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Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of School Education & Literacy
School-1 Section

Dated 2nd February, 2010

To

The Secretaries, In-charge of Secondary Education of Orissa, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Goa, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, Nagaland, Gujarat & Lakshadweep.

Sub:- Second meeting of Project Approval Board (PAB) for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) chaired by Secretary (SE&L) to consider proposal from Orissa, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Goa, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, Nagaland, Gujarat & Lakshadweep.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith minutes of the Second meeting of PAB for RMSA held on 9.1.2010 to consider proposals received from Orissa, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Goa, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, Nagaland, Gujarat & Lakshadweep for information and necessary action at your end.

2. State Governments who are yet to submit bond, resolution, authorization letter, details of implementing society etc., are requested to furnish the same as per the format available on MHRD website.

Yours faithfully,

(Bhaskar Dasgupta)
Under Secretary to the Government of India
Tel. No. 2338 1698

Enclosed as above

Copy to:-

1. Sr. PPS to Secretary (SE&L)
2. PS to AS & FA
3. PPS to JS(SE)
4. The Vice-Chancellor, NUEPA, New Delhi.
5. Chairman, NIOS, Noida, Uttar Pradesh.



**Minutes of the 2nd meeting of the Project Approval Board
(PAB) held on 9.1.2010 to consider the
proposals of State/UT Governments under
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)**

**Department of School Education and Literacy
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Government of India**

Sub: Minutes of the Second meeting of the Project Approval Board (PAB) to consider proposals under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan held on 9.1.2010.

The second meeting of the Project Approval Board for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan to consider the Annual Plan proposals for the year 2009-10 of the States and UTs of Orissa, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Goa, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland, Gujarat and Lakshadweep was held on 9.1.2010 under the chairpersonship of Smt. Anshu Vaish, Secretary, School Education and Literacy, Government of India. A list of participants is **appended**.

2. Initiating the discussions, JS (SE) advised the State governments to make a brief presentation highlighting the targets set in their perspective plans, the strategy to achieve the targets, annual plan targets for 2009-10 and the financial implications of the same. The annual plan proposal of Orissa was first taken up for appraisal by the PAB.

3. Orissa

3.1 Joint Secretary, Secondary Education, Govt of Orissa presented the State's Perspective and Annual Plan proposals under RMSA. The salient features of the proposed programme are:

- It is targeted to achieve a GER of 74% at secondary stage by 2011-12 as compared to 53.88% in 2007-08. The GER for 2009-10 is estimated to be 64.50%
- It is targeted to achieve a GER of 100% by 2016-17.
- 100% NER is targeted to be achieved by 2019-20.

3.2 To achieve the above targets, it is estimated

- 1500 additional secondary schools are required to provide a secondary school within the radius of 5 Km of all habitations.
- 4078 existing secondary schools are to be strengthened through the provision of physical infrastructure, additional teachers and teacher trainer.
- 1087 upper primary schools are proposed to be upgraded during the current year.
- 5435 additional teachers are to be recruited at the rate of 5 teachers per school.
- 5 days of need based teachers' training to be provided.

3.3 The child tracking system, which currently covers children with age up to 14 years, will be extended to cover children with age up to 18 years.

3.4 JS(SE) observed that the growth pattern of enrolment projected in the perspective plan needed to be looked into again. After growing almost at 5 percentage point each year for 3 years between 2009-10 to 2011-12, GER projection suddenly levels off for the next 3 years up to 2013-14, and then again moves to a high growth trajectory from 2014-15. He pointed out that this was unlikely to happen as growth rate of GER cannot be artificially controlled and it cannot suddenly stagnate

after increasing by 5 percentage point for 3 years. What would ultimately determine the growth rate of GER is the number of class VIII pass-outs and State government planners need to keep this in view.

3.5 Prof. SM.A. Zaidi of NUEPA stated that if growth pattern of enrolment at elementary stage was factored into the model, it would not lead to this kind of projections. It was also important to set realistic targets and not to be too ambitious.

3.6 As regards the State government's plan to fill up existing infrastructure gap, it was observed that after providing 500 & 1000 Science laboratories in 2010-11 and 2013-14 respectively, no additional laboratory was proposed in 2013-14 although the existing schools would require a total of 3430 laboratories. Besides no additional infrastructure in existing schools had been proposed in the current year 2009-10 and other infrastructure requirement like computer room, art & craft room, library etc. have been staggered up to the very end of 12th Five Year Plan i.e. 2016-17. JS(SE) felt that short fall in the existing secondary schools should be filled up urgently, and preferably by the end of 11th Five Year Plan. The objective of the State Government should be to provide infrastructure in all existing secondary schools as per State norms by the end of the current plan. In particular, providing facilities like science lab cannot wait till 2015-16, as it would deprive the students of the opportunity of getting quality education till that time. The representative of the State government clarified that the staggering of infrastructure facility had been proposed to comply with the requirement of not exceeding expenditure on civil works by 33% of the total project cost. JS(SE) advised the State governments not to get constrained by such restriction while carrying out the annual and perspective plan exercise. The representative of NUEPA also felt that science lab formed a critical component of teaching learning process, and should not be held back due to extraneous consideration.

3.7 JS(SE) stated that State governments would have to come out with examination, curriculum and governance reform agenda and clearly underline steps being envisaged. This reform agenda should form part of the State government's annual and perspective plan.

3.8 Chairman, NIOS desired to know the present system of teacher recruitment followed in Orissa. The State government representative informed that teachers were first taken on contract, and were regularized after 6 years. As compared to a regular teacher, the contracted teachers get almost half salary. JS(SE) pointed out that this was not at all desirable, as there was no substitute of good trained quality teachers at secondary level. There is a possibility of mediocre talent to be attracted to contractual job. This would also adversely impact the teaching learning transaction in schools. Besides, under the RMSA scheme, Central government would be financing 75% of the salary of regular teachers and this should provide a very good opportunity to the State Education Department to convince their Finance Department regarding the need to recruit good quality regular teachers for secondary schools.

3.9 After appraising the Annual Plan proposals, 2009-10 of Orissa, the PAB recommended the following:-

(i) Upgradation of 300 upper primary schools to secondary school @ Rs.58.12 lakh per school subject to the State government furnishing a list of the schools to be upgraded within a week. State government will select those schools for the current year which requires immediate attention and which have potential enrolment of more than 70 in class IX in the first year to warrant 2 sections. The State government will also subsequently furnish a detailed note justifying the 1087 schools projected for upgradation based on detailed school mapping exercise.

(ii) 1500 additional posts of teachers are also sanctioned, in principle, @ 5 teachers per school which is the State norm for secondary schools.

(iii) Annual schools grant @ Rs.40,000 was sanctioned for 4078 existing government schools having secondary classes (Classes IX-X). As decided in the first PAB meeting held on 12.11.2009, water/ electricity charges for the current year would be restricted to Rs.5,000 instead of Rs.15,000 permissible for the whole year considering the limited time left in the financial year. Besides, not more than Rs.5,000 would be spent for purchase of periodicals.

(iv) Similarly minor repair grant was sanctioned for 4078 government schools @ Rs.25,000 per school.

(v) It was observed that the State government had proposed to impart in-service training to 32,577 teachers during the current year. The State government representative informed that a detailed plan had been drawn up for providing in-service training to these teachers, and adequate number of Master Trainers had been identified. He was confident that it would be possible to train all teachers within the current financial year. JS(SE) stated that besides the Master Trainers, subject experts should also be invited to the training. Due attention needs to be provided to development of appropriate curriculum besides drawing up a schedule to impart the training. PAB approved the State government's proposal to train 32,577 teachers during the current year subject to a detailed plan including schedule of training and curriculum being furnished.

