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The study is based on official data provided by Department of Basic Education, Uttar Pradesh, my interaction with various officials at various levels, and observations thereon at the field.

**Kausar Wizarat**

# **Study of Best Practices Adopted in Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in Uttar Pradesh**

## **Introduction**

### **Demographic Profile of the State**

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in the country accounting for 16.4 per cent of the country's population. It is also the fourth largest state in geographical area covering 9.0 per cent of the country's geographical area, encompassing 2,94,411 square kilometers and comprising of 83 districts, 901 development blocks and 112,804 inhabited villages. The density of population in the state is 473 person per square kilometers as against 274 for the country. The increase, in population in these two decades was almost identical at 25 per cent. As against this, the national population shows a declining trend from 25 per cent in 1971-81 to 23.8 per cent in 1981-91. Since 1971-81 the decadal variation of U.P. population in percentage terms has remained higher than that of the national. As per 2001 census, there are about 2.23 crore households in UP of which about 1.80 crore are rural households and 0.43 crore are urban households. Total population of the State in 2001 was 16 crore and this is expected to have increased to about 18 crore by 2005. About 51.68% of the population is in the 15-59 age group. In the years to come, the young working population of the state is going to be the chief asset for the state and if the state is to reap the benefit of a demographic dividend and become an economic power house, it will have to ensure that people are healthy and live long.

Distinguishing feature of Uttar Pradesh economy is its regional imbalances. In terms of economic indicators like agricultural productivity, infrastructural facilities, industrial growth, the Uttar Pradesh economy can be categorised into five regions; Western, Eastern, Central, Ruhelkhand and Hill. Western Uttar Pradesh is agriculturally prosperous. It is relatively industrialised and has seen a greater degree of urbanisation. At the other end is Bundelkhand.

Almost all social indicators of the state show that the state stands on 13th or 14th position among the sixteen major States. Bihar and in some cases Orissa, are the only two states which lag behind U.P. in terms of social development indicators like medical facilities, teacher-pupil ratio

in primary schools, birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, literacy, per capita income, electrification of villages, per capita power consumption etc. Uttar Pradesh is often seen as a case study of development in a region of India that currently lag behind other parts of the country in terms of a number of important aspects of well being and social progress.

Life in Uttar Pradesh is short and uncertain. Life expectancy of female is less than 55 years and the under-five mortality rate is as high as 141 per thousand. In these respects Uttar Pradesh resembles Saharan Africa with 53 years of life expectancy and 160 under five mortality rate. Among all major Indian states, Uttar Pradesh has the highest under five mortality rate, the second highest crude death rate and the third lowest life expectancy figure. The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live birth in the state estimated to be 931 in the mid 1980s. If a girl is born in Kerala she can expect to live 20 years longer than if she is born in Uttar Pradesh. The probability that she will die before the age of one is more than six times as high in Uttar Pradesh than in Kerala. According to the recent National Family Health survey, Uttar Pradesh comes second to Bihar among the major Indian states in terms of the incidence of under nutrition among children below the age of five. This corroborates as well as explain to a large extent the lower possibility of child survival in Uttar Pradesh.



Further, the demographic transition of U.P. has been slow. Among all the major Indian states, Uttar Pradesh has the highest birth rate and the highest fertility rate.

## Education

Four states identified as lagging behind other major states in terms of demographic transition turn out to be the four states with the lowest literacy level. The 1991 census indicates that the age literacy rate in these four states in the age group between 7 years and above ranges from 38 percent in Bihar to 44 percent in Madhya Pradesh.

Female literacy situation in Uttar Pradesh is dismal. Only one out of four in the 7+ age group was able to read and write in 1991. This figure goes down to 19 per cent for rural areas, 11 per cent for the scheduled castes, 8 per cent for scheduled castes in rural areas, and 8 per cent for the entire rural population in the most educationally backward districts. The 1981 census figures suggest that in Uttar Pradesh the crude female literacy rate among scheduled castes in rural Uttar Pradesh in 1981 was below 18 per cent, in 18 out of Uttar Pradesh's 56 districts and below 2.5 per cent in a majority of districts.

### Literacy Rate

Year 2001	Male	Female	Persons
Rural	71.40	46.70	59.40
Urban	86.70	73.20	80.30
Total	75.85	54.16	65.38

Source :- Census of India 2001

In terms of more demanding criteria of educational attainment on the completion of primary or secondary education, in Uttar Pradesh, in 1992-93 only 50 percent of literate males and 40 per cent of literate females could complete the cycle of eight years of schooling involved in the primary and middle stages. One other distinguishing feature of Uttar Pradesh education system is

the persistence of high level of illiteracy in the younger age group. Within the younger age group, the illiteracy was endemic in rural areas. In the late 1980s, the incidence of illiteracy in the 10-14 age groups was as high as 32 percent for rural males and 61 per cent for rural females, and more than two-thirds of all rural girls in the 12-14 age groups never went to school. The problems of education system is exacting. Due to public apathy the school are in disarray, privately run school are functional, but beyond the reach of ordinary people. The State government has taken programmes to make the population totally literate. There are special programmes like World Bank aided DPEP. Steps are being taken with the help of NGOs and other organizations to raise popular participation.

U.P has made significant contributions in the field of Education and Social Welfare. The State has made major investments over the past few years at all levels of education and has achieved significant success. U.P. has recognized & supported the continuing critical-role of private-sector in the expansion of education in the state.

Schools in the state are either managed by the government or by private trusts. Hindi is used as a medium of instruction in most of the schools except the schools which are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) or Council for Indian Schools Certificate Examinations (ICSE) boards.

### **Primary Schools**

CLASS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	SC		
				BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1	2043688	2022954	4066642	428687	424338	853025
2	2073239	2052206	4125445	435483	431066	866549
3	1932869	1913259	3846128	405960	401842	807802
4	1717694	1700269	3417963	360881	357221	718102
5	1467428	1452542	2919970	308320	305193	135136
Total	9234918	9141230	18376148	1939331	1919660	3858991



### **Upper Primary Schools**

CLASS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	SC		
				BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
6	820484	812161	1632645	186578	184686	371264
7	683608	676672	1360280	155453	153875	309328
8	593092	587077	1180169	134869	133501	268370
Total	2097184	2075910	4173094	476900	472062	948962

### **Mid-Day Meal Scheme in Uttar Pradesh**

The Mid Day Meal Scheme was started as a centrally sponsored scheme on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1995 Its aim was to boost Universalisation of Primary education and to improve the nutritional status of the food being given to the children. On 28<sup>th</sup> August the Hon'ble Supreme Court Passed the order to the State Government/ Union Territories to implement the Mid Day Meal scheme by providing every child in every Govt and Govt aided Primary schools with a prepared mid day meal with minimum content of 300 calories of energy and 8-12 grams of protein each day of school for a minimum of 200 days. From 1st September 2004 cooked meal is being served to the beneficiaries. From 2006 the food being served has been enriched by raising its 450 calories and 12grams protein in primary schools. In upper Primary schools, it is 700 calories and 20 grams of protein.

