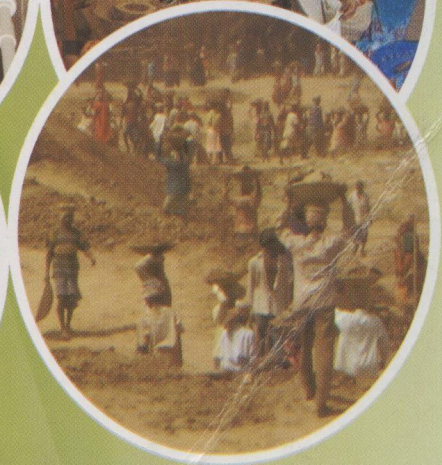
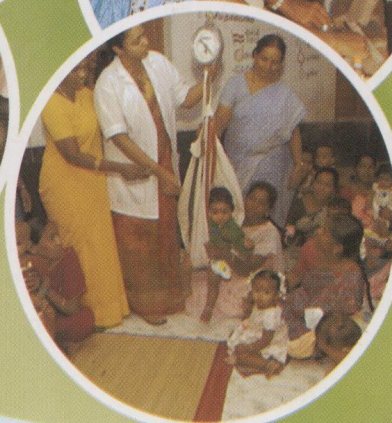
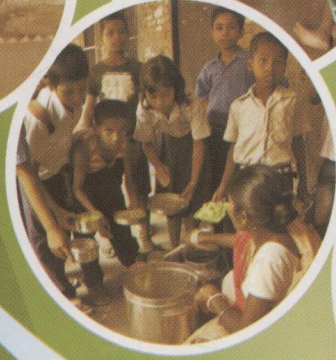
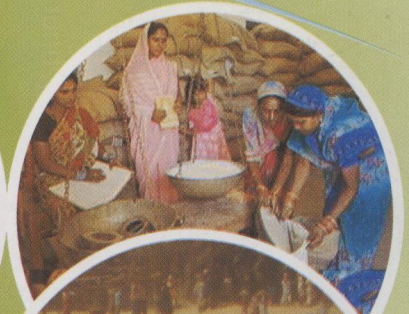
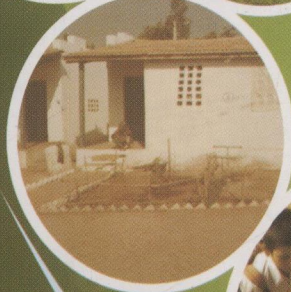
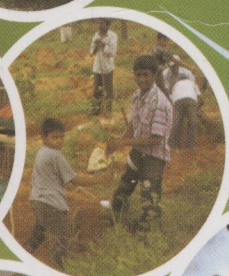
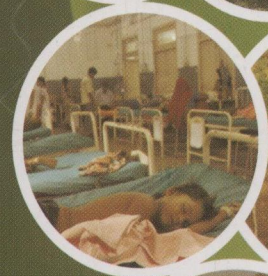




TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME-2006

ANNUAL REPORT

(2012-2013)



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
SARDAR PATEL BHAWAN, NEW DELHI-110001
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TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME - 2006

Twenty Points

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2.	Jan Shakti	[Power to People]
3.	Kisan Mitra	[Support to Farmers]
4.	Shramik Kalyan	[Labour Welfare]
5.	Khadya Suraksha	[Food Security]
6.	Subke Liye Awas	[Housing for all]
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8.	Jan Jan Ka Swasthya	[Health for All]
9.	Sabke Liye Shiksha	[Education for All]
10.	Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-Sankhyak Evam Anya Pichra Varg Kalyan	[Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]
11.	Mahila Kalyan	[Women Welfare]
12.	Bal Kalyan	[Child Welfare]
13.	Yuva Vikas	[Youth Development]
14.	Basti Sudhar	[Improvement of Slums]
15.	Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi	[Environment Protection and Afforestation]
16.	Samajik Suraksha	[Social Security]
17.	Grameen Sadak	[Rural Roads]
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CHAPTER 1

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

1.1 Introduction

As per the Allocation of Business Rules 1961 of Government of India, the work relating to monitoring of the Twenty Point Programme has been assigned to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

1.2 Objectives and Scope

1.2.1 Alleviation of poverty and improving the quality of life of the people, especially of those who are below the poverty line, has been the prime objective of planned development in the country. In recent years, the meaning of economic development has shifted from growth in per capita income to the expansion of opportunities. Development of human capability is broadly seen as the central feature of the process of growth. Government of India, through different programmers/schemes, is helping its citizens to expand their capabilities. In order to achieve these objectives, package of programmes comprising schemes relating to Poverty Alleviation, Employment Generation, Education, Health, etc., called the Twenty Point Programme (TPP), has been in operation since 1975. Over the years, the need for restructuring the Programme has been felt in the light of our achievements and experiences, as well as the introduction of several new policies and programmes by the Government of India. Although the TPP has been in existence for more than 30 years, it is still relevant today as the desired objectives of eradication of poverty and improvement in the quality of life of the common man are yet to be completely attained.

This programme was restructured in 1982, 1986 and 2006, The present programme now called Twenty Point Programme-2006 (TPP-2006) is in operation since April 2007. The programmes and schemes under the TPP-2006 are in harmony with the priorities contained in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations and SAARC Social Charter.

1.2.2 TPP-2006 has various points for the benefit of both the rural and urban people. Its thrust is towards programmes for eradicating poverty and improving the quality of life of the poor and the under-privileged people all over the country. The programme covers various socio economic aspects like Poverty, Employment, Education, Housing, Health, Agriculture, Land Reforms, Irrigation, Drinking Water, Protection and Empowerment of Weaker Sections, Consumer Protection, Environment, e-Governance, etc. With the globalization of the Indian economy and the adoption of the market liberalization process, the TPP-2006 provides a much-needed safety net to the deprived and adversely affected population. The Twenty Point Programme-2006, thus, has a vital role to play in ensuring growth with equity and social justice.

1.2.3 TPP-2006 has 20 Points covering 65 items (**Annexure-I A**). These 65 items coincides with various programmes and schemes of Government of India which are administered by the Central Nodal Ministries/Departments and by and large are implemented through the state Governments/UT Administrations. Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation monitor all the 65 items on about 162 parameters. However, all the 65 items of TPP-2006 are not

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Twenty Point Programme

amenable to reporting on monthly basis. The details of the parameters and the frequency of reporting is annexed (**Annexure-I B**). Also, some of the schemes/ programmes are yet to be operationalised by the Central Nodal Ministries concerned. These items will be monitored only after the schemes concerning these come into existence and their frequency of monitoring will be decided later.

1.3 Monitoring Mechanism

1.3.1 For monitoring of Twenty Point Programme-2006 by this Ministry, information is collected from Central Nodal Ministries on each Point of the programme comprising various items aggregating 65 in all. The details of these items and names of nodal Ministries concerned are given in **Annexure-IB**. In order to effectively monitor the Twenty Point programme, this Ministry has developed a Management Information System (MIS). The Management Information System (MIS) consists of a Monthly Progress Report (MPR), Capsule Report and Annual Review Report. The Monthly Progress Report (MPR) covers monitoring of achievements in respect of the 20 crucial items against pre-set physical targets, whereas the Annual Review Report presents an analytical review of the performance of all the items under the programme. Capsule Report presents the details of MPR in concise and Capsule form for the information of Cabinet Secretariat and Prime Minister Office. The sources of information for the Annual Review Report are the Central Nodal Ministries and the State/UT Governments.

1.3.2 All the States and the Union Territories of the country have Planning Departments. Under the Planning Department, there exist a monitoring/evaluation unit which have been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring all schemes/items covered under the Twenty Point Programme. These Planning Departments also have offices/units at the district level which

monitors and collects information for the schemes of the Twenty Point Programme at the district level. Similarly, there are Block level officers and village level officers who collect the information for the Block and the village respectively on the schemes of the Twenty Point Programme being implemented at the Block and the village level. Thus information will flow from the village to the block, block to the district and district to the State.

1.3.3 Like the Planning Departments, there are other lines Departments in the States/UTs which monitor the programmes coming under their purview. These Departments collect and collate the information to be sent to the Planning Department which is the nodal department in the State for the Twenty Point Programme. Beside this, monitoring of individual scheme/ programme cover under TPP-2006 is done also by the Central Nodal Ministries concerned. The charter of this Ministry is to monitor the TPP-2006 as a whole in a holistic manner with a view to enhancing its effectiveness. Ministry is also mandated to conduct Impact Assessment studies on selected programmes as part of its monitoring.

1.4 Performance Criteria

1.4.1 In order to have goal oriented development, Central Nodal Ministries have been requested to fix annual and monthly targets for the measurable parameters of the schemes administered by them. However, Central Nodal Ministries have not found it feasible to fix targets for all the items due to the peculiar nature of scheme or for some practical reasons.

1.4.2 For the purpose of evaluation, the performance of States during 2012-2013 under TPP-2006 in respect of the following 15 items have been taken into account (i) Individual Swarozgaries Assisted under SGSY; (ii) SHGs to whom income generating activities provided;

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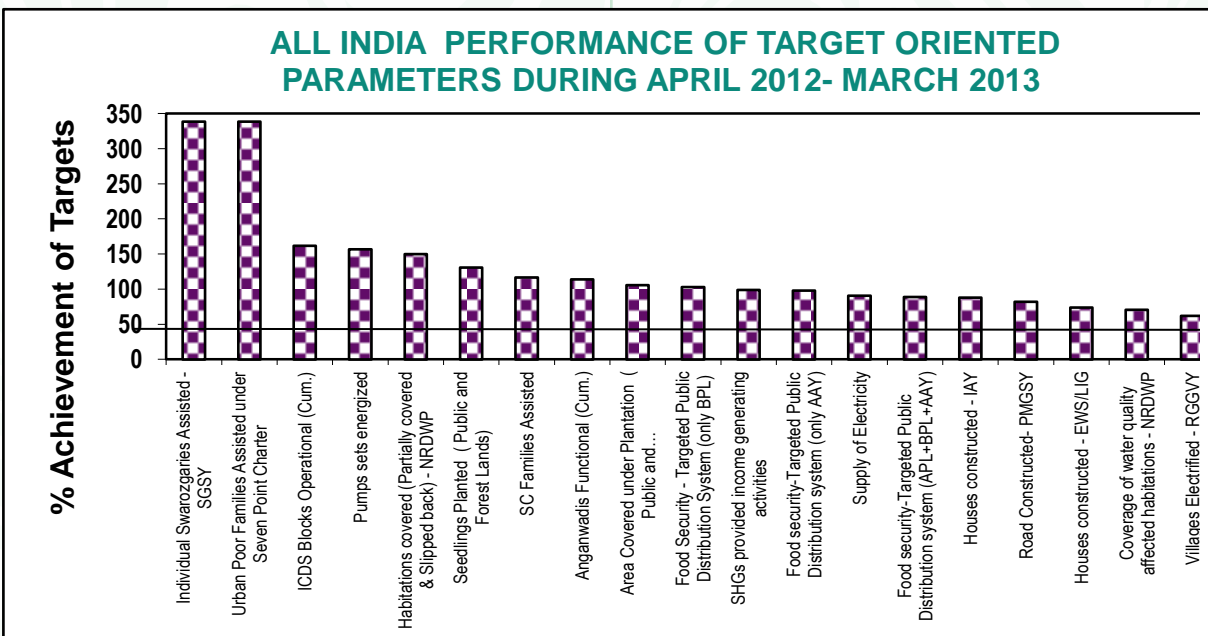
Twenty Point Programme

(iii) Food Security TPDS, (APL, BPL and AAY); (iv) Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana; (v) EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas; (vi) Rural Areas- Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP); (vii) SC Family Assisted; (viii) Universalisation of ICDS Scheme; (ix) Functional Anganwadis (x) Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. Land tenure, Housing at affordable cost, Water, Sanitation, Health, Education, and Social Security, (xi) Afforestation (xii) Rural Roads-PMGSY; (xiii) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana-RGGVY; (xiv) Energising Pump sets and (xv) Supply of Electricity. The performance of States under different items is assessed on the basis of actual achievements against targets. The performance for each item

Poor - Below 80% achievement of the target for the period.

1.5 Performance during the year 2012- 2013

1.5.1 During the year 2012-13, this ministry brought out Monthly Progress Reports and Capsule Reports (for all 12 months) with an Annual Progress Report in June 2012. These Reports have a time lag of about 70 days. For the purpose of monthly appraisal, the state-wise performance under TPP-2006 is evaluated on 19 Parameters, contained in 15 Items for which State/UT wise targets have been fixed by the Central Administrative Ministries. The details of performance of schemes on related parameters are as under:



is classified on the basis of percentage achievement into three categories, namely:

Very Good - 90% and above achievement of the target for the period.

Good - 80% to 90% achievement of the target for the period.

1.5.2. As per the annual analysis of monthly monitored parameters, for the period of **April, 2012-March, 2013**, the performance of fourteen parameters has been **'Very Good'** (90% or above the targets). These parameters are:

- (i) Individual Swarozgaris assisted under SGSY

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Twenty Point Programme

- (ii) Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter
- (iii) ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)
- (iv) Pumpsets energised
- (v) Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back)- NRDWP
- (vi) Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)
- (vii) SC Families assisted
- (viii) Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)
- (ix) Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands) and
- (x) *Food Security*: Targeted Public Distribution System (only for BPL)
- (xi) SHGs provided Income Generating Activities under SGSY
- (xii) *Food Security*: Targeted Public Distribution System (only for AAY)
- (xiii) Supply of Electricity

1.5.3 The performance of **three** items has been 'Good' (between 80% to 90% of targets). These items are:

- (i) *Food Security*: Targeted Public Distribution System for APL, BPL & AAY
- (ii) Houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), and
- (iii) Roads constructed under Prime Minister Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

1.5.4 The performance of **three** items/parameters has been 'Poor' (below 80% of target). These items are:

- (i) Houses constructed under EWS/LIG and
- (ii) Village electrified-Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

- (iii) Coverage of water quality affected habitations – NRDWP

1.6 Other Monitoring and Review Activities

1.6.1 National Review Meeting of TPP:

1.6.1.1 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation organized the third National Review Meeting of TPP-2006 on 27.02.2013 under the Chairmanship of Shri Srikant Kumar Jena, MOS (I/C), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in New Delhi. The meeting was attended by the representatives of State/UT Governments, Central Nodal Ministries and some Public Sector Undertaking and Corporations concerned. Meeting discussed the issues like, State-wise performance of Programmes and Schemes covered under Twenty Point Programme, Variation in reported performance by States/UTs and by Central Nodal Ministries, Delays in reporting of monthly performance, Constitution of TPP Monitoring Committees at State, District & Block levels and their meetings at regular interval, Fixation of Annual Targets by Central Nodal Ministries/Departments.

1.6.1.2 Meeting inter-alia recommended for Constitution of an Expert group on TPP for revamping the TPP which inter alia should have adequate representations from the States and Central Nodal Ministries to examine the suggestions for inclusion/deletion of schemes under TPP, examine the possibility of ranking of states and if necessary recommend an appropriate method of computation and for avoiding the duplication and parallel reporting under TPP. It also recommended that in specific cases where a particular Item or Parameter is not relevant or applicable to a State, the State may send a speaking recommendation from the level of Chief Secretary to treat the Item / Parameter as 'Not Relevant (NR)' for the concerned State. All the States/UTs were

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Twenty Point Programme

requested to start using the online MIS immediately in order to consider its linkage also with the Central nodal Ministries. The minutes of the meeting were circulated to States/UT's and Central Nodal Ministries for necessary follow up actions.

1.6.3 Field Visits/Inspection by the Officers of the Ministry

1.6.3.1 The senior officers of the Ministry as part of monitoring mechanism hold interactive discussions with the officers of the State Governments/UT Administrations on



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1.6.2 Conducting Impact Assessment Studies:

1.6.2.1 The Ministry is mandated to undertake Monitoring and Impact Assessment Studies on selected programmes/schemes covered under TPP-2006. The Ministry so far has undertaken two Impact Assessment Studies, first of which relates to impact of MGNREGA in 3 selected districts of North Eastern States and the second on Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons under Deendayal Disability Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) in the States of Delhi, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. Ministry has also critically examined the evaluation reports of the evaluation of schemes/programmes conducted by central nodal ministries concerned.

implementation of schemes/items covered under the Twenty Point Programme-2006. During 2012-13 visits and consultations have been held in the States/ UT Administrations of Rajasthan, Daman & Diu, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Haryana. Various issues relating to implementation of TPP were discussed with the officers of State Planning Departments and different line Departments concerned. These consultations have resulted in improved flow of information and better implementation of the programme.

CHAPTER 2

POINT 1: GARIBI HATAO [POVERTY ERADICATION]

2.1 Policy Initiatives

2.1.1 Alleviation of poverty remains a major challenge before the Government. High poverty levels are synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation of basic needs, poor health, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resource development.

2.1.2 Since the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74), a number of programmes have successfully been implemented to alleviate rural poverty. There has been a steady decline in rural poverty, from 56% in 1973-74 to 37% in 1993-94, 27% in 1999-2000 and 21.9% in 2011-12 as per the latest available estimates. As per Planning Commission's latest report, the percentage of persons below the Poverty Line in 2011-12 has been estimated as 25.7% in rural areas, 13.7% in urban areas and 21.9% for the country as a whole. The respective ratios for the rural and urban areas were 41.8% and 25.7% and 37.2% for the country as a whole in 2004-05. It was 50.1% in rural areas, 31.8% in urban areas and 45.3% for the country as a whole in 1993-94. In 2011-12, India had 270 million persons below the Tendulkar Poverty Line as compared to 407 million in 2004-05, that is a reduction of 137 million persons over the seven year period.

2.1.3 During the 11-year period 1993-94 to 2004-05, the average decline in the poverty ratio

was 0.74 percentage points per year. It accelerated to 2.18 percentage points per year during the 7-year period 2004-05 to 2011-12. Therefore, it can be concluded that the rate of decline in the poverty ratio during the most recent 7-year period 2004-05 to 2011-12 was about three times of that experienced in the 11-year period 1993-94 to 2004-05. It is important to note that although the trend decline documented above is based on the Tendulkar poverty line which is being reviewed and may be revised by the Rangarajan Committee, an upward revision in the poverty line will not alter the fact of a decline in the poverty. While the absolute levels of poverty would be higher, the rate of decline would be similar.

2.1.4 According to 2005, World Bank estimates, 456 million Indians (42% of total Indian Population) now live under the global poverty line of \$1.25 per day (Purchasing Power Parity). This means that one third of the global poor now reside in India.

The national level poverty ratio based on comparable methodology (Tendulkar Method) for 1993-94, 2004-05 and 2011-12 estimated from Large Sample Survey of Household Consumer Expenditure data of 50th, 61st and 68th round respectively are as follows:

Percentage and Number of Poor Estimated by Tendulkar method, using Mixed Reference Period (MRP)

	Poverty Ratio (%)			Number of Poor (million)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1. 1993-94	50.1	31.8	45.3	328.6	74.5	403.7
2. 2004-05	41.8	25.7	37.2	326.3	80.8	407.1
3. 2011-12	25.7	13.7	21.9	216.5	52.8	269.3
Annual Average Decline: 1993-94 to 2004-05 (percentage points per annum)	0.75	0.55	0.74	-	-	-
Annual Average Decline: 2004-05 to 2011-12 (percentage points per annum)	2.32	1.69	2.18	-	-	-

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Garibi Hatao
(Poverty Eradication)

2.1.5 Acceleration of economic growth, with a focus on sectors which are employment-intensive, facilitates the removal of poverty in the long run. However, this strategy needs to be complemented with a focus on provision of basic services for improving the quality of life of the people and direct State intervention in the form of targeted anti-poverty programmes. While economic growth will continue to be the prime mover, anti-poverty programmes supplement the growth effort and protect the poor from destitution, sharp fluctuations in employment & income and social insecurity. The specifically designed anti-poverty programmes for generation of both self-employment and wage-employment in rural areas have been redesigned and restructured in 1999-2000 in order to enhance their efficacy/impact on the poor and improve their sustainability. These schemes along with Area Development Programmes, Rural Housing, Land Reforms and institutional mechanisms of delivery are expected to bring positive impact to the life of poor.

2.2 Poverty Alleviation Through TPP: Items covered under TPP-2006 and monitored under the point 'Garibi Hatao (Poverty Eradication)' are as under:

(A) Rural Areas:

1. Employment generation under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. (MGNREGA)
2. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) (now restructured as NRLM);
3. Self Help Groups and
4. Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats

(B) Urban Areas:

1. Swarnajayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana (SSRY)

2.3. Employment Generation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

2.3.1 National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, enacted on 5th September, 2005, came into force w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006. On 31st December, 2009 the Act was renamed by an Amendment as the *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005*. It is now commonly referred to as Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. In its first year, 200 most backward districts were covered. This was followed by extension to another 130 districts in the following year. The coverage of districts under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA currently stands at 626.

2.3.2 The Act made supplementary livelihood in rural areas through unskilled manual work as a legal right. Any rural household seeking unskilled manual work could register its family in the Gram Panchayat and obtain a job card. With the possession of a job card, the registered rural household could apply for work for at least 100 days in the Gram Panchayat. Gram Panchayat was entrusted with the legal duty of providing work to such applicant within 15 days of the receipt of the application, failing which unemployment allowance would become payable to the rural household. The law prescribes payment of wages every week and not later than a fortnight of the work done. In the event of delay in payment of wages, workers were entitled to compensation under Payment of Wages Act, 1936. The regime of right to livelihood was to be financially supported by the Central and State Government. State Governments were made responsible for ensuring the guarantee of livelihood and timely payment of wages. State would provide the necessary technical and administrative support through the Districts and the Blocks to ensure proper implementation of the Act. Separate provisions have been made for incurring administrative expenses by empowering the Central Government to fix a proportion of total

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cost of the scheme to be used for administration of the Act.

2.3.3 The Act permits certain categories of work to be taken up for providing employment to the job seeking rural households. These categories are generic in nature such as water conservation, drought proofing, irrigation, land development, rejuvenation of traditional water bodies, flood control and drainage work, rural connectivity and work on the land of SC/ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries/land reform beneficiaries/individual small and marginal farmers.

2.3.4 Performance: The volume of wage-employment has grown from a meager 90.5 crore person-day in 2006-07 to 224.42 crore person-day in 2012-13. Being a drought year, the employment demand peaked to 283.59 crore person-day in 2009-10. The average person-day

trends indicate an increase in the participation rate at the national level. Since inception, every year women participation has been around 48%. Self targeting in nature, the programme had high work participation from marginalized groups like SC/ST (38%) and Women (53%). In 2012-13, 70 lakh works were undertaken, of which 60% were for water conservation, 12% for the provision of irrigation facility on land owned by SC/ST/BPL and IAY beneficiaries, 17% for rural connectivity and 8% for land development. With a view to universalise the system of wage payments through institutional accounts, it has been recommended to all States to disburse wages through Post Offices and Bank Accounts. Around 8.54 crore bank and post office accounts of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers have been reported on MGNREGA soft for disbursement of wages.

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(Poverty Eradication)

Sl. No.	Indicators	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Person-days (No. in Crore)	90.5	143.59	216.32	283.59	257.15	216.34	224.42
2	Average Person-day per Household	43	42	48	54	47	43	46
3	Women Participation Rate to total (%)	40	43	48	48	48	48	52
4	SC/ST Participation rate to total (%)	61	56	54	52	52	40	39

employment per household ranged between 42 days (2008-09) and 54 days (2009-10). The women participation rate and SC/ST participation rate ranged between 40 days (2006-07) and 52 days (2012-13) and 39 days (2012-13) and 61 days (2006-07), respectively. The physical progress of MGNREGA in terms of employment generation, women and SC/ST participation is indicated in the following table, while the state wise details are as per **Annexure-2.1:**

2.3.5 The women workforce participation under the Scheme has surpassed the statutory minimum requirement of 33 per cent and the

2.4. Swarn jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):

2.4.1 The Swarnjanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a major 11th Plan scheme to bring the assisted rural poor families (swarozgaris) above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. The scheme has been restructured now for the 12th Plan. The scheme involved selection of key activities, planning of activity clusters, organization of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and building their capacities through social mobilization, training

and skill development, creation of infrastructure, technological and marketing support, etc. The scheme is being implemented through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) with active involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Banks, line Departments of the State Governments and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs).

2.4.2 The objective of the scheme is to bring the rural BPL families above the poverty line by ensuring appreciable increase in income on a sustainable basis through creation of income generating assets. The main features of the scheme are:

- Organizing rural poor into Self- Help Groups (SHGs) at the grass-root level through the process of social mobilization.
- Capacity building and training of swarozgaris through basic orientation training and skill training
- Selection of key economic activities based on available natural resources, occupational skills of the people and available natural resources, occupational skills of the people and available markets.
- Subsidy linked with credit is provided to the swarozgaris. Emphasis is on credit linkage of the swarozgaris with public sector banks and subsidy is only an enabling element. Credit is to be given in multiple doses.
- Subsidy under the SGSY is uniform at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7500/-. In respect of SC/STs and disabled however, these are 50% subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000/- respectively. For Groups of Swarozgaris (SHGs), the subsidy is 50% of the project cost of the scheme or per capita subsidy of Rs.10,000/- or Rs.1.25 lakh, whichever is less.
- 20 percent (25% in case on NE states) of the total annual allocation at the district level has been earmarked for creation of infrastructure to help the rural poor.
- Provision is also made for taking care of all aspects of marketing including marketing

intelligence, backward and forward linkages and creation of marketing infrastructure.

- Thrust is on empowerment of the vulnerable sections of the society, i.e. 50% for SC/STs, 40% for women, 15% for minorities and 3% for disabled persons.
- Funds shared between Centre and State on 75:25 basis in Non NE States & 90:10 basis in NE States.
- 15% of the central allocation is allowed to be used for Special Projects to create new and alternative models of employment generation.

2.5 National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

2.5.1 Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) – Aajeevika- to implement it in mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. Universal social mobilization through formation of SHGs under NRLM will ensure at least one member of each rural BPL family, preferable a woman member, is covered under SHG net. With a view to form strong Peoples Institutions, NRLM will focus on setting up of federations of SHGs from village panchayat to district levels. NRLM proposes to ensure universal financial inclusion by facilitating opening of savings accounts of all its beneficiaries, simultaneously encouraging thrift and credit activities, facilitating access to credit from banks etc. There is a provision to utilize 10% of allocation under the programme for training and capacity building of the intended beneficiaries to take up the micro enterprises for enhancing their incomes. In addition to the self – employment, NRLM will also focus on supporting rural BPL youth for accessing skilled wage employment through placement linked skill development projects.

2.5.2 The two major strategic shifts under NRLM, vis-à-vis SGSY are that (i) NRLM will be a demand driven programme and the states will

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formulate their own poverty reduction action plans under it based on their past experience, resources and skills base and (ii) NRLM will provide for a professional support structure for programme implementation at all levels from National to Sub district level in different streams.

In order to ensure a holistic approach towards income enhancement of the rural poor, NRLM will focus on four streams of livelihoods which would be as follows:

- Coping with vulnerabilities – debt bondage, food insecurity, migration, health shocks
- Existing livelihoods – stabilising and expanding, making them sustainable
- Self-employment – micro-enterprise development
- Skilled wage employment-opportunities in growing sectors of the economy

2.5.3 The salient features: The objective is to achieve universal social mobilization through formation of SHG under NRLM. This will ensure that at least one member of each rural BPL household, preferably a woman member of the household, is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) net. NRLM will focus on setting up of federations of SHGs from village panchayat to district levels. These federations will not only provide voice and strength to its members, but will also handhold the SHGs through providing all kinds of support services. The goal of universal financial inclusion will be augmented through linking the SHGs with Banks for securing credit for swapping of high cost debt, meeting their consumption needs for food, health, education, etc and acquiring assets and working capital for income generation. Capacity building and training will be the most important part of the programme.

Revolving Fund assistance would help the SHGs to supplement their group corpus and acts as an incentive to inculcate the habit of thrift and credit and also to meet their immediate consumption

needs without getting into the trap of money lenders. Capital subsidy & repeated doses of credit will be ensured for enabling the rural poor to take up income generating activities. In addition interest subsidy, will be provided for ensuring credit at reasonable rate of interest. NRLM will also focus on ensuring skilled wage employment for rural youth through Placement Linked Skill Development Projects. In order to ensure monitoring, evaluation & transparency, NRLM will take steps like creation of MIS, impact assessment studies, social audit, panel studies etc.

2.5.4 Skill Development and Innovative Projects

For skill development & placement projects, 15% of allocation has been earmarked under SGSY. This has been revised under NRLM, now 20% of funds are available for placement linked skill development and innovative special projects. The job oriented training under special projects is provided in PPP mode to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) rural youth who have skills for absorption predominantly in the non-farm sector like apparel, retail, construction, services, hospitality, security and IT enabled Services.

2.5.5 Skill Empowerment and Employment in J&K (SEE J&K)

In pursuance to the recommendation of Expert Group constituted by the Prime Minister Chaired by Dr. C Rangarajan, a scheme titled "Skill Empowerment and Employment in J&K (SEE J&K)" formulated by the Ministry of Rural Development has been approved. It envisages covering one lakh youth from rural & urban areas in the next five years. It will cover all youth with diverse education background i.e. school dropout /under graduate etc., 70% of the funds will be utilized for wage employment and remaining 30% for self employment. It will be 100% central assistance scheme having financial implication of Rs. 235.3 crore over the period of five years.

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2.5.6 Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI)

A new initiative has also been taken up for setting up Rural Self Employment Training Institute, one in each district of the country for basic and skill development training of the rural BPL youth to enable them to undertake micro enterprises and wage employment. These will be Bank led institutions i.e. will be managed and run by the Public Sector/Private Sector Banks with active co-operation from the State Government.

2.5.7 Mahila Kisan Shasaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)

A new scheme Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) has been initiated as a sub-component of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) to meet the specific needs of women farmers and achieve socio-economic and technical empowerment of the rural women farmers, predominantly small and marginal farmers. In order to operationalize this scheme,

2.6 Progress under SGSY

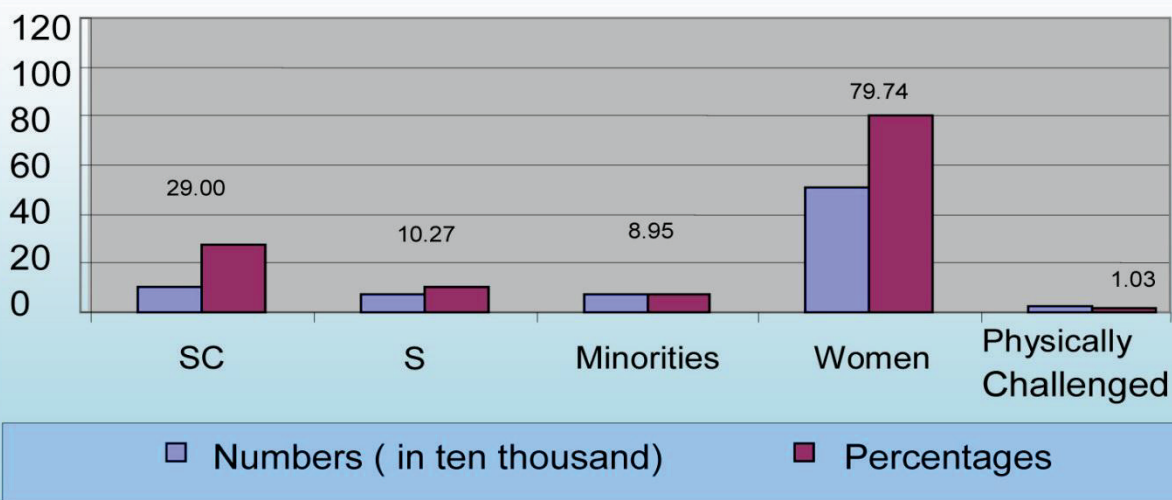
2.6.1 Progress: Under SGSY, 4.38 lakh total Swarozgaris were assisted during the year 2012-13 (upto November 2012), which includes 1.27 lakh SCs, 0.45 lakh STs, 0.39 lakhs Minorities, 3.49 lakhs of women and 0.05 lakhs handicapped which is 29.00%, 10.27%, 8.95%, 79.74% & 1.03% of disadvantaged groups respectively. The State-wise details for the year 2012-13, as per TPP-2006 MIS, are given at **Annexure-2.2**.

2.6.2 Progress of Individual Swarozgaris: During the year 2012-13, 3.32 lakh Individual Swarozgaris were assisted under SGSY (including special projects) which is 33.9% of the annual targets of 0.98 lakh. The State-wise details are given at **Annexure-2.3**. The number and percentage of Individual Swarozgaris (including special projects) assisted under SGSY is as under:

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The numbers & percentages of Total Swarozgaris assisted under SGSY Numbers (in ten thousand) During 2012-13



the Ministry of Rural Development has formulated Guidelines, project template and appraisal sheet for MKSP.

2.7 Self Help Groups under SGSY:

2.7.1 Under SGSY, the focus is on vulnerable sections among the rural poor with SCs/STs accounting for 50%, women for 40%, minorities

for 15% and the disabled for 3% of the beneficiaries. The list of BPL households, identified through BPL census, duly approved by the Gram Sabha forms the basis for assistance to families under SGSY. The beneficiaries (also called *Swarozgaris*) could be individuals or groups. While the identification of individual beneficiaries is made through a participatory approach, the programme lays emphasis on organisation of poor into *Self-Help Groups* (SHGs) and their capacity building. The SHG may consist of 10 to 20 persons. In case of minor irrigation work and in case of the disabled, the minimum number is 5 persons. Under the SGSY, micro-enterprises in the rural areas are to be set up with an emphasis on the 'cluster' approach. Four to five key activities are to be identified in each block based on the resource endowments, occupational skills of the people and availability of markets. The key activities are to be selected with the approval of the Panchayat Samiti at the block level and DRDA/Zilla Parishad at the district level. The SGSY is a credit-cum-subsidy programme, with credit as the critical component and subsidy as a minor and enabling element. Accordingly, the SGSY envisages greater involvement of banks and promotion of multiple credits rather than one time credit injection. Subsidy under SGSY is provided at 30% of the project total cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7,500. In respect of SCs/STs, it is 50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000. For groups, the subsidy is 50% subject to a ceiling of Rs.1.25 lakh. There is no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects. Subsidy under SGSY is back-ended to ensure proper utilisation of funds. Funds under the SGSY are shared by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25.

2.7.2 Performance: During the year 2012-13, a total of 2.32 lakh SHGs were formed and total No. of 1.77 lakhs SHGs were provided economic activities with 99% achievement against annual target of 1.79 lakh. The State-wise achievements of No. of SHGs formed and No. of SHGs taken

up Economic Activities during the year 2012-13 are given at **Annexure-2.4**.

2.8 SHGs under other Schemes:

2.8.1 SHG - Bank Linkage Programme: The SHG-Bank Linkage Programme launched by NABARD in 1992 has emerged as the primary model for providing Micro-Finance (MF) services in the country. It is proved to be a successful method of linking the un-banked rural clientele access with formal financial services. NABARD has been playing the role of propagator and facilitator by providing conducive policy environment, training and capacity building besides extending financial support for the healthy growth of the SHG linkage programme. Over the years NABARD has initiated number of steps to make micro-finance programme as one of the world's largest programme in micro-finance sector. The major steps initiated by NABARD are:

- Conceptualisation and introduction of Pilot Programme in February 1992 for linking 500 SHGs with banks after consultations with Reserve Bank of India, Banks and NGOs,
- Developing a conducive policy framework through provisions of opening Savings Bank Accounts in the names of SHGs [though they are informal groups], relaxation of collateral norms, simple documentation and delegation of all credit decisions and terms to SHGs,
- Training and awareness building among the stakeholders,
- Provision of capacity building support of NGOs/SHGs/Banks,
- Mainstreaming the SHG Linkage Programme as part of corporate planning and normal business activity of banks in 1996 and internalizing training, monitoring and review mechanism,
- Encouraging Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks to act as Self Help Groups promoting Institutions,
- Support to NGOs for promotion of SHGs,

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- Dissemination through Seminars, Workshops, Occasional Papers and media,
- Constitution of a High Powered Task Force to look into the aspects of Policy and Regulation of micro Finance and suggest policy, legal, regulatory measures for smooth, unhindered growth of micro Finance sector,
- Setting up a Micro-Finance Development and Equity Fund in NABARD for meeting the promotional costs of upscaling the micro-finance interventions,
- Assisting NGOs / MFIs by way of grant support for getting rated themselves by accredited rating agencies to have easy access of commercial loans,
- Introduce scheme for support to federations.

2.8.2 Support to Partner Agencies: NABARD provides grant support to NGOs, RRBs, DCCBs, Farmers' Clubs and Individual Rural Volunteers (IRVs) for promotion and nurturing of quality SHGs. The Bank continued to direct its efforts towards roping in the services of new Self-Help Promoting Institutions (SHPIs) while continuing to support the existing ones.

2.8.3 Capacity Building of Partner Agencies: NABARD also plays the role of a facilitator in scaling-up the micro finance (MF) programme.

2.8.4 Support to SHG Federations: The SHGs Federations are emerging as important players in nurturing of SHGs, increasing the bargaining powers of group members and livelihood promotion. However, the features and functions of SHG federation models promoted in the country vary depending on the promoting agencies. Recognizing the growing role of the SHG Federations and their value addition to SHG functioning, NABARD.

2.8.5 Status of SHG Bank Linkage Programme: NABARD's SHG-Bank Linkage Programme has emerged as the leading Micro-Finance (MF) programme in the country. It is recognized as a cost-effective and flexible strategy for extending benefits of formal financial service to un-banked rural poor. Encouraged by

the success of the programme, State Government across the board have adopted the SHG model of credit delivery as a major poverty alleviation strategy.

Highlights of the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme during 2012-13 is given in the next page table:

2.8.6 Progress of SHG Bank Linkage Programme: Micro finance has had a tremendous impact on the lives of the underprivileged rural people. Under SHG bank Linkage Programme, as on 31 March 2012, a total of 79,60,349 SHGs were having savings bank accounts with the banks with savings of Rs. 6551.41 crore. Thus, more than 10.34 crore poor household were associated with banking agencies under SHG Bank Linkage Program.

Under the SHG-Bank linkage programme, the coverage of rural households having access to regular savings through SHGs linked to Banks came down by around 8% during the year to 95 million as on 31 March 2013. A similar decline of number of SHGs savings linked to Banks was also observed with only 73.18 lakh SHGs linked to Banks as against 79.60 lakh a year back. Number of SHGs having outstanding credit with Banks, however, showed a marginal increase of 2% to 44.5 lakh as against 43.5 lakh the previous year. The average loan outstanding of SHGs with Banks is Rs. 88,500 against Rs.83,500 a year back. There has also been a 6% spurt in the number of SHGs getting fresh loans from banks during the year to 12.2 lakh (up from 11.5 lakh the previous year) and the quantum of fresh loans issued also showed a significant growth of about 24% during the year. The share of exclusive women SHGs in the total number of SHGs savings linked to banks now stands at 81% while the groups formed under the SGSY programme now constitutes 28% of the total number of groups. Table-1 gives the growth of SHGs - saving as well as credit linked - for the last 3 years, separately for all Groups, Groups formed under SGSY and exclusive Women Groups.

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2.8.7 The Commercial Banks have the maximum share of SHGs savings with 40.77 lakhs SHGs (55.7%) with savings amount of Rs. 5532.57 crore (67.3%) followed by Regional Rural Bank with savings bank accounts of 20.38 lakh SHGs (27.8 per cent) and savings amount of Rs. 1527.10 crore (18.6 per cent) and Cooperative Bank having savings bank accounts of 12.03 lakh SHGs (16.4 per cent) with savings amount of Rs. 1157.58 crore (14.1 per cent) during 2012-13.