3.10 The proposal of the State government for major repair of 1000 schools at a uniform cost of Rs.4.00 lakh per school was not approved. The State government was advised to submit a detailed school-wise plan for major repair as per the format available on MHRD website indicating the components of repair and school specific estimates.

3.11 As regards the proposal for barrier free class rooms and toilets for CWSN, the State government was advised to submit a separate proposal under the IEDSS scheme. Similarly, for scholarship for needy and meritorious students, JS(SE) clarified that there was another centrally sponsored scheme called National Merit-cum-Means scholarship, under which up to 1,00,000 scholarships is provided every year, with quota earmarked for each State. He advised the State government to utilize the quota allocated to Orissa to the fullest.

3.12 It was informed that RMSA society was still in the process of being set up and was expected to be registered by the end of January 2010. JS (SE) advised the State government to complete the process at the earliest. For the current year, the central

share may be released to SSA society, in which a separate account has already been opened for RMSA. Once the RMSA society is in place, the money will have to be transferred to that society.

3.13 A statement of components recommended by PAB for implementation as part of annual plan 2009-10 in Orissa is at **Annexure – I**.

3.14 The State government is required to submit the following for release of Central share with respect to components recommended:

- (i) A list of 300 schools to be upgraded, which require immediate attention and having potential enrolment of 70 students in Class IX in the first year to justify 2 sections;
- (ii) A detailed plan for in service training of teachers,
- (iii) Provision in the State budget to meet State share;
- (iv) Bond, Resolution, authorization letter in the prescribed format.

4. West Bengal

4.1 State Project Director, Government of West Bengal presented the Annual Plan 2009-10 of Government of West Bengal. He informed that Annual Plan had been prepared based on the analysis of SEMIS data for 2007-08. A 3 day workshop was also organized at the State level with District Planners to finalize the annual work plan. The GER for secondary classes in West Bengal in 2007-08 as per SEMIS data was only 45.44%. The target is to enhance it to 53% by 2009-10. While the State government is lagging behind the national average at present, the long term target is to align the State in terms of GER, retention rate, participation of SC/ST/Girls and minorities with national indicators by 2016-17.

4.2 The SPD pointed out the special difficulties faced by the State in planning under RMSA on account of very few number of government schools. The total number of government and government sponsored schools together in West Bengal is only 96 out of a total of about 8500 secondary schools. He submitted that in West Bengal the aided schools were also like government schools in effect, and not only the salary of teachers but capital grants to such schools was also provided by the State government. The only substantial difference between the government/government sponsored schools and a government aided school is that in case of the former the land is owned by the government whereas in the case of aided schools the land is registered in the name of the school. However, the State government has statutory control over the Managing Committees of aided schools, which is an elected body consisting mainly of teachers' and parents' representatives. In view of the forgoing, he requested the Government of India to make an exception in case of West Bengal and allow the State to provide physical infrastructure to aided schools under RMSA. In order to avoid any legal complication with respect to permanent assets, he suggested that appropriate agreement could be entered into by the State government with the Managing Committees of aided schools to ensure government ownership of such assets. He submitted that unless the aided schools are brought within the ambit of RMSA, it would be difficult for the State government to make effective intervention under the scheme.

4.3 JS (SE) stated that central government was aware of the problem and the issue would be examined separately.

4.4 West Bengal government has proposed upgradation of 38 junior high schools to government secondary schools. These schools had been selected based on the following criteria:

- The schools must be from the educationally backward block/Minority/SC & ST dominated blocks
- The ratio of Secondary to Upper Primary Schools in a block
- The GER at Class VIII and Class IX levels
- The number of students in Class VIII

4.5 It was informed that the upper primary schools proposed to be upgraded were government aided schools, but the secondary section would be set up as full fledged government schools. In order to avoid complications regarding the ownership of land, a legally binding agreement would be entered into between the existing School Management Committee of the upper primary school and the State government. JS(SE) suggested that as the secondary section was coming up as a government school, it would be more appropriate to call them new secondary schools rather than upgradation of junior high schools. State government representative accepted this suggestion.

4.6 Consequently setting up of 38 new government secondary schools in West Bengal were approved at the rate of Rs.52.12 lakh as per the cost projected by the State government. Posts for additional teachers for the new schools as per the state norm, which was stated to be 8 teachers per school was also sanctioned.

4.7 West Bengal had also proposed to provide additional financial infrastructure in 96 government and government sponsored secondary schools. It was advised that special toilet for CWSN, ramp for special children etc. were not to be covered under the RMSA, but the and State government could avail of these facilities under the IEDSS scheme. In addition, although the scheme recommends rain water harvesting, fire safety provision etc, no separate financial norm has been specified in the scheme for this purpose. PAB therefore decided to consider these components only after financial norms were evolved for the same. After excluding these components, provision for additional infrastructure in 96 schools was approved, admissible amount of which was Rs.29.73 crore, @ of Rs. 36.86 lakh per school.

4.8 West Bengal government had also submitted a derailed proposal for major repair of 96 government/government sponsored schools. It was observed that the requirement for a single school was as high as Rs.15 lakh in some cases. Secretary (SE&L) felt that sanctioning of Rs.4.00 lakh, when the actual requirement was 3 or 4 times of this amount, might not serve any useful purpose. If the State government was unable to commit the remaining requirement for some reason, there was a possibility that the repair work might remain incomplete. While appreciating the need for major repair work in these schools, most of which were constructed in pre-independence era, Secretary (SE&L) advised the State government to identify the priority components that required immediate attention with financial implication being broadly within Rs 4.00 lakh. Those components could be considered for

sanction under RMSA. The advantage of this approach would be that at least the repair work for these components would not depend on the ability of the State government to commit additional fund.

4.9 Annual schools grant @ Rs.40,000 was sanctioned for 96 government schools having secondary classes (Classes IX-X). As decided in the first PAB meeting held on 12.11.2009., water/ electricity charges for the current year would be restricted to Rs.5,000 instead of Rs.15,000 permissible for the whole year considering the limited time left in the financial year. Besides, not more than Rs.5,000 would be spent for purchase of periodicals. Minor repair grant @ Rs 25,000 was also approved for 96 government/ government sponsored schools.

4.10 The State government had also proposed to use distance learning in a big way to enhance access to secondary education. Considering the limited scope of intervention to provide additional infrastructure to schools under RMSA in case of West Bengal, the State government had proposed to adopt a flexible schooling approach and to reach 1,39,000 students through expansion of the State open school, Ravindra Mukto Vidyalaya (RMV). Rs 2,500 for students had been requested for this purpose. Chairman, NIOS supported the concept and pointed out that RMSA framework envisaged the possibility of catering to upto 15% of the student population through open schooling. Although 10 years of regular schooling was desirable and ideal for the child; considering the very few number of government schools in the State, and consequently limited scope of intervention under RMSA, it was felt that the State government might have to resort to some out of the box measures to improve GER which was well below the national average. To begin with, assistance for covering 30,000 students @ Rs. 2500 per learner was recommended by PAB.

4.11 In-service training of 1,256 government school teachers was approved. However, the State government was advised to include teachers of aided schools also in next year's annual plan.

4.12 Following proposals of the State government were also discussed

(i) **Health card for girl students in government schools:** This was proposed mainly for girls students in government schools. Regular health check up for girls will be organized through local Block Medical Officer and government doctors. It is also proposed to issue a Health Card to the students. Rs.96 lakh had been requested by State government @ Rs. 1 lakh per school.