### **Number of Children Availing Mid-Day- Meal as on 30.09.2007**

Type of Students	Boys	Girls	Total
SC	20,04,213	18,76,647	38,80,860
ST	39,742	33,743	73,485
OBC	31,45,192	30,24,958	61,70,150
Minority	6,14,351	5,91,579	12,05,930
Others	11,76,647	12,52,949	24,29,596
Total	69,80,145	67,79,876	1,37,60,021

## **Organisational Structure**

Under the department of basic education there is a Mid- day- Meal Cell in head quarter lucknow. Director MDM look after mid-day- meal programme..He/she is assisted by additional director, deputy director, and four assistant additional director. In each district, District Magistrate is a Nodal officer is responsible for implementation of mid-day meal programme. The grass root level head teacher look after proper implementation of the programme. The organizational structure is given below.

**Figure 1 - Organizational Structure Of MDM at State Level**

**Department of basic education of UP**



**Director MDM**



**Joint Director**



**Deputy Director**



**Four Assistant Deputy Directors**

## **Implementation of the Programme**

The Chief Secretary of U.P Government has formed District and block level task forces under the leader ship of District Magistrate and Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM) for frequent and effective supervision of MDM scheme. The taskforce comprises officers from the education department as well as from other departments also. The inspections undertaken by the members

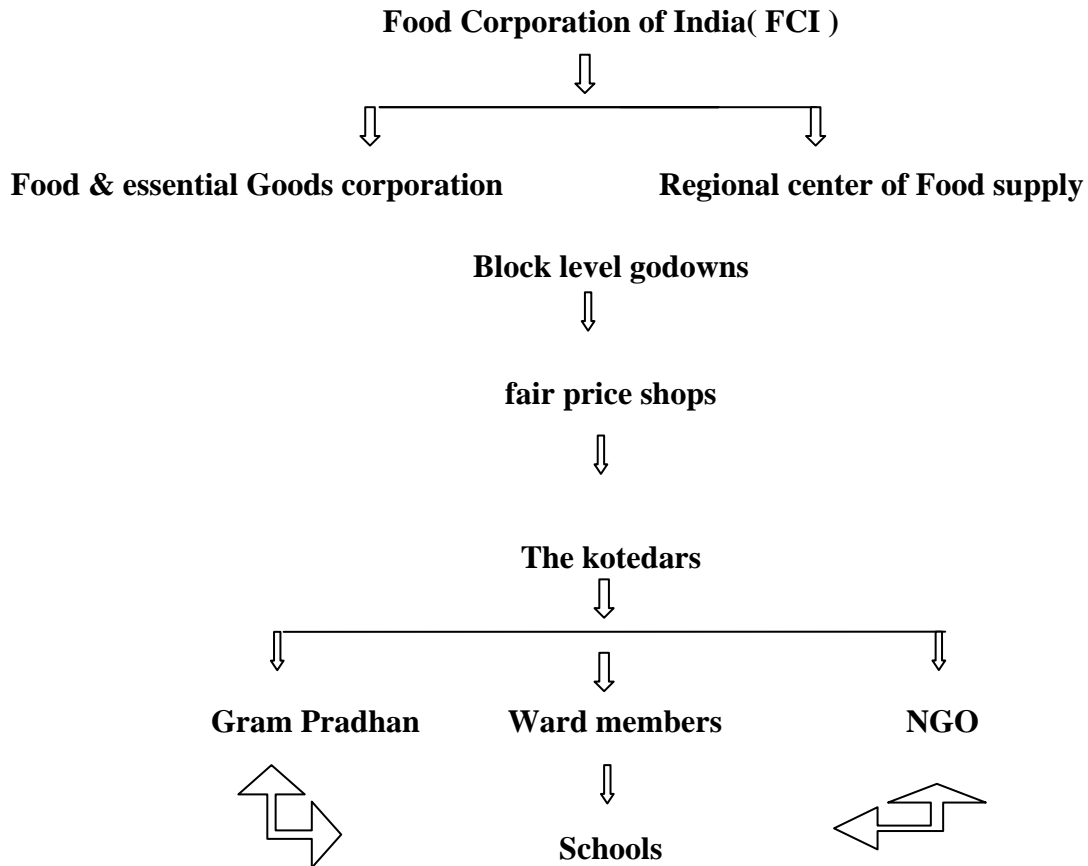
of the task force are closely monitored. Each member of the task force has to randomly visit at least five schools falling in his jurisdiction and monitor implementation of MDM programme. If mid-day-meal providing agency like Gram Pradhan, NGOs fail to achieve their goals, the District Magistrate is authorized to replace them by local self help group (SHG).

**Table 1- Per-Child Per Day Expenditure on MDM Scheme**

<b>Sub Heads</b>	<b>I-V</b>		<b>VI-VII</b>	
	<b>Quantity (in gms.)</b>	<b>Cost of Qty recommended</b>	<b>Quantity (in gms.)</b>	<b>Cost of Qty recommended</b>
Food Grains (Wheat/Rice)	100	Supplied free	150	Supplied free
Pulses	25	0.99	35	1.39
Vegetable	50	0.6	75	0.90
Oil & Fat	5	0.31	7	0.43
Salt Condiment	As required	0.15	As required	0.15
Fuel	0	0.3	0	0.35
Administrative Exp.	0	0.68	0	0.68
Total		3.03		3.90

## Section II

### Best Practices at the System Level



The Food Corporation of India provides grains to regional godowns from where it goes to block level godowns and finally to fair price shops. The number of beneficiaries is supplied by the education department. To ensure timely lifting and inspection of food grain, the Department of Food and Civil Supplies have issued orders that the food grains would be lifted well in advance (may be 3 month before consumption ), and information regarding the block wise lifting would made available to inspecting authorities. The kotedars would make the grains received by them and available to Gram Pradhan/ Ward members/ NGOs.

