

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I can say only this, Madam, that your feelings have already been noted and we are working on them.

\*30. [The questioner (Shri B.K. Hariprasad) was absent. For answer vide page 37.]

### **Funds under SSA**

†\*31. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated during the last two years under 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan', State-wise;

(b) whether the said scheme is proving unsuccessful due to non-utilisation of funds by the States;

(c) if so, the States which have not utilised the funds;

(d) whether the same is due to absence of proper arrangement for monitoring the utilization of funds provided under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the efforts made for proper monitoring of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) A Statement showing amounts available for SSA with the States/UTs and expenditure incurred by each State and UT during the years 2003-04 and 2004-05 is enclosed (See below). The utilization of funds available under SSA and the progress against physical targets in the past two years has been satisfactory.

The States of Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Delhi had a comparatively low rate of overall expenditure during 2004-05.

The Government of India has put in place a rigorous system of quarterly monitoring of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, which *inter-alia* covers financial management, school infrastructure, alternative schooling, girls education, quality of education and inclusive education. In addition, a system of annual computerized educational statistics is functional. Independent reviews and surveys are also commissioned.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Amounts available for SSA with the States and expenditure incurred by them*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	2003-2004		2004-2005	
	Funds Available during 2003-04	Expenditure	Funds Available during 2004-05	Expenditure
A. & N. Island	497.96	221.73	542.02	272.08
Andhra Pradesh	20160.57	14912.16	43370.33	33757.22
Arunachal Pradesh	2591.37	1188.15	4378.28	1812.5
Assam	18615.04	18394.84	26864.42	22399.8
Bihar	41386.49	7979.59	56017.85	34131.87
Chandigarh	273.54	166.42	759.62	604
Chhattisgarh	12937.14	4894.99	32611.31	29565.55
D. & N. Haveli	448.63	0	784.42	10.45
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
Delhi	2267.18	521.31	1905	854.67
Gujarat	16906.21	14717.12	28029.32	18632.5
Haryana	10341.71	9118.42	18498.09	11359.11
Himachal Pradesh	7601.89	6331.75	9622.85	8418.94
Jammu & Kashmir	6282	3606.78	10828.68	8160.52
Jharkhand	19317.74	7095.96	33088.83	29250.33
Karnataka	17962	16050.39	39451.7	34456.15
Kerala	7638.61	6078.02	12255.72	9383.78
Lakshadweep	0	0	12.03	0
Madhya Pradesh	62200.68	29202.45	69967.919	60513.28
Maharashtra	37198.37	33363.91	47887.07	38955.71
Manipur	500	0	2093	1354.93
Meghalaya	1867.25	627.25	3634.33	2150.33
Mizoram	1491.73	875.89	4793.23	4478.66
Nagaland	1334.85	1015.18	3039.02	2751.24
Orissa	20662.42	15792.79	36382.84	28060.7
Pondicherry	178.04	140.61	513.9	265.85
Punjab	12439.85	4440.99	12623.46	9636.55
Rajasthan	26415.97	21357.3	23298.517	39590.66
Sikkim	640.23	213.5	1626.98	723.72
Tamil Nadu	26121.16	23658.86	37820.63	36638.68
Tripura	4608.22	2564.37	5741.96	5113.2
Uttar Pradesh	59234.39	47649.06	129372.15	125166.08
Uttaranchal	7351.48	6628.93	13018.98	9695.48
West Bengal	45321.62	6582.62	61514.35	50950.4

\*Funds available include releases by Central Government, State Government and opening balance at the beginning of the year.

