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सूचना का
अधिकार

भारत सरकार
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय
स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग
शास्त्री भवन,
नई दिल्ली - 110 115
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY
SHASTRI BHAWAN,
NEW DELHI - 110 115

D.O. No.2-10/2018-IS-1

24th April, 2018

Respected Ma'am/Sir,

Kindly refer to letter nos. 11-2/2017-EE.13 dated 03.04.2018 vide which the programmatic and financial norms of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan – An Integrated Scheme for School Education and the schedule of the meetings of the Project Approval Board (PAB) for finalising Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B), 2018-19 was shared. The Draft Framework of Implementation of the Scheme was also shared vide letter dated 2-16/2017-EE.3 dated 05.04.2018. It is requested that the same may be used for preparation of the Annual Plans for the State/UT.

2. As you are aware, the Scheme proposes to give flexibility to the States and UTs to plan and prioritize their interventions within the Scheme norms and the overall resource envelope available to them. I would, therefore, like to inform that based on the budgetary allocation for the Scheme for 2018-19, the resource envelope of the Central share to be released State/UT-wise is enclosed at **Annexure-I**. It is requested that the proposals for the outlay under the Scheme, including matching State share as applicable, under the Annual Plans for 2018-19 may be prepared accordingly.

3. The indicative State-UT wise Central allocation for 2018-19, accordingly, has been arrived at based on the following parameters:

- i. A 5% increase has been given over the total Central Releases to the State/UT under SSA, RMSA and TE in 2017-18.
- ii. The rest of the funds have been allocated on performance- linked criteria as given below:
 - NAS scores at Classes III, V, VIII and X – 30% (7.5% for each class)
 - Separate Cadre of Headmasters – 10%
 - Teacher Transfer Policy for a minimum tenure in rural areas – 10%
 - Percentage of Schools covered under 'Shaala Siddhi' – 10%
 - Percentage of Elementary Government Schools with Adverse Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) norms – 10%
 - Subject-wise PTR at Secondary Level – 10%
 - Gender Parity Index at Elementary Level – 7.5%
 - Gender Parity Index at Secondary Level – 7.5%
 - Gross Enrolment Ratio for Scheduled Tribes (STs) – 5%

Quality Component under Recurring Head

4. The vision of the scheme is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to senior secondary stages in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals for education. Accordingly, at least 20% of the outlay under the scheme should be utilised for quality related initiatives including interventions related to Teacher Education. These interventions include support for free text books at elementary level, learning enhancement programmes/remedial teaching, assessments of learning levels at National or State level, composite school grant, libraries, activities under Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan, ICT and digital initiatives, innovation, support at pre-school level, media and community mobilisation, support for sports and physical education and other quality initiatives. It also includes the support for strengthening teacher education institutions like SCERTs, DIETs and BITEs, activities for the DIKSHA portal, in-service training for teachers, head teachers, teacher educators, capacity building of SMCs/SDMCs and academic support through BRC/URC/CRC.

5. As you are aware, the Department conducted National Assessment Survey (NAS) for classes-III, V, VIII and X in 2017-18 wherein District-wise and State-wise learning achievements have been ascertained. State/UT should formulate their AWP&B delineating a comprehensive class-wise quality improvement plan targeted to lead to better learning outcomes based on the current learning levels of students identified through NAS 2017-18.

6. The focus of the scheme is the teacher and the use of technology to deliver quality education. SCERT would be the nodal agency for conduct and monitoring of all in-service training programmes to make it need focused and dynamic. The Plan for SCERT and DIETs should detail the strategy for implementing the Guidelines, 2018 shared by the Department for restructuring of SCERT and DIETs. DIKSHA, a National Platform for Teachers, was launched on 5th September, 2017 to accelerate and amplify solutions, experiments and innovations that are underway and/or being undertaken in the areas of teacher training and professional development. The State Plan needs to elaborate on the activities outlined for maintenance and upgradation of DIKSHA including creation, curation and translation of digital content, capacity building, awareness and communication drive etc. The AWP&B may also delineate how BRC/CRC/URC will be effectively integrated with DIETs to provide effective academic support to schools.

