

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2101  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2018**

**SSA and RMSA**

**2101. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:**

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient feature of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) launched in 2001 and 2009 respectively;
- (b) whether the Government contemplating changes in the respective guidelines to accommodate specific requirements of the States and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the efforts have been made to sanction the requisite class rooms for the students under these schemes;
- (d) the efforts made to remove restrictions, if any, to accommodate the number of students in the schools constructed under these schemes;
- (e) whether the Government is aware of shortcomings of the said schemes of opening a school at every 5 km. in the States such as Gujarat, Rajasthan and others who are sparsely populated and do not have enough students to admit and thus draining out the financial resources with no fruitful gains;
- (f) if so, the necessary modifications in policy contemplated by the Government to make these schemes more successful all over the country; and
- (g) the efforts are being made to provide the book uniform free of cost to all the students throughout their schooling period and salary to teachers appointed under these schemes since inception of the schemes?

**ANSWER  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
(DR. SATYA PAL SINGH)**

(a) to (f): The Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) were under implementation since 2000-2001 and 2009, till 2017-18 for universalizing elementary education and secondary education, respectively, in the country. RMSA and SSA programmes provided a number of incentives to encourage enrolment and retention of children in schools as well as for improvement of quality of education. These included enhancing access to primary, upper primary & secondary schools, strengthening school infrastructure like school building, additional classrooms, laboratories, libraries, arts & craft rooms, toilets, drinking water facilities etc, support for various quality interventions and financial support for salary of additional teachers.

The Section 6 of the RTE Act mandates that the appropriate governments and local authorities shall establish, within the area or limits of a neighbourhood, a school, where it is not already established, within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. In this

regard, Central rules provides for the establishment of primary schools and upper primary schools within a distance of one kilometer and three kilometer of the neighbourhood, respectively.

RMSA provided to make quality secondary education available, accessible and affordable to all young persons. The scheme sought to enhance enrolment in Classes IX and X by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of five kilometers for secondary schools from every habitation, to improve quality of education imparted at secondary level, by ensuring all secondary schools conform to prescribed standard norms and to remove gender, socio-economic and disability barriers at secondary level. These norms are indicative for funding under the scheme and the states can prioritize as per their local requirements.

As per SSA norms, the school is to have at least one class-room for every teacher and an office cum-store-cum-Head Teacher's/Head Master's room in primary and upper primary schools/sections where the enrolment exceeds 150 and 100 respectively. The Student Classroom Ratio (SCR) at elementary level is 24.96 as per UDISE, 2016-17 (Provisional). As per RMSA norms, the school is to have at least two additional class rooms in one secondary school and at least four additional class rooms, (two sections each for classes IX & X) in an upgraded upper primary school. The prescribed Student Classroom Ratio (SCR) at secondary level is 1:40. The Student Classroom Ratio (SCR) at secondary level is 44.04 as per UDISE, 2016-17 (Provisional).

Since the inception of SSA in 2001, sanction has been given for opening of 3.64 lakh new elementary schools and for construction of 3,12,747 school buildings, 18,89,689 additional classrooms, 2,40,564 drinking water facilities and 10,63,164 school toilets. States and UTs have reported opening up of 3.59 lakh new elementary schools and construction of 2,95,382 school buildings, 18,08,452 additional classrooms, 2,33,956 drinking water facilities and 10,11,518 toilets as on 30.09.2018. Under RMSA, total 12682 schools have been approved against which 12033 schools have been made functional till 2017-18. Besides, construction of 50713 additional classrooms, 26260 science labs, 19076 computer rooms, 25597 library rooms and 30092 Art/craft rooms have been sanctioned for strengthening of existing secondary schools, and out of this construction of 36695 additional classrooms, 19092 science labs, 13628 computer rooms, 19013 library rooms and 21143 Art/craft rooms have been completed till 2017-18. The construction of school infrastructure is carried out as per Schedule of Rates (SoR) notified by the State Government or Central Public Work Department (CPWD) rates whichever is lower.

In current scenario, these schemes along-with Teacher Education (TE) have been subsumed under an Integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for School Education-**Samagra Shiksha** which has been launched from 2018-19. It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable

quality education at all levels of school education. The provisions of Right to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 are also implemented through Samagra Shiksha across the country.

The major features of Samagra Shiksha are as under:-

- (i) Annual Grant of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000/- per school for strengthening of Libraries.
- (ii) Composite school grant increased from Rs. 14,500-50,000 to Rs. 25,000-1 Lakh and to be allocated on the basis of school enrolment.
- (iii) Annual Grant for sports equipments at the cost of Rs. 5000 for Primary Schools, Rs. 10,000 for upper primary schools and up to Rs. 25,000 for secondary and senior secondary schools.
- (iv) Allocation for children with Special Needs (CwSN) increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500 per child per annum including a stipend of Rs. 200 per month for CWSN girls to be provided from Classes I to XII – earlier it was only for classes IX to XII.
- (v) Allocation for uniforms enhanced from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per child per annum.
- (vi) Allocation for textbooks enhanced from Rs. 150/250 to Rs. 250/400 per child per annum.
- (vii) Upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) from Class 6-8 to Class 6-12.
- (viii) Strengthening Teacher Education Institutions like SCERTs and DIETs to improve the quality of teachers with SCERT as the nodal institution for in-service and pre-service teacher training
- (ix) Enhanced use of digital technology in education through smart classrooms, digital boards and DTH channels.

The Annual Work Plan & budget (AWP&B) under the Samagra Shiksha are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority under different interventions including the requirement of additional classrooms. These plans are then appraised and approved/estimated in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme and availability of budgetary resources.

The Samagra Shiksha aims to achieve universal access of children in schools from Pre-School to Senior Secondary in an inclusive and equitable manner, focusing on quality of education with improved infrastructure in the schools. With a view to facilitating States/UTs, the Scheme provides support to establishment of new schools by up-gradation of upper primary school to secondary schools and up-gradation of Secondary Schools to Senior Secondary Schools and thus for establishment of composite schools. The scheme also supports strengthening of infrastructure of existing schools.

(g): Under Samagra Shiksha, there is provision of Rs.600/- per child per annum as an average cost for two sets of uniforms for all girls, and boys belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Below Poverty Line (SC/ST/BPL) families' in Government schools up to class VIII and textbooks to all children in Government/Local Body and Government aided schools, including

Madarsas at an average cost of Rs.250/- per child at primary level and Rs.400/- per child at upper primary level.

The recruitment and other service matters including salary structure of teachers are under domain of States/UTs Governments and the Central Government is only to provide financial support as per the scheme norms. Further, all States/UTs are also obliged to adhere to the Pupil to Teacher ratio (PTR) norms as enshrined in the RTE Act, 2009.

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