2.9 Other Initiatives from NABARD: Up scaling of SHG – Bank linkage Programme in a sustainable manner is a formidable task before various stakeholders. The various challenges including quality and sustainability of SHGs, livelihood promotion, regional imbalance, low bank loan per SHG/ member etc. need to be addressed immediately. In order to address these challenges, NABARD has taken several initiatives as follows:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Achievements	
		Physical (No. in lakh)	Financial (Rs. in crore)
1	Total number of SHGs saving linked with banks	73.18	8217.25
(i)	Out of total (of which) exclusive Women SHGs	59.38	6514.87
(ii)	Out of total (of which) SGSY SHGs	20.47	1821.65
2	Total number of SHGs credit linked during 2012-13	12.20	20585.36
(i)	Out of total (of which) exclusive Women SHGs	10.37	17854.31
(ii)	Out of total (of which) SGSY SHGs	1.81	2207.47
3	Total number of SHGs having loans outstanding as on 31 March 2013	44.51	39375.30
(i)	Out of total (of which) exclusive Women SHGs	37.57	32840.04
(ii)	Out of total (of which) SGSY SHGs	11.93	8597.09
4	Average loan amount outstanding/SHG as on March 2013 (in Z)		88455.31
5	Average loan amount disbursed/SHG during 2012-13 (in Z)*		168757.26
6	Estimated number of families covered upto 31 March 2013	95 million	
7	No. of Banks and Financial Institutions submitted MIS (in number)	400	
8	Data on Joint Liability Groups		
(i)	Joint Liability Groups promoted during the year 2012-13 (lakh)	1.97	
(ii)	Loan disbursed to Joint Liability Groups during the year 2012-13		1837.64
(iii)	Joint Liability Groups promoted as on 31 March 2013 (lakhs)	5.29	
(iv)	Cumulative loan disbursed to JLGs as on 31 March 2013		4683.33
9	Support from NABARD		
(i)	Capacity building for partner institutions		
	Number of Programmes conducted during 2012-13	5501	14.45
	Number of participants covered during 2012-13 (SHG + JLG)	185473	
	Cumulative no. of participants trained upto 31 March 2013 (SHG + JLG)	3033243	
(ii)	Refinance Support		
	Refinance released to banks during 2012-13		3916.64
	Cumulative refinance released upto 31 March 2013		22396.24
(iii)	Revolving Fund Assistance (RFA) and Capital Support to mFIs		
	RFA outstanding as on 31 March 2013		33.00
	Capital support outstanding as on 31 March 2013		15.44
(iv)	Grant assistance to SHPIs for promotion of SHGs		
	Grant assistance sanctioned during 2012-13		42.33
	Cumulative sanctioned upto 31 March 2013		226.50
(v)	Grant assistance to APIs for promotion of JLGs		
	Cumulative sanctioned upto 31 March 2013		58.24

Note : * Average loan amount disbursed/SHG worked out to Z1.28 lakh if the disbursements of Andhra Pradesh are excluded.

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2.9.1 Quality and Sustainability of SHGs: In order to expand and sustain this programme, the quality of SHGs is a prerequisite. Keeping this in mind, NABARD has introduced Training and Capacity Building of SHGs and other stakeholders like banks, Governments and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). During 2011-12 NABARD has trained 1,76,880 officials of various agencies and cumulatively 28,37,698 officials have been trained. NABARD in association with GIZ has initiated the process of revising the content, coverage of training modules. Training needs of all stake holders are being assessed for the purpose.

2.9.2 Livelihood Promotion: To enable the matured SHGs to scale up and diversify their income-generating activities, NABARD has introduced programme for Micro enterprise promotion of matured SHGs i.e., Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDP). During 2011-12, 3461 MEDPs were conducted for 88,632 members on various locations – specific farm, non-farm and service sector activities. Cumulatively, 7,910 MEDPs had been conducted for 1,97,288 participants.

2.9.3 Removing Regional Imbalances: To put a check on uneven spread of the SHG – Bank Linkage Programme, which is, at present, predominant in the Southern Region of the country, NABARD has identified 13 priority states for focused attention based on the level of poverty existing in the states. The identified states are Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

2.9.4 Initiatives in Resource Poor States: Two major programmes are being implemented in the resource poor States of UP and Bihar as detailed below:

- **Rajiv Gandhi Mahila Vikas Pariyojana:** NABARD continued to support the *Rajiv Gandhi Mahila Vikas Pariyojana* (RGMVP) – a special initiative of Rajiv Gandhi Charitable

Trust (RGCT) for promotion, credit linkage and federating of SHGs in select districts of Uttar Pradesh, in association with participating banks and implementing NGO. (As on 31st March, 2012, 36,128 SHGs have been promoted, of which 22,614 have been credit linked. In addition, 1238 cluster level federations and 45 block level federations have been formed.)

- **Priyadarshini Project:** A Programme for “*Women Empowerment and Livelihood in Mid Gangetic Plains*” called as “*Priyadarshini Programme*” has been launched in the selected districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The programme envisages holistic empowerment of 1,08,000 poor women and adolescent girls supported by sustainable and improved livelihood through formation of 7200 SHGs. The programme originally being implemented in six districts including four districts in Uttar Pradesh [Bharaich, Raibareili, Shravasti and Sultanpur] and two districts in Bihar [Madhubani and Sitamarhi], now covers seven districts consequent to the bifurcation of Sultanpur district into Sultanpur and CSM Nagar. The 8 years programme assisted by IFAD and Government of India has a total outlay of US \$ 32.73 million (IFED loan – US \$ 30 million and support from India – US \$ 2.73 million). The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Government of India is the nodal Ministry and NABARD is the lead programme agency for implementation of programme. NABARD has engaged Resource NGO for the purpose of capacity building of the programme staff and field NGOs for the implementation of the programme at the grass root level.

2.9.5 Low Bank loan per SHGs: Under SHG-Bank Linkage Programme, the average size of Bank loan per SHG is low and translates to about Rs. 5000 per member. However, the variation at field level shows that a few older SHGs, which have already participated in

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multiple loan cycle, the average loan per member is in the range of Rs.25,000 to Rs.40,000. Such small per capita loans do not enable the members to overcome poverty or acquire capital assets and thus, there is a need to increase the absorbing capacity of group members by way of increasing their level of skills, literacy levels, access to information, etc. Nonetheless, the challenge remains for all the stakeholders' viz. Govt., Bankers, NGOs etc. to join hands in the collective efforts for the economic upliftment of SHG members through various repeat cycles of credit infusion. NABARD provides 100% refinance to Banks for their lending to SHGs.

2.9.6 Financing of Joint Liability Groups: -

JLG financing is a good business proposition in view of the simplified documentation, group dynamics, good repayment culture and prospects of credit enhancement to quality clients. NABARD has introduced the scheme for JLG financing to banks focusing on small and marginal farmers, oral lessees, tenant farmers for pursuing Farm and Non-Farm Activities separately. NABARD provides incentive to banks by way of promotional grants for forming, nurturing and financing JLGs on an annual basis for the first three years. Banks, may, at the discretion, use the services of suitable JLG-promoting agencies for undertaking the above intervention which are in the nature of activities under the Business Facilitators Model. NABARD also extends need – based promotional support for training, exposure visit, experience – sharing etc. for banks' staff.

2.9.7 Scheme for Promotion of Women SHGs in backward and Leftwing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts of India

A scheme in association with Govt. of India has been formulated to bring out a viable and self sustainable model for promotion and financing of women SHGs by, involving an anchor NGO in each of the selected backward districts of the country. This project is an attempt at having

NGO-SHPI to work not merely as an SHPI for promoting and enabling credit linkage of these groups with banks, but also serving as a business facilitator, tracking, monitoring these groups and also being responsible for loan repayments. The scheme is being implemented in 109 backward/LWE districts of the country. Some of the salient features of the scheme are:

- (i) An anchor NGO to be selected by LDM in consultation with the DDM, NABARD and DLCC in each of the district for implementation of the project.
- (ii) The scheme would be implemented primarily through bank branches, having CBS facility, in each block of the identified districts.
- (iii) The concerned bank branch will enter into a MoU with the identified NGO.
- (iv) The identified NGOs will be eligible for grant assistance upto a minimum of Rs.10,000/- per SHG from WSHG Development Fund. It will provide continuous hand holding support to the SHG members.
- (v) All loans to new SHGs promoted will preferably be under the cash credit mode.
- (vi) DDM, NABARD will arrange need based awareness and capacity development programmers for key stakeholders under the project.
- (vii) A service charge of 5% per annum on monthly average loan outstanding shall be paid by the bank to the respective NGOs to meet the administrative, transaction and risk cost of the NGOs.

2.9.8 Women Self Help Group Development Fund

As per the announcement made by the Union Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2011-12, a 'Women SHG's Development Fund' with a corpus of Rs.500 crore has been created to empower women by promoting their Self Help Groups. This Fund will also support the objectives of Aajeevika i.e. the National Rural

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Livelihood Mission. It will empower women SHGs to access bank credit.

2.9.9 Additional initiatives: The various other initiatives of NABARD for promoting SHG-Bank Linkage Programme are out lined below:

- NABARD helps in review and dissemination of best practices through meeting, Seminars and Conferences of various Stakeholders.
- NABARD has been supporting various studies through reputed Institutions to keep

districts of Tamil Nadu, has now been extended to Meghalaya also. Cumulatively 2,816 SHGs have opened zero interest saving accounts of which 1,259 SHGs credit linked by post offices with loan of Rs.3.65 crore as on 31 March 2012.

2.9.10 Status of Saving Accounts and Bank Loan distributed to SHG

- (i) Agency wise position of Savings under SHG Bank Loan Programme is given in Table A.

Table- A: Progress under Microfinance - Savings of SHGs with Banks
Agency-wise position as on 31 March 2013

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Agency	Total Savings of SHGs with Banks as on 31 March 2013		Out of Total - Under SGSY		Out of Total -Exclusive Women SHGs	
		No. of SHGs	Saving Amount	No. of SHGs	Saving Amount	No. of SHGs	Saving Amount
1	Commercial Banks	4076986	553257.05	1098312	107404.11	3367566	444160.47
2	Regional Rural Banks	2038008	152710.20	758306	61018.71	1683036	128054.08
3	Cooperative Banks	1202557	115758.22	191193	13742.29	887917	79272.43
Total		7317551	821725.47	2047811	182165.11	5938519	651486.98

track of the various trends in the programme at the ground level.

- NABARD Promotes Activity based Groups in clusters through flexible grant support.
- SHG-Post Office Linkage Programme aimed at utilizing the vast network of Post –offices in rural areas in disbursement of credit to rural poor has gained momentum and the project, which was initially launched in 5

- (ii) **Bank loans disbursed to SHGs:** During 2010-11, average bank loan disbursed per SHG was Rs. 121623 as against Rs. 91,083 during 2009-10. The average loan per SHG ranged from of Rs. 145199 per SHG by Commercial Banks to Rs. 70793 per SHG by Cooperative Banks. Detailed Agency wise position of Loan disbursed during 2012-13 under SHG Bank Loan Programme is given as follows:

Table-B: Microfinance - Bank Loans disbursed to SHGs
Agency-wise position during 2012-13

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Agency	Total Outstanding Bank Loans against SHGs		Loan - Under SGSY		Loan-Exclusive Women SHGs	
		No. of SHGs	Loan Outstanding	No. of SHGs	No. of SHGs	Loan Outstanding	No. of SHGs
1	Commercial Banks	735577	1338500.70	88594	107261.40	633234	1148398.30
2	Regional Rural Banks	312010	562652.22	58890	73536.00	273835	519987.39
3	Cooperative Banks	172234	157383.52	33688	39949.76	130333	117045.34
Total		1219821	2058536.44	181172	220747.16	137402	1785431.3

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- (iii) **Bank loans Outstanding with SHGs:** Commercial Banks had the maximum share of outstanding bank loans to SHGs with a share of 70.1 per cent followed by RRBs with a share of 23.8 per cent and Cooperative Banks with a share of 6.1 per cent. The average bank loan outstanding per SHGs had increased from Rs. 57795 as on 31 March 2010 to Rs. 65224 as on 31 March 2011. It varied from Rs. 71667 per SHGs in case of CBs and Rs. 42228 per SHG in case of Co-operative Banks as on 31 March 2011. Detailed Agency wise position of Loan outstanding under SHGs Bank Loan Programme during 2012-13 is given in **Table-C**

Panchayats as Institutions of Local Self Government responsible for preparation and implementation of plans for economic development and social justice in their areas of respective jurisdiction. Over the past 14 years, Panchayats across the country have achieved varying levels of success in effective delivery of basic services. Though a few of them have also been promoting economic development of local area by supporting micro credit, micro enterprises etc., government interventions in the direction of promoting rural, industrial and economic growth have largely ignored or bypassed Panchayats.

2.10.2 Rural India is the mandate of Panchayats and its development is contingent on

Table-C: Microfinance - Bank Loans outstanding against SHGs
Agency-wise position as on 31 March 2013

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Agency	Total Outstanding Bank Loans against SHGs		Loan - Under SGSY		Loan-Exclusive Women SHGs	
		No. of SHGs	Loan Outstanding	No. of SHGs	Loan Outstanding	No. of SHGs	Loan Outstanding
1	Commercial Banks	2643971	2663944.38	641867	483300.14	2247717	2224398.25
2	Regional Rural Banks	1327367	1052122.91	460817	306837.35	1145086	908473.35
3	Cooperative Banks	480096	221462.43	90567	69571.06	364438	151132.89
	Total	4451434	3937529.72	1193251	859708.55	3757241	3284004.49

2.9.11 Impact of SHG – Bank Linkage Programme (SHG - BLP): To assess the impact and sustainability of SHG – Bank Linkage Programme (SHG - BLP) on the socio-economic conditions of the individual members and their householders, many studies have been conducted by external agencies in the recent past. The overall findings of such studies suggest that SHG-BLP had significantly improved the accessibility of financial services to rural poor and has brought changes in their socio-economic conditions.

2.10 Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats:

2.10.1 Article 243-G of the Constitution introduced in the year 1992 has mandated

an integrated approach in which agriculture and allied activities have to act as growth engines, complimented by non-farm activities which can sustain in a competitive environment. Strategies for Rural Development should be capable of increasing the productive potential of our agriculture, developing viable nonfarm occupations and providing basic human needs in a holistic manner. Plan for rural development should have an integrated approach and it should be based on the resource endowment of the area, felt needs of the people and relative absorptive capacity that needs differentiated responses.

2.10.3 In June 2004, Hon'ble PM of India introduced the concept of Rural Business Hub (RBH) as an initiative towards increasing rural

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income, getting rid of chronic mass poverty and giving control to the local level to plan for themselves. RBH initiative works on the platform of **4 Ps i.e. Public-Private-Panchayat Partnership (PPPP)**. It is conceived as a very flexible programme with models open to imagination but also meeting the following essential criteria:

- Should be a business activity, should be carried out in rural areas, should create productive livelihood and income should generate employment and should be actively facilitated by the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).
- It is built on a viable business proposition, implemented by the industry ensuring profitability and competitiveness, non-exploitative, the whole process being actively facilitated and led by elected PRIs.

2.10.4 Aim of RBH scheme is to usher in prosperity to the Rural areas of the country and all sections of the society by reaping the benefit of rapid economic growth unleashed through the economic reforms and synergistically harnessing the relation between resource/ skill rich rural areas and technology/marketing skills of the industry, the entire process mediated/facilitated by empowered PRIs. The objectives of RBH and strategy to achieve it are as follows:

2.10.5 Objectives:

- To promote agriculture and allied activities as growth engines for rural development;
- To identify rural products which have potential for national/international markets and standardize their quality;
- To identify interested Business Partners having required marketing/technical skills;
- To ensure value addition in rural products so that rural income is enhanced;
- To promote Rural Non-Farming Enterprises which utilize local skills and/or resources and

promote rural employment (e.g. bio energy, power distribution, e-enabled information services etc.;

- To facilitate smooth credit flow to viable business initiatives;
- To foster mutually beneficial relations between the producers and industrial houses as identified above;
- To achieve convergence of Institutions and schemes (Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Schemes) at the Panchayat level for filling in gaps in economic infrastructure;
- To build the capacity of PRIs to plan for economic development of their area and implement these plans.

2.10.6 Strategy:

- Retain the decentralized production units where they exist but introduce and ensure compliance of high process/product standards.
- Include physical and functional hubs under the concept.
- Aim at convergence of relevant CSSs/State schemes in the selected area.
- Limit additional financial assistance for hardware to exceptional cases.
- Engage the most brilliant business professionals of the country to identify genuine business opportunities which could not be spotted/ developed by the private sector.
- Handhold the PRIs so that they can effectively negotiate with successful business houses on an equal platform and secure a non-exploitative, mutually beneficial business relationship.

2.10.7 Rural Business Hubs (RBH) as a Central Sponsored Scheme has been approved during August 2007 with a total allocation of Rs. 24.90

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Crete for the XI Five Year Plan. RBH is being implemented in the form of **P-4** in all the BRGF districts throughout the country and in all districts of North Eastern Region. RBH is a joint initiative of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) in the form of **4 Ps** (Public Private Panchayat Partnership).

2.10.8 Progress: Till 31st March 2012 a total of 273 MoUs have been signed. Signing of MoU amongst the Partners of the RBH is prior formality to be completed before sending the proposal to this Ministry. A financial assistance has been released for 72 proposals so far. Details of MoUs signed in the States and RBH projects where funds sanctioned and released under Central Sector Scheme are given at **Annexure – 2.6**.

2.11 Swarnajayanti Shehari Rozgar Yojana:

2.11.1 All three Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes, namely *Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP)*, *Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)* and *Prime Ministers Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP)* stand subsumed in a new scheme namely *Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)* with effect from 1.12.1997. The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. This programme relies on creation of suitable community structures and delivery of inputs through the medium of urban local bodies and such community structure. The SJSRY is being implemented through States/UTs and is funded on a 75:25 basis between Centre and the States.

To overcome the difficulties faced by the States/UTs and address certain drawbacks in the implementation of SJSRY, the Guidelines of the Scheme have been revised. The Revised Guidelines came into effect from 1.4.2009.

2.11.2 Salient Features: The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana rests on a foundation of community empowerment. This programme relies on establishing and promoting community organisations and structures to provide supporting and facilitating mechanism for local development. Towards this end, community organisations like Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Committees (NHCs), and Community Development Societies (CDSs) are set up in the target areas. The CDSs are the focal point for purposes of identification of beneficiaries, preparation of application, monitoring of recovery and generally providing whatever other support is necessary to the programme. The CDSs also identify viable projects suitable for that particular area.

2.11.3 Objectives: The objectives of the revised Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) are:

- Addressing urban poverty alleviation through gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor by encouraging them to set up self-employment ventures (individual or group), with support for their sustainability; or undertake wage employment;
- Supporting skill development and training programmes to enable the urban poor have access to employment opportunities opened up by the market or undertake self-employment; and
- Empowering the community to tackle the issues of urban poverty through suitable self managed community structures like *Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs)*, *Neighbourhood Committees (NHC)*, *Community Development Society (CDS)*, etc.

The delivery of inputs under the Scheme shall be through the medium of urban local bodies and community structures. Thus, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana seeks to strengthen

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these local bodies and community organizations to enable them address the issues of employment and income generation facing the urban poor.

Coverage: The target population under SJSRY is the urban poor i.e. those living below the poverty line, as defined by the Planning Commission from time to time.

2.11.4 Components: SJSRY has five major components, namely-

- (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)
- (iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)
- (iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- (v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

2.11.5 The following major changes have been effected in the scheme:

- (i) For special category States (8 NER States and 3 other hilly States i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttrakhand), the funding pattern for the schme between centre and the states, has been revised from 75:25 to 90:10.
- (ii) For the beneficiary under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component of the Scheme, the education limit criteria of "not educated beyond 9th standard" has been removed and now no minimum or maximum educational qualification level has been prescribed for the purpose of eligibility of assistance.
- (iii) For the self-employment (individual category), the project cost ceiling has been

enhanced to Rs.2.00 Lakhs from the earlier Rs.50000/- and the subsidy has also been enhanced to 25% of the project cost (subject to a maximum of Rs.50000/-), from the earlier 15% of the project cost (subject to a maximum of Rs.7500/-).

- (iv) For the group enterprises set up by urban poor women, the subsidy has been made as 35% of the project cost of Rs.300,000/- or Rs.60,000/- per member of the Group, whichever is less. The minimum number required to form a women group has been reduced from 10 to 5. The revolving fund entitlement per member has also been enhanced from the existing Rs.1000/- to Rs.2000/-.
- (v) Under the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) component, which is applicable to the towns having population less than 5 lakh as per 1991 census, the 60:40 Material labour ration for the works under UWEP, flexibility of 10% (either side) is now accorded to the States/UTs.
- (vi) The Skill Training of the Urban poor component has been restructured and quality skill training will be provided to the urban poor linking it with certification, imparted preferably on public-private partnership (PPP) mode, with the involvement of reputed institutions like IITs, NITs, Poly-techniques, it is, other reputed agencies etc. The average expenditure ceiling per trainee has been enhanced from the Rs.2600/- to Rs.10000/-.
- (vii) 3% of the total Scheme allocation will be retained at the Central level for special /innovative projects to be undertaken to implement a time-bound targeting to bring a specific number of BPL families above the poverty line through self-employment or skill development.

2.11.6 Urban Self Employment Programme (Loan & Subsidy): This component of SJSRY

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focuses on providing assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self-employment ventures - micro-enterprises. This Component has two sub-components:

- i) Assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self-employment ventures [Loan & Subsidy]
- ii) Technology/marketing/infrastructure/knowledge & other support provided to the urban poor in setting up their enterprises as well as marketing their products [Technology, Marketing & Other Support].

2.11.6.1 The programme will be applicable to all cities and towns on a whole town basis. Within each town, it will be implemented by selecting whole clusters of the poor segments so as to bring in efficiencies in the administration and the delivery mechanisms and also make the impact visible.

2.11.6.2 USEP will target the urban population below poverty line, as defined by the Planning Commission from time to time. It will lay special focus on women; persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC)/ Scheduled Tribes (ST), differently-abled persons and such other categories as may be indicated by the Government from time to time. The percentage of women beneficiaries under USEP shall not be less than 30%. SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in the city/town population below poverty line (BPL). A special provision of 3% reservation in the total number of beneficiaries should be made for the differently-abled under USEP. In view of the Prime Minister's new 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, 15% of the physical and financial targets under the Urban Self Employment Programme at the national level shall be earmarked for the minority communities.

2.11.6.3 Financing Pattern under USEP:

Maximum allowable unit project cost - Rs. 200,000/-

Maximum allowable subsidy - 25% of the Project Cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/-.

Beneficiary contribution - 5% of the project cost as margin money.

Collateral - No Collateral required.

In the infrastructure component, an average of Rs. 80 Lakhs can be provided for the MBCs (one time capacity grant of Rs. 60 Lakhs + Rs. 20 Lakhs. For the running cost for three years on a tapered scale).

2.11.6.4 Cumulative Progress: Physical cumulative progress under different components of SJSRY is as under:

Cumulative Details (since 1997-98)

(1)	(2)	(3)
(a)	Total number of urban poor assisted to set up Micro-enterprises	1119104
(b)	Total number of Women Self-help groups formed	95216
(c)	Total number of women beneficiaries assisted under Women Self-help Groups for setting up of Micro-enterprises	432467
(d)	Total number of urban poor imparted skill training	1833107
(e)	Total number of Thrift & Credit Societies formed	407446
(f)	Total number of mandays of work generated under wage employment (<i>in Lakhs</i>)	754.27

2.11.6.5 Progress during 2011-12: Under **USEP** total number of urban poor beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual Micro-enterprises was 79,371 against target of 75,000 with 105.83% achievement, and under **UWEP** total number of man-days of work generated was 31.69 Lakhs. The State-wise details under SJSRY are given at **Annexure- 2.6**.

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2.11.7 The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP): This programme seeks to provide wage employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. These assets may be Community Centres, Storm Water Drains, Roads, Night Shelters, Kitchen Sheds in Primary Schools under Mid-day Meal Scheme and other community requirements like Parks, Solid Waste Management facilities, as decided by the community structures themselves. The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) will be applicable only to towns/cities with population upto 5 Lakhs, as per the 1991 Census.

2.11.7.1 UWEP will provide opportunities for wage-employment, especially for the unskilled and semi-skilled migrants/residents by creation of community assets. Special emphasis will be on the construction of community assets in low-income neighborhoods with a strong involvement and participation of local communities.

2.11.7.2 The material, labour ratio for works under this programme shall be maintained at 60:40. However, States/UTs can relax this material: labour ratio up to 10% (either way), wherever absolutely necessary.

The prevailing minimum wage rate, as notified from time to time for each area, shall be paid to beneficiaries under this programme.

2.11.7.3 Implementation & Monitoring of SJSRY under TPP

- At the National level the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation shall be the nodal Ministry for implementation of SJSRY.
- At the Central level, a Steering Committee headed by Secretary (HUPA) and having members from the States/UTs, Ministry of Finance, RBI, and other stakeholders will monitor the Scheme This Committee will be meeting at least once in every three months.
- At the State level also, a State Level Monitoring Committee having members from the Banks, Micro Finance Institutions, Civil Society, and other stake holders will be set up to effectively monitor the scheme. This Committee will be meeting at least once in every three months.
- At the Urban Local Body level, an Urban Poverty Alleviation & Livelihood Development Cell will coordinate and implement the scheme with a suitable monitoring system put in place.

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POINT 2: JAN SHAKTI (POWER TO PEOPLE)

Empowering and providing quick justice to the people is the aim of Panchayati Raj system administered by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The caption "Jan Shakti" (Power to People) under TPP-2006 covers the following programmes/schemes:

- (1) Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies):
 - (a) Activity mapping for devolution of functions;
 - (b) Budget Flow of Funds' and
 - (c) Assignment of functionaries, for devolution of functions by Panchayats.
- (2) Quick and inexpensive justice and
- (3) District Planning Committees.

3.1 Local Self Government:

3.1.1 Panchayati Raj

Panchayati Raj Institutions received constitutional status on April 24, 1993 through the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992. The main features of the Act are:

- (a) Three-tier system of Panchayati Raj for all States having population of over 20 lakh;
- (b) Elections to Panchayats every five years;
- (c) Proportionate seat reservation for SCs/STs;
- (d) Reservation of not less than 1/3 seats for Women;

- (e) Setting up of State Finance Commissions (SFC) to make recommendation as regards to the financial powers of the Panchayats;
- (f) Constitution of District Planning Committees to prepare development plans for the district as a whole;
- (g) Setting up Gram Sabhas at the Gram Panchayat level.

3.1.2 Panchayats

As per latest available data, there are 594 District Panchayats, 6,326 Intermediate Panchayats and 2,37,450 village Panchayats. The total number of elected representatives at all the three levels is 28,51,739. Out of this elected women representatives are 10,39,058 (36.75%), those belonging to Scheduled Caste are 5,41,863 (19%) and Scheduled Tribes are 3,34,665 (11.73%) at all levels.

The constitution (73rd Amendment) Act endorse Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) with such powers and authority as may be necessary to function as institutions of self-government and contains provisions of devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats at the appropriate level with reference to (a) the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice; and (b) the implementation of such schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them.

3.1.3 Empowerment of Women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The devolution of power to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has led to the emergence of

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women as leaders. Their participation at the three levels, i.e., district, sub-district and village level, has not only led to their personal growth but has also enabled them to respond to the needs of the more vulnerable sections of the village community. Women members and office bearers in Panchayats today account for approximately 36.87 per cent of the elected representatives. The Constitutional mandate for the marginalized sections - Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also provided them political space. Presently around 19% of the elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions at all the three levels belong to Scheduled Castes and 11.73% belong to Scheduled Tribes.

3.1.4 Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan

A movement to strengthen the elected women representatives in PRIs has been initiated under the aegis of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj with the objective to set up a state level organization of Elected Women Representative of PRIs. Ministry of Panchayati Raj under the Constitutional provision of 33% reservation for women in local bodies has taken upon itself the task of gender empowerment. It has initiated a movement for fostering of a collective identity by the Elected Women and Youth representatives of PRIs. During 2006-07, the Ministry had launched an initiative namely, the Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan aimed at joining together and supporting the efforts of elected women representatives in the country, by promoting their unity through the creation of decentralized institutions and fora of their own. Total allocation of the Schemes for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period is Rs. 43.07 crore. Under this scheme, State level as well as Divisional level sammelans of elected women representatives of PRIs is held. Besides this, State Support Centers are established and training and sensitization Programmes for multi term representatives are organized.

3.1.5. Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA)

In order to address the empowerment of Women Representatives (WRs) and Youth Representatives (YRs) in a systematic, programmatic manner, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India, has launched a new scheme with the approval of the competent authority in the 11th Five Year Plan. The objective of PMEYSA is to knit the WRs in a network and through group action, empower themselves, so that both their participation and representation on local governance issues, improves. PMEYSA aims at a sustained campaign to build the confidence and capacity of WRs, so that they get over the institutional, societal and political constraints that prevent them from active participation in rural local self governments.

3.1.5.1 Funding Pattern

The scheme is fully funded by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for organising various activities. Fund is released to the State Panchayati Raj Department in two equal installments. The second installment of 50% is released only on furnishing of (1) Utilization certificate in respect of funds released and (2) Audited Statement of account on the expenditure (item-wise) incurred by the State Government/SSC. The B.E. provision for the year 2012-13 is Rs. 1.75 Crore. The expenditure made under the scheme till 28.02.2013 is Rs. 0.58 crore.

3.1.5.2 Progress of the scheme

23 States have formed Core Committees and organized State level Sammelans. 14 State Support Centres under the scheme have been established in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Island, which work as repository of knowledge and varied information relating to

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participation of EWRs and EYRs in PRIs. Training & Sensitization Programme under the scheme have been conducted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Kerala, Assam, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Island and Sikkim and so far 627 batches of training & sensitization programme have been organized. 81 Divisional Level Sammelans have been conducted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Island. State Level Association of EWRs/EYRs has been formed in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Sikkim and West Bengal.

3.1.6 State Panchayati Raj Act

Barring NCT of Delhi, all the States/UTs have enacted State Legislation in pursuance of the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, 1992. En masse supersession of Panchayats and Municipalities after change of government at the State was a common occurrence earlier, but has become rarer after the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution. Nevertheless, even in 2011 after change of government in Puducherry, there was en masse supersession of the Panchayats. On the positive side, elections have been held for Panchayats in Jharkhand and Jammu & Kashmir for the first time after a decade. The comparative peace in the polling process and the larger voter turnout also shows that Panchayats have been recognized as a necessary and important aspect of local governance and agency functions. On the downside, there was high level of violence observed in states like Uttar Pradesh which can be attributed to high amount of funds available in Panchayats.

3.1.7 The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, (PESA):

The provision of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas), Act. 1996 was extended to Schedule V Areas. This was intended mainly to benefit the tribal population of the country which was concentrated in these areas. The Act has since been extended to the tribal areas of *nine* States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan.

All these States have since amended their State Panchayat Raj Acts to include the provisions of the PESA 1996. However States are yet to take up amendment of the subject laws relating to Land, Minor Minerals, Water Bodies and Village Markets etc. States are being urged to take suitable action to remove anomalies and conflicts between State Legislation and Provisions of PESA 1996. Further, Ministry of Panchayati Raj is taking steps for the study of critical issues for harmonization of provisions of the PESA with those of the Central Legislations concerned in Scheduled Areas. Among the laws, which warrant particular attention are the following:

- A. The Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act 1957
- B. The Indian Forest Act 1927
- C. The Forest Conservation Act 1980
- D. The Indian Registration Act 1908

3.1.8 Status Note on PESA

The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 (PESA) extends Part IX of the Constitution with certain modifications and exceptions, to the Schedule V areas of 9 States viz. Andhra Pradesh (AP), Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh (HP), Jharkhand, Madhya

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Pradesh (MP), Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan.

The Gram Sabhas under PESA are deemed to be 'competent' to safeguard and preserve the traditions of their people, community resources and customary mode of dispute resolution.

In spite of the critical importance of implementing PESA in the Schedule V areas, there have been many operational issues in implementation of PESA. Panchayats being a 'State Subject', six out of nine States are yet to frame appropriate Rules under PESA, resulting in delays in implementation of the PESA in letter and spirit.

There is a system of constant review of the implementation of the Act with PESA states, through visits of States, correspondence and review meetings in the Ministry. The last Review meeting was held on 17.1.2013.

For effective implementation of PESA, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has taken inter alia the following initiatives:

- (a) **PESA Model Rules:** Draft Model Rules for PESA were prepared by the Ministry and circulated to all the nine PESA States for framing of rules for effective implementation of PESA. Three States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan have framed their own PESA rules.
- (b) **Guidelines on PESA:** Guidelines on implementation of PESA have been issued to all nine Fifth Schedule States. The State Governments have been reminded to expedite action.
- (c) **Amendment to PESA Act, 1996:** A Cabinet Note to amend the existing PESA Act, 1996 to further improve the implementation of the PESA provisions was circulated by MoPR. Comments from PESA States and certain Central Ministries were sought. Comments from 6 States and most of the Central Ministries have been received. Meanwhile, National Advisory

Council (NAC) has submitted its report on PESA to the Prime Minister on 31.12.2012. Comments of MoPR on the recommendations of NAC have also been sent to PMO. A fresh proposal to amend the PESA will be moved after receiving the observation of PMO in this regard.

- (d) **ELDF Report:** MoPR Commissioned a study by Enviro-Legal Defence Firm (ELDF) on compliance of State Panchayati Raj Laws and other subject laws with the provisions of PESA. The ELDF reports have been sent to the States with the request to make necessary amendments, frame rules etc. States have made amendments to various subject laws/rules. The status of compliance of States is at annexure.
- (e) **Meetings and Workshops:** National Consultation Workshop on implementation of PESA and capacity building for empowerment of PRIs and Gram Sabhas held on 21-09-2012. All the PESA States have formulated training plans for capacity building of elected representatives and officials of PRIs. Funds available under BRGF (wherever relevant) and RGPSA can be used for capacity building training by States.
- (f) **Visits and meetings in PESA States:** Field visits have been made to PESA States. Meetings were held with officials of State Departments concerned with PESA implementation viz. Panchayati Raj, Revenue, Excise, Environment and Forest and Mining, and suggestions were made to bring relevant amendments in provisions, where required, make rules and take steps towards implementation.
- (g) **Committee on Minor Forest Produce (MFP):** A Committee headed by Dr. T. Hague was formed to look into the aspects of Minimum Support Price (MSP), value addition and marketing MFP of in Fifth

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Schedule Areas. The Committee submitted its Report which was forwarded to concerned Ministries. Action on the Report is to be taken by Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Ministry of Environment & Forests.

- (h) **Study of Central laws:** MoPR had commissioned a study of three central laws viz. the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 to suggest amendments to make them compliant with PESA. The study report has been sent to the Ministries concerned for necessary action.
- (i) **Harmonisation Committee:** A Committee on Harmonization of Central Laws with PESA has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Union Law Secretary where MoPR is also represented. The Committee is yet to finalise its report.
- (j) **Mungekar Committee:** The standing Committee on Inter-Sectoral issues relating to Tribal Development was constituted by the PMO with Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar, Member, Planning Commission, as its Chairman. MoPR has given its comments to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on the report of the Mungekar Committee. A meeting of the CoS to discuss the report of the Mungekar Committee was held on 2nd November, 2012.

3.1.9 Current Status of PESA

Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has urged the States to make their Panchayat and subject Acts compliant to the PESA Act. The status of PESA compliance of State Panchayat and Subject Acts is at **Annexures 3.1 & 3.2**.

3.1.10 Initiatives taken by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR)

MoPR has taken the following initiatives to speed up the implementation of PESA Act:

- a) **PESA Model Rules:** Draft Model Rules for PESA were prepared by the Ministry and circulated to the 9 PESA States for framing of Rules for effective implementation of PESA. 3 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan have framed their own Rules under Panchayati Raj Laws. Odisha has incorporated these provisions under the Panchayati Raj Laws and subject Laws and Rules.
- b) **Guidelines on PESA:** Guidelines on implementation of PESA have been issued to the nine States.
- c) **Visits and meetings in PESA States:** Field visits have been made to PESA States. Meetings were held with officials of State Departments concerned with PESA implementation viz. Panchayati Raj, Revenue, Excise, Environment and Forest and Mining, and suggestions were made to bring relevant amendments in provisions, where required; and make rules and take steps towards implementation.
- d) **Meetings and Workshops:** National Consultation Workshop on implementation of PESA and capacity building for empowerment of PRIs and Gram Sabhas was held on 21.09.2012. All the PESA States have formulated training plans for capacity building of elected representatives and officials of PRIs. Funds available under BRGF (wherever relevant) and RGSY can be used for capacity building training by States. Another meeting to review the implementation of PESA in the 9 States was held on 17.1.2013.
- e) **Study of State subject laws:** MoPR Commissioned a study by Enviro-Legal Defence Firm (ELDF) on compliance of State Panchayati Raj Laws and other subject laws with the provisions of PESA. The ELDF reports have been sent to the

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States with the request to make necessary amendments, frame Rules etc.

- f) Study of Central laws:** MoPR commissioned a study by Indian Law Institute to analyze three central laws viz. the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 to suggest amendments to make them compliant with PESA. The study report has been sent to the Ministries concerned for necessary action.
- g) Committee on Harmonization of Central laws with PESA:** A Committee on Harmonization of Central laws with PESA has been set up on the recommendation of Second Administrative Reforms Commission for undertaking follow up action on the issue of harmonization of Central Laws with the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996. This is chaired by Secretary (Legal Affairs). MoPR is represented in the Committee.
- h) Amendment of Central Laws:** Detailed comments on Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011; Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 and Indian Forest Act, 1927 in order to make them compliant to provisions of PESA, have been sent to the Ministries concerned.

3.1.11 Steps to be taken by the States:

MoPR has urged the States to take the following steps to ensure implementation of PESA Act:

Compliance of PESA Act and Rules

- Amend State Panchayati Raj Acts, Subject Laws and Rules for consonance with PESA Act.

- Adopt Model PESA Rules with appropriate modification.

Strengthening of Gram Sabhas

- Constitute Gram Sabha as per PESA Act.
- Empower Gram Sabha and ensure effective functioning.
- Regular training of government and Panchayat functionaries on VESA.

Empowerment of Gram Panchayat

- Provide manpower, infrastructure and build capacities.
- Devolve 3Fs including control over local institutions & functionaries.

Administrative Measures

- Committee of relevant departments and experts at State & District levels to review and ensure PESA compliance.
- Activate Tribal Advisory Councils and TRIs.
- Include implementation of PESA in Governor's Annual Report.

Strengthen administrative machinery:

- Fill up vacancies, create Panchayat cadres, give hardship allowance, etc.
- Create information-cum-grievance redressal mechanisms.

3.1.12 Steps to be taken by Central Ministries

MoPR has taken up with the Planning Commission to review compliance of PESA Act in Annual Plan discussions and with various Central Ministries administering flagship programmes to amend scheme guidelines for ensuring compliance with PESA provisions and make parallel bodies, if any, accountable to Gram Panchayat through the Gram Sabha.

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3.1.13 Information under 20 Point Programme - 2006 on Jan Shakti (Power to People) - Status of activities devolved to Panchayats

MoPR deals with devolution of 3Fs (funds, functions and functionaries) to Panchayats but devolution of activities is not a scheme. MoPR is conducting a study to assess in detail the status of actual devolution across States. Further, every year, the extent of devolution across States is measured as per a 'Devolution Index'.

3.1.14 Devolution of Functions, Funds & Functionaries (3Fs)

The devolution of functions, funds and functionaries varies widely across the States. States which have traditions of empowered Panchayats are at the forefront of devolution. Others continue to make good progress. The extent of devolution is evaluated by the Ministry every year and States are awarded based on their progress in devolving powers and responsibilities to Panchayats. The progress on devolution made during 2011-12 was evaluated in 2012-13. Beginning 2010-11, it was decided to award Panchayats who have used the devolved authority in an exceptional manner. Award winning States and Panchayats are felicitated every year on 24th April on the National Panchayati Raj Day.

3.1.15 Activity Mapping for devolution of functions

The key objective of Article 243 G is to ensure that Panchayats at all levels function as institutions of self-governance rather than as implementing agencies. While devolution must eventually comprise the entire range of subjects provided for in the State legislation in a time-bound manner, States and UTs could prioritize full and effective devolution in empowering PRIs as institutions of self-government in respect of certain functions. To this end, the essential step is to undertake activity mapping relating to devolved functions with a view attributing each

activity to the appropriate level of Panchayat, keeping in mind the principle of subsidiary.

Once role clarity is achieved through activity mapping, this will need to be followed by effective devolution of funds and functionaries to match functional devolution. Activity mapping is the process of identification of activities related to devolved functions and their appropriate attribution to Panchayat levels, based on the principle that each activity ought to be undertaken at the lowest level at which it can be undertaken efficiently and effectively. This is the trigger for the transfer of funds and functionaries. The current status of Activity Mapping in States is presented in **Annexure-3.3**. It may be noticed that while there are inter-State variations in the extent of functional responsibilities devolved upon each level of Panchayat, the extent of formal empowerment is substantial. It is evident that States, in exercise of the discretion that is bestowed upon them to determine the functional ambit of Panchayats through Article 243-G, have decided to endow Panchayats with extensive powers and responsibilities.

