have been proposed to be organized, during the year 2015-16 which includes (i) organizing seminars/workshops on various aspects (ii) Telecast/Broadcast of literacy programmes produced by the Directorate on AIR/Doordarshan channels and production of audio/video programme on literacy and programme on NE Region (iii)	Various programmes on account of Annual Action Plan meetings of JSSs, workshops for Developing Teaching Learning Material, Seminars/Workshops on various aspects and components of the literacy programmes will be conducted from time to time in collaboration with JSSs, State Resource Centres and State Govt. Additionally, the Directorate of Adult	Annual	-

					<p>Celebration of International Literacy Day on 8th September, 2015.</p>	<p>Education is required to undertake the following activities:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Training of Key Resource Persons / Master Trainers. 2) Production of material for neo-literates. 3) Broadcast/ Telecast of Audio/Video spots on AIR and Doordarshan relating to Saakshar Bharat programme. 4) Monitoring of SRCs/JSSs. 5) Evaluation of SRCs/JSSs. 6) Printing of Publications on Adult 		
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						Education.		
Support to NGOs/SRCs/Institutions 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.	-	40.00	-		Vocational skill development training at an annual average to 4 million adults.	Annual	-

DEVELOPMENT OF MINORITIES: EDUCATION SCHEME FOR MADRASSAS AND MINORITIES (Rs.in crore)

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2016-17			Quantifiable Deliverables /Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
		3(i) Non-Plan Budget	3(ii) Plan Budget	3(iii) Comple- mentary Extra- Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
Scheme for providing education to Madrassas /Minorities	Encouraging teaching of modern subjects in Madarssas. Augmenting and strengthening school infrastructure in minority institutions	-	120.00	-	(i) 20,000 Madrassas (approx) will be assisted under the Scheme (ii) 50,000 teachers would receive teacher (approx.) salaries for teaching modern	Introduction and teaching of modern subjects in Madarssas and better student	In the financial year.	Timely submission of proposals and release of funds to Madarsas and Minority

					subjects.	facilities in Minority Schools		institutions by the State Government
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NATIONAL EDUCATION MISSION- OTHER PROGRAMMES

(Rs.in Crore)

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2016-17			Quantifiable Deliverables /Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
		3(i) Non-Plan Budget	3(ii) Plan Budget	3(iii) Comple mentary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions	<p>(i) Strengthening and up-gradation of State Councils for Educational Research and Training/State Institutes of Education</p> <p>(ii) Strengthening of existing IASEs and up-gradation of Departments of Education of Universities into IASEs.</p> <p>(iii) Strengthening of CTEs and</p>	-	480.00	-	<p>(i) Developing and putting in place a comprehensive monitoring mechanism.</p> <p>(ii) Expanding institutional capacity to provide in-service training for secondary school teachers in light of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan.</p> <p>(iii) Improving the overall quality of various activities of the teacher education</p>	<p>(i) Strengthen the TEIs: SCERT, DIETs, CTEs, IASEs</p> <p>(ii) Establish Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITE) in identified 196 SC/ST/Minority Concentration Districts.</p>	Annual	-

	<p>establishment of new CTEs</p> <p>(iv) Strengthening of existing DIETs and extending their mandate for training of teachers at the secondary level.</p> <p>(v) Establishment of Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) in 196 identified SC/ST/ Minority concentration districts as elementary pre-service teacher education institutions</p>				<p>institutions.</p> <p>(iv) Developing the professionalism and capacity of teacher educators.</p> <p>(v) Timely Release of funds for construction of building of SCERT, DIETs, CTEs, IASEs and BITEs and others components like Salary, Prog. & Activity, Contingency, Training of Head Teachers, Capacity Building of Teachers, Technical Support, Establishment of Special Cell and Equipment.</p>	<p>(iii) Existing CTEs and IASEs should be strengthened and more such institutions could be established depending on the specific needs of the states/ UTs.</p> <p>(iv) Separate cadre for Teacher Educators in the States/ UTs.</p> <p>(v) Revision of curriculum as per NCFTE-2009.</p>		
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SCHOLARSHIPS

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2016-17			Quantifiable Deliverables /Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
		1	2	3				
		3(i) Non-Plan Budget	3(ii) Plan Budget	3(iii) Complem entary Extra- Budgetary Resources				
National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	To award scholarships to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their drop out at Class VIII and to encourage them to continue study in the Secondary Stage up to Class XII.	-	35.00	-	To disburse about 2.41 lakh scholarships to meritorious students (fresh+renewal)of class IX and renewal of scholarships to students of earlier academic years.	With the award of scholarships , it is expected that meritorious students of economicall y weaker sections would continue their education upto Secondary stage.	On receipt of the proposals from the State Govts./UT Administrations, these are examined as per provisions of the scheme and sanctioned after getting approval of IFD.	-

National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education	To establish an environment to reduce the dropouts and to promote the enrolment of girl children mainly belonging to SC/ST communities in Secondary Schools and ensure their retention upto 18 years of age..	-	45.00	-	About 8.20 lakh girl students are expected to be covered for incentive amount @ Rs.3000/.	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 getting concurrence of IFD and approval of Secretary/ Chairperson, Grants-in-Aid Committee	The scheme is demand driven and as such exact number of target can not be fixed under the scheme.
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GRANTS TO AUTONOMOUS BODIES

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2016-17			Quantifiable Deliverables /Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
		3(i) Non-Plan Budget	3(ii) Plan Budget	3(iii) Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA)	To impart free education to the wards of Tibetan refugee Children	49.38	2.50	-	(i)Improvement in academic activities. (ii) Use of ICT in	1)Improve overall growth of children.	1)Release of grants in four quarterly	No new works will be sanctioned

	living in India from Pre-primary level to Class XII.				<p>schools.</p> <p>(iii) Training of Teachers and Educational Activities.</p> <p>(iv)Improvement of infrastructural facilities.</p>	<p>2)Improve performance at Board exams.</p> <p>3)Complete all trainings for teachers and Educational administrative.</p> <p>4)Strengthen use ICT by Teachers and student particularly at Secondary stage</p> <p>Rs.150 lakhs will be required for academic activities and computerization</p> <p>Construction & Infrastructure Works</p> <p>(i) Rs. 100 lakhs</p> <p>(A) No new Works/Ongoing works</p>	<p>installments.</p> <p>2) Undertake Audit by DGACR and submission of report by September</p> <p>3) Complete Training by September every year.</p> <p>4) Improve academic activities through continuous assessment.</p>	<p>due to transfer of CTSA to DOE, CTA Dharmsala.</p>
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						will be sanctioned due to handover of CTSA to CTA Dharmsala Rs. 100.00 Lakh will be used for the work of repair & maintenance		
National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)	<p>(i) NCERT is an apex resource organization under the Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India in the field of School Education. It organizes programmes related to research, development and training extension for imparting quality education at school education level.</p> <p>(ii) Conducting the various programmes approved by the Programme Advisory Committee (PAC) such as research/developmental works, foreign/domestic</p>	214.50	15.00	-	-	-	Annual	-

	collaborations, extension works, teachers training, development of educational technologies etc. (iii)Construction/special repairs and procurement of E&F items.							
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS)	To cater the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Govt. employees including Defence Personnel by providing common programme of education	2695.47	1100.00	KVS generates internal resources from fee, fines etc.	At present there are 1128 KVs (functional 1125) Results in 2015 Class X 99.39% Class XII 94.75% No. of students as on 30-09-2015 is 1209138 No. of permanent buildings 851 as on (1.01.16) Construction work in Progress- 101 Building plans under process - 65 Efforts to obtain suitable land - 74 Land yet to be identified - 37 pupil computer ratio is now 18:1 During the year 2015-16 the following funds	20 new school buildings have been sanctioned during current financial 2015-16. New school building & 09 units' staff quarters to be sanctioned during 2016-17 in 20 KVs @ Rs. 18.23 crore each. Payment of salary to the newly established Vidyalayas. Increase in	-	Availability of temporary accommodation for running of Vidyalayas by sponsoring agencies and transferring of land by sponsoring agencies to KVS. Delay in construction and delay in getting funds from MHRD.

					have been sanctioned in BE:- Non-Plan Rs. 2403.47 crore. Including Rs. 30 crore for M& R) Plan Rs. 875.00 crore.	Pupil PC Ratio. Conducting of in service courses and short term courses. Establishment of e-class room.		
Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)	<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 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>	571.00	1900.00	-	<p>1.Opening of JNVs - 26 Nos*</p> <p>2. Making Sanctioned JNVs functional – 3 Nos.</p> <p>3. Enrolments of Students – 43287 Nos.</p> <p>4. Sanction of New Building Works Phase A - 8 Nos. Phase B - 11 Nos.</p> <p>5. Completion of Sanctioned Building Works Phase A - 9 Nos. Phase B - 14 Nos.</p>	-	Opening of JNVs depends on the proposal submitted by the State Governments.	*Subject to accord approval by the Govt., this includes 10 Nos. of Science Magnet Schools and 16 Nos. of JNVs proposed to be established in uncovered districts.

