

# STATUS AND CHALLENGES OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN MILLION PLUS CITIES/DISTRICTS

## SECTION-I

### FOCUS ON STATUS OF SSA GOALS & MICRO PLANNING IN THE URBAN AREAS

#### Introduction

**SSA** is a programme for achieving universal elementary education in the country. It is inclusive of rural and urban areas. However, SSA gives special attention to urban areas in view of various complexities and issues prevailing in the cities/urban areas.

Effective planning and implementation of SSA for achieving UEE in urban areas has been a major concern for the last several years. The need for focussing on urban specific strategies is being highlighted. There have been several initiatives to address the issue through separate, supplementary plans or inclusion of urban issues in the district plans. The distinct position in urban areas warranting specific strategies and interventions is substantiated by the status of key prerequisites for effective planning and implementation of the programme. The aim is to provide effective delivery of education to the children in cities in general and address educational needs of children of urban poor and disadvantaged children in particular.

A major change is needed in the perspective of the urban planning process, in order that it gives adequate attention to education of the poorer sections. This demands that urban development plans are conceived in a more holistic manner, taking into account the changing needs and aspirations of the people. A holistic approach also demands certain prerequisites for its success. One is the establishment of better linkage among different development departments catering to the needs of the urban poor. The Education Department, which often remains outside the urban development framework, needs to get integrated effectively into the overall planning process. There is a need for all concerned departments to give greater attention to the corresponding social components and a second requirement is a better linkage between Government, Non- Government Organizations' and other education providers.

#### Micro Planning for 'Urban Areas'

**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan** is an effort to universalise elementary education by community ownership of the whole programme. It, therefore, assigns greatest importance to the participatory activities as these have been conceived as a necessary condition for quality implementation of the programme. Systematic mobilisation of the community and creation of an effective system of decentralised decision-making are mandatory/integral of the planning process under SSA. A number of steps have already been taken in many states particularly in rural areas but, in the context of urban areas, there have been some hassles in the decentralisation of powers and community involvement. Various efforts have been underway for effective implementation of the programme in the urban areas although the major pillars such as ward education committee, planning team at the ward levels, participation of the WEC/PTA/MTA/SMC in the planning process and complete operationalisation of WEC are not properly functioning which really caused nuisance in decentralisation of activities under SSA.

Since SSA is a time bound programme therefore setting up of an effective information system has therefore been highlighted besides procurement of infrastructure and availability of access. Existing levels of convergence and participatory approach for effective outcome need regular interaction and assessment by all the functionaries responsible for implementation of the programme. **The preparation of ward level educational plans through effective**

**community mobilisation for micro planning and school mapping is the greatest challenge of the preparatory phase.**

Since SSA has the clear aim of universalization of elementary education, it is mandatory to track the progress of each and every child in 6-14 age groups, which is more vulnerable in the context of urban areas.

Preparation and maintaining of Ward Education Registers on the basis of household survey, regular monitoring formats and pupil progress cards/Performa and status of overall programme implementation in the urban areas would have to be developed, so that an effective system of information could be developed to identify any constraints and assure effective implementation of the programme to achieve UEE. This calls for a focus on capacity building among ward education committee members, school management committee, parent's teachers association etc. The preparatory phase provides for a process and activity based constitutions/organisations of such committee and training of community members for better management of schools. Capacity building in the local community will also require a constant interface with the schools and teachers.

In view of the above needs a Performa in regard to all the efforts and participatory approaches by the community/WEC/PTA/MTA in identification of need based activities for the formulation of plans at the ward levels is needed. Further, it is suggested that regular interaction with the block levels planning team to update past and current status of activities at the ward/cluster levels is highly preferable for better outcome and to achieve UEE in the urban areas.

**Micro planning exercise will also include:**

- ◆ Participatory process at the ward levels including selected WEC members, selected community leaders, NGOs representatives, headmasters, selected teachers and some selected parents, ensuring participation of women.
- ◆ A number of studies on the baseline assessment in the city in order to reflect the current situation with regard to learning achievement, retention, access, gender equity, physical infrastructure etc. would also have to be undertaken as preparatory activities. Efforts should be made to involve regional research institutions in this process.
- ◆ For planning to be need based, it is important that the broad norms for improving school facilities are shared with ward planning team.
- ◆ Identification of a team at the municipal agencies would also have to be undertaken. NGOs must also be associated in the planning activities and in the process of constitution of WECs.
- ◆ Regular organisation of a large number of school based activities, cultural jathas, sports and festivals have been suggested under SSA mobilisation of the community through a series of school based activities that opens up the school as a social institution to the community.

The objective of all these efforts is to ensure community partnership in the management of the schools. Identification of urban deprived children and planning for need assessment is the key focus for implementation and achieving SSA goals. **So far with due consideration of the goals of SSA, the progress trends of these cities/districts are as follows:**

## SECTION-II

### **Current position of SSA goals in Million Plus Cities/Districts**

#### **Status of Schools & Ratio of PS: UPS (DISE 2007-08)-Urban**

- **City with schools > 1000** is only in Delhi with the ratio of 2.39.
- **Cities with schools >600** with the ratio of are **Asansol (Burdhman)** (3.61), **Jaipur** (2.38), **Pune** (1.31), **Ahmedabad** (1.36), **Patna** (2.64) and **Hyderabad** (2.31) respectively.
- **There are seven cities > 300** schools having the ratio of **Vishakhapatnam** (3.19), **Surat** (1.09), **Banglore** (1.58), **Nagpur** (2.55), **Nasik** (1.27), **Chennai** (1.49) and **Kanpur Nagpur** (5.85).
- **Cities/districts with schools >200** with the ratio of **Rajkot** (1.12), **Faridabad** (1.75), **Dhanbad** (1.96), **Bhopal** (1.74), **Indore** (1.76), **Coimbatore** (1.96), **Agra** (6.05), **Meerut** (4.32) and **Lucknow** (4.02).
- **Cities/districts with schools <200** with their respective ratio are- **Vijayawada** (2.10), **Vadodara** (1.28), **Jamshedpur** (1.63), **Kochi** (1.20), **Jabalpur** (1.91), **Mumbai** (0.36), **Amritsar** (1.76), **Ludhiana** (1.76), **Madurai** (1.51), **Varanasi** (4.57) and **Allahabad** (2.38).

#### **Status of Schools per 10 (ten) thousand population (DISE 2005-06)**

- **Cities/districts with > 100** schools per ten thousand populations' are- **Jaipur** (108.42) and **Patna** (103.10).
- **Cities/districts with >50** schools per ten thousand population-**Vadodara** (77.94), **Amritsar** (74.80), **Vishakhapatnam** (71.38), **Jabalpur** (67.86), **Vijayawada (Krishna)** (64.66), **Ahmadabad** (64.73), **Surat** (61.01), **Kanpur Nagar** (61.52), **Banglore** (57.45), **Rajkot** (55.45) and **Nagpur** (51.67).
- **Cities/districts with < 50** schools per 10000 population-**Pune** (48.92), **Madurai** (46.23), **Nashik** (45.96), **Dhanbad** (43.12), **Jamshedpur** (41.32), **Hyderabad** (41.26), **Coimbatore** (39.28), **Meerut** (36.58), **Allahabad** (35.38), **Asansol (Burdhman)** (33.52), **Indore** (33.15), **Lucknow** (32.44), **Ludhiana** (32.30), **Bhopal** (28.97), **Agra** (26.14), **Chennai** (25.25), **Faridabad** (22.54), **Varanasi** (20.89), **Kolkata** (20.65), **Kochi (Ernakulum)** (14.40), **Delhi** (14.36) and **Mumbai** (11.72).

### Status of Schools per 1000 population DISE (2005-06)

- Cities/districts with >10 (ten) schools per 1000 population are-**Jaipur** (10.84) and **Patna** (10.31).
- Cities/districts with > 5 (five) schools per 1000 population- **Vadodara** (7.79), **Amritsar** (7.48), **Vishakhapatnam** (7.14), **Jabalpur** (6.79), **Ahmadabad** (6.47), **Vijayawada (Krishna)** (6.47), **Kanpur Nagar** (6.15), **Surat** (6.10), **Bangalore** (5.74), **Rajkot** (5.54) and **Nagpur** (5.17).
- Cities/districts with schools < 5 per 1000 population are-**Pune** (4.89), **Madurai** (4.62), **Nashik** (4.60), **Dhanbad** (4.31), **Hyderabad** (4.13), **Jamshedpur** (4.13), **Coimbatore** (3.93), **Meerut** (3.66), **Allahabad** (3.54), **Asansol(Burdhman)** (3.35), **Indore** (3.32), **Lukhnow** (3.24), **Ludhiana** (3.23), **Bhopal** (2.90), **Agra** (2.61), **Chennai** (2.53), **Faridabad** (2.25), **Varanasi** (2.09), **Kolkata** (2.07), **Delhi** (1.44), **Kochi (Ernakulum)** (1.44) and **Mumbai** (1.17).

### Status of GER -Primary (DISE 2007-08)

- Cities/districts with GER > 100 are **Mumbai (101.97)**, **Pune (110.49)**, **Nagpur (105.59)**, **Nasik (109.23)**, **Kolkata (117.18)**, **Asansol (Bardhman) (104.38)**, **Delhi (102.00)**, **Chennai (101.63)**, **Coimbatore (100.41)**, **Madurai (100.41)**, **Bangalore Urban (137.48)**, **Hyderabad (107.71)**, **Vishakhapatnam (109.46)**, **Vijayawada (109.94)**, **Ahmadabad (100.91)**, **Surat (109.00)**, **Rajkot (104.55)**, **Kanpur Nagar (102.35)**, **Jaipur (109.64)**, **Patna Urban (104.36)**, **Indore (101.65)**, **Bhopal (104.81)**, **Amritsar (100.08)** & **Kochi (Ernakulum) (118.51)**.
- Cities/districts with GER >50 are-**Lucknow (90.34)**, **Vadodara (99.25)**, **Agra (82.47)**, **Varanasi (86.11)**, **Meerut (98.70)**, **Allahabad (86.65)**, **Jabalpur (99.77)**, **Ludhiana (84.47)**, **Jamshedpur (74.97)**, **Dhanbad (88.64)** & **Faridabad (98.41)**.

### Status of GER-Upper Primary (DISE 2007-08)

- Cities/districts with GER > 100 are **Mumbai (104.49)**, **Pune (103.96)**, **Nagpur (100.30)**, **Nashik (107.18)**, **Delhi (101.00)**, **Chennai (103.31)**, **Coimbatore (101.55)**, **Madurai (104.43)**, **Bangalore Urban (118.58)**, **Rajkot (100.12)**, **Jaipur (114.88)**, **Indore (104.01)** & **Kochi (Ernakulum) (114.86)**.
- Cities/districts with GER >50 are - **Kolkata (88.72)**, **Asansol (Burdhman) (98.48)**, **Vishakhapatnam (95.34)**, **Vijayawada (Krishna) (93.52)**, **Hyderabad (90.60)**, **Ahmedabad (98.25)**, **Surat (99.50)**, **Vadodara (99.85)**, **Kanpur Nagar (95.42)**, **Lucknow (69.42)**, **Varanasi (55.14)**, **Meerut (52.73)**, **Allahabad (71.10)**, **Patna (93.35)**, **Bhopal (95.95)**, **Jabalpur (96.81)**, **Ludhiana (67.37)**, **Amritsar (88.18)**, **Jamshedpur (East Singhbhum) (73.26)**, **Dhanbad (91.95)**. and **Faridabad (93.46)**
- City/district with GER <50 is – only **Agra** in Uttar Pradesh.