श्री कृपाल परमार: माननीय सभापति जी, सर्व शिक्षा अभियान एनडीए सरकार के दौरान माननीय मुरली मनोहर जोशी जी के नेतृत्व में वर्ष 1998 में देश भर के छः साल से चौदह साल के बच्चों को स्कूल कैसे पहुंचाया जाए, इस नीयत के साथ शुरू किया गया था। इस कार्य में आशातीत परिणाम भी प्राप्त हुए, लेकिन पिछले तीन-चार वर्षों से इसमें लगातार गिरावट आ रही है। पहले यह कहा जाता था कि स्कूल न पहुंचने वाले बच्चों की संख्या लगभग एक करोड़ है। अब यह आंकड़ा जैसे-तैसे सरकार इनको स्कूल लाने का प्रयास कर रही है उनकी गिनती में कमी आने की बजाए उनकी गिनती बढ़ रही है और आज संख्या दो करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई ऐसे कोई आंकड़े तैयार किए जा रहे हैं जिन बच्चों को स्कूल लाने का प्रयास किया जाना था, उसके लिए राज्य सरकारें सहयोग कर रही हैं या नहीं?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, the idea to provide mid-day meals to children studying in primary schools was mooted even as way back as 1995 by our present Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji, and, definitely, in September, 2004, there was a change in this scheme wherein raw grains were replaced by distribution of cooked meals. It encompasses all children who are studying in primary schools, and this has had a very positive effect not only on enrolment of children but also on attendance and retention of children in schools. If the hon. Member has any one particular State or place in mind wherein he feels that the children's dropout rate is higher, he can always let us know and we will, definitely, look into it. But we, definitely, feel that the attendance of children, their enrolment and retention are much better than what they were before we started distributing the mid-day meals.

श्री कृपाल परमार: माननीय सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने चल रही पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के लिए 11 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है। सरकार ने पांच सालों में 17 हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च करने का फैसला किया है और जो बच्चे स्कूल नहीं जा पा रहे हैं मैं उनकी गिनती कर रहा हूं जो इसके कारण स्कूल में पहुंच चुके हैं, जो नहीं जा पा रहे हैं उनकी संख्या देश में दो करोड़ से ज्यादा है और अगर उनको 5 सालों से भाग करें तो प्रतिदिन एक बच्चे पर खर्चा चार रुपए इकत्तीस पैसे बैठता है? महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या चार रुपए इकत्तीस पैसे के खर्च से बच्चों को स्कूल लाने के लिए और उनको खाना खिलाने के लिए पर्याप्त है? यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इसको बढ़ाने का प्रयास करेगी?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, now, the conversion cost of grains has been given to States. Earlier, this was not there. But now we are trying to give the conversion cost to States, and this is at the rate of

Re. 1 per child. With regard to children who have never come to school, we are, definitely, looking into this, and we are trying to see how we can reach out to these children, and in which way we can bring these children into the stream of school. Sir, when we look at the out-of-school children comparatively, in 2001-02, it was around 3.2 crores, and as of today, that is, 2005-06, it is about 0.95 crores. So, this, definitely, shows that the out-of-school children are coming to school, and this scheme has been playing a very positive role in bringing these children to school.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति जी, अभी मंत्री महोदया ने प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए यह कहा कि सर्व शिक्षा अभियान नीति में परिवर्तन किया गया है जिसमें राँ-ग्रेन यानी अनाज देने की बजाए कुव्ठ मील-बना हुआ खाना बच्चों को दिया जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदया से जानना चाहूंगी कि क्या आपको जानकारी है कि बहुत से स्कूलों में पका हुआ खाना बनाने के लिए न तो उन्हें लकड़ी मुहैया कराई जा रही है, न स्टोव जलाने के लिए केरोसीन मुहैया कराया जा रहा है और न गैस के सलेंडर मुहैया कराए जा रहे हैं। इसलिए जब उनको खाना पकाने के लिए आग ही नहीं मुहैया कराई जा रही है तो पका हुआ खाना बहुत ज्यादा स्कूलों में नहीं मिल पा रहा है। क्या आप सुनिश्चित करेंगी कि अगर योजना में यह परिवर्तन किया गया है कि पका हुआ खाना मिले तो वहां आग जलाने के लिए लकड़ी, तेल या गैस की व्यवस्था भी की जानी चाहिए?

**SHRIMATI D. PURANDESHWARI:** Sir, the conversion cost that we are talking about is to take care of condiments and other factors that go into cooking of meals. But some States are also chipping in their resources. So along with whatever funds have been released by the Union Government, they are putting in their share, and thus, they are contributing to this.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** पता करिए, है ही नहीं। आधे स्कूलों में नहीं है।

#### Items reserved for SSI

\*32. **SHRI C. PERUMAL:**  
**DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI†:**

Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to prune the list of 506 items reserved for small scale sector by 20 per cent;

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. Murti Manohar Joshi.