	<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>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 improvement in quality of school education through training of teachers in live situations and sharing of</p>							
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	<p>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 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>							
National Bal Bhawan	<p>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,</p>	9.50	6.00	-	-	1. To widen outreach individual Membership may reach upto 20,000 and 90 schools & 20 Special institutes to	-	-

	<p>Museum Techniques, Publication, Literary Activities) and reach out to larger number of children through individual membership and institutional membership.</p> <p>2. Summer Programmes 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>become Member.</p> <p>2. To involve Member children of all Bal Bhavans and Bal Kendras and to organise 60 local level programmes , 6 national level programs across country.</p> <p>3. Up-gradation of NBB and JBB Mandi. Quantitative enhancement and participation.</p> <p>4. Release seed money to start Bal Bhavan/Bal Kendras in various States as per</p>		
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						<p>norms @ 10 lakhs.</p> <p>5. 30 special grant @ Rs. 10 lakhs incentive to 5 non-govt. Bal Bhavan.</p> <p>6. Release seed money to start Bal Bhavan/Bal Kendras in NER as per norms @ 20 lakhs.</p>		
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CHAPTER-III

REFORM MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

1. Rationalization of Schemes

1.1 From the financial year 2016-17, the major schemes of the Department have been rationalized by merging the small schemes into a logical large schematic framework. The Rationalization is aimed at better management and control of the schemes and is based on the recommendations of the sub-group of the Committee of Chief Ministers.

1.2 The schemes of the Department of School Education & Literacy have been Rationalized in line with the National Development Agenda of the Government and the present nomenclature of the schemes is as follows:

I. Grants to Autonomous Bodies

1. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
2. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS)
3. Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)
4. Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA)
5. National Bal Bhawan

II. Saakshar Bharat

6. Adult Education and Skill Development.
7. National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA)
8. Support to NGOs/SRCs/Institutions for Adult Education and Skill Development
9. Directorate of Adult Education (DAE)

III. Scholarships

10. National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme.
11. National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education.

IV. National Education Mission

12. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
13. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
14. Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions
15. School Assessment Programme (SAP)
16. Appointment of Language Teachers (ALT)

V. Development of Minorities: Education Scheme for Madrassas/Minorities

17. Scheme for providing education to Madrassas/ Minorities.

VI. Digital India e-learning.

VII. National Award to Teachers.

VIII. National Programme of Mid Day Meals in Schools (MDM).

2. Change in funding pattern

2.1 In pursuance of the Ministry of Finance D.O Letter No. 32/PSO/FS/2015 dated 28th October, 2015, the funding pattern of many schemes which form part of the National

Development Agenda, have been changed to 60:40 w.e.f 2015-16. In case of Department of School Education & Literacy, this change has altered the sharing pattern of SSA, RMSA, Teacher Training and Adult Education (part of National Education Mission) and Mid Day Meal. The sharing pattern of NER states and three Himalayan states (viz. Himachal Pradesh, J&K and Uttarakhand) will be in the ratio of 90:10 and for UTs, the funding pattern has been raised to 100%.

3. Digital initiatives

3.1 e-Pathshala: e-Pathshala involves showcasing and disseminating online all educational e-resources including textbooks, audio, video, periodicals and a variety of other print and non-print materials. The platform addresses the dual challenge of reaching out to a diverse clientele and bridging the digital divide (geographical, socio-cultural and linguistic), offering comparable quality of e-contents and ensuring its free access at every time and every place. Students, teachers, educators and parents can access e-books through multiple technology platforms i.e. mobile phones (Android, ios and windows platforms), and tablets (as e-pub) and on web through laptops and desktops (as flipbooks).

3.2 Shaala Siddhi: A comprehensive instrument for school evaluation to enable the schools to evaluate their performance in a more focussed and strategic manner to facilitate them to make professional judgment for continuous improvement. The web portal of the framework will help all schools to assess themselves and the results can be seen by all enabling them to provide feedback.

3.3 Saransh: With a vision to “Improve children’s education by enhancing interaction between schools as well as parents and providing data driven decision support system to assist them in taking best decisions for their children’s future”, CBSE, has developed in-house, a decision support system called ‘Saransh’. This tool allows schools to identify areas of improvement in students, teachers and curriculum and take necessary measures to implement change by comparison of results. The mobile App for Saransh has been launched. “Saransh” has also been conferred with the awards of e-India 2015, Award for 'Best Government Initiative in Education', SKOCH Order of Merit for 'Smart Project' and SKOCH AWARD (Highest Independent Honor).

3.4 Shaala Darpan: The Apex Committee for the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) in its meeting held on 29th July, 2011 had approved the inclusion of School Education, as a Mission Mode Project (MMP) under the NeGP for improvements in School Management Services, Learning Support Systems and Governance.

The first phase of “Shaala Darpan Project” to cover all the 1099 Kendriya Vidyalayas was launched on 05.06.2015. The objective of this project is to provide services based on School Management Systems to Students, Parents, teachers, school management and Communities. All information relating to the students and school performance will be provided by a combination of software application, mobile technology including SMS alerts. The list of services to be enabled under the Shaala Darpan project include School Profile Management, Student Profile Management, Employee Information, Student Attendance, Leave Management, Report Cards, Curriculum Tracking etc. The concept of the programme has been circulated to the States

for further consideration regarding introduction of similar system in the State Government Schools.

3.5 From the ensuing 2016-17, the Department intends to take up new digital initiatives and strengthen the existing ones for bringing greater transparency and less human intervention in the delivery of services.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

4. National Education Mission - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

4.1 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.

4.1.1 Universal Access:

By providing schools as per neighborhood norms for opening of schools prescribed by the States under their state RTE Rules, and ensuring that out-of-school children are provided Special Training for being mainstreamed into an age-appropriate class in school.

4.1.2 Universal Retention:

Through several child entitlements, including textbooks and uniforms to children, and instituting systems for tracking child and teacher attendance.

4.1.3 Ensuring Quality of Education:

Through curricular reform, including improved teaching learning material, learner assessment systems and in-service teacher training, as also by improving teacher availability in schools by rationalizing deployment of teachers, recruiting new teachers, training of teachers without professional qualifications, etc.

4.1.4 Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat:

Another major initiative of the Government of India is a nation-wide sub-programme under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan called “Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat” which has been planned in a twin track approach:- (i) to improve language development by creating an enduring interest in reading and writing with comprehension; and (ii) to create a natural and positive interest in mathematics related to their physical and social world. The two tracks of Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat are Early reading and writing with comprehension (ERWC) and Early Mathematics (EM). The Objectives of this programme are to enable children to become independent and engaged readers and writers; with comprehension possessing sustainable and lasting reading and writing skills and achieve learning levels appropriate to the class of study; to make the children understand the reasoning in the domains of number, measurement and shapes; and enable them to become independent in problem solving by way of numeracy and spatial understanding skills and to associate reading, writing and early mathematics with the experience of joy and real life situation.

4.1.5 Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan:

Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan was launched on 9th July, 2015 by late Dr. A. P. J Abdul Kalam. It is an initiative to motivate and encourage children of the age-group 6-18 years, in Science, Mathematics and Technology. The key activities under this programme

include mentoring of elementary and secondary schools by Institutions of Higher Education; forming maths and science clubs for children at school and professional development of teachers in order to make teaching of maths and science interesting for students. Funding for activities under Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan is to be accessed within the components of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan. The programme framework is on a twin track approach (i) Systemic improvements in the School System; (ii) Initiatives to encourage Science, Mathematics through alternative strategies. The strategies of the programme targets, teachers, students, effective classroom transaction, school facilities for science and maths, and community engagement. The key activities include mentoring of schools by Institutions of Higher Education; formation of Maths and Science Clubs; participation of children in Science Congress; formation of teacher circles and participation of teachers in Teachers Science Congress. The activities/components of RAA are funded under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan.