3.1.16 Budget Flow of Funds or Devolution of funds

Devolution of funds to Panchayats follows from activity mapping in accordance with the principle of subsidiary. Thus, in States where Activity Mapping has not been done, effective devolution of funds to the Panchayats has not taken place. Panchayats are, however, implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, funds for which go to them either directly through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) or through State Consolidated funds. Funds to the Panchayats are also being provided by the State Governments as per the recommendations of the State Finance Commissions. For devolution of funds to Panchayats, the M/o Panchayati Raj has been persuading States to create a Panchayat Sector in the State Budget from the budget for the year 2006-07. The details are at **Annexure-3.4**

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3.1.17 Assignment of Functionaries or Devolution of Functionaries

An important aspect of provision of capacity to Panchayats for performing activities entrusted to them is the devolution of staff to them or enabling them to secure their own staff. For effective Panchayat functioning, the panchayats should ultimately be vested with powers to recruit their staff and exercise control over them. However, government itself has a large number of staff that would be rendered surplus in cases local bodies are given full powers to recruit their own cadres of officials. Most of the States have an arrangement whereby the Technical officers of the line Departments function under the administrative control of the Panchayats at different tiers. The Collector of the District functions as the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad while the Project Director, DRDA functions as the Executive Officer. In addition, at the Zilla Parishad level, there are Ministerial and Class IV staff members in various categories. At the Panchayat Samiti level, the BDO, Extension officers, Village Level Workers, Ministerial staff and other staff work under the control of the Panchayat Samiti. The position is, however, more acute at the Gram Panchayat level where in many States, one Secretary is shared by few Panchayats. In other States such as Orissa, every Gram Panchayat has got one Secretary who is appointed by the Gram Panchayat. The State-wise status of devolution of functionaries is at **Annexure-3.5**

The provision of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 are not applicable to the States of J&K, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.

3.2 Quick and Inexpensive Justice—Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats:

3.2.1 Gram Nyayalas

The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 was enacted by Parliament for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at the intermediate Panchayat level

with a view to providing access to justice to citizens at their doorsteps. The Act has come into force with effect from 2 October, 2009. In terms of Section 3(1) of the Act, it is for the State Governments to establish Gram Nyayalayas in consultation with the respective High Courts.

The Central Government provides non-recurring one time assistance @ Rs. 18.00 lakh per Gram Nyayalaya. In addition a recurring assistance for 50% of recurring expenditure up to a ceiling of Rs. 3.20 lakh per Gram Nyayalaya for the first three years is also provided to the State Governments. Funds of Rs. 410.00 lakh are released to the State of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Goa, Punjab, Haryana and Orissa during 2012-13.

3.2.2 Nyaya Panchayat

Ministry of Panchayati Raj is the nodal Ministry regarding setting up of draft bill on Nyaya Panchayats. Ministry of Panchayati Raj had prepared a Draft Nyaya Panchayat Bill to provide for the establishment of Nyaya Panchayats, at the level of each Village panchayat or a cluster of Village Panchayats in consultation with Ministry of Law & Justice. The objective of the proposed Nyaya Panchayat Bill is to provide a sound institutionalized, alternative forum at the grassroots level with community involvement for dispute resolution through mediation, conciliation and compromise. After taking into consideration the comments received from the concerned Central Ministries/ Departments, the Draft Nyaya Panchayat Bill was sent to Ministry of Law. The Bill could not be finalized due to various objections raised by Ministry of Law and Justice inter alia about its Constitutional validity and overlapping provisions of Gram Nyayalaya Act 2008 already enacted by that Ministry. After protracted correspondence and series of discussions, the Legislative Department provided a copy of the revised Draft NP Bill 2010 in November 2010 for views/comments of the Ministry.

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3.2.3 Pending finalization of the said Bill, as an interim arrangement, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has advised the States/UTs to undertake a Dispute-Free Village Scheme on the pattern of Mahatma Gandhi Dispute Free Village Campaign of Govt. of Maharashtra. This Scheme is a Village level Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) system, which seeks to prevent occurrence of disputes, resolve present and future disputes amicably through a 'Panch Panel' comprising of village elders, police and respected citizens.

3.3 District Planning Committees

The District Planning Committees are primarily concerned with consolidation of Plans for Economic Development and Social Justice prepared by Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies into District Development Plan. Such holistic planning is expected to result in convergence of schemes, their synergistic implementation and better outcome.

3.3.1 Under Article 243 ZD of the Constitution, District Planning Committees are to be set up in every State except Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, J&K and NCT of Delhi at the district level to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole. The Legislature of the State is to make provision through law regarding the composition of the District Planning Committees and the manner in which the seats are filled. However, the progress in formation of District Planning Committees has not been satisfactory. Even in States where the committees have been formed, they are not functioning well.

3.3.2 Provisions for DPC

Details statutory provisions of DPC are as under:

(1) There shall be constituted in every State at the district level a District Planning Committee to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the

Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole.

(2) The Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to.

(a) The composition of the District Planning committees;

(b) The manner in which the seats in such committees shall be filled; "Provided that not less than four fifths of the total number of members of such Committee shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members of the Panchayat at the district level and of the Municipalities in the district in proportion to the ratio between the population of the rural areas and of the urban areas in the district;"

(c) The functions relating to district planning which may be assigned to such Committees;

(d) The manner in which the Chairpersons of such committees shall be chosen.

(3) Every District Planning Committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan,

(a) Have regard to -

(i) Matters of common interest between the Panchayats and the Municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resource, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation;

(ii) The extent and type of available resources whether financial or otherwise;

(b) Consult such institutions and organizations as the Governor may, by order, specify.

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- (4) The Chairperson of every District Planning Committee shall forward the development plan, as recommended by such committee, to the Government of the State.

3.3.3 Planning Commission has issued a circular on 25th August, 2006 with the objective to make "District Plan Process" an integral process of plan preparation of States' during 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012). The States have been advised to take urgent steps to form District Planning Committees as envisaged in the Constitution, i.e. with 80% members elected from the elected members of the Panchayat and Urban Local Government in each district and remaining 20% being nominated by the State Government preferably with experts. Consequently, there has been progress in the constitution of DPCs by States. When BRGF was launched in August 2006, of the 24 States to which Part IXA of the Constitution applied, only 13 States had duly constituted the DPCs.

3.3.4 Progress: The District Planning Committees are primarily concerned with consolidation of Plans for Economic Development and Social Justice prepared by Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies in to District Development Plans. Such holistic planning is expected to result in convergence of scheme, synergistic implementation and better outcome. As per latest information, the District Planning Committees (DPCs) have been constituted so far in 23 states; only in Jharkhand DPCs have not been constituted so far. Elections to PRIs in Jharkhand have been held and they are now in the process of consulting DPCs.

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POINT 3: KISAN MITRA (SUPPORT TO FARMERS)

Keeping in view the needs of the farmers, a programme titled **Kisan Mitra** has been formulated including schemes like “Watershed Development”, “Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers”, “Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture”, “Credit to farmers”, and “Distribution of Waste Land to the Landless”. The theme here is that availability of water for agriculture through watershed development, minor and micro irrigation projects and schemes for dry land farming will improve living standards of farmers. They will also be supported through credit, marketing and infrastructural assistance. Distribution of wasteland to the landless will also be monitored. The main components monitored under TPP-2006 are:

- (1) Watershed Development
- (2) Marketing and Infrastructural Support to Farmers;
- (3) Irrigation Facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for Agriculture;
- (4) Credit to Farmers and
- (5) Distribution of Waste Land to the Landless

4.1 Watershed Development:

4.1.1 Land is most important natural resource upon which all human activity is based. Man’s inexorable progress towards development has however, considerably damaged our land resource base. India has about 18% of world’s human population and 15% of forest and pasture land. The per capita availability of land has declined from 0.89 ha in 1951 to 0.37 ha in 1991; and that of agriculture land from 0.48 ha in 1951

to 0.16 ha in 1991. Out of 328.7 million hectare of geographical area of India, 142 million hectares is net cultivated area. Of this, about 57 million hectare (40%) is irrigated and the remaining 85 million ha. (60%) is rainfed. A greater focus of watershed development programmes to increase productivity of lands in rain-fed areas may hold the key to meeting the challenge of food security in years to come.

4.1.2 The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRAs) since 1990-91 in 28 States and 2 UTs with the purpose of increasing agricultural productivity and production in rainfed areas through sustainable use of natural resources by adopting the watershed approach. The scheme has been merged within the scheme of Macro Management of Agriculture w.e.f. October, 2000. This Scheme was implemented during the Tenth Plan under revised guidelines with people’s participation covering 6509 micro watersheds and continued in the beginning of the 11th Plan i.e. 2007-08 as per existing guidelines of **NWDPRAs scheme**. Since its inception and upto the end of the Xth Plan, an area of about 9.3 million hectares has been developed. During 2012-13, an area of 5.04 lakh ha was covered/developed under the programme. National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRAs), Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) and Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR) are being implemented by Department of Agriculture &

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Cooperation which envisages integrated watershed management and sustainable farming systems development.

4.1.3 Under the River Valley Project/ Flood Prone River (RVP/FPR) Scheme which is another component of the Macro Management of Agriculture, the cumulative area treated so far is 63.64 lakh hectares. During 2012-13, an area of 1.43 lakh ha has been developed under this programme. Similarly under the Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA), the cumulative area treated so far is 3.83 lakh hectares. The financial and physical progress of RVP & FPR during 2012-13 is given in the table below.

State wise physical and financial Progress during 2012-2013 of RVP, FPR

S. N.	States	Progress during 2012-13			
		Financial		Physical	
		Funds Allocated*	Expenditure tentatively made	Targets*	Achievements tentatively
1	Andhra Pradesh				
	a) Forests	527.28	420.59	6094	6221
	b) Agri.	425.00	474.41	5660	3983
	Subtotal	952.28	895.00	11754	10204
2	Arunachal Pradesh	117.51	171.00	1133	3601
3	Assam	172.00	2.12	4796	120
4	Bihar		109.70		981
5	Chhattisgarh	90.00	150.00	1130	100
6	Gujarat				
	a) Forests				
	b) Agri.	719.00	1500.00	6000	15000
	Sub total	719.00	1500.00	6000	15000
7	Haryana	800.00	519.13	6667	4116
8	Himachal Pradesh	760.00	600.00	4379	3674
9	J&K	852.53	365.55	6428	3625
10	Jharkhand	77.66	30.00	647	434
11	Karnataka	1000.00	1000.00	12000	11974
12	Kerala	185.5	38.90	1545	443
13	MP				
	a) Agri	1633.67	1628.00	16500	20000
	b) NVDD	126.00		2360	
	Sub total	1869.67	1628.00	18860	20000
14	Maharashtra	525.00	450.00	4375	4000
15	Manipur	290.00	300.00	4100	3600
16	Meghalaya	200.00	120.00	1425	1000
17	Mizoram	250.00	750.00	2500	6118
19	Nagaland	299.00	300.00	2492	2200
20	Odisha	120.31	71.17	1096	431
21	Punjab		150.00		500
22	Rajasthan	3200.00	2800.00	26667	25000
23	Sikkim	176.00	161.00	1557	1400

S. N.	States	Progress during 2012-13			
		Financial		Physical	
		Funds Allocated*	Expenditure tentatively made	Targets*	Achievements tentatively
24	Tamil Nadu	1200.00	1184.59	10000	10758
25	Tripura				194
21	UP	1500.00	1370.00	12800	12385
26	Uttarakhand				
27	West Bengal		172.62		1771
	TOTAL	15356.46	14838.79	142545	143435

*Source : Annual Work Plan submitted by State Govts to MMA Division

4.1.4 Watershed Development through the Department of Land Resources: The Department of Land Resources has been implementing three area development programmes viz. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis since 1995 - 96.

The projects under DPAP, DDP and IWDP were being sanctioned by the Department on watershed basis from 1995-96 to 2006-07. To give emphasis on completion of ongoing projects under these programmes, no new projects were sanctioned w.e.f. 2007-08. However, central assistance is being released for completion of ongoing projects. The details of component programmes are as below:

(a) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP): Since 1995-96 to 2006-07, 27,439 projects covering an area of 13.72 million ha. have been sanctioned. So far Rs. 4259.28 crore has been released. During 11th Plan, no new DPAP projects were sanctioned. A total number of 25,259 projects covering an area of 12.62 million ha. were completed/closed up to 31.12.2012. During 2012-13, 364 projects have been completed as on 31.12.2012 and an amount of Rs. 43.58 crore has been released to States.

(b) Desert Development Programme (DDP): The DDP is under implementation in 235

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blocks of 40 districts in 7 States. Since 1995-96 to 2006-07, 15,746 projects covering an area of 7.873 million ha. have been sanctioned. During 11th Plan, no new DDP projects were sanctioned. A total number of 14,007 projects covering an area of 7.003 million ha have been completed/ closed up to 31.12.2012, out of which 67 projects were completed during 2012-13. The remaining 1739 projects/ are at various stages of implementation. An amount of Rs. 3,142.79 crore so far has been released. During 2012-13 (up to 31.12.2012) a sum of Rs. 15.12 crore has been released to states Under DDP.

(c) Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP):

The projects under IWDP are sanctioned in the Blocks not covered by DDP and DPAP. The projects under the programme are being implemented in 470 districts in all 28 States of the country. Since 1995-96 to 2006-07, 1,877 IWDP projects covering an area of 10.722 million hectares have been sanctioned and Rs. 4,412.84 crore has been released as on 31.12.2012. To focus on completion of ongoing projects, no new projects were sanctioned under IWDP during 11th Plan. A total number of 1,433 projects covering an area of 7.808 million ha were completed/closed up to 31.12.2012, out of which 130 projects were completed during 2012-13. Under IWDP, during 2012-13 (up to 31.12.2012), a sum of \$ 79.46 crore has been released to States.

4.1.5 Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

The main features of the programme are as below:

- (i) The activities to be taken up under IWMP are distributed over three phases. The Preparatory Phase (1 to 2 years) involves

preparation of DPR, Entry Point Activities and Institution & Capacity Building. The Watershed Works Phase (2 to 3 years) involves the Watershed Development Works, Livelihood Activities for the assetless persons and Production System & Micro Enterprises. The Consolidation and Withdrawal Phase (1 to 2 years) involves consolidation and completion of various works.

- (ii) The cost norm for IWMP is 15000/- per ha for hilly & difficult area, 12000/- per ha for other areas and up to 15000 per ha for IWMP projects in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts. The funding pattern under the scheme is in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and States. The projects under IWMP undertake a cluster of micro-watersheds of area about 5000 ha in rainfed/degraded areas having no assured irrigation. Dedicated institutions are also provided at Centre, State and District levels. The programme lays emphasis on meticulous planning and capacity building, by providing a special provision of 1% for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) and 5% for Institution and Capacity Building.

(iii) Institutional set up for implementation of IWMP

- (a) Ministry Level: A Steering Committee has been constituted at National Level in the Department of Land Resources under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Land Resources) with members from Planning Commission, NRAA, related Ministries/ Departments/Institutes, organizations including Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to administer the IWMP.
- (b) State Level: State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) constituted with professional support, is the dedicated institution for implementation of IWMP in the State.

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- (c) District Level: Watershed Cell-cum-Data Centre (WCDC) is the District level institution to supervise and coordinate IWMP projects in the District. WCDC is set up in DRDA/Zilla Parishad/District Level Implementing Agency/Department in all programme districts as per the convenience of the State Governments.
- (d) Project Level: Projects under IWMP are supervised by Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). Government and NGOs may act as PIAs, as per the provisions in the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 (Revised in 2011), for providing technical back up for IWMP projects. Each PIA has Watershed Development Team (WDT) comprising at least 4 members.
- (e) Village Level: Watershed Committee (WC) is constituted by the Gram Sabha for implementation of the project at field level. It comprises of at least 10 members. Half of which are representatives of SHGs and User Groups (UGs), SC/ST community, women and landless. One member from WDT is also represented in WC.

(iv) Criteria for allocation of target area to States under IWMP

Keeping in view the mandate of the Department of Land Resources and its watershed schemes, the following criteria are adopted for the allocation of target area among the States.

- (i) Identified DPAP/DDP areas in the State as percentage of total DPAP and DDP area in the country.
- (ii) Total treatable wastelands in the State as percentage of total treatable wastelands in the country.
- (iii) Total SC/ST population of the State as percentage of total SC/ST population of the country.

- (iv) Percentage of rainfed area in the State to total cultivated area in the country.
- (v) 10% mandatory allocation to North-Eastern States.

Progress under IWMP

State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for overseeing the implementation of IWMP has been notified in all the 28 States. A total assistance of 97.65 crores has been released under Professional Support to 27 States for establishment/engagement of personnel at State & District level institutions from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012). During 2012-13, central funds to the tune of 13.70 crore have been released (as on 31.12.2012). Under IWMP, a target for covering 22.65 million ha was set for 11th Five Year Plan. Against this, a total area of 24.213 million ha (5087 projects) has been sanctioned by SLNAs of 27 States. The target for sanction of new projects under IWMP for the year 2012-13 is 5.0 million ha. A total of 743 projects covering an area of 3.60 million ha have been appraised/sanctioned by SLNAs and a total amount of 2228.04 crore has been released during 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012). So far, a total amount of 6092.27 crores has been released towards the central share for the projects sanctioned under IWMP.

4.2 Marketing and Infrastructural Support to Farmers:

The Government has been playing an important role in developing Agricultural Marketing System in the country. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has three organizations dealing with marketing under its administrative control, namely, the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI) Faridabad, Ch. Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM), Jaipur and Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), New Delhi.

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4.2.1 DIRECTORATE OF MARKETING AND INSPECTION:

It was set up in the year 1935 to implement agricultural marketing policies and programmes of the Central Government. Since its inception, the Directorate continues to be responsible for bringing about an integrated development of marketing of agricultural and allied produce in the country with a view to safeguard interests of producer, sellers as well as consumers. It maintains a close liaison between Central and State Governments in implementation of agricultural marketing policies in the country.

Major functions of DMI:

- Promotion of Standardization and Grading of agricultural and allied produce under Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act, 1937 as amended in 1986;
- Encourage reforms in Agricultural Marketing and guide/persuade States/UTs for Development and Management of Agricultural Produce Markets;
- Implementation of Central Sector Plan Schemes:
 - (i) Agricultural Marketing Research and Information Network (MRIN);
 - (ii) Construction /Renovation of Rural Godowns (RGS);
 - (iii) Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading & Standardization (AMIGS);
- Marketing Extension;
- Training of personnel in Agricultural Marketing.

4.2.2 Construction of Rural Godowns / Grameen Bhandaran Yojana- Storage capacity created

Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation has launched the 'Grameen Bhandaran Yojana' w.e.f 01.04.2001. The main objectives of the scheme include creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas to meet out various requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce agricultural input, etc., and prevention of distress sale by creating the facility of pledge loan and marketing credit. The scheme provided for credit linked back ended subsidy to the entrepreneurs, which is released through NABARD and NCDC. The size and construction of godown to construct depend upon the demand in market.

Under institutional lending, a back-ended subsidy as term loan is provided by the banks. The pattern of funding is different for projects in which subsidy is routed through National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). However, in both the cases, projects belonging to women farmers, SC/ST entrepreneurs and self-help groups, cooperatives located in the NE states/hilly areas - (i) the owner's minimum contribution is 20%, whereas, for other categories it is 25%, (ii) Subsidy from Government is 33.33% compared to 15% for other categories and (iii) the minimum Term loans from eligible Financing Institutions is 46.67% for women farmers, SC/ST entrepreneurs and self-help groups, cooperatives located in the NE states/hilly areas and 50% for all other categories.

Since the scheme is demand driven, no specific targets have been fixed. As on 30.9.2012, 3269 rural godown projects for women entrepreneurs and their cooperatives have been sanctioned with a capacity of 62.44 lakh MT involving a subsidy amount of Rs.13172 lakhs. The overall capacity sanctioned till 31-03-13 is 89.73 lakh MT. The financial and physical progress during 2012-13 is given in the Table as follows:

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	Progress during 2012-13					
		Financial (in Rs Lakhs)			Physical		
		Funds Allocated	Funds Released	Expenditure Made	Targets	Achievement Capacity sanctioned (in MT's)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh		4777.09	4777.09	There are no State wise physical targets.	1670648	
2	Arunachal Pradesh		0	0		0	
3	Assam		1220.28	1220.28		182959	
4	Bihar		397.96	387.96		70445	
5	Chhattisgarh		539.00	539.00		212829	
6	Goa		0	0		0	
7	Gujarat	Allocation of Funds is not made State-wise; As the Scheme is demand driven, funds are provided as back ended subsidy to farmers, individuals, cooperatives etc for loan linked projects.	2145.32	2145.32		255808	
8	Haryana		4502.48	4502.48		1249305	
9	Himachal Pradesh		1.37	1.37		201	
10	Jammu & Kashmir		62.16	62.16		23897	
11	Jharkhand		1.37	1.37		26150	
12	Karnataka		1447.70	1447.70		410356	
13	Kerala		11.74	11.74		1028	
14	Madhya Pradesh		528.20	528.20		453432	
15	Maharashtra		803.09	803.09		270510	
16	Meghalaya		0	0		0	
17	Mizoram		0	0		0	
18	Nagaland		0	0		0	
19	Odisha		319.15	319.15		140890	
20	Punjab		4810.38	4810.38		2208221	
21	Rajasthan		356.54	356.54		294100	
22	Tamil nadu		483.55	483.55		134454	
23	Uttar Pradesh		1597.80	1597.80		107933	
24	Uttarakhand		648.36	648.36		144468	
25	West Bengal		177.49	177.49		140172	
26	Tripura		0	0		0	
27	UTs		0	0		0	
	Total			24821.03	24821.03		8973494

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The Scheme for Development / Strengthening Agricultural marketing Infrastructure Grading & Standardization was launched on 20.10.2004. Under this Scheme, Credit linked investment subsidy is provided for general or commodity specific marketing infrastructure for agriculture and allied commodities and for strengthening and modernization of existing agriculture markets, wholesale, rural periodic or in tribal areas. The scheme covers all agricultural and

allied sectors including dairy, poultry, fishery, livestock and minor forest produce. It is reform linked and is being implemented in those States/UTs which have amended their APMC Act to permit (i) setting up of agricultural markets in private and cooperative sectors (ii) allow direct marketing and (iii) contract farming.

Accordingly, 28 States/U.T. namely Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab Sikkim, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Aruchachal Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra,

Bihar, U.T. of Chandigarh, Assam, Tripura, Gujarat, Karantaka, Goa, Jharkhand, Mizoram and Uttrakhand have been permitted to take benefits of the scheme till date.

Assistance under the scheme is credit linked and subject to sanction of the infrastructure project by the banks and the subsidy is released through NABARD. For cooperative sector projects, subsidy is released through NCDC. However for the projects promoted by the State Agencies (APMC etc.), the Stipulation of credit linkage and sanction of the infrastructure project by Banks is optional and subsidy is released by DMI directly for own funded projects of State Agencies.

Beneficiaries of the scheme are individuals, Group of farmers/ growers/ consumers, Partnership/Proprietary firms, Non-Government Organization (NGOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), Companies, Corporations, Autonomous Bodies of the Government, Cooperatives and Marketing Boards in the entire country.

Rate of subsidy

- (i) 25% of the capital cost of the project with a ceiling of Rs. 50 lakh per project.

- (ii) 33.33% with a ceiling of Rs.60 lakh per project located in North Eastern States, in the States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, hilly and tribal areas, and to entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC)/ Scheduled Tribe (ST) and their cooperatives

Since inception of the Scheme, NABARD has sanctioned 7903 projects and released a total subsidy of Rs.590.61 crore. In cooperative sector, NCDC has sanctioned 1938 projects and subsidy of Rs.42.68 crore has been released. Besides this, 385 projects of different State Agencies have been sanctioned by DMI and subsidy of Rs.115.58 crore has been released. A sum of Rs.190.00 crore (Budget Estimates) has been sanctioned for the Scheme for the year 2012-13, out of which an amount of Rs.150.00 crore has been released to NABARD and Rs.0.78 crore to State Agencies up to 30th September, 2012.

State wise Physical and Financial Progress during 2012-13 (Up to 31st March) of Items/Parameters/Schemes covered under TPP-2006:

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Progress during 2012-13				
		Financial			Physical	
		Funds Allocated	Funds Released	Expenditure Made	Targets	Achievement (No. of Projects)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Allocation of funds is not made State-wise as the scheme is demand driven. funds are provided as back ended subsidy to farmers, individuals, cooperatives etc. for loan linked projects.	20.98	20.98	There were no State wise physical targets.	1
2	Madhya Pradesh		52.75	52.75		126
3	Punjab		20.37	20.37		411
4	Kerala		1.33	1.33		45
5	Tamil Nadu		4.70	4.70		28
6	Rajasthan		3.52	3.52		43
7	Chhattisgarh		7.99	7.99		34
8	Himachal Pradesh		1.50	1.50		2
9	Maharashtra		73.38	73.38		36
10	Odisha		0.00	0.00		5
11	Gujarat		7.89	7.89		198
12	Karnataka		5.55	5.55		326
13	Assam		0.90	0.90		3
14	Bihar		0.03	0.03		1
15	TOTAL		200.89	200.89		1259

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4.3 Irrigation Facilities (including Minor and Micro Irrigation) for Agriculture:

4.3.1 Micro Irrigation for Agriculture: The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation (MI) has been launched in January, 2006 to enhance water use efficiency aiming to increase productivity of crops through micro irrigation technology. Under this Scheme, Central share of subsidy @ 40% of the total cost of the system are provided to all categories of farmers of different State. Since 2005-06, 18 States have implemented this scheme towards installation of drip and sprinkler irrigation system. During 2012-13, area covered under Drip Irrigation was 3.15 lakh ha. and under Sprinkler Irrigation was 2.57 lakh ha.

4.3.2 NATIONAL MISSION ON MICRO IRRIGATION

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented since the year 2010 to promote the use of efficient methods of irrigation such as drip and sprinkler irrigation systems in the country. Under the Mission, 40% of the cost of the MI system is borne by the Central Government, 10% by the State Government and the remaining amount is borne by the beneficiary through his/her own resources. Additional assistance of 10% of the cost of the MI system is being borne by the Central Government in respect of small and marginal farmers. Assistance to farmers is limited to a maximum area of five ha per beneficiary. For conducting demonstrations, 75% of the cost of drip and sprinkler irrigation systems is borne by the Central Government for a maximum area of 0.5 ha per beneficiary.

4.3.3 Physical Progress: During the year (2012-13), an area of 3.94 lakh ha has been covered.

4.3.4 Financial Progress: An outlay of Rs.1217.29 crore (RE) has been earmarked for the year 2012-13, out of which, funds to the tune of Rs.1040.13 crore have been released

to the States, as on 12.02.2013. An expenditure of Rs.871.88 crore has been incurred.

Since launching of the NMMI scheme in 2010-11, an area of 14.78 lakh hectares has been brought under micro irrigation with an expenditure of Rs. 3046.66 crore as Central share. During 2012-13 an outlay of Rs. 1500.00 crore has been allocated to implement the scheme.

4.3.5 Irrigation Potential Created and Utilized:

The Country's Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) has been assessed at 139.9 million hectares (M.ha). So far irrigation potential of about 102.7 Mha (73.4% of UIP) has been created. The Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) of the country from major and medium projects is estimated at 58.47 million hectares. The Ultimate Irrigation Potential from minor irrigation projects is estimated at 81.43 million hectares of which 17.38 million hectares is from surface water minor irrigation schemes and 64.05 million hectares from ground water schemes.

4.3.6 Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme – Coverage of Minor Irrigation:

The Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) was launched during 1996-97 to give loan assistance to the states to help them complete some of the incomplete major/medium irrigation projects which were in an advanced stage of completion and create additional irrigation potential in the country. The Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes of North-Eastern States, Hilly States of Sikkim, Uttaranchal, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi Districts of Odisha have also been provided Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under this programme since 1999-2000.

4.3.7 Grant component has been introduced in the programme from April, 2004 like other Central Sector Schemes. As per the existing AIBP criteria effective from December, 2006,

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grant amounting to 25% of the project cost for major and medium irrigation projects in non-special category States and 90% grant of the project cost for major/medium/minor irrigation projects in special category States (including undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts of Odisha) are provided to the selected projects. The minor irrigation schemes in non-special category States falling in drought prone/tribal areas are treated at par with special category States and are released 90% grant of the project cost. Major and medium projects providing irrigation benefit to drought prone/Tribal area and flood prone area are also eligible for 90% grant of the project cost.

4.3.8 Minor Irrigation for Agriculture: Water is a scarce resource having diverse uses. It is most productively used for irrigation, creation of irrigation potential is a highly capital-intensive activity. Unfortunately, irrigation potential often remains under-utilized. Therefore, the gap between potential created and utilized represents the need to use it effectively. Considering its importance in the agrarian economy, it has been covered in the Twenty Point Programme. The components monitored under TPP-2006 are:

- (i) Area Covered
- (ii) Irrigation Potential Created and
- (i) No. of Schemes Approved

4.3.9 Physical Progress of Minor Irrigation (MI) Schemes under AIBP

During 2012-13, 964 MI schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 2483.85 crore have been included under AIBP. The total potential planned of these schemes is 211 thousand hectares, to be completed in the next two financial years after the inclusion under AIBP. State Governments have been requested to furnish the No. of schemes completed during the year 2012-13 and potential created during the same period. In response, out of 21 states included under AIBP, only 9 states have furnished the above

information. According to information received in this office, a total number of 589 MI schemes have been completed and a potential of 92 thousand hectares has been created during 2012-13 under AIBP. Detail of Minor Irrigation (MI) Schemes Included under AIBP during 2012-13 is given at Annexure – 4.1

4.4 Credits to Farmers:

4.4.1 The instrument of Kisan Credit Card Scheme introduced to provide adequate and timely support from the banking system to the farmers for their cultivation needs including purchase of all inputs in a flexible manner, has made rapid progress with the banking system having issued 9.88 crore cards upto January, 2013. The personal insurance package to cover the *Credit Card Scheme* holders against accidental death or permanent disability, upto a maximum amount of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively has also been operationalised.

4.4.2 Kisan Credit to Farmers: In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle free and timely credit for their agricultural operation, Kisan Credit Card Scheme for farmers was introduced in 1998-99 to enable the farmers to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. The Kisan Credit Card Scheme is in operation throughout the country and is implemented by Commercial Banks, Coop. Banks and RRBs. The scheme has facilitated in augmenting credit flow for agricultural activities. The scope of the KCC has been broad-based to include term credit and consumption needs. All farmers including Small farmers, Marginal farmers, Share croppers, oral lessee and tenant farmers are eligible to be covered under the Scheme. The card holders are covered under Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) against accidental death/permanent disability. Further, GOI has recently accepted suggestions made by a Working Group (Bhasin Working Group) on Kisan Credit Card Scheme to convert it **into a Smart Card cum Debit Card and revised**

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guidelines have been issued by NABARD.

Some of the major features are as under :

- Flexi KCC with simple assessment prescribed for marginal farmers.
- Validity of KCC for 5 years.
- For crop loans, no separate margin need to be insisted as the margin is in-built in scale of finance.
- No withdrawal in the account to remain outstanding for more than 12 months; no need to bring the debit balance in the account to zero at any point of time.
- No processing fee up to a limit of Rs. 3.00 lakh.
- One time documentation at the time of first avilment and thereafter simple declaration (about crops raised/ proposed) by farmer.
- KCC cum SB account instead of farmers having two separate accounts. The credit balance in KCC cum SB account to be allowed to fetch interest at saving bank rate.
- Disbursement through various delivery channels, including ICT driven channels like ATM/ PoS/ Mobile handsets.

4.4.3 Targets & Achievements: Since inception up-to January, 2013, total number of Kisan Credit Cards issued to farmers was 9.88 crore of which the card issued by Cooperative Banks are 3.37 crore, Regional Banks are 1.03 crore and by Commercial Banks are 5.47 crores. Total number of cards issued and State/UTs-Wise amount outstanding since inception up-to 31st January 2013 State-wise/UTs are given at **Annexure-4.2.**

4.5 Distribution of Waste Land to the Landless:

4.5.1 Land is the most important natural resource upon which all human activity is based. Man's inexorable progress towards development has, however, considerably damaged out land

resource base. Land suffers from various kinds of soil erosion degradation and deforestation. To harness the full potential of the available land resources and prevent its further degradation, wasteland development is of great significance. The problem of degraded land and its management is complex and multi-dimensional and its development requires a scientific, holistic and innovative approach.

4.5.2 Land reforms related issues including distribution of wasteland to landless essentially fall in the domain of the State Governments. The Central Government has a limited role to play, being mainly advisory in nature. However, implementation of land reforms programmes including distribution of Govt. wastelands is reviewed from time to time at various fora, including Conference of the Revenue Ministers/Secretaries of States and UTs organized by the Ministry of Rural Development. The State Governments have been requested from time to time for distribution of Government wastelands to the rural poor.

4.5.3 To accelerate the pace of development of wastelands/degraded lands and to have focused attention in this regard, the Government had set up the national Wastelands Development Board in 1985 under the Ministry of Environment & Forests. Later, a separate Department of Wastelands Development in the Ministry of Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation was created in 1992 and the National Wastelands Development Board was transferred to it. In April 1999, Department of Wastelands Development was renamed as the Department of Land Resources to act as the nodal agency for land resource management. Consequently, all land-based development programmes and the land reforms Division were brought under this Department.

4.5.4 In order to undertake developmental activities to reclaim wastelands in the country, it was felt necessary to map the wastelands on a scale of 1:50,000 which would enable

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identification of wastelands and their location upto village and micro-watershed level. A thirteen fold wastelands classification recommended by the Task Force was adopted to classify the wastelands using satellite data. Based on this classification, whole country was mapped for wastelands on 1:50,000 scale under different phases. Three different period satellite data i.e. 1986-87 thematic map data for phase I & II (182 districts), 1991-92 IRS LISS-III data for phase III & IV (127 districts) and 1997-98 IRS LISS-III data for phase V (275 districts) were used to map the wastelands in the country and a consolidated atlas was published in May 2000.

4.5.5 National Wastelands Updating Mission (NWUM) was initiated in 2003 to monitor changes in wastelands. NWUM carried out mapping of wastelands across the country over a period of two years during 2003-05 using one time IRS data (of the year 2003). The result of this exercise has been brought out as "Wastelands Atlas of India-2005". As per the latest estimates arrived through this exercise, the

total extent of wastelands in the country stands at 55.27 m.ha. Further, it was felt desirable to improve the 13 fold classification system to 28 fold classification system, where sub classes are included to map the severity of degradation. New wasteland classification will help in wastelands reclamation programmes depending on the severity of wastelands. The maps will help to retrieve the information at village/watershed (500 ha) level, for implementation of wastelands/watershed programmes.

4.5.6 Progress Distribution of wasteland to the landless has been included as item No. 13 of the restructured Twenty Point Programme 2006. Accordingly the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were requested for intimating the achievement during 2012-13 under this item for inclusion in the Annual Review Report on the TPP-2006. During the year 2012-13, information could be received from 6 States/UTs only and the details are as follow:

Distribution of wasteland to landless

S. No.	State/UT	Land distributed during 2012-13 (Area in Hectares)				Remarks
		SC	ST	Others	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Tamil Nadu	1527.0	118.5	3502.5	5148.0	
2	Mizorum	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Mizorum does distribute the wasteland to the landless
3	Odisha	521.096	2181.602	565.847	3268.545	
4	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	There is no Government wasteland in Sikkim out of Forest Lands to be distributed among the landless.
5	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	There is no wasteland in the state
6	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	The Land Holding System in Meghalaya is different from the prevailing system in other parts of the country. Land

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CHAPTER 5

POINT 4: SHRAMIK KALYAN (LABOUR WELFARE)

Rural labourers are largely unorganized. Many of them remain unemployed in the lean agricultural season, particularly in unirrigated areas. Legitimate rights like minimum wages often remain elusive to them. With a view to ensuring the welfare and well being of all workers, particularly those in the unorganized sector, the items on "Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganized Labour", and "Minimum Wages Enforcement" (including farm labour) have been included under TPP-2006. With the objective of withdrawing from and rehabilitating children working in identified hazardous occupations and processes, the Government has formulated a National Policy on Child labour. The item "Prevention of Child Labour" has been kept in line with the objectives of the Policy. A separate Cell for women labour was set up by the Government to pay special attention to the problems of women labour, specifically to formulate policies that seek to remove the handicaps under which women work and to strengthen their position, to improve their wages and working conditions, to enhance their skills and open up new avenues for better employment opportunities for them. The item "Welfare of Women Labour" has been included in this Point to meet the aforesaid objective. Under TPP-2006, items monitored under 'Labour Welfare' are:-

- (1) Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganized Labour;
- (2) Minimum Wages Enforcement (Including Farm Labour);
- (3) Prevention of Child Labour and
- (4) Welfare of Women Labour

5.1 Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganized Labour: The term "unorganized labour" has been defined as those workers who

have not been able to organize themselves in pursuit of their common interests due to certain constraints such as casual nature of employment, ignorance and illiteracy, small and scattered size establishments, etc.

5.1.1 Out of about 400 million workers in the country, only around 50 to 60 million are covered by some form of social security. For the rest, a job is the best guarantee for social security right now. However, the labour market is moving in a direction that change over of jobs by an individual will become more frequent, public sector which provides a comprehensive social security cover to its employees is sinking in size, the pension system for Government employees is under review and more workers are seeking work in rural and urban informal sector as the ability of agriculture to absorb workers diminishes. As per the survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization in the year 2004-05, the total employment in both organized and unorganized sector in the country was of the order of 45.9 crore. Out of this, about 2.6 crore were in the organized sector and the balance 43.3 crore in the unorganized sector. Out of 43.3 crore workers in the unorganized sector, 26.9 crore workers were employed in agriculture sector, 2.6 crore in construction, and remaining were in manufacturing activities, trade and transport, communication & services. A large number of unorganized workers are home based and are engaged in occupations such as beedi rolling agarbatti making, papad making, tailoring, and embroidery work.

5.1.2 'The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008: Social Security Act, 2008

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was enacted on 31.12.2008. Thereafter, the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Rules, 2009 were framed. The Act has come into force w.e.f. 16.05.2009. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board which shall recommend social security schemes viz life and disability cover, health maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers.

5.1.3 National Board was constituted on 18.08.2009. Till now, the board has had five meetings. The Board recommended that existing social security schemes viz Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) providing health and maternity benefits, Janshree Bima Yojana (JBY) providing death and disability cover and Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAP) providing old age pension may be extended to certain categories of unorganized workers. However, as no specific Scheme /Programme has yet been formulated under the Act, the parameters and frequencies of monitoring the scheme cannot be decided at this stage. As and when scheme under the Act would be formulated, the parameters and frequencies of monitoring of those schemes would be decided.

5.2 Minimum Wages Enforcement (Including Farm Labour):

5.2.1 In a labour surplus economy like India,

fixation and enforcement of minimum wage can save labourers, particularly unorganized rural labourers, from exploitation. Minimum Wages Act, 1948 empowers both the Central and the State Governments to fix, review, revise and enforce minimum rates of wages in the scheduled employment falling under their respective jurisdictions. For effective implementation of the provision of the act, there is enforcement machinery at the State Level as well at the Central level. In the central sphere, the act is enforced through Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) working under the supervision of Central Labour Commissioner (C) office. In the state sphere, the inspectors appointed by the State Governments enforce the provisions of the act. The details of the enforcement cases by CIRM are as given below.

Enforcement of Minimum Wages in Central Sphere by Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) during 2012-13

SL.No.	Items	2012-13
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	No. of Inspections made	6696
2	No. of Irregularities Detected	1335
3	No. of Irregularities Rectified	1363
4	No. of Claims filed	329
5	No. of Claims settled	489
6	No. of Prosecutions Cases filed	2
7	No. of Prosecutions Cases decided	8

Details regarding enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in different States/Union Territory Administrations are given in the following Table.

Minimum Wages Enforcement (Including Farm Labour) in different States/Union Territories during 2012-13									
Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of Inspections Made	No. of Irregularities		No. of Claims		No. of persons Prosecution Cases		
			Detected	Rectified	Filed	Settled	Pending	Filed	Decided
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Bihar	6120	1334	1362	323	487	401	0	0
2	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
3	Manipur	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Rajasthan	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	A.N. Island	0	0	0	0	0	11	2	5
6	Uttarakhand	57	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
7	Harayana	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0
8	Punjab	364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Total	6696	1335	1363	329	489	427	2	8

Source: Annual MPR of TPP-2006 of 2012-13.