JS (SE) stated that this was a good idea but the estimated cost was on higher side. SPD, West Bengal indicated that Rs 30,000 had been projected towards equipment and Rs 20,000 towards the salary of the Yoga teachers. JS (SE) stated that separate Yoga teachers might not be required and this task could be assigned to the existing physical education teachers. As the programme would mainly be implemented through government doctors and teachers, the substantive cost involved would be only on account of the health cards. Secretary(SE&L) mentioned that there is a School Health Programme being implemented by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, convergence with which also should be ensured. PAB advised the state govt. to come back with the proposal next year after revising the cost estimates and exploring convergence with school health programme.

(ii) The State Government had proposed cash incentive to SC/ST/Girls/minority students on the basis of their attendance which was to be piloted in government schools. Rs.40.70 lakh had been requested for this purpose.

Secretary (SE&L) felt that such cash incentives did not really work in practice and ensuring a proper delivery mechanism was often quite difficult. This component was, therefore, not recommended.

(iii) The State government also proposed remedial classes for students of class IX, for which Rs.20.76 lakh had been requested. JS (SE) felt that this was a good idea and such remedial teaching at the beginning of the class IX would go a long way in improving completion rate at secondary stage. However, the cost will have to be worked out based on extra teaching hours required and the number of teachers required to be paid additional remuneration for remedial teaching. The State government was, therefore, advised to submit the proposal with revised costing after detailed assessment of teaching hours and personnel requirement.

(iv) The State government also requested for financial assistance to introduce Cluster approach for sharing of resources and academic activities and replicating best practices. The Secretary suggested that MMER should not to be overloaded, as availability was limited to 1.5% of the approved project outlay, and hence the Cluster approach should be taken up next year with detailed modalities.

(v) In respect of the proposal for strengthening the offices of the Directorate, district and sub district offices including BRCs and other institutions like the Secondary Education Board, SCERT etc., the PAB advised the State government to come up with a separate proposal in the next year. Secretary (SE&L) also suggested that as expenditure towards these activities would have to be met out of MMER fund, which was limited under RMSA, the State governments should consider pulling the MMER resources available for all schemes in secondary education and utilize the same for strengthening of secondary education structure. As this structure would be used in implementing all centrally sponsored schemes in secondary sector, the entire administrative cost should not be loaded against RMSA.

4.13 A statement listing out components recommended by PAB for implementation as part of annual plan 2009-10 in West Bengal, and admissible amount as per scheme norms, is at **Annexure – II**.

4.14 The State government is required to submit the following for release of Central share with respect to components recommended:

- (i) Provision in the State budget to meet State share;
- (ii) Bond, Resolution, authorization letter in the prescribed format.

5. Andaman & Nicobar Islands

5.1 The Annual Plan proposal of the UT Administration was presented. The GER at secondary stage in 2006-07 was 89.71, which is targeted to be increased to 95% by

2012 and 100% by 2014. No upgradation of existing upper primary school or strengthening of existing schools have been proposed under Annual Plan 2009-10.

5.2 In the initial proposal it was proposed to impart in-service training to 539 teachers, which was withdrawn in the meeting by the UT government representative.

5.3 As regards the proposal for major repair and strengthening of existing schools, the State government was advised to re-submit proposal next year as per the prescribed format with complete school level details.

5.4 It was informed in the meeting that provision towards the share of the UT Administration was yet to be made in the UT Administration budget.

5.5 Considering the above, annual school grant @ Rs.40,000 was sanctioned for 82 government schools having secondary classes (Classes IX-X). As decided in the first PAB meeting held on 12.11.2009, water/ electricity charges for the current year would be restricted to Rs.5,000 instead of Rs.15,000 permissible for the whole year considering the limited time left in the financial year. Besides, not more than Rs.5,000 would be spent for purchase of periodicals. Minor repair grant @ Rs 25,000 was also approved for the same 82 schools.

5.6 A statement listing out components recommended by PAB for implementation as part of annual plan 2009-10 in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and admissible amount as per scheme norms, is at **Annexure – III**.

5.7 The UT administration is required to submit the following for release of Central share with respect to components recommended:

- (i) Provision in the UT budget to meet the share of UT administration;
- (ii) Bond, Resolution, authorization letter in the prescribed format

5.8 The UT administration was advised to re-submit the next year's annual plan after detailed planning at district level and analysis of the SEMIS data. They were also advised to include teachers of aided schools in the proposal for in-service training of teachers.

6. Goa

6.1 The Director, School Education presented the annual plan proposal 2009-10 of the State Government. The GER at the secondary stage in 2007-08 was 69%. The State government was yet to formulate a perspective plan under RMSA and a comprehensive Annual Plan will be submitted only in the next year after detailed analysis of SEMIS data. It was also informed that provision for State share was yet to be made in the State budget. However, the State government was confident that the requisite provision would be in place by the end of January, 2010 through re-appropriation.

6.2 No new school or upgradation of upper primary school was proposed under the Annual Plan. As regards the existing secondary schools, only art/craft/culture room and separate toilet blocks for girls were proposed in 74 schools. It was informed

that other components would be proposed after analysis of the SEMIS data. PAB felt that it would be better to take up all the civil work in a particular school together rather than taking a piecemeal approach. The State Government was, therefore, advised to resubmit the proposal for strengthening of existing schools in a comprehensive manner after thorough assessment of infrastructure need.

6.3 Considering the importance of separate toilet blocks for girls and its impact on girls' enrolment, the proposal for construction of the same in 74 schools @ Rs.1.5 lakh was recommended by PAB.

6.4 The proposal to impart in-service training to 200 teachers was recommended. However, the State government was advised to include all teachers of government and government aided schools in the next year's plan.

6.5 Annual schools grant @ Rs.40,000 was sanctioned for 74 government schools having secondary classes (Classes IX-X). As decided in the first PAB meeting held on 12.11.2009, water/ electricity charges for the current year would be restricted to Rs.5,000 instead of Rs.15,000 permissible for the whole year considering the limited time left in the financial year. Besides, not more than Rs.5,000 would be spent for purchase of periodicals. Minor repair grant @ Rs 25,000 was also approved for same 74 schools.

6.6 A statement listing out components recommended by PAB for implementation as part of annual plan 2009-10 in Goa, and admissible amount as per scheme norms, is at **Annexure – IV**.

6.7 The State government is required to submit the following for release of Central share with respect to components recommended:

- (i) Provision in the State budget to meet State share;
- (ii) Bond, Resolution, authorization letter in the prescribed format

7. Karnataka

7.1 The Principal Secretary (School Education), Government of Karnataka introduced the annual plan proposal and the strategy to be followed by the State Government. Thereafter a detailed presentation was made by the State Project Director, RMSA. The salient features of the proposal are as follows,

- It is targeted to increase the GER at secondary stage from 69% in 2008-09 to 100% by 2011-12.
- It is also targeted to increase the transition rate from class VIII to IX from 94% at present to 100% by 2011-12.
- The annual average growth rate in enrolment at secondary stage was 6.12% between 2005-06 to 2008-09.
- The student class room ratio is quite high at present at 54.72.
- 80% of the existing high schools have their own building.
- Only 50% of the schools have toilets for girls.
- Laboratory facilities are available only in 8.33% of the existing schools and library facilities in 6.95% schools.

7.2 The State government has targeted to provide all facilities as per the prescribed norms in existing secondary schools by the end of 11th Plan.

7.3 JS(SE) stated that considering the prevailing GER of 69%, the target to achieve 100% GER by 2011-12 appeared too ambitious. Complete elimination of drop-out also might not be easy. Principal Secretary (School Education) Government of Karnataka stated that achieving zero drop-out rate had been taken up as a challenge by the State government under regular supervision of the Chief Secretary and they were confident of achieving this ambitious target.