7. The plan should also enable reaping the benefits of technology and widening the access of good quality education across all sections of the Society. Under the scheme, all Government schools having classes-VI to XII and TEIs (SCERTs, DIETs and BITEs) are envisaged to have a minimum level of ICT infrastructure. It should be the endeavour to make all students, teachers and teacher educators of these schools and TEIs, ICT literate. A priority will be given to projects which have an element of community participation.

Access and Retention including non-recurring expenditure

8. At least 20% of the total outlay should be spent on interventions related to access and retention including non-recurring expenditure on committed liabilities and taking up fresh works/interventions. Interventions related to recurring expenditure on access and retention include support for free uniforms at elementary level, special training for age appropriate admission of out of school children at elementary level, reimbursement of expenditure incurred for admissions under Section 12(1)(c), RTE Act, 2009, transport/escort facility, vocational education, and self defence training for girls etc.

9. *Expenditure under Non- Recurring Head:* You would appreciate that slow progress on civil components results in not only diluting the impact of the programme but also hinders the release of funds. Hence, provision may be kept for liquidating atleast 25% of the committed liabilities of non-recurring components under the erstwhile schemes of SSA, RMSA and TE. In case work has not yet been started at all and the States find it difficult to take up the work at the schedule of the rate of the year during which approval was given, the States have an option either to release extra funds from their own resources to complete the work or surrender the same. In case of works already started, the State must complete the same by releasing additional funds from their own resources. The State/UT, accordingly, should give priority to the completion of pending civil works before proposing for new works in AWP&B 2018-19. The detail of pending civil works along with central share required during the year needs to be uploaded on the PMS Portal to ensure this.

10. The State/UTs can propose activities such as upgradation of existing schools to higher levels, strengthening of existing schools, increased coverage under ICT, Vocational Education and upgradation of existing Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) under non-recurring fresh proposals within the overall outlay indicated under non-recurring head. The State/UT-wise outlay for fresh non-recurring interventions has been decided on the basis of data of enrolment of students in the State/UT and strength of students who are enrolled under Aadhar as per child-wise data made available under U-DISE/SDMIS 2016-17.

Committed Expenditure under Recurring Head

11. Upto 60% of the outlay may be spent on committed expenditure under recurring head. These interventions include support for salary of in-position teachers, recurring costs of KGBVs/Girls Hostels/Residential Hostels etc., recurring costs of schools approved under the new scheme, interventions for CWSN, MIS and Project Management.

12. The target of providing quality education in schools cannot be achieved if sufficient number of qualified and trained teachers is not available in schools. The Department has been emphasizing to States to ensure that all schools meet the mandated PTR norms and that States should fill-up the State vacancies first before filling up the posts sanctioned under the erstwhile schemes of SSA and RMSA. Accordingly, it has been decided that support for the salary of teachers sanctioned under the erstwhile schemes of SSA and RMSA, as per norms of the new scheme, will be allocated after adjustment of the state vacancies. Regarding fresh recruitments, States are advised to assess the situation of Demand and Supply by taking into account issues related to teacher deployment i.e. surplus teachers, single teacher schools, schools with adverse PTR and lack of availability of teachers in the core subjects at secondary and senior secondary level. The issues identified should be addressed through time bound and transparent action on teacher rationalisation and recruitment. The appraisal of teachers' posts will be based on the data provided by the State for teachers under U-DISE/Shala Kosh.

13. The Scheme encourages convergent action with schemes of other Ministries and of State Governments such as Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) of MoWCD (for pre-school education), Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (for CWSN and residential facilities for children), Ministry of Tribal Affairs (residential facilities for ST children), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal

Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) of MoSDE (for vocational education), National Rural Drinking Water Programme and Swachh Bharat Mission (for providing and maintenance of Toilets and Drinking Water facilities), MGNREGS of Ministry of Rural Development (for construction of play fields and compound walls for Government run schools), Multi Sector Development Program (MSDP) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs (for infrastructural development in minority dominated areas), Khelo India of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (for Sport and Physical Education). The State Plans should clearly indicate the areas of convergence with other schemes including details of infrastructure development & funds proposed to be availed under these schemes.