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5.3 Prevention of Child Labour

5.3.1 The poverty and illiteracy are the root causes for child labour, Government is following a multi – pronged strategy to tackle this problem. Educational rehabilitation of these children has to be supplemented with economic rehabilitation of their families so that they are not compelled by their economic circumstances to send their children to work. The Ministry of Labour & Employment is taking various proactive measures towards convergence between the schemes of different ministries like Ministries of Human Resource Development, Women & Child Development, Urban Housing & Rural Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development, Panchayats Raj institution etc. so that child labour and their families get covered under the benefits of the schemes of these ministries also.

5.3.2 For rehabilitation of child labour, Government had initiated the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 1988 to rehabilitate working children. The NCLP scheme is a Central Sector Scheme. Under the scheme, project societies are set up at the district level under the Chairpersonship of the Collector / District Magistrate for overseeing the implementation of the project. Instructions to involve civil society and NGOs have also been issued. Under the scheme, children are withdrawn from work and put into the special schools, where they are being provided with bridging education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care facilities, etc. and finally mainstreamed to the formal education system. Initially the scheme was started in 12 child labour endemic districts of the country. Its coverage has increased progressively to cover 271 districts.

5.3.3 Achievement: The achievement made upto 2012-13 under NCLP is given as under:

Parameters/ Indicators/ Scheme being monitored	Achievement
(i) Project Societies set up	266 NCLP Societies were operational
(ii) School Opened	7000 Special Schools were running.
(iii) Children Covered	3 lakh children in enrolment in these schools.
(iv) Children mainstreamed	9 lakh children were mainstreamed

5.4 Welfare of Women Labour:

5.4.1 The Central Government has enacted various laws for the welfare of women workers. A meeting of the Central Advisory Committee on Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 was held at New Delhi on 24th June, 2008 in which various suggestions were made by the members to improve the working conditions of Women Workers viz. social security, insurance coverage, better facilities for skill development, constitution of State level advisory boards etc. The State Governments were requested to take follow-up action on these recommendations.

5.4.2 Several laws have been enacted by the Government to secure reasonable working conditions for women employees and to prevent their exploitation. These include the Factories Act, 1948, the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, the Inter-State Migrant Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the Buildings and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 etc. which provide inter-alia, crèche facilities for the benefit of women workers, time off for feeding of children during working hours, provision of maternity leave and separate toilets and washing facilities for female and male workers near the workplace as well as safe working conditions.

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5.4.3 The Government has introduced a scheme of assistance for the construction/ expansion of hostel building for working women with day care centre for their children. Further, a Grant-in-aid scheme through Voluntary Organizations/ Non-governmental Organizations for awareness generation of women workers about their rights etc. is also implemented.

5.4.4 As a commitment to secure better working conditions for female workers in their workplace, the Government has initiated a number of steps in this direction. Guidelines for the prevention of sexual harassment of women employees in their work places framed. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules amended to make the guidelines applicable to employees in the private sector. A grants-in-aid scheme for the welfare of women labour for awareness generation and skill training implemented through voluntary organizations.

5.4.5 The Ministry of Labour and Employment is also implementing a Grant-in-aid Scheme for the welfare of women labour. This Scheme has been continuing since Sixth Five Year Plan (1981-82) and is administered through voluntary organizations by giving grant-in-aid to them for the following purposes:

- Organizing working women and educating them about their rights/duties and legal aid to working women.

- Organizing seminars, workshops, etc. aimed at raising the general consciousness of the society about the problem of women labour.

5.4.6 Under this Scheme, Voluntary Organizations/NGOs are being provided funds by way of grants –in–aid to take up action-oriented projects for the benefit of women labour. Project relating to awareness generation campaigns for women labour are funded under the Scheme. The focus of the scheme is awareness generation among women labour, in the area of wages, like minimum wages, equal remuneration, etc. to disseminate information on various schemes of Central/ States Government agencies available for the benefit of women labour.

5.4.7 This scheme was introduced with the intention of furthering Government's policy of helping women workers become aware of rights and opportunities available to them under various schemes of the Government. Proposal of VOs /NGOs for providing grant-in-aid for undertaking awareness generation campaigns on women labour will be considered under this Scheme subject to their suitability. As per the provisions of the Scheme, grants-in-aid to the extent of 75% of the total cost of the project are provided to NGOs/VOs. However, the projects relating to studies entrusted to various institutes are funded in full i.e.100%.

CHAPTER 6

POINT 5: KHADYA SURAKSHA (FOOD SECURITY)

For a medium-term Strategy for food and nutrition security and to bring out improvements in the food storage facilities, **Khadya Suraksha** includes items like “Food Security: (i) Targeted Public Distribution System(TPDS), (ii) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and (iii) Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas”. In order to make TPDS more focused and targeted towards BPL population, the Government has restructured the PDS. The AAY and establishment of Grain Banks aim at ensuring that the poorer segments of the population get food security coverage. Under TPP-2006, items monitored under ‘Food Security’ are:

- (i) Targeted Public Distribution System(TPDS);
- (ii) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and
- (iii) Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas.

6.1: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS): Allocation and Off Take Of Food Grains

6.1.1 TPDS is focused and targeted towards BPL population the Government has restructured the PDS. Allocation of food grains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is made for APL, BPL and AAY families on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission projected on the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1.3.2000 or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued by State Government, whichever is less. Accordingly, allocations of food grains for AAY and BPL categories are made @ 35 kg per

family per month for all accepted number of 6.52 crore BPL families including 2.43 crore AAY families in the country.

Progress: During the year 2012-13, total allocation and off-take of food grains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was 504.69 lakh tonnes and 448.76 lakh tonnes respectively with 89% achievement in terms of off-take with respect to allocation-of food grains. The State-wise details are at **Annexure-6.1**

Subsidy: The Government procure food grains at fixed price and allocate it to it states and UT’s at a subsidized price. The details of extent of subsidy for different categories as provided by the Central Government under TPDS is as under:

Central Subsidy as on 31.3.2013

Category	Rice(Rs/Kg)	Wheat(Rs/Kg)
BPL	18.54	14.07
AAY	21.19	16.22
APL	15.89	12.12

6.2: Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

6.2.1: The allocations of food grains for AAY and BPL categories are made @ 35 Kg per family per month to all families in the country. However, allocations for APL category are made depending upon the availability of stocks of food grains in the Central Pool and past off-take by the States/UTs. Presently, these allocations range between 15 kg to 35 kg per family per month in different States/UTs.

6.2.2: Progress: During the year 2012-13, total allocation and off-take of food grains under

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Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was 102.16 lakh tonnes and 100.16 lakh tonnes respectively with 98 % achievement in terms of off-take with respect to allocation of food grains. Similarly for BPL families, the allocation and off-take of food grain during 2012-13 has been 174.61 Lakhs and 179.62 lakhs respectively with 103% achievement. The State wise details for AAY and BPL families are at **Annexure-6.2 & 6.3**.

6.3: Establishing Grain Banks in Chronically Food Scarcity Areas

6.3.1 Village Grain Banks Scheme: Village Grain Bank scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment of Grains Banks in Tribal villages which was launched during 1996-97 by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in 11 States. The scheme since 24.11.2004 is being implemented by the Department of Food & Public Distribution with certain modifications.

6.3.2: The main objective of the scheme presently being implemented is to provide safeguard against starvation during the period of natural calamity or during lean season when the marginalized food insecure households do not have sufficient resources to purchase rations. Such people in need of food grains will be able to borrow food grains from the Village Grain Bank. The grain banks are to be set up in food scarce areas like the drought prone areas, the hot and cold desert areas, tribal areas and the inaccessible hilly areas which remain cut off because of natural calamities like floods, etc. These villages are to be identified by the concerned State Government/Union Territory. The scheme envisages inclusion of all willing BPL/AAY families in the villages to be identified by the State Govt. The quantity to be lent and the period of repayment are to be decided by the Executive Committee of the Village Grain Bank. Village Panchayat/Gram Sabha, Self Help Group or NGOs etc. identified by the State Govt. are eligible for running the Grain Banks. A cash grant of Rs.12,200/- and 40 quintals food grains are sanctioned for establishment of each Grain

Bank. Details of VGBs sanctioned and expenditure incurred during 11th Plan period have been as follows:

Year	States where Sanctioned	VGBs Sanctioned	Expenditure (In crores Rs.)
11th Five Year Plan			
2007-08	Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan and West Bengal	2598	17.44
2008-09	Manipur, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	2407	16.81
2009-10	West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh & Nagaland	2214	17.23
2010-11	Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Odisha & Nagaland	1709	13.00
2011-12	Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Uttarakhand & West Bengal	1350	10.00
Total		10,278	74.48

CHAPTER 6

Khadya Suraksha
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6.3.3: For the 12th Plan period, implementation of the scheme has been approved with an allocation of Rs.60.00 crores. In BE 2012-13, provision of Rs.8.00 crores was provided which has been revised to Rs.1.00 crore in RE. The whole provision of RE will be utilized during the current year. Year-wise details of financial and physical targets and achievement under VGBs Scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan are as under:

Utilization Certificates were not forthcoming from several State Governments against the Hands released to them under food and cash components for establishment of VGBs during the past years. It was decided in consultation with the States that the Scheme may not be pursued further. Accordingly, with the approval of Minister of State (Independent Charge) Consumer Affairs, Food & Public distribution, it has been decided to discontinue the VGB Scheme.

Year	Financial Targets & Achievements		Physical Targets & Achievements	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2007-08	16.90	17.44	2513	2598
2008-09	17.00	16.81	2577	2407
2009-10	17.33	17.23	2578	2214
2010-11	17.00	13.00	2577	1709
2011-12	10.00	10.00	2578	1350

6.3.4: However, the response from the States was not very encouraging towards the VGB, as 17 States opted for establishment of Village Grain Banks in their States.

CHAPTER 7

POINT 6: SUBKE LIYE AAWAS (HOUSING FOR ALL)

CHAPTER 7 Sabke Liye Aawas (Housing for All)

The Government is committed to a comprehensive programme for Urban renewal and to a massive expansion of housing in towns and cities and also housing for weaker section in rural area under the Point, Subke Liye Aawas which covers two items (i) *Rural Housing– Indira Aawas Yojana*, and (ii) *EWS/LIG Houses in Urban areas*. The Indira Aawas Yojana provides houses to the houseless poor in rural areas by providing assistance for construction of new or for upgradation of houses to rural houseless BPL families. The item “EWS/LIG Houses in Urban areas” has been included to deal with the problem of houses for economically weaker sections and low income groups in urban areas, The details of these items covered under TPP-2006 are as under:

7.1 Rural Housing

7.1.1 Indira Awas Yojna:

Housing is a fundamental human need; it is a basic requirement for human survival as well as for a decent life. Housing is not just for individual families alone; it is for the community. Basically houses afford shelter from the elements of nature, privacy and protection from the hustle and bustle of the external world. As a dwelling place, it provides security and enables access to different facilities based on its location. Going beyond mere shelter, dwelling and house, ultimately everyone desires a 'home' which gives a sense of ownership and identity, affords psychological satisfaction and promotes self-esteem and confidence. A home contributes significantly to well-being and is essential for a person's social and economic development. It supports livelihoods and promotes social

integration. It is a form of cultural expression and symbolizes social position. Indira Aawas Yojana is essentially a public housing scheme for the houseless poor families and those living in dilapidated and kutcha houses with a component for providing house sites to the landless poor as well. The scheme is designed to enable Below Poverty Line (BPL) households identified by the community through Gram Sabhas following criteria suggested for such identification from time to time, to build their houses or get house sites with financial and technical assistance from the Government.

Salient Features of Indira Aawas Yojana

- (i) Components of the scheme are:
 - Assistance for construction of a new house
 - Upgradation of Kutcha or dilapidated houses
 - Provision of house site

Under IAY, a BPL family is given a grant of Rs 45000 for new construction in plain areas and Rs 48,500 for construction in hilly/difficult areas. However with effect from 01.04.2013, the amount of grant has been enhanced for shelter less BPL family to be given assistance of Rs. 70,000/- in plain areas and Rs 75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas/ IAP districts. Assistance for purchase of house sites has been fixed at Rs 20,000.

- (ii) The cost of the scheme is to be shared between Government of India and State Governments in the ratio 75:25. In the case of North Eastern States the ratio is 90:10.

The cost of providing house sites would be shared in the ratio of 50:50 between Government of India and State Governments. Government of India would provide the full cost in respect of Union Territories (UTs).

- (iii) At the national level, 60% of the funds will be earmarked for SCs and STs with the proportion between SCs and STs being decided from time to time by the Ministry of Rural Development and reflected in the targets. Further, 15% of the funds would be set apart for beneficiaries from among the minorities and 3% for beneficiaries from among persons with disabilities. The earmarking is only the minimum limit that should be achieved by the State, and States, if they so desire may add to the target under these categories.
- (iv) Allocation to States/UTs and from States/UTs to districts, blocks and wherever the States so desire, to the Village Panchayats would be on the basis of houseless people from among the BPL population for each category i.e. SC, ST, minorities and others, once the Socio Economic Caste Census(SECC) currently under way is finalised. Till such time SECC data is available to make such allocations, the Ministry would fix the annual allocation for the States/UTs broadly on the basis of 75% weightage to housing shortage in rural areas as per the latest census data and 25% weightage to the number of people below poverty line (BPL).
- (v) 95% of the total budget would be utilized for the components relating to new houses, upgradation of houses and provision of house sites and administrative expenses. The remaining 5% would be reserved for special projects such as Rehabilitation of BPL families affected by natural calamities, Rehabilitation of BPL families affected by violence and law and order problems,

Settlement of freed bonded labourers and liberated manual scavengers etc.

- (vi) Upto 4% of the funds released can be utilised for administering the scheme, of which upto 0.5% can be retained at the state level and the balance shall be distributed to the districts.
- (vii) The construction should be carried out by the beneficiary himself/herself. No contractor should be involved in the construction of houses under IAY. But construction may be entrusted to reputed agencies in the case of very old beneficiaries above sixty years of age and persons with disabilities who may not be able to stand the strain of supervisory construction and who request for such support in writing.

7.1.2 Bharat Nirman

Rural Housing is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman and is being implemented through IAY. 60 lakh houses were envisaged to be constructed in rural areas in the first phase of Bharat Nirman (2005-09). Against this target, 71.76 lakh houses were constructed. 120 lakh houses are to be constructed under the second phase of Bharat Nirman in five years (starting from 2009-10). Target for 2013-14 is to construct 24.81 lakh houses.

Since inception of the scheme i.e. from 1985-86, 302.64 lakh (as on 31.5.2013) houses have been constructed under Bharat Nirman. Apart from IAY, which is a CSS scheme, State Governments are also implementing their own housing schemes for poor people in line with the IAY scheme.

7.1.3: Impact of IAY:

In the present form, IAY is one of the popular schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The popularity can be attributed to the fact that

the scheme enables beneficiaries to participate & involve themselves in construction of their houses. The role of the State Government is limited to releases and to facilitating use of appropriate technology. In spite of criticism from certain quarters about IAY being a full subsidy scheme, experience reveals that houses get completed more or less on time which may not have been the case if credit was part of the assistance. Not surprisingly, evaluation studies reveal high levels of occupancy and satisfaction.

Providing houses to the poorest also has a positive impact on people's physical & mental health. Once the basic need of housing is fulfilled, citizens develop a sense of opportunity for livelihood, for improving living conditions and for continuing children's education. Undoubtedly, there is a direct link between a safe and secure housing and improved standards of living & reduction in vulnerability.

7.1.4: New Initiatives:

- (i) New beneficiaries: Under IAY, priority is to be given to families of the manual scavengers, including those rehabilitated and rehabilitated bonded labourers. Habitations of PTGs and beneficiary families of Forest Rights Act are also covered on priority.
- (ii) Provision for administrative expenses: Upto 4% of the funds released can be utilised for administering the scheme, of which upto 0.5% can be retained at the state level and the balance shall be distributed to the districts.
- (iii) Difficult areas re-defined: Apart from North Eastern States, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir which are hilly States, other State Governments can also identify difficult areas within their States, keeping the unit as Gram Panchayat. This would require approval of the EC.

- (iv) Convergence of IAY with other schemes: As per Government decision, IAY beneficiaries are to be given priority for assistance for construction of toilet through funds from Nirmal Bharat Abhiyaan (NBA) to be made available. Construction of toilet along with IAY house is now mandatory. IAY has also been converged with other social sector schemes like RGGVY, DRI Scheme, Janshree Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana.
- (v) Construction of multi-storeyed houses: In congested localities where the cost of land is very high, the beneficiaries are allowed to construct multi storied buildings where each floor will be given to one family, but shall not exceed three floors including the ground floor
- (vi) Social Audit: For better accountability of the scheme, Social Audit is to be strengthened. It is a continuous and ongoing process, involving public vigilance and verification of implementation of the scheme
- (vii) Enhancement of role of State: Greater role has been provided for state in allocation of district wise targets, distribution of administrative cost to districts, identification of Difficult Areas, provision for Support services, promoting alternate/green technologies and facilitating mobilisation of additional resources. Gram Panchayats also have important role in the actual implementation of the scheme.
- (viii) IAY Management Information System (IAY-MIS) : A Software AwaasSoft has been launched in July, 2010. AwaasSoft is a local language enabled workflow based transaction level Management Information System to facilitate e-Governance in the system. The system is designed to make it accessible to all Stakeholders including the beneficiaries in the scheme. Awaassoft has nine different modules designed to

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capture all the transactions that would be required in implementation of the scheme.

- (ix) Dissemination of appropriate building technologies: States should proactively identify appropriate building technologies focusing on use of local materials. These are to be conveyed to the beneficiaries through booklets, pamphlets, videos, models and prototypes built in accessible locations.
- (x) Capacity Building: States should prepare a capacity building plan to strengthen the quality implementation. The capacity building plan should have the following elements:-
- Training of district level officials;
 - Training of cutting edge level functionaries;
 - Training of trainers especially for Community Resource Persons, masons and other extension workers;
 - Orientation and training of Quality Monitors
 - Training of elected representatives of Panchayats
- (xi) Transfer of Technology: The States must put in place a system for transfer of technology. This can be done best through utilization of Community Resource Persons (CRPs) suitably trained for this purpose availing services of reputed NGOs. The CRPs and NGOs have to closely work with the beneficiaries as well as the local masons and help the beneficiary families to make a proper choice and later assist them in implementing it on ground.

7.1.5 Performance under IAY: During the financial year 2010-11, total rural houses constructed under IAY were 26.96 lakh houses against annual target of 29.09 lakhs. In terms of

percentage of achievement; it was 93% of the annual target. During the financial year 2011-12, total number of rural houses constructed under IAY were 23.36 lakh houses against annual target of 27.27 lakhs. In terms of percentage of achievement it was 86% of the annual target. Out of total 26.96 lakh houses constructed, 9.87 lakh SC, 4.97 lakh ST, 3.34 Minority and 8.78 lakh others families were benefited under the scheme. During the year 2012-13, Rs. 10513.2 crore was allocated for construction of 30.10 lakh houses.

Financial Performance during 2012-2013

Allocation of funds under IAY	Rs. 10513.20 crore
Central Releases	Rs. 7859.03 crore
Total Available Funds (including Opening Balance & State Share) as on 31.03.2012	Rs. 15738.51 crore
Utilization of Funds	Rs. 11888.01 crore
Percentage of Utilization	75.53 %

Physical Performance during 2012-2013

Physical Target for the year	30.10 lakh houses
Houses constructed	20.32 lakh houses
Houses under construction	32.95 lakh houses
Percentage of Physical Achievement	67.54%

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

7.1.6 During 2012-2013, the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Dadra & Nagar Haveli have shown “**Very Good**” progress with achievement of more than 90% and above the targets. The performance of the States/UTS of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha and Uttarakhand has been between 80% and 90% and has been categorized as “**Good**”. The performance of rest of *Sixteen* States/UTs has been below 80% of target and has been categorized as “**Poor**”. A statement showing the State-wise physical performance during the year 2012-13 is at **Annexure-7.1**.

7.1.7 Monitoring Mechanism: The Indira Awas Yojana is being continuously reviewed through monthly and annual Reports received from the States/UTs. Senior officers at the level of Deputy Secretaries and above in the Ministry are appointed as Area Officers for different States/UTs. These Area Officers visit the allotted States/UTs from time to time and inspect the actual implementation of the programme in the field. They also participate in the State Level Coordination Committee meetings providing thereby, a source of effective link between the policy makers, i.e., Government of India and the implementing agencies (States/UT Governments). The programme is also reviewed at the meetings with the state Secretaries of Rural Development and with the Project Directors of DRDAs in the workshops held every year.

7.2 EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas:

7.2.1 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), has designed an Interest Subsidy Scheme as an additional instrument for addressing the housing needs of the EWS/LIG segments in urban areas. The

Scheme envisages the provision of interest subsidy to EWS and LIG segments to enable them to buy or construct houses. The Scheme will provide home loan with Central Government subsidy to EWS/LIG persons for acquisition of house as also for construction of house to such beneficiary, who does not own a house in his/her name or in the name of his/her spouse or any dependent child. Such beneficiaries who own land in any urban area but do not have any pucca house in their name or in the name of their spouse or any dependent child will also be covered under the Scheme.

7.2.2 The objective of the scheme is to provide housing units to persons belonging to Low Income Group of urban areas. The income limit for a person to be covered under the scheme is between Rs. 3,301/- to Rs. 7,300/- per month. This will be subject to revision by the Steering Committee of the Scheme from time to time. The scheme will provide a subsidized loan for 15–20 years for a maximum amount of Rs. 1,00,000 for an EWS individual for a house at least of 25 sq.mts. A maximum loan amount of Rs. 1,60,000 for a LIG individual for a house at least of 40 sq.mts will be admissible. However, subsidy will be given for loan amount upto Rs. 1 lakh only. Additional loans, if needed would be at unsubsidized rates.

7.2.3 During the period 2011-12, 2,59,130 number of dwelling units were constructed by the various State Government/UTs Administrations against the targets of 4,00,000 number of dwelling units showing 65% achievement. In comparison the achievement during the financial year 2012-13, for construction of EWS/LIG dwelling units was 1,48,199 only against the annual target of 2,00,000 dwelling units. In terms of percentage of achievement, it was 74% only of the annual target.

Targets and Achievements for the year 2012-13

S.No	State	Target achievement for construction of Dwelling Units (2012-2013)					
		BSUP		IHSDP		Total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	10	0	10	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	9000	562	3500	755	12500	1317
3	Arunachal Pradesh	200	8	25	0	225	8
4	Assam	400	0	1500	154	1900	154
5	Bihar	5000	0	6000	158	11000	158
6	Chandigarh UT)	2500	0	0	0	2500	0
7	Chhattisgarh	7500	5264	3500	1650	11000	6914
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	20	0	20	0
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi (NCT)	12500	0	0	0	12500	0
11	Goa	25	0	10	0	35	0
12	Gujarat	7500	1216	5000	670	12500	1886
13	Haryana	275	40	2000	985	2075	1025
14	Himachal Pradesh	125	0	250	0	375	0
15	Jammu	1500	59	1000	1159	2500	1218
16	Jharkhand	3500	0	1500	0	5000	0
17	Karnataka	2000	1104	500	0	2500	1104
18	Kerala	2500	1398	2500	1621	5000	3019
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	7500	2178	5000	0	12500	2178
21	Maharashtra	22500	0	17500	2646	40000	2646
22	Manipur	250	30	750	1629	1000	1659
23	Meghalaya	125	0	125	0	250	0
24	Mizoram	150	0	350	331	500	331
25	Nagaland	500	0	250	0	750	0
26	Odisha	350	98	1900	645	2250	743
27	Pudducherry	500	72	50	0	550	72
28	Punjab	1500	544	2500	702	4000	1246
29	Rajasthan	2000	0	5500	1966	7500	1966
30	Sikkim	50	0	10	0	60	0
31	Tamil Nadu	12500	2156	2500	1862	15000	4018
32	Tripura	0	0	250	741	250	741
33	Uttar Pradesh	7500	1317	7500	3704	15000	5021
34	Uttarakhand	250	0	1000	0	1250	0
35	West Bengal	15000	7203	2500	1962	17500	9165
Grand Total		125000	23249	75000	23340	200000	46589

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CHAPTER 8

POINT 7: SUDHA PEYA JAL (CLEAN DRINKING WATER)

Provision of clean drinking water, sanitation and clean environment are vital to improve the health of our people and to reduce incidence of diseases and death. Ensuring safe and sustainable supply of drinking water to all households in urban and rural areas is one of the top priorities of Government of India. The items “National Rural Drinking Water Programme” and “Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme” in urban areas have been included in the Twenty Point Programme for monitoring. The main objectives of these programmes are to provide safe drinking water to all villages, assisting local communities to maintain sources of safe drinking water in good condition, with special attention for water supply to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

8.1 National Rural Drinking Water Programme(NRDWP):The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial and technical assistance under the **National Rural Drinking Water Programme(NRDWP)** earlier known as **Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme(ARWSP)**. A National Water Supply Programme was introduced first in the social sector in the year 1954. The ARWSP was launched during 1972-73 to assist the States and the Union Territories with 100% grants-in-aid in problem villages. The entire programme was given a mission approach when the technology mission on Drinking Water Management, called the **National Drinking Water Mission (NDWM)** was introduced as one of the 5 Societal Missions in 1986. NDWM was renamed as **Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM)** in 1991. In 1999-2000, Sector Reform Project was evolved to involve the

community in planning, implementation and management of drinking water related schemes. In 2002, this was scaled up as Swajaldhara programme. This programme was revised and named **National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)** w.e.f. 01.04.2009.

8.1.1 Safe Water:Water is defined as safe if it is free from biological contamination (guinea worm, cholera, typhoid etc.) and chemical contamination (excess fluoride, brackishness, iron, arsenic, nitrates) as per IS-10500 standard of BIS.

8.1.2 Objectives:The prime objectives of the NRDWP programme are:

- To ensure **coverage** of all rural habitations especially to **reach the un-reached** lot with access to safe drinking water;
- To ensure **sustainability** of the systems and sources;
- To ensure all schools and anganwadis have access to safe drinking water.
- To enable rural communities to monitor and keep surveillance on their drinking water sources, water supply and initiate corrective action to have contamination free water.
- (e) To ensure continuous operation and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes for reliable water supply.
- (f) To encourage and incentivize states to involve Panchayati Raj Institutions and communities in planning, implementing and managing their rural water supply schemes.
- (g) Provide access to information through online reporting system with information in

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public domain to bring transparency and informed decision making.

- (h) To provide assistance to states for support activities like Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance awareness generation and community mobilization, training, computerization, technical support etc .
- (i) Consciously move away from high cost treatment technologies for tackling arsenic fluoride to development of alternative sources through rainwater harvesting

8.1.3 *Under the NRDWP flexibility has been given to states to fix their own norms regarding quantity of domestic water and distance from source. However, for purpose of comparability the following norms are adopted:*

40 liters per capita per day (lpcd) of safe drinking water for human beings.

30 lpcd additional for cattle in the Desert Development Programme Areas.

The water source should exist within the habitation / within 500 meter in the plains and within 50 mtrs. elevation in the hilly areas or within 30 minute of time taken for fetching water.

In the XII th Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to increase service levels to 55 lpcd. The programme is also focusing more on pipe water supply instead of point source based system.

8.1.4 Status of Rural drinking Water Coverage

The status as regards to coverage of habitations as reported by the States on the online monitoring system (Integrated Management Information System) of Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MoDWS) is that about 74% of total rural habitations are fully covered with (i) supply of at least 40 lpcd and of (ii) safe drinking water. The rest are either partially covered or have drinking water sources contaminated with chemical contamination.

As per the NSS Report No. 535 (65th round) on Housing Condition and Amenities in India (July 2008-June 2009), 90.3% of rural households have access to drinking water from improved sources viz, tap, tube well/hand pump and protected well. Thus 9.7% of rural households depend upon drinking water from unimproved sources like unprotected well, tank, river, spring etc.

As per Census 2011, 84.2% of rural households have taps, hand pumps/tube well or covered wells as their main source of drinking water. 77.9% of the rural households of the country have drinking water available within or near their premises, i.e. within a distance of 500 meters. Of these, 35% rural households have drinking water available within the premises while 42.9% have the same near the premises (i.e. within 500m).

8.1.5 Coverage of Partially Covered Habitations during 2012-13:

Against the target of covering 1,15,139 partially covered (PC) habitations with safe and adequate drinking water supply, States have reported coverage of 1,36,304 habitations. However Outcome Budget and RFD target of the Ministry is coverage of 75,000 PC habitations against which the coverage is 1,36,304 (181.74%). 18 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and West Bengal have achieved their targets fully. Three States namely Haryana, Utrkhand and Meghalaya have achieved between 90-100% of their targets. Bihar, Manipur and Maharashtra have achieved between 70-90% of their targets. Rests of the States have achieved less than 70% of their targets.

8.1.6 Coverage of Quality Affected Habitations during 2012-13:

Against the target of covering 26,521 quality

affected (QA) habitations with safe and adequate drinking water supply. States have reported coverage of 19,402 habitations. However the Ministry's Outcome Budget and RFD target is coverage of 22,000 QA habs against which the coverage is 19,403 (77.61%). Only 6 States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland and Tripura have achieved their targets. States of Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Assam have achieved more than 90% of their targets. Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Odisha have achieved between 70-90% of their targets. Rest of the States have achieved less than 70% of the targets.

8.2. Rural Sanitation Programme (Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan)

8.2.1 There is a direct relationship between water, sanitation and health. Consumption of unsafe drinking water, open disposal of human excreta and lack of personal and food hygiene have a direct bearing on the high infant mortality rate and are also the causes of a host of medical problems like Schistosomiasis, Dysentery, Japanese Encephalitis, Malaria, Dengue fever and Trachoma. Indirect loss of working days due to repeated episodes of these diseases results in huge economic loss.

8.2.2 In order to accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas, Government of India has brought a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign(TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in the 12th Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with "Nirmal Grams" as outcomes. The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach. NBA goal is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022.

8.2.3 Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is being implemented in 607 districts of the country. The

project outlay for 607 NBA projects sanctioned so far is Rs. 22,672 crore. The Central, State and Beneficiary contributions are Rs. 14,889 crore, Rs. 5,549 crore and Rs. 2,234 lakhs respectively. Upto 31st March 2013, an amount of Rs. 10,616 crore has already been released by the Government of India for implementation of these projects. Presently 32.7% of the rural families had access to toilets in 2011.

The main physical components sanctioned in the 607 districts are as follows:

- (i) Construction of 12.57 crore individual household latrines for APL+BPL families
- (ii) 13.75 lakh toilets for schools
- (iii) 5.34 lakh toilets for Balwadis/Anganwadis
- (iv) 33,684 community sanitary complexes

Upto 31st March, 2013, 916 lakh individual household latrines for APL+BPL families, 13.00 lakh school toilets, 4.48 lakh Anganwadi toilets, 26,193 community complexes have been provided. Also in the year 2012-13 alone, 45.59 lakh individual household latrines for APL+BPL families have been constructed.

8.2.4 The incentive for Construction of Individual household latrines has been revised from the existing Rs. 3200/- (Rs. 3700/- for hilly and difficult areas) to Rs. 4600/- (Rs. 5100/- for hilly and difficult areas) w.e.f. 1.4.2012. The incentive amount now to a Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Identified APL household for construction of one unit of IHHL shall be Rs. 4600/- (Rs. 5100/- for difficult and hilly areas). The central share out of this is Rs. 3200/- (Rs. 3700/- in case of hilly and difficult areas) and State Government share shall be Rs.1400/-. Minimum beneficiary share shall be Rs. 900/-. Under NBA, the provision of incentive for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically

challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households.

8.2.5 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) is an important component of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). Government of India has formulated and issued IEC Guidelines in order to Provide a broad framework to the States for the implementation of IEC activities to increase awareness among rural people, generation of demand for sanitation facilities and creation of clean environment. IEC activities are carried out at the National level, State level, District level and Gram Panchayat level. It involves mass media like TV, Radio, mobile based messages, print publicity and also use of folk media, melas, street plays, wall writings, hoardings and banners, picture frames, exhibitions, school rallies, interpersonal communication etc. Most of these IEC activities are carried out by the State Government at the District and Gram Panchayat level. However, Union Government. in the past has also been carrying out mass media activities also through TV, Radio & print. It has in collaboration with UNICEF developed TV and radio spots for telecast/broadcast. The UNICEF provides this support as part of the technical assistance provided to Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

8.2.6 Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework 2012-2017: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has developed a comprehensive communication strategy in association with UNICEF to bring about this change. A framework for a five year Communication and Advocacy Strategy (2012-2017), for improved hygiene and sanitation has been developed to raise awareness about the need of improved sanitation and increased usage of toilet facilities. The strategy is designed to roll out a number of activities in phased manner, with the first phase focusing on awareness-raising, the second on advocacy and the third on social and behavior change. It intends to provide a framework for

States to develop State-specific action plans for rolling out the strategy. The time frame for the roll out of the strategy would need to be developed by the States in consultation with other development partners.

8.2.7 Sanitary household toilet is the most important aspect of sanitation, besides restoration of dignity, privacy, safety and social status. Sanitation has strong bearings on child mortality, maternal health, water quality, primary education, and gender equity, reduction of hunger and food security, environmental sustainability, global partnerships, and ultimately poverty alleviation and improvement of overall quality of life. Open defecation is still in practice in many rural areas resulting in serious social, economic and environmental problems. Government has brought out a Handbook on Technical Options for On-Site Sanitation.

The manual offers technical options for household toilets including the criteria for sanitary toilet and sustainability of sanitation. The technological options for normal soil conditions includes single pit and two pit toilets. The manual also mentions toilet options for high water table and rocky areas, special toilets for physically handicapped and old age people. The manual has options for superstructures for household toilets affordable for different economic groups of people.

8.2.8 To encourage the Panchayati Raj Institutions to take up sanitation promotion, the incentive scheme of Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) has been launched. The award is given to those PRIs which attain 100% open defecation free environment. The concept of Nirmal Gram Puraskar has been acclaimed internationally as a unique tool of social engineering and community mobilization and has helped a difficult programme like Sanitation to pick up. Each Gram Panchayat getting the NGP has a ripple effect in the surrounding villages, a movement sustained by active people's participation. The Nirmal Gram Puraskar has ignited the

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imagination of Panchayat leaders throughout the country and made them champions of sanitation. It has been the prime mover behind the amazing progress achieved in rural sanitation coverage since 2005. Under NGP, the following PRIs and other institutions have received the award in the last 7 years:

2005 - 38 Gram Panchayats and 2 Block Panchayats.

2006 - 760 Gram Panchayats and 9 Block Panchayats, 4 Institutions.

2007 - 4945 Gram Panchayats, 14 Block panchayats, 9 Institutions.

2008 - 12038 Gram Panchayats, 112 Block panchayats. 8 Zilla Panchayats, 10 Institutions.

2009 - 4556 GPs, 28 BPs and 2 ZPs

2010- 2808 GPs, 1 BP

2011- 2857 GPs, 15 BPs and 3 ZPs

Sikkim has become first Nirmal State of the country

8.3 Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

8.3.1 The Accelerated Clean Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) was launched in 1993-94 for providing water supply to the towns. There were 2151 such small towns in the entire country which have less than 20,000 population as per 1991 census. The towns covered by the same population criteria as per 2001 census were also made eligible for Assistance. As on 31.03.2005, the Ministry has sanctioned schemes for 1244 towns at a cost of Rs. 1822.88 crores and released Rs.884.46 crores to the States since launching of programme in March 1994. As per the reports received from State Governments, 1022 schemes have been commissioned/partially commissioned. Under the scheme priority is given to towns with special problems like very low per capita water supply,

very distant or deep water source, drought-prone areas, excess salinity, fluoride, iron content in the water source, and high incidence of water borne diseases.

8.4 Urban Infrastructure Development

Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT):

8.4.1 The existing Scheme of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) has been subsumed in *Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)* w.e.f. 3.12.2005. UIDSSMT, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched on 3.12.2005 to fund infrastructure facilities to all towns and cities as per 2001 census other than those covered under *Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)*. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns aims at improvement in urban infrastructure in towns and cities in a planned manner. It shall subsume the existing schemes of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP).

8.4.2 Objectives

The objectives of the scheme are to:

Improve infrastructural facilities and help create durable public assets and quality oriented services in cities & towns

Enhance public-private-partnership in infrastructural development and

Promote planned integrated development of towns and cities.

8.4.3 Duration & Coverage of the Scheme

The Scheme is for seven year duration beginning from 2005-06. All cities / towns as per 2001 census excepting cities / towns covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), are eligible to be covered under the Scheme. The components

for assistance under the Scheme include all urban infrastructure development projects including water supply and sanitation. An amount of Rs. 6400 crore has been earmarked for the 7 year Mission period (2005-2012) which has been enhanced further by Rs. 5000 crore during 2008-09.

8.4.4 Components of the scheme:

The components for assistance under the scheme include all urban infrastructure development projects including water supply and sewerage. Land cost is not financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes/ projects in the North Eastern States & hilly States viz. **Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu & Kashmir.**

8.4.5 Admissible Components:

The Scheme covers the following areas:

- i) Urban Renewal i.e redevelopment of inner (old) city areas [this would include items like widening of narrow streets, shifting of industrial/commercial establishments from non-conforming (inner-city) to conforming' (outer-city) areas to reduce congestion, replacement of old and worn-out water pipes by new/higher capacity ones, renewal of sewerage/drainage/solid waste disposal systems, etc.
- ii) Water Supply (including de-salination plants) and sanitation
- iii) Sewerage and Solid Waste Management
- iv) Construction and improvement of drains/storm water drains
- v) Construction/Upgradation of roads, highways/expressways
- vi) Parking lots / spaces on Public Private Partnership basis
- vii) Development of heritage areas
- viii) Prevention & rehabilitation of soil erosion/landslides only in case of Special Category States where such problems are common and,
- ix) Preservation of water bodies.

8.4.6 Inadmissible Items

- i) Power and telecommunication works,
- ii) Rolling stock like buses and trams,
- iii) Health and educational institutions,
- iv) Urban Transport (MRTS, LRTS etc.)
- v) Wage employment programme and staff component
- vi) Maintenance works

While sanctioning projects for slum improvement, State Level Sanctioning Committee would ensure that there is no duplication of efforts from other sources. For this purpose the implementing agencies are required to submit requisite certificate.

8.4.7 Financing Pattern

The sharing of funds under UIDSSMT is in the ratio of 80:10 between Central Government & State Government and the balance 10% is to be raised by the nodal/implementing agencies from the financial institutions. Implementing agencies may substitute internal resources for funds to be raised from financial institutions. However, in case of cities/towns in North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir, sharing of funds would be in the ratio of 90:10 between Central & State Government.

8.4.8 Revolving Funds: The grant from Government of India and State Government will flow to the nodal agency designated by State Government. The nodal agency will disburse central assistance to ULBs or para-statal agencies as the case may be, as soft loan or grant-cum-loan or grant. However, in case of sanction of loan or grant-cum-loan, the same may be sanctioned in such a manner that 25% of central and state grant put together is recovered and ploughed into Revolving Fund to leverage market funds for financing further investment in infrastructure projects. At the end of the Scheme period, the Revolving Fund may be graduated to a State Urban Infrastructure Fund.

8.4.9 Incentives: After due assessment of status of implementation of activities for which

incentives are sought, State Level Sanctioning Committee may sanction additional central grant upto a maximum of 5% to incentivise implementing agencies as indicated below:

- 1.5% for preparation of Detailed Project Report
- 1.5% for training and capacity building relating to project/ scheme
- 1% for bringing about efficiencies in the projects
- 1% for adoption of innovative approaches and adoption of proven and appropriate technologies

8.4.10 State Level Nodal Agency: The State Government may designate any existing institution as nodal agency for implementation of the scheme.

The nodal agency will be responsible for the following:

- (i) Inviting project proposals from ULBs/ Parastatal/ Implementing agencies;
- (ii) Techno-economic appraisal of the projects either through in-house expertise or by outside agencies through outsourcing;
- (iii) Management of funds received from Central and State Governments and Disbursement of the funds as per the financing pattern given in the guidelines;
- (iv) Furnishing of utilization certificates within 12 months of the closure of the financial year and quarterly physical & financial progress reports to the Ministry of Urban Development;
- (v) Maintenance of audited accounts of funds released to ULBs and implementing agencies;
- (vi) Monitoring of implementation of reforms and infrastructure projects

8.4.11 Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns [UIDSSMT] Projects:

Under UIDSSMT, 807 projects at a total cost of Rs 14,021 Crore have been sanctioned with an ACA of Rs 11,358 Crore, out of which an amount of Rs 9,479 Crore has been released to

672 small & medium towns. Out of the total 807 UIDSSMT projects, 312 projects have been physically completed. 495 projects reported in various stages of implementation, with approximately Rs. 8,000 Crore worth of physical works having been implemented.