The Government of U.P. has issued instructions for joint inspection of food grain by a team consisting of senior officers from FCI and Department of Education . The provision of giving sample of food grains allocated for MDM purpose has also been implemented and it is being ensured that sample are available to district and block level officers , so that while on visit the cross checking of the quality of grains could be done .

### **1. Promoting Gender Equality**

It has been noticed that the percentage girls of has increased in the state. The scheme has also improved the retention rate as the children now attend the school through out the year which is evident from the number of children taking the annual examination. The boys and girls enrolment, over the year are coming equal in number and majority of these girls are from Muslim and backward communities.

### **2. Allocation of Funds to Schools**

The state government makes budgetary provision for the conversion cost which is released to the district collectors. The district collectors deposit it in Gram Nidhi-V in the rural areas , and in urban areas they hand it over to Nagar Nigam , Nagar Palika, Nagar Panchayt, Town areas etc, as the case may be . In urban areas where NGOs are in operation, the conversion cost is given to them according to the bills raised by them after verification from the education department. The funds received from the Govt. of India are deposited in the consolidated fund of the state government.

### **4. Involvement of NGOs**

The involvement of NGOs and the Civic Body Organisations (CBOs) are less in the state. Only in the urban areas these organizations are supplying cooked food. The experience of engaging NGOs has not been very good, particularly in the village areas.

## **5 Involvement of Community**

A committee has been constituted at gram panchayat level to supervise day-to-day cooking at school level. Gram Pradhan is President, two gentlemen and two ladies nominated ,who are also parents of child studying in the school and the Head master of the school are the members .The newly formed **Mata Abhibhavak Sangh** is also involved in the same task.

## **6 Health Intervention**

The school health programme is picking up in the state. Height chart and weighing machine have been supplied to the schools and record are being kept in the prescribed format. A dietician has been appointed at the MDM authority office to look after this aspect of the scheme. The convergence with the health department to supply micro nutrients, Vitamin-A, de-worming medicines etc. is in the final stages.

## **7 Infrastructure Facilities**

### **a Kitchen**

The kitchen sheds are constructed by funds received under SGRY and other Development Programme .The number of kitchen sheds constructed/under construction by the money released under MDM programme is near about Rs10,700. As per GOI,G.O. dated 23.01.08 the new kitchen design has been developed by mid- day-meal authority for the construction of kitchen sheds in primary and upper primary schools. Kitchen devices have been made available to the schools. A sum of Rs 5,000 was put at the disposal of schools in the year 2007-08 to procure cooking utensils and arrange for gas based cooking. Rs 1,000 has been sanctioned top 40,000 schools for making up for the lost or broken utensils and provide for gas based kitchen accessories.

**b Provision of drinking water**

Drinking water and toilet facilities were made available in the school premises from the funds of SSA and the Rural Development/ Panchayat Raj Department.



**c Capacity Building**

Presently, the training of officials from the different department is being conducted at district level by MDM officers. Some training courses have also been organised at

Block & Nyaya Panchayat level by Panchayat Raj and Basic Education Department under the programme of *Sampoorn Swakshta Abhiyan*. All the new teachers are trained in MDM scheme at their inception training at DIETs and older teachers are trained at district level. The District Basic Education officers have been asked to conduct training for Gram Pradhans, Cook and other functionaries in health, hygiene and other such matters.

#### **d Setting –Up of MIS**

The computer based Management Information System is being developed in the state and the district level officers have been provided with computers and one computer operator and one coordinator. Presently the up linking facilities are available at MDM authority. A Proforma have been developed by the name of MDM Register for schools. The MDM Register keep track of conversion cost received ,spent ,unspent balance at Every level along with number of students availing mid-day-meal and food grain consumed. Proforme have also been developed to monitor inspections being done in the districts.

#### **e Monitoring & Evaluation**

In order to implement the programme effectively a separate Mid –day Meal Authority has been established. A body registered by the name “Mid-Day-Meal Authority” has come into existence in the state under the administrative control of the Department of Basic Education. A separate post of director has been created solely for the purpose of running the programme. The structure of the directorate has been made in such a way that experts from finance, planning and other departments may join the Mid-Day Meal authority. Survey has been done regarding MDM under SSA by Indian Institute Management Lucknow( IIM) and SIEMAT.

### **School Profile**



## **I- Mid Meal Programme in Lucknow**

In Lucknow district total primary schools are 181147, and upper primary schools are 45170 in the year 2007-08. The enrolment at primary level are 224731. It includes Government schools (1-V) local Body Schools, Government Aided schools, AIE centers and EGS centers.

### **1. Raj Bhawan Primary & Secondary school**

The Raj Bhawan Primary and Secondary School was our first visit in Lucknow district. Our team was arrived at 2.00pm. The school building is quite big and a long veranda. In the corner of the veranda there is a mirror and a washbasin with the soap. The height chart past on the wall and weighing machine is also. Separate toilet for girls are there. The lunch time is over but the children are there. They belong to poor family but they are neat.

### **2. Government Primary School**

In this school when we reach the lunch time is over. The food was supplied by the NGO called **Chattisgarh Samajik Jan Chetna**. This NGO is catering to 108 schools. One of the NGO was there and he told us that the teachers are helpful in distributing food to the children. The Utensils are very clean and the man pulling rickshaw is there on which the food was carried to other schools.