### Status of Enrolment -Primary (AWP&B 2008-09)-Urban

- Cities/districts with enrolment > 10-5 lakh's are- **Delhi** (18.38), **Bangalore Urban** (6.49), **Surat** (9.6), **Vadodara** (9.7), **Rajkot** (15.3), **Patna Urban** (20.4) and **Allahabad** (6.41).
- Cities/districts with enrolment >4-3 lakh's – **Chennai** (3.79), **Hyderabad** (4.96), **Agra** (3.81), **Indore\*** (4.0), **Kanpur Nagar** (4.78), **Lucknow** (3.88), **Varanasi** (3.17), and **Bhopal** (3.62)
- Cities/districts with enrolment > 2 lakh's are **Pune** (2.33), **Kochi** (2.1), **Meerut** (2.95), **Ahmadabad** (2.6), **Ludhiana** (2.59), **Amritsar** (2.11), **E. Singhbhum** (2.32) and **Dhanbad** (2.95)
- Cities/districts with enrolment > 1 lakh's are **Mumbai** (1.42), **Nagpur** (1.99), **Nasik** (1.21) and **Kolkata** (1.82)
- Cities/districts with enrolment < 1 lakh's are **Asansol** (33497), **Coimbatore** (64783), **Madurai** (86529), **Vijayawada** (94741), **Visakhapatnam** (84465) and **Faridabad** (20649)

### Status of Enrolment -Upper Primary (AWP&B 2008-09)-Urban

- The Cities/districts that are having enrolment of upper primary > 5-4 lakh's are- **Delhi** (9.40), **Patna Urban** (12.9), **Jabalpur\*** (4.0) and **Mumbai** (4.36)
- The cities/districts having enrolment > 3-2 lakh's are **Bangalore urban** (3.47), **Chennai** (2.41), **Hyderabad** (2.45), **Surat** (3.5), **Kochi** (2.2), **Indore\*** (2.10) and **Allahabad** (2.56).
- The cities/districts having enrolment > 1 lakh's are- **Pune** (1.26), **Nagpur** (1.51), **Kolkata** (1.83), **Kanpur Nagar** (1.82), **Varanasi** (1.23), **Bhopal** (1.57), **Ludhiana** (1.41), **Amritsar** (1.03) and **E. Singhbhum** (1.04).
- The cities/districts having enrolment < 1 lakh's are **Nashik** (69100), **Asansol** (31853), **Coimbatore** (29050), **Madurai** (72256), **Vijayawada** (46965), **Visakhapatnam** (41872), **Agra** (96447), **Lucknow** (67631), **Meerut** (92290), **Jaipur** (73641), **Dhanbad** (98585), **Ahmadabad** (8617), **Vadodara** (40688), **Rajkot** (5627) and **Faridabad** (6828)

### Status of Transition Rate-(2008-09)

- Cities having transition rate from primary to upper primary >100-100 are- **Hyderabad** (100.0), **Vishakhapatnam** (100.0) and **Vijayawada**.
- Cities with transition rate >90 are- **Mumbai** (92.32), **Pune** (99.08), **Nagpur** (96.82), **Nasik** (96.49), **Kolkata** (98.88), **Asansol (Bardhman)** (92.6), **Delhi** (94.0), **Chennai** (98.35), **Coimbatore** (99.91), **Madurai** (99.54), **Bangalore** (90.79), **Ahmadabad** (98.88), **Vadodara** (94.56), **Rajkot** (95.92), **Kanpur Nagar** (92.55), **Indore** (98.09), **Ludhiana** (91.88) & **Faridabad** (99.05).

- Cities with transition rate >50 are **Lucknow** (66.54), **Agra** (61.73), **Varanasi** (80.08), **Meerut** (74.90), **Allahabad** (55.83), **Patna Urban** (69.05), **Bhopal** (82.41), **Amritsar** (84.74), **E. Singhbhum** (79.17) and **Dhanbad** (81.03).

#### Status of Completion Rate-(2008-09)

- There is only one City with completion rate >100-100 i.e. **Hyderabad** (100.00), **Vishakhapatnam** (100.00), **Vijayawada** (100.00) and **Kochi** (100.00).
- The cities/districts having completion rate >90 are- **Mumbai** (92.32), **Pune** (96.69), **Nagpur** (97.35), **Nasik** (96.49), **Chennai** (96.65), **Coimbatore** (95.36), **Madurai** (95.99), **Bangalore Urban** (90.79), **Ahmadabad** (92.66), **Vadodara** (92.34), **Rajkot** (93.95), **Kanpur Nagar** (98.00), **Ludhiana** (96.23), **Amritsar** (95.10), **E. Singhbhum** (97.33) & **Faridabad** (98.02).
- Cities/districts with completion rate >50 are **Kolkata** (50.64), **Asansol** (62.3), **Jaipur City** (68.67), **Patna Urban** (60.53), **Bhopal** (62.7), **Jabalpur** (71.6), **Agra** (79.2) and **Meerut** (72.3)

#### Status of Out of School Children –Urban (AWP&B 2009-10)

There are 35 million plus cities that provide information of Urban/City/MC OOSC in the **AWP&B 2009-10**. In this year 2009-10 almost all the cities have provided information pertaining to city/urban areas which is a remarkable improvement. And only two cities namely-**Amritsar** and **Bhopal** that shows data discrepancy. Only **Asansol (Bardhman)** plan didn't provide the urban population of 6-14 age groups. The detail report in regard to OOSC is as under:

- The cities having OOSC >20000-10000 OOSC are-**Patna Urban** (15891), **Delhi** (38922), **Kolkata** (10646), **Bangalore** (24020), **Jaipur** (15872) and **Hyderabad City** (23616) only.
- Cities having OOSC > 5000 are-**Surat Corporation** (5888), **Jabalpur Urban** (5356), **Ahmedabad Corporation** (6810) and **Lucknow** (7305).
- Cities having OOSC >3000 are **Faridabad** (3372), **Madurai** (3549) & **Chennai** (4039).
- Cities with OOSC >1000 are-**Vishakhapatnam** (2256), **Allahabad** (1175), **Ludhiana** (2476), **Amritsar** (1362), **Kanpur Nagar** (2707), **Vijayawada** (1477), **Varanasi** (1073), **Agra** (2330), **Indore** (1512) and **Mumbai** (1015).
- Cities having OOSC < 1000 are **Rajkot Corp.** (900), **Dhanbad** (692), **Kochi** (500), **Pune** (605), **Coimbatore** (418), **Nasik** (854), **Vadodara** (524), **Jamshedpur** (354), **Nagpur** (308), **Meerut** (179) and **Bhopal** (740).

### SECTION-III

#### Status of Quality Indicators in the Million Plus Cities/Districts-(DISE 2006-07)

A linked challenge is one of equity. Participation rate in education are poor largely because students from disadvantage groups continue to find it difficult to pursue it. Even when they manage to participate students suffering from disadvantage of gender, socio-economic status, physical disability etc. tend to have access to education of considerably lower quality than the others, while the education system needs to provide them access to the best possible education so that they are to catch up with the rest. The challenge of quality in Indian education has many dimensions:

- Providing adequate physical facilities and infrastructure.
- Making available adequate teachers of requisite quality.
- Effectiveness of teaching learning processes.
- Attainment levels students etc.

Besides the need to improve the quality of our educational institutions in general, it is also imperative that an increasing number of them attain required standards and are recognised for their quality. The current status in regard to quality may be seen with the following positions:

#### Status of PTR in the Primary Only (DISE-2006-07)

- Cities/districts having PTR  $\geq 50$  in the primary levels are-**Faridabad (50), Patna (55), Dhanbad (50), Bhopal (52), Amritsar (51), Allahabad (62) and Lucknow (56).**
- Cities/districts having PTR  $>30$  are **Ahmadabad (48), Hyderabad (33), Jamshedpur (44), Indore (45), Jabalpur (31), Mumbai (48), Nagpur (31), Nasik (40), Amritsar (51), Ludhiana (41), Jaipur (35), Agra (48), Kanpur Nagar (42), Lucknow (56), Meerut (34), Varanasi (47), Kolkata (34) and Asansol (Bardhman) (39).**
- Cities/districts with PTR  $< 30$  are-**Rajkot (27), Vadodara (22), Surat (28), Chennai (27), Coimbatore (27), Madurai (25), Vishakhapatnam (25), Vijayawada (Krishna) (29), Kochi (Ernakulum) (26), Delhi (26) and Banglore (24) only.**

#### Status of PTR in the Upper Primary Only (DISE-2006-07)

- City/district having PTR  $>50$  in the Upper Primary level is **-Banglore (61) only.**
- Cities/districts with PTR  $>30$  are-**Patna (47), Surat (39), Vadodara (34), Ahmadabad (34), Dhanbad (38), Bhopal (35), Pune (38), Mumbai (45), Coimbatore (34), Agra (30), Lucknow (44) Varanasi (44) Kanpur Nagar (35), Kolkata (39) and Bardhman (Asansol) (46).**
- Cities/districts with PTR  $<30$  are **Delhi (21), Rajkot (28), Faridabad (27), Jamshedpur (17), Kochi (24), Indore (25), Jabalpur (28), Nagpur (05), Nasik (13), Amritsar (27), Ludhiana (18), Jaipur (25), Chennai (22), Madurai (19) and Meerut (26).**
- Cities/districts having zero PTR are-**Krishna (Vijayawada), Hyderabad and Vishakhapatnam.**

### Status of SCR in the Primary Only (DISE 2006-07)

- City/district having SCR >100 is **Indore** (122) only.
- Cities/districts having SCR > 50 are- **Patna** (83), **Dhanbad** (72), **Jamshedpur** (63), **Bhopal** (52), **Mumbai** (53), **Agra** (50), **Lucknow** (52) and **Allahabad** (51).
- Cities/districts with SCR >30-30 are- **Krishna (Vijayawada)** (33), **Hyderabad** (30), **Delhi** (32), **Ahmadabad** (38), **Faridabad** (38), **Jabalpur** (35), **Nagpur** (31), **Amritsar** (35), **Nasik** (44), **Jaipur** (30), **Meerut** (36), **Varanasi** (49), **Kanpur Nagar** (36), **Kolkata** (30) and **Bardhman (Asansol)** (39).
- Cities/districts having SCR <30 are- **Surat** (25), **Rajkot** (28), **Vadodara** (25), **Coimbatore** (22), **Chennai** (27), **Ludhiana** (28), **Coimbatore** (25), **Kochi (Ernakulum)** (26), **Pune** (28) and **Banglore** (21).

### Status of SCR in the Upper Primary Only (DISE-2006-07)

- Cities/districts with SCR >50-50 are **Patna** (52), **Indore** (61), **Mumbai** (51) and **Asansol (Bardhman)** (64).
- Cities/districts having SCR >30-30 are- **Delhi** (36), **Vadodara** (33), **Ahmadabad** (38), **Dhanbad** (41), **Jamshedpur** (34), **Bangalore** (45), **Bhopal** (38), **Jabalpur** (45), **Pune** (34), **Amritsar** (32), **Lucknow** (31), **Varanasi** (40), **Allahabad** (31) and **Kolkata** (33).
- Cities/districts with SCR<30 are-**Surat** (27), **Rajkot** (28), **Faridabad** (20), **Chennai** (23), **Coimbatore** (24), **Madurai** (20), **Chennai** (23), **Kochi (Ernakulum)** (27), **Nagpur** (14), **Ludhiana** (24), **Nasik** (18), **Agra** (25), **Kolkata** (28), **Meerut** (19) and **Kanpur Nagar** (24).
- Cities/districts having **zero SCR** in the upper primary level as per the DISE 2006-07 are-**Hyderabad, Vijayawada** and **Vishakhapatnam**.

### Status of Schools with PTR > 100 in the Primary Only (DISE-2006-07)

- The cities/districts with % of schools > 10 having PTR > 100 are **Nashik** (10.4), **Lucknow** (15.9), **Allahabad** (13.4), **Patna Urban** (12.9), **Indore** (11.0), **Bhopal** (14.3), **Amritsar** (11.5) and **Faridabad** (15.8).
- Cities/districts with % of schools >5 having PTR>100 are- **Kanpur Nagar** (7.1), **Agra** (5.6), **Varanasi** (6.3) and **Ludhiana** (6.7).
- Cities/districts with % of schools > 2 having PTR > 100 are **Meerut** (3.2), **Jaipur** (2.6), and **Dhanbad** (3.9).
- Cities/districts with schools > 1-1 having PTR >100 are- **Mumbai** (1.4), **Pune** (1.3), **Kolkata** (1.1), **Delhi** (1.37), **Banglore Urban** (1.5), **Hyderabad** (1.6), **Jabalpur** (1.1),
- Cities/districts with % of schools > 0 having PTR > 100 are **Nagpur** (0.2), **Asansol** (0.5), **Vishakhapatnam** (0.6), **Surat** (0.7), **Vadodara** (0.3), **Chennai** (0.5), **Coimbatore** (0.2), **Madurai** (0.3), **Vijayawada** (0.9), **Banglore** (0.8), **Jamshedpur** (0.2), **Rajkot** (0.5) and **Kochi** (0.2).
- Cities/districts with % of schools having zero PTR > 100 are- **Ahmadabad** only.