In 2015-16, an amount of Rs. 150 Crore and Rs. 108.26 Crore have been earmarked under SSA and RMSA respectively. In case of collaborative initiatives with Ministry of Science and Technology and Department of Higher Education, funds would be pooled with their schemes and norms. All State Governments/UTs have also been given a funding of Rs.5 lakh per District under innovation fund of SSA to undertake innovative fund of SSA to undertake innovative activities and build awareness around learning of Science and Mathematics.

4.1.6 Swachh Bharat: Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative:

Department of School Education & Literacy had launched Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative under the rubric of Swachh Bharat Mission with an objective to provide separate toilets for girls and boys in all government schools within the timeline of 15th August, 2015. States have reported that 4,17,796 (2.26 lakh boys' and 1.91 lakh girls' toilets) toilet blocks were constructed or made functional in 2,61,400 schools within the given timeline. This included schools in the most difficult to reach areas in the country or areas facing Left Wing Extremism (LWE). The Initiative was made successful in partnership with all State Governments, 64 Central Public Sector Undertakings, and 11 Private Corporates. With this, about 13.77 crore children in 11.21 lakh government schools all over the country now have access to toilet facilities.

In keeping with the spirit of Digital India initiative, the Swachh Vidyalaya programme conceptualized and developed a web portal to plan, implement, monitor and support this initiative in real time. The web portal, apart from other features, enabled corporate and partners to easily navigate and identify specific locations and schools they wished to support for construction and repair of toilets. It allowed them to pledge financial and in-kind commitments.

Swachh Vidyalaya did not just forge new partnerships, but enhanced accountability and improved service delivery. The digital solution meant that we could actually see the progress as it happened. The status was seen in real time through Counters and the Progress Bar on the portal. The solution also enables the public to partner and track the progress.

Further, over 300 Central Observers from various Ministries of Government of India were deputed to visit districts to review the progress of the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative. These observers visited 6776 schools in 443 districts across India and their feedback was of enormous value as they were able to inform the actual situation on the ground.

According to UNICEF working paper titled “Advancing Wash in Schools Monitoring” published in February, 2015, the global average of access to sanitation facility in schools is 66% whereas, in respect of developing countries, the figure is 90%. With the completion of Swachh Vidyalaya, India now joins the ranks of countries with 100% access.

5. National Education Mission - Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan

5.1 Since universalisation of elementary education has become a Constitutional mandate, it is absolutely essential to push this vision forward to move towards universalisation of secondary education, which has already been achieved in a large number of developed countries and several developing countries. As part of the Central Government’s commitment to make secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all young persons, the Government of India launched a centrally sponsored scheme in March 2009 to enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality, called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). The objective of the scheme is to achieve a gross enrollment ratio of more than 90% for classes IX-X by providing a secondary school a reasonable distance of every habitation, to improve quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, to remove gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, universal access to secondary level education by 2017, i.e. by the end of 12th Five Year Plan and universal retention by 2020. The Central Government bears 60% of the project expenditure with 40% of the cost to be borne by State Governments wef 2015-16 except North Eastern Region (NER) States and 03 Himalayan States of Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh for which the funding pattern is 90:10. The Scheme is 100% centrally funded for the UTs.

5.2 With a view to ensure efficient utilization of funds and greater coordination, other Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Secondary Education i.e. ICT@School, Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS), Vocational Education (VE) and Girls Hostel (GH) have been subsumed under the existing RMSA scheme wef 2013-14.

5.3 ICT:

5.3.1 National Conference on ICT in School Education was held on 7th November 2015 during which Hon’ble HRM launched new ICT initiatives i.e. e-Pathshala, Shala Siddhi and Saransh Portal. A brief on these initiatives is as under:

(i) **e-Pathshala:** e-Pathshala involves showcasing and disseminating online all educational e-resources including textbooks, audio, video, periodicals and a variety of other print and non-print materials. The platform addresses the dual challenge of reaching out to a diverse clientele and bridging the digital divide (geographical, socio-cultural and linguistic), offering comparable quality of e-contents and ensuring its free access at every time and every place. Students, teachers, educators and parents can

access e-books through multiple technology platforms i.e. mobile phones (Android, ios and windows platforms), and tablets (as e-pub) and on web through laptops and desktops (as flipbooks).

(ii) Shaala Siddhi: A comprehensive instrument for school evaluation to enable the schools to evaluate their performance in a more focused and strategic manner to facilitate them to make professional judgment for continuous improvement. The web portal of the framework will help all schools to assess themselves and the results can be seen by all enabling them to provide feedback.

(iii) Saransh: With a vision to “Improve children’s education by enhancing interaction between schools as well as parents and providing data driven decision support system to assist them in taking best decisions for their children’s future”, CBSE, has developed in-house, a decision support system called ‘Saransh’. This tool allows schools to identify areas of improvement in students, teachers and curriculum and take necessary measures to implement change by comparison of results. The mobile App for Saransh has been launched. “Saransh” has also been conferred with the awards of e-India 2015 Award for 'Best Government Initiative in Education', SKOCH Order of Merit for 'Smart Project' and SKOCH AWARD (Highest Independent Honor).

5.4 **IEDSS:**

5.4.1 An evaluation study of the implementation of the Scheme was conducted by Department of Education of Group with Special Needs (DEGSN), NCERT in 2012 to assess the impact of the Scheme on enrolment, access, retention and achievement of students with disabilities at secondary and higher secondary; to assess whether students covered under the Scheme are getting the required resource support in terms of trained (general and special) teachers; assistive devices; appropriate resource material and learning environment etc. NCERT submitted its report in March 2013.

5.4.2 Selected States which had implemented the scheme and experts representing NCERT, Department of Disability Affairs, Rehabilitation Council of India and NGOs were consulted in a workshops held in NCERT on 4th July, 2014. The evaluation Report of the NCERT was shared with the States for seeking their inputs. Based on these inputs, the proposal for bringing out changes in the funding pattern and other components of IEDSS Scheme was shared with the States and finally discussed in the Education Secretaries’ meeting held on 26th August 2014 at New Delhi. National Council of RMSA has also endorsed the proposals in its meeting on 18-09-2014. Accordingly, the proposal for amending some provisions of the IEDSS components of RMSA scheme through EFC is under active consideration.

5.5 **VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (VE):**

5.5.1 The Component of Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan(RMSA) is being implemented in the country with the specific objectives to enhance the employability of youth through demand driven competency based, modular vocational courses; to maintain their competitiveness through provisions of multi-entry multi-exit learning opportunities and vertical mobility/ interchange ability in qualifications; to fill the gap between educated

and employable; and to reduce the dropout rate at the secondary level and decrease the pressure on academic higher education while introducing Vocational Education at the Secondary level, seeks to integrate Vocational Education with general education and provide horizontal and vertical mobility to the students. It envisages close partnership with the industry in the design, development, delivery, assessment and certification of skills content. So far, 3654 schools in 31 States/UTs across 16 sectors - Agriculture, Apparel, Automobile, Beauty & Wellness, Banking/Financial Services & Insurance, Construction, Health Care, IT & ITeS, Logistics, Media & Entertainment, Multi Skill, Physical Education & Sports, Retail, Security, Telecom, and Travel & Tourism have been covered.

5.5.2 The following are the latest developments under the scheme:-

- (i) Data Capture Format for capturing vocational specific data under UDISE has been designed on the basis of MIS tools developed by PSSCIVE.
- (ii) A review meeting on sensitising the States/UTs regarding filling the vocational education specific Data Capture Format (DCF) of UDISE and to review the status of implementation of Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education was held on 1st October, 2015.
- (iii) A national level meeting was organised to discuss the issue of strengthening of vocational education for the New Education Policy on 23.11.2015.
- (iv) 1644 new schools have been approved during the year 2015-16 in 18 States.
- (v) National level Workshop for sensitising the States/UTs towards expansion of programme has been held on 12.01.2016 in NCERT, Delhi.