## II- Mid Meal Programme in Unnao .District

In Unnao district , the total primary Schools during 2007-08 were 1958. The enrolment in primary schools was 2,18330 in 2007-08 .Under SSA the books and uniform are free for girls and because of mid day meal programme the participation of girls in schools are increased. On that day we visited seven schools

**Table No .2 Number of Primary &Upper Primary Schools**

Block	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07			2007-08		
	PS	UP S	Tota l	PS	UP S	Tota l	PS	UP S	Tota l	PS	UP S	Tota l
Unnao	1770	397	2167	1932	477	2409	1896	507	2403	1958	587	2545

**Table No 3:-Enrolment in Primary &Upper Primary Schools**

Class	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total
PS	237783	324982	156134	315519	162777	333288	218330	311564
UPS	25741	53581	27398	56738	49164	64747	32800	64378

**Table No.4-Class wise Enrolment**

Class	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
I-V	323932	328819	333288	311123
VI-VIII	52201	57151	64708	65483
Total	376124	385970	397996	376606

**Table No.5-No of Beneficiaries of Mid Day Meal**

Type of Students	No of Registered Students
SC	143714
ST	409
OBC	170402
Others	
Total	

**1. Government Primary School (Mahnora)**

The government primary school was visited to get the information how the mid day meal programme is implemented at school level. The school building is neat and clean. The enrolment in the school are 221 and the girls are 110 . At the time of

visit 183 children were present. The school have separate kitchen with cooking gas. The food grains and kept in store room. When we reach the preparation was started for cooking. Meal is prepared neatly by the women engaged for the cooking. The meal were served in children own utensils. When the team interacted with the students that they found the students belonged to poor family. They also said that there is no discrimination while serving the food. After the meal all the students stay back in the school. The girls students are neat & clean dressed up because they got the uniform and books under SSA programme. In every school the menu of the food were painted on the wall of the school.

## **2. Primary School Rasoolpur**

When team were reach the school the class was going on. On that day out of 156 children, 103 children were present. The preparation of food was started. On Wednesday Kheer/Rice with Kardhi. In this school the rice was cooked and kardhi was in the process of cooking. In this school one cook and one helper. In this school there is a separate kitchen and store for food grain. The kitchen was neat and food was cooked on gas.

## **3. Ranipur Primary School and Junior School**

In Ranipur the total enrolled children were 93 and at the time of visit 74 children were present. Both primary and junior schools in the same compound so the food was cooked in the same kitchen. Kitchen is neat and there are big slab in the kitchen all the food grain, oil, pulses and massala are kept there. When we reach the preparation of food was started.

## **4. Shiv Singh Khera, Asoha Primary School.**

When we reached Shiv Singh Khera Primary school the food was ready to be distributed. All the children were washed their hands properly and their plates and spoons, and after that they sat in a line and did prayer. Cook with help of teacher served the food. The children were happy and satisfied with the quantity and the quality of meal. In every school there is a separate kitchen and store for food grain.



The kitchen was neat and food was cooked on gas, In some of the schools the food were prepared on using firewood. During the rainy season wood get wet, cooking become very difficult. The head teacher are very happy about the mid-day-meal programme because the enrolment and the retention were increased. One of the parent told us that if the uniform and books are provided for the boys , so that the boys are not feel discriminated.

Primary School Saharwa I, Narsinghpur School were visited by the team in Unnao district these schools the enrolment of girls are higher then the boys enrolment.









### **Mid Meal Programme in Barabanki**

In Barabanki district , the total primary Schools during 2007-08 were 1815 and upper primary schools are 626 . The enrolment in primary schools was 3000667 in 2007-08 and in upper primary total enrolment is 73114 . Under SSA the books and uniform are free for girls and because of mid day meal programme the participation of girls in schools are increased. Nearly 50% enrolment of girls in Primary schools and also more than 50% in upper Primary schools in 2007-08. In Barabanki district total no of beneficiaries are 372837 . In that the SC are 36% and OBC are 43% . In that area ST students are not register in the schools.



**Table No 6- Calsswise Enrolment in Barabanki District**

Class	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
I-V	334034	334068	337578	30067
VI-VIII	53537	61946	66095	73114
Total	<b>387571</b>	<b>396014</b>	<b>403673</b>	<b>103181</b>

**No of Beneficiaries of Mid Day Meal**

Type of Students	Total Beneficiaries	Percentage
SC	134334	36%
ST	-	-
OBC	158657	43%
Others	79846	21%
Total	<b>372837</b>	

**1- Chacha Nehru Primary School**

On that day our team were visited the day was 14<sup>th</sup> November 2008. In the school the children and the teachers were celebrating Bal Diwas . The attendance was very low. School have a large compound with the boundary wall and the upper primary school is next to the wall. The meal was cooked in the same kitchen .On that day Taheri was cook.Children are neat and most of the girls was present and they know what is Bal Deves and who was Chacha Nehru.In that block of Barabanki there is **District Urban Development Authority (DUDA)** which cater food to 31 schools. They get the ration monthly from the kotedar .According to DUDA member that the strength of students they deliver the food to schools .Every school have register in which total no of students enrolled no of students were present on the day were mentioned.

## **2- Primary School Jenhuli , Banki Block**

The team visited in Primary school the white washing was over and the school is looking very neat . The head teacher male with the one female teacher .The class room is full of posters and charts and very beautifully arranged. This school is look like any Private good school .Some of the parents are there and they praised the teacher efforts and courage to make a class room very attractive and the children are very happy. At that time 102 students were present in the school and they are doing painting. The preparation of food is going on.

## **3 –Primary School Mauthri**

In this school when we reach the lunch time and the food was ready to distributed to the children out of 250 only 134 children were present . Like other schools the first the children wash their hands and take their food and sit in veranda pray to God and then they start eating food. The Juniors school is also attaché elder girls also helping in the distribution of food.











The Objective of the Mid Day Meal scheme is to increase enrolment, retention and to tone the learning abilities of the beneficiaries, especially of children belonging to poor and downtrodden section of the society. It is also visualized that such meal would promote friendship and feeling of brotherhood among the children belong to different cast colour and creed. From 2007-08 it has been extended up to upper primary level

There are some achievement under this scheme .

1. Revise menu has been written on 6/8 feet painted on the wall of the school and food was served accordingly. The wall writing also displays the amount of ingredients needed for 100 children for preparing a dish.
2. Funds received against cooking cost is deposited in a separate account in village fund so that account of expenditure can be maintained.
- 3 Earlier the food items like rice and wheat was supplied on monthly basis in the same month . But Now the food items are supplied in advance a month.
- 4 A committee has been constituted at gram panchayat level to supervise day-to- day cooking at school level. Gram Pradhan, Two Gentlemen and tow ladies nominated by the gram pradhan ,who are also parents of some child study in the school. The head master of the school. **Mata Abhibhavak Sangh** was also introduced for the same task.
5. MDM register for schools ,block and district level. The schools maintain registers containing all necessary information such as number of Children enrolled, number of children fed on each day , the type of food served .
6. The school health programme is picking up in the state Apparatus to record height and weight have been supplied to the school are being kept in the prescribed format.

The government has taken a lot of steps to streamline the process of serving hygienic and safe food. Cleanliness and discipline among students is well taken in the school while serving the food.