### **Status of Schools with PTR > 100 in the Upper Primary Only (DISE-2006-07)**

- The cities/districts with % of schools > 10 having PTR > 100 are- **Pune** (12.9), **Allahabad** (15.1) and **Patna Urban** (14.3).
- The cities/districts with % of schools > 5 having PTR > 100 are **Bangalore** (6.9), **Vadodara** (8.7), **Lucknow** (7.2), **Bhopal** (6.8), **Amritsar** (7.1) and **Jamshedpur (East Singbhum)** (8.8).
- The cities/districts with % of schools >3 having PTR>100 are- **Coimbatore** (3.4), **Kanpur Nagar** (3.5) and **Varanasi** (4.0) only.
- The cities/districts with % of schools >1-1 having PTR > 100 are **Kolkata** (1.7), **Asansol** (2.1), **Delhi** (1.37), **Chennai** (1.2), **Madurai** (1.1), **Agra** (1.5), **Meerut** (1.2), **Indore** (2.9) and **Jabalpur** (1.0).
- The cities/districts with % of schools > 0 having PTR > 100 are- **Ludhiana** (0.5) only.
- The cities/districts with zero schools having PTR > 100 are- **Jaipur**, **Mumbai**, **Nagpur**, **Nasik**, **Ahmadabad**, **Surat**, **Rajkot**, **Hyderabad**, **Vishakhapatnam**, **Vijayawada**, **Kochi**, **Dhanbad** and **Faridabad**.

### **Gender & Cast distribution of Primary Teachers Only (DISE 2006-07)**

- The cities/districts with **regular teachers** > 10000 are- **Delhi** (21139), **Mumbai** (10447) and **Asansol (Bardhman)** (14211) only.
- The cities/districts with **regular teachers** >5000 are -**Pune** (8983), **Nagpur** (5653), **Nasik** (7169), **Kolkata** (5393), **Chennai** (5078), **Coimbatore** (7095), **Madurai** (5764), **Hyderabad** (9776), **Vishakhapatnam** (8958), **Vijayawada (Krishna)** (7504), **Lucknow** (5920) **Agra** (7609), **Varanasi** (6697), **Meerut** (7555), **Allahabad** (9586), **Jaipur City** (7352), **Patna Urban** (6094), **Jabalpur** (5877) and **Kanpur Nagar** (9719).
- The cities/districts with **regular teachers** > 3000 are- **Ahmedabad** (3171), **Vadodara** (4368), **Indore** (4069), **Ludhiana** (3136), **Jamshedpur (E.Singbhum)** (3571), **Bangalore** (4779) and **Dhanbad** (3841).
- The cities/districts with **regular teachers** >2000 are-**Surat** (2140), **Bhopal** (2803), **Amritsar** (2194) and **Kochi (Ernakulum)** (2994).
- Cities/districts with **regular teachers** < 2000- **Faridabad** (1665) and **Rajkot** (778).
- The cities/districts with **SC teachers** >2000 are only with **Asansol (Bardhman)** (2207) & **Delhi** (2361).
- The cities/districts with **SC teachers** > 1000 are- **Jaipur** (1246), **Pune** (1120), **Vijayawada (Krishna)** (1602), **Allahabad** (1074), **Patna urban (1575)** and **Kanpur Nagar** (1130).
- The cities/districts with **SC teachers** >500 are-**Nagpur** (957), **Nashik** (600), **Mumbai** (532), **Chennai** (520), **Coimbatore** (749), **Madurai** (603), **Vishakhapatnam** (777), **Indore** (722), **Jabalpur** (708), **Ludhiana** (837), **Hyderabad** (509), **Lucknow** (936), **Agra** (942), **Varanasi** (725), **Dhanbad** (529) and **Meerut** (808).

- The cities/districts with **SC teachers** > 200- **Ahmedabad** (401), **Vadodara** (554), **Bhopal** (336), **Jamshedpur (E.Singhbum)** (339), **Amritsar** (352), **Dhanbad** (416), **Bangalore** (368) and **Kolkata** (493).
- The cities/districts with **SC teachers** <200 are **Surat** (178), **Kochi (Ernakulum)** (103), **Rajkot** (46) and **Faridabad** (168).
- The cities/districts with **ST teachers** > 2000 is only with **Vishakhapatnam** (3289).
- The cities/districts with **ST teachers** > 1000 are **Nashik** (1237), **Surat** (1425) and **Jamshedpur** (1392).
- The cities/districts with **ST teachers** > 500 are- **Nagpur** (575), **Dhanbad** (556), **Vadodara** (918) and **Jabalpur** (751).
- The cities/districts with **ST teachers** > 200 are **Vijayawada** (268), **Pune** (409), **Indore** (385), **Delhi** (485), **Jaipur** (331) and **Asansol (Bardhman)** (420).
- The cities/districts with **ST teachers** > 100 are- **Mumbai** (128), **Hyderabad** (173), **Kochi** (116), and **Bhopal** (194).
- The cities/districts with **ST teachers** < 100 are **Ahmadabad** (95), **Chennai** (43), **Coimbatore** (31), **Madurai** (26), **Bangalore** (43), **Faridabad** (15), **Ludhiana** (47), **Patna** (97), **Kolkata** (74), **Lucknow** (51), **Agra** (30), **Varanasi** (07), **Meerut** (44), **Allahabad** (86), **Kanpur Nagar** (90), **Rajkot** (23), **Amritsar** (39) and **Mumbai** (39).

#### **Gender and Cast distribution of Upper primary Teachers Only. (DISE 2006-07)**

- The cities/districts with **regular teachers** > 10000 is **Chennai** (15879) only.
- The cities/districts with **regular teachers** > 5000 is **Madurai** (8407) and **Coimbatore** (8567) only.
- The cities/districts with **regular teachers** > 1000 are **Delhi** (1254), **Coimbatore** (4471), **Kanpur Nagar** (4095), **Allahabad** (3307), **Meerut** (1867), **Varanasi** (2193), **Agra** (1566), **Lucknow** (1164), **Indore** (2187), **Bhopal** (1825), **Jabalpur** (1653) and **Ludhiana** (1116).
- The cities/districts with **regular teachers** > 500 are **Asansol (Burdhman)** (655) only.
- The cities/districts with **regular teachers** > 100 are **Kolkata** (233), **Bangalore** (131), **Ahmadabad** (362), **Vadodara** (151), **Amritsar** (328) **Jamshedpur (E.Singdhum)** (221), **Kochi** (370), **Dhanbad** (120), **Pune** (183) and **Faridabad** (302).
- The cities/districts with **regular teachers** < 100 are **Patna** (65), **Mumbai** (09), **Nagpur** (09), **Nashik** (84), **Bangalore** (52), **Surat** (47), **Rajkot** (58) and **Jaipur**.
- Cities/districts with no **regular teachers**- **Mumbai** (0), **Vishakhapatnam** (0), **Vijayawadsa (Krishna)** (0) and **Hyderabad** (0) only.
- The city/District with **SC teachers** >1000 is **Chennai** (1054) only.
- The cities/districts with **SC teachers** > 400 is **Kanpur Nagar** (452), **Allahabad** (491), **Coimbatore** (493), **Madurai** (543) only.

- The cities/districts with **SC teachers** >200 are **Agra** (395), **Varanasi** (350), **Allahabad** (491), **Meerut** (289), **Varanasi** (339), **Indore** (360), **Bhopal** (221), **Jabalpur** (231) and **Ludhiana** (212)
- The cities/districts with **SC teachers** < 100 are **Pune** (20), **Nashik** (4), **Kolkata** (21), **Asansol** (85), **Bangalore Urban** (09), **Ahmadabad** (62), **Surat** (08), **Vadodara** (03), **Rajkot** (3), **Jaipur City** (2), **Patna urban** (11), **Kochi** (04), **Jamshedpur** (04), **Dhanbad** (08) and **Faridabad** (18)
- Cities/districts with no **SC teachers** are **Mumbai** (0), **Nagpur** (0), **Delhi** (0), **Vishakhapatnam** (0), **Vijayawadsa (Krishna)** (0) and **Hyderabad** (0)
- The cities/districts with **ST teachers** > 100 is **Chennai** (100), **Indore** (232) and **Jabalpur** (182).
- The cities/districts with **ST teachers** > 50 are **Coimbatore** (55) only
- The cities/districts with **ST teachers** <50 are **Asansol (Burdhman)** (23), **Kolkata** (2), **Madurai** (29), **Bangalore Urban** (1), **Ludhiana** (6), **Surat** (19), **Vadodara** (16), **Pune** (8), **Nasik** (2), **Ahmedabad** (10), **Lucknow** (10), **Dhanbad** (3), **Amritsar** (2), **Jamshedpur (E.Singbhum)** (27), **Kochi** (7), **Kanpur Nagar** (49), **Allahabad** (34), **Meerut** (9), **Varanasi** (7), **Agra** (6), **Jaipur** (1) and **Faridabad** (4)
- Cities/districts with no **ST teachers** are- **Bhopal** (0), **Delhi** (0), **Vishakhapatnam** (0), **Vijayawadsa (Krishna)** (0), **Hyderabad** (0), **Nagpur** (0), **Mumbai** (0), **Rajkot** (0) and **Patna** (0)

#### SECTION-IV

#### Disaggregation of SC & ST in the Million Plus Cities

Schedule castes constitute around 16 percent of the Indian population today. Punjab has the highest proportion at 28 percent. Gujarat has the smallest percentage of SC i.e. 7.41 % only. The schedule casts have pursued urban migration, occupational change and religious conversion as key strategies of socio-economic emancipation, status change and acquisition of a new social identity.

According to **2001 census** schedule tribes constitute 8.1% of the Indian population. In absolute terms it comes to 83.6 million people. Two broad types of scheduling- **area based** and **community based** exist. Areas under the fifth schedule belong to nine major states of western and central region extending from Maharashtra on the west to Jharkhand in the east. The **sixth schedule** applies to tribal areas in the north-eastern states. Unlike relatively dispersed SC population, about 90 percent of schedule tribes found in a few states. Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have more than 20 percent. More than 50 percent lives in parliamentary constituencies where they form the majority. The **ST** occupies a belt stretching from Bhill regions of western India through the Gond districts of central India to Jharkhand and West Bengal where Mundas, Oraons and santhals predominate. There are also pockets of schedule tribe's communities in the south and very small communities in the Andamans.

According to the report of the working committee for SSA for the eleventh plan, the STs will continue to be the special focus group. Since sufficient progress has been made in provision of infrastructure during the tenth plan period, therefore in the Eleventh plan the focus will be in improving the quality of education, planning and monitoring. Moreover, the report also emphasized to enhance UPS stage, residential schools and

hostels in tribal areas. And more efforts on improving teachers training for enhancing quality education of the ST children.

The information's in regard to **SC & ST** with respect to major indicators that show their current status of elementary education in the **million plus cities/districts** are as under:

**Status of SC Child Population of Urban-AWP&B 2009-10 (6-14 age groups)**

- Cities/districts with child population > 1 lakh are- **Delhi** (4.74), **Amritsar** (1.05), **Chennai** (1.44), **Lucknow** (5.76) and **Agra** (1.08).
- Cities/districts with child population > 50,000 are-**Nagpur Corporation** (78499), **Jaipur** (65151), **Mumbai** (52440), **Bhopal** (54834), **Patna** (73568), **Indore** (65489), **Kolkata** (62934), **Kanpur Nagar** (59241) and **Asansol (Bardhman)** (51342).
- Cities/districts with child population > 20,000 are- **Nashik** (28922), **Ahmedabad** (45422), **Hyderabad** (40479), **Jabalpur** (34406), **Ludhiana** (32552), **Vijayawada (Krishna)** (23054), **Varanasi** (33666) and **Meerut** (44142).
- Cities/districts with child population <20,000 are-**Pune** (12482), **Allahabad** (15012), **Coimbatore City** (4590), **Madurai** (17817) **Surat** (2819), **Vishakhapatnam** (16397), **Rajkot Corp.** (6502), **Kochi** (2656), **Jamshedpur** (10599), **Dhanbad** (7272), **Faridabad** (10397) and **Vadodara Corp.** (18500).

