

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon; and

(d) by when the above institute is likely to be set up in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI): (a) to (d) The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had written to the Minister of Human Resource Development for setting up of an Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. The request would be considered as and when the Government of India initiates the process of setting up of new IIMs in the country.

Implementation of Mid-Day Meal scheme

1554. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mid-Day Meal scheme is being implemented in all the Government schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of funds allotted, released and actually utilized by various States for implementation of the above scheme during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the number of students benefited under the scheme, scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI): (a) and (b) The Mid-Day Meal scheme is implemented to cover children studying in classes I-V of Government, Local Body and Government aided schools, and centres run under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) across the country. Under this scheme, children are served hot cooked meal of 450 calories and 12 grams of protein per school day.

(c) Central assistance to States/UTs is allocated/released only after adjusting unspent balance out of previous releases. Details of funds released to States during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The number of students benefited under the scheme during 2006-07 is given in Statement-II

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of Central assistance released under Mid-Day Meal Scheme during last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	21644.9	21201.44	36885.14

1	2	3	4	5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	311.37	401.9	2841.29
3	Assam	8105.15	10885.25	29728.85
4	Bihar	20909.4	36782.62	47829.87
5	Chhattisgarh	10457.72	9675.89	15533.19
6	Goa	60.42	177.02	277.87
7	Gujarat	8060.07	10526.76	17640.71
8	Haryana	4233.22	4050.12	5926.58
9	Himachal Pradesh	2074.87	2196.75	4399.52
10	Jammu and Kashmir	247	1542.56	5939.78
11	Jharkhand	3082.42	13162.89	15429.01
12	Karnataka	13317.33	14726.33	24746.02
13	Kerala	6512.68	4476.09	6231.79
14	Madhya Pradesh	22087.61	26197.07	49718.43
15	Maharashtra	26355.29	13563.88	45328.13
16	Manipur	974.34	915.09	1414.75
17	Meghalaya	2480.28	1600.93	2650.65
18	Mizoram	317.03	290.97	621.79
19	Nagaland	858.21	550.17	1693.06
20	Orissa	18081.36	7304.95	27980.77
21	Punjab	3296.84	1774.16	6224.98
22	Rajasthan	20275.57	17410.58	27561.57
23	Sikkim	266.45	463.87	788.51
24	Tamil Nadu	11244.51	13646.96	14484.04
25	Tripura	1296.54	1688.4	2762.46
26	Uttaranchal	2133.64	2962.43	4947.95
27	Uttar Pradesh	41188.28	51277.82	82664.11
28	West Bengal	29700.97	45464.52	39644.01
29	A and N Island	12.32	40.06	46.52
30	Chandigarh	41.47	172.87	100.32
31	D and NH	41.91	89.47	92.01
32	Daman and Diu	11.26	50.81	24.59
33	Delhi	1369.98	3093.85	943.73
34	Lakshadweep	0	20.3	1.06
35	Pondicherry	1003.7	128.09	201.7
		282054.11	318512.87	523304.76

Statement-II*State-wise details of children benefited under the MDM Programme in 2006-07*

Sl. No.	State	Children		
		School	*EGS/AIE Centres	Total (3 +4)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	6496144	204734	6700878
2	Arunachal Pradesh	219288	33301	252589
3	Assam	3928627	771996	4700623
4	Bihar	13327523 @	165870#	13493393
5	Chhattisgarh	3099782	4691	3104473
6	Goa	67686	0	67686
7	Gujarat	5243513	148712	5392225
8	Haryana	1612509	259981	1872490
9	Himachal Pradesh	549004	6374	555378
10	Jammu and Kashmir	930882	162735	1093617
11	Jharkhand	3443878	836611	4280489
12	Karnataka	4649605	4089	4653694
13	Kerala	2281187	0	2281187
14	Madhya Pradesh	9196332	228908	9425240
15	Maharashtra	9016880	241856	9258736
16	Manipur	230854	69005	299859
17	Meghalaya	559464	68132	627596
18	Mizoram	119443	4429	123872
19	Nagaland	175689	0	175689
20	Orissa	4422180	580089	5002269
21	Punjab	1391282	97130	1488412
22	Rajasthan	7292406@	404492#	7696898
23	Sikkim	98500	3170	101670
24	Tamil Nadu	4781392	93711	4875103
25	Tripura	488163	56022	544185
26	Uttar Pradesh	18462658	256970	18719628
27	Uttaranchal	755121	40302	795423
28	West Bengal	9242169	1637186	10879355
29	A and N Island	31059	645	31704
30	Chandigarh	53000	12000	65000

1	2	3	4	5
31	D and NH	32251	0	32251
32	Daman and Diu	13900	13900	27800
33	Delhi	1144712	0	1144712
34	Lakshadweep	10430	0	10430
35	Pondicherry	55200	0	55200

* Education Guarantee Scheme/Alternative and Innovative Education Centre

@ Includes children of EGS Centres. # Exclude children of EGS Centres

Checking the drop-outs

1555. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentages of drop-outs from primary to secondary stage during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07;

(b) whether Government have located the spots facilitating drop-outs and isolated the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the details of efforts made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI): (a) Latest data available on drop-out rates is for the year 2004-05. The percentage of drop-outs from primary to secondary stage for the years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 are given as under:

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Primary Stage (Classes I-V)	34.9	31.5	29.0
Elementary Stage (Classes I-VIII)	52.8	52.3	50.8
Secondary Stage (Classes I-X)	62.6	62.7	61.9

(b) and (c) Both socio-economic and school related factors affect the drop-out rates. These include lack of infrastructure such as toilets and hostels, conservative social attitude etc.

A multi-pronged approach has been adopted under SSA for reducing drop-out rates. One set of interventions are towards strengthening of schools and improving the quality of education through improvement in school infrastructure, recruitment of additional teachers, annual school grants, regular training of teachers, regular academic support to teachers etc. In addition, several interventions under SSA also aim at community support, flexible schooling for children who are drop-outs, older children or children in difficult circumstances, and special provisions to promote education of girls, children from disadvantaged sections of society or children with special needs.