First they wash their hands and they form the queue for taking the food, before eating the mealthey do the prayer. No gender or cast decimation was observed in the distribution of the food.

The head teacher and the other teachers first tasted the meal and then served to the students The children and the parents are satisfied with the quality and the quantity of the food. In most of the schools girls are more than the boys because that the girls have dress and books are free under SSA. The girls were very

The government has facilitated availability of cooking gas cylinders and other equipments. Now it has decided that gas connections with double gas cylinders will be released in the name of Village Education Committee . It has been decided to switch over to gas based cooking in the entire state. . A number of new kitchen design has been developed by MDM authority.

A training programme was conducted for Gram Pradhans cook and other functionary with the help of **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Vikas Sansthan Lucknow**.

The MDM authority have been formed task force at state , district and block level to constant monitor the progress of the scheme. The reports of the task forces are analyzed at the district level .

Widespread inspections have been done in the state by the department /other officers along with the districts and block level officers . From such inspections some drastic changes have been made

**Monthly Honorarium**

<b>Staff</b>	<b>Corporation Area (Rs)</b>	<b>District Area (Rs)</b>
<b>Organisers</b>	Not Kept	Not Kept
<b>Cook</b>	Not Fixed	Not Fixed
<b>Helpers</b>	Not Kept	Not Kept

Cook's wages has been paid from administrative expences of Conversion-cost.

**Per Child-per day Expenditure on MDM Scheme**

<b>Sub Heads</b>	<b>I-V</b>
<b>Food Grains</b>	Rs 2.67 per child per day
<b>Fuel, Vegetables, condiment</b>	Rs 1.68 per child per day
<b>Honorarium to Staff</b>	--
<b>Administrative Exp</b>	Rs 0.40 per child per day

**Statement of Year wise Plan Outlay & Expenditure (Actual Expenditure)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Outlay</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Beneficiary</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	337.24	283.7	1,34,05,982
<b>2006-07</b>	626.48	465.00	1,40,39,754
<b>2007-08</b>	942.79	679.03	1,36,15,739

- Gross Average of 4 Quarters of each year



### Management wise Actual Expenditure on MDM Programme

<b>Types of Schools</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08 (including UPS)</b>
<b>Govt + Govt Aided</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>4.58</b>
<b>Local Bodies</b>	<b>519.46</b>	<b>622.84</b>	<b>671.90</b>
<b>EGS</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>2.94</b>
<b>AIE Centers</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.88</b>

### Expenditure for the Year 2005-08

<b>Items</b>	<b>Total Expenditure (in Cr.)</b>		
	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>
<b>Food Grains</b>	--	--	--
<b>Veg + Spices + Fuel</b>	383.92	503.18	779.50
<b>Total</b>			

\* Govt of India (MHRD) pay directly to FCI for Food Grains

## Annexure II

## District wise Number of Primary and Upper Primary Schools in Uttar Pradesh

S.N .	District	2006-07			2007-08		
		P.S	U.P.S	Total	P.S	U.P.S	Total
<b>1</b>	Agra	1724	424	<b>2148</b>	1768	562	<b>2330</b>
<b>2</b>	Aligarh	1541	469	<b>2010</b>	1576	522	<b>2098</b>
<b>3</b>	Allahabad	2235	790	<b>3025</b>	2276	831	<b>3107</b>
<b>4</b>	Ambedkar nagar	1155	244	<b>1399</b>	1174	323	<b>1497</b>
<b>5</b>	Auraiya	929	390	<b>1319</b>	986	429	<b>1415</b>
<b>6</b>	Azamgarh	1964	514	<b>2478</b>	2039	660	<b>2699</b>
<b>7</b>	Badaun	2174	497	<b>2671</b>	2183	573	<b>2756</b>
<b>8</b>	Baghpat	483	148	<b>631</b>	483	162	<b>645</b>
<b>9</b>	Bahraich	1896	497	<b>2393</b>	2094	620	<b>2714</b>
<b>10</b>	Ballia	1727	384	<b>2111</b>	1791	411	<b>2202</b>
<b>11</b>	Balrampur	1061	342	<b>1403</b>	1070	364	<b>1434</b>
<b>12</b>	Banda	1240	477	<b>1717</b>	1256	502	<b>1758</b>
<b>13</b>	Barabanki	1977	536	<b>2513</b>	2026	594	<b>2620</b>
<b>14</b>	Bareilly	1927	496	<b>2423</b>	1990	551	<b>2541</b>
<b>15</b>	Basti	1472	403	<b>1875</b>	1482	429	<b>1911</b>
<b>16</b>	Bhadohi	562	278	<b>840</b>	608	312	<b>920</b>

<b>17</b>	Bijnour	1727	518	<b>2245</b>	1770	589	<b>2359</b>
<b>18</b>	Bulandshahar	1660	427	<b>2087</b>	1638	535	<b>2173</b>
<b>19</b>	Chandauli	921	277	<b>1198</b>	929	351	<b>1280</b>
<b>20</b>	Chitrakoot	835	322	<b>1157</b>	851	343	<b>1194</b>
<b>21</b>	Deoria	1615	375	<b>1990</b>	1632	432	<b>2064</b>
<b>22</b>	Etah	1932	656	<b>2588</b>	1945	682	<b>2627</b>
<b>23</b>	Etawah	1093	458	<b>1551</b>	1129	488	<b>1617</b>
<b>24</b>	Faizabad	1034	311	<b>1345</b>	1057	327	<b>1384</b>
<b>25</b>	Farrukhabad	1082	307	<b>1389</b>	1109	364	<b>1473</b>
<b>26</b>	Fatehpur	1607	317	<b>1924</b>	1652	398	<b>2050</b>
<b>27</b>	Firozabad	1257	343	<b>1600</b>	1299	378	<b>1677</b>
<b>28</b>	Gautambuddh ngr.	439	130	<b>569</b>	456	187	<b>643</b>
<b>29</b>	Ghazipur	1608	350	<b>1958</b>	1623	433	<b>2056</b>
<b>30</b>	Ghaziyabad	803	300	<b>1103</b>	805	349	<b>1154</b>
<b>31</b>	Gonda	1704	450	<b>2154</b>	1743	497	<b>2240</b>
<b>32</b>	Gorakhpur	1910	522	<b>2432</b>	1926	545	<b>2471</b>
<b>33</b>	Hameerpur	761	281	<b>1042</b>	773	323	<b>1096</b>
<b>34</b>	Hardoi	2427	587	<b>3014</b>	2450	621	<b>3071</b>
<b>35</b>	Hathras	929	245	<b>1174</b>	934	266	<b>1200</b>
<b>36</b>	J.P. Nagar	1052	264	<b>1316</b>	989	309	<b>1298</b>