6. AUTONOMOUS BODIES

The various Autonomous Bodies under the Department viz. KVS, NVS, NCERT, NBB and CTSA have been rationalized and are allotted a sum of Rs.6563.35 crore for BE 2016-17 as Grants to the Autonomous Bodies. The working and the performance of these Autonomous Bodies is being monitored by the Board of Governors, Finance Committee and their Annual Reports. Also, the Autonomous Bodies have been directed to follow uniform accounting format.

6.1 Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS)

At present there are 1128 KVs and 03 KVs i.e Gulmarg at Tanmag (J&K), 01 KV KIOCL, Kudremukh and Bander Indri(Ajmer) 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 500 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, and so on. There is an order of priority of admission to class I to different category of children. Under the RTE Act, 25% admission to the wards of EWS Category is being given in Kendriya Vidyalayas at the time of admission in class I. Due to heavy demand for admission in KVs, Govt. approved opening of 107 new Kendriya Vidyalayas and all these Kendriya Vidyalayas have been opened during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13. During the year 2012-13

(1.4.2012), 07 ROs were opened and at present there are 25 Regional Offices of KVS. During the Academic year 2014-15, Govt. of India sanctioned 54 new KVs, out of which 32 have been made functional and remaining 22 are in the process of being made functional subject to fulfillment of pre-requisites by the Sponsoring Authority concerned. Sanctioning of 60 new KVS is being proposed during 2016-17.

6.2 Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)

The mandate of NVS is to open a JNV, in each district of the country. At present (i.e as on 31.12.2015), there are 598 JNVs sanctioned, of which 591 JNVs are operational which includes additional 20 JNVs in districts having large concentration of SC/ST population and 02 additional special JNVs in Ukhrul & Senapati districts of Manipur State. Efforts are being made to make functional the remaining 7 sanctioned JNVs which are yet to be made functional.

7 SCHOLARSHIPS

7.1 National Means- cum- Merit Scholarship Scheme

During 2014-15, 106770 Scholarships had been sanctioned involving an expenditure of Rs. 65.20 crores. During 2015-16, 96521 scholarships have so far been sanctioned involving an expenditure of Rs. 58.61 crores in accordance with the proposals received from the State/UT Governments.

7.2 National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education

Sanctions covering 312736 girls from 17 States/UTs had been issued during 2014-15 involving an expenditure of Rs. 94.23 crores. Sanctions covering 263451 girls from 12 States/UTs. have so far been issued during 2015-16 involving an expenditure of Rs.79.35 crores.

National Scholarship Portal (NSP)

National Scholarship Portal for delivery of scholarships with efficiency, transparency and reliability has been developed for on-line submission of proposals/list of beneficiaries of two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMS) and National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) of the Department of School Education and Literacy, included under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme of the Government of India. The portal is integrated with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and scholarships are transferred directly into the bank accounts of students.

8. SAAKSHAR BHARAT

8.1 Adult Education and Skill Development

It was on 4th June, 2009 that the Government had announced its decision to recast the National Literacy Mission. The Prime Minister launched Saakshar Bharat Scheme on 8th September, 2009 and it was operationalised w.e.f. 1st October, 2009. It envisages to achieve 80% literacy by the end of XI Plan. To minimize regional disparities, the programme, in its first phase, i.e. during the 11th Plan period will remain confined to 365

districts with adult female literacy rate of 50% or less, as per the 2001 Census. Besides, 35 districts affected with left wing extremism were also covered, irrespective of the literacy rate, in those districts. The programme aims to further accentuate Adult Education, especially for women in the age group of 15 years and above. By 31st December, 2009, i.e. within six months of the Government's decision, the Mission had been rolled out in rural areas of 167 districts in 19 States, covering over 81,000 Gram Panchayats to benefit 3.83 crore targeted non-literate adults. The Government of India's share of Rs.325.98 crore, as the first installment, was released. During the year 2010-11, the programme was sanctioned to 118 more districts to cover 40,000 Gram Panchayats. Other preparatory activities like engagement of functionaries, training of functionaries, resource persons and other stakeholders, preparation of Primers has been completed in most cases. Printing and distribution of Primers and provision of Teaching Learning Material is in progress in most states. By the end of October, 2015, 1.54 lakh Adult Education Centres (AECs) are reported to have been set up; Survey has been completed in 1.44 lakh Gram Panchayats; 10.39 crore learners have been identified; Teaching learning process has commenced in 45 lakh Literacy Centres. So far, about 4.98 crore learners appeared for biannual basic literacy assessment tests conducted by National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) so far. Around 3.65 crore learners (including 2.62 crore females), comprising of 86.5 lakh SCs, 46.5 lakh STs & 30.0 lakh Minorities have successfully passed the Assessment Tests under Basic Literacy up to March, 2015. In addition, around 1.22 crore learners have taken the assessment test held in August, 2015 and the result of this assessment test is under compilation. Since the Mission has been envisaged as a people's programme, stakeholders, especially at grassroots level, have due say and role in its planning and implementation. The decentralized model of the Mission provides PRIs a pivotal role in implementation of the programme at district level.

An outlay of Rs.3000.00 crore has been earmarked for the scheme during the 12th Plan (2012-17) with an allocation of Rs.320.00 crore for 2016-17.

8.2 Support to NGOs/SRCs/Institutions for Adult Education and Skill Development

In order to promote Adult Education and Skill Development, 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 amongst 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. The State Resource Centres are Special Purpose Vehicles mandated to provide academic and technical resource support to Adult and Continuing Education through development and production of material and training modules. There are 33 SRCs including RRC, Chandigarh which is defunct. Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) provide vocational training to non-literate, neo-literate, as well as school dropouts by identifying skills which would have a market in the region of their establishment. There are 271 Jan Shikshan Sansthan established to impart skill development training around 400 vocational courses in the

country. In the selection of beneficiaries, priority is given to women, SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, other economically weaker sections and other disadvantaged groups. In order to improve functioning of JSS, standardization of curriculum of vocational courses has been undertaken through NIFT and other reputed agencies. The principal objectives of these efforts are to improve the quality of training imparted which in turn, depends on the curriculum, quality of instructors and infrastructure available. NLMA has developed a web portal for Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) with the help of NIC. With the attainment of operational status of this portal, the procedural formalities between the Ministry and JSSs will be streamlined and will facilitate timely release of the grants. This portal will also provide opportunities to the public domain to view online the progress made by the JSSs.

CHAPTER- IV

REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE

SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA)

(a) **Cumulative Targets and Achievements 2014-15**

Sl. No.	Items	Cumulative Targets including 2014-15	Achievements	
1.	Opening of Schools	3.64 lakh	Opened/completed/in progress	3.58 lakh (98.59%)
2.	Construction of school buildings	311454	Completed and in Progress	283044 (90.88%)
3.	Construction of additional classrooms	1854754	Completed and in Progress	1672253 (90.16%)
4.	Drinking water facilities	236687	Completed and in Progress	227072 (95.94%)
5.	Construction of Toilets	994134	Completed and in Progress	856190 (86.12%)
6.	Supply of Free Textbooks	8.71 crore (Annual)	Supplied	8.56 crore (98.27%)
7.	Teacher appointment	19.77 lakh	Completed and in Progress	15.58 lakh (78.82%)

8.	Teacher training (20 days)-BRC Level*	29.16 lakh	Completed and in Progress	21.17 lakh (72.60%)
9.	Teacher training (20 days)-CRC Level*	26.85 lakh	Completed and in Progress	21.59 lakh (80.40%)

@ Note: Achievements for items at Sl. No. 1 to 7 are cumulative and include work in progress.

(b) Achievements during 2015-16 (up to 30.09.2015)

- I. During 2015-16 (till September, 2015) 1835 Primary School, 672 Upper Primary School 41,905 Additional Classrooms, and 85266 Toilets (all type) have been constructed and 1407 Drinking water facilities have been made available under SSA.
- II. Annual Average Dropout rate has come down from 5.62 % to 4.67% at primary level.
- III. The Gross Enrolment Ratio at Upper Primary level has increased by 6.8% in a year.