14. Adequate basic infrastructure like electricity, toilets and drinking water facilities need to be made available in schools. As you know, electricity in schools is a mandatory requirement through which various ICT initiatives can be effectively utilized/implemented in schools. The Plan may include proposals for providing solar energy in the schools which are not currently electrified. Under Swachh Vidyalaya, it needs to be ensured that every school has gender segregated functional toilets and that they are properly maintained.

15. There are several pockets in States where the Gender Parity Index is much below national average. Therefore, specific strategy and action plan may be proposed to achieve gender parity in such pockets as well. This may also include strategies for enrolment of drop-out girls being covered under the SABLA Scheme of Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD).

16. While formulating the AWP&B, preference may be given to Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), LWE affected districts, Special Focus Districts (SFDs), Border areas and the 115 aspirational districts. The plan write up should focus on description of need assessment and interventions proposed, so as to explain and elaborate on the information given in the tables. It should also be ensured that all the commitments/conditions listed at the time of approval of annual plans under the erstwhile schemes of SSA and RMSA for 2017-18 have been complied with.

17. It is important to note that U-DISE 2017-18 preferably would be the reference data for all proposals made by your State/UT. Please ensure that the AWP&B 2018-19 is approved by your State Executive Committee before it is sent for consideration of the Project Approval Board of the Government of India.

18. The component/activity wise proposal for 2018-19 shall be submitted online through the Project Monitoring System (PMS) on the web portal www.samagrashiksha.in as per the schedule for submission of plans given earlier. We look forward to your continuous and sincere support towards a smooth conduct of AWP&B as per the scheduled time lines. These would help us in effective implementation of the Scheme and achieve objective of universal quality education to our children at all levels of school education.

With Regards,

Yours sincerely,

Maneesh
24/7
(Maneesh Garg)

All Education Secretaries of States/UTs

State/UT-wise release of Central Share 2018-19 (Rs in crore)				
S. No.	Name of State	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring
	Other States-SSA (60:40)			
1	Andhra Pradesh	1263.53	132.40	1131.14
2	Bihar	2954.78	293.25	2661.53
3	Chhattisgarh	1074.48	75.27	999.21
4	Goa	25.00	2.10	22.90
5	Gujarat	928.78	116.21	812.57
6	Haryana	727.98	84.49	643.49
7	Jharkhand	894.18	122.82	771.36
8	Karnataka	926.37	122.12	804.25
9	Kerala	413.43	10.00	403.43
10	Madhya Pradesh	2335.49	237.40	2098.09
11	Maharashtra	982.54	153.22	829.31
12	Odisha	1141.90	104.42	1037.48
13	Punjab	532.63	100.43	432.19
14	Rajasthan	2780.44	121.66	2658.78
15	Tamil Nadu	1427.37	116.34	1311.03
16	Telangana	845.82	110.47	735.34
17	UP	4907.31	160.63	4746.68
18	West Bengal	1221.94	249.68	972.27
	Sub Total	25383.97	2312.90	23071.07
	UTs with Legislature (60:40)			
19	Delhi	162.25	57.80	104.45
20	Puducherry	16.29	3.56	12.74
	Sub Total	178.54	61.36	117.18
	NE (90:10)			
21	Arunachal Pradesh	346.53	16.68	329.85
22	Assam	1535.63	76.84	1458.79
23	Manipur	314.66	26.41	288.24
24	Meghalaya	372.90	14.30	358.59
25	Mizoram	208.29	10.91	197.38
26	Nagaland	211.76	36.51	175.25
27	Sikkim	100.00	8.51	91.49
28	Tripura	310.23	28.23	282.00
	Total	3400.00	218.41	3181.59
	Hill States (90:10)			
29	HP	627.34	35.78	591.56
30	J&K	2046.55	53.82	1992.73
31	Uttarakhand	1139.55	56.96	1082.59
	Total	3813.44	146.56	3666.88
	UTs (100%)			
32	Andaman & Nicobar	28.71	2.41	26.30
33	Chandigarh	106.92	2.82	104.10
34	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	66.87	0.91	65.95
35	Daman & Diu	15.12	0.94	14.17
36	Lakshadweep	6.43	0.16	6.27
	Total	224.04	7.24	216.80
	Grand Total	33000.0	2746.5	30253.5