8.4.12 Cumulative Progress of the Scheme:

Since inception of the Scheme till 31.12.2011, 787 projects in 660 towns at approved cost of Rs.13567.55 crore have been approved for release of funds and total Central share of Rs.10886.52 crore has been committed against which Rs. 7808.13 crore has been released. Of the total projects approved, water supply projects top the list followed by roads, sewerage, storm water drainage, solid waste management, etc. Component wise number of project covered and ACA released as on 31.12.2011 is given in the following table:

Component wise number of project covered and ACA released

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Component	No. of projects	% to total	ACA released
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Water Supply	437	62.32	5156.79
2	Sewerage	97	21.44	1475.56
3	Storm Water Drains	64	5.41	439.53
4	Preservation of Water body	10	0.24	16.07
5	Solid waste/ Management	56	2.53	161.93
6	Urban Renewal / Heritage	10	0.31	18.99
7	Prevention of Soil Erosion	1	0.01	1.51
8	Parking	1	0.00	0.30
9	Road	111	7.73	537.46
	Total	787	100	7808.13

8.4.13 As required under the Scheme, all the States which have availed ACA have signed Memorandum of Agreements (MoAs) with Government of India for carrying out Urban Sector Reforms at State/ parastatal /ULB levels. As reported by the State Governments, implementation of the Reform Agenda is at various stages within the agreed timeline.

CHAPTER 9

POINT 8: JAN JAN KA SWASTHYA (HEALTH FOR ALL)

Health is defined as a State of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Government is taking a multi-pronged approach in this vital sector through preventive, primitive and curative measures along with clean drinking water and proper sanitation as it is a fact that productivity has a direct link with health, and it increases as health care improves. Under TPP-2006, following items are monitored under the Point **Jan-Jan Ka Swasthya**“(Health for All)”:

- (1) Control and prevention of major diseases;
 - (a) HIV/AIDS
 - (b) TB
 - (c) Malaria
 - (d) Leprosy
 - (e) Blindness
- (2) National Rural Health Mission;
- (3) Immunisation of Children;
- (4) Institutional Delivery;
- (5) Two Child norm;
- (6) Prevention of Female Foeticide;
- (7) Supplementary nutrition for Mothers and Children and
- (8) Sanitation Programme in Rural and Urban areas;

9.1 Control and Prevention of Major Diseases:

Life style and behavioral pattern of people are changing rapidly, favoring the onset of chronic diseases. The impact of these diseases in terms of loss of lives, disablement, poverty and economic loss is enormous. The Govt. of India

have taken appropriate steps in introducing control and prevention of major diseases.

9.1.1 Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) /Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS):

The first National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) was launched in 1992 for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in India. This was followed by NACP II in 1999 and NACP III in 2007. During different phases of the programme, the focus shifted from raising HIV/AIDS awareness to behavior change, from a national response to a more decentralised response and to increasing involvement of NGOs and networks of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV). Based on the lessons from NACP I and II, the government designed and implemented NACP III.

9.1.1.1 The third phase of NACP (NACP-III), implemented during 2007-2012, was a scientifically well-evolved programme, grounded on a strong structure of policies, programmes, schemes, operational guidelines, rules and norms. NACP-III aimed at halting and reversing HIV epidemic in India by scaling up prevention efforts among HRG and general population, and integrating them with Care, Support & Treatment services. Based on the lessons learnt from previous phases, the Government of India designed a strategy for the fourth phase of NACP (NACP-IV).

National AIDS Control Programme-IV aims to accelerate the process of reversal and to further strengthen the epidemic response in India through, a cautious and well defined integration process over the next five years. Its main

objectives are to reduce new infections by 50% (2007 baseline of NACP-III) and provide comprehensive care, support and treatment services to all PLHIVs. The said objective will be achieved through proposed key strategies of intensifying and consolidating prevention services with a focus on HRG and vulnerable population, increasing access and promoting comprehensive care, support and treatment, expanding IEC services for general population and high risk groups with a focus on behavior change and demand generation, building capacities at national, state and district levels and strengthening the Strategic Information Management System.

The package of services provided includes:

A. Prevention Services:

- i) Targeted Interventions for High Risk Groups and Bridge Population (Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men who have Sex with Men (MSM), Transgenders/Hijras, Injecting Drug Users (IDU), Truckers & Migrants)
- ii) Needle-Syringe Exchange Programme (NSEP) and Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST) for IDUs
- iii) Prevention Interventions for Migrant population at source, transit and destinations
- iv) Link Worker Scheme (LWS) for HRGs and vulnerable population in rural areas
- v) Prevention & Control of Sexually Transmitted Infections/Reproductive Tract Infections (STI/RTI)
- vi) Blood safety
- vii) HIV Counseling & Testing Services
- viii) Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission
- ix) Condom promotion
- x) Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) — Mass Media Campaigns through Radio & TV, Mid-media campaigns through Folk Media, display

panels, banners, wall writings etc., Special campaigns through music and sports, Flagship programmes such as Red Ribbon Express etc.

- xi) Social Mobilization, Youth Interventions and Adolescence Education Programme
- xii) Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS response
- xiii) Work Place Interventions

B. Care, Support & Treatment Services

- i) Laboratory services for CD4 Testing and other investigations
- ii) Free First line & second line Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) through ART centres and Link ART Centres (LACs), Centres of Excellence (CUE) & ART plus centers.
- iii) Pediatric ART for children
- iv) Early Infant Diagnosis for HIV exposed infants and children below 18 months
- v) Nutritional and Psycho-social support through ComMunity Care Centres
- vi) HIV-TB Coordination (Cross-referral, detection and treatment of co-infections) Treatment of Opportunistic Infections
- vii) Drop-in Centres for People Living with HIV (PLHIV) networks

9.1.1.2 The Status of HIV / AIDS Epidemic in

India: The national response to HIV/AIDS in India over the last decade has yielded encouraging outcomes in terms of prevention and, control of HIV. According to the recent HIV estimates 2012, the estimated People Living with HIV in India is 20.88 lakh, with an estimated adult HIV prevalence of 0.27%. The estimates highlight an overall reduction in adult HIV prevalence as well as new infections (HIV incidence) in the country, although variations exist across the states. Adult HIV prevalence at national level has declined from 0.41% in 2000 through 0.35% in 2006 to 0.27% in 2011. Estimated new annual HIV infections have declined by 57% during the last decade from 2.7 lakh in 2000 to 1.16 lakh in 2011. This is one of the most important evidence on the impact of the

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various interventions under National AIDS Control Programme and scaled-up prevention strategies. Wider access to ART has resulted in a decline of the number of people dying due to AIDS related causes. It is estimated that the scale up of free ART since 2004 has saved over 1.5 lakh lives in the country till 2011 by averting deaths due to AIDS-related causes. With the current scale up of ART services, it is estimated to avert around 50,000— 60,000 deaths annually in the next five years.

The HIV epidemic in India is concentrated in nature, with high prevalence among the High Risk Groups (HRGs) — Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) (9.2%), Men who have sex with men (MSM) (7.3%) and Females Sex Workers (FSW) (4.9%). Compared to this the prevalence among ANC clinic attendees (pregnant women- proxy for general population) is much lower (0.49%). Declining trends are evident at national level as well as in most of the states though some low prevalence and vulnerable states have shown rising trends in HIV epidemic, warranting a focused prevention efforts in these areas. Female Sex Workers at national level and in most states show declining HIV trends. However, Men who have Sex with Men, Injecting Drug Users and Single Male Migrants are emerging as important risk groups in many states. Heterosexual mode of HIV transmission accounts for 88% of HIV positive cases detected, mother to child transmission accounts for 5%, Injecting drug user 2%, Men who have Sex with Men 1% and contaminated blood and blood products account for 1% of HIV infections detected during 2011-12.

9.1.1.2.1 Estimating HIV Incidence: One of the key characteristics of this round of estimations (i.e. HIV S.S. 08-09) is that it allowed for generating estimates of the HIV incidence (number of new HIV infections per year). Analysis of epidemic projections revealed that the number of new annual HIV infections has

declined by around 56% during the last decade (2000-2009). This is one of the most important evidence on the impact of the various interventions under National AIDS Control Programme and scaled-up prevention strategies. It is estimated that India had approximately 1.2 lakh new HIV infections in 2009, as against 2.7 lakh in 2000.

While this trend is evident in most states, some of the low prevalence states have shown a slight increase in the number of new infections over the past two years. This underscores the need for the programme to focus more on the states with low prevalence, but high vulnerability. Of the 1.2 lakh estimated new infections in 2009, the six high prevalence states account for 39% of the cases, while the states of Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat account for 41% of new infections.

9.1.1.2.2 Adult HIV prevalence: The estimated adult HIV prevalence in India was 0.32% (C.I. of 0.26% – 0.41%) in 2008 and 0.31% (C.I. of 0.25% – 0.39%) in 2009. The adult HIV prevalence was 0.26% among women and 0.38% among men in 2008, and 0.25% among women and 0.36% among men in 2009.

Among the states, Manipur has shown the highest estimated adult HIV prevalence (1.40%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (0.90%), Mizoram (0.81%), Nagaland (0.78%), Karnataka (0.63%) and Maharashtra (0.55%). Besides these states, Goa, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have shown estimated adult HIV prevalence greater than national prevalence rate of 0.31%, while Delhi, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Puducherry have shown estimated adult HIV prevalence of 0.28-0.30%. All other states/UTs have lower levels of HIV.

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9.1.1.2.3 Declining Trends of Adult HIV

Prevalence: The adult HIV prevalence at national level has continued its steady decline from estimated level of 0.41% in 2000 through 0.36% in 2006 to 0.31% in 2009. All the high prevalence states show a clear declining trend in adult HIV prevalence. HIV has declined notably in Tamil Nadu to reach 0.33% in 2009. However, the low prevalence states of Chandigarh, Odisha, Kerala, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya show rising trends in adult HIV prevalence between 2006 and 2009.

A clear decline is also evident in HIV prevalence among the young population (15-24 years) at national level, both among men and women. Stable to declining trends in HIV prevalence among the young population (15-24 years) are also noted in most of the states. However, rising trends are noted in some states including Odisha, Assam, Chandigarh, Kerala, Jharkhand and Meghalaya.

9.1.1.2.4 People Living with HIV (PLHIV): The total number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in India is estimated at 24 lakh (19.3 – 30.4 lakh) in 2009. Children under 15 years account for 4.4% of all infections, while 83% of PLHIV are the in age group 15-49 years. Of all HIV infections, 39% (9.3 lakhs) are among women. The four high prevalence states of South India (Andhra Pradesh – 5 lakhs, Maharashtra – 4.2 lakhs, Karnataka – 2.5 lakhs, Tamil Nadu – 1.5 lakhs) account for 55% of all estimated PLHIV in the country. West Bengal, Gujarat, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are estimated to have more than 1 lakh PLHIV each and together account for another 22% of the estimated PLHIV in India. The states of Punjab, Odisha, Rajasthan & Madhya Pradesh have an estimated 50,000 – 1 lakh PLHIV each and together account for another 12% of PLHIV. These states, in spite of low HIV prevalence, have large number of PLHIV due to the large population size.

9.1.1.2.5 HIV amongst Injecting Drug Users

and Men who have Sex with Men: This round of estimates has confirmed the clear decline of HIV prevalence among female Sex Workers at national levels and in most states. However, the evidence shows that Injecting Drug Users and Men who have Sex with Men are more and more vulnerable to HIV with increasing trends in many states.

AIDS deaths: Using globally accepted methodologies and updated evidence on survival to HIV with and without treatment, it is estimated that about 1.72 lakh people died of AIDS related causes in 2009 in India. Wider access to ART has resulted in a decline of the number of people dying due to AIDS related causes. The trend of annual AIDS deaths is showing a steady decline since the roll out of free ART programme in India in 2004.

9.1.1.2.6 The primary drivers of HIV epidemic

in India: The primary drivers are unprotected paid sex/ commercial female sex work, unprotected sex between men who have sex with men, and injecting drug use. Sex work continues to act as the most important source of HIV infection in India due to the large size of clients who get infected from sex workers. These men, then, transmit the infection to their wives affecting several low risk women in the society. Long-distance Truckers and Single Male Migrants constitute a significant proportion of clients of sex workers.

9.1.1.2.7 Routes of Transmission:

While heterosexual mode of HIV transmission accounts for 88.2% of HIV positive cases detected, mother to child transmission accounts for 5.0%, Infected Syringe and Needle 1.7%, Homosexual 1.5% and contaminated blood and blood products account for 1.0% of HIV infections detected during 2011-12.

9.1.1.3 Programme Initiatives and Achievements on AIDS:

- (i) **Targeted Interventions for High Risk Behaviour Group:** The main objectives of Targeted Interventions is to improve health seeking behavior of high risk behavior groups and reducing their vulnerability and risk to acquire STIs and HIV infections. TI provides services such as behaviour change communication, condom promotion and safe needle and syringe for people who inject drugs, STI care, referrals for HIV and Syphilis testing and Anti-Retroviral Treatment.

Targeted Interventions are implemented through non-government organisations and community based organizations. Currently, there are 1,785 TIs providing prevention services covering 81 percent Female Sex Workers, 80 percent Injecting Drug Users, 64 percent Men having sex with Men, 40 percent Migrants and 57 percent Truckers. A revised migrant strategy was launched to provide HIV prevention services to migrants in source districts and transit districts, besides TI projects implemented in destination districts. Other initiatives include contracting 62 Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST) centres after accreditation by the National Accreditation Board of Laboratories (NABL) and piloting OST provision in public health care settings in Punjab.

- (ii) **Link Worker Scheme:** This community-based intervention address HIV prevention and care needs of the high risk and vulnerable groups in rural areas by providing information on HIV, condom promotion and distribution and referrals to counseling, testing and STI services through Link workers. In partnership with various development partners, the Link worker scheme is operational in 156 districts as of March 2013, and reaches out to rural HRGs and their partners and

vulnerable groups. The Scheme covered about 1,56,399 HRG, 30,01,493 Vulnerable Population till March, 2013. Nearly 82% HRGs have been tested at ICTC under this intervention. This has been done by establishing linkages with existing services. In order to create a sense of ownership in the community and involve the youth in fighting against HIV, 12,721 Red Ribbon Clubs and 15,438 Information Centres had been established at the village level by March, 2013.

- (iii) **Condom Promotion:** NACO launched the fourth phase of the Condom Social Marketing Programme in July 2011. The programme was implemented in 15 States/UTs through 7 Social Marketing Organizations (SMO). SMO distributed 39.29 crore pieces of condoms till 2012-2013. Special focus was given to establish rural outlets, non-traditional outlets, outlets in TI project areas and at truck halt-points. NACO dispatched 32 crore free condoms to SACS till December 2011. Other initiatives include implementation of Female Condom scale-up Programme and condom promotion extensively through enhanced mid-media contacts.

- (iv) **Information, Education & Communication:** The focus of IEC activities is on promoting safe behaviours, reduction of HIV stigma and discrimination, on demand generation for HIV/AIDS services and condom promotion. As a follow-up to encouraging evaluation results emerging from the second phase of Red Ribbon Express project of 2009-10, the third phase of the project has been launched on 12 January 2012.

- (v) **Blood Safety:** Access to safe blood has been ensured through a network of around 1,118 NACO supported Blood Banks including 175 Blood Component Separation Units and 34 Model Blood

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Banks. During 2012-13, 54.86 lakh blood units were collected till January 2012, of which 84 percent was through voluntary donation in NACO-supported blood banks. Other initiatives include setting up of four Metro Blood Banks as Centres of Excellence in Transfusion Medicine, and one Plasma

Fractionation Centre with processing capacity of more than 1,50,000 litres of plasma.

(vi) Management of Sexually Transmitted Infections:

The Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)/ Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) services based on the Syndromic Case Management are being provided through 1,112 designated STI/RTI clinics, including 79 new clinics established during 2011-12. Around 3,942 private preferred providers were identified for providing STI services to high risk behaviour groups. Overall, 74.57 lakh STI episodes were treated during 2011-12 (till December 2011). Seven regional STI training, reference and research centres have been strengthened. NACO has branded the STI/RTI service centres as "Suraksha Clinics" and has developed a communication strategy for generating demand for these services. Preferred Private Provider approach has been rolled out to scale up STI/RTI services to HRG population under TI Projects.

(vii) Mainstreaming: As part of the initiative to mainstream HIV/AIDS response over 5.61 lakh frontline workers and personnel from various Government departments, Civil Society Organisations and corporate sector were trained. Initiatives are being taken for strengthening convergence of NACP with National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). NACO supported the Forum of

Parliamentarians on HIV/AIDS, in organising a National Convention of Parliamentarians, Legislators, Zila Parishad Chairpersons and Mayors on HIV & AIDS in July 2011.

(viii) HIV Counseling and Testing Services:

The ICTC programme offering Counseling and Testing services for HIV includes three main components – Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC), Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) and HIV-TB collaborative activities. The ICTC services are provided through 4,508 stand-alone ICTCs, 8,839 Facility integrated Counseling and Testing Centres at 24x7 PHCs and 902 ICTCs under Public Private Partnership model. During 2012-13, 104.55 lakh clients including 82.94 lakh pregnant women were counseled and tested till January 2012. Out of 13,213 pregnant women who tested HIV positive, 11,074 mother-baby pairs were provided Nevirapine prophylaxis to prevent the mother to child transmission of HIV. Under the HIV-TB coordination programme, during January to December 2011, around 12 lakh cross-referrals were made between NACP and Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), and 43990 patients with HIV-TB co-infection were identified at ICTC and linked to care, support and treatment.

(ix) Care, Support and Treatment (CST) for PLHIV:

CST programme provides prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections, Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART), psycho social support, home-based care, positive prevention and impact mitigation. Around 4.86 lakh PLHIV including 28,225 children are receiving free ART through 342 ART Centres and 685 Link ART Centres. Ten Centres of Excellence and

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seven Pediatric Centres of Excellence provide tertiary level specialist care and treatment, Second line and Alternate First Line ART, management of complicated Opportunistic Infections and specialized laboratory services to children. Currently, 6,32,397 persons are receiving free second line ART. 253 Community Care Centres provide psycho-social support, ensure drug adherence, treat opportunistic infections and trace lost to follow-up cases. The other new initiatives include universal access of second line ART for adults and adolescents; ART Plus Scheme to provide second line ART; setting up of Comprehensive Care & Support Centres (CCSC) as referral or mentoring centres to other CCCs; and LAC Plus Scheme.

(x) Laboratory Services: Capacity of laboratories for CD4 testing has been strengthened with 213 CD4 machines functioning. The assurance of quality in kit evaluation and assessment of HIV testing services through implementation of External Quality Assessment Scheme (EQAS) are given focus. Seven laboratories conduct viral load testing to support clinical decision making for starting second line ART. The Early Infant Diagnosis programme has been rolled out through 1088 ICTCs and 217 ART Centres across 26 states. During 2011-12, 6,927 HIV exposed infants and children less than 18 months of age have been tested by HIV-1DNA PCR test under this programme till January 2012.

(xi) Strategic Information Management: Strategic Information Management System (SIMS) has been established since August 2010 and nation-wide roll-out is under way with about 12,000 reporting units across the country to enable the programme to collect,

analyze and utilize data for planning and implementation. HIV estimates for 2008 and 2009 were widely disseminated. HIV Sentinel Surveillance has been expanded to 1,361 sites across the country. Research in HIV/AIDS including capacity building in operational research and ethics have been strengthened. Thirteen research scholars were awarded the NACO research fellowship in 2012.

Table -11: Physical Targets & Achievements made during the financial years, 2012-13.

S. N.	Indicator	2012-13	
		Target	Achievement Up to March 2013
1	New targeted Interventions established	180	218
2	STI/RTI patients managed as per national protocol	64.2 lakh	60.33 lakh
3	New Blood Component Separation Units established	3	3
4	Districts covered under Link Worker Scheme(Cumulative)	163	160
5	Clients tested for HIV(General clients)	130lakh	104.55 lakh
6	Pregnant Women tested for HIV	90 lakh	82.94 lakh
7	Proportion of HIV+ Pregnant Women & Babies receiving ARV prophylaxis Proportion of HIV+ Pregnant Women & Babies receiving ARV prophylaxis	75%	94%
8	HIV-TB Cross Referrals	11 lakh	15.28 lakh
9	ART :Centers established (Cumulative)	400	400
10	PLHIV on ART(Cumulative)	6.40 lakh	6.32 lakh
11	Opportunistic Infections treated	4.3 lakh	6.08 lakh
12	Campaigns released on Mass Media - TV/Radio	9	10
13	New Red Ribbon Clubs formed in Colleges	500	531
14	Persons trained under Mainstreaming training programmes	6.5 lakh	5.19 lakh
15	Voluntary blood donation in NACO supported Blood Banks	90%	84.3%
16	Social Marketing of condom by NACO contracted Social Marketing Organisations	35 crore Pieces	39.02 crore pieces

9.1.2 Tuberculosis: The National TB Control Programme was launched in 1962. The programme is implemented through District TB Centres as nodal agency and is integrated with primary health care facilities. The pattern of

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Central assistance for anti-TB drugs was changed from 50% to 100% from March 1997 and since then, 100% requirement of anti-TB drugs of the States is met by the Centre. Under the Programme, all diagnostic and treatment facilities including supply of anti-TB drugs are provided to the patients free of cost.

9.1.2.1 Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) based on WHO recommended DOTS Strategy (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course Chemotherapy) was launched in the country in March 1997 and was implemented in the country in a phased manner with assistance of international agencies i.e. World Bank, DFID, DANIDA, USAID and GRATM. India is credited with the fastest expansion of DOTS programme in the world. India is highest TB burden country in the world. Full nationwide coverage was achieved in March, 2006. In 2010, 1.52 million TB patients and in 2011-12, 1.51 million TB patients have been registered for treatment. Treatment success rates have tripled from 25% in pre-RNTCP era to 87% presently and TB death rates have been reduced from 29% to 4% during the same period. Since 2007, RNTCP has also achieved the NSP case detection rate of more than 70% inline with the global target for TB control while maintaining the treatment success rate of > 85%. In 2010, the NSP Case detection rate was 72% and treatment success rate 87%. In 2011 the NSP case detection rate was 71% and treatment success rate 88%. Treatment is available free of cost to the patient, based on the Directly Observed Treatment Strategy through Govt. and various non-government institutes etc leading to bringing down prevalence of all forms of TB.

9.1.2.2 The performance of the National TB Programme was being monitored against two types of physical targets which are objectives of the Programme. The physical targets are 1) Achievement of a case detection of at least 70%

of the estimated new smear positive (NSF) cases in the community and 2) achieving treatment success rate of at least 85% of the detected NSP cases. During 2009, both the objectives of the Programme were achieved with 72% NSP case detection rate and 85% treatment success rate. In 2010, the NSP Case detection rate was 72% and treatment success rate 87%. In 2011 the NSP case detection rate was 71% and treatment success rate 88%.

9.1.2.3 Impact of the Programme: Prevalence of all form of TB has been brought down from 338 per lakh population in 1990 to 249 per lakh population in 2009 and TB mortality in the country has reduced from over 42 per lakh population in 1990 to 23 per lakh population in 2009 as per WHO Global Report 2010.

9.1.3 Malaria:

9.1.3.1 Malaria has been one of, the major public health problems in India before the launch of National Malaria Control Programme in 1953. Under the centrally sponsored scheme or *National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme* (NVBDCP), Government of India provides technical support as well as logistics as per the approved pattern. The State governments ensure the programme implementation. The Centre as well as states monitors the programme closely and high-risk areas are identified for focused attention. The measures adopted by the Government in the rural areas are insecticide spray, fortnight surveillance of cases and radical treatment. In the urban areas weekly recurrent antilarval measures as source reduction method and radical treatment at Health Centers are being adopted.

9.1.3.2 Progress: During 2010, 1.60 million cases of Malaria were recorded and total number of deaths were 1018 whereas during the year 2011 the provisional report 1.31 million malaria cases and 754 deaths were reported.

During the year 2013 (till June), as on 25.07.2013, 0.26 million malaria cases and 78 deaths have been reported. The most affected areas are North Eastern (NE) States, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan, West Bengal and Karnataka which report about 90% of malaria cases and deaths. However other states are also vulnerable and have local and focal outbreaks. Resistance in *Plasmodium falciparum* to Chloroquine is

being detected from more areas and Artesunate Combination Therapy has been introduced in such areas as first line treatment. For strengthening surveillance, Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) for diagnosis of *P.falciparum* malaria has also been introduced in high endemic areas. In these areas, ASHAs have been trained in diagnosis and treatment of malaria cases and are thus involved in early case detection and treatment. The state-wise data is as follows:

State - wise Malaria Cases & Deaths

States/UTs	2008		2009		2010		2011 (Till Sept.)	
	Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pr.	26424	0	25152	3	33393	20	37637	4
Arunachal Pr.	29146	27	22066	15	17944	103	10961	0
Assam	83939	86	91413	63	68353	36	45641	36
Bihar	2541	0	3255	21	1908	1	2250	0
Chhattisgarh	123495	4	129397	11	152209	47	115351	17
Goa	9822	21	5056	10	2368	1	1135	1
Gujarat	51161	43	45902	34	66501	71	82190	15
Haryana	35683	0	30168	0	18921	0	33157	1
Himachal Pr.	146	0	192	0	210	0	237	0
J&K	217	1	346	0	802	0	1030	0
Jharkhand	214299	25	230683	28	199842	16	134814	14
Karnataka	47344	8	36859	0	44319	11	23129	0
Kerala	1804	4	2046	5	2299	7	1277	2
Madhya Pr.	105312	53	87628	26	87165	31	72892	71
Maharashtra	67333	148	93818	227	139198	200	90465	107
Manipur	708	2	1069	1	947	4	691	0
Meghalaya	39616	73	76759	192	41642	87	23663	44
Mizoram	7361	91	9399	119	15594	31	8440	26
Nagaland	5078	19	8489	35	4959	14	3234	2
Odisha	375430	239	380904	198	395651	252	274984	65
Punjab	2494	0	2955	0	3477	0	2663	0
Rajasthan	57482	54	32709	18	50963	26	45408	4
Sikkim	38	0	42	1	49	0	51	0
Tamil Nadu	21046	2	14988	1	17086	3	20929	0
Tripura	25894	51	24430	62	23939	15	13861	9
Uttaranchal	1059	0	1264	0	1672	0	1027	2
Uttar Pradesh	93383	0	55437	0	62606	0	54585	0
West Bengal	89443	104	141211	74	134795	47	63401	10
A.N.Islands	4688	0	5760	0	2484	0	5809	0
Chandigarh	347	0	430	0	351	0	580	0
D. & N. Haveli	3037	0	3408	0	5703	0	7181	0
Daman & Diu	115	0	97	0	204	0	263	0
Delhi	253	0	169	0	251	0	405	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	8	0	6	0	15	0
Pondicherry	72	0	65	0	175	0	146	0
Total	1526210	1055	1563574	1144	1599986	1023	1180502	430

9.1.3.3 Urban Malaria Scheme: The Urban Malaria Scheme (UMS) under NVBDCPis being implemented in 131 towns in 19 States and Union Territories protecting 113.2 million population which increased to 115.5 million in 2010. The main objectives were reduction of the disease to a tolerable level in which the human population in urban areas can be protected from malaria transmission with the available means. The Scheme aims at:

- a) To prevent deaths due to malaria.
- b) Reduction in transmission and morbidity.

9.1.3.4 Epidemiological Situation: About 10% of the total cases of malaria are reported from urban areas. Maximum numbers of malaria cases are reported from Ahmedabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, Vadodara, Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada etc. The comparative epidemiological profile of malaria during 2008-2011 in all urban towns of the country is given below:

Year	Population	Total Cases	P.f.	P.F.%	SPR	SFR	Deaths
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2008	113334073	113810	18963	13.42	1.66	0.22	102
2009	114699850	166065	31134	18.75	2.98	0.56	213
2010	116136978	207314	32648	15.75	3.62	0.57	149
2011*	130316971	83588	5461	6.53	1.78 0.	12 62	2011*

*Provisional up to December, 2011; Note: P.f. – Plasmodium Falciparum

9.1.4 Leprosy

9.1.4.1 The National Leprosy Control Programme (NLEP) was launched by the Govt. of India in 1955. Multi Drug Therapy(MDT) came into wide use from 1982 and the *National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)* was launched in 1983. Since then, remarkable progress has been achieved in reducing the disease burden. India achieved the goal of elimination of leprosy as a public health

problem, defined as less than 1 case per 10,000 populations, at the National level in the month of December 2005 as set by the National Health Policy, 2002. The National Leprosy Eradication Programme is 100% centrally sponsored scheme. MDT is supplied free of cost by WHO. The objective of the programme is to further reduce the burden of leprosy and stop stigma & discrimination against persons affected leprosy.

9.1.4.2 The *National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)* in India is being implemented as a centrally sponsored programme. The main activities of the programme are; to detect cases in the community, to bring all the cases detected under treatment, to release from treatment after completion of the treatment and other supportive activities. The programme is monitored at the national level for case detection, treatment and cases discharged after treatment.

9.1.4.3 Programme Components:

- i. Decentralized integrated leprosy services

through General Health Care System.

- ii. Training in leprosy to all General Health Service functionaries.
- iii. Intensified Information, Education & Communication (IEC).
- iv. Renewed emphasis on Prevention of Disability and Medical Rehabilitation &
- v. Monitoring and supervision.

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9.1.4.4 Activities under NLEP –

- Diagnosis and treatment of leprosy.
- Training.
- Urban Leprosy Control.
- IEC
- NGO service and SET scheme.
- Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation.
- Supervision and Monitoring.

9.1.4.5 Initiatives:-

- Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation.
- Involvement of ASHA.
- Discriminatory laws relating to leprosy.

9.1.4.6 Annual Targets and Achievements during 2011-12: The following are the financial and physical achievements for 2011-12 of National Leprosy Eradication Programme:

Sl. No.	Activity	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Annual New Case Detection Rate (ANCDR)	10/100,000 Pops.	10.35/100,000 Pops.
2	Cure rate for MB	> 95%	90.56%
3	Cure rate for PB	> 97%	95.28%
4	Reconstructive Surgery Performed	3200	2548

9.1.5 Blindness

9.1.5.1 National Programme for Control of Blindness was first launched in the year 1976 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Programme. Of the total estimated 45 million blind persons in the world, 7 million are in India. Due to the large population base and increased life expectancy, the number of cataract cases is expected to increase in the coming years. Various activities

of this Programme include establishment of Regional Institutes of ophthalmology, up-gradation of Medical Colleges & District Hospital, Development of Mobile Units, up-gradation of Primary Health Centers by required ophthalmic manpower & provision of various ophthalmic equipments in these units, training of EYE surgeons from District Hospital / Medical College faculty etc with the goal to reduce the prevalence of Blindness from 1.4% to 0.3% by 2020. A special thrust is given to reduce the Cataract Blindness, which now constitutes nearly 63% of blindness in the country. Rapid Survey on Avoidable Blindness conducted under NPCB during 2006-07 showed reduction in the prevalence of blindness from 1.1% (2001-02) to 1% (2006-07).

9.1.5.2 Main objectives of the programme:

- to reduce the backlog of blindness through identification and treatment of blind;
- to develop Comprehensive Eye Care facilities in every district;
- to develop human resources for providing Eye Care Services;
- to improve quality of service delivery;
- to secure participation of Voluntary Organizations/Private Practitioners in eye care;
- to enhance community awareness on eye care.

9.1.5.3 Causes of blindness: Main causes of blindness are as follows – Cataract (62.6%), Refractive Error (19.17%), Corneal Blindness (0.90%), Glaucoma (5.80%), Surgical Complication (1.20%), Posterior Capsular Opacification (0.90%), Posterior Segment Disorder (4.70%) and Others (4.7%). Estimated National Prevalence of Childhood Blindness/ Low Vision is 0.80 per thousand.

9.1.5.4 Government of India is committed to adopt strategies of “Global Elimination of Avoidable Blindness: Vision 2020: **The Right to Sight Initiative**” advocated by WHO. This aims at eliminating all causes of blindness that can be prevented or cured by the year 2020. Due to formation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the structure of the Programme (both the administrative requirements and the Programme inputs) have been implanted vis-à-vis the available resources under NRHM. State Blindness Control Societies and District Blindness Control Societies under NPCB have since been merged with State Health Societies and District Health Societies respectively formed under NRHM.

Achievements in respect of major performance indicators during 2012-13
Cataract operations

Year	Target	Cataract operations performed	% surgery with IOL
2012-13	68,00,000	62,43,904	95

School Eye Screening Programme

Year	No. of free spectacles provided to school age group children with refractive errors	
	Target	Achievement
2012-13	4,00,000	6,91,841

Collection of donated Eyes

Year	Collection of donated eyes	
	Target	Achievement
2012-13	62,000	49,995

Training of Eye Sureons

Year	Target	No. of eye surgeons trained
2012-13	400	350

9.2 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched on 12th April 2005 with the objective of providing accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to the rural population. It sought to re-invigorate the system of health care delivery through a comprehensive outlook. It seeks to bring about architectural correction in the Health Systems by adopting the following main approaches- Increasing involvement of communities in planning, management of healthcare facilities, improved programme management, flexible financing and provision of untied grants, decentralized planning and augmentation of human resources. It provides special focus on 18 states, which have weak public health indicators and weak infrastructure namely, 8 Empowered Action Group States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttarpradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan) 8 North Eastern States (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura) also Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

9.2.1 The Mission aims to achieve the goals of the National Health Policy and National Population Policy through improved access to Primary Health Services. It aims to reduce the Infant Mortality rate to 28/1000 live births, reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio to 100/100000 live births by 2012, reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1 by 2012 and reduce the mortality due to communicable diseases.

9.2.2 NRHM has emerged as a major financing and health sector reform strategy to strengthen State Health Systems. Most prominent features of NRHM are involvement of communities in planning and monitoring, provision of untied grants to the health facilities and the communities annually, placing a trained female health activist in each village for 1000 population known as Accredited Social Health

Activist (ASHA) to act as a link between the public health system and the community and bottom-up planning. It stresses on infrastructure strengthening and providing Human Resources both, medically skilled/technical and managerial at all levels. The Mission attempts to integrate vertical Health & Family Welfare Programme and their budget and bring them on one horizontal platform. It provides a platform for convergence with departments looking after determination of health like safe water, sanitation and nutrition.

9.2.3 Progress: Progress during the period 2009-13 is as under.

- During the period 2009-12, 2234 more PHCs were made functional round-the – clock (24X7) and 458 facilities were operationalised as First Referral Unit (FRUs). As a result, number of 24X7 facilities and functional FRUs got raised to 8475 and 2315 respectively.
- Additional 60,643 personnel were added to the health system during 2009-12 on contractual basis which include 10,051 Doctors/Specialists including AYUSH doctors, 9,148 Staff Nurses, 11,439 Paramedics and 26,818 ANMs. With this, additional 1.4 lakhs human resources were added to the health system under NRHM.
- During last three years, district Programme Managers were added in 9 more Districts & District Accounts Mangers were added in 13 more Districts. 861 more Accountants are added at Block level and 1101 more Accountants are added at PHC level. Thus the total programme management strength (including DPM, DAM and Accountants at PHCs & Block level) under NRHM rose to 9650.
- During 2009-12, 1.7 lakh ASHAs were added thereby taking the total number of ASHAs engaged by States/UTs to 8.66 lakh. During

2009-12, 2.24 lakh more ASHAs were trained in 1st module. 3.25 lakh more ASHA's were provided with drug kits during 2009-12

- To ensure involvement of the communities in over-seeing the provisioning of health care and to redress the public grievances, 2,656 new Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) were registered and additional 86,122 VHSNCs were constituted.
- Rs.39301.72 crores have been released to States under NRHM during last three years which gives rise in total releases to Rs.67643.72 crores.
- During 2012-13, 23,026 ASHAs have been added thereby taking the total number of ASHAs engaged by States/UTs to 8.88 lakhs. During 2012-13, 1944 ASHAs have been trained in 1st module and 83,827 ASHAs trained in 4th round of 6th and 7th module.

9.2.4 Community Link Worker: The Mission envisaged the selection of a trained female community health worker called **Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)** in each village in the ratio of one per 1000 population. The programme was launched in the 18 high focus states and tribal areas of all other states in the year 2006. Within two years over 3,00,000 ASHAs had been selected and deployed. In response to popular acclaim and demand, the programme was expanded in early 2009 to the entire country. Today the programme exists in 30 States and Union Territories - with all but two small states (Himachal Pradesh and Goa) and three Union Territories (Puducherry, Daman & Diu and Chandigarh) having not opted for the programme.

9.2.4.1 Criteria for ASHA selection were laid out in the national guidelines and followed substantially in most states. The general norm for selection is 'one ASHA per 1000 population'

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which may be relaxed in tribal, hilly and desert areas. They include: married women, educated upto Class VIII, and resident of the village /habitation. Several states used the modality of the Panchayat system rather than the Gram Sabha as the means to enable community participation.

9.2.4.2 The ASHA would reinforce Community action for universal immunization, safe delivery, new born care, prevention of water borne and other communicable diseases, nutrition and sanitation. In order that ASHAs work in close coordination with the AWW, she would be fully anchored in the Anganwadi system. ASHAs would also provide immediate and easy access for the rural population to essential health supplies like ORS, contraceptives, a set of ten basic drugs and she would have a health communication kit and other IEC materials developed for villages.

Status of ASHA selection

States	Proposed No. of ASHAs	Number of ASHAs selected	% of ASHAs selected
High Focus States	483,679	468,067	96.8%
North East States	54,411	53,890	99%
Non High Focus states	349,632	313,010	89.5%
Union Territories	1,165	1,020	87.6%
Total	888,887	835,987	94%

* upto November, 2011

9.2.5 Strengthening of Primary Health Infrastructure & Improving Service Delivery:

There is a shortage of 21,983 Sub-centres, 4,436 PHCs and 3,332 CHCs as per 2001 population norm. Further, almost 50% of the existing health infrastructure is in rented buildings, which coupled with poor upkeep and maintenance, is also a cause of high absenteeism of manpower in rural areas. The

NRHM seeks to strengthen the Public Health delivery system at all levels. The Sub-centre and PHCs are proposed to be revitalized through better human resource development, clear quality standards, better community support and an untied fund to enable local planning and action and more Multi Purpose Workers (MPWs). The Indian Public Health Standards define structural, personnel, equipment and management standards and have already been finalized for all levels of health facilities from Sub-Centres to District Hospitals.

All the facilities are also being provided with untied funds to enable the local management committee to carry out locally relevant initiatives for better service delivery. The Hospital Management Committees (*Rogi Kalyan Samitis*) at various levels are being set up as registered societies with Panchayati Raj Institutions representation. These societies are also being given funding support under NRHM to allow local action.

9.2.5.1 Primary Health Care: Primary health care services are provided through a three-tier delivery system of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs). One sub-centre, for every 5000 population in general, and for every 3000 population in hill and tribal areas, is envisaged. A PHC caters to 30,000 population, in general, and 20,000 population in hill and tribal areas. One CHC caters to 1.20 lakh of population, in general, and 80,000 population in hill and tribal areas. At present, the total numbers of Sub-Centres, PHCs and CHCs functioning in the country are 1,47,069, 23,673 and 4,510 respectively as on March, 2010.

9.3 Immunisation of Children:

9.3.1 Routine Immunization Programme

9.3.1.1 Immunization Programme is one of the key interventions for protection of children from

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life threatening conditions, which are preventable. It is one of the largest immunization programmes in the world and a major public health intervention in the country. Immunization programme in India was introduced in 1978 as Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI). The programme gained momentum in 1985 and was expanded as Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) to be implemented in phased manner to cover all districts in the country by 1989-90. UIP became a part of child survival and safe motherhood programme in 1992. Since, 1997, immunization activities have been an important component of National Reproductive and Child Health Programme and is currently one of the key areas under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) since 2005. Under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), Government of India is providing vaccination to prevent seven vaccine preventable diseases i.e. Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis and Hepatitis B. The vaccination schedule under the UIP is:-

- BCG (Bacillus Calmette Guerin) 1 dose at Birth (upto 1 year if not given earlier)
- DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus Toxoid) 5 doses; Three primary doses at 6,10,14 weeks and two booster doses at 16-24 months & 5 years of age
- OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine) 5 doses; 0 dose at birth, three primary doses at 6,10 and 14 weeks and one booster dose at 16-24 months of age
- Hepatitis B vaccine 4 doses; 0 dose within 24 hours of birth and three doses at 6,10 and 14 weeks of age.
- Measles 2 doses; first dose at 9-12 months and second dose at 16-24 months of age
- TT (Tetanus Toxoid) 2 doses at 10 years and 16 years of age

- TT – for pregnant woman two doses or one dose if previously vaccinated within 3 year

9.3.1.2 In addition, Japanese Encephalitis Vaccine was introduced in 112 endemic districts in campaign mode in phased manner during 2006-10 and has now been incorporated under the Routine Immunization Programme. 26 million New Borns are targeted for vaccination each year through 9 million immunization sessions held annually. There are 25,000 cold chain points in the country to store vaccine under required temperature.