(c) Cumulative Targets and Achievements 2015-16 (upto 30.09.2015)

Sl. No.	Items	Cumulative Targets including 2015-16	Achievements@ (up to 30.09.2015)	
1.	Opening of Schools	3.64 lakh	Opened/completed/in progress	3.59 lakh (98.63%)
2.	Construction of school buildings	311622	Completed and in Progress	285352 (91.57%)
3.	Construction of additional classrooms	1861220	Completed and in Progress	1714076 (92.09%)
4.	Drinking water facilities	238973	Completed and in Progress	226627 (94.83%)

5.	Construction of Toilets	1014507	Completed and in Progress	937124 (92.37%)
6.	Supply of Free Textbooks	8.53 crore (Annual)	Supplied	7.02 crore (82.30%)
7.	Teacher appointment	19.48lakh	Completed and in Progress	15.58 lakh (79.98%)
8.	Teacher training (20 days)-BRC Level*	32.22 lakh	Completed and in Progress	11.70 lakh (36.34%)
9.	Teacher training (20 days)-CRC Level*	30.62 lakh	Completed and in Progress	9.87 lakh (32.24%)

RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RMSA)

2014-15

Scheme	Target set		Target achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial (Rs.in crore)	Physical	Financial (Rs.in crore)	Physical	
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	5000.00	1. Approval of 250 new secondary schools. 2. Approval of One Lakh teacher and 18000 Head Master for training programme.	3398.33	1. 272 new secondary schools approved. 2. Training programme approved for 445784 teachers and 36741 Head Masters.	--

2015-16

Scheme	Target set		Target achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial (Rs. In crore)	Physical	Financial (Rs. in crore)	Physical	
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	3565.00	1. Approval of 1100 new secondary schools. 2. Approval of 3,00,000 teachers and 1,00,000 Head Masters for training programme.	2966.72	1. 1091 new secondary schools approved. 2. Training programme approved for 429636 teachers including Head Masters.	--

SAAKSHAR BHARAT

2015-16

Scheme	Target set		Target achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial (Rs.in crore)	Physical	Financial (Rs.in crore)	Physical	
Adult Education and Skill Development	450.00	To obtain 80% literacy in the country by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around 4.98 crore learners have appeared so far till March, 2015 in bi-annual assessment test 	Annual	Saakshar Bharat Programme has been sanctioned in 395 out of 410 targeted districts of 26 States and one Union Territory, By the end

			<p>conducted by NIOS out of which around 3.65 crore learners have been certified literates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 1.54 lakh Adult Education Centres are reported functioning by the end of October, 2015. 		<p>of October, 2015, 1.54 lakh Adult Education Centres (AECs) are reported to have been set up; Survey has been completed in 1.44 lakh Gram Panchayats; 10.39 crore learners have been identified; Teaching learning process has commenced in 45 lakh Literacy Centres. So far, about 4.98 crore learners appeared for biannual basic literacy assessment tests conducted by National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) so far. Around 3.65 crore learners (including 2.62 crore females), comprising of 86.5 lakh SCs, 46.5 lakh STs & 30.0 lakh Minorities have successfully passed the Assessment Tests under Basic Literacy up to March, 2015. In</p>
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					addition, around 1.22 crore learners have taken up the assessment test held in August, 2015 and the result of this assessment test is under compilation.
Scheme for Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development	75.00	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.	(i) 32 SRCs were functional till 10.12.2015 and provided technical and academic support for Adult Education Programme in the country. (ii) 251 JSSs were operational till 10.12.2015 and provided Skill Development and Training to the targeted beneficiaries.	Annual	--
National Literacy Mission Authority	3.00	To formulate policies and programme of NLMA through its council, Executive committee and Grants-in-Aid Committee.	One meeting of Executive Committee of National Literacy Mission Authority was conducted during	Annual	--

			the year till 31.12.2015.		
Directorate of Adult Education.	8.00	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 programmes in the country.	(i) Directorate of Adult Education has organized Internal Literacy Day on 08.09.2015. (ii) Telecast/Broadcast of literacy programmes produced by the Directorate of AIR/Doordarshan channels and production of audio/video programme on literacy and programme on NE Region.	Annual	--

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGTHAN (KVS)

2014-15

Scheme	Target set		Target achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial (Rs.in crore)	Physical	Financial (Rs.in crore)	Physical	

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	853.00	25 school buildings and 400 units of staff quarters.	742.00	24 new school buildings & 09 units of staff quarters sanctioned upto 31.12.14. Payment of salary to new KVs. Pupil PC ration 18:1. Conduction of 114 in service courses and 89 short term courses. Established to e-class room each in 125 KVs.	Due to non-finalization of transfer of land for the KVs and Non-receipt of Plan & estimates from construction agencies. Non receipt of sufficient funds from MHRD..
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2015-16

Scheme	Target set		Target achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial (Rs.in crore)	Physical	Financial (Rs.in crore)	Physical	
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	875.00	25 school buildings and 225 staff quarters.	Sanction awaited from MHRD.	20 new school buildings & 162 units of staff quarters sanctioned as on 1-1-2016..	Due to reduced Budget Allocation.

NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI (NVS)

2014-15

Scheme	Target set		Target achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial (Rs.in crore)	Physical	Financial (Rs.in crore)	Physical	
Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)	1500.00	4 functional JNVs.	1474.53	1 functional JNV.	Anticipated number of JNVs could not be made functional for want of suitable temporary sites required to be provided by the State Governments. This matter is being pursued by the Samiti with the concerned State Government for providing the adequate accommodation to make these JNVs functional, at the earliest.

2015-16

Scheme	Target set		Target achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial (Rs.in crore)	Physical	Financial (Rs.in crore)	Physical	
Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)	1550.00	20 sanctioned JNVs and 2 functional JNVs.	-	-	-

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME**2014-15**

Scheme	Target set		Target achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial (Rs.in crore)	Physical	Financial (Rs.in crore)	Physical	
National Means-cum-Merit Scholarships Schemes	70.00	To disburse 1.15 lakh scholarships.	65.20	106770 scholarships had been sanctioned	The funds could not be utilized fully due to category wise distribution of funds and lack of viable proposals from NE States.

National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education	100.00	An amount of Rs.3000/- was to be deposited in the accounts of the eligible girl of the States/UTs.	94.23	312736	The funds could not be utilized fully due to category wise distribution of funds and lack of viable proposals from NE States.
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2015-16

Scheme	Target set		Target achieved		Reasons for variation
	Financial (Rs.in crore)	Physical	Financial (Rs.in crore)	Physical	
National Means-cum-Merit Scholarships Schemes	70.00	To disburse about 1.15 lakh scholarship and continuation of earlier sanctioned scholarships to meritorious students.	58.61 (Up to 31.11.2015)	96521 scholarships have been sanctioned up to 30.11.2015.	-
National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education	100.00	An amount of Rs.3000/- was to be deposited in the accounts of the eligible girl of the States/UTs.	79.35 (Up-to 30.11.2015)	263451 (Up-to 30.11.2015)	-

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 Rs. 39038.50 crore (Plan) and Rs. 3181.00 crore (Non Plan) during the year 2015-16.

Plan & Non-Plan allocation and the Expenditure incurred during the year 2014-2015 up to March 2015 and 2015-2016 actual expenditure up to 31st January 2016 for the Department of School Education and Literacy is given in the table below:

(Rs. In Crore)

Year	Budget Estimates			Revised Estimates			Actual Expenditure		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2014-15	51828.00	3287.10	55115.10	43517.90	3287.10	46805.00	42512.74	3243.85	45756.59
2015-16	39038.50	3181.00	42219.50	39038.50	3148.00	42186.50	*33592.17	*3015.58	*36607.75

*up to 31st January, 2016

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 2015-16 under Plan was same at RE stage at Rs. 39038.50 crore level and under Non-Plan, it has been reduced to Rs. 3148.00 Crore.

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**). Earlier about 90-95% of the expenditure was incurred in the form of Grant-in-aid. However, from the financial year 2014-15, the Plan Schemes of the Department are being funded as Central Assistance to State Plans and the funds are routed through the State Treasury.