**Status of ST Child population of urban (6-14 age group) 2009-10**

- City/district with ST Child population > 1 lakh is only with Kochi (**Ernakulum**) (13.25).
- Cities/district with ST Child population > 40,000 is with **Nagpur** (49755) only.
- Cities/districts with ST Child population > 20,000 are **Bhopal** (39347), **Nashik** (21381) and **Jamshedpur** (25750) only.
- Cities/districts with ST Child population > 10,000 are-**Pune** (19400), **Asansol** (17712), **Hyderabad** (10205), **Indore** (16752) and **Jabalpur** (16433).
- Cities/districts with ST Child population <10,000 are **Kolkata** (1916), **Mumbai** (7078) **Chennai** (6555), (5634), **Chennai** (6493), **Banglore Urban** (6230), **Vishakhapatnam** (5262), **Vijayawada** (7144), **Jaipur City** (4136), **Dhanbad** (6624) and **Patna Urban** (7519).
- Cities/districts with least ST Child population are-**Coimbatore** (990), **Madurai** (670), **Varanasi** (05) and **Meerut** (68).

**Status of SC Enrolment (Urban) AWP&B 2008-09 –Primary Only**

- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment > 1 lakh-**Delhi** (3.14), **Bardhman (Asansol)\*** (2.22), **Bangalore Urban** (1.01), **Kanpur Nagar\*** (1.01), **Meerut\*** (1.00), **Allahabad\*** (2.65) and **Agra\***(1.72).
- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment > 50,000 – **Krishna (Vijayawada)\*** (97116), **Amritsar\*** (54120), **Chennai** (88514), **Luchnow\*(91699)** **Varanasi\*** (88459),

**Dhanbad\*** (71948), **Jamshedpur\*** (50112), **Bhopal\*** (61048), **Indore\*** (84697), **Faridabad\***(45209) and **Jabalpur\*** (52662).

- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment >20,000-10000 –**Hyderabad** (28963), **Vishakhapatnam** (27895), **Nasik corporation** (22662), **Pune Corporation** (47805), **Ludhiana\*** (32574), **Jaipur City** (36485), **Kolkata** (34154), **Madurai City** (17154), **Vadodara Corporation** (14798), **Patna Urban** (10826) and **Ahmadabad Corporation** (29027).
- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment >5000 are-**Nagpur Corporation** (6638), **Mumbai city** (7079) and **Coimbatore City** (5102).
- There is only one metro namely Kochi (Ernakulum Metro) which has 1170 SC enrolment.

\*Status of Enrolment including districts.

#### **Status of SC Enrolment (Urban) AWP&B 2008-09-Upper primary only**

- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment > 1 lakh – **Delhi** (1.59) and **Bardhman (Asansol)\*** (1.63) only.
- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment > 50,000 – **Krishna (Vijayawada)** (57885), **Chennai** (53360), **Lukhnou\*(62209)**, **Agra\*** (88554), **Allahabad\*** (86967), **Kanpur Nagar\*** (54462), and **Banglore Urban** (53273).
- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment >20,000 – **Pune Corporation** (23629), **Mumbai** (42775), **Amritsar\*** (26715), **Ludhiana\*** (24689), **Meerut\*** (49067), **Varanasi\*** (42553), **Kolkata** (28467), **Dhanbad\*** (21644), **Jamshedpur\*** (21151), **Bhopal\*** (21072), **Indore\*** (41458), **Jabalpur\*** (21448) and **Faridabad** (28720).
- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment >5000 are **Hyderabad\*** (17470), **Vishakhapatnam\*** (19719), **Nasik Corporation** (12120), **Jaipur\*** (13590), **Madurai\*** (10556), **Ahmadabad Corporation** (11791), **Vadodara Corporation** (5539) and **Patna Urban** (7629).
- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment <5000 are **Nagpur corporation** (1939), **Coimbatore\*** (4073), **Rajkot corporation** (1434) and **Ernakulum Metro (Kochi)** (1486).

\*Status of Enrolment including districts.

#### **Status of ST Enrolment (Urban) AWP&B 2008-09 –Primary Only**

- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment > 1 lakh- **Jamshedpur (East Singhbum)\*** (13.8) only.
- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment > 50,000 are-**Bardhman (Asansol)\*** (50263), **Vishakhapatnam** (91912) and **Jabalpur\*(59801)** only.
- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment >20,000 are **Dhanbad\*** (48649) and **Bhopal\*** (34642) only.
- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment >10000-**Krishna (Vijayawada)** (18481), **Nasik Corporation** (11360), **Vadodara Corporation** (11648) and **Indore\*(16175)** only.

- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment >5000 are **Hyderabad\*** (6245) and **Jaipur\*** (9333) only.
- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment >2000-**Nagpur Corporation** (4074), **Pune Corporation** (4321), Chennai (3153) and **Kolkata** (2595).
- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment <2000 are **Mumbai City** (1399), **Coimbatore** (1494), **Ahmadabad Corporation** (1788), **Patna Urban** (1140), **Bangalore Urban** (1884) and Cities with least enrolment are **Amritsar** (11), **Madurai** (417), **Kanpur Nagar** (110), **Meerut** (38), **Varanasi** (152), **Rajkot Corporation** (302) and **Kochi** (31).

\* Status of OOSC including districts.

#### **Status of ST Enrolment (Urban) AWP&B 2008-09 –Upper Primary Only**

- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment > 10000 are **Bardhman (Asansol)\*** (38813), **Jamshedpur\*** (57976), **Bhopal\*** (10285), **Indore\*** (13126) and **Jabalpur\*** (21214)
- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment > 5000 are **Krishna (Vijayawada)\*** (9290), **Nasik Corporation** (5907), **Mumbai City** (5912), **Dhanbad\*** (9694) and **Bangalore Urban** (9618).
- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment > 2000 are **Hyderabad** (2763), **Vishakhapatnam\*** (4056), **Jaipur\*** (4829), **Chennai** (3274), **Kolkata** (2163) and **Vadodara Corporation** (3816).
- Cities/districts with SC Enrolment <2000 are **Nagpur Corporation** (1402), **Pune Corporation** (2704), Ahmadabad Corporation (699), Patna Urban (583) and cities/districts with least enrolment are Amritsar (20), Coimbatore (380), Madurai (234), Allahabad (71), Kanpur Nagar (28), Meerut (24), Varanasi (101) and Kochi (70).

\* Status of Enrolment including districts.

#### **Status of SC OOSC (Urban + Rural) 6 – 14 age groups 2009-10**

- Cities/districts with SC OOSC > 5000 – **Madurai** (7246) only.
- Cities/districts with SC OOSC >2000 – **Amritsar** (2832), **Asansol** (4793), **Patna Urban** (2664), **Lucknow** (3762), **Hyderabad** (2799), **Faridabad** (4181) and **Pune** (2171).
- Cities/districts with SC OOSC > 1000 are-**Nagpur** (1078), **Vijayawada** (1775), **Jamshedpur** (1906),**Dhanbad** (1237), **Ludhiana** (1979), **Kolkata** (1117), **Agra** (1497), **Allahabad** (1247) and **Kanpur Nagar** (1202).
- Cities/districts with SC OOSC <1000 are **Jaipur** (554), **Mumbai** (132), **Nashik** (474), **Surat** (169), **Ahmadabad Corp.** (197), **Rajkot Corp.** (219), **Vadodara Corp.** (282), **Chennai** (515), **Coimbatore** (709), **Madurai** (987), **Vishakhapatnam** (772), **Banglore Urban** (934), **Bhopal** (280), **Jamshedpur** (115), **Varanasi** (585), **Meerut** (289), **Kochi** (57) and **Indore** (607).

### Status of ST OOSC (Urban + Rural)-6-14 age groups 2009-10

- City/district with ST OOSC > 5000 is **Vadodara** (5229) only.
- Cities/districts with ST OOSC > 2000- **Jaipur** (4136), **Surat** (3494), **Hyderabad** (2310), **Patna Urban** (3172) and **Vishakhapatnam** (2092).
- Cities/districts with ST OOSC > 1000 are- **Nagpur** (1211), **Vijayawada** (1001), Delhi (**1347**) and **Asansol** (1028).
- Cities/districts with ST OOSC < 1000 are **Nasik Corp.** (479), **Pune Corp.** (655), **Mumbai City** (35), **Coimbatore** (144), **Dhanbad** (865), **Lucknow** (119), **Ahmadabad Corp.** (229), **Chennai** (49), **Rajkot Corp.** (36), **Madurai** (54), **Banglore Urban** (447), **Kochi Metro** (56), **Bhopal** (194), **Jabalpur** (972), **Kolkata** (124) **Jamshedpur** (326), **Varanasi** (05) and **Indore** (735)

### SECTION-V

#### Issues affecting UEE in the urban areas.

- Unavailability of land for opening schools.
- Unavailability of space for running EGS/AIE centres.
- Identification and enrolment of children in difficult circumstances e.g. street and working children, children of migrants/slum & pavement dwellers, children of sex workers, children in conflict with law etc.
- Heterogeneous community and high opportunity cost, which makes community mobilisation very difficult.
- Non-rationalized distribution of schools/teachers (area with more teachers and less students, and over crowded classrooms with fewer teachers).
- Lack of basic amenities in urban poor settlements.
- Demolition and relocation of urban poor settlements.
- Lack of sub-city resource support structures in the smaller metros.
- Multiplicity of education providers (central and state governments, local bodies, private recognised and private unrecognised and NGOs etc.
- Less understanding and skills in the project functionaries in identifying problems and issues of universal elementary education in the urban areas and formulating suitable strategies to address the same.
- Improper monitoring and supervision at the ward levels.
- Less participation of community in the plan formulations at the ward levels.
- Regular assessment and identifying the past and present issues and their follow-ups.
- Coverage of the urban slums.
- Less encouragement of school based and community based activities for mainstreaming the dropout and out of school children.
- Problem of convergence and linkages between different departments involving in multiple activities for elementary education in the urban areas.

## **Overall Initiatives taken under SSA**

Following are the initiatives taken by the states of 'Million Plus Cities'/Urban Areas under SSA.

- Formed urban cell and nodal agency at the state and district levels.
- Rationalisation/relocation multi story of schools, construction.
- Providing rent for EGS/AIE centres.
- Conducting survey for identification and enrolment of children in difficult circumstances.
- Additional deployment/rationalisation of teachers.
- Involving NGOs in survey, AIE, community mobilisation, research and monitoring etc.
- Forming children's collectiveness and support groups.
- Enhancing coordination and convergence among different service providers. Forming Urban Cell.
- Capacity building of project functionaries.
- Practicing alternative/innovative strategies like mobile school, tent school etc. for education of children in difficult circumstances.
- Covering urban slums under NPEGEL and in some extent under state programmes too.
- Providing incentives to children of special focus group (UDC) and CWSN.
- Providing sub-city resource support structures like CRC, nodal CRCs and Urban Resource Centre (URBC) and also URPs.
- Developing linkages with other education providers and NGOs.
- Augmenting resource support groups in the urban areas-wards/municipals levels.
- Developing separate plans of the city, bringing all the issues for effective planning, developing strategies and better implementation.

## **SECTION-VI**

### **CATEGORIES OF URBAN DEPRIVED CHILDREN AND THEIR STRATEGIES IN THE MILLION PLUS CITIES UNDER SSA**

There are different categories of urban deprived children in the Million Plus Cities/Urban Areas following different interventions with adequate strategies and manpower for universalization of elementary education in the urban areas. Following are the categories of UDC of 10 (ten) **cities** and their respective interventions under SSA:

#### **1. Hyderabad**

The city has currently three types of urban deprived children, they are as given below:

- ◆ **Children of construction workers**: These are predominantly children of construction workers who migrated to the city from the neighbouring districts and are put up in temporary shelters located at the construction sites. The following strategies are adopted under SSA:
  1. Doorsteps Schools.
  2. NRBC in temporary structures like tents.

Five such schools have been started during 2005-06. Now 50 such schools have started in the year 2006-07.