<b>37</b>	Jalaun	1248	419	<b>1667</b>	1249	466	<b>1715</b>
<b>38</b>	Jaunpur	2064	454	<b>2518</b>	2220	597	<b>2817</b>
<b>39</b>	Jhansi	1115	414	<b>1529</b>	1114	436	<b>1550</b>
<b>40</b>	Kannauj	909	248	<b>1157</b>	1014	353	<b>1367</b>
<b>41</b>	Kanpur Dehat	1550	363	<b>1913</b>	1550	481	<b>2031</b>
<b>42</b>	Kanpur Nagar	1542	498	<b>2040</b>	1554	529	<b>2083</b>
<b>43</b>	Kaushambi	817	296	<b>1113</b>	880	338	<b>1218</b>
<b>44</b>	Kushinagar	1619	427	<b>2046</b>	1714	562	<b>2276</b>
<b>45</b>	Lakhimpur Kheri	2138	513	<b>2651</b>	2231	656	<b>2887</b>
<b>46</b>	Lalitpur	876	339	<b>1215</b>	889	396	<b>1285</b>
<b>47</b>	Lucknow	1285	345	<b>1630</b>	1315	388	<b>1703</b>
<b>48</b>	Mahoba	628	265	<b>893</b>	638	295	<b>933</b>
<b>49</b>	Mahrajganj	1159	283	<b>1442</b>	1192	326	<b>1518</b>
<b>50</b>	Mainpuri	1409	441	<b>1850</b>	1434	405	<b>1839</b>
<b>51</b>	Mathura	1182	377	<b>1559</b>	1195	407	<b>1602</b>
<b>52</b>	Mau	982	289	<b>1271</b>	998	366	<b>1364</b>
<b>53</b>	Meerut	1071	393	<b>1464</b>	1078	399	<b>1477</b>
<b>54</b>	Mirzapur	1360	338	<b>1698</b>	1392	418	<b>1810</b>
<b>55</b>	Muradabad	1879	567	<b>2446</b>	1924	638	<b>2562</b>
<b>56</b>	Muzaffarnagar	1378	453	<b>1831</b>	1382	496	<b>1878</b>

<b>57</b>	Pilibheet	1078	360	<b>1438</b>	1112	418	<b>1530</b>
<b>58</b>	Pratapgarh	1665	381	<b>2046</b>	1679	394	<b>2073</b>
<b>59</b>	Rai Bareilly	1648	404	<b>2052</b>	1659	412	<b>2071</b>
<b>60</b>	Rampur	1312	290	<b>1602</b>	1325	335	<b>1660</b>
<b>61</b>	Saharanpur	1293	465	<b>1758</b>	1310	540	<b>1850</b>
<b>62</b>	Santkabir Nagar	913	204	<b>1117</b>	850	267	<b>1117</b>
<b>63</b>	Shahjahanpur	2085	445	<b>2530</b>	2089	552	<b>2641</b>
<b>64</b>	Shravasti	683	243	<b>926</b>	721	265	<b>986</b>
<b>65</b>	Siddharthnagar	1442	550	<b>1992</b>	1498	587	<b>2085</b>
<b>66</b>	Sitapur	2531	704	<b>3235</b>	2568	783	<b>3351</b>
<b>67</b>	Sonbhadra	1155	383	<b>1538</b>	1153	381	<b>1534</b>
<b>68</b>	Sultanpur	2145	363	<b>2508</b>	2190	427	<b>2617</b>
<b>69</b>	Unnao	1903	448	<b>2351</b>	1953	507	<b>2460</b>
<b>70</b>	Varanasi	980	288	<b>1268</b>	1016	326	<b>1342</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>97507</b>	<b>27579</b>	<b>125086</b>	<b>99598</b>	<b>31408</b>	<b>131006</b>

### Annexure III

**District wise Number of Enrolment in Uttar Pradesh**

	District	2006-07 (in Lacs)		2007-08 (in Lacs)	
		Girls	Total	Girls	Total
<b>1</b>	<b>Agra</b>	1.65	<b>3.27</b>	1.73	<b>3.36</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Aligarh</b>	1.63	<b>3.25</b>	1.64	<b>3.21</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Allahabad</b>	3.11	<b>6.11</b>	3.12	<b>6.02</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Ambedkar Nagar</b>	1.46	<b>2.83</b>	1.39	<b>2.64</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Auraiya</b>	0.89	<b>1.76</b>	0.77	<b>1.50</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Azamgarh</b>	2.71	<b>5.23</b>	2.83	<b>5.43</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Badaun</b>	2.42	<b>5.13</b>	2.29	<b>4.84</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Baghpat</b>	0.52	<b>1.2</b>	0.58	<b>1.23</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Bahraich</b>	1.96	<b>4.11</b>	1.90	<b>3.92</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Ballia</b>	2.08	<b>4.06</b>	2.05	<b>3.90</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Balrampur</b>	1.12	<b>2.42</b>	1.09	<b>2.32</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Banda</b>	1.39	<b>2.86</b>	1.40	<b>2.82</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Barabanki</b>	2.35	<b>4.66</b>	2.16	<b>4.20</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Bareilly</b>	2.38	<b>4.78</b>	2.26	<b>4.46</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Basti</b>	1.73	<b>3.38</b>	1.61	<b>3.11</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Bhadohi</b>	1.23	<b>2.46</b>	1.18	<b>2.33</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Bijnour</b>	1.70	<b>3.21</b>	1.76	<b>3.29</b>