The progress of Full Immunization coverage (In Percentage) as assessed by various surveys is as below:

Source	Coverage Evaluation Survey	District Level Household Survey (DLHS)
Time Period	2009	DLHS 3(2007-08)
Full Immunization	61.0	53.5
BCG	86.9	86.7
OPV3	70.4	65.6
DPT3	71.5	63.4
Measles	74.1	69.1
No Immunization	7.6	4.6

9.3.2 PULSE POLIO PROGRAMME

9.3.2.1 With the global initiative of eradication of polio in 1988 following World Health Assembly resolution in 1988, Pulse Polio Immunization programme was launched in India in 1995. Children in the age group of 0-5 years are administered polio drops during National and Sub-national immunization rounds (in high risk areas) every year. About 172 million children are immunized during each National Immunization Day (NID). There are 24 lakh vaccinators and 1.5 lakh supervisors involved in the successful implementation of the Pulse Polio Programme.

9.3.2.2 Progress: The last polio case as in the country was reported from Howrah district of West Bengal with date of onset 13th January 2011. Thereafter no polio case has been reported in the country. WHO on 24th February 2012 removed India from the list of countries labeled with active endemic wild polio virus transmission.

Last Reported Polio Case

Polio Virus Type	Date of last case	Location
P1	13 January 2011	Howrah (Panchla), WB
P2	24 October 1999	Aligarh, UP
P3	22 October 2010	Pakur (Pakur), Jharkhand

Total number of cases and number of affected districts during past 4 years

Year	Cases of Polio	Number of districts
2009	741	56
2010	42	17
2011	01	1
2012*	00	00

*up to 25th May 2012

9.3.2.3 Steps to achieve target of polio eradication:

As per latest available information, steps to achieve target of polio eradication are as under:

- During 2010-11, two Nation Immunization Days in January 11 and February 11 and 7 SNIDs in highrisk areas were conducted using a combination of mOPV, bOPV and tOPV vaccine. Further, the Govt. of India has identified 107 High Risk Blocks which have been targeted through a multi-proged approach to ensure sanitation, hygiene and clean drinking water in addition to

vaccinating each and every child with Oral Polio Vaccine(OPV);

- Migratory population from UP and Bihar are being identified in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and West Bengal and covered during the SNID in UP and Bihar;
- Social Mobilization activities are being intensified by involving the local influencers, community and religious leaders to improve community participation and acceptance of polio vaccine;
- In the States of UP and Bihar every new born child is being identified and vaccinated during the polio immunization campaigns and is being tracked for 8 subsequent rounds.
- In order to reach every eligible child during the pulse polio round, apart from the strategy of vaccinating children at fixed booths and house to house visit, efforts in vaccinating children in transit at railway stations, inside long distance trains, major bus stops, market places, religious congregations, major road crossings etc. through out the country have been intensified.
- Efforts are being continually intensified to remove the misconception and rumours among certain section of the community about the use of Oral Polio vaccine.

9.3.3 Mother Child Health (MCH):

9.3.3.1 Routine Immunisation: Proper health care of child and mother instills a sense of security in the parents, which in turn, encourages acceptance of small family norms. Pre-natal, natal and postnatal care of mother and immunization of mother and children are the main components of this programme. **Under Universal Immunisation** Programme infants are given 3 doses of DPT, OPV, and one dose each of BCG and measles. Two doses of PP for

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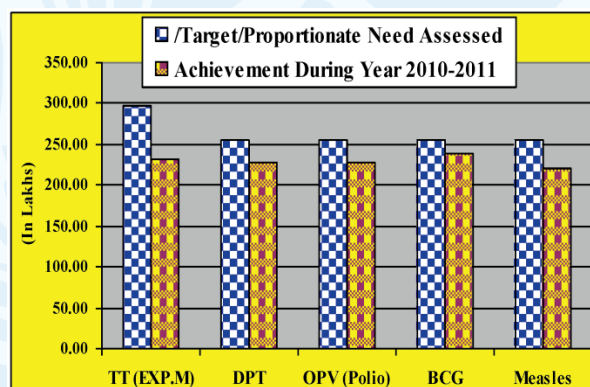
pregnant women are also offered. The table below gives the progress of Universal Immunisation Programme during 2010-2011 at the national level.

Achievements of Routine Immunisation during 2010-11

(Numbers in Lakhs)

Antigen	Target April, 2010-March, 2011	Achievement * During April, 2010-March, 2011	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. TT(EM)	296.80	231.90	78.14
2. DPT	255.40	227.70	89.15
3. OPV Polio	255.40	228.00	89.30
4. BCG	255.40	238.80	93.51
5. Measles	255.40	221.00	86.60

*Figures are provisional



9.3.3.2 During 2010-11, a total of **232** lakh expectant pregnant mothers were covered under the Tetanus Immunization Programme in the country achieving 78.14% of the proportionate assessed need for the year 2010-11. During the period under review, **227.70** lakh children were immunized against DPT, **228.00** lakh against Polio, **238.80** lakh against BCG, and **221.00** lakh against Measles achieving 89.15%, 89.30%, 93.51%, and 86.60% of the respective need assessed at the national level.

9.3.3.3 Under the Universal Immunization Programme, Govt. of India is providing vaccination to prevent seven vaccine preventable diseases i.e. diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, Hepatitis B and severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis as per vaccination schedule.

9.3.3.4 The launch of NRHM and RCH-II, the States have made their State specific Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) Part "C" for Immunization. This ensures flexibility in planning and budgeting under guidelines of NRHM to address state specific issues and also help overcome any operational constraints. The PIPs covers area for strengthening the Service delivery component of Routine immunization.

9.3.3.5 Cold Chain: A well functioning cold chain system is one of the essential pillars of the immunization programme. For proper storage of vaccine the following cold chain equipment is installed in the country viz. at Govt. Medical Store Depot (GMSD), State and Regional stores, at Divisional and District stores and at District stores, Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres

9.3.3.6 Achievements: The achievements in terms of immunization coverage is improving over the years however there is further need for improvement especially in DPT3 & OPV coverage and reducing drop outs. As per information uploaded in the HMIS portal by the States/UTs, during 2010-11 about 97% of children were fully immunized after taking last dose of measles.

The coverage Evaluation Survey (2009) conducted by UNICEF indicated an increase in full immunization from 53.5% (DLHS 3) to 61%. States of UP, MP, Bihar, Manipur, Rajasthan, Assam, Jharkhand and Gujarat have shown improvement as from past survey (DLHS 3) but are still short from National Average. States of Tripura, Mizoram, Haryana, J&K, Uttarakhand,

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Delhi and Maharashtra have improved over the national average while West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Goa although are above national average but have shown downfall from their previous reported coverage.

9.3.4 Newer Initiatives:

9.3.4.1 2nd dose of Measles: Measles immunization directly contributes to the reduction of under-five child mortality and hence to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal Number 4. In order to accelerate the reduction of measles related morbidity and mortality, second opportunity for measles vaccination is being introduced. The National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) has recommended for introduction of another dose of measles vaccine through measles catch-up campaign for States where evaluated coverage for measles vaccine is less than 80% while for the remaining States, where coverage is more than 80%, they recommended second dose through routine immunization.

Status of Second Opportunity for Measles

- A. All the 17 states where 2nd dose is to be given have been informed for its introduction. These states have organized sensitization meeting with the districts officials followed by introduction of measles immunization.
- B. Measles Supplementary Immunization Activity: In the 1st Phase of Measles Second dose SIA, 45 districts from 13 states were covered with 11 million children vaccinated. 2nd phase of Measles SIA is proposed in October-November, 2011 to cover the remaining districts in the 13 States and pilot districts of UP. The third phase will cover remaining districts of UP during 2012

9.3.4.2 Hepatitis B vaccination: It has been decided by Government of India to universalize the Hepatitis B vaccination program across the

country. All children upto one year of age will be covered from June, 2011 onwards.

9.3.4.3 Pentavalent (DPT-Hep B-Hib) Vaccine:

It has also been decided to introduce Hib vaccine as liquid pentavalent vaccine in 10 dose vial presentation. The vaccine schedule will be given at the age of 6, 10 & 14 weeks in 0.5 ml via intra-muscular route. Initially, the Pentavalent Vaccine would be piloted in the two States –of Kerala and Tamil Nadu from October 2011 onwards and, later on, it would be considered for expansion to other states.

9.4 Institutional Delivery:

9.4.1 The item *Institutional Delivery* is covered under the scheme **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)**, which was launched on 12.04.2005 with a view to reduce maternal and neo-natal Mortality by promoting Institutional Delivery. The Govt. of India has been laying lot of emphasis on the delivery of child in the Institutions. To motivate pregnant women especially those in rural and under served areas to avail of health institutions for delivery, GOI has launched the **Janani Suraksha Yojana** as one of the important interventions under NRHM. The JSY is a scheme to promote Institutional Delivery for reducing *Maternal Mortality Ratio* (MMR) and *Infant Mortality Rate* (IMR) by providing quality maternal care during pregnancy, delivery and immediate post-delivery period with appropriate referral transport system along with cash assistance to pregnant women with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL women). The scheme also covers SC/ST women delivering in the Govt. Health Institutions and accredited Private Institutions. The deliveries being conducted at the health facilities including that at the accredited health sub-centres is being considered as Institution delivery which includes both at public and private health facilities. As per DLHS III (2007-08), the institutional delivery is 47.0%. As per CES 2009, the Institutional

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delivery in the country is 72.9% while as per the HMIS 2010-11, the percentage of Institutional delivery is 81.4%. Under the National Population Policy (NPP)- 2000, the target of institutional delivery has been kept at 80% and safe deliveries at 100% by the year 2012.

9.4.2 NRHM has a focus to provide basic facilities in rural areas including those at the time of delivery and also for improving quality of services during pregnancy and childbirth. Some of the major initiatives in this regards are:

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a cash benefit scheme to promote Institutional Delivery with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women.
- Operationalizing Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centre for round the clock (24X7) services.
- Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower specially the anesthetists and obstetricians by means of different skills-based training such as training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anesthetic Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarean Section at FRUs.
- Augmenting the skills of ANMs, SNs/LHVs through the training of skilled Birth Attendant.
- Provision of Ante-natal and Post Natal Care Services including prevention and treatment of Anemia by supplementation with Iron and folic Acid Tablets during pregnancy and lactation.
- Organizing Village Health & Nutrition Day at Anganwadi Centers.
- Appointment of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) to facilitate assessing of health care services by community including pregnant women.

- Strengthening of Health Facilities like District Hospitals, Community Health Centers, Primary Health Facilities Centers and Sub Centers.
- Maternal Death Review: The process of Maternal Health Death review has been initiated in the states for which guidelines and tools have been disseminated.
- Monitoring of the programme implementation including care of mother and new-born during the process of birth and thereafter through a Health Management System.

9.4.3. New Initiatives:

- a. Free and cashless deliveries to all pregnant women and sick newborns up to 30 days with no out of pocket expenses at government institutions;
- b. Identified Maternal and child health (MCH) centers/ delivery points in 264 high focus districts by GOI to priorities and direct resources for these facilities for filling the gaps in infrastructure, training personnel, drugs and supplies;
- c. Initiated Name based tracking of women and children to track every pregnant women for quality MCH services including immunization of the new-born.;
- d. Review of Maternal Death at the health facilities and in the community to identify gaps and take corrective action to improve the quality;
- e. Introduction of Mother and Child Health Card (MCH) for monitoring services for MCH and Nutrition interventions;
- f. Provided Safe Motherhood Booklet for empowering women to know her rights on the quality of service delivery being imparted during ANC, PNC and Immunization.

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- g. Identified 264 High Focus Districts out of 642 districts of the country which represents less than 35% of the nation's population but account for about 50% of infant deaths and 60% of maternal death with the most vulnerable population and inaccessible habitations. Special focus is being given to these districts in terms of financial resources for upgrading HR. Infrastructure, equipments etc. the states have been given flexibility for providing special incentives to the persons working in these areas

9.4.4 Physical Progress: The coverage of the JSY has been increasing since its inception in 2005. The number of beneficiaries which was 7.39 lakhs in 2005-06 increased to 31.58 lakhs in 2006-07 to 73.29 lakhs in 2007-08, to 90.37 lakhs in 2008-09, 98.93 lakhs in 2009-10 and 113.38 lakhs in 2010-11. The expenditure under JSY which was Rs. 38.29 crores in 2005-06 increased to Rs. 258.22 crores in 2006-07, to Rs. 880.17 crores in 2007-08, to 1241.33 crores in 2008-09 to Rs. 1473.76 crores in 2009-10 and 1618.39 Crores in 2010-11. The progress on implementation of JSY during the last six years is as follows:

JSY Physical Progress

Sl.No.	Year	No of Beneficiaries (in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	2005-06	7.30
2	2006-07	31.58
3	2007-08	73.29
4	2008-09	84.26
5	2009-10	102.77
6	2010-11	113.38

9.4.5 Institutional Delivery under RCH-II: As per the latest NFHS-III Survey, institutional delivery for India is about 40.8%, which is quite low. The institutional Delivery for India and major states is at **Annexure- 9.1**. The reasons for low institutional delivery are multi factorial which

includes inter alia various socio economic and cultural factors along with poor accessibility and poor utilization of services at health facilities. Under the National Population policy (NPP) 2000, the target of institutional delivery has been kept at 80% and safe deliveries at 100% by the year 2010, thus depicting the GOI commitment to provide the essential obstetric care to pregnant women.

9.4.6 Major Initiatives: To provide basic facilities in rural areas including those at the time of delivery and to further increase the number of institutional deliveries, major initiatives taken under the **National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)** are:

- Appointment of an *Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)* for every village with a population up to one thousand. ASHA will facilitate pregnant women in accessing health facilities as she has to mobilize pregnant women for antenatal care, institutional delivery and post natal check-ups as well as children for immunization.
- Organizing of Village Health & Nutrition Day at Anganwadi center at least once every month to provide various services and also to provide health education and promote institutional delivery.
- Ensuring skilled attendance at every birth both in the community and the Institutions by empowering SNs/LHV/ANMs to use certain drugs and interventions during pregnancy and delivery.
- Operationalising all Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRU) for providing Emergency Obstetric and Child Health Services.
- Equipping 50% of all Primary Health Centres for providing 24 hours delivery services, by 2010.

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- Strengthening of sub-centers by providing each with an untied fund of Rs. 10,000/- to improve service delivery.
- Ensuring quality of services by implementing Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for Primary Healthcare Facilities, which includes providing infrastructure, specialized manpower and equipments.
- Training of Medical doctors in emergency obstetric care and administering anesthesia.

9.4.7 Other steps: States have been given flexibility for:

- Increasing the Bed Strength of the health facility to cope up with the demand of services.
- To overcome the shortage of manpower, contractual appointments can be undertaken and skill based trainings can be utilized for augmenting the skills of MBBS Doctor, SNs, ANMs, LHVs.
- All Districts and Blocks have been strengthened with persons available in managerial skills and financial management so that planning and implementation of services can be ensured.
- District Health Society and Rogi Kalyan Samities have been formed for financial independence and better implementation of quality services.
- All States have been requested to formulate a Quality assurance Cell at State and District Level to monitor the quality of MCH Services.

9.5 Two Child norms:

9.5.1 The population of India has crossed one billion marks. This rapid increase of population is going to have big impact on the economic

development of the country. The family welfare programme initiated by the Government aims at population stabilization, sharp reduction in infant mortality and enlargement of the facilities for maternity and childcare besides providing the facility of nourishment for the pregnant poor women. It is through the family welfare programme that the birth rates have fallen markedly over the last few decades. It has come down from 40 per thousand in 1960s to 23.1 per thousand as per Sample Registration System (2007). The Family Welfare Programme aims at:

- bringing about voluntary acceptance of the two-child norm;
- promoting responsible parenthood;
- reducing infant mortality and
- expanding maternity and child care facilities.

Family Welfare Programme is now being implemented with a target free approach and has been renamed as *Community Needs Assessment Approach*. The system of targeting (contraceptives) from the top has been replaced by decentralized participatory approach at the grass root level with emphasis on (i) quality of care, (ii) clients' satisfaction and (iii) larger service coverage. The Constitution 79th amendment Bill pertaining to adoption of Two child norm is also under consideration of the Government.

9.5.2 The number of Sterilisations during April, 2011–September, 2011 at the national level has shown no increase over the corresponding period of the previous year i.e. April, 2010 – September, 2010. The total numbers of IUD Insertions and condom users during April, 2011–September, 2011 have shown an increase of 4.31% & 9.46 % respectively over the corresponding period of previous year i.e. April, 2010 – September, 2010. The total number of

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Oral Pill users has decreased with 10.75%. Total Acceptors of Family Planning Methods at national level have increased with 3.12% over the corresponding period of previous year. The details are given as follows :

Achievements under various Family Planning Methods

(Figures are in million)

Family Planning Methods	Achievement During April 2010 to March 2011	Achievement* (2010-11) During April 2010 to Sep 2010	Achievement* (2011-12) During April 2011 to Sep 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1- Sterilizations	5.01	1.50	1.50
2- IUD	5.56	2.55	2.66
3- Condom Users	16.01	12.90	14.12
4- Oral Pill Users	8.31	5.77	5.15
5- Total Acceptors	34.89	22.73#	23.44#

*The figures are provisional

Source: HMIS Portal

Total does not match due to rounding off.

9.6 Prevention of Female Foeticide:

9.6.1 Government of India has enacted PC&PNDT act to provide for regulation of prenatal diagnostic techniques for the purposes of detecting genetic abnormalities or metabolic disorders or chromosomal abnormalities or certain congenital malformations or sex-linked disorders and for the prevention of their misuse for sex determination leading to female foeticide and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

9.6.2 The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, was brought into operation from 1st January, 1996. The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 has since been amended to

make it more comprehensive. The amended Act and Rules came into force with effect from 14.2.2003 and the PNDT Act has been renamed as "Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994" to make it more comprehensive. The technique of pre-conception sex selection has been brought within the ambit of this Act so as to pre-empt the use of such technologies, which significantly contribute to the declining sex ratio. Use of ultrasound machines has also been brought within the purview of this Act more explicitly so as to curb their misuse for detection and disclosure of sex of the foetus lest it should lead to female foeticide. The Central Supervisory Board (CSB) constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister for Health and Family Welfare has been further empowered for monitoring the implementation of the Act. State level Supervisory Boards in the line of the CSB constituted at the Centre has been introduced for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the Act in States/UTs.

9.6.3 The State/UT level appropriate Authority have been made a multi member body for better implementation and monitoring of the Act in the States. More stringent punishments are prescribed under the Act so as to serve as a deterrent for minimizing violations of the Act. Appropriate Authorities are empowered with the powers of Civil Court for search seizure and sealing the machines, equipments and records of the violators of law including sealing of premises and commissioning of witnesses. It has been made mandatory to maintain proper records in respect of the use of ultrasound machines and other equipments capable of detection of sex of foetus and also in respect of tests and procedures that may lead to pre-conception selection of sex. The sale of ultrasound machines has been regulated through laying down the condition of sale only to the bodies registered under the Act.

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9.6.4 Punishment for violation of the provisions of the Act.

- Imprisonment up to 3 years and fine up to Rs.10, 000.
- For any subsequent offences, he/she may be imprisoned up to 5 years and fined up to Rs. 50,000 / 100,000.
- The name of the registered medical practitioner is reported by the Appropriate Authority to the State Medical Council concerned for taking necessary action including suspension of the registration if the charges are framed by the court and till the case is disposed off.

9.6.5 Status Reports from State/UTs: As per the reports received from the States and UTs, 42,143 bodies using ultrasound, image scanners etc. have been registered under the Act and 616 ultrasound machines have been sealed and seized for violation of the law. As on 30.09.2011, there were 918 ongoing cases in the Courts/ Police for various violations of the law. Though most of the cases (234) are for non-registration of the centre/ clinic, 237 cases relate to Non-maintenance of records, 104 cases related to communication of sex of foetus, 45 cases relate to Advertisement about pre-natal/conception diagnostic facilities and 80 cases relate to other violations of Act/Rules. The concerned State governments are regularly advised to take effective measures for speedy disposal of the ongoing cases. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has taken number of steps for the implementation of the Act.

9.6.6 The nodal authority for administering the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (PNDT) is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The representative of Ministry of Women and Child Development is a member of National Inspection and Monitoring Committee for ensuring implementation of PNDT Act. The Committee visited various States to inspect certain Ultrasound Clinics and to discuss the issues with the State Government representatives. A

meeting with Government of Punjab was held to discuss initiatives taken by the State Government to check female foeticide. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has given financial assistance to voluntary organizations to organize workshops to address female foeticide in the States of Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. In addition, financial assistance has been provided to support *Sarvadeshik Arya Pratinidhi Sabha* of New Delhi to organize 10 Seminars for mobilizing public opinion against female foeticide.

Under this item following two parameters are covered:

- (i) Sex Ratio at Birth from SRS
- (ii) Cases/Conviction under PNDT Act.

9.6.7 (i) Sex Ratio from Sample Registration System (SRS): A sample survey of births and deaths known as Sample Registration System (SRS) is being carried out on a continuous basis by the Office of the Registrar General of India in randomly selected villages and urban blocks spread throughout the country. The main objective of SRS is to provide reliable estimates of birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate at the natural division level for the rural areas and at the State level for the urban areas. SRS has started compiling data on sex ratio at birth from 1999-2001 and published in the report entitled "*SRS, Statistical Report*". It is based on three years moving average. The latest data on sex ratio at birth is available for 2008-2010.

The statement showing Sex Ratio (female per 1000 male) at birth by residence, India and bigger states for the period of 2004-2006 to 2008-2010 for total of rural and urban area are in next table.

The sex ratio at birth for the country for period 2008-10 (3-year average) has been estimated as 905. It varies from 907 in rural area to 898 in urban area. Among the bigger States, the sex

ratio at birth varies from 985 in Chhattisgarh to 832 in Punjab. In the rural areas, the highest and the lowest sex ratio at birth are in the States of Chhattisgarh (995) and Punjab (822) respectively. The sex ratio in urban areas varies from 974 in Kerala to 836 in Haryana.

Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 “ to make it more comprehensive to check the declining sex ratio.

As the country has lost about 50 million girls to foeticide, the Centre has decided to make the Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDT) Act

Sex ratio at birth (female per 1000 male) by residence, India and bigger States, 2004-06 to 2008-10

India & Bigger States	Total					Rural					Urban				
	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10
India	892	901	904	906	905	895	904	907	909	907	881	891	894	897	898
Andhra Pradesh	917	915	917	919	920	909	911	913	915	921	941	928	930	932	919
Assam	920	939	933	931	928	922	942	936	936	933	905	911	900	891	889
Bihar	881	909	914	917	912	884	912	917	920	914	847	876	880	886	890
Chhattisgarh	961	969	975	980	985	967	978	985	990	995	929	913	914	915	922
Delhi	847	871	877	882	884	810	867	873	878	879	854	871	877	882	885
Gujarat	865	891	898	904	903	886	915	922	929	920	827	848	856	859	873
Haryana	837	843	847	849	848	838	851	853	855	853	834	822	829	834	836
Himachal Pradesh	872	931	938	944	942	870	931	939	947	944	888	926	916	906	915
Jammu & Kashmir	838	854	862	870	873	834	851	859	867	870	861	866	879	886	888
Jharkhand	888	927	922	921	919	896	937	935	935	932	838	867	846	843	851
Karnataka	917	926	935	944	943	908	924	935	944	948	938	932	937	942	934
Kerala	922	958	964	968	966	910	957	962	966	963	962	962	970	975	974
Madhya Pradesh	913	913	919	926	921	914	913	919	926	920	907	912	921	928	927
Maharashtra	879	871	884	896	895	879	866	878	889	888	878	879	893	908	906
Odisha	934	933	937	941	938	937	934	939	944	940	908	919	917	913	918
Punjab	808	837	836	836	831	813	827	827	828	820	800	855	852	851	852
Rajasthan	855	865	870	875	877	855	868	875	882	884	856	852	849	846	850
Tamil Nadu	955	944	936	929	927	970	940	935	932	930	933	950	937	925	923
Uttar Pradesh	874	881	877	874	870	876	883	878	874	869	866	871	875	877	878
West Bengal	931	936	941	944	938	937	932	938	943	935	903	951	950	949	951

9.6.8 (ii) Cases/ Conviction under PNDT Act.:

In order to check female foeticide, the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation & Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, was brought into operation from 1st January, 1996. The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation & Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 has since been amended to make it more comprehensive. The amended Act and rule came into force with effect from 14.02.2003 and the PNDT Act has been renamed as Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques

more stringent. Use of ultrasound machines has also been brought within the purview of this Act more explicitly so as to curb their misuse of detection and disclosure of sex. The Central Supervisory Board (CSB) constituted under the chairmanship of Minister of Health and Family Welfare has been further empowered for monitoring the implementation of Act. State level Supervisory Boards in the line of CSB constituted at the Centre has been introduced for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the Act in States/UTs.

Punishment Under the Act:

- Imprisonment up to 3 years and fine up to Rs. 10,000.
- For any subsequent offences, he/she may be imprisoned up to 5 years and fined up to Rs. 50,000 / 100,000.
- The name of the registered medical practitioner is reported by the appropriate Authority to the State Medical Council concerned for taking necessary action including suspension of the registration if the charges are framed by the Court and till the case is disposed off.

9.6.9 Progress During the Period April, 2011 to March, 2012

During the period 2011-12, total number of 1164 cases were registered under PNDTAct at national level out of which Maharashtra recorded highest (275) followed by Rajasthan (274), Punjab (117), Gujarat (97), Tamil Nadu (77), Haryana, (70), Delhi (62), UP(46), Karnataka (45). The total no. of 110 convictions were recorded at national level and out of which 45 convictions were recorded in Maharashtra followed by 30 cases in Haryana, 23 in Punjab, 11 in MP, 5 in Delhi and 4 convictions in Gujarat during 2011-12.

9.7 Supplementary Nutrition for Pregnant & Lactating Mothers and Children:

9.7.1 As the most viable vehicle for achieving the holistic development with a focus on mother and child in the country, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was conceived. The intended development of women and children, as a national priority, is being guided and pursued through the National Policy for Children 1974 and the National Plan of Action for Children. The target population includes pregnant women, nursing mothers, children upto 6 years of age and adolescent girls.

Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Services and Nutrition and Health Education are main intervention packages offered. In addition, the scheme envisages effective convergence of inter-sectoral services in the Anganwadi centres. The beneficiaries under ICDS scheme are drawn from the poorest of the poor families. While selecting the location for a project, preference is given to those areas which are predominantly inhabited by vulnerable and weaker sections of society, such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and low income families found in economically backward areas, drought-prone areas and areas in which the development of social services require strengthening. This is done through a community level survey of families living below poverty line.

9.7.2 Objectives- The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was launched in 1975 with the following objectives:

- to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years,
 - to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;
 - to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout;
- to achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among the various departments to promote child development; and
- to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

9.7.3 Services: The ICDS Scheme provides a package of six services viz. (i) supplementary nutrition, (ii) immunization, (iii) health check-up, (iv) referral services, (v) pre-school non-formal

education and (vi) nutrition & health education. The concept of providing a package of services is based primarily on the consideration that the overall impact will be much larger if the different services are provided in an integrated manner as the efficacy of a particular service depends upon the support it receives from related services. The three services – immunization, health check-up and referral services are delivered through public health infrastructure viz. Health Sub Centres Primary and Community Health Centres set up by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

9.7.4 Pattern: Prior to 2005 - 06, providing supplementary nutrition was the responsibility of the States and administrative cost was provided by the Government of India as 100% central assistance. It was decided in 2005-06, to support the States/UTs up to 50% of the financial norms or to support 50% of expenditure incurred by them on supplementary nutrition, whichever is less. In 2009-10, Government of India further modified the sharing pattern of the ICDS Scheme between the Centre and States. The sharing pattern of supplementary nutrition in respect of North-Eastern States between Centre and States has been changed from 50:50 to 90:10 ratio. In respect of other States and UTs, the existing sharing pattern in respect of supplementary nutrition in the ratio of, 50:50 continues. However, for all other components of ICDS, including the administrative cost, the ratio has been modified to 90:10 which was 100% Central Assistance earlier. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Services and Nutrition and Health Education are the six main services offered under this scheme. In addition, the scheme envisages effective convergence of inter-sectoral services in the Anganwadi Centres. While selecting the location for a project, preference is given to those areas which are predominantly inhabited by vulnerable and weaker sections of society, such as scheduled

castes, scheduled tribes, minorities and low income families found in economically backward areas, drought-prone areas and areas in which the development of social services require strengthening.

9.7.5 Progress: Government of India has cumulatively sanctioned 7,076 ICDS Projects as on 31.3.2012. Of these, 6,908 ICDS Projects became operational as on 31.3.2012. There are 13.70 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs sanctioned in the country as on 31.3.2012. Of these, 13.04 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs became operational as on 31.3.2012. All India progress (physical) made under ICDS Scheme during the period April, 2011-March, 2012, under restructured TPP-2006 is given below: an area are as under:

Physical Targets and Achievements (April, 2011-March, 2012)

Sl. No	Category	Targets	Achievements	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	No. of Operational ICDS Projects	6,900	6,908	100.12
2	No. of Operational Anganwadis (AWCs) /mini-AWCs	13,09,298	13,04,611	99.64

9.7.6 Coverage of AWCs Project: The ICDS Scheme envisages that the administrative unit for the location of ICDS Project will be the CD Block in rural areas, tribal block in tribal areas and ward (s) or slums in urban areas. The revised population norms as recommended by the Inter-Ministerial Task Force for setting up an AWC are 400-800 in rural/urban projects and 300-800 in tribal projects. 'The population norms for setting up a mini-AWC are 150-400 in rural project and 150-300 in tribal projects.

9.7.7 Beneficiaries: At present, total service to children & mothers under the scheme are being

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provided to about 972.48 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about 790.05 lakh children (6 months – 6 years) and 182.43 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of 13.04 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres. The average coverage per Anganwadi who received supplementary nutrition was 65 children of below 6 years and 15 pregnant women & Nursing mothers.

Anganwadi Beneficiaries (In lakhs)

No. of Anganwadis Centres Providing Services*	Children (6 months – 6 years) (in lakhs)	Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (in lakhs)	Total Beneficiaries Children & Mothers (in lakhs)	Average Children received supplementary nutrition per Anganwadis
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
12,06,805	790.05	182.43	972.48	65

* including mini-AWCs.

9.7.8 Supplementary Nutrition Norms:-

Ministry of Women and Child Development has revised the nutritional norms vide its letter No.5-9/2005-ND-Tech Vol. II dated 24.02.2009 which is as under:

Sl. No	Category	Existing		Revised (per beneficiary per day)	
		Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)	Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	300	8-10	500	12-15
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72) months	600	20	800	20-25
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	500	15-20	600	18-20

Note: Provision regarding promotion of breast feeding in the IMS Act is also relevant

9.7.9 Financial Norms: The Government of India has recently, revised the cost of

supplementary nutrition for different category of beneficiaries which is as under:

Sl. No.	Category	Pre-revised rates	Revised rates (per beneficiary per day)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 4.00
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	Rs. 2.70	Rs. 6.00
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	Rs. 2.30	Rs. 5.00

9.7.10 Non-formal Pre-school Education:

Total 358.22 lakh children consisting of 182.53 lakh boys and 175.68 lakh girls of the 3-6 years age group have received pre-school education at 11.98 lakh Anganwadis Centre, making average attendance of 15.24 boys and 14.66 girls per Anganwadi centres. The details are as under:

No. of Anganwadies (including Mini- AWC's) Providing schooling Services

S. No	Category	No. of Anganwadi Providing Service* (In Lakh)	No. of P S E Beneficiaries as on 31 st March 2011			
			Boys (3-6 years) (In Lakh)	Girls (3-6 years) (In Lakh)	Total (Boys+ Girls) (In Lakh)	Average Children per Anganwadi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i)	Pre-school Education for Children	11.98	182.53	175.68	358.22	30

9.7.11 Achievement under ICDS: There has been a significant progress in the implementation of ICDS Scheme from X Five Year Plan to XI Plan in terms of increase in number of operational projects and Anganwadi Centres

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(AWCs). During the period (01.04.2002 to 31.03.2012), the number of beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition have increased from 375.10 lakh to 972.48 lakh with (159.26% increase). Similarly, the number of children (3-6 year) attending Anganwadi Centres for Pre-school Education has increased from 166.56 lakh to 358.22 lakh with (115.07% increase). The coverage of beneficiaries is indicated below:

Achievement under ICDS during 2002 to 2012

Year ending	No. of Operational ICDS Projects	No. of Operational AWCs	Supplementary Nutrition Beneficiaries (In lakhs)	Pre-school Education Beneficiaries (In lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
31.3.2002	4608	545714	375.10	166.56
31.3.2003	4903	600391	387.84	188.02
31.3.2004	5267	649307	415.08	204.38
31.3.2005	5422	706872	484.42	218.41
31.3.2006	5659	748229	562.18	244.92
31.3.2007	5829	844743	705.43	300.81
31.3.2008	6070	1013337	843.27	339.11
31.3.2009	6120	1044269	873.44	340.60
31.3.2010	6509	1142029	884.35	354.93
31.3.2011	6722	1257372	959.47	366.23
31.3.2012	6908	1304611	972.48	358.22

9.8 Sanitation Programme:

9.8.1 Almost fifty per cent of the developing world's population, i.e., 2.5 billion people lack improved sanitation facilities, and over 884 million people still use unsafe drinking water sources. Inadequate access to safe water and sanitation services, coupled with poor hygiene practices, kills and sickens thousands of children every day, and leads to impoverishment and diminished opportunities for thousands more. Poor sanitation, water and hygiene have many other serious repercussions. Children and particularly girls are denied their right to education because their schools lack private and decent sanitation facilities. Women are forced to spend large parts of their day fetching water. Poor farmers and wage earners are less productive due to illness, health systems are overwhelmed and national economies suffer.

Without WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), sustainable development is impossible. Under TPP-2006, the following two parameters are monitored:

- (1) Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas
- (2) Sanitation Programme in Urban areas

9.8.2 Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas:

Rural Sanitation is a State subject. The efforts of the states are supplemented by the Central Government through technical and financial assistance under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP). The Programme was launched in 1986 with the objective of improving the quality of life of rural people and providing privacy and dignity to women. The concept of sanitation was expanded in 1993 to include personal hygiene, home sanitation, safe water and disposal of garbage, human excreta and wastewater. The programme provided 100 percent subsidy for construction of sanitary latrines for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and landless labourers and subsidy as per the prevailing rates in the States for the general public.

9.8.3 Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) under the restructured CRSP was launched with effect from 1.4.1999 following a community led and people centered approach. TSC moved away from the principle of State wise allocation primarily based on poverty criterion to a "demand-driven" approach. The programme gives emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for demand generation for sanitation facilities. It also gives emphasis on school sanitation and hygiene education for changing the behaviour of the people from a young age. The components of TSC include start-up activities, IEC, Individual house hold latrines, community sanitary complex, school sanitation and hygiene education, Anganwadi toilets, Alternate delivery mechanism, in the form

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of Rural Sanitary marts and Production centers and administrative charges.

9.8.4 Total Sanitation Campaign is being implemented in 607 districts of the country. The project outlay for 607 TSC projects sanctioned so far is Rs. 22,672 crore. The Central, State and Beneficiary contributions are Rs.14,889 crore, Rs. 5,549 crore and Rs. 2,234 crore respectively. Upto 31st March, 2012, an amount of Rs. 8181 crore has already been released by the government of India for implementation of these projects. Only about 22% of the rural families had access to toilets in 2001. The percentage has gone up to 77.76% in 2011-12 as per information entered by States in online monitoring system, which is mainly due to the success of Total Sanitation Campaign

The main physical components sanctioned in the 607 districts are as follows:

- (i) Construction of 12.57 crore Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHL) for APL+BPL families.
- (ii) 13.75 lakhs toilet for schools.
- (iii) 5.34 lakh toilets for Balwadis/Anganwadis.
- (iv) 33,684 Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)

Unit cost of school toilet block has been increased from Rs.20000/- to Rs 35000/- (38500/- for Hilly and Difficult Areas). Also Unit cost of Anganwadi toilet has been increased from Rs.5000/- to Rs.8000/- (Rs.10000/-for hilly and Difficult Areas) with effect from 1-4-2010 to ensure better quality of sanitation facilities for young ones.

The individual incentive has been revised from the existing Rs.2200/- (Rs.2700/- for hilly and difficult areas) to Rs.3200/- (Rs.3700/- for hilly and difficult areas) w.e.f/ 1.6.2011. The incentive amount now to a Below Poverty Line(BPL) household for construction of one unit of IHHL shall be Rs.3200/- (Rs.3700/- for difficult and hilly areas). The central share out of this shall be

Rs.2200/- (Rs. 2700/- in case of hilly and difficult areas) and state government share shall be Rs.1000/-. Minimum beneficiary share shall be Rs.300/-.

9.8.5 Ecological Sanitation: To translate the policy changes into field level projects a need was felt by all Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) programme managers and field level practitioners for receiving technical guidance on implementation of Eco Sanitation. A Manual on Ecosan was released in association of UNICEF. This Practitioners Manual presents both the theoretical and practical aspects of implementation of Eco sanitation including detailed designs of different types of Ecosan Toilets and some case studies and successful Eco sanitation models set up in rural India. The manual has been developed in association with UNICEF based on a consultative workshop with all key stakeholders. The manual is useful in integrating Eco sanitation concept with the ongoing NBA programme and develop design options for different geographical regions particularly in schools. This would facilitate the integration of much desired sustainability issues in the ongoing national sanitation programme in rural areas and make NBA a total sustainable sanitation Campaign.

9.8.6 To encourage the Panchayati Raj Institutions to take up sanitation promotion, the incentive scheme of Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) has been launched. The award is given to those PRIs which attain 100% open defecation free environment. The concept of Nirmal Gram Puraskar has been acclaimed internationally as a unique tool of social engineering and community mobilization and has helped a difficult programme like sanitation to pick up. Each Gram Panchayat getting the NGP has a ripple effect in the surrounding villages, a movement sustained by active people's participation. The Nirmal Gram Puraskar has ignited the imagination of Panchayat leaders throughout the country and

made them champions of sanitation. It has been the prime mover behind the amazing progress achieved in rural sanitation coverage since 2005. Under NGP, the following PRIs and other institutions have received the award in the last 7 years:

- 2005 – 38 Gram Panchayats and 2 Block Panchayats.
- 2006 – 760 Gram Panchayats, 9 Block Panchayats, 4 Institutions.
- 2007 – 4945 Gram Panchayats, 14 Block Panchayats, 9 Institutions.
- 2008 – 12038 Gram Panchayats, 112 Block Panchayats, 8 Zilla Panchayats, 10 Institutions.
- 2009 – 4556 GPs, 28 BPs and 2 ZPs
- 2010 – 2808 GPs, 1 BPs
- 2011 – 2857 GPs, 15 BPs and 3 ZPs
- Sikkim has become first Nirmal State of the country.

9.8.7 Progress: Upto 31st March, 2012, 871 lakh individual household latrines for APL+BPL families, 12.24 lakh school toilets, 4.11 lakh Anganwadi toilets, 24,198 community complexes have been provided. Also in the year 2011-12 alone, 87.98 lakh individual household latrines for APL+BPL families have been constructed. The State-wise achievements of TSC is given in **Annexure-9.2.**

9.8.8 Sanitation Programme in Urban Areas: Sanitation Programme in Urban Areas is one of the basic services covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The JNNURM launched by the Prime Minister of India on 3rd December, 2005 is expected to give focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and services in selected 63 cities with emphasis on provision of basic services to the urban poor including housing, water supply, sanitation, slum improvement, community toilets/baths etc. Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban

Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 59 projects of Drainage/Storm Water Drainage, 99 projects of Sewerage Sector with the sanctioned cost of Rs.728866.78 lakh and Rs.1211671.81 lakh respectively has been approved up to 31.03.2009 under Sub-Mission for Urban Infrastructure and Governance component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a Centrally Sponsored scheme was launched on 03.12.2005 to fund infrastructure facilities to all towns and cities as per 2001 Census other than those covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The components for assistance under the Scheme included all urban infrastructure development projects *including water supply and sanitation*. An amount of Rs. 6400 crore has been earmarked for the 7 year Mission period (2005-2012) which has been enhanced by Rs.5000 crore during 2008-09. Under UIDSSMT, a total of 4313 towns / cities are eligible. Urban Renewal, Water Supply, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management, Drainage, Roads, Parking spaces, Development of Heritage areas, Rehabilitation of soil erosion and preservation of Water bodies are admissible components under the scheme. So far a sum of Rs. 11400.00 crore has been allocated under UIDSSMT for the whole mission period i.e. (2005-2012).