◆ **Street Children:** There are approximately 5000 street children in the Hyderabad city. These children are engaged in occupation like rag packing, begging, odd jobs in hotels, restaurants etc. In regard to these children the state developed the following strategies:

1. Child empowerment centres (NRBC) provide recreation, nutritious food, monitoring of health etc for these working and street children.
2. RBC where children from NRBC put for mainstreaming.
3. 40 (forty) such CEC have been opened in Hyderabad in 2006-07.

◆ **Domestic child Labour:** In Hyderabad as part of enforcement, strategy teams were constituted consisting of representative from NCLP, Education department, Labour department, police and NGOs. The strategies followed by the team are as under:

1. About 500 children are rescued and rehabilitated and admitted in RBC.
2. Social Awareness by taking up massive campaign like 5 km run, carnival etc.

## 2. **Surat**

As per the separate plan in AWP&B 2007-08 there are two categories of Urban deprived children they are domestic child labour and street & working children. Accordingly, the strategies underway so far are:

◆ **Domestic Child labour:**

1. Sensitisation and awareness programme involving youth, members of school committee and other self help groups for enrolling out of school children.
2. Accountability programme among teachers, WEC members, PTA, youth and parent councils for the schooling of out of school children.
3. Assessments of disability through camps at Ward Level.

◆ **Working & Street Children:**

1. NGO like **Pratham** is working for the educational welfare of students, providing financial assistance to the child labour.
2. Established M.S.B School Boards as 'Alternative School Programmed' for special budget for this alternative schooling programmes. Conducting 138 classes consisting 20 students each.

## 3. **Bangalore**

Bangalore Urban being a major city has 7 (seven) categories of DUC as given below followed by number of children in percentage.

1. Domestic help	0. 05 %
2. Children in Establishment	0. 09%
3. Rag Pickers	0. 17%
4. Wayside vendors	0. 11%
5. Handyman	0.05%
6. Daily labourer	0. 21%
7. Migration	0. 24%

The majority of the DUC work mostly in establishment like shops, hotels, garages and street. Girls generally engaged in domestic work.

The strategies for these children under SSA are as under:

- ◆ **Chinnara Angala:** A special bridge course-covering street and working children and children from slums. Presently, city has 68 centres throughout urban district.
- ◆ **Sandhya Kalka Kendra:** These Kendra's mainly focussed on children working in workshops, hotels, bus stands, railway stations, houses and different organisations in Bangalore Urban District. The programme is currently being implemented in 7 strategic locations.
- ◆ **Special enrolment drive:** This drive was specially carried out on the pockets having high OOSC. Parents were counselled to send their children in the centre/schools.
- ◆ **Mobile School:** In order to enrol children in Slums, bridge courses were initiated in 8 (eight) mobile schools.
- ◆ **Tent School:** These types of schools are basically for the children in the construction sites where the migration population is more. The services of local volunteers are availed.
- ◆ **Home based education:** This intervention is for those children who are unable to move physically out of home. Education volunteers are hired and assisted by IERT.
- ◆ **Bridge course; 12 Months Residential:** This strategy is implemented by NGOs. The GIAC has approved 4 (four) NGOs for the year 2006-07. Around 300 children are covered by these NGOs.
- ◆ **Sensitising the community:** Continues periodical programmes are organised through NGOs, media & other departments. Some of these are Sarvajanika prachara andolan, Seva.org Camp, Periodical broadcast in AIR, Camps in Tent Schools & Mobile schools and Accelerated learning programmes etc.

#### 4. **Mumbai City**

Mumbai city has the following categories of **UDC**:

1. Migrated children.
2. Slums children.
3. Street and working children.

As per the planning in the urban areas, following are the strategies in the city:

- ◆ Seasonal MPEGS for incoming and outgoing migration.
- ◆ Awareness programme for achieving retention target for the slums children.
- ◆ Teacher training over innovative teaching methods, methods of evaluation for the slums children.
- ◆ Development of quality assessment follow up and feedback.
- ◆ Empowering URCs resource person and CRC coordinator.
- ◆ Shelter homes and rehabilitated centres for the migrated and runaway children.
- ◆ More emphasised on girl's child, providing training to female teachers and other vocational training to the girls of selected schools.
- ◆ Back to schools camp.

## 5 Nagpur

The percentage of urban population is 64.25% whereas rural has only 35.75%. With due considerations of the status of urban deprived children, Nagpur city has the following categories of UDC.

- I. Street and working children.
- II. Domestic child labour.
- III. Migrated children.
- IV. And domestic girls child.

The following interventions as reported by the state are underway for the above categories of children.

### **Interventions:**

- ◆ Vastishalas (EGS Centres) opened by VEC/WEC.
- ◆ Non-Residential Bridge Course opened for four months.
- ◆ Residential Bridge course for scattered OOSC.
- ◆ MPEGS (Mahatma Phule Education Guarantee Scheme) centres for child labour.
- ◆ Special MPEGS centres for migrated children.
- ◆ Seasonal schools for children of construction sites.
- ◆ And seasonal hostels for migratory children.

## 6. Nasik

Nasik Municipal Corporation witnessed for the increasing number of urban deprived children of different categories viz.. **Domestic child labour, children of manufacturing units, migrating children and street & working children**. In lieu of the disadvantaged children, district **Nashik** has the following interventions under **SSA** as per the report of **AWP&B2007-08**.

- ◆ **MPEGS** centres for the child labour and migrating children.
- ◆ **RBC & NRBC** for the children of manufacturing units.
- ◆ **Shelter home** provided for the scattered street and working children.
- ◆ **Vastishalas (EGS centres)** opened by WEC for the urban poor children.
- ◆ **Seasonal schools** for the migrating children.

## 7. Jabalpur:

The entire city was divided into 9 zones and 70 Wards. The city has **Child labour, Domestic girls child and working children in the urban areas**. Large number of child labour belongs to the above wards. Software has been developed for the data management and analysis purpose. Detailed analysis has been done for the out of school children and strategies for them.

Following are the strategies in the city:

- ◆ A **door to door Survey** is used to carry out in the Jabalpur city for identifying OOSC.

- ◆ There are '**Human Development Centres**' in the city. At present there are 80 centres functioning in the city where more than 2800 children are enrolled. In these centres, the children are given conventional education.
- ◆ **Residential Bridge Courses** for the single parent or orphan girls.
- ◆ **Coaching camps** for primary graduate drop out children.
- ◆ **Convergence with the INDUS** to address the problem of child labour. The intervention include media advocacy, bridge course and temporary education centres for child labourers involved in hazardous industries and mainstreaming in the formal education.
- ◆ **Development of slum profile.**
- ◆ **Slum Volunteer** has been formulated for each slum pocket. There are currently 479 slum pockets where maximum number of OOSC are exists.
- ◆ Transportation facility for slum children.
- ◆ **Mobilisation camps** to make dialogue with the slums community.
- ◆ **Health & Sanitation Programme** in the city has been underway for the children in the urban areas.
- ◆ **Vocational and Remedial Camps** of 2 months duration organised at 479 slum areas.

## 8. Madurai

In Madurai city comprises of four zones, there are **child labourers, disadvantaged slum children, migrant children** and **domestic girl child**. Mainstreaming for these children in the formal schools is the greatest challenge for which city has been developed various strategies/interventions that are as under:

- ◆ **Residential Camps** have been established for the boys of age group of 11- 14, these camps are attached with the hostels.
- ◆ **AIE** centres are actively functioning in the slum areas for the slums disadvantaged children.
- ◆ **Back to school camp** at the nearby schools with free uniforms and supportive learning materials.
- ◆ **Special residential camps** for the child labourers and orphans who have dropped out due to poor economic background.
- ◆ **Regular medical check up, exposure visits and life skill training programme** are underway for the children of all categories.

## 9. Ahmadabad Corporation

Ahmadabad is currently the seventh largest metropolis of India, with an area of 190.94 sq. Km. under the corporation. The corporation is divided into 43 electoral wards. It has slum children, working & street children, domestic girl child, child labour and migrated children.

In regard to the above categories of urban deprived children the corporation/urban areas has the following interventions/strategies towards achieving UEE.

- ◆ **Gyan Shala** an NGO provides key resource persons for teachers training programme for quality improvement.
- ◆ **DIET** actively involved in academic monitoring of schools.

- ◆ **Nutan Talim Vibhag** an academic support structure for capacity building programmes to the teachers.
- ◆ Regular survey conducting for pupil achievement levels.
- ◆ Special learning centres for slum children.
- ◆ Awareness programme & setting of website for information disclosure.
- ◆ Extensive campaign for enrolling out of school children of the urban areas.
- ◆ Bridge course centres in each ward for mainstreaming OOSC.
- ◆ Alternative Learning Schools an ALS centres for around 8800 children in partnership with the NGO, Gyan Shala.
- ◆ **Gyan Shala** also initiated a pilot project of child centred pedagogy to be handled by AMC.

#### **10. Kochi Corporation**

It consists of the former municipal townships Ernakulum, Mattencherry, and Forth-Kochi. It covers an area of 94.88 sq.km and a population of 5, 95, 575 as per 2001 census. Number of divisions are 77. The corporation is comprised in the parliamentary constituency in Ernakulum. It has child labour, domestic girl children, street and working children and migrant children. Some of the interventions/strategies in the urban areas are as under:

- ◆ Assessment Camps.
- ◆ Community awareness camps.
- ◆ Regular medical check-Up.
- ◆ Integrated camps for disabled children.
- ◆ Established cluster level learning centres.
- ◆ Remedial teachings programmes at the URC & CRCs level.
- ◆ Sahavasa Camp, Cultural programmes and tours.
- ◆ Develop networking system with the URCs and Head Office.
- ◆ Monitoring cell at the URCs level.
- ◆ Organise Metro level Workshops.
- ◆ Reveiw & planning meeting of Education Volunteers.
- ◆ Parental camps.

## SECTION-VII

### ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE AWP&B OF 2009-10 THAT NEED TO BE COSIDERED FOR THE URBAN AREAS/MILLION PLUS CITIES IN THE FOLLOWING STATES

#### WEST BENGAL

- Lack of planning team at the Ward Level.
- Lack of understanding and skills in the project functionaries in identifying problems in urban areas and formulating suitable strategies to address the same.
- Absence of component wise progress report of the Municipal Corporation/Councils and Ward Level.
- Absence of urban coordinators to look after the urban planning and implementation.
- No separate strategies are developed for the urban deprived children.
- Absence of report on NGOs involvement for different interventions in the urban areas.
- No report on incorporation with other educational providers in the cities.
- No report on different strategies developed for 6065 identified out of school children in the urban areas of 20 districts.
- Lack of capacity building for the district functionaries and ward education committee members.
- Awareness programmes in the urban areas/cities.
- Rationalization of teachers in the cities.
- Absence of role of Municipal agencies.
- Sensitization and capacity building of municipal functionaries to enable them to undertake pro-poor and participatory city planning and develop management systems.
- Absence of micro units for planning and implementation.

#### TAMILNADU

Following are the major issues of the Million Plus Cities/Urban Areas in Tamilnadu that need to be taken into account:

- Learning achievement.
- Strategies for urban deprived children.
- Convergence with other educational providers.
- Action plan for the urban areas.
- Capacity building of resource persons.
- Coverage of slums children and their strategies.
- Involvement of NGOs.
- Capacity building of **BRTes** (Block Resource Teachers Educators) for quality enhancement of the children.
- Training and Capacity building of the teachers.
- Mainstreaming of EGS/AIE/RBC/NRBC children.
- Role of Municipal corporation/agency.
- Sensitization and capacity building of municipal functionaries to enable them to undertake pro-poor and participatory city planning and develop management systems.

## **MAHARASTRA**

- Less academic support by the CRCs coordinators.
- Insufficient District level staff.
- Shortage of teachers.
- NGOs agreement /involvement is not fully functional.
- Less involvement of the community in the planning process.
- Irregular visits of CRCs.
- NPEGS/AIE up gradation.
- No proper linkage between District and CRCs.
- No proper record of issues and problems at the CRCs and District level.