<b>18</b>	<b>Bulandshahar</b>	1.50	<b>2.97</b>	1.62	<b>3.25</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Chandauli</b>	1.38	<b>2.73</b>	1.38	<b>2.74</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Chitrakoot</b>	0.87	<b>1.75</b>	0.83	<b>1.65</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Deoria</b>	1.99	<b>3.72</b>	1.91	<b>3.48</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>Etah</b>	2.07	<b>4.15</b>	2.02	<b>3.96</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Etawah</b>	0.89	<b>1.74</b>	0.80	<b>1.54</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Faizabad</b>	1.21	<b>2.27</b>	1.15	<b>2.15</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>Farrukhabad</b>	1.37	<b>2.75</b>	1.12	<b>2.26</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>Fatehpur</b>	1.60	<b>3.16</b>	1.51	<b>2.94</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Firozabad</b>	1.24	<b>2.50</b>	1.20	<b>2.36</b>
<b>28</b>	<b>Gautambuddh ngr.</b>	0.41	<b>0.80</b>	0.43	<b>0.84</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>Ghazipur</b>	2.36	<b>4.56</b>	2.27	<b>4.30</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>Ghaziabad</b>	0.82	<b>1.65</b>	0.81	<b>1.63</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>Gonda</b>	2.06	<b>4.11</b>	2.05	<b>4.00</b>
<b>32</b>	<b>Gorakhpur</b>	2.49	<b>4.68</b>	2.60	<b>4.95</b>
<b>33</b>	<b>Hameerpur</b>	0.75	<b>1.47</b>	0.76	<b>1.47</b>
<b>34</b>	<b>Hardoi</b>	2.96	<b>6.16</b>	2.79	<b>5.62</b>
<b>35</b>	<b>Hathras</b>	0.95	<b>1.88</b>	0.98	<b>1.93</b>
<b>36</b>	<b>J.P. Nagar</b>	0.97	<b>1.90</b>	0.91	<b>1.73</b>
<b>37</b>	<b>Jalaun</b>	0.95	<b>1.87</b>	0.90	<b>1.76</b>

<b>38</b>	<b>Jaunpur</b>	2.85	<b>5.49</b>	3.05	<b>5.83</b>
<b>39</b>	<b>Jhansi</b>	1.09	<b>2.21</b>	1.08	<b>2.17</b>
<b>40</b>	<b>Kannauj</b>	1.02	<b>2.01</b>	1.27	<b>2.49</b>
<b>41</b>	<b>Kanpur Dehat</b>	1.20	<b>2.45</b>	1.10	<b>2.20</b>
<b>42</b>	<b>Kanpur Nagar</b>	1.28	<b>2.49</b>	1.16	<b>2.24</b>
<b>43</b>	<b>Kaushambi</b>	1.11	<b>2.24</b>	1.07	<b>2.15</b>
<b>44</b>	<b>Kushinagar</b>	2.28	<b>4.32</b>	2.14	<b>3.96</b>
<b>45</b>	<b>Lakhimpur Kheri</b>	2.66	<b>5.45</b>	2.78	<b>5.70</b>
<b>46</b>	<b>Lalitpur</b>	0.97	<b>2.00</b>	1.00	<b>2.05</b>
<b>47</b>	<b>Lucknow</b>	1.25	<b>2.43</b>	1.18	<b>2.27</b>
<b>48</b>	<b>Mahoba</b>	0.63	<b>1.26</b>	0.67	<b>0.35</b>
<b>49</b>	<b>Mahrajganj</b>	1.69	<b>3.24</b>	1.61	<b>3.01</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>Mainpuri</b>	1.38	<b>2.73</b>	1.26	<b>2.46</b>
<b>51</b>	<b>Mathura</b>	1.23	<b>2.36</b>	1.16	<b>2.18</b>
<b>52</b>	<b>Mau</b>	1.41	<b>2.70</b>	1.42	<b>2.76</b>
<b>53</b>	<b>Meerut</b>	0.92	<b>1.80</b>	0.96	<b>1.88</b>
<b>54</b>	<b>Mirzapur</b>	1.74	<b>3.51</b>	1.72	<b>3.43</b>
<b>55</b>	<b>Muradabad</b>	2.29	<b>4.56</b>	2.31	<b>4.46</b>
<b>56</b>	<b>Muzaffarnagar</b>	1.23	<b>2.47</b>	1.34	<b>2.68</b>
<b>57</b>	<b>Pilibheet</b>	1.33	<b>2.68</b>	1.40	<b>2.80</b>



<b>58</b>	<b>Pratapgarh</b>	2.04	<b>4.31</b>	1.96	<b>3.99</b>
<b>59</b>	<b>Rai Bareilly</b>	2.04	<b>3.98</b>	1.87	<b>3.64</b>
<b>60</b>	<b>Rampur</b>	1.54	<b>3.10</b>	1.56	<b>3.14</b>
<b>61</b>	<b>Saharanpur</b>	1.33	<b>2.59</b>	1.29	<b>2.47</b>
<b>62</b>	<b>Santkabir Nagar</b>	0.97	<b>1.90</b>	0.87	<b>1.73</b>
<b>63</b>	<b>Shahjahanpur</b>	2.15	<b>4.46</b>	2.19	<b>4.48</b>
<b>64</b>	<b>Shravasti</b>	0.66	<b>1.42</b>	0.66	<b>1.39</b>
<b>65</b>	<b>Siddharthnagar</b>	1.48	<b>3.08</b>	1.62	<b>3.27</b>
<b>66</b>	<b>Sitapur</b>	3.21	<b>6.45</b>	3.31	<b>6.62</b>
<b>67</b>	<b>Sonbhadra</b>	1.17	<b>2.45</b>	1.19	<b>2.44</b>
<b>68</b>	<b>Sultanpur</b>	2.60	<b>5.05</b>	2.51	<b>4.79</b>
<b>69</b>	<b>Unnao</b>	2.02	<b>3.98</b>	1.94	<b>3.77</b>
<b>70</b>	<b>Varanasi</b>	1.66	<b>3.22</b>	1.64	<b>3.13</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>111.60</b>	<b>221.93</b>	<b>110.09</b>	<b>215.07</b>

