

[1 March, 2002]

RAJYA SABHA

Union Government for the year 2000-2001, for appointment of Hindi teachers in high schools;

(b) whether an amount of Rs.2,70,95,949/- was released as second instalment for payment of salaries to 1100 Hindi teachers in the State;

(c) if so, whether the amount has been disbursed; and

(d) if not, why the Hindi teachers of high schools in the State are not getting their monthly salaries for the last 18 months?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) A total amount of Rs.5,38,40,949/- was sanctioned to the Government of Assam during 2000-2001 towards the salaries of 1100 Hindi teachers under the scheme of Appointment & Training of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking States/UTs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Govt. of India released the grant of an amount of Rs.267.45 lakhs and Rs.2,70,95,949/- as first and second instalment on 20.12.2000 and 30.3.2001 respectively. The Utilization Certificate of the first instalment has been received whereas the Utilization Certificate of the 2nd instalment of grant has not been received from the Govt. of Assam in spite of several reminders. According to the existing policy further funds/grants are not released unless utilization certificates are received in respect of previous grants released to the State/UTs. The actual disbursement of the salaries is the responsibility of the State. Govt.

Educationally disadvantaged groups in Andhra Pradesh

*33. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to find out the educationally disadvantaged groups in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the findings of such a survey; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to ensure that education reaches to these groups of rural areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Surveys and studies have been periodically

undertaken to ascertain the social conditions like health, educational attainment, poverty, unemployment, etc., of the population, including the disadvantaged sections of the society. These include the recently concluded Census of India-2001, the 6th All India Educational Survey conducted by NCERT, the National Family Health Survey, India (1998-99), Sample Surveys conducted by the National sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) and studies under the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP). These surveys include Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Based on these surveys, the important educational indicators for Andhra Pradesh are as given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The specific steps taken by the Government to ensure that education reaches the disadvantaged groups include opening of primary schools on priority basis, Total Literacy Campaign, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Development of instructional material in tribal languages at the initial stages, Establishment of girls' hostels, residential schools and Ashram schools, Book Banks, coaching classes, Provision of Scholarships, Mid-Day Meal, Freeships, Reservation in admission besides relaxation in cut off marks in competitive exams for admission in professional courses, Opening of NFE and Adult Education Centres and Jan Shikshan Sansthan.

Statement

The important educational indicators for Andhra Pradesh

	General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1. Literacy Rate (1991)	44.09	31.59	17.16
2. Gross Enrolment Ratio (2000-2001)			
Primary	104.07	118.44	136.35
Upper Primary	48.95	49.41	33.97
3. Drop-out Rates (1998-99)			
Primary	43.64	51.48	71.74
Upper Primary	73.30	77.33	84.54
Secondary	77.44	83.46	89.48
4. Enrolment (2000-2001)			
Primary	8905953	1835698	837847
Upper Primary	2071461	381270	103924
Secondary	2004587	341429	87145

5. Number of Districts according to literacy Percentages in Andhra Pradesh

Literacy Percentage	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-10	....	3	....	11	....	....
10-20	....	11	3	11	2	13
20-30	3	4	7	....	17	9
30-40	6	4	9	1	3	....
40-50	12	1	3	....	....	1
50-60	1	....	1	....	1	....
60-70	1	....	....	....	....	....

Source: Statistics Division, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

6. Educational level of the household population

Percent distribution of the household population age 6 and above by literacy and level of education, and median number of completed years of schooling, according to age, residence, and sex, Andhra Pradesh, 1998-99.

	Educational level*					
	Illiterate	Literate, Primary School complete	Primary School complete	Middle School complete	High School complete	Higher Secondary complete and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban						
Male	15.5	15.6	21.3	10.2	16.4	21.0
Female	32.6	14.9	21.8	8.5	12.1	10.0
Total	23.9	15.3	21.6	9.4	14.3	15.6
Rural						
Male	39.4	18.9	19.3	8.4	8.5	5.6
Female	61.3	15.3	14.4	4.4	3.2	1.4
Total	50.4	17.1	16.8	6.4	5.8	3.5

	Educational level*					
	Illiterate	Literate, Primary School complete	Primary School complete	Middle School complete	High School complete	Higher Secondary complete and above
Male	31.1	18.1	19.8	8.9	10.5	9.6
Female	54.0	15.2	16.3	5.4	5.5	3.6
Total	43.5	16.7	18.1	7.2	8.0	6.6
Caste/Tribe						
SC	76.0	4.7	11.5	3.6	3.5	0.7
ST	88.6	2.6	7.8	0.5	0.0	0.5
OBC	70.1	5.1	13.1	4.1	4.7	2.9
Other	43.3	6.0	22.3	7.3	12.7	8.3

Source: National Family Health Survey, 1998-99-Andhra Pradesh.