## **UTTAR PRADESH**

- Availability of lands for construction of new schools in an unserved wards/habitation.
- Many of the buildings are running in rented building thereby the infrastructure facilities are not good thus support through SSA could not be provided.
- The space problem in the existing schools for extension and construction of ACRs and intake of children.
- The encroachment problem.
- The exact survey and mapping of our of school children as many of the children have no households, their migratory pattern, dynamism of their moving from one place to other at different period of time affects the data capture in HHS.
- Shortage of Teachers.
- Convergence with different departments and voluntary organizations for various interventions of access, retention, quality and tracking of children.
- Specific and innovative interventions for vulnerable children like street children, platform children and children working in hotels etc.
- Pro-active participation of PRIs (ward education committees)

## **RAJASTHAN**

- Decreasing enrolment of special focus groups-SC, ST& Minority.
- Teachers training.
- Incomplete coverage under household survey- conducted for identifying OOSC; in certain circumstances it does not cover the whole eligible population- migrant children, homeless children, children of slums resettlement colonies etc.
- Problems of land acquisition.
- No clear strategies for urban deprived children.
- Involvement of NGOs.

## **KERALA**

- Poor learning achievement levels.
- Academic support by BRPs&CRPs.
- Shortage of staff.
- School mapping for complete coverage of unserved wards/habitations.
- Lack of understanding and capacity in identifying problems of the urban areas and developing strategies for urban deprived children.
- No clear strategies/interventions for urban deprived children in the urban areas.
- Lack of planning team at the ward levels.
- Participation of WEC/PTA in the planning process.

## **KARNATAKA**

- Acquisition of land in the urban areas.
- Incomplete coverage of urban deprived children of different categories like-migrant children, street children, hard core child labourers, children at dhabhas, railway station, and bus stand etc.
- Lack of community awareness & participation in the planning process and in other children related issues.
- Enrolment of girl's child and their security.
- Capacity building for urban planning functionaries.
- Identification of issues at the ward levels, difficult to reach areas-like receiving and relieving areas.
- Non-availability of language teachers for migrant **child labours**.

## **JHARKHAND**

- Lack of monitoring of mainstreaming from bridge courses.
- Poor infrastructure.
- Teachers and pupil absenteeism.
- Community participation, mobilization and sensitization of community on child labour and their education.
- Pupil's achievement level.
- Linkages with the districts, blocks, clusters and ward education committee in the plan formulation and development of strategies for urban planning.
- Involvement of community members and parents teachers association in identifying issues at the grass root level.

## **PUNJAB**

- Lack of urban coordinator in the districts, blocks and clusters for identifying and inclusion of urban specific issues in the plans and for city plan formulation for planning and implementation in the urban areas.
- No clear linkages with other education providers and involvement of NGOs in the urban areas.
- No any need based and context specific strategies for urban deprived children and neither state have categorized the urban disadvantaged children.
- Lack of planning team at the ward levels to identify the ward level issues for developing city specific plan.
- Monitoring and supervision in the urban areas for planning and implementation.
- Achievement level of the children.

## **ANDHRA PRADESH**

- Training of primary school teachers.
- Teacher's absenteeism.
- Community mobilization and sensitization programme for the Muslim's minority group.
- Urban specific strategies for the urban deprived children.
- Involvement of NGOs.
- Lack of ward level information's in regard to educational indicators and urban issues.
- Community involvement in the planning process and plan formulation.
- Coverage of urban slums.

## Need of Capacity Building for effective planning and implementation

The following segregators may be taken into account for planning & Implementation in the urban areas: -

- Capacity building of district level functionaries on conducting bridge courses for deprived urban children.
- Workshop on formulation of enrolment and mainstreaming strategies for urban children in difficult circumstances in the state.
- Capacity building of state level alternative schooling coordinators on Alternative Innovative strategies for education of deprived urban children.
- Workshop on Monitoring Framework for UEE in Municipal Areas of Urbanized Districts organized by NIEPA in consultation with MHRD.
- Workshop with Municipal Commissioners of metro cities and Education Secretaries and State Project Directors of the concerned states for effective implementation of strategies for UEE.

### SECTION-VIII

**Financial progress for 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 in Million Plus Cities/concerned districts** and PAB approvals for **2009-10** are as under:

- ◆ A total amount of Rs. **150572.80** lakhs was allocated to above 35 metro cities/concerned districts in financial year **2006-07** under SSA and NPEGEL. Out of which they have reportedly utilised Rs. **89760.48** lakhs. Similarly, PAB approved a total amount of Rs. **113158.2** lakhs in 2007-08 under SSA & NPEGEL. Out of the total amount approved, they were able to utilise only Rs. **83102.16** lakhs out of the approved budget in 2007-08. **Rs. 127777.32 lakhs** have been approved by the PAB in the year **2008-09** out of which these cities/districts utilised 79.23%.
- ◆ For the financial year of 2009-10, PAB approved **Rs. 128260.27 lakhs** in these million plus cities.

Financial progress for 2008-09 in million plus cities/concerned districts and PAB approvals for 2009-010 are as under.

A total amount of Rs. 127777.32 lakhs was allocated to above said 35 metro cities/concerned districts in financial year 2008-09 under SSA and NPEGEL. Out of which they have reportedly utilized Rs. 100572.70 Cr. This is 79.23% of total allocation. Comparative progress of is explained as under.

- 8 cities (Amritsar, Bangalore urban, Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Pune, Nashik and Nagpur) have incurred expenditure more than 90% of their total allocations.
- In 5 cities (Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Faridabad and Vishakhapatnam) expenditure was between 80% against total allocation.
- In 14 cities (Rajkot, Ahmadabad, Dhanbad, Jamshedpur, Kochi, Meerut, Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar, Allahabad, Agra, Varanasi, Delhi, Vijayawada and

Asansol) expenditure was ranging between 60% - 70% against total allocation.

- 4 cities (Hyderabad, Kolkata, Surat, and Vadodhara) have incurred expenditure less than 50% of their allocation.

4.1 **For the financial year 2009-10 Rs. 128260.27 lakhs** has been approved by PAB to the 35 metro cities/concerned districts for SSA and NPEGEL. This amount is 128.26 Cr. (5%).

### **Brief Report of the Indicators-Schools, Enrolment & OOSC**

1. As far as basic educational indicators like **schools, enrolment** and **out of school children** are concerned, the urban/million plus cities scenario in elementary education can be summarised as follows. The data on schools and enrolment has been taken from **DISE-2006-07**.

#### **Schools in urban areas: Million Plus Cities (Management: Govt. Only)**

Primary only (Govt.)	Primary with upper primary (Govt.)	Primary with upper primary & Sec/H.Sec. (Govt.)	Upper Primary (Govt.)	Upper primary with Sec./H.Sec. (Govt.)	No response (Govt.)	All School (Govt.) Total
50408	14341	1929	4994	3090	62	74824

Source: - DISE 2006-07

#### **Enrolment in urban areas: Million Plus Cities (Enrolment: Govt. Only)**

Primary only (Govt.)	Primary with upper primary (Govt.)	Primary with upper primary & Sec/H.Sec. (Govt.)	Upper Primary (Govt.)	Upper primary with Sec./H.Sec. (Govt.)	No response (Govt.)	All School (Govt.) (Total)
6369962	3798875	602631	750218	788413	39	12310138

Source: - DISE-2006-07

2. As per the latest report of **DISE-2006-07** the break-up of **schools** and **enrolment** is also given below:

Sl.No	City/ District (MPC)	Schools (Govt. Only)	Enrolment (Govt. Only)
1.	Jaipur	4624	819677
2.	Mumbai	1198	415608
3.	Pune	4155	519604
4.	Nagpur	1888	224981
5.	Nashik	3021	492720
6.	Ahmedabad	1363	396921
7.	Surat	2237	439999
8.	Vadodara	2336	278284
9.	Rajkot	1430	119086
10.	Chennai	366	119086
11.	Coimbatore	1892	336587
12.	Madurai	1142	167442
13.	Hyderabad	987	139868
14.	Vishakhapatnam	4715	369056
15.	Vijayawada (Krishna)	1265	277030
16.	Kochi (Ernakulum)	409	69795
17.	Banglore	1452	253479
18.	Indore	1828	198122
19.	Bhopal	1172	202732
20.	Jabalpur	2174	246714
21.	Jamshedpur (E.Singdhum)	2045	245653
22.	Dhanbad	1975	367688
23.	Faridabad	892	157514
24.	Ludhiana	1629	215653
25.	Amritsar	1172	163212
26.	Delhi	3088 (DISE-2007-08)	2789184 (DISE-2007-08)
27.	Patna	3428	690841
28.	Kolkata	1554	200240
29.	Asansol (Burdhman)	4166	632282
30.	Lucknow	1778	290480
31.	Agra	2194	338134
32.	Varanasi	1274	325450
33.	Meerut	1588	201706
34.	Allahabad	3064	620968
35.	Kanpur Nagar	2121	268101
<b>TOTAL-35</b>			

Source: DISE-2006-07

## **BRIEF: Focus-City Plans & Out of School Children**

1. Almost all the states have focused on urban issues in their **AWP&BS for 2009-10**.

The states have followed three broad approaches in dealing with planning for urban

areas; 1) separate city specific plans- like **Chennai, Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Nasik,**

**Jaipur, Ahmadabad, Surat, Rajkot, Vadodara, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Madurai,**

**Hyderabad , Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata, Delhi, Patna Urban, Kochi (Ernakulum metro),**

**Vijayawada, Asansol, Dhanbad & Jamshedpur.**

2. City supplementary specific plans in the form of chapters in the respective districts

plans like- **Meerut, Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar, Allahabad, Agra, Varanasi, Bhopal,**

**Indore, Jabalpur, Amritsar, Ludhiana & Faridabad.**

3. And inclusion of urban issues in the districts plans which is saturated this year

2009-10. Some of the major issues identified are as under;

- Unavailability of land for opening schools and for running the schools on rent
- Unavailability of space for running AIE centers.
- Maintenance of building running on rent.
- Rationalization of teachers.
- Strategies for the urban slums.
- Inadequate understanding in the project functionaries for effective urban planning.
- Involvement of NGOs.
- Facility of basic amenities.
- Problems of linkages with other agencies/department like-Social welfare, municipal corporations, and child labour department etc...
- Role of Municipal agency in urban planning for UEE.
- Lack of urban coordinators for planning for the urban interventions.
- Lack of special survey in identification OOSC in the urban slums/urban areas.
- Lack of nodal agencies at the state & district levels.

Out of the **35 Million plus Cities**, **23** above-mentioned cities have submitted their **separate city plans**. And **12** cities are included their supplementary plans as a chapter in the districts plans. Separate **status of OOSC** for these cities is given below.

**STATUS OF OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE MILLION PLUS CITIES/URBAN AREAS 2009-10**

Sl. No.	Cities with urban OOSC with decreasing order of %	Child population (6-14 age group)-Urban/MC	Total OOSC-Urban/MC	% of OOSC
1	Ahmadabad Corp	337903	6810	2.02
2	Patna Urban	349667	15891	4.54
3	Jaipur City	361855	1580	0.44
4	Surat Corp.	164919	5888	3.57
5	Jabalpur Urban	169217	5356	3.17
6	Allahabad Corp.	72562	1175	1.62
7	Rajkot Corp	36174	900	2.49
8	Lucknow urban	432178	7305	1.69
9	Faridabad Urban	77922	3372	4.33
10	Varanasi Urban	166489	1073	0.64
11	Hyderabad City	672713	23616	3.51
12	Jamshedpur City	225435	354	0.16
13	Kolkata	907096	10649	1.17
14	Pune Corp.	68538	605	0.88
15	Agra City	375794	2330	0.62
16	Asansol Corp.	247247*	2923	0.84
17	Meerut Corp.	183836	179	0.10
19	Dhanbad City	34593	692	2.00
20	Mumbai City	563798	1015	0.18
21	Kochi Corp (Ernakulum)	47532	500	1.05
22	Kanpur Nagar Urban	285944	2707	0.95
23	Delhi	2820751	38922	1.38
24	Chennai	603767	4039	0.67
25	Bhopal City	359991	740	0.21
26	Nasik Corp.	180714	854	0.47
27	Bangalore Urban	727280	24020	3.30
28	Vishakhapatnam City	109304	2256	2.06
29	Nagpur Corp.	290778	308	0.16
30	Vadodara Corp.	132665	524	0.39
31	Vijayawada City	191062	1477	0.77
32	Coimbatore City.	66781	418	0.63
33	Indore City	342532	1512	0.44
34	Amritsar	117865	1362	1.16
35	Ludhiana	177651	2476	1.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11655306</b>	<b>173828</b>	<b>2.4</b>

\*Information pertaining to district only.