## Name of District-Barabanki

**Table-1 Block wise number of primary & upper primary school**

S.NO.	Name of District/ Blocks	2004-2005			2005-06			2006-07			2007-08		
		PS	UPS	Total	PS	UPS	Total	PS	UPS	Total	PS	UPS	Total
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>
1	BANKI	110	34	<b>144</b>	112	37	149	116	38	154	117	44	161
2	MASALI	89	24	<b>113</b>	89	33	122	92	35	127	95	42	137
3	DEWA	108	28	<b>136</b>	113	30	143	118	31	149	119	41	160
4	HARAKH	113	35	<b>148</b>	119	43	162	124	43	167	125	46	171
5	HAIDARGARH	116	30	<b>146</b>	129	41	170	132	42	174	141	46	187
6	TRIVEDIGANJ	113	20	<b>133</b>	117	34	151	121	39	160	122	44	166
7	SIDHOR	124	29	<b>153</b>	137	37	174	141	38	179	141	46	187
8	SIRALI GAUSPUR	100	28	<b>128</b>	101	33	134	104	35	139	104	38	142
9	DARIYABAD	107	28	<b>135</b>	111	35	146	114	36	150	115	40	155
10	PURE DALAYEE	67	15	<b>82</b>	69	23	92	71	26	97	72	30	102
11	BANIKODAR	122	26	<b>148</b>	127	35	162	130	35	165	130	39	169
12	FATEHPUR	133	24	<b>157</b>	140	42	182	142	42	184	143	47	190
13	NINDURA	106	24	<b>130</b>	110	32	142	113	33	146	115	37	152
14	RAMNAGAR	109	26	<b>135</b>	116	32	148	117	33	150	117	36	153
15	SURATGANJ	117	24	<b>141</b>	127	40	167	134	41	175	135	44	179
16	NAGAR KSHETRA	24	4	<b>28</b>	24	24	48	24	24	48	24	6	30
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1658</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>2057</b>	<b>1741</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>2292</b>	<b>1793</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>2364</b>	<b>1815</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>2441</b>

## Name of District-Barabanki

**Table-2 Block wise enrollment in primary & upper primary school**

S. N O.	Blocks	2004-2005				2005-06				2006-07				2007-08			
		PS		UPS		PS		UPS		PS		UPS		PS		UPS	
		Gir ls	Tot al	Gi rls	To tal	Gir ls	Tot al	Gi rls	To tal	Gir ls	Tot al	Gi rls	To tal	Gir ls	Tot al	Gi rls	To tal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	BANKI	112 81	<b>218</b> <b>48</b>	21 69	<b>41</b> <b>45</b>	103 79	194 94	25 33	46 00	103 79	194 94	25 33	46 00	898 6	170 43	25 38	44 82
2	MASA ULI	843 7	<b>166</b> <b>95</b>	19 20	<b>35</b> <b>92</b>	884 0	172 87	21 51	42 91	841 7	162 50	25 23	45 52	754 8	143 72	23 75	44 23
3	DEWA	106 00	<b>208</b> <b>58</b>	17 43	<b>35</b> <b>47</b>	104 44	204 11	21 26	42 43	102 02	194 00	22 40	39 80	887 3	167 39	25 18	43 67
4	HARAK H	113 39	<b>229</b> <b>89</b>	24 78	<b>49</b> <b>25</b>	105 58	224 46	27 64	55 11	112 33	221 91	30 35	55 31	104 42	201 54	30 73	55 78
5	HAIDA RGARH	118 15	<b>242</b> <b>74</b>	22 57	<b>52</b> <b>67</b>	116 20	241 13	25 15	54 28	119 23	237 53	28 67	60 23	113 26	221 40	32 93	67 22
6	TRIVE DIGAN J	103 40	<b>209</b> <b>75</b>	17 19	<b>36</b> <b>66</b>	103 10	204 75	20 10	42 02	105 30	203 39	24 78	49 33	954 5	190 33	26 95	54 49
7	SIDHO R	133 63	<b>268</b> <b>63</b>	18 10	<b>36</b> <b>02</b>	131 92	263 49	18 82	38 91	125 02	247 97	17 52	36 61	108 79	211 09	17 29	32 45
8	SIRAU LI GAUSP UR	103 81	<b>213</b> <b>70</b>	11 53	<b>26</b> <b>29</b>	111 18	221 16	17 54	35 14	113 65	228 95	19 71	39 50	103 01	203 04	24 02	43 27
9	DARIY ABAD	815 1	<b>200</b> <b>90</b>	76 1	<b>16</b> <b>38</b>	103 46	211 31	10 28	21 32	107 77	215 41	12 65	24 32	968 7	188 95	16 22	30 12
10	PURE DALAY EE	855 3	<b>182</b> <b>47</b>	71 0	<b>15</b> <b>55</b>	888 0	183 87	84 4	17 64	931 1	191 18	10 13	20 12	815 8	162 46	11 27	21 09
11	BANIK ODAR	125 75	<b>252</b> <b>84</b>	15 85	<b>36</b> <b>02</b>	125 23	248 61	18 83	40 41	129 34	253 80	21 13	45 60	120 14	233 48	24 59	50 29
12	FATEH PUR	123 31	<b>249</b> <b>89</b>	29 08	<b>61</b> <b>52</b>	121 75	236 44	35 90	70 18	121 75	236 44	35 99	70 27	105 48	200 81	36 94	71 19
13	NINDU RA	111 14	<b>246</b> <b>95</b>	16 31	<b>37</b> <b>75</b>	113 82	269 31	20 47	42 78	132 24	266 11	23 30	48 55	117 82	236 46	29 19	57 40
14	RAMN AGAR	959 0	<b>197</b> <b>00</b>	13 35	<b>28</b> <b>70</b>	108 16	215 18	19 04	37 76	108 37	215 95	20 07	39 23	100 83	196 06	22 43	42 24
15	SURAT GANJ	104 78	<b>232</b> <b>36</b>	85 3	<b>22</b> <b>88</b>	105 55	225 16	12 90	28 67	131 67	280 46	15 71	37 17	122 47	253 87	19 85	44 58
16	NAGAR KSHET RA	105 0	<b>192</b> <b>1</b>	53	<b>28</b> <b>4</b>	124 3	238 9	23 3	39 0	128 1	252 4	24 9	33 9	130 4	256 4	15 01	28 30
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>161</b> <b>398</b>	<b>334</b> <b>034</b>	<b>25</b> <b>08</b> <b>5</b>	<b>53</b> <b>53</b> <b>7</b>	<b>164</b> <b>381</b>	<b>334</b> <b>068</b>	<b>30</b> <b>55</b> <b>4</b>	<b>61</b> <b>94</b> <b>6</b>	<b>170</b> <b>257</b>	<b>337</b> <b>578</b>	<b>33</b> <b>54</b> <b>6</b>	<b>66</b> <b>09</b> <b>5</b>	<b>153</b> <b>723</b>	<b>300</b> <b>667</b>	<b>38</b> <b>17</b> <b>3</b>	<b>73</b> <b>11</b> <b>4</b>