7.4 The State Government had proposed to upgrade 558 secondary schools under the Annual Plan of 2009-10. These schools had been chosen keeping in view the scheme norm of providing one secondary school within the radius of 5 KM and also after assessing the potential enrolment. JS(SE) suggested that for the current year only those schools might be sanctioned which had enough potential enrolment to sustain two sections in each class. PAB, therefore, recommended schools that were having potential enrolment of 70 or more in class IX in the first year. It was observed that out of the 558 schools proposed for upgradation, 80 schools were having potential enrolment of at least 70 in the IXth grade and these schools were recommended by PAB.

7.5 Annual school grant @ Rs.40,000 was sanctioned for 4142 government schools having secondary classes (Classes IX-X). As decided in the first PAB meeting held on 12.11.2009, water/ electricity charges for the current year would be restricted to Rs.5,000 instead of Rs.15,000 permissible for the whole year considering the limited time left in the financial year. Besides, not more than Rs.5,000 would be spent for purchase of periodicals. Minor repair grant @ Rs 25,000 was also approved for same 4142 schools.

7.6 The State Government proposed to provide additional physical infrastructure in existing schools as follow,

• Additional class rooms	:	1861
• Science Laboratory	:	846
• Computer Room	:	660
• Art craft/culture room	:	788
• Library	:	860
• Separate toilet block	:	870

7.7 School level details were provided by the State government and the above facilities in 1646 schools were, therefore, recommended by the PAB as per the scheme norms. The admissible amount for this purpose comes to Rs.299.86 crore.

7.8 As regards the major repair, it was observed that an amount of either Rs.2.00 lakh or Rs.4.00 lakh per school had been proposed. However, the activities on which this amount is to be spent have not been indicated. PAB, therefore, felt the proper assessment of the facilities required had not been done and advised the State government to come back next year after doing the same.

7.9 Principal Secretary (School Education) informed that the State government proposed to impart in-service training to 27,559 teachers during April–May 2010 when most schools would be in vacation. Detailed curriculum and schedule have been drawn up for the training programme. However, the State government does not plan to take up any in-service training during the current financial year.

7.10 JS(SE) suggested that in-service training of small number of teachers at least should be taken up during the current year as it would enable the State government to fine tune the process and understand the shortcomings if any and take suitable remedial action during next year when a large number of teachers would be trained. Principal Secretary, indicated that they would be able to impart training to around 5000 teachers during the current financial year and this was recommended.

7.11 Karnataka had also proposed an incentive for female teachers to be posted in rural areas of high gender disparity districts at the rate of Rs.300 per teachers per month Secretary (SE&L) expressed doubt whether such incentive would work at all, particularly given the nominal amount of incentive. Besides she felt that such incentive scheme should not be piloted. If such scheme was considered desirable, the incentive should be provided to all eligible teachers. PAB, therefore, advised the Karnataka Government to come back next year after assessing the financial implications of providing incentive to all eligible teachers.

7.12 Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka had earlier written a letter proposing for major repair of flood affected school buildings in North Karnataka under RMSA. Secretary (SE&L) felt that such proposals cannot be approved under RMSA, and should be considered for assistance under Prime Minister's Calamity Relief Fund. However, the proposal can be recommended by MHRD to PMO if the State government so desires.

7.13 As regards the proposal to provide remedial teaching, JS(SE) suggested that all State Governments should conduct learning achievement survey in the first instance and thereafter remedial teaching should be imparted as required. Besides, there was a need to work out the extra teaching hours required and the number of teachers required to be paid additional remuneration for remedial teaching. The State government was, therefore, advised to submit the proposal with revised costing after detailed assessment of teaching hours and personnel requirement.

7.14 As regards the proposal to conduct sports and games tournaments at school level, it was pointed out that there was no clear norm for such activity in the framework. PAB therefore felt that it would be more appropriate to consider such proposals after norms were evolved.

7.15 Secretary (SE&L) desired that norms for all such activities that were envisaged or suggested in the framework without any clear financial norm, were needed to be developed quickly so that such components could be considered from the next year. Prof. K.K. Biswal of NUEPA offered to assist in this task and it was decided to evolve appropriate norms in consultation with NUEPA.

7.16 The following innovative proposals were also discussed by PAB:

(i) **Scholarship for Muslim children:** It was observed that there was already a centrally sponsored scheme for this purpose under the Ministry of Minority Affairs and such activities should be proposed under that scheme.

(ii) **Health Insurance for Girl children:** Secretary (SE&L) observed that there was already an ongoing school health programme and convergence with this programme needed to be ensured first. The State government was advised to come back after exploring possible convergence.

(iii) **House to House survey:** PAB felt that such survey was not warranted for the purpose of RMSA. JS (SE) stated that what was really needed was proper tracking of all students passing out of class VIII.

(iv) **Vocational Training & Guidance/ Counseling:** Secretary (SE&L) observed that there was a separate scheme for Vocationalisation of Secondary Education which was in the process of being revamped. Prof. Biswal of NUEPA observed that RMSA framework did not provide for vocational education, although it envisaged work based education. Government of Karnataka agreed to revise their proposal accordingly.

7.17 A statement listing out components recommended by PAB for implementation as part of annual plan 2009-10 in Karnataka, and admissible amount as per scheme norms, is at **Annexure – V.**

7.18 The State government is required to submit the following for release of Central share with respect to components recommended:

- (i) Provision in the State budget to meet State share;
- (ii) Bond, Resolution, authorization letter in the prescribed format

8. Jammu & Kashmir

8.1 SPD, RMSA, Government of Jammu & Kashmir presented the annual work plan proposal of the State government. The salient features of the proposal are as follows:

- GER at secondary level in 2007-08 was 39% which is targeted to be enhanced to 75% by 2015 and 100% by 2020;
- 69 upper primary schools are proposed to be upgraded to the secondary level;
- In-service training is to be imparted to 14,136 teachers;
- Annual school grant and minor repair grant proposed for 1791 schools.
- Major repair proposed for 14 schools;
- Infrastructure to be provided to 79 building-less schools (initially it was proposed for 44 schools. However during the pre-PAB discussions and in the PAB meeting the number was stated to be 79 and a list of these schools were furnished);
- Drinking water facilities had been proposed for 281 schools (the number was initially stated to be 211, and was revised to 281 in the PAB meeting and a list of those schools were furnished);
- Rural posting allowance for female teachers in far flung areas.

- Community mobilization and innovative intervention proposed in 5 districts.

8.2 As regards provision for physical infrastructure for 79 'buildingless schools', the State government informed that these schools had come into existence during the academic year 2007-08. Although the details of facilities have not been furnished, it was intimated to PAB that all facilities permitted for strengthening of existing schools would be required for these schools. PAB therefore, recommended physical infrastructure for these schools as per the norms for 'strengthening of existing secondary schools' and Rs.36.86 lakh was sanctioned for each school for construction of 2 classrooms, science lab, lab equipment, computer room, art/ craft/ culture room, library and separate toilet block and drinking water facilities.

8.3 Drinking water facilities for 281 schools @ Rs.1.5 lakh were also recommended. Total number of schools approved for drinking water facilities was therefore 360 (79 as part of strengthening of schools and 281 only for drinking water facilities).

8.4 69 new secondary schools through upgradation of upper primary schools were also recommended subject to the details of the school and justification as per school mapping exercise being furnished within 10 days.

8.5 Major repair grant for 14 schools was not recommended as it was observed that a uniform amount of Rs.2.00 lakh had been proposed for each school. The State government was advised to come back next year with a revised proposal with details of activities to be covered after assessing schools specific needs.