9.8.7.1 Progress: *Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT):* An Additional Central Assistance (ACA) amounting to Rs.151.55 crores has been released to 10 States and 97 Sewerage projects with cost of Rs.2894.04 crores have been approved and ACA amounting to Rs.1462.85 crore has been released to 16 States. Details of State-wise *Additional Central Assistance (ACA)* released towards Sewerage & SWM projects are enclosed at **Annexure-9.3.**

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POINT 9: SABKE LIYE SHIKSHA (EDUCATION FOR ALL)

The Education for All (EFA) is an international initiative first launched in Jomtien, Thailand, in 1990 at the World Conference on Education for all to bring the benefits of education to **“Every Citizen in Every Society”**. In order to realize this aim, a broad coalition of National governments, civil society groups, and development agencies such as UNESCO and the World Bank committed to achieving six specific education goals:

- (i) Expand and improve comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children.
- (ii) Ensure that by 2015 all children, particularly girls, those in difficult circumstances, and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to and complete, free, and compulsory primary education of good quality.
- (iii) Ensure that the learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life-skills programs.
- (iv) Achieve a 50 % improvement in adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults.
- (v) Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieve gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality.
- (vi) Improve all aspects of the quality of education and ensure the excellence of all so that recognized and measurable learning outcomes are achieved by all, especially in literacy, numeracy and essential life skills.

10.1 Education is one of the priorities for human development which is essential for the country's economic growth. Education is only one of the major indicators of socio-economic development which has direct impact on growth rate of the economy as such literacy rate has been the major determinant beside other indicators. Efforts are on to eradicate illiteracy in the 15-35 age groups and to provide *Universal Elementary Education* for children up to 14 years. To ensure that nobody is denied education because he or she is poor, and also to increase literacy, Sabke Liye Shiksha emphasizes monitoring of following two items under TPP-2006:

- (i) Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
- (ii) Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM)

10.2 Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):

10.2.1 SSA is an effort to recognize the need for improving the performance of the school system and to provide community owned quality elementary education in a mission mode manner. In order to fulfill the constitutional obligation *Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) Constitutional (93rd Amendment) Bill has become law on December 12, 2002 for achieving the goal of education for all by making free and compulsory elementary education a fundamental right for all children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010. It also envisages bridging of gender & social gap.

10.2.2 SSA has been operational since 2000-2001 to provide for a variety of interventions for universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in elementary education and improving the quality of learning. It is operational in all the districts of the 35 States/ UTs of the country. SSA supports the

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State governments in achievement of the four major goals of:

1. All children in schools;
2. Bridging gender and social gaps;
3. All children retained in elementary education; and
4. Education of satisfactory quality.

10.2.3 The details of SSA interventions:

1. Opening of New Schools which includes: Upgradation of EGS centres to Primary School (PS), New Primary School, Upgradation of PS to Upper Primary School (UPS), Composite Schools, Residential schools for specific category of children, Residential Hostel, Integration of Class V with primary schools, integration of Class VIII with upper primary schools.
2. Residential Schools and Hostels for specific category of children are given in areas of difficult terrain and for urban deprived children.
3. Transport/Escort Facility for Children in remote habitations and urban deprived children/children without adult protection.
4. Special Training for mainstreaming of Out-of-School Children which includes both residential and non-residential, for age appropriate admissions.
5. Free Text Books.
6. Provision of 2 sets of uniform @ Rs. 400/- per child for all girls, SC Boys, ST Boys and BPL Boys.
7. Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE) for New schools and also for Integration of Class V in primary schools and Class VIII in upper primary schools.
8. Salary for New teachers, Additional teachers against PTR and part time instructors for (a) Art Instructors, (b) Health and Physical Education (c) Work Education in upper primary schools.
9. In service teacher training including Head Teachers' training.
10. Academic Support through Block Resource Centre/ URC which includes Salary of Faculty and Staff and also for Cluster Resource centres.
11. Library @ Rs. 3,000/- for primary and Rs. 10,000/- for upper primary and Rs. 13,000/- for composite elementary schools (one time).
12. Annual Grants which includes: Teachers' Grant, School Grant and Maintenance Grant.
13. Interventions for Children with Special Needs (CWSN) – include identification, assessment, provision of aids and appliances, provision of braille books, large print books, barrier free access, pre integration centres for out of school etc.
14. Innovation Head for equity up to Rs. 50 lakh per district which includes Girls Education, ECCE, Interventions for SC / ST children, Interventions for Minority Community children and Interventions for Urban Deprived children. Computer Aided Education (CAL) in upper primary schools is also available @Rs 50 lakh per district.
15. Civil Works construction which is restricted to 33% of the States' total outlay and provides new schools, ACRs, toilets, drinking water facility and furniture, Boundary Wall, Electrification, Office-cum-store-cum-Head Teacher's room (Primary), Office-cum-store-cum-Head Teacher's room (Upper Primary), Ramps with Handrails, Retro-fitting and repairs.
16. Project Management Cost which includes Management Cost upto 3.5%, Learning Enhancement Prog. (LEP) up to 2% and Community Mobilization activities up to 0.5% of the total outlay.
17. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs) are residential upper primary schools for never enrolled, drop out and vulnerable girls

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in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs). 3501 KGBVs are operational with 34.42 lakh girls enrolled.

18. National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) in chosen model cluster upper primary schools in EBBs so as to enhance the retention rate of girls and impart quality education.

10.2.4 The details of Management structure under SSA:

The mainstream structure is primarily being used for implementing the programme in the field.

At national level the Mission includes the following bodies:

- (i) The Governing Council at the National level is headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister with the Human Resource Development Minister as the Vice-Chairman.
- (ii) The Executive Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development. The Minister of State for HRD (School Education) is the Senior Vice Chairman and the Secretary, Department of School Education & Literacy is the Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee.
- (iii) The Project Approval Board (PAB) has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Department. The PAB has members drawn from Departments of Women and Child, Tribal Affairs, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Panchayati Raj etc and also from NCERT, Planning Commission and FA of the Department is also a Member. Annual Work Plan and Budget is approved for each State by the PAB after appraisal by the Technical Support Group and detailed discussions with the State representatives in the PAB meeting. The Central funds are released to the State governments through the bank accounts of the State Implementation Agencies.

Similarly the States also have a Governing council headed by the Chief Minister and an

Executive Body headed by the Chief Secretary. The other feature of management structure of SSA are:

a) Project Approval Board:

The Project Approval Board was constituted in August, 2001 mainly for scrutinizing and approving the perspective and Annual Work Plan & Budget of States, districts and other institutions implementation SSA.

b) NGO in SSA:

SSA conceives a vibrant partnership with Non Government Organisations in the area of capacity building, both in communities and in resource institutions.

c) The facilities available for Government aided schools:

The Government aided schools are not totally covered under the SSA norms. Under SSA, financial support to Government aided schools is available for free textbooks, school grant, teacher grant and in-service teacher training.

d) Eligibility of Cantonment Schools for SSA assistance:

As far as these schools are fully run by the cantonment Boards and do not charge any fee, these are eligible for assistance under SSA.

10.2.5 Central Budget allocations & releases for the SSA Programme:

The releases by the Central Government and expenditures during the 11th Plan were as follows:

Rs. in Crores

Year	Central outlay	Release	Percentage
11th Plan			
2007-08	13171.00	11480.75	87.16
2008-09	13100.00	12642.75	96.50
2009-10	13100.00	12826.23	97.91
2010-11	19838.23	19636.53	98.98
2011-12	21000.00	20866.30	99.36
12th Plan			
2012-13	23875.83	23858.00	99.93
2013-14	27258.00		

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10.2.6 Monitored Parameters: The monitorable parameters under Twenty Point Programme - 2006 covered under the 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are Appointment of Teachers, Construction of School Buildings and Information on reduction of dropout rates at primary level.

Construction of School Buildings and Information on reduction of dropout rates at primary level.

Progress against key inputs of SSA is as follows:

Items	Sanctioned till 2009-10	Completed and in-progress till 2009-10	Sanctioned in 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13	Cumulative sanctions till now 2012-13	Cumulative completed & in-progress till 31.12.2012
Opening new PS	164710	156921	43785	208495	195940
Opening new UPS	148391	113784	14378	162769	146096
Construction of PS	164195	154113	30808	195003	182373
Construction of UPS	98807	95429	10644	109451	105749

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10.2.7 13th Finance Commission award for SSA: This outlay is supported by Grant of Rs. 24,068 crore from the 13th Finance Commission during

the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15. State-wise details are as under:

S. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	170	179	188	198	207	942
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	5	5	6	24
3	Assam	31	40	49	59	59	238
4	Bihar	585	699	818	946	970	4018
5	Chhattisgarh	136	154	173	194	200	857
6	Goa	2	2	2	2	3	11
7	Gujarat	72	85	98	113	115	483
8	Haryana	40	43	46	49	51	229
9	Himachal Pradesh	20	21	23	24	25	113
10	Jammu & Kashmir	80	85	90	95	99	449
11	Jharkhand	223	266	311	359	369	1528
12	Karnataka	104	119	135	152	157	667
13	Kerala	25	27	28	29	31	140
14	Madhya Pradesh	320	384	452	523	537	2216
15	Maharashtra	131	140	149	159	165	744
16	Manipur	3	3	3	3	3	15
17	Meghalaya	9	10	10	11	12	52
18	Mizoram	1	1	1	1	1	5

S. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
19	Nagaland	1	1	1	2	2	7
20	Odisha	170	187	204	223	232	1016
21	Punjab	36	41	45	50	52	224
22	Rajasthan	287	320	356	394	409	1766
23	Sikkim	1	1	1	1	1	5
24	Tamil Nadu	111	126	141	158	164	700
25	Tripura	4	4	5	5	5	23
26	Uttar Pradesh	723	871	1027	1192	1227	5040
27	Uttarakhand	31	35	40	45	46	197
28	West Bengal	355	416	480	548	560	2359
	All States	3675	4264	4881	5540	5708	24068

10.2.8 SSA goals and their Progress.

10.2.8.1 Goal 1: Universal Enrolment

(i) The status of enrolment and out of school children is as follows:

- 3.68 crore children have joined the education system since SSA launch
- Gross Enrolment Ratio has been increasing

	2001-02	2009-10	Remarks
Primary	96.3	115.47	19.17↑
Upper Primary	60.2	81.52	21.32↑
Elementary	82.4	102.47	20.07↑

- There has been significant reduction in the number of out of school children in 6-14 year age group. There were 3.20 crore OoSC as per census 2001. The Sample Survey conducted by SRI-IMRB in 2005 has estimated the number of OoSC children at 1.35 crore (6.94%). A second sample survey conducted in July 2009 estimated 81 lakh children out of school. This figure of 81 lakh represents 4.22% out of school children in 6-14 age group. Of

these 81 lakh out-of-school children, 7.7% children belonged to Muslim Minorities, 5.9% ST children and 5.2% SC children.

2001-02 Census 2001	2004-05 Independent survey	2008-09 Independent survey
3.20	1.35	0.81

(ii) The approach under SSA for improving enrolment and reducing out-of-school children is to improve Access and provide Basic Facilities to all schools.

- For improving access, 3.90 lakh new schools have been sanctioned since inception till the year 2012-13. The norms for opening new schools under SSA have been revised to provide for primary and upper primary schools within such area of limits of neighborhood as notified by States/UTs under the RTE Rules.
- SSA provides support @ Rs 6000 per child for non-residential and @ Rs 20000 per child for residential Special Training Centres for mainstreaming of out of school children in age appropriate classes.
- The SSA norms provide for civil work ceiling upto 33% of total project cost (50% in Special Focus Districts) and includes following:

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- i. School building, BRC, CRC, toilet, drinking water, furniture for u/primary schools and facilities like boundary walls, electrification etc.
 - ii. One time assistance for u/primary schools for furniture only @ Rs 500 per child.
- (iii) The status of infrastructure has improved since the inception of the SSA. About 25% of the SSA funds are provided for infrastructure support.
- a. Under the SSA, till sanction of AWP&B 2012-13, 2,99,810 lakh school buildings and 16,01,814 additional classrooms have been sanctioned, as a consequent of which student class room ratio has decreased.
 - b. Also, efforts are made for converging with programmes and schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development on Total Sanitation Campaign and Drinking Water Mission. The availability of basic facilities like drinking water, toilets and girls toilets have improved significantly; yet there are gaps, which need to be filled.

10.2.8.2 Goal 2: Retention of all children till the upper primary stage:

- (i) The overall dropout rate at primary and elementary level is as follows:

SES	2001-02	2010-11	Remarks
Overall (Pry.)	39.00	27.00	12.00 ↓
Girls (Pry.)	39.90	25.10	14.00 ↓
Overall (Ele.)	54.60	40.60	14.00 ↓
Girls (Ele.)	56.69	41.00	15.69 ↓

- (ii) Drop out rate of SC/ST children

SES	2001-02	2010-11	Remarks
SC Children (Pry.)	45.18	26.70	18.48 ↓
SC Children (Ele.)	60.73	43.30	17.43 ↓
ST Children (Pry.)	52.34	35.60	16.74 ↓
ST Children (Ele.)	69.52	55.00	5.73 ↓

- (iii) The Transition rates from primary to upper primary has improved from 74.15% (2003-04) to 85.17% (2009-10).
- (iv) Though the girls dropout rates have decreased significantly, dropout rates of SC & ST children continue to be high both at primary & elementary level.

10.2.8.3 Goal 3: Bridging of gender and social category gaps in enrolment, retention and learning

- (i) The NPE 1986/92 while reaffirming the goal of universalisation elementary education places special emphasis on the removal of disparities and education for equality. The third goal of the SSA is to bridge gender and social category gaps in enrolment, retention and learning. The Status in this regard is as follows:

DISE		2003-04	2011-12	Remarks
Share of girls	Primary	47.47	48.44	1.27 ppt ↑
	Upper Primary	45.02	48.39	2.94 ppt ↑
Share of SC students	Primary	20.84	19.80	20% population
	Upper Primary			
Share of ST students	Primary	9.71	10.92	20% population
	Upper Primary			

For promoting girls education the SSA provides for:

- a. General interventions such as free textbooks, uniforms, recruitment of women teachers, promotion of early childhood care and education, bridge courses for out of school children, gender sensitization of teachers, girls' toilets. Untied funds under innovation for girl specific innovation activities.
- b. Specific interventions such as Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) and NPEGEL:

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KGBV

- KGBV are residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to SC, ST, OBC and minority community. The hostels are set up in blocks where rural female literacy is less than the national average.
- Against 3609 KGBVs sanctioned, 3528 are operational as on 30.09.2012 in 27 States with enrolment. Enrolment of 3,66,519 girls, of whom 28.88% girls belong to SC, 26.30% to ST, 25.84% to OBC, 9.18% to Muslims & 9.81% to BPL category.
- 490 KGBVs are in blocks with substantial Muslim population; 667 KGBV's are in blocks with high ST population; 1075 are in SC dominated blocks.

10.2.8.4 Goal-4: Ensuring significant enhancement in the learning achievement levels of children at the primary and upper primary stage.

- (i) NCERT has conducted two rounds of Achievement Testing. The 1st round was a base-line survey conducted in 2001-02 for class V and 2003-04 for classes III, VI & VII. The 2nd round was a Mid term Survey conducted in 2005-06 for class-V and in 2007-08 for classes III, VII & VIII).

Third round of achievement testing has been completed for Class V and findings disseminated. Class VIII is in process and Class III will be taken up next year.

- (ii) Improving attendance and regularity of students and teachers in school is a challenge. A study was conducted in 20 States on students/teachers attendance over the academic year 2006-07. It reveals the following:

	Students	Teachers
Primary	68.5%	81.7%
Upper Primary	74.35%	80.8%

The SSA norms which contribute to improvement of learning levels in the schools are as follows

- Provision of teachers – as per the PTR norms prescribed under the RTE Act; one teacher for every class/section at upper primary level and subject specific teacher for Math & Science, Social Studies and Language. Provision of part time instructors for art education health & physical education and works educations at upper primary level.
- Free textbooks to all children wherever states do not have prior provisioning for free textbooks.
- School Grant @ Rs 5000 per primary and Rs 7000 per upper primary for replacement of non-functional school equipment, consumables and items for science labs, computer education
- Teacher Grant of Rs 500 per teacher in primary and upper primary school for low cost teaching aids.
- Provision of Training – upto 20 days annual in-service training / induction training/training of professionally untrained teachers.
- Training of Community leaders
- Provision of 2% of district outlay for learning enhancement programme.
- Provision of academic supervision and monitoring structure through Block Resource Centre and Cluster Resource Centre.

10.3 The RTE Act, 2009

10.3.1 Article 21-A of the Constitution of India and its consequent legislation, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 became operative in the country on 1st April 2010. This development has far reaching implications for elementary education in the years to come. It implies that every child has a right to elementary education of satisfactory

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and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.

10.3.2 RTE Roadmap

The RTE roadmap is derived from the timeframes mandated in the Act. This includes:

Activity	Time Frame
Establishment of neighborhood schools	3 years (by 31 st March, 2013)
Provision of school infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All weather school buildings • One-classroom-one-teacher • Head Teacher-cum-Office room • Toilets, drinking water • Barrier free access • Playground, fencing, boundary walls 	3 years (by 31 st March, 2013)
Provision of teachers as per prescribed PTR	3 years (by 31 st March, 2013)
Training of untrained teachers	5 years (by 31 st March 2015)
Quality interventions and other provisions	With immediate effect

10.3.3 Development of RTE Act, 2009

All States/ UTs have notified the State RTE Rules. In addition, States/UTs took steps to issue several notifications reiterating the child centered provisions of the RTE Act. 34 States/UTs issued notifications prohibiting corporal punishment and mental harassment; 32States/UTs issued notifications prohibiting

screening for admission and capitation fees; 32 States/UTs issued notifications prohibiting expulsion and detention; 33 States/UTs issued notification banning Board examinations till completion of elementary education; All the 35 States/UTs notified academic authority under the RTE Act.

10.4 Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme:

10.4.1 Mid-day meal in schools has a long history in India. In 1925, a Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Programme was introduced for disadvantaged children in Madras Municipal Corporation. By the mid 1980s, three States viz. Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and the UT of Pondicherry had universalized a cooked Mid-Day Meal Programme with their own resource for children studying at the primary stage. By 1990-91, the number of States implementing the mid day meal programme with their own resources on a universal or a large scale had increased to twelve.

10.4.2 Objectives: With a view to enhancing enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August 1995 in 2,408 blocks in the country as a dry ration scheme.

The broad objectives of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme are to address two of the pressing problems for majority of children in India, viz. hunger and education by:

1. Improving the nutritional status of children in classes I – VIII in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools, and EGS and AIE centres, NCPL Schools and Madarsa and Maqtabs supported under SSA.
2. Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities, and

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3. To provides nutritional support to students of primary stage in drought-affected areas during summer vacations also.

10.4.3 The rationale of Mid-Day Meal Scheme is:

- **Promoting school participation:** Mid-day meals have big effects on school participation, not just in terms of getting more children enrolled in the registers but also in terms of regular pupil attendance on a daily basis.
- **Preventing classroom hunger:** Many children reach school on an empty stomach. Even children who have a meal before they leave for school get hungry by the afternoon and are not able to concentrate – especially children from families who cannot give them a lunch box or are staying a long distance away from the school. Mid-day meal can help to overcome this problem by preventing “classroom hunger”.
- **Facilitating the healthy growth of children:** Mid-day meal can also act as a regular source of “supplementary nutrition” for children, and facilitate their healthy growth.
- **Intrinsic educational value:** A well-organized mid -day meal can be used as an opportunity to impart various good habits to children (such as washing one’s hands before and after eating), and to educate them about the importance of clean water, good hygiene and other related matters.
- **Fostering social equality:** Mid -day meal can help spread egalitarian values, as children from various social backgrounds learn to sit together and share a common meal. In particular, Mid-day meal can help to break the barriers of caste and class among school. Appointing cooks from Dalit communities is another way of teaching children to overcome caste prejudices.
- **Enhancing gender equity:** The gender gap in school participation tends to narrow, as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme helps erode the

barriers that prevent girls from going to school. Mid-Day Meal Scheme also provide a useful source of employment for women, and helps liberate working women from the burden of cooking at home during the day. In these and other ways, women and girl children have a special stake in Mid-Day Meal Scheme.

- **Psychological Benefits:** Physiological deprivation leads to low self-esteem, consequent insecurity, anxiety and stress. The Mid-Day Meal Scheme can help address this and facilitate cognitive, emotional and social development.

10.4.4 Coverage: The Mid-Day Meal Scheme covers children of Classes I-VIII studying in Government, Local Body, Government aided and National Child Labour Project schools and the centres run under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Alternative & Innovative Education (AIE) centres including Madarsas/Maktabs supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). It is the largest school feeding programme in the world, covering 10.44 crore children in 12.12 lakh elementary schools across the country.

10.4.5 Nutritional content: The cooked mid day meal is provided with the following nutritional content to all eligible children.

Components	Primary	Upper Primary
(1)	(2)	(3)
Calories	450	700
Protein	12gms	20gms

10.4.6 Financial components of the Scheme:

The cooking cost covers the expenditure on pulses, vegetables, cooking oils, condiments and fuel etc. The cooking cost has been enhanced by 7.5% in each of the last 4 years. The cooking cost is shared between the Centre and the NER States on 90:10 basis and with other States / UTs on 75:25 basis. Accordingly, the current cooking cost from 01.07.2012 and sharing pattern between the Centre and the States is as under follows:

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Sl. No.	Item	Primary	Upper Primary
1	Rice/Wheat	100 gm	150 gm
2	Pulse	20 gm	30 gm
3	Vegetable	50 gm	75 gm
4	Oil	5 gm	7.5 gm
5	Micro-nutrients	Adequate quantities of micro-nutrients like Iron, Folic Acid and Vitamin-A. etc. in convergence with NRHM	

The above nutritional content per child per school day is ensured through a package consisting of the following ingredients.

Total Cost per meal		Centre-State sharing			
		Non-NER. States (75:25)		NER States (90:10)	
		Centre	State	Centre	State
Primary	Rs. 3.11	Rs. 2.33	Rs. 0.78	Rs. 2.80	Rs. 0.31
Upper Primary	Rs. 4.65	Rs. 3.49	Rs. 1.16	Rs. 4.19	Rs. 0.46

Major achievements:

- Up to 3rd quarter of 2012-13, more than 10.44 crore children in 12.12 lakhs Institutions, have been covered under the MDMS.
- The recent ASER survey found that the scheme was operational in 87% schools in the country and around 92% of the children were benefitting from the Scheme.
- The Scheme has made special role in ensuring gender equity. The Census figures 2011 reveal that Male-Female literacy gap has gone down to 16% from 25%.
- A total of 9,55,479 kitchen-cum-stores were sanctioned during 2006-07 to 2012-13. So far a total number of 5.90 lac kitchens - cum - stores have been constructed and another 1.11 lakhs are in progress up to 2nd quarter of 2012-13.
- Up to 2nd quarter of 2012-13, a total of 11.85 lakhs units of kitchen devices have

been sanctioned and out of which 10.99 lakhs units have been procured.

- 25.48 lakhs cook-cum-helpers have been engaged up to 2nd quarter of 2012-13.

10.4.7 Monitoring under Twenty Point Programme: The following parameters of “Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme” are monitored annually under TPP-2006 for:

- No. of children availing mid-day meal State/UT wise
- Food grains allocated and utilized, State/UT wise and
- Kitchen shed unit allocated constructed in progress State/UT wise.

10.4.8 Progress during the year 2011-12:

During the year 1054.39 lakh children's including upper primary are covered under Mid-Day Meal Schemes. The States/UT wise details are given in **Annexure-10.1**. During the year, allocation and utilization of foodgrains was 29.20 lakh (MTs) & 24.88 lakh (MTs) respectively. The States/UT wise details are given in **Annexure-10.2**. Number of Kitchen-Cum-Stores up to 2011-12 (Primary & Upper Primary) was 5,60,546 units against the total sanctioned Kitchen-Cum-Stores of 9,55,473 units with 59% achievement. The number of Kitchen-Cum-Stores under construction was 95,867. The States/UT wise details are given in **Annexure-10.3**.

Achievements made during the period 2004-05 to 2011-12

Coverage	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)
Children covered (in crore)	10.89	11.94	10.68	11.37	11.19	11.36	10.46	10.54
Food-grain allocated (in lakh MTs)	26.69	22.51	21.60	24.79	29.30	27.71	27.06	29.20

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10.4.10 Infrastructure Development under Mid-Day Meal Scheme Construction of Kitchen Sheds:-

In the year 2006-07, Central Assistance for construction of kitchen shed-cum-Stores @ Rs. 60.,000 per unit to the States/UTs was introduced under MDM Scheme in the year 2006-07. The cost of construction of Kitchen-cum-store on the basis of plinth area norms (24Sq. meter per 100 child and 4sq. meter additional space for each additional 100 children) and State Schedule of Rates has been provided to States during the year 2009-10. It was decided to fill the infrastructure gap in a phased manner over a period of time. The Central assistance of Rs.5,962.17 Crores has already been released to States/UTs for construction of 8,73,748 Kitchen Sheds. The details are given below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Amount (Crore)</u>
2006-07	2,21,039	Rs.1,326
2007-08	2,22,849	Rs.1,337
2008-09	3,02,870	Rs.1,817
2009-10	1,03,555	Rs.1,044
2010-11	28,897	Rs. 438
2011-12	2,062	Rs. 45
TOTAL	<u>8,73,748</u>	<u>Rs.5.962</u>

10.4.11 Procurement of Kitchen Devices: The Central assistance towards procurement of Kitchen Devices @ Rs. 5,000 per school was introduced in the year 2006-07. So far, Central assistance of Rs. 574.44 Crores has already been released to States/UTs for procurement of Kitchen Devices in 11.49 lakhs schools, the details of which are as under:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Amount (Crore)</u>
2006-07	5, 20,944	Rs.260.47
2007-08	2, 13,521	Rs.106.78
2008-09	1, 21,212	Rs. 60.61
2009-10	2,70,096	Rs.135.05
2010-11	5,795	Rs. 2.90
2011-12	17,259	Rs. 8.63
TOTAL	<u>11. 48.827</u>	<u>Rs.574.44</u>

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POINT 10: ANUSUCHIT JAATI, JAN JAATI, ALP-SANKHYAK EVAM ANYA PICHHRA VARG KALYAN (WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES, MINORITIES AND OBCs)

The Government has accorded priority for protection of SCs, STs, Minorities and OBCs, safeguarding their interests and ensuring socio-economic justice to them. The Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, has come into existence recently with the objectives of enhancing opportunities for education, ensuring an equitable share in economic activities and employment, improving their conditions of living and prevention of communal disharmony and violence. To ensure the above, the Government of India is now monitoring the following 10 programmes /schemes relating to welfare of SCs, STs, Minorities and OBCs as under:

1. SC Families Assisted
2. Rehabilitation of Scavengers
3. ST Families Assisted
4. Rights of Forest dwellers – Owners of minor forest produce
5. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)
6. No alienation of Tribal lands
7. Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]
8. Welfare of Minorities
9. Professional education among all minority communities and
10. Reservation of OBCs in Education and Employment

11.1 SC Families Assisted

11.1.1 As per 2001 Census, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) constitute

16.27% and 8.20% of the Indian population respectively. More than half the Scheduled Caste population is concentrated in five States namely Uttar Pradesh (3.51 crore), West Bengal (1.85 crore), Andhra Pradesh (1.23 crore), Tamil Nadu (1.19 crore) and Bihar (1.30 crore). These States account for 54.52% of the Scheduled Caste population in the country. Whereas the State of Punjab occupies first position in terms of percentage of SCs to the State population (28.85%), followed by Himachal Pradesh (24.72%) and West Bengal (23.02%). The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have majority of Tribal population. SCs and STs mostly live in the rural areas all over the country. A part of the ST population still lives in isolated places and are not integrated with the national mainstream. Government has always given highest priority towards protection of SCs and STs, safeguarding their interests and ensuring socio-economic justice to them.

11.1.2 The Scheduled Castes mainly earn their livelihood through their own labour, by working either on the lands of others, or in occupations such as scavenging, flaying and tanning of leather, which reflect their social and economic subjugation or dependence. As against the national average of 67%, more than three-quarters of SC workers are engaged in primary sector activities. On the other hand proportion of those engaged in the tertiary sector is nearly half the national average. Their work participation

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rates, particularly of SC women, are higher than the national figure. Most significantly, half the Scheduled Caste main workers are agricultural wage labourers, in contrast to the national average of 26%. Although practice of unsociability has been declining all over the country, caste rigidities continue to prevail.

11.1.3 For development of persons belonging to socially disadvantaged group the Ministry is implementing programmes for economic development, education development and social empowerment (including protective measures under the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 and the policy of positive discrimination in public employment and education). The schemes administered by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment are mostly implemented through the State Governments and UT Administrations as Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

11.1.4 The literacy statistics of the last decennial Census offers significant positive trends of social transformation for both males and females belonging to Scheduled Castes. During 1991-2001, the literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes increased by 17.28% over the last decade, whereas the increase in total literacy rate is 12.79%. The more remarkable increase has been in female literacy among Scheduled Castes. In terms of gender analysis; the Scheduled Castes females' recorded 18.14% increase as against the average increase of 14.71%. This phenomenon indicates reduction in the literacy gap between the general and the Scheduled Castes population. The higher level of increase in literacy in SCs as compared to total female literacy can perhaps be attributed to the special government interventions both at central and state level in their forum. While SC population is having access to educational benefits, this is not translating in corresponding

economic benefits. This warrants a rethinking about the strategy.

11.1.5 Progress: A large population of the Scheduled Caste population still lives below the poverty line. Economic assistance is provided to Scheduled Caste families to enable them to rise above the poverty line through schemes funded through budgetary support of the Central and State Governments. Against the Annual target for year 2012-13 under TPP-2006 to assist 65.97 lakh SC families, achievement was 77.00 lakh (117 % of the targets). The performance of States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu And Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal was "Very Good". The performance of the State/UT of Madhya Pradesh, Chandigarh was "Good". The performance of remaining seven States/UTs was "**Poor**". The details are given in **Annexure 11.1.**

11.2 Rehabilitation of Scavengers

11.2.1 A National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents (NSLRS) was started in March, 1992 to rehabilitate manual scavengers and their dependents in alternative occupations. As per reports received from State Governments from time to time, there were about 7.70 lakh manual scavengers and their dependents, to be rehabilitated under NSLRS. Out of this, about 4.23 lakh beneficiaries were assisted for rehabilitation during the period of implementation of NSLRS.

11.2.2 Government of India has introduced a new '**Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers**' (SRMS) which was introduced in January 2007 with the objective of rehabilitating remaining 3.42 lakh manual scavengers and their dependents by March, 2009. Under the Scheme, the identified beneficiaries are provided loan, at subsidized

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rate of interest, and credit linked capital subsidy for setting up self employment projects. It also has liberal provisions for training of beneficiaries in marketable skills to enhance their employability. They are paid stipend of Rs. 1000 per month during the period of training. The scheme is being implemented through the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) and other agencies identified for this purpose.

11.2.3 Progress under SRMS: The Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers originally envisaged rehabilitation of all manual scavengers in alternative occupations by 31.3.2009. It has now been decided to extend the scheme up to 31.3.2010. The entire amount under the scheme is released to the NSKFDC, which in turn provides the funds to the other apex corporations of the Ministry, implementing the scheme. The apex corporations provide funds to the concerned State Channelizing Agencies, based on specific proposal received from them for providing assistance under different components of the scheme to the identified beneficiaries.

The year-wise Budget Allocation and expenditure since introduction of the scheme, is as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2006-07	1	56	#
2007-08	50	25	6,752 assisted for training, 3056 provided loan
2008-09	100	100	39,956 assisted for training, 33,890 provided loans
2009-10	100	50	41,666
2010-11	5	NIL	329
2011-12	100	NIL	N.A.

Implementation of the scheme started in January 2007.

11.2.4 Overall status of rehabilitation: The status of implementation of the scheme upto 31.03.2011 is as follows:

S. No.	Item	Status
1.	No. of identified beneficiaries	1,18,474
2.	Training	
	(i) No. of beneficiaries reported to be desirous of training	43,909
	(ii) No. of beneficiaries trained (% with ref. to 2(i) above)	43,909 (100%)
3.	Sanction of Loan for Self Employment	
	(i) No. of beneficiaries who, as per the reports of concerned States/UTs, cannot be provided loan	39,533
	(ii) No. of beneficiaries who can be provided loan [1-3 (1)]	78,941
	(iii) No. of beneficiaries provided loan{% with reference to item 3(ii)]	78,941(100%)

As per the latest data received from State Governments, there are 1.18 lakh beneficiaries eligible for coverage under SRMS, in 18 States. As per progress reports received from apex corporations till 31.03.09, so far training has been completed or is in progress for 43,909 beneficiaries. Further 78,941 beneficiaries have been provided loan for self employment. States/UTs wise Progress of implementation of Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of

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Manual Scavengers (SRMS) is given in the following tables as per latest available information:

partially employed for manual handling of human excreta and their dependents, and "Safai Karamacharis" which means persons engaged in

State-Wise Progress of implementation of Training and Financing under Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	No. of Manual scavengers/ Dependents	Estimated No. of persons desirous of training	No. of beneficiaries completed/ undergoing training	No. of willing and eligible beneficiaries to be provided loan	No. of beneficiaries provided loan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Assam	8434	3224	3224	5543	5543
2	Bihar	15352	2400	2400	8009	8009
3	Delhi	1085	100	100	537	537
4	Gujarat	8740	2553	2553	4209	4209
5	Himachal Pradesh	3296	617	617	1506	1506
6	Jammu & Kashmir	371	117	117	83	83
7	Jharkhand	5750	5750	5750	2879	2879
8	Karnataka	10	0	0	9	9
9	Madhya Pradesh	15213	14037	14037	13260	13260
10	Maharashtra	11227	3655	3655	9885	9885
11	Meghalaya	370	0	0	130	130
12	Odisha	17533	69	69	14077	14077
13	Puducherry	30	12	12	30	30
14	Rajasthan	1476	843	843	932	932
15	Tamil Nadu	11896	5419	5419	10352	10352
16	Uttar Pradesh	9548	3744	3744	3161	3161
17	Uttarakhand	1435	240	240	404	404
18	West Bengal	6708	1129	1129	3935	3935
Total		118474	43909	43909	78941	78941

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11.2.5 National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC):

The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993, had defined "Safai Karamchari" as "a person engaged in, or employed for, manually carrying human excreta or any sanitation work." The target groups of the corporation are "Scavengers", which means persons wholly or

or employed for any sanitation work, and their dependents.

11.2.6 The Government has established the *National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)* on 24th January 1997 under Section 25 of the Company Act 1956 with the objective of providing all round socio-economic upliftment of the Safai

Karmacharis and their dependents and to extend concessional financial assistance to the beneficiaries for establishment of income generating projects. This Corporation acts as Apex Finance Institution with the objective of financing income-generating activities through the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs). The mission of NSKFDC is to empower the Safai Karamcharis, Scavengers and their dependents to break them away from traditional occupation, depressed social condition and poverty and to provide leverage to them to work their own way up the social economic ladder with dignity and pride. NSKFDC also provide technical and professional training, quality control, technology up-gradation, and common facility centers for carrying out sanitation works. No income limit is fixed for availing financial assistance. However, the Corporation accords priority to the economic development and rehabilitation of Scavengers, and amongst Scavengers, those whose income is below double the poverty line; Women and Disabled persons from among the target group.

Credit Based Schemes

Sl. No.	Scheme and Amount of Loan	Interest chargeable from	
		SCA#	Beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Term loan upto Rs. 10.00 lacs	3%	6%
2.	Education loan upto Rs. 15.00 lacs	3%	6%
3.	Micro Credit Finance upto Rs. 30,000/-	5%	-
4.	Mahila Samridhi Yojana upto Rs. 30,000/-	1%	4%
5.	Mahila Adhikarita Yojana upto Rs. 50,000/-	2%	5%
6.	Skill Training	100% grants with stipend @Rs.500/- per month	
# State Channelizing Agency (SCA)			

11.2.7 Progress: Authorised share capital of the Corporation was enhanced from Rs. 200 crore to Rs.300 crore in February 2009, which was further enhanced to Rs. 600 Crore in January 2012. The paid up capital of the Corporation as on 31.03.2013 is Rs.394.99 crore. During 2012-13, Rs.50.00 crore was released as equity to the Corporation. The Corporation implements schemes to promote self employment in alternative occupations through concessional finance, and schemes of skill development. Since its inception the Corporation has disbursed Rs. 829.81 crore covering 2,48,019 beneficiaries, out of which an amount of Rs.104.99 crore covering 0.17 lakh beneficiaries was disbursed in 2012-13.

11.3 ST Families Assisted

11.3.1 The main thrust of '*Justice to Scheduled Tribes*' is to improve the economic level of Scheduled Tribe families living below the poverty line. For this purpose, several economic development programmes have been undertaken in various sectors such as agriculture, rural development, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, forestry, fishery, small business etc. under Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy, to enable them to improve their socio-economic conditions. These economic activities also promote, strengthen and support their livelihood.

The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) continued to function as a catalytic agent for financing, facilitating and mobilizing funds for promoting economic developmental activities of STs. This Corporation provides financial assistance at concessional rates of interest. During the year 2011-12, the Corporation has fixed a target of Rs. 104.24 Crore for sanction under loan schemes. Against this, sanction of Rs. 104.99 Crore was made for 16,787 numbers of beneficiaries as on 31.12.2013.

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11.4 Rights of Forest Dwellers—Owners of Minor Forest Produce

11.4.1 Tribal communities have for many generations occupied forest land, developing a symbiotic relationship with the forest environment which is both their dwelling and their source of livelihood. By nature Adivasi believe in shared ownership and have a deep sense of community which, in the past, has resulted in exploitation and displacement of Adivasi as they have no legal rights on the land they have historically occupied.

11.4.2 The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (**Recognition of Forest Right) Act 2006** (commonly referred to as the FRA) has been prepared by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, “to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded;” and “to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.”

11.4.3 The Act recommends the allocation of legal rights of ownership on forest land to a maximum of four hectares to each of the Adivasi families in the Scheduled Areas who have been continuously resident on and utilizing the forest land before December 2005. Through right conferred to the Adivasi families on hereditary basis, but they cannot exchange or sell the land. The Act recognized the “rights of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes” which “include the responsibilities and authority for sustainable use, conservation of bio-diversity and maintenance of ecological balance and thereby strengthening the conservation regime of the forests while ensuring livelihood and food security of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes.” The Act also

acknowledges that “the forest rights on ancestral lands and their habitat were not adequately recognized in the consolidation of the state forests during the Colonial period as well as in independent India, resulting in historical injustice to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes who are integral to the very survival and sustainability of the forest ecosystems. Since its notification at the beginning of 2008, several cases have been lodged in High Courts of various states contesting the legality of FRA. The result has been a hiatus in the administrative processing for FRA provision - land demarcation, application and recognition of claims of land entitlements – at state level due to misinterpretation of a High Court ruling.

11.4.4 Progress: As a result of the efforts made by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, of more than 31.68 lakh claims filed, more than 12.46 lakh titles have been distributed as on 31.12.2011. More than 17 thousand titles were ready for distribution. A total number of 27,16,349 claims have been disposed of, which is 85.73% of the total claims received. As per the information available from 14 States, the extent of forest land for which 12,33,316 titles have been distributed, is 16,49,378.42 Hac. (40,73,964.71 Acres).