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 35%, 25%, 20% & 20% for Plan funds during the four quarters respectively, besides indicating a requirement of 25.00% each quarter for Non-Plan funds during 2015-16 for the four quarters respectively. While all efforts had been made to spend according to this target during 2015-16, there has been some variation as may be seen from Annexure-IV in Actuals viz-a-viz the target fixed.

The Department is also regularly monitoring the receipt of Utilization Certificate(s) 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 01.04.2015 there were 31522 Utilization Certificates outstanding for an amount of Rs. 281251.62 crore. Due to persistent efforts at the Departmental level and through CCA's office, 29703 Utilization Certificates worth Rs.208757.45 crore were obtained as on 31.01.2016. Utilization Certificates for an amount of Rs. 9494.17 crore are still pending as on 31.01.2016. 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 31st March during 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 is given in **Annexure-VI**.

CHAPTER-VI

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF AUTONOMOUS BODIES

NATIONAL BAL BHAVAN

National Bal Bhavan (NBB) is an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Bal Bhavan as a movement is spread across the length and breadth of the country and presently there are 136 Bal Bhavans and Bal Kendras affiliated to NBB. In addition there are 50 Bal Bhavan Kendras in Delhi functioning as part of schools and also a rural Bal Bhavan at Mandi village in Delhi. These institutions conduct varied activities for children to provide them with experiences and activities not otherwise available to them.

Every year children take annual membership of NBB, Jawahar Bal Bhavan (JBB), Mandi and 50 Bal Bhavan Kendras of Delhi. This year (till 29.9.2015) 5,539 children (3,343 boys and 2,196 girls) including 1,460 children belonging to SC/ST/OBC category took membership in NBB. Also 153 children (117 boys and 36 girls) took membership in JBB, Mandi and 10,388 children (5,106 boys and 5,282 girls) in 50 Bal Kendras of Delhi (as on 31.08.2015). Besides individual members all government schools are given free institutional membership, 9 public schools and NGO run institutions in Delhi have taken institutional membership in NBB.

Programmes

NBB organized programmes at local and national levels. Thousands of children participated in these programmes. Several special workshops on different themes and topics were also organised throughout the year. Some of the special programmes organized by NBB during 2015 are as below.

Summer Fiesta

Summer Fiesta was organised from 12th May to 19th June, 2015. 5,466 children enrolled for participation in various activities of NBB. 5,754 children enrolled in various Bal Bhavan Kendra branches. This year in view of security of children Bal Bhavan Kendras also participated in NBB activities during Summer Fiesta. Speciality of the year's long summer fiesta was Urja Festival which was organised from 22nd May to 18th June, 2015 in which children got a chance to participate in lecture-cum-demonstration session by internationally acclaimed performing artists. Children of NBB including differently-abled children participated in International Yoga Day programme at Talkatora Stadium on 22nd June, 2015. 27 staff members of NBB and JBB, Mandi participated in computer workshop on 17th July, 2015. 100 children participated in tree plantation and painting activity in the rural centre of NBB on 21.8.2015.

Collaborative programmes during Summer Fiesta

1. Children Film Festival in collaboration with Children Film Society of India was organised.
2. Sh. Kailash Satyarthi, the Noble Peace Prize winner, interacted with children on 25th May, 2015. The programme was organized in collaboration with All India Radio.
3. World No Tobacco Day was organized on 30th May, 2015 in which 3,000 children took pledge to stay away from smoking, use of tobacco products etc. The programme was organised in collaboration with Central Health Education Bureau.

Children of Bal Bhavan Choir Group presented songs on the occasion of National Teachers' Award function on 5th September, 2015 at Vigyan Bhavan, presided over by Hon'ble President of India and HRD Minister. 50 children including children from foreign countries of Amity International School participated in traditional art & craft and folk music activities on 8th October, 2015.

State Level Bal Shree Selection-2015

State level Bal Shree Selection-2015 was held in 18 centres of India including Delhi About 1,300 children participated in 16 sub streams of Creative Writing, Creative Performance, Creative Art, Creative Scientific Innovations. This was held on 31st October and 1st November, 2015 respectively.

National Children's Assembly and Integration Camp- 2015

The National Children Assembly on the theme "My Village My Pride" was inaugurated by Honorable HRD Minister Smt. Smriti Irani, on 14th November, 2015 through a colourful programme.

Children found it enjoyable and were able to learn a lot more about India's culture. They learnt different arts which were taught through various workshops organized for their benefits. Acclaimed artisans were called and students learnt the art of spinning khadi yarn, bamboo art, puppet, mehndi, kite making and pottery.

There were 47 teams in all who participated in the event. Around 300 member children and 60 escorts came from different Bal Bhavans from various parts of the country and made it a success.

The inauguration ceremony was also attended by 1,000 children from various Bal Kendras and 100 children of the Rural Bal Bhavan JBB Mandi. Paintings and photographs received from various Bal Bhavans were put together in the exhibition along with the glimpse of villages of rural area of all 36 States/UTs of the country.

The member children were also taken to various museums of Delhi viz. National Museum, Crafts Museum, Gandhi Smriti Museum and Agricultural Museum during two days to give them a glimpse of India's culture and tradition.

Observation of the Constitution Day on 26.11.2015.

The Preamble of the Constitution was read out to staff and children, both in Hindi and English. Museum Section conducted activities with children like coloring of the flag, understanding the meaning of the Constitution. Main features of the Constitution as well as the role of Dr. Bheemrao Ambedkar in the building of the Constitution were also explained.

National Bal Shree Award

The National Bal Shree Award is conducted by NBB every year, This programme provides children with opportunities and exposure for enhancing creativity in four streams- Creative Arts, Creative Performance, Creative Scientific Innovation and Creative Writing. The selected children are felicitated with 'Bal Shree Honour' by Hon'ble President or Hon'ble HRD Minister. The National Bal Shree Awards for the year 2013 were conferred by the Hon'ble HRM on 03.02.2016, where 62 awardees from all the four streams were awarded.

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 on all matters relating 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 1128 (including 02 non-functional) in 2015-16. (as on 01-01-2016).

2. 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.

3. SET UP OF KVs

The sector wise distribution of KVs is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Sector	2015-16 (as on 11th January 2016)
1	Civil	640
2	Defence	351
3	Public Sector Undertakings	108
4	Institutes of Higher Learning	029
	TOTAL	1128

As on 11-01-2016 there were 1128 (functional 1125) Kendriya Vidyalayas, including 3 Kendriya Vidyalayas abroad at Kathmandu, Moscow & Tehran. Due to the heavy demand for admission in KVs, second shift is being run presently in 64 existing Kendriya Vidyalayas.

4. HOSTEL FACILITY

KVs are basically day schools. In 08 Kendriya Vidyalayas, hostels facilities are available.

5. ADMISSION POLICY

In the 78th meeting of BOG dated 3.12.2007 the eligible age for admission to class-I has been amended. Now a child must be 5 years old as on 31st March for admission to class I, 6 years for Class II and 7 years for Class III, and so on.

6. 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.

7. SMART SCHOOLS & TECHNOLOGY LABS

31 KVs were declared as Smart Schools and provided funds of Rs.25.00 lakhs each to enrich the infrastructure and to enhance the quality of education through optimum use of I.T. and Multimedia. As many as 1091 KVs have computer labs, 1107 KVs have their school websites and 1107 KVs have internet facilities . ICT infrastructure is being further strengthened. The pupil: Computer Ratio has improved considerably and now it is 18:1. The Broad Band Connectivity is available in 1085 KVs. as on 31-10-2015.

8. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

At present there are 1128 KVs, (1125 functional) including 03 abroad, 3 non-functional (135 project sector, 03 abroad and 636 civil and 351 defence sector KVs). As on 01-01-2016 out of 1128 KVs, 851 KVs (including 137 project KVs & 03 abroad) are functioning in permanent buildings. Construction work is going on in 101 KVs & in respect of 65 Kendriya Vidyalayas building plans are under process, for 74 KVs efforts are being made to obtain suitable land and for 37 KVs land is yet to be identified.

9. 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.

10. BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS

During the year 2015-16, Ministry of Human Resource Development sanctioned Budget Outlay of Rs.875.00 crore under Plan Activities of KVS i.e. for construction of school buildings, Computerization of KVs, Pay and Allowances for new KVs and Training to Teachers and Rs.2403.47 crore under Non-Plan. KVS projected Rs.3135.00 crore under Non-Plan and Rs.1481.77 crore under Plan in RE 2015-16 .