8.6 The proposal to impart in-service training to 14,136 teachers was approved as the State government informed that a detailed plan was already in place.

8.7 Annual schools grant @ Rs.40,000 was sanctioned for 1791 government schools having secondary classes (Classes IX-X). As decided in the first PAB meeting held on 12.11.2009, water/ electricity charges for the current year would be restricted to Rs.5,000 instead of Rs.15,000 permissible for the whole year considering the limited time left in the financial year. Besides, not more than Rs.5,000 would be spent for purchase of periodicals. Minor repair grant @ Rs 25,000 was also approved for 1791 government/ government sponsored schools. No minor repair grant would be available for 79 'buildingless' schools as this is available only for schools having their own building.

8.8 A statement listing out components recommended by PAB for implementation as part of annual plan 2009-10 in Jammu & Kashmir, and admissible amount as per scheme norms, is at **Annexure – VI.**

8.9 The State government is required to submit the following for release of Central share with respect to components recommended:

- (i) Details of 69 new/ upgraded schools and justification for their establishment as per school mapping exercise.
- (ii) Provision in the State budget to meet State share;
- (ii) Bond, Resolution, authorization letter in the prescribed format.

9. Madhya Pradesh

9.1 Principal Secretary, School Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh introduced the annual plan proposal of the State government. Thereafter SPD, RMSA made a detailed presentation, highlights of which are,

- The GER at secondary stage was 41.1% in 2007-08. It is estimated to have gone up to 46.3% in 2008-09.
- There is significant gender gap in enrolment which needs to be addressed.
- The NER was estimated to be 22.7% in 2007-08.
- The transition rate from class 8 to 9 was 48.8% in 2007-08.
- The promotion rate from class 9 to 10 was 57.2%, the retention rate for secondary stage being 68.8%.
- Preliminary estimates indicate government schools have only half the number of teachers required and the existing classrooms are only 74% of the requirement.
- The SEMIS data of 2007-08 indicate significant infrastructure gap in government secondary schools.

9.2 It was stated that the target was to enhance GER to 75% by 2011-12 and to 100% by 2016-17. For this target to be achieved, enrolment will have to be raised to 2.3 million by 2012 and 3 million by 2017 from 1.25 million in 2007-08. At the same time the drop out rate for the secondary classes will have to be brought down to less than 5% by 2017 from the current level of 27.7%. As per the SEMIS data, this would require upgradation of 6,000 upper primary schools and strengthening of 3000 secondary schools. Around 30000 additional class rooms may be needed by 2017. Upgradation of 1400 upper primary schools and provision for 1970 additional classes in existing schools have been proposed in the current year.

9.3 JS(SE) stated that considering the low transition rate from class VIII to IX, and further low promotion rate from class IX to X, State government should consider starting a programme for remedial teaching at the beginning of class IX so that the students joining the secondary stream should be able to complete secondary stage of schooling. A learning achievement survey should also be planned so that the major deficiencies in learning could be identified and remedial teaching targeted.

9.4 Prof. Biswal of NUEPA stated that the targets set by the State planning team were difficult to achieve given that half of those enrolled in class VIII did not transit to class IX, and even out of those transiting nearly half failing to move to class X. He suggested a more realistic target setting under perspective plan.

9.5 Chairman NIOS suggested that State should consider an open schooling programme as a vast proportion of the target population was outside the formal schooling system.

9.6 Out of the 1400 new/upgraded schools proposed for the current year, PAB decided to recommend only those schools which were having potential enrolment of at least 70 students in class IX in the first year. It was observed that as per the details

furnished by the State government, 70 or more enrolment had been projected for 341 schools, and these schools were recommended by PAB.

9.7 The proposal for strengthening of 1459 existing schools was recommended as per the scheme norms.

9.8 In service training for 7950 government school teachers was recommended. The State government was also advised to include teachers of aided schools in the next year's proposal.

9.9 Annual schools grant @ Rs.40,000 was sanctioned for 4630 government schools having secondary classes (Classes IX-X). As decided in the first PAB meeting held on 12.11.2009, water/ electricity charges for the current year would be restricted to Rs.5,000 instead of Rs.15,000 permissible for the whole year considering the limited time left in the financial year. Besides, not more than Rs.5,000 would be spent for purchase of periodicals. Minor repair grant @ Rs 25,000 was also approved for 4630 government schools.

9.10 It was observed that only 65.6% of secondary school teachers were trained and properly qualified. Principal Secretary, School Education clarified that State government rules at present did not require the teachers to be trained. Secretary (SE&L) desired that an advisory may be sent to all State Governments to recruit only trained and qualified teachers in the secondary and higher secondary stage.

9.11 Following innovative programmes were also recommended, fund for which may be utilized out of the MMER fund:

(i) Monitoring & training through Satellite (EDUSAT): Under the aegis of Rajya Shiksha Kendra (SSA) 23 EDUSAT centres (financed & established by ISRO) are functional at district headquarters facilitating elementary & secondary education wings for monitoring, training & virtual class rooms for teachers/ students through video conferencing. Remaining 27 district headquarters do not have this facility. It was submitted that non availability of EDUSAT centres at these district headquarters acted as a barrier for monitoring & training. It was proposed to provide EDUSAT centres in these 27 districts to smoothen the monitoring & quality training across the State. PAB recommended the proposal to establish EDUSAT centres at 27 district-headquarters where it was not available currently, @ Rs. 5.25 lakh per unit, amounting to Rs. 1.42 crore.

(ii) Readiness to Global employment: In order to derive full benefit from India's favourable dependency ratio and increasingly globalized atmosphere, it is imperative that youths are imparted with appropriate skills so that they can develop themselves as valuable human resources. It has been observed that generally not more than 20% of the staff employed by most companies are specialists requiring high level skills. The vast majority of the staff only requires general skills like computer knowledge, accounting, communication, office assistance, reception, customer care, marketing etc. These skills do not demand any degree/diploma/certificate rather only knowledge of soft skills which can be imparted through training even during school days. Keeping the above in view, Madhya Pradesh government has proposed a programme titled '*Readiness to Global employment*' to impart skills mentioned above, along with

personality development and fluency in one more foreign language beside English. The programme had already been started on pilot basis in 2 schools. The initial response is very heartening and therefore it was proposed to implement this project in one school of each district, where computer facility was available. To fulfill training and software needs of this programme, assistance under RMSA was solicited @ Rs. 4.75 lakh per school for 50 schools. The State Government was asked to resubmit this proposal during the next year alongwith full justification and indication on availability of instructions.

(iii) CHALO KHET KI OR (Strengthening of agricultural schools): The State Government has decided to start full fledged organic farming in those schools where agricultural faculty & land is available. 16 schools were chosen to pilot this project titled CHALO KHET KI OR (*Strengthening of agricultural schools*). The salient features of the programme are,

- In these schools every students from class 9th shall be involved in organic integrated farming (farming, animal husbandry, horticulture, food processing) as extra-curricular activities.
- They shall be called '*Krishi Sainik*' (agriculture soldier), trained on NCC pattern, leading to award of A, B, & C level certificate during their stay years in school.
- The aim of the project to make students, aware of the cause of diminishing return in agriculture and combat with this problem from class 9th.
- The students are getting trained in the art of accruing profit from small land holding through integrated farming.
- The state Govt. has extended funding for payment of honorarium to the one farm coordinator in each of these selected schools.
- The project is ongoing in the field & shall be extended to model school also in next phase.

It was stated that arrangement for farm implements, assisting animals & training requirements were hampering the desired outcomes. The State government therefore, requested for assistance for procurement of these items & payment of professional fees. In first phase Rs. 1.60 crore @ Rs. 10 lakh per school for 16 schools was proposed, which was recommended by PAB.