Source-AWP&BS 2009-10-City/Urban Plans.

As per the exercise conducted on out of school children in the **AWP&Bs, 2009-10** in 35 metro cities mentioned above have around **1.73 lakh** children of age group **(6-14)** are out of school children against the urban/city/MC population of **116.55 lakhs**.

#### **Administrative Arrangement**

4. The administrative arrangements in cities vary from state to state and from region to region. These arrangements have a lot of bearing on educational planning and management. The western region for example is characterised by active and empowered involvement of municipal corporations (**Urban Local Bodies**) and they are the main providers of primary education. Western states like Maharashtra and Gujarat fall in this category. On the other hand in the eastern region, the role of municipal corporations in education is relatively much smaller and district level agencies are more empowered and involved. States like Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal fall in this category. Delhi has unique status of being a city-state. Besides the state education Department and a very large private sector, it has three Local Bodies, namely, The **Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)**, The **New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC)** and the **Cantonment Board (CB)**. All these bodies are empowered by central statutes.
5. The arrangement in other Northern states is somewhat similar to the eastern region, where elementary education in urban areas is in the hands of state level agencies (for example Department of Education in Rajasthan) and municipal corporations have little role in it. Similarly, in the southern region, in Hyderabad and Bangalore (AP & Karnataka respectively) municipal corporations have little role in education compared to the Department of Education and other departments like Social Welfare etc. Whereas in Chennai (Tamil Nadu), the Municipal Corporation is the single largest provider of primary education. It is noteworthy that the upper primary education in general is mainly looked after by the departments of education across the country. The Educational administration is more coherent in the cities, which are revenue districts like Kanpur Nagar and Bangalore Urban.

#### **Key Areas for Convergence**

6. On the basis of information available from the **AWP&Bs** and from discussions in different forum, the following have emerged as key areas for convergence in the context of UEE in urban areas:

- **Urban Local Bodies (ULB):** Municipal corporations/Nagar Palikas. These have jurisdiction usually on primary education in cities and at times even on upper primary. In addition to this, these also control provision of basic amenities like water, sanitation, health, shelter homes etc. to the urban poor.
- **Land Development Agencies:** These bodies control the ownership of land and have prominent role in matters related to recognition of squatter settlements, unauthorised slums etc. The non-recognition results in deprivation of urban poor from basic amenities, education included. In this context it may be noted that children's Right to Education, Guaranteed by the Constitution of India is independent of the status of settlement of children living in.
- **Cantonment Boards and Railways etc.:** These also control vast areas of land in cities and hence affect the lives of urban poor and education of their children.

- **Education Service providers:** Urban areas are characterized by multiplicity of education provider's e.g. municipal, state, central, NGOs, corporates and others. In the absence of mutual coordination, even the basic requirement of a citywide database of elementary education, is a very difficult to accomplish.
- **Ministry of Women and child Development:** This ministry has several schemes affecting education of deprived urban children e.g. ICDS, which is important in view of scarcity of ECCE, centres in urban areas, specially, in slums. CHILDLINE, a toll free emergency helpline for children in distress. This service is now operational in more than 70 cities. Along with a well developed system of convergence with government agencies and NGOs, this service is well known and extensively used by parents as well as children.
- **Ministry of Urban Development:** Several regulations and schemes/programmes e.g. NSDP (National Slum Development Programme) etc. of this ministry have bearing on UEE in urban areas.
- **Association of Construction contractors and their regulatory authorities:** Experience shows that large number of urban deprived children belong to families of construction workers and these children by the nature of their situation, are one of the most disadvantaged. Meaning thereby that construction contractors and regulatory authorities have an important role in ensuring education to these children.
- **Police:** Since deprived urban children are very often victims of different type of abuses, including, social, emotional, physical, sexual and financial. Also some children are in conflict with law.
- **Judiciary:** The Judiciary Justice (Care & Protection) Act, 2000 (JJ, Act): all children up to the age of 18 years are covered under this law. Shelter homes, observation homes and other facilities as well as provision of needs and rights, including education, comes, under the JJ Act.
- **Department of Transport:** Transportation is reported to be a major need affecting access and enrolment of urban deprived children. Effective coordination may help overcome this problem.
- **NGOs and civil society organizations:** In view of heterogeneous community and vary specific situations requiring expert and experience handling, it is important to take these organizations along.

## **Section-IX**

### **Inputs for City Plans AWP&B 2009-10**

#### **Priority Areas for Urban/City AWP&B 2009-10**

- 100% access. (With small habitations- slums & resettlement colonies)
- Universal enrolment.
- Specific urban planning for bridging & mainstreaming.
- Saturating the requirement of teachers & teacher's rationalization.
- Emphasis on the quality component with more accents on learning enhancement initiatives.
- Special learning centres for migrant children and children of construction sites.
- Convergence with other departments.
- Development of special monitoring cell for the urban areas/cities.
- Enhancing academic support structure at all the levels.
- Special strategies for deprived girls.
- Deployment separate urban functionaries at the URCs and state levels.

#### **Major requirements for City Plans AWP&B 2009-10 for UEE**

##### **Access:**

- State policy on opening of new primary schools.
- State norm on opening schools for small population/habitation.
- Status of habitations mapping.

##### **Out of school children:**

- Clear status of OOSC for concerned municipal corporation/Urban areas.
- Status of OOSC with special reference to slums/resettlement colonies.
- Special survey for child labour, street children, domestic girl child and others.
- Identifying urban deprived CWSN at the ward levels.

- Strategies /initiatives underway/developed for all categories of OOSC.\
- Innovative strategies developed by the 'Million Plus Cities'.

### **Involvement of NGOs:**

- Detailed information on NGOs involvement with reference to interventions in the urban areas including slums.
- NGOs involved in the interventions at the ward level.
- Role of NGOs in the planning process.
- Technical and academic support by the NGOs for UEE.

### **Convergence:**

- Information highlighting the initiatives taken for convergence by the cities.
- Current status of convergence with the agencies like SUDA, NSDP, Labour Dept., Health Dept., etc.
- Role of Municipal Corporation for UEE under SSA.

### **Academic Support Structure**

- Role of academic support institutions like- DIET, BRCs, CRCs etc.
- Role of URCs and UCRCs.
- Capacity building structure in the urban areas.

### **Participation of WEC/PTA/MTA in the planning process**

- Role of WEC/SDC in the planning process.
- Issues and strategies identified by the ward education committee.
- Empowering WEC in the construction, maintenance and monitoring of the primary schools.
- Interaction with cluster and urban block resource centers for improving monitoring system.
- Capacity building programme for WECs.

### **Revised Norms for urban Academic Resource Centers**

- One cluster resource centre (CRC) for 100-150 teachers.
- One Urban Resource Centre (URC) on the lines of BRC for 10-15 CRCs.

### **Special Focus Districts of the million plus cities**

Special focus districts identified based on concentration of disadvantaged groups-SCs, STs, Minority and deficiency in programme indicators (18).

### Categories

There are 18 special focus districts among the 35 million plus districts/cities. SFD 'A' districts are those districts disadvantaged on the basis of social categories as well as deficient in programme indicators like out of school children, infrastructure gap, and gender gap. SFD 'B' districts are those which are deficient in three key programme indicators. SFD 'C' category districts are those districts with large populations of large disadvantaged groups. Following are the category wise break-up of the million plus districts-

- **SFD 'A'**- Central Delhi, Ranchi, Bhopal, Bardhman (Asansol).
- **SFD 'B'**-Agra, Dhanbad, Ahmadabad.
- **SFD 'C'**- Kolkata,Lucknow, Meerut, Amritsar, Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban, Ernakulum, East Singbhum, Vadodara, North East and Hyderabad.

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### SECTION-X

#### ALLOCATION OF URCS & CIVIL WORKS IN THE 'MILLION PLUS CITIES'/URBAN AREAS 2009-10

CITIES	No. of URCS existing	URCS Approved 2009-10	Rs. In Lakhs
			Civil Works Sanctioned (Fresh)
Pune	5	0	1847
Nasik	2	0	2121
Mumbai City	7	0	0.00
Nagpur	5	0	822
Meerut	1	0	94
Luckhnow	2	0	283
Kanpur Nagar	1	0	459
Allahabad	1	0	509
Agra	1	0	238
Varanasi	1	0	405
Kolkata	5	0	721
Asansol	0	0	148
Chennai	10	0	138
Coimbatore	1	0	637
Madurai	1	0	446
Jaipur City	04	0	0.00
Amritsar	0	0	825
Ludhiana	0	0	391

Indore	0	1	1034
Bhopal	0	1	820
Jabalpur	0	1	647
Kochi	0	0	9.50
Bangalore Urban	05	0	0.00
Jamshedpur	01	0	1214
Dhanbad	01	0	2700
Faridabad	0	0	1662
Ahmadabad Corp.	1	0	380
Rajkot Corp.	1	0	4
Surat Corp.	1	0	0.00
Vadodara Corp.	1	0	80
Patna Urban	1	0	163
Hyderabad	20	0	1157
Vijayawada	03	0	1040
Vishakhapatnam	02	0	1440
Delhi	9	0	966
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>23395 (Fresh)</b>

## SECTION-XI

### FINANCIAL PROGRESS IN MILLION PLUS CITIES/CONCERNED DISTRICTS

A total amount of Rs. **Rs. 127777.32 lakhs** was allocated to above 35 metro cities/concerned districts in financial year 2008-09 under SSA and NPEGEL. **Expenditure of 2008-09 by the following cities/districts and allocation 2009-10 are as under.**

#### **Expenditure up-to 31<sup>st</sup> march 2009 and financial allocation 2009-10**

			<b>In lakhs</b>	
	<b>Million plus cities/Districts</b>	<b>Approved Budget 2008-09</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Allocation 2009-10</b>
<b>Madya Pradesh</b>	1. Bhopal*	2714.39	2345.28	2761.40
	2. Indore*	3222.70	2793.01	3526.52
	3. Jabalpur*	3644.62	3009.10	3750.02
<b>Haryana</b>	1. Faridabad*	2814.29	2302.145	5552.96
<b>Gujarat</b>	1. Rajkot Corp.	178.897	118.62	215.05
	2. Surat Corp.	695.102	124.56	539.38
	3. Vadodara Corp.	222.62	57.49	360.07
	4. Ahmadabad Corp.	1190.72	821.67	1268.64

<b>Punjab</b>	1. Amritsar*	1713.84	1642.77	2589.13
	2. Ludhiana*	1811.99	1741.27	2069.56
<b>Tamilnadu</b>	1. Chennai	1298.122	1238.403	1171.72
	2. Coimbatore*	4794.84	6265.386	4323.00
	3. Madurai *	2482.75	2876.79	2895.00
<b>Kerala</b>	1. Kochi (Ernakulum) Metro	253.92	189.50	223.47
<b>Jharkhand</b>	1. Jamshedpur (East Singhbun)*	5212.59	4070.75	5145.54
	2. Dhanbad*	6436.92	4635.49	7303.07
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	1. Meerut*	1772.178	1172.30	1954.90
	2. Lukhnow*	5747.835	4046.54	7675.40
	3. Kanpur Nagar*	4393.297	3083.91	5278.52
	4. Allahabad*	7043.389	5152.44	9082.11
	5. Varanasi*	3974.701	2823.90	5427.90
	6. Agra*	5760.212	4196.7156	6672.41
<b>Bihar</b>	1. Patna Urban	846.87	36.41%	930.24
<b>Karnataka</b>	1. Banglore	4051.024	3943.952	3265.41
<b>Delhi</b>	1. Delhi	6032.32	4812.688	5832.54
<b>Maharashtra</b>	1. Pune	6422.65	6287.29	6498.38
	2. Nasik	6123.40	5770.40	7188.03
	3. Nagpur	3317.46	3257.24	3688.28
	4. Mumbai City	1508.80	1508.80	1679.09
<b>West Bengal</b>	1. Kolkata	3027.338	1468.609	3739.36
	2. Asansol (Bardhman)*	11343.028	6901.838	654.73
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	1. Vijayawada*	6060.88	4259.81	4353.63
	2. Hyderabad*	4835.04	2184.61	4548.06
	3. Vishakhapatnam*	6726.89	5469.43	5901.76
<b>Rajasthan</b>	1. Jaipur City	101.70	0.00	194.98