11. GENDER BUDGET AND SCHEMES FOR THE 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 in all the activities conducted/performed by KVS from time to time. Plan allocation provided by the Government includes separate head of allocation viz. SC-Sub Plan and ST –Sub Plan which are utilized for the welfare and development of the SC & ST population.

12. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- (i) The financial position and records are verified during the course of Internal Audit on the accounts of KVs by the Audit Parties attached to Regional Offices.
- (ii) The Accounts of ROs are audited by the Audit Team of KVS HQ. Statutory audit is being conducted by CAG and State AG concerned.
- iii) All the information in regard to various activities and achievement of KVS are loaded on the website of KVS, (Hqrs) Similarly each KV, R.O. ZIET uploaded their activities on their websites for information to general public.

13. E-CLASSROOMS AND MODERNIZATION OF LABS

KVS established 10 e-Classrooms each in 125 KVs, spread across 25 Regions of KVS (05 KVs in each Region) Moreover, some KVs are independently equipped with e-classrooms gadgets. As an estimate, KVS at present may have around 3000 e-classrooms in total. In addition to this, KVS has placed purchase order to DGS&D for establishing 1000 e-classrooms @10 e-Classrooms in 100 Kendriya Vidyalayas.95th BOG has

approved Modernization of Existing Labs initially in 211 of its KVs. Other existing ICT infrastructure as on date 31-10-2015 is as under:

14. ICT INFRASTRUCTURE IN KVS

S. No.	Item	Number
1.	Total no. of functional KVs	1125
2.	Total no. of Computers available in KVs	65809
3.	Total no. of Students in KVs	1209138
4.	Student Computer Ratio	18:1
5.	No. of KVs with Computer Labs	1091 (97%)
6.	No. of KVs having Internet Connectivity	1107 (98%)
7.	No. of KVs having Broad Band Connectivity	1085 (96%)
8.	No. of KVs having their own Websites	1107 (98%)

KVS has made initiative like having its own Secured Mailing Solution, developing e-content by using its own teachers in addition to the above. However, almost all KVs are having Internet Connectivity. KVS is looking to have in its schools on a Centralize Band Width in 1090 KVs to improve connectivity so that content sharing, flow of information and other digital initiative may take place. KVS desired to have its MIS/ERP implementation to have complete automation of its activities.

NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI (NVS)

The National Policy of Education, 1986 envisaged establishment of pace-setting schools where good quality education could be imparted to the talented children from rural areas to enable them to learn at a faster pace, irrespective of their capacity to pay for it. In accordance with the Programme of Action on National Policy of Education, 1986, a Central Scheme was launched by the Government of India in 1986 to provide good quality modern education including strong component of culture, inculcation of values, awareness of the environment, adventurous activities and physical education to the talented children pre-dominantly from rural areas, irrespective of their family's socio-economic conditions, by setting up one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country. These schools were perceived to achieve general objectives of excellence coupled with equity and social justice to promote National Integration and providing opportunities to talented children largely rural, from different parts of the country to live and learn together, to develop their full potential, and most importantly to become catalysts of a nationwide programme of school improvement.

To implement the aforesaid scheme, an autonomous organization, namely, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti was set up and registered under the Societies Registration Act-XXI of 1860 under the administrative control of Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education) with a plan outlay of Rs.247.08 crore provided during VII Plan period, to establish and manage the Vidyalayas through its Hqrs. at Delhi and Regional Offices all over India.

2. ADMISSION IN NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS

Admission in Navodaya Vidyalayas is made at the level of Class-VI through a test conducted in the concerned districts in which the children, studied and passed the Vth Class from any of the recognized school of any tehsil/block in the district, are eligible to appear. The year wise 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	78.05	24.97	18.14	37.84	232458
2013-14	78.12	25.04	18.41	38.35	237785
2014-15	78.00	25.00	19.00	39.00	241648
2015-16*	77.00	24.00	18.00	37.00	256497
2016-17*	77.00	24.00	18.00	37.00	264105

* Figures for the year(s) 2015-16 and 2016-17 are anticipated

3. COMPUTER EDUCATION PROGRAMME

Upto the year 2014-15, Computer Education Programme has been implemented in 585 JNVs and for the year(s) 2015-16 and 2016-17, this is proposed to be extended in another 3 and 10 number of JNVs respectively.

4. 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 five years is as follows:-

Year	<u>Class-X</u>		<u>Class-XII</u>	
	<u>NVS</u>	<u>CBSE</u>	<u>NVS</u>	<u>CBSE</u>
2011	99.52%	96.61%	96.86%	80.88%
2012	99.58%	98.19%	95.96%	80.19%
2013	99.73%	98.76%	96.14%	82.10%
2014	99.80%	98.87%	97.67%	82.66%

2015	99.72%	97.32%	96.91%	82.00%

5. PACE SETTING ACTIVITIES

Navodaya Vidyalayas have undertaken several pace-setting activities for establishing better interaction with the society around them and for the education community 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 (SCERT), 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.

6. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

As on 31.12.2015, the administrative approval for the construction of 585 Nos. of Vidyalayas's buildings have been accorded where in Phase 'A' building works have been completed for 528 Vidyalayas. The Phase 'B' works have been sanctioned for 510 Vidyalayas and this has been completed in respect of 425 Vidyalayas.

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 28 schools which include 9 Senior Secondary Schools (06 Residential and 03 Day School), 05 Secondary Schools, 05 Middle Schools, 02 Primary Schools and 07 Grants-in-aid Schools with an approximate number of 5300 students and 531 Teaching and Non-Teaching staff are being run by the Administration.

Out of these 28 schools, 07 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.

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 for 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, freeships, 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.

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

Annexure-I
PLAN

Rs. in crore

Plan	2014-2015			2015-2016		
	B.E. #	R.E. #	ACTUALS #	B.E. #	R.E. #	ACTUALS # as on 31.01.2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	42438.00	36137.17	35248.11	32230.50	32057.58	28026.77
2. SECONDARY EDUCATION	8829.00	6973.50	6839.31	6272.00	6514.27	5232.77
3. ADULT EDUCATION	561.00	457.23	425.33	536.00	466.65	332.63
4. TRANSFER TO PRARAMBHIK SHIKSHA KOSH	27580.00	22253.26	22323.19	27575.00	19298.16	19298.16
5. AMOUNT MET FROM PRARAMBHIK SHIKSHA KOSH	-27580.00	-22253.26	-22323.19	-27575.00	-19298.16	-19298.16
TOTAL : SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY	51828.00	43567.90	42512.75	39038.50	39038.50	33592.17
Total	51828.00	43567.90	42512.75	39038.50	39038.50	33592.17
BE- Budget Estimates						
RE- Revised Estimates						
NER- North Eastern Region						
# Inclusive of NER						

Plan	2014-2015			2015-2016		
	B.E. #	R.E. #	ACTUALS #	B.E. #	R.E. #	ACTUALS # as on 31.01.2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION						
Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	550.00	500.00	499.86	557.60	449.10	410.95
National Bal Bhawan (NBB)	10.00	8.29	6.49	11.00	10.58	6.95
National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools (MDM)	13215.00	11100.90	10523.39	9236.40	9236.40	8455.49
Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA)	28258.00	24380.00	24096.62	22000.00	22015.42	19024.53
Scheme for Providing Education to Madrassas/Minorities	375.00	143.78	119.28	375.50	335.50	128.85
School Assessment Programme	30.00	4.20	2.47	50.00	10.58	0.00
	42438.00	36137.17	35248.11	32230.50	32057.58	28026.77
# Including lump sum provision for North Eastern Areas and Sikkim						

Plan	2014-2015			2015-2016		
	B.E. #	R.E. #	ACTUALS #	B.E. #	R.E. #	ACTUALS # as on 31.01.2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SECONDARY EDUCATION						
National Council of Educational Research & Training	20.00	18.40	14.88	25.00	22.31	14.07
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	853.00	742.00	742.00	875.00	875.00	605.04
Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti	1500.00	1456.55	1474.53	1550.00	1774.14	1225.21
ACCESS & EQUITY	0.00	1.42	1.08	1.00	0.47	0.14
Central Tibetan School Administration	6.00	2.83	1.10	5.00	2.85	2.50
National Scheme for incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (Success)	100.00	100.00	94.23	100.00	112.00	79.34
National Means -Cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme	70.00	70.00	65.18	70.00	81.50	58.80
Rashtirya Madayamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	5000.00	3480.10	3398.19	3565.00	3565.00	3175.12