9.12 It was informed that the RMSA society had been constituted and adequate provision had been made in the State budget to meet applicable State share.

9.13 A statement listing out components recommended by PAB for implementation as part of annual plan 2009-10 in Madhya Pradesh, and admissible amount as per scheme norms, is at **Annexure – VII.**

9.14 The State Government is required to submit the following for release of Central share with respect to components recommended:

- (i) Exact provision for State share in the State budget to meet State share;
- (ii) Bond, Resolution, authorization letter in the prescribed format

10. Assam

10.1 SPD Assam presented the annual work plan proposal of Assam. As analysis of SEMIS data was yet to be completed, and no new school or strengthening of existing schools had been proposed in current year's plan. The requirement for new schools will be projected in the next year's plan after completion of school mapping. The need for physical infrastructure in existing Government schools will also be submitted next year after detailed analysis of SEMIS data. The current year's plan has therefore been limited to:

- Proposal for major repair in 359 schools.
- Annual school grant and minor repair grant for 3064 government secondary schools.
- 5 day in-service training of teachers.
- One day orientation programme for head teacher and SMDC members.

10.2 It was informed that the following activities would be covered for major repair,

- Construction/ repairing/ plastering/ colouring of school building/ walls.
- Repairing of ceiling and roof, colouring of CGI sheet & ridging of roof.
- Installation of permanent Black Board on the wall.
- Installation of ramp & railing for CWSN.
- Repairing of varanda.

10.3 PAB recommended the proposal for major repair in 359 schools at the average rate of Rs.2.00 lakh per school, but subject to actual estimates and within the ceiling of Rs.4.00 lakh per school. However, State Government was advised to exclude installation of ramp and railing for CWSN as fund for these activities should be sought under IEDSS programme.

10.4 Although the State Government had proposed annual school grant for 3064 schools, it was observed that it included 50 schools of Central Government. Therefore annual schools grant @ Rs.40,000 was sanctioned for 3014 Government schools, having secondary classes (Classes IX-X), after excluding 50 Central Government schools. As decided in the first PAB meeting held on 12.11.2009, water/ electricity charges for the current year would be restricted to Rs.5,000 instead of Rs.15,000 permissible for the whole year considering the limited time left in the financial year. Besides, not more than Rs.5,000 would be spent for purchase of periodicals. Minor repair grant @ Rs 25,000 was also approved for 3014 government schools.

10.5 In-service training of 9432 teachers was approved. The State Government was advised to include teachers of aided schools also for the next year's Plan.

10.6 The one day orientation programme for Head teachers/ Principals was also approved @ Rs.200 per participant. Besides, the State Government was advised to include another member from SMDC in the orientation programme. The State Government accepted the suggestion and the programme was approved for 6028 participants from 3014 schools

10.7 A statement listing out components recommended by PAB for implementation as part of annual plan 2009-10 in Assam, and admissible amount as per scheme norms, is at **Annexure – VIII.**

10.8 The State Government is required to submit the following for release of Central share with respect to components recommended:

- (i) Provision in the State budget to meet State share;
- (ii) Bond, Resolution, authorization letter in the prescribed format

11. Sikkim

11.1 SPD, Sikkim presented that annual work plan of the State Government. He informed that RMSA State Mission has already been registered on 26.10.2009 under the Sikkim Society Act. The Governing Council and the Executive Committee have also been notified.

11.2 He informed that more than 81% of the secondary schools in the State were under the State government. The GER at secondary level was 42.67% in 2007-08 which was targeted to be enhanced to 60% by 2011-12. 100% GER is expected to be achieved by the end of 2017. A sizeable number (30%) drop out of schools after class VIII looking for employment opportunities and the transition rate from upper primary to secondary stage was 71.03%. The drop out rate within secondary level was 5.74%. A peculiar situation for Sikkim is that the State has several tribal languages and consequently more than one language teachers are often needed in same school.

11.3 For the current year the State Government had proposed to upgrade 17 upper primary schools. During deliberations, it was clarified by SPD that these schools were upgraded in 2008-09 but there was no infrastructure in place. He requested for sanctioning of these schools as 'new schools'. Secretary (SE&L) stated that as these schools were upgraded prior to the launching of the scheme; hence they could not be sanctioned as new schools now. However, the maximum assistance permissible under the scheme for 'strengthening of existing schools' may be recommended for them. PAB therefore recommended 2 classrooms, science lab, lab equipment, computer room, art/ craft/ culture room, library and separate toilet block and drinking water facilities for each of these 17 schools as per the norms of the scheme.

11.4 In addition the State Government has also projected requirements for additional class rooms, science lab, lab equipment, library and separate toilet blocks in existing secondary schools, which was recommended. As regards the proposal to set up mathematics lab, it was clarified that the scheme provided for a composite science lab, and a separate lab for mathematics might not be required.

11.5 The State Government had requested for annual school grant for 134 schools. As the recently upgraded 17 schools were also treated as existing schools, the State government requested for annual school grant for 151 schools which was agreed to @ Rs.40,000 per school. As decided in the first PAB meeting held on 12.11.2009, water/ electricity charges for the current year would be restricted to Rs.5,000 instead of Rs.15,000 permissible for the whole year considering the limited time left in the

financial year. Besides, not more than Rs.5,000 would be spent for purchase of periodicals.

11.6. Minor repair grant @ Rs 25,000 was also approved for 134 schools, as this grant is available only to schools having their own building.

11.7 The proposal to impart in-service training to 936 secondary school teachers was also recommended. Besides one day orientation programme for Head teachers and one SMDC member was also recommended for 151 schools.

11.8 A statement listing out components recommended by PAB for implementation as part of annual plan 2009-10 in Sikkim, and admissible amount as per scheme norms, is at **Annexure –IX.**

11.9 The State Government is required to submit the following for release of Central share with respect to components recommended:

- (i) Provision in the State budget to meet State share;
- (ii) Bond, Resolution, authorization letter in the prescribed format

12. Nagaland

12.1 Director, Secondary Education, Nagaland presented the annual work plan proposal of the State Government. It was informed that RMSA scheme would be implemented by the Nagaland Education Mission Society which is the implementing agency for SSA also. However, a separate additional Project Director would be appointed for RMSA, and a separate bank account will be maintained.

12.2 At present the enrolment rate for secondary stage in Nagaland is one of the lowest in the country at 30%. The State has therefore a huge distance to cover during the next few years. The State planning team has projected two alternative scenarios and is hopeful of catching up with all India indicators by 2016-17. For the current plan, the State Government has proposed to set up 70 new schools and strengthen infrastructure in existing 100 government secondary schools.

12.3 It was observed that of the 70 new schools proposed, potential enrolment of 70 or more students in class IX had been projected for only about 25 schools. However, considering the low population density and also low GER in Nagaland, PAB recommended 35 new/upgraded schools in the current year.

12.4 As regards the major repair, the school-wise details were furnished by the State government and therefore the proposal to repair 131 classrooms in 62 schools was recommended.

12.5 Complete information regarding the need for physical infrastructure in existing schools was also provided by the State government, and the same was recommended as per the scheme norms.

12.6 The State government had proposed for annual school grant for 132 schools which included 6 schools under central government. Annual school grant @ Rs.40,000 per school was therefore recommended for 126 schools. As decided in the first PAB meeting held on 12.11.2009, water/ electricity charges for the current year would be restricted to Rs.5,000 instead of Rs.15,000 permissible for the whole year considering the limited time left in the financial year. Besides, not more than Rs.5,000 would be spent for purchase of periodicals. Minor repair grant @ Rs 25,000 was also approved for same 126 schools.