\*District AWP&Bs

Source: PAB Minutes 2009-10

#### ALLOCATION OF SCHOOLS & TEACHERS IN THE 'MILLION PLUS CITIES'/URBAN AREAS 2009-10

CITIES	New Schools Sanctioned 2009-10		New Teachers Sanctioned
	PS	UPS	
Pune	39	03	85
Nasik	0	0	0
Mumbai City	0	0	0
Nagpur	19	0	38
Meerut	3	2	12
Luckhnow	9	9	45
Kanpur Nagar	08	31	109
Allahabad	36	02	78
Agra	10	15	65

Varanasi	02	02	10
Kolkata	0	10	30
Bardhman(Asansol)	0	08	24
Chennai	0	0	0
Coimbatore	0	21	93
Madurai	0	28	67
Jaipur City	23	0	0
Amritsar	4	58	182
Ludhiana	0	0	12
Indore	0	0	0
Bhopal	0	02	15
Jabalpur	0	0	5
Kochi	0	0	0
Bangalore Urban	0	0	0
Jamshedpur	30	28	144
Dhanbad	06	0	12
Faridabad	0	0	0
Ahmadabad Corp.	0	0	0
Rajkot Corp.	0	0	0
Surat Corp.	0	0	0
Vadodara Corp.	0	0	0
Patna Urban	0	0	0
Hyderabad	0	0	0
Vijayawada	0	0	0
Vishakhapatnam	0	10	0
Delhi	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>1026</b>

1. Out of the 35 Million Plus Cities, **09 cities** have been sanctioned **new PS** they are **Pune, Nagpur, Meerut, Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar, Allahabad, Agra, Varanasi, Amritsar, Jaipur City, Jamshedpur and Dhanbad** in the **AWP&B 2009-10**. Similarly, only fifteen (15) cities/districts were also sanctioned new UPS in this current year 2009-10 namely-Pune, Meerut, Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar, Allahabad, Agra, Varanasi, Kolkata, Asansol (Bardhman), Coimbatore, Madurai, Amritsar, Bhopal, Jamshedpur and Vishakhapatnam.
2. In the **5 million plus cities/districts 9 URCs** have been sanctioned in this **AWP&Bs 2009-10**. **Million plus cities of the state of Madhya Pradesh** got maximum number of URCs among others.
3. Total allocation of Civil Works in these 35 Million Plus Cities is **Rs. 23395 lakhs (fresh) as given in the above table**. Out of the total allocation **Dhanbad** of Jharkhand and **Nashik** of Maharashtra got maximum allocation i.e. **Rs. 2700** (Dhanbad) and **Rs. 2121** (Nashik).
4. 18 cities/districts of the 35 million plus cities got 1026 new teachers in this AWP&B 2009-10. Cities/districts-**Amritsar** & **Jamshedpur** got maximum

number of new teachers in this **AWP&B 2009-10** as mentioned in the above table.

#### SECTION-XII

#### ALLOCATION OF SCHOOLS, URCs, CIVIL WORKS AND FINANCIAL STATUS IN THE MILLION PLUS CITIES IN- 2008-09

With due consideration for separate planning and implementation in the '**Million Plus Cities**'/Urban Areas, separate URCs were sanctioned in the AWP&Bs 2008-09.

5. There are 35 Million Plus Cities in the 15 states of India- Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Kerala, and Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Haryana. Out of the 35 Million Plus Cities, **5 cities** were sanctioned **URCs** for separate Urban Planning and Implementation in the year 2008-09, they were **Hyderabad, Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Patna and Kolkata.**
6. Total allocation of Civil Works in these 35 Million Plus Cities in the year 2008-09 was **Rs. 62154.306 lakhs (Annex-I)**. Out of the total allocation **Bangalore urban** of Karnataka and **Asansol (Bardhman)** of West Bengal got maximum allocation i.e. Rs. 30239.44 (Bangalore) and Rs. 2504.20 (Asansol).
7. In the **AWP&B 2007-08**, **106** new primary schools were sanctioned to **8 cities** and **437** new upper primary school sanctioned to **14 cities of the Million Plus (Annex-II)**.

8. Similarly, in the **AWP&Bs 2008-09**, **259** primary schools (excluding up-gradation of EGS) sanctioned to **6 cities –Pune, Banglore, Nashik, Delhi, Ludhiana and Amritsar**. Similarly, **699** upper primary schools were sanctioned to **14 cities** they are **Coimbatore, Madurai, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, Asansol (Bardhman), Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad and Kanpur Nagar**.
9. Out of the 6 cities mentioned above **Nashik** got **179 primary schools** that was the highest followed by **Banglore and Ludhiana** with **14** and **06** respectively. Similarly, City/District **Asansol (Bardhman)** of **West Bengal** got **310** upper primary schools followed by **Allahabad (94), Agra (82) and Coimbatore (57)**.

**Annexure-I**

**ALLOCATION IN THE MILLION PLUS CITIES 2008-09**

**1. CIVIL WORKS & URCs**

Sl. No	State	District/ City	No. of URCs Sanctioned 2008-09	Total Civil works Sanctioned 2008-09
1	Rajasthan	Jaipur	0	<b>0.00</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	
2	Maharashtra	Mumbai	0	<b>0.00</b>
		Mumbai (suburban)*	0	<b>0.00</b>
		Greater Mumbai (Mumbai + Mum. Suburban)	0	<b>0.00</b>
		Pune	0	<b>2384.37</b>
		Nagpur	0	<b>1075.22</b>
		Nasik	0	<b>1919.54</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5379.13</b>	
3	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	<b>517.48</b>
		Surat	0	<b>0.00</b>
		Vadodara	0	<b>71.05</b>
		Rajkot	0	<b>66.41</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>654.97</b>
4	Tamilnadu	Chennai	0	<b>427.00</b>
		Coimbatore	0	<b>427.00</b>
		Madurai	0	<b>1574.75</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2428.74</b>
5	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	2	<b>1179.78</b>
		Vishakhapatnam	1	<b>1523.08</b>
		Vijayawada (Krishna)	1	<b>2066.79</b>

	<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>4769.65</b>
6	Kerala	Kochi	0	<b>9.50</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>9.50</b>
7	Karnataka	Banglore	0	<b>30239.44</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>30239.44</b>
8	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	0	<b>1433.97</b>
		Bhopal	0	<b>1261.73</b>
		Jabalpur	0	<b>1237.22</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>3932.92</b>
9	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur (E.Singdhum)	0	<b>1883.57</b>
		Dhanbad	0	<b>3106.70</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>4997.27</b>
10	Haryana	Faridabad	0	<b>802.72</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>802.72</b>
11	Punjab	Ludhiana	0	<b>246.36</b>
		Amritsar	0	<b>168.96</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>415.32</b>
12	Delhi	Delhi	0	<b>1075.00</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1075.00</b>
13	Bihar	Patna	1	<b>57</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>57</b>
14	West Bengal	Kolkata	3	<b>577.77</b>
		Asansol (Burdhman)	0	<b>2504.20</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3081.27</b>
15	Uttarpradesh	Lucknow	0	<b>740.20</b>
		Agra	0	<b>1057.29</b>
		Varanasi	0	<b>509.37</b>
		Meerut	0	<b>228.216</b>
		Allahabad	0	<b>1070.97</b>
	Kanpur	0	<b>711.65</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>4317.69</b>	

**Annexure –II**

**2. SCHOOLS**

Sl. No	State	District/ City	No. of New P.Schools Sanctioned 2007-08	No. of New U.P.Schools Sanctioned 2007-08	No. of New P.Schools Sanctioned 2008-09	No. of New U.P.Schools Sanctioned 2008-09
1	<b>Rajasthan</b>	Jaipur	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>		0	0	0	0
2	<b>Maharashtra</b>	Mumbai	0	0	0	0
		Mumbai (suburban)*	0	0	0	0
		Greater Mumbai*	0	0	0	0
		Pune	0	0	50	04
		Nagpur	0	0	0	0
		Nashik	0	0	179	0
<b>Total</b>		0	0	229	04	
3	<b>Gujarat</b>	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0
		Surat	0	0	0	0
		Vadodara	0	0	0	0
		Rajkot	0	0	0	0
		<b>Total</b>		0	0	0
4	<b>Tamilnadu</b>	Chennai	0	0	0	0
		Coimbatore	0	15	0	57
		Madurai	0	10	0	30
		<b>Total</b>		0	25	
5	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	Hyderabad	0	0	0	0
		Vishakhapatnam	49	8	0	0
		Vijayawada	5	0	0	0
		<b>Total</b>		54	8	0
6	Kerala	Kochi	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>		0	0	0	0
7	<b>Karnataka</b>	Banglore	0	0	14	0
	<b>Total</b>		0	0	14	0
8.	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	Indore	0	0	0	0
		Bhopal	0	20	0	09
		Gwalior	0	16	0	05
		Jabalpur	0	20		14
		<b>Total</b>		0	56	
9	<b>Jharkhand</b>	Jamshedpur	0	74	0	02
		Dhanbad	0	20	0	42
		<b>Total</b>		0	94	0
10	<b>Haryana</b>	Faridabad	0	06	0	0
	<b>Total</b>		0	06	0	0
11	<b>Punjab</b>	Ludhiana	0	0	6	0
		Amritsar	0	0	5	0
		<b>Total</b>		0	0	11
12	<b>Delhi</b>	Delhi	04	0	04	0
	<b>Total</b>		04	0	4	0
13	<b>Bihar</b>	Patna	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>		0	0	0	0
14	<b>West Bengal</b>	Kolkata	0	0	0	0
		Asansol (Burdhman)	0	0	0	310
		<b>Total</b>		0	0	0
15	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	Lucknow	9	42	0	34
		Agra	12	75	0	82
		Varanasi	6	24	0	03
		Meerut	0	0	0	0
		Allahabad	10	64	0	94
		Kanpur	7	43	0	28
<b>Total</b>		44	248	0		



**Annexure-III**

City	Funds Sanctioned-2007-08	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	Funds sanctioned 2008-09 SSA+NPEGEL+KGBV
	Total	Total	%	Total
Jaipur City	450.00	450.00	100	101.70
Mumbai City	1012.54	692.05	68	1508.13
Pune	5667.42	4840.45	85	6364.29
Nagpur	2304.77	2124.65	92	3315.37
Nashik	5091.37	4510.74	89	6031.42
Ahmadabad	1129.13	398.46	35	780.037
Surat	364.16	105.01	29	695.102
Vadodara	170.11	70.14	41	222.62
Rajkot	153.84	61.78	40	178.897
Chennai	848.55	848.55	100	1298.122
Coimbatore	3609.98	3609.98	100	4794.84
Madurai	2200.48	2200.48	100	2482.75
Hyderabad	3480.49	889.85	26	4835.04
Vishakhapatnam	6266.80	2224.31	35	6726.89
Vijayawada	6189.29	2194.39	35	6060.88
Kochi Urban	216.26	78.84	36	253.92
Bangalore	3043.63	2685.69	88	4051.024
Indore	3121.77	2193.05	70	3222.70
Bhopal	2864.67	1975.11	69	2714.39
Jabalpur	4300.58	3189.82	74	3644.62
Jamshedpur	4436.73	3661.79	83	5212.56
Dhanbad	4424.32	3666.62	83	6436.92
Faridabad	2838.60	2198.81	77	2814.29
Ludhiana	1578.91	1188.47	75	1700.22
Amritsar	1397.71	1056.81	76	1612.60
Delhi	5234.32	3454.96	66	6032.32
Patna Urban	967.50	564.22	58	846.87
Kolkata	2874.42	1361.87	47	3027.338
Asansol*	6589.22	3471.65	53	11343.028
Lucknow*	5735.62	5271.01	92	5747.835
Agra*	6205.10	-	-	5760.212
Varanasi*	4445.23	3708.22	83	3974.701
Meerut*	2010.06	1623.88	81	1772.178
Allahabad*	7469.66	6788.68	91	7043.389
Kanpur Nagar*	4316.16	3991.99	92	4393.297
35				