Scheme for Setting up 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as Bench Mark of Excellence	1200.00	1022.20	979.74	1.00	1.00	0.00
Appointment of Language Teachers	80.00	80.00	68.38	80.00	80.00	72.55
TOTAL SECONDARY EDUCATION	8829.00	6973.50	6839.31	6272.00	6514.27	5232.77
# Including lump sum provision for North Eastern Areas and Sikkim						
Plan	2014-2015			2015-2016		
NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	B.E. #	R.E. #	ACTUALS #	B.E. #	R.E. #	ACTUALS # as on 31.01.2016
1	5	6	7	5	6	7
ADULT EDUCATION						
Adult Education & Skill Development	450.00	371.35	358.25	450.00	360.00	258.36
Support to Non-Governmental Organisations in the field of Adult Education	100.00	79.99	61.98	75.00	100.00	71.67
National Literacy Mission Authority	2.00	0.70	0.06	3.00	1.15	0.14
Directorate of Adult Education	9.00	5.19	5.04	8.00	5.50	2.46
Total - Adult Education	561.00	457.23	425.33	536.00	466.65	332.63
# Including lump sum provision for North Eastern Areas and Sikkim						

**DEPARTMENT OF SCHOL EDUCATION AND
LITERACY**

Annexure-II

**OVERALL TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE VIS A
VIS BUDGET ESTIMATES / REVISED
ESTIMATES**

NON-PLAN

Rs. in Crore

NAME OF THE SCHEME/ PROGRAMME/PROJECT	2014-2015			2015-2016		
	B.E.	RE	ACTUALS	B.E.	RE	ACTUALS as on 31.01.2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NATIONAL BAL BHAWAN SOCIETY	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.70	8.70	8.70
TOTAL-ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.70	8.70	8.70
SECONDARY EDUCATION						
NCERT	239.72	176.37	145.44	200.00	167.21	126.93
KVS	2437.80	2501.15	2501.15	2403.47	2403.47	2403.47
NVS	538.40	538.40	538.40	511.00	511.00	433.25
CTSA	49.85	49.85	41.38	45.00	45.00	33.75
NATIONAL AWARD TO TEACHERS	2.70	2.70	2.16	2.70	2.70	2.50
TOTAL	3268.47	3268.47	3228.53	3162.17	3129.38	2999.90

Directorate of Adult Education	3.02	3.02	2.5	2.95	2.95	2.33
Jan Shikshan Sansthan Polyvalent Adult Education Centre, Delhi	0.76	0.76	0.39	0.65	0.65	0.38
NLMA TA/ DA to Non-Official Members	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00
Total - Adult Education	3.81	3.81	2.89	3.63	3.63	2.71
Secretariat	6.54	6.54	4.15	6.50	6.29	4.28
TOTAL: SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY	3287.10	3287.10	3243.85	3181.00	3148.00	3015.59

Annexure-III**OBJECT HEAD-WISE EXPENDITURE 2015-2016**

(Rs. in crore)

Object Head	Object Description	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1	Salaries	8.72	7.00	15.72
2	Wages	0.01	0.00	0.01
3	OTA	0.06	0.07	0.13
6	Medical Treatment	0.04	0.20	0.24
11	Domestic Travel Expenses	1.30	0.78	2.08
12	Foreign Travel Expenses	0.56	0.41	0.97
13	Office Expenses	1.16	1.42	2.58
16	Publications	0.34	0.20	0.54
20	Other Administrative Expenses	4.37	0.00	4.37
26	Advertising & Publicity	37.66	0.01	37.67
28	Professional Services	112.21	0.00	112.21
31	Grant-in-aid-General	30956.99	607.42	31564.41
34	Scholarship / Stipends	67.50	0.00	67.50
35	Grants for Creation of Capital Assets	6771.19	0.00	6771.19
36	Grants-in-aid Salaries	1073.00	2560.75	3633.75
50	Other Charges	3.39	2.74	6.13
63	Inter Account Transfer	27575.00	0.00	27575.00
70	Deduct Recovery	-27575.00	0.00	-27575.00
70	Actual Recovery	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	39038.50	3181.00	42219.50

Annexure-IV

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

**STATEMENT SHOWING QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE AND ACTUAL
EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 2015-16**

(Rs. In crore)

	BE(Plan) Rs.39038.50		BE(Non-Plan) Rs.3181.00	
	RE(Plan) Rs.39038.50		RE(Non-Plan) Rs.3148.00	
	Target	Actual Expenditure % of BE	Target	Actual Expenditure % of BE
Upto June	13663.48	11742.81	795.25	747.11
	35.00%	30.08	25.00%	23.49
Upto September	23423.10	22226.45	1590.50	1569.98
	60.00%	56.93	50.00%	49.35
Upto December	31230.80	29759.14	2385.75	3013.72
	80.00%	76.23	75.00%	94.74
Upto March	39038.50	33592.17	3181.00	3015.58
	100%	(As on 31.01.16)	100.00%	(As on 31.01.16)

Department of School Education & Literacy

Utilization Certificates Outstanding in respect of Grants/ Loans released

Upto 1st April, 2015

No. of UCs Outstanding in respect of Grants released up to 1 st April 2015	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 31.01.16	Amount Involved in outstanding UCs (In crores of Rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6
31522	218251.62	29703	208757.45	1819	9494.17

Annexure- VI

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

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

(Rs. in Crore)

	As on 1-04-2014			As on 31-03-2015		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
Unspent balances with State Governments/ UTs	12662.00	0.00	12662.00	15027.64	0.00	15027.64
Unspent balances with Other Implementing Agencies	319.97	115.23	435.20	173.11	297.56	470.67
TOTAL	12981.97	115.23	13097.20	15200.75	297.56	15498.31

	As on 1-04-2015			As on 31-12-2015		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
Unspent balances with State Governments/ UTs	15027.64	0.00	15027.64	15193.61	0.00	15193.61
Unspent balances with Other Implementing Agencies	173.11	297.56	470.67	16.92	3.50	20.42
TOTAL	15200.75	297.56	15498.31	15210.53	3.50	15214.03

**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY
PART- B Unspent Balances with other Implementing Agencies as on 30-09-2006**

PLAN

				Rs. in crore	
S. No.	Name of the Bureau	Scheme / Programme	Unspent balance as on 1-04-2006	Unspent balance as on 30-09-2006	
1	Elementary Education				
		Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutes		40.72	
		Mahila Samakhya	3.16	2.86	
		National Bal Bhawan, New Delhi	0.00	0.00	
		District Primary Education Programme, EAP	122.37	52.97	
		Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)	345.84	319.25	
		Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	2935.85	3658.30	
		Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya			
	Total: Elementary Education		3407.22	4074.10	
2	Adult Education	Support to NGO's in the field of Adult Education		0.40	
		Continuing Education for Neo- Literates	142.89	161.85	
		Literacy Campaigns and Operation Restoration	53.69	53.90	
		Directorate of Adult Education		0.00	
		National Literacy Mission Authority		0.00	
		Shramik Vidyapeeths (Jan Shikshan Sansthan)		1.29	
		National Institute of Adult Education		0.00	
		Population Education in Adult Education (EAP)		0.00	
	Total: Adult Education		196.58	217.44	
	Grand Total : School Education & Literacy (Plan)		3603.80	4291.54	

			Non- Plan	
			(Rs. Crore)	
S. No.	Name of the Bureau	Scheme / Programme	Unspent balance as on 1-04-2006	Unspent balance as on 30-09-2006
3	Elementary Education	National Bal Bhawan	0.00	0.00
	Total: Elementary Education		0.00	0.00
4	Adult Education	Directorate of Adult Education		
		Shramik Vidyapeeths (Jan Shikshan Sansthan)		
	Total: Adult Education			0.00
Total - School Education & Literacy (Non- Plan)			0.00	0.00
Total - (Plan & Non- Plan)			3603.80	4291.54