12.7 The proposal to impart in-service training to 1493 secondary school teachers was also recommended. Besides one day orientation programme for head teacher and one SMDC member of 126 schools, i.e. for 252 participants, was also recommended.

12.8 A statement listing out components recommended by PAB for implementation as part of annual plan 2009-10 in Nagaland, and admissible amount as per scheme norms, is at **Annexure -X**.

12.9. The State Government is required to submit the following for release of Central share with respect to components recommended:

- (i) Provision in the State budget to meet State share;
- (ii) Bond, Resolution, authorization letter in the prescribed format

13. Gujarat

13.1 The Government of Gujarat was represented at the level of Joint Director (Secondary Education). Secretary (SE&L) expressed her strong displeasure that neither the Secretary, nor the Project Director, in-charge of RMSA attended such an important meeting. She desired that the matter may be taken up with Government of Gujarat at the appropriate level.

13.2 Joint Director, Secondary Education presented the annual plan proposal of the State Government. He submitted that in Gujarat only 3.56% of secondary schools are run by the State government and given the small number of Govt. secondary schools in the State, the scope of intervention under RMSA was somehow limited.

13.3 It was informed that the State government had identified 645 locations requiring new secondary schools through school mapping exercise. 48 of these schools would come up in tribal areas.

13.4 The State government requested for sanctioning of 170 upgraded schools under RMSA in the first year. It was clarified in the presentation and during deliberations that these schools were in-fact upgraded to secondary standard in 2007 and 2009. As per the list presented before PAB, 39 schools were upgraded in 2007 and 131 schools in 2009. In Gujarat classes VIII to X come under secondary stage, and consequently classes IX and X have become functional at present in the 39 schools upgraded in 2007. The PAB therefore felt that these schools were already functional as secondary schools and could not be considered for upgradation under RMSA. However, maximum admissible infrastructure support might be

recommended for these schools. PAB therefore recommended 2 classrooms, science lab, lab equipment, computer room, art/ craft/ culture room, library and separate toilet block and drinking water facilities for each of these 39 schools as per the norms of the scheme.

13.5 As regards the 131 schools upgraded in 2009, only class VIII has so far been opened. As per the accepted national norm, class VIII comes under elementary stage and is covered by SSA. PAB felt that these schools were still in essence upper primary schools and proposal for their upgradation might be considered only in next year. State government was advised to include these in the next year's Plan accordingly.

13.6 The State government had initially requested for school annual grant for 105 schools. However, in the presentation before PAB, the number of government secondary schools was stated to be 155 and a list of the same was provided. Besides annual school grant was also requested for the 39 schools upgraded in 2007. PAB recommended annual school grant for 194 schools (155 + 39) @ Rs 40,000 per school. As decided in the first PAB meeting held on 12.11.2009, water/ electricity charges for the current year would be restricted to Rs.5,000 instead of Rs.15,000 permissible for the whole year considering the limited time left in the financial year. Besides, not more than Rs.5,000 would be spent for purchase of periodicals.

13.7. Minor repair grant @ Rs 25,000 was approved for the same 155 schools as this grant was available only for schools having their own building.

13.8 In addition to the 39 schools, the proposal to provide additional infrastructure in existing schools was also recommended as per the scheme norm. However, it was noted that the State Government had proposed provision of furniture in existing classrooms, science lab, computer rooms etc. It was clarified that only additional classrooms, science labs, computer room etc. along with furniture were admissible under the scheme. Furniture in the already existing classrooms etc. cannot be provided under this scheme and this is the responsibility of the State Government.

13.9 The proposal to impart in-service training to 947 teachers was recommended.

13.10 Secretary (SE&L) observed that Gujarat was yet to implement the 8+2+2 set up in school education, in spite of several assurances in the past. PAB advised the State Govt. to align their system to the nationally accepted norm at the earliest.

13.11 A statement listing out components recommended by PAB for implementation as part of annual plan 2009-10 in Gujarat, and admissible amount as per scheme norms, is at **Annexure –XI.**

13.12 The State government is required to submit the following for release of Central share with respect to components recommended:

- (i) Provision in the State budget to meet State share;
- (ii) Bond, Resolution, authorization letter in the prescribed format

14. Lakshadweep

14.1 Secretary (Education), UT Administration of Lakshadweep presented the annual work plan for 2009-10. The total population for the age group 14-16 years was estimated to be 2167 of which 1873 were enrolled in schools. The number of never enrolled is 72 and total number of drop-out is 222. The total number of government secondary schools under UT administration is 11.

14.2 The UT administration has proposed to upgrade 4 upper primary schools and strengthening of 11 existing schools through provision of 16 additional classrooms, 8 science labs with equipment, 5 computer rooms, 5 art/ craft/ culture rooms, 11 libraries and 22 separate toilet blocks and drinking water facilities in 22 schools.

14.3 The above proposals were recommended by PAB

14.4 Annual school grant @ Rs.40,000 was sanctioned for 11 government schools having secondary classes (Classes IX-X). As decided in the first PAB meeting held on 12.11.2009, water/ electricity charges for the current year would be restricted to Rs.5,000 instead of Rs.15,000 permissible for the whole year considering the limited time left in the financial year. Besides, not more than Rs.5,000 would be spent for purchase of periodicals. Minor repair grant @ Rs 25,000 was also approved for the same 11 schools.

14.5 In-service training for 202 teachers was also approved.

14.6 A statement listing out components recommended by PAB for implementation as part of annual plan 2009-10 in Lakshadweep, and admissible amount as per scheme norms, is at **Annexure –XII.**

14.7 The UT Administration is required to submit the following for release of Central share with respect to components recommended:

- (i) Provision in UT budget to meet their share;
- (ii) Bond, Resolution, authorization letter in the prescribed format

15. General Issues

15.1. Planning Issues

15.1.1. Better model building and target setting: PAB felt that it was necessary to put greater thought to the perspective planning process. Many of the State Governments were coming out with targets and growth projections which were not realistic. It was important for State planners to realize that the number of students completing class VIII constituted the upper limit in secondary enrollment. Unlike elementary level, it was not realistic at secondary stage to bring 'out of school' children within the regular schooling.

15.1.2. Improvement of existing schools: While upgradation of upper primary schools or setting up of new schools should only be proposed after school mapping

exercise, short fall in the infrastructure and teaching resources existing secondary schools should be identified from analysis of SEMIS data for bridging the gap urgently and preferably by the end of 11th Five Year Plan. PAB advised the State Governments/ UT Administrations to provide infrastructure in all existing secondary schools as per State norms by the end of the current Plan.

15.1.3. Curricular, examination and structural reform: RMSA envisages necessary reform in curriculum, examination and school governance. It was observed that these aspects were being given scant importance in annual plan. PAB reiterated that a detailed roadmap for reform of curriculum, examination system, and school governance must form integral part of the State Plans. It was a matter of concern, even after a decade of implementation of SSA that in some of the States class VIII was still part of the secondary stage. PAB strongly advised all such State Governments to urgently align their system to national norm by adopting the 5+3+2+2 framework. This has assumed greater importance in view of the Right to Education Act.

15.1.4. Learning achievement survey and remedial teaching: Many of the States have reported a low pass percentage from IX to X and at Xth level board examination. PAB felt this was a worrying trend as a high dropout within secondary stage constituted wastage of national resources and effort and resources. PAB advised the State Governments to conduct learning achievement surveys among the students of class IX, to provide remedial teaching based on the weaknesses identified. Such remedial teaching needs to be provided at the very beginning of class IX.