- * 'Primary School complete' means 5-7 completed years of education 'Middle School complete' means 8-9 completed years of education, 'High School complete' means 10-11 completed years of education, and 'Higher Secondary complete and above' means 12 or more completed years of education.

7. Percentage of literate persons aged 7 years and above based on NSS 55th and 50th Round in Andhra Pradesh.

	Male		Female		Total	
	55th Round	50th Round	55th Round	50th Round	55th Round	50th Round
Rural	56	51	36	27	46	39
Urban	82	80	67	60	75	70
Total	64	71	45	51	54	61
(Rural+Urban)						

8. Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7 and above by level of education, separately by sex and social group-Andhra Pradesh

Social Group	Not Literate	Literate	Literate below primary	Primary	Middle	Secon- dary	Higher Secon- dary	Grad- uate and above
RURAL.								
Male								
Scheduled Tribes	643	357	179	75	67	23	7	6
Scheduled Castes	511	489	187	104	111	64	12	11
Other Backward Class	464	536	223	110	103	63	25	12
Others	289	711	203	157	142	127	46	37
Not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All	441	559	207	119	112	77	26	18
Female								
Scheduled Tribes	847	153	92	23	25	6	4	2
Scheduled Castes	702	298	142	71	48	28	6	3
Other Backward Class	685	315	155	79	50	23	7	1
Others	466	534	192	130	117	64	17	13
Not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All	643	357	158	87	65	34	9	5
Person								
Scheduled Tribes	739	261	138	50	48	15	6	4
Scheduled Castes	606	394	164	88	79	46	9	7
Other Backward Class	575	425	189	95	76	43	16	7
Others	377	623	198	144	129	96	31	25
Not recorded	621	379	204	126	1	31	16	1
All	542	458	182	103	89	55	18	11
URBAN								
Male								
Scheduled Tribes	293	707	230	64	139	112	93	68
Scheduled Castes	227	773	226	117	146	109	100	74
Other Backward Class	225	775	180	129	139	137	89	100
Others	121	879	141	108	139	174	128	189

Social Group	Not Literate	Literate below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduate and above
Not recorded	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All	178	822	169	115	140	151	109
Female							
Scheduled Tribes	569	431	94	129	76	59	29
Scheduled Castes	425	575	186	106	125	87	45
Other Backward Class	401	599	165	129	123	94	50
Others	239	761	154	155	149	138	83
Not recorded	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All	334	666	161	138	134	112	64
Person							
Scheduled Tribes	425	575	165	95	109	87	63
Scheduled Castes	327	673	206	112	136	98	72
Other Backward Class	312	688	173	129	131	116	70
Others	178	822	148	131	144	157	106
Not recorded	625	375	81	100	116	39	39
All	255	745	165	127	137	132	87

Source (7 & 8): Literacy and Levels of Education in India 1999-2000, NSS 55th Round. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

9. In order to improve the Educational attainment in the districts with female literacy rates below the national average, DPEP was launched in 5 districts viz. Nellore, Vijaynagar, Kurnool, Karimnagar and Warranal in Phase-I (1996-2003) and in another 14 districts viz. Nizamabad, Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, Prakasham, Nalgonda, Khammam, Cuddapa, Chittoor, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Anantapur, Adilabad, Guntur and Mehboobnagar in Phase-II (1998-2003). The remaining four district, namely, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Hyderabad are covered under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).
10. All 23 districts of Andhra Pradesh have been covered under the Programme of Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) followed by Post Literacy Campaign (PLC). 20 districts are presently covered under the Continuing Education Programme (CEP).

11. Under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE). Rs.3.04 crore have been released for implementation of 570 EGS (Primary) Centres and 1347 EGS (Upper Primary) Centres in 4 SSA districts and 3147 EGS (Upper Primary, 6-14 years) Centres in 7 DPEP districts. An amount of Rs. 6.88 crore have also been released for implementation 5949 EGS (Upper Primary, 11-14 years) Centres in another 8 DPEP districts.

National Programme of Nutritional Support

***34 SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BE PLEASED TO STATE:

(a) whether the National Programme of Nutritional Support to primary education, popularly known as Mid-Day Meal Scheme, was launched during 1995;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any survey of the programme with regard to its impact on enrolment, attendance, retention and universalisation of primary education;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated and utilized during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) An evaluation has been undertaken in 10 States to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-Day Meals Scheme) by an independent agency, Operations Research Group, New Delhi. The study covers Assam Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The report was submitted in September, 1999. The findings of the report state that while the programme has given a boost to enrolment in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; in 6 other States it has had a positive impact on attendance and retention.

Besides, a study conducted by NCERT on State policies on Incentive Schemes in Primary Schools and their Contribution to Girls' Participation, completed in April, 2000, also covers the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The report says that the Noon Meal Scheme of Tamil Nadu and