15.2. Teachers' recruitment and training

15.2.1. Recruitment of regular, trained teachers: It is observed that contract teachers were being recruited by some of the States even at secondary level. PAB felt that this practice was not at all desirable, as there was no substitute to good quality trained teachers at secondary level. It is also important for secondary teachers to be properly trained in teaching methods. Untrained contractual teachers would adversely impact the quality of teaching at secondary level. Besides under the RMSA scheme, Central government would be financing 75% of the salary of regular teachers and this should provide a very good opportunity to the State Education Department to convince their Finance Department regarding the need to recruit good quality regular teachers for secondary schools. It was decided to issue an advisory to all States/UTs to recruit only regular and trained teachers at the secondary and higher secondary stage.

15.2.2. In service training of teachers: PAB advised all State Governments to draw up a detailed plan for providing in-service training to all teachers every year and to include it in their annual plan proposals. Besides the schedule of training and the institutes to be involved, State governments need to identify adequate number of master trainers and subject experts. Due attention also needs to be provided to development of appropriate curriculum. All these aspects should be covered in the annual plan proposal. It was also clarified that in addition to the teachers of govt. school, teachers from aided schools should also be imparted in service training.

15.3. Budget provision for State share: All State/UT governments were advised to ensure adequate provision in their budget to meet the applicable state/UT share and intimate the same to MHRD. Unless it was ensured, it would not be possible to release central share.

15.4. Submission of bond, resolution etc.: Although these are procedural requirement, delay in their submission or mistakes in their preparations have been delaying release of fund. A CD containing the prescribed format and a specimen copy complete in all respect has been circulated to State/UTs in the PAB meeting. All State/UT governments are requested to accord due importance to preparation and timely submission of these documents. From next years these documents should be sent with the annual plan proposal itself.

15.5. Constitution of implementing society: All State governments were advised to complete registration of RMSA society quickly. If it is not possible immediately, a separate account may be opened in SSA society for RMSA and the money may be released into that account in current year. However this is suggested as a temporary measure only and the money will have to be transferred to RMSA Society once that is in place.

15.6. Constitution of SMDC: PAB advised all State/UT governments to complete constitution of SMDCs in all Government and Government aided schools as per the scheme guidelines, and endorse a copy of the guidelines/orders issued to MHRD. It was reiterated that members should be elected to the extent possible, and predominance of parents ensured, as it would be the most effective check on proper utilization of fund. Monitoring of holding of meetings of SMDCs should be done regularly.

16. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Appendix

Subject: List of participants in the Second Meeting of Project Approval Board (PAB) to consider Annual Work Plan and Budget, 2009-10 under RMSA on 09.01.2010.

1	Smt. Anshu Vaish, Secretary, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi	In the Chair
2	Shri S.C. Khuntia, Joint Secretary, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi	
3	Shri K. Satish Nambudiripad, Director, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi	
4	Smt. Sarita Mittal, Director (Finance), Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi	
5	Shri Bhaskar Dasgupta, Under Secretary, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi	
6	Shri Sanjay Kumar, DO (IFD), Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi	
NIOS		
7	Dr. S.S. Jena, Chairman, NIOS, Noida	
NUEPA		
8	Dr. S.M.I.A. Zaidi, Professor & Head, Deptt. of Education Planning, NUEPA, New Delhi	
9	Dr. K. Biswal, Associate Professor, NUEPA, New Delhi	
Govt. of Andaman & Nicobar Islands		
10	Shri Sanjay Kumar Saxena, S.P.D.(RMSA), Govt of A&N Islands	
11	Dr. M.Ayyaraju, S.P.O.(RMSA), Govt of A&N Islands.	

Govt of Orissa		
12	Shri Bhaskar Ch Patnaik,OAS(S), Joint Secretary to govt. School & Mass Education Deptt., Govt of Orissa	
13	Er. Pravat Kumar Mishra, Assistant Director(MIS), Orissa Primary Education, Govt. of Orissa.	
Govt. of West Bengal		
14	Shri Manish Jain, SPD(WB) & Project.Officer, Spl Secy, Secondary Education, Govt. of West Bengal	
15	Shri Abhinav Chandra,SPD (Designate), RMSA-Govt of West Bengal	
16	Shri Dibya Gopal Ghatar, Dy.D.S.E, (RMSA), Govt of West Bengal	
17	Shri Debashis Sarkar, Dy Director(RMSA), Govt of West Bengal.	
18	Shri. Sourav Kundu, Consultant, WEBCON, Govt of West Bengal.	
19	Dr.B.B.Niyogi, Chief Engineering Adviser, School Education, Govt of West Bengal	
Govt. of J& K		
20	Shri Khurshid Ahmad Reshi, State Project Director, RMSA, Govt of J&K.	
21	Shri Mrtaza Hussain, System Analyst SSA, J&K, Incharge/SEMIS, Govt of J&K	
Govt. of Assam		
22	Smt. L.S.Changsan, State Project Director, SSA, RMSA, Govt. of Assam.	
23	Shri.P.P.Bora, OSD, SSA/RMSA, Govt. of Assam	
24	Shri Kandarpa Kr.Kalita, State Programme Officer, SSA/RMSA, Govt of Assam	
Govt. of Karnataka		
25	Dr. R.G. Nadadur, Principal Secretary, Education, Govt of Karnataka	
26	Ms. Sandhya Venugopal Sharma, SPD,SSA/RMSA, Govt of Karnataka	
27	Shri S Shankaranarayana, Director, Pre-University Education, Govt of Karnataka	
28	Shri P.N.ManjuNath, Programme Officer, RMSA, Govt of Karnataka	

Govt of Goa		
29	Dr.Celsa Pinto, State Mission Director, RMSA, Govt of Goa.	
30	Shri. Bhagirath G.Shetye, Assistant Director of Education (RMSA) Govt. of Goa.	
Govt of Madhya Pradesh		
31	Ms. Snehalata Shrivastava, Principal Secretary, Education, Govt of Madhya Pradesh.	
32	Shri Prabhatraj Tiwari, Nodal Officer, RMSA, Govt. of M.P.	
33	Shri. M.L. Jain, OSD, RMSA, Govt. of M.P.	
34	Shri. Manoj Jhalani, Commissioner (in-charge), Public Instruction, Govt of Madhya Pradesh.	
Govt of Gujarat		
35	Shri P.H. Vusavu, Joint Director (Secondary), Commissionerate , MDM & Schools, Govt of Gujarat.	
36	Shri V.M.Shah, Joint Director (Accounts), Commissionerate, MDM & Schools, Govt of Gujarat.	
37	Shri H.M. Suvung, Under Secretary, Education Deptt, Govt of Gujarat.	
38	Shri M.P. Mehta, Subject Expert, Commissionerate, MDM & Schools, Govt of Gujarat.	
Govt of Lakshadweep		
39	Shri Marnya Ete, Secretary, Education, Govt of UT of Lakshadweep	
40	Shri. Asar Pal Singh, Liaison Officer, Govt of Lakshadweep, Resident Office, New Delhi.	
41	Shri K.K. Hidayathulla, Pedagogy Coordinator, SSA, Govt of Lakshadweep.	
Govt of Nagaland		
42	Shri. Angau I. Thou, Addl.Secy & SMD, Nagaland Education Mission Society, Govt of Nagaland	
43	Shri. N. Angami, Director of School Education & Project Director, RMSA, Govt of Nagaland.	
44	Robert R. Royte, Consultant, RMSA /SSA, Govt of Nagaland.	

Govt of Sikkim		
45	Shri. C.S. Rao, Director, Department of HRD, Govt of Sikkim	
46	Ms. Sonam Lepetta, Dy. Director, (RMSA), Govt of Sikkim.	
47	Shri. D.V.Basnet, Department of HRD, Govt of Sikkim.	