11.5 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)

11.5.1 There are certain tribal communities who are having low level of literacy, declining or stagnant population, pre-agricultural level of technology and economically backward. Seventy five such groups in 17 States/UT have been identified and have been categorized as *Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups* (PTGs). Their problems and needs are different from other Scheduled Tribes. As Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups constitute the most vulnerable group among the Scheduled Tribes, there is need to provide support for their protection and development. Therefore, a

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Central Sector Scheme was started during 1998-99 for the development of PTGs. The scheme is flexible in nature and the funds are made available for those items/activities which are very crucial for their survival, protection and development. The activities under this scheme may include development of infrastructure, income generation activities, agricultural development, cattle development, education facilities drinking water facility, irrigation facility, insurance health care etc.

11.5.2 Objective: Given the vulnerability of PTGs, it becomes necessary to allocate adequate funds from Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored and State Plan schemes for the socio-economic development of PTGs. In 1998-99, a separate 100% Central Sector Scheme for exclusive development of PTGs was started. Based on the knowledge and experience gathered meanwhile, the scheme was revised in 2008-09, to make it more effective.

11.5.3 Scope: The scheme covers only the 75 identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (earlier known as Primitive Tribal Groups) among scheduled tribes. The scheme is very flexible and it enables every State to focus on any area that they consider is relevant to their PTGs and their socio-cultural environment. Activities under it may include housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, cattle development, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including Janshree Beema Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PTGs. Funding under this scheme are made available for those items/ activities which are very crucial for the survival, protection and development of PTGs and are not specifically catered to by any other scheme of State or Central Government or by guidelines governing the utilization of funds under Special Central

Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) of the Constitution. The general principle of convergence of funds and functionaries also applies.

11.5.4 Implementation of the scheme (CCD Plans): During 2012-13 upto 31.12.2012, the implementation of long term "Conservation-cum Development (CCD) Plan for PTGs" continued. The CCD Plans were prepared by the State Governments and Union Territory of A&N Islands for five years by adopting habitat development approach on the basis of data obtained from baseline or other surveys conducted by them, and were approved by the Expert Committee of the Ministry. The CCD Plans indicate the PTG wise annual provisions for each financial year and also the agency involved in implementation of that activity. The State Government/UT Administration have been asked to ensure proportionate flow of financial resources for all PTGs found in their State and the activities to be taken with a proper mix of interventions through the State/UT Government and NGOs. The duplication of intervention in same area has to be avoided. The delivery mechanism has to be strengthened through innovative plans and procedures.

An Expert Committee examines the CCD Plans submitted by State Governments/UT Administration. Funds have been released during 2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2012) to 8 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Tripura on the basis of presentation made before the Expert committee for the 12th Five Year Plan. Financial Assistance for Manipur, Uttar Pradesh and Andman & Nicobar Island are under process for release.

11.5.5 Implementing Agency: The scheme is implemented in accordance with CCD Plans by the State/UT through various agencies of the State Government/UT Administration like

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Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs)/Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), and also Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

11.5.6 Pattern of funding: PTG scheme is a 100% Central Sector Scheme. The funds are generally released to States/NGOs in one instalment in accordance with the annual programme proposed for a particular financial year in the CCD Plan. Funds in favour of NGOs are released directly by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in accordance with CCD Plan.

11.5.7 Janashree Beema Yojana (JBY) for PTG: The Ministry is providing insurance cover to one earning member of each PTG family throughout the country under Janashree Beema Yojana of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. Following benefits would be provided to those whose lives have been insured:

- (i) Payment of Rs.50, 000/- to nearest kith and kin of the person whose life is insured in case of accidental death or permanent disability caused;
- (ii) Payment of Rs.20, 000/- to nearest kith and kin in case of natural death;
- (iii) Payment of Rs.20, 000/- in case of partial disability and
- (iv) Educational grant of Rs.300/- per quarter for 2 children of the life insured, studying in Class IX and above.

11.5.8 Allocation: The approved outlay of the scheme for entire 11th Plan period is Rs.670.00 crore. The annual allocation made under the scheme of Development of PTGs during 2012-13. The annual allocation made under the scheme of Development of PTGs during 2007-08 to 2012-13 have been given below.

Allocation and releases from 2007-08 to 2012-13

(Rs.in crore)

Year (1)	BE (2)	RE (3)	Expenditure (4)
2007-08	40.00	58.46	57.86
2008-09	178.00	194.00	192.07
2009-10	160.00	83.62 *	83.62
2010-11	185.00	244.20	232.44
2011-12	244.00	244.00	159.73
2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012)	244	178.50	162.29

* Includes fund from NE Pool

11.5.9 Performance during 2012-13: On the basis of the CCD Plans, Rs.162.29 crore has been released to 18 States during 2012-13. The statement of Statewise funds released during last four years (Upto 31.12.2012) is as below:

State-wise /UT NGOs/ year –wise Releases during the Years 2008-09 upto 2011-12 under the Scheme Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to 31.12.2011)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	985.00	0.00	2292.4	2292.4
2	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	615.33	17.59	2257.61	1659.77
4	Gujarat	1943.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jharkhand	1299.98	272.03	218.68	167.33
6	Kerala	960.00	10.00	0.00	1210.00
7	Karnataka	3246.28	20.47	6000.00	0.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	3754.90	5067.80	5428.20	5570.15
9	Maharashtra	2007.98	584.32	3487.61	0.00
10	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Odisha	1243.00	1228.70	1226.68	918.55
12	Rajasthan	1120.49	0.00	1280.28	2677.00
13	Tamil Nadu	725.87	61.66	553.58	1161.04
14	Tripura	403.00	461.80	315.70	317.00
15	West Bengal	901.74	537.24	0.00	0.00
16	Uttarakhand	0.00	100.14	0.00	0.00
17	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	A & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	184.00	0.00
	Total	19206.78	8361.75	23244.74	15973.24

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11.6 No alienation of Tribal Lands

11.6.1 The practice is the alienation of land to non-tribal and plains-men which has historically been the major form of transfer of land from tribal. The state was meant to play a pro-active role in ensuring that tribal lands are restored back from non-tribal in this kind of exploitation. Different state government has framed different kinds of protective laws under this and the results have been varied. Andhra Pradesh has an exemplary land regulation called the Land Transfer Regulation Act of 1959 which was later amended in 1970. Despite such a strong legislation, there is a large number of pending cases where land has to be restored to the tribal.

This is reviewed from time to time at various fora, including Conferences of the Revenue Ministers/ Secretaries of States and UTs organized by the Ministry of Rural Development. The State Government have been requested from time to time for taking effective steps for implantation of the legislative provisions for preventing alienation of tribal lands and restoration of such alienated lands.

11.6.2 Prevention of Alienation and Restoration of Alienated Tribal Lands:

Article 46 of the Constitution places an obligation upon States to promote the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. There is a major concentration of tribal population in Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal, apart from the north eastern States. State Governments have accepted the policy of prohibiting transfer of land from tribal's to non-tribal and restoration of alienated land to tribals. States with large tribal populations have enacted laws prohibiting alienation of tribal lands and promoting restoration of alienated land.

11.6.3 Progress of No alienation of tribal lands:

The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were requested for submission of progress made on the subject upto 2011-12 for inclusion in the Annual Review Report on the TPP-2006. The information has been received from 10 States/ UTs so far and the same is as under.

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Number of Cases of Alienation of tribal lands

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Number of Cases Tribal Land Alienation (2011-2012)					Remarks
		Filed in the court	Cases disposed off	Cases rejected	Cases decided in favour of tribal's	Cases pending in the court	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Arunachal Pradesh				-Nil-		
2	Nagaland				-Nil-		There are no tribal land in the State
3	Tripura	29152	29152	20052	9088	12	
4	Punjab				-Nil-		There are no tribal land in the State
5	Odisha	35190	1837	1395	442	1815	
6	Puducherry				-Nil-		-
7	Uttar Pradesh				-Nil-		-
8	Sikkim				-Nil-		
9	Kerala	3652	1837	1395	442	1815	-
10	Gujarat	20847	20127	02529	19598	720	-

11.7 Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]

11.7.1 Under this item the Status of implementation of PESA in States and Central Ministries is to be monitored. The provision of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas), Act, 1996 Act No. 40 of 1996) was passed by the Parliament in 1996 whereby Part IX of the Constitution was extended to Schedule V Areas. This was intended mainly to benefit the tribal population of the country which was concentrated in these areas. The Act has since been extended to the tribal areas of *nine* States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan.

11.7.2 All States have since amended their State Panchayat Raj Acts to include the provisions of the PESA 1996 but are yet to take up amendment of the subject laws relating to Land, Minor Minerals, and Water Bodies Village Markets etc. States are being urged to take suitable action to remove anomalies and conflicts between State Legislation and Provisions of PESA 1996. Further, Ministry of Panchayati Raj is taking steps for the study of critical issues for harmonization of provisions of the PESA with those of the Central Legislations concerned in Scheduled Areas, and is following up with Central Government Ministries for amendments in Forest, Environment, Mining, and Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement laws. Detailed comments on Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011; Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 and Indian Forest Act, 1927 have been sent to the Ministries concerned. LARR Bill, 2011 has since been referred to the Standing Committee on Rural Development. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also placed its views on the LARR Bill, 2011 before the Standing Committee.

11.8 Welfare of Minorities

11.8.1 The economic growth and development of a country depends on the integrated equitable development of all its citizens. The Government being well aware of the fact has always been the forerunner in protecting the legal rights of the minority communities at par with the majority and in ensuring their share in education, employment and economic benefits.

11.8.2 Prime Minister's new 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities'-The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities was announced in June, 2006. It provides programme specific interventions, with definite goals which are to be achieved in a specific time frame. The objectives of the programme are:

- (a) Enhancing opportunities for education.
- (b) Ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment, through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs.
- (c) Improving the conditions of living of minorities by ensuring an appropriate share for them in infrastructure development schemes.
- (d) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence.

11.8.3 The main aim of new programme is to ensure that the benefits of various government schemes for the under privileged reach the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities. The underprivileged among the minorities are included in the target groups of various government schemes. It also provides that wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for minorities. The emphasis of the programme is on the maintenance of communal peace and harmony, through appropriate

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measures and ensuring a reasonable representation of minorities in government including the public sector remains as emphatic as ever and these continue to be important constituents of the new programme. However, the programme does not envisage any change or relaxation of any criteria norms or eligibility conditions in any scheme for minorities. These would continue to be as provided for in the original schemes included in the programme. The details are as under:

- (i) **Equitable availability of ICDS Services:** The integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is aimed at holistic development of children and pregnant/lactating mothers from disadvantaged section, by providing services through Anganwadi Centers such as supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school and non-formal education. A certain percentage of the ICDS projects and Anganwadi Centers will be located in blocks/villages with a substantial population of minority communities to ensure that the benefits of the scheme are equitable available to such communities also.
- (ii) **Improving access to School Education:** Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme, and other similar Government schemes, it will be ensured that a certain percentage of such schools are located in villages/localities having a substantial population of minority communities
- (iii) **Greater resources for teaching Urdu:** Central assistance will be provided for recruitment and posting of Urdu language teachers in primary and upper primary schools that serve a population in which at least one-fourth belong to that language group.

- (iv) **Modernizing Madarsa Education:** The Central Plan Scheme of Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernization Programme provides basic educational infrastructure in areas of concentration of educationally backward minorities and resources for the modernization of Madarsa education. Keeping in view of importance of addressing this need, this programme will be substantially strengthened and implemented effectively.
- (v) **Scholarships for meritorious students from minority communities:** Schemes for pre-metric and post-metric scholarships for students from minority communities will be formulated and implemented.
- (vi) **Improving educational infrastructure through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation.** The Government shall provide all possible assistance to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) to strengthen and enable it to expand its activities more effectively.
- (vii) **Self-Employment and Wage Employment for the poor:** The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), the primary self-employment programme for rural areas, has the objective for bringing assisted poor rural families above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Governmental subsidy. A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under the SGSY will be earmarked for beneficiaries belonging to the minority communities living below the poverty line in rural areas.

The *Swarnjayanti Shahary Rojgar Yojana* (SSRY) consists of two major components namely, the Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). A certain percentage of the physical and financial

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targets under USEP and UWEP will be earmarked to benefit people below the poverty line from the minority communities.

- (viii) **Up gradation of skill through technical training:** A very large proportion of the population of minority communities is engaged in low-level technical work or earns its living as handicraftsmen. Provision of technical training to such people would upgrade their skills and earning capability. Therefore, a certain proportion of all new ITIs will be located in areas predominantly inhabited by minority communities and a proportion of existing ITIs to be upgraded to "Centres of Excellence" will be selected on the same basis.
- (ix) **Enhanced credit support for economic activities:** The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) was set up in 1994 with the objective of promoting economic development activities among the minority communities. The Government is committed to strengthen the NMDFC by providing it greater equity support to enable it to fully achieve its objective.
- (x) **Recruitment to State and Central Services:** Special consideration will be provided to minority communities in recruitment of police personnel, State Governments. For this purpose, the composition of selection committees should be representative. The Central Government will take similar action in the recruitment of personnel to the Central police forces. Large scale employment opportunities are provided by the Railways, nationalized banks and public sector enterprises. In these cases also, the concerned departments will ensure that special consideration is given to recruitment from minority communities. An exclusive

scheme will be launched for candidates belonging to minority communities to provide coaching in Government institutions as well as private coaching institutes with credibility.

- (xi) **Equitable share in rural housing scheme:** The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) provides financial assistance for shelter to the rural poor living below the poverty line. A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under IAY will be earmarked for poor beneficiaries from minority communities living in rural areas.
- (xii) **Improvement in condition of slums inhabited by minority communities:** Under the schemes of Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNURM), the Central Government provides assistance to States/UTs for development of urban slums through provision of physical amenities and basic services. It would be ensured that the benefits of these programmes flow equitably to members of the minority communities and to cities/slums, predominantly inhabited by minority communities.
- (xiii) **Prevention of communal incidents:** In the areas, identified as communally sensitive and riot prone districts, police officials of the highest known efficiency, impartiality and secular record must be posted. In such areas and even elsewhere, the prevention of communal tension should be one of the primary duties of the district magistrate and superintendent of police. Their performance in this regard should be an important factor in determining their promotion prospects.
- (xiv) **Prosecution for communal offences:** Severe action should be taken against all those who incite communal tension or take

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part in violence. Special court or courts specifically earmarked to try communal offences should be set up so that offenders are brought to book speedily.

- (xv) **Rehabilitation of victims of communal riots:** Victims of communal riots should be given immediate relief and provided prompt and adequate financial assistance for their rehabilitation.

11.8.4 Performance: The physical achievements upto 2011-12 for schemes included in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme (considered amenable to monitoring and, where targets for minorities have been fixed for the Welfare of Minorities) are as under.

Performance of Schemes Included in the PM's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities upto the year 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme and Ministry/Dept. Concerned	Achievement (Physical)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): D/o School Education & Literacy	-
(i)	No. of Primary schools constructed	1241
(ii)	No. of upper primary schools constructed	66
(iii)	No. of additional classrooms constructed	36895
(iv)	No. of New primary schools opened	1251
(v)	No. of new upper primary schools opened	356
(vi)	No. of teachers sanctioned	7601
(vii)	No. of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) sanctioned in educationally backward blocks, having a substantial minority population	75
2.	Swarojgaries assisted under Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarogjar Yojana (SGSY) M/O RD	150128
3.	Below Poverty Line (BPL) families assisted under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) M/o Rural Development	378907
4	Beneficiaries assisted under Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)	

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme and Ministry/Dept. Concerned	Achievement (Physical)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Individual enterprises Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)	11610
(ii)	Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)	48011
5.	Operationalisation of Anganwadi Centres under ICDS: M/o Women & Child Development.	3489

11.9. Professional Education among All Minority Communities

11.9.1 In so far as the professional education of minorities are concerned, there are no schemes being implemented at present by Ministry of HRD for that purpose. At present there is no reservation for them in admission to educational institutions whether professional or otherwise. In the Ministry of Minority Affairs, The Maulana Azad Education Foundation gives Scholarships to Minorities. It is also funding minorities under its coaching scheme to prepare for competitive examinations for admission or for employment.

11.9.2 Steps taken by All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE):

The details of steps taken by *All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)* to safeguard the interest of minority educational institution and students belonging to minority communities is given below:

1. For establishing new technical institution (Diploma, Post Diploma, Degree Technical Campus, Post Graduate Degree, Post Graduate Diploma), AICTE has given concession in processing fees and deposit money (FDR) to the minority Institution.
2. For giving extension of approval to the existing minority institutions, the processing fee is reduced as compared to others.
3. The processing fee is relaxed in case of increase in intake / additional course,

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introduction of second shift and conversion of women only institution to Co-Ed institution, introduction or continuation of PIO seats, introduction or continuation of NRI seats, reduction in intake / closure of course / program, change of name of institute.

4. The processing fee for minority educational institution in case of foreign collaboration and twinning programmes is reduced as compared to others.
5. The tuition fee is decided by the concerned state fee committee.

11.9.3 Steps by UGC: Details of the steps taken by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to safeguard the interest of Minority Educational Institution and Student belonging to Minority communities are as under:

- University Grants Commission has sanctioned 284 Women's Hostels during 11th Plan in 90 Minority Concentrated Districts (IVICDs). Out of allocation of Rs.366.49 crore, Rs.201.55 crore has been released.
- The University Grants Commission has approved the guidelines for establishment of Centres in Universities for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy and sanctioned these centres in 35 Universities. Rs.21.53 crore has been released during the 11th Plan for the purpose.
- Rs.61.31 crores has been sanctioned for the establishment of Residential Coaching Academies for Minorities, Women/SC/ST in Aligarh Muslim University, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Jamia Millia Islamia Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar and Jamia Hamdard. An amount of Rs.30.66 crore has been released so far to these academies. Jamia Hamdard has admitted 146 students, MANUU has admitted 148 students, Baba

Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar has admitted 95 students and AMU has admitted 96 students and Jamia Millia Islamia has admitted 210 students.

- Academies for Professional Development of Urdu Medium Teachers have been set up in three Central Universities viz. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI), New Delhi and Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad. The Academy at JMI has trained 1675 teachers. Maulana Azad National Urdu University has trained 3061 teachers. The AMU has conducted 16 Refresher Courses/Workshops for Primary/Secondary School Teachers and covered 356 teachers for teaching modern subjects in Urdu Medium.
- The UGC also provides financial assistance for establishment of a Model Degree College in each of the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education is less than the national GER with the main focus on enhancing access to degree courses in Educationally Backward Districts in the Country. In so far as Minority Concentration Districts are concerned, 64 such districts have been identified under this scheme. Approval has been granted to 14 Model Degree College in minority concentration district out of which an amount of Rs.2.67 crore has been released to two colleges.
- As per the CEI Act, 2006, 15%, 7.5% and 27% seats are reserved in admission in certain central educational institutions established, maintained or aided by the Central Government for SC/ST/OBC students respectively in all programmes.

11.9.4 National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions: The mandate of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions established through an Act of

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Parliament is to protect and safeguard the rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. The Commission is a quasi judicial body and has been endowed with the powers of a Civil Court. The Commission has three specific roles namely adjudicatory function, advisory role and recommendatory powers. The Commission has also powers to advise the Central Government or any State Government on any question relating to the education of minorities that may be referred to it. The Commission also makes recommendations to the Central Governments and State Governments and other authorities regarding any matter which directly or indirectly deprives the minority community of their educational rights enshrined under Article 30.

11.9.5 Progress: Since its inception, the Commission has registered 12,359 cases out of which 11,125 have been disposed of as on 15.3.2012. During this period, 5830 Educational institutions have been granted Minority Status Certificate(MSC) by the Commission. State wise and year wise details of these MSCs is enclosed.

11.9.6 Details of Education Programme Run by the Central Wakf Council: The Central Wakf Council is a statutory body, established under the Wakf Act in December, 1964. The Council consists of the Union Minister-in-charge of wakfs as ex-officio Chairperson and other members, not exceeding twenty in number, appointed by the Central Government. The Secretary, Central Wakf Council is the Chief Executive Officer of the Council. The main function of the Council is to advise the Central Government on matters concerning the working of Wakf Boards and the proper administration of Wakfs in the country. Ministry of Minority Affairs is also implementing some more schemes for which details may be obtained from the Ministry. Central Wakf Council also comes under the preview of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The Central Wakf Council meets twice a year. However, various committees of

the Council meet as often as possible, to transact business relating to the monitoring of programmes, administrative and financial matters, implementation of the scheme for development of urban wakf properties and educational schemes. The committees discharge the functions entrusted to them by the Council.

11.9.7 Educational Scheme: Under the Education scheme of the Central Wakf Council the fund is given for I.T.Is, Vocational and Training Courses, Book Banks in the school libraries and to the State **Wakf** Boards as matching grant for onward disbursement of scholarship to the student of Madarsa and I.T.Is etc. The scholarship scheme of the Council meant for students of Technical/Professional Degree courses and Ad-hoc- grant to the students of general Degree courses has been discontinued from 2007-08, owing to the similar scheme launched by Ministry of Minority Affairs. The 6 % donation received from loaned Wakfs on outstanding, as well as the interest accrued on the bank deposited of the Revolving Fund, form the Education Fund on the Council. This fund is utilized for implementing the following programme:

- a) Matching Grant to State Wakf Board for providing scholarship in their respective States to the higher Secondary Madarsa Students and to the student undergoing Technical/Professional Diploma Courses.
- b) Grant for the establishment of I.T.Is in the Muslim concentrated areas.
- c) Financial assistance to voluntary organizations for vocational training centers
- d) Financial assistance to libraries for developing book banks.
- e) Ad-hoc grant/ Emergency grant for admission in professional and free coaching of competitive exams to poor and needy students.

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Till 2007-08 the Central Wakf Council had programme of scholarship for the students of Technical / Professional degree courses. Similarly, it was giving "Ad-hoc" grant to the students of general degree courses. Thus up to March 31st 2008, total of 12,952 scholarship were issued by the Council to the students Technical Degree courses such as MBBS, BUMS, BAMS, B.Tech and B.Sc. (Ag.) etc.. Similarly, in 6366 cases " Ad-hoc" grant were given to Poor and needy student of general degree courses.

11.9.8 Progress Upto 31st March 2010: Under the programme of vocational training, 628 Voluntary Organizations/ Technical Institutes have been assisted. Similarly, under the scheme for setting up I.T.Is, the Central Wokf Council has approved 20 I.T.Is in Muslim concentrated areas.

11.10 Reservation of OBCs

11.10.1 The first Backward Classes Commission, constituted on January 29, 1953 and headed by Kaka Sahib Kalelkar, then a Member of Parliament, recommended 70 per cent seats in all technical and professional institutions for qualified students from the Backward Classes, besides a minimum reservation of vacancies in all government services and local bodies for OBCs on a three fold scale namely 25 per cent for Class I posts; 33.5 per cent for Class II posts; and 40 per cent for Class III and IV posts. The report could not be implemented, as, the Centre did not find any merit in drawing a national list of OBCs and said that it would be left to the State governments to draw up their own OBC lists.

11.10.2 The Second Backward Classes Commission, constituted on December 20, 1978 to examine the desirability or otherwise of making a provision for the reservation of posts in favour of such backward classes of citizens that are not adequately represented in public

services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or any State. The Commission estimated the population of OBCs in the country to be around 52 per cent of the total population. However, in view of the ceiling imposed by the Supreme Court that the total quantum of reservations should be below 50 per cent, the Commission recommended a reservation of 27 per cent only for OBCs, considering the 22.5 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes already existing in all services and public sector undertakings (PSUs).

11.10.3 The Commission recommended that all universities and affiliated colleges be covered by this scheme of reservation. Besides, it sought 27 per cent reservation for OBC students in all scientific, technical and professional Institutions run by the Central as well as State governments, as in its view, they would not be able to compete on an equal footing with others in securing admission to these institutions.

11.10.4 Reservation to the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Schedule Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is available respectively at the rate of 15 percent, 7.5 percent and 27 percent in case of direct recruitment. On all other recruitments, otherwise than by open competition, reservation to them is provided at the rate of 16.66 percent, 7.5 percent and 25.84 percent respectively. Thus, total reservation to SCs, STs and OBCs is 49.5 percent in case of direct recruitment on all Indian basis by Open competition and 50 percent in case of direct recruitment on all Indian basis otherwise than by open competition.

11.10.5 Relaxations and Concessions: - In order to ensure that posts reserved for OBCs are filled by OBC candidates only, various relaxations are given to the candidates belonging to OBC. For example relaxation of three years in the upper age limit etc. There is a ban on de-reservation of reserved posts in case of direct

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recruitment. Ceiling of 50% on filling up of reserved vacancies does not apply to the backlog reserved vacancies of earlier years which are treated as a separate and distinct group and are not subject to any ceiling.

11.10.6 Liaison Officer: - In each Ministry / Department / Attached and Subordinate Officers at least of the rank of Deputy Secretary in-charge of administrator or any other officer at least of the rank of Deputy Secretary should be designated as liaison Officer in respect of matters relating to the representation of the other backward Classes. Each Ministry / Department is supposed to have a Cell within the Ministry / Department under the direct control of the Liaison Officer to assist him to discharge his duties effectively.

11.10.7 Backlog Vacancies and Special Recruitment Drive for OBSC: - A vacancy which was earmarked reserved in an earlier recruitment year but could not be filled in the previous attempt of filling it up and remained vacant is treated as a backlog reserved vacancy in the subsequent recruitment year(s). As per Department of Personal & Training I O.M. No. 36012/5/97- Estt (Res) Vol. II dated 20.07.2000, the ceiling of 50% on filling up of reserved vacancies would apply only on the vacancies of SCs and STs which arise in the current year and the backlog and carried forward reserved vacancies of SCs and STs of earlier year would be treated as a separate and distinct group and would not be subject to any ceiling. However, OM dated 20.07.2000 does not permit treating the backlog reserved vacancies of OBCs as a separate and distinct group not subject to the limit of 50 percent on reservation in a year.

11.10.8 Vide OM dated 15.07.2008 the backlog reserved vacancies of other Backward Classes (OBCs) has been decided to be treated to be separate and distinct group in the same way as the backlog reserved vacancies of the

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are treated on which ceiling of 50% on filling of reserved vacancies in a year would not apply. A fresh Special Recruitment Drive has been launched to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of SCs ST, and OBCs vide this Department's OM No.36038/1/2008 – Estt. (Res.) dated 19.11.2008.

11.11.1 Reservation of OBCs in Education: As a follow up of the Constitution (93rd) Amendment Act, 2005 inserting clause (5) in the Article 15 of the Constitution of India, Parliament enacted the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) **Act, 2006** (CEI Act), making special provision for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (SCs STs/OBCs) in admissions to such institutions. In terms of section 6 of the Act, *Central Educational Institutions* (CEIs) were to give effect to reservation of seats in admissions to their academic sessions commencing on and from the calendar year 2007. The parameter to be monitored is "Percentage of reservation achieved against 27% reservation for OBCs in different Central Educational Institutions."

11.11.2 UGC has issued instruction of Government of India to all the State Universities/ Central Universities and Deemed to be Universities to implement the Reservation Policy for OBC under Non-teaching posts and thereafter the Reservation of teaching posts has also been approved for teaching posts at the level of lecturer and its equivalent posts of any other nomenclature.

11.11.3 Reservation of OBCs in Employment: Parameters and schemes to be monitored under these items are as under:

- (i) Representation of OBCs in Central Government Services.

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(ii) Vacancies reserved and filled up by the OBC candidates on the basis of Civil Services Examination.

(i) Representation of OBCs in Central Government Services: Representation of OBCs in services, as per information received from various Ministries/ Departments is still quite low because reservation for them started only in 1993. It is also important to note that the information about OBCs does not include such members of Other Backward Communities who were appointed prior to introduction of reservation for them or who fall within the creamy layer. It is expected that as a result of introduction of reservation, their representation in services would increase in due course of time. The information in respect of representation of OBCs in Central Government Services has been collected by Department of Personnel Training from various Ministries/ Department. 67 Ministries/ Departments have supplied information about representation of SCs, STs and OBCs as on 1st January, 2010. Remaining six Ministries/ Departments could supply information about representation as on 1st January, 2008. Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in the Government services by combining the two sets of information is given in the following table:

Representation of OBCs in Central Government Services

Sl. No.	Group	Total	OBCs	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	A	88,896	7,505	8.4
2	B	173,495	10,648	6.1
3	C	2,070,666	306,176	14.8
4	D (Excluding Safai Karmchari)	665,739	101,114	15.2
5	Safai Karmchari	71,324	7,822	11.0
	Total (Excluding Safai Karmchari)	2,998,788	425,443	14.19
	Total (Including Safai Karmchari)	3,070,112	433,265	14.11

(ii) Vacancies reserved and filled up by the OBC candidates on the basis of Civil Services Examination.

Cadre Strength of IAS: Almost all the vacancies reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs in the All India Services and other Central services to which recruitment is made through the Civil Services Examination have been filled by the candidates of respective categories in the recent years. The authorized cadre strength of the IAS as on 1, January, 2010 was 5689 and the number of officer in position was 4534. The corresponding figures were 6077 and 4456 as on 1st January, 2011 respectively. Number of vacancies reserved in Indian Administrative Service, Indian Foreign Service and Indian Police Service for Civil Services Examination, 2010 and vacancies filled up are given in the following statement:

	Services	General	SC	ST	OBCs	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	I.A.S.	76	23	11	41	151
2.	I.F.S.	18	03	06	08	35
3.	I.P.S.	76*	22	11	40	149
	Total	170	48	28	89	335

*One candidate's medical status is indeterminate as on date

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Development of a society can not be done without empowerment of women by providing them their rights, gender equality, and their interests fully protected by providing them equal opportunity in all spheres of life. The Government has been implementing various schemes for the socio-economic advancement and development of women in the country. To promote gender equality and empower women on the socio-economic front, the point titled "*Mahila Kalyan*" is monitored under TPP-2006 which includes items like "*Financial Assistance for Women Welfare Scheme*", and "*Improved Participation of Women* in (a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities (c) State Legislature, and (d) Parliament". The details of programmes/schemes under the point 'Women Welfare are:

12.2: Financial Assistance for Women Welfare Scheme: Details of various schemes covered under these items are as under:

- (i) Swadhar,
- (ii) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and
- (iii) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)

12.2.1: Swadhar (A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances): This scheme was launched by Ministry of Women and Child Development during the year 2001-02 as a central sector scheme for providing holistic and integrated service to Women in difficult circumstances with the following objectives.

- To provide shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/girls living in difficult circumstances who are without any social and economic support

- To provide emotional support and counselling to such women
- To rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness, skill up gradation and personality development through behavioral training etc.;
- To arrange for specific clinical, legal and other support for women/girls in need of those intervention by linking and networking with organization in both Govt. & Non-Govt. sector on case to case basis;
- To provide for help line or other facilities to such women in distress; and
- To provide such other services as will be required for the support and rehabilitation to such women in distress

12.2.2: Target Group/ Beneficiaries

- Widows deserted by their families and relatives;
- Women prisoners released from jail and without family support;
- Women survivors of natural disaster who have been rendered homeless;
- Trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels;
- Women victims of terrorist/extremist/ violence who are without any family

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support and without any economic means for survival;

- Mentally challenged women (except for the psychotic categories who require care in specialized environment in mental hospitals) who are without any support of family or relatives;
- Women with HIV/AIDS deserted by their family and are without social/economic support.

12.2.3 Implementing Agencies:

The implementing agencies can be the Social Welfare/Women and Child Welfare Department of State Government, Women's Development Corporations, Urban Local Bodies, reputed Public/Private Trust or Voluntary Organizations. At present, there are 311 Swadhar Homes and 235 Helplines functioning across the country. The expenditure incurred under the scheme during 2012-2013 was 23.63 crores covering 11262 beneficiaries.

12.2.4: Coverage: At present, there are 311 Swadhar Homes and 235 Women Help Lines functioning across the country. During the year, 2012-13, 11262 women were benefited under the scheme.

12.3: Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

12.3.1: The **Rashtriya Mahila Kosh** (National Credit Fund for Women) was set up in 1993 with a corpus of Rs. 31 crore, against the backdrop of 25 socio-economic constraints faced by poor women to access micro-credit from the formal financial system in the country, especially those in the rural and in unorganized sectors. The main objective of setting up of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was to provide micro-credit to poor women for various livelihood support and income generating activities at concessional terms in a client-friendly procedure to bring about their socio-economic development. In fact, the quasi-formal

delivery mechanism, simple procedure, in-built flexibility and concessional rates of interest are some of the hallmarks of the credit packages of the RMK. The initial corpus of Rs. 31 crore has grown over to Rs. 200 crore including reserves and surplus etc. due to prudent credit, investment and recovery management and additional budgetary allocation of Rs. 69 crore during X and XI Five Year Plans.

12.3.2 RMK has also taken a number of promotional measures to popularize the concept of women empowerment through micro financing, thrift and credit, formation and stabilization of SHGs and also enterprise development for poor women. There is no provision for **yearly financial allocation for RMK under TPP and as such its physical targets are non-quantifiable.** However, the following data gives the performance of RMK since its inception and during the year 2012-13.

Sl. No		Since inception	During 2012-13
1	Loan Sanctioned (In Crores)	349.95	22.58
2	Loan Released (In Crores)	286.62	18.49
3	No Of Women Beneficries	Over 7.27 Lakh	21,465

12.3.3 Credit — Delivery Mechanism:

Collateral free micro - credit is disbursed to the poor women beneficiaries both rural and urban, through Intermediary Organizations (IMOs) grass root level such as NGOs, Women Federations, Co-operatives, not for profit companies registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act and other Voluntary / Civil society organizations etc. RMK has a most reasonable interest rate structure. It extends micro-credit to the intermediary organizations at 6 % and these in turn lend to women SHGs / members at any rate between 6 % to 14 % on reducing balance.

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- i) Loan Promotion Scheme:** RMK provides smaller loan, maximum upto RS. 10 lakh, to promote the activity of thrift and credit among new and smaller but potentially capable organisations having at-least six months experience in formation of SHGs, thrift, credit and recovery management.
- ii) Main Loan Scheme:** IMOs having minimum 3 years experience in thrift and credit activities are considered under the scheme for loan upto Rs. 200 lakh per state and a maximum of Rs. 600 lakh for multi-state operations.
- iii) Refinance Scheme:** RMK provides 100% refinance assistance to Mahila Urban Co-operative Bank on finances provided by them to poor women either directly or through SHG's is within the norms of the RMK Main Loan Scheme.
- iv) Franchisee Scheme:** Smaller NGOs of the State can avail loan directly from franchisee appointed by RMK for that particular State without sending their proposal to RMK office at New Delhi. RMK gives the Credit Limit upto Rs. 500 lakh to the Franchisee who in turn extend loan to smaller & potential NGOs in the State.
- v) Gold Credit Scheme:** This Scheme of providing hassle free finance has been designed for medium and large NGOs so as to provide extended moratorium and credit on easier terms to RMK, for 3 years period. Maximum credit limit under this scheme is Rs. 500 lakh.
- vi) Housing Loan Scheme:** Through its partner organizations, RMK provides loans upto a maximum Rs. 1,00,000/- per beneficiary to SHG members for construction of a low cost house and repairs.

vii) Working Capital Term Loan (WCTL):

WCTL is provided to the organisations for backward and forward marketing linkages of products of women SHGs/ individuals and group of entrepreneurs, including technology transfer, education for skill up-gradation and infrastructure development. The borrowing organisation should have availed of a minimum loan of Rs. 25 lakhs or above under micro-credit schemes of RMK/ SIDBI / NABARD / Commercial Banks. The condition is not applicable for Government organisations. The maximum loan that can be sanctioned under this scheme is Rs. 3 crores for multistate operations and Rs. 1 crore per State per IMO.

viii) Loan limit per beneficiary:-

- (a) first loan — upto Rs. 35,000/-,
- (b) Repeat loan(s) Rs. 50,000/- taken together the existing plus new loan.

12.3.5 Eligibility Norms for Intermediary Microfinancing Organisations (IMOs)

- The intermediary micro financing organization (IMO) should have:
- objectives for serving the social and economic needs of the poor women. It must not work for profit.
- necessary professional competence, basic financial management capability and organizational skills to implement the lending programme.
- registered for more than 3 years on the date of application to RMK.
- experience in thrift and credit management for 3 years or more. (Six months for applying under the Loan Promotion Scheme).
- recoveries for the loans given to its members earlier should be at least 90%.

- proper and specific clause / provision in the Bye-laws / Memorandum of Association of the organization having power to borrow or raise loans from any outside agency.
- proper system of maintaining accounts, which should have been audited and published every year and there should not have been any serious irregularities.
- the office bearers of IMO should not be elected representatives of any political party.
- the organization's audited accounts and balance sheet should reflect its experience in providing credit and recoveries etc and sound financial management / health.

12.3.6 RMK has partnered IMOs across almost all the states and UTs in India including Andaman & Nicobar, Jammu & Kashmir and North Eastern States.

12.3.7 RMK apart from giving micro-credit to the women beneficiaries also builds capacity of SHG / women. groups and partner NGOs in micro-finance and income generation activities with a view to enable them to train their fellow members and grass root level workers. RMK believes in women empowerment through micro, financing. The partner organizations that take loans from RMK are instructed to impart literacy education, health awareness etc. to the women SFIG members.

1.2.3.8 The women beneficiaries of RMK loans are encouraged to develop 'Entrepreneurial Skills'. The partner organisations that take loans from RMK are encouraged to, *inter alia*, impart literacy education. health awareness etc. to the women SHG members. As a part of the developmental initiatives for the future growth of micro finance, RMK has launched a Nodal Agency Scheme for credit linkages with potential NGOs. This would expand RMK

outreach in a cost effective manner in less or uncovered areas of the country. RMK has another important scheme called 'Franchisee'. At present, RMK has appointed 3 franchisees. RMK extends bulk finance to franchisees who in turn lend it to smaller IMOs of the State/ District with similar terms and conditions as prescribed by RMK. These IMOs then lend to the ultimate women beneficiaries.

12.3.9 In the recent past. Microfinance sector has witnessed turmoil, which led to review of practices within microfinance sector and working of MFIs by a committee appointed by Reserve Bank of India (Malegam Committee). It is a matter of great satisfaction that RMK's micro-finance policies are already in line with the recommendations of the Malegam Committee as RMK is already providing microfinance to women beneficiaries on soft terms and conditions viz. low interest rates, longer repayment period and collateral free loans.

12.3.10 Restructuring of RMK: Hon'ble Finance Minister in Union Budget 2009-10 has stated "*Rashtriya Mahila Kosh has been working towards the facilitation of credit support or micro-finance to poor women and has developed a number of innovative schemes for their benefit. In recognition of its role as an instrument of socio-economic change and development, the Corpus of the Kosh, which at present is Rs. 100 crore, would be raised to Rs. 500 crore over the next few years*". In pursuance of the announcement, the Governing Board of RMK has approved "to restructure and strengthen RMK from existing single office Society to Government owned Non – Banking Finance Company (NBFC) u/s 617 of the Companies Act, with a Pan-Indian office network backed by need based capital with a view to enable RMK to respond to the growing need for micro-finance in low-income household on further flexible terms. The work relating to restructuring of RMK is in progress.

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12.4 Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP):

12.4.1 This scheme was launched as a Central Sector Scheme in 1986-87. The Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) scheme aims to make a significant impact on women in traditional sectors by upgrading skills and providing employment on a project basis by mobilizing women in viable cooperative groups, arranging for marketing linkages, support services and access to credit.

12.4.2 Coverage: The scheme covers 10 traditional sectors of employment i.e. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture, Waste Land Development and Social Forestry. The scope and coverage of the scheme has been enlarged with the introduction of locally appropriate sectors. This has helped to enhance and broaden the employment opportunities, including self employment and entrepreneurial skills.

12.4.3 Objective of the Scheme: The objective of the scheme is to provide training for skill up-gradation by:

- Mobilising women in small viable groups and making facilities available through training, access to credit and other inputs.
- Providing training for skill up-gradation.
- Enabling groups of women to take up employment cum income generation programmes of their own, or to access wage employment.
- Provide support services for further improving and employment conditions of women and for access to health care, literacy, legal literacy, and other information.

12.4.4 Major features of the Scheme:

- 90% of the cost of the project is borne by the government of India and 10% by the implementing agency

- Project should cover a minimum of 200 beneficiaries; the maximum beneficiaries in a project to be not more than 10,000.
- Per capita cost should not exceed Rs. 16,000/-
- The project duration can be upto 5 years.
- The fund released during 2012-13 was Rs. 8.83 crores and the number of beneficiaries were 30,481.

Cost structure of different components

S. No	Items	Percentage
1	Administration & Project Staff Cost	6%
2	Technical Skill Training & Orientation of beneficiaries and Project Functionaries	20%
3	Infrastructure including marketing support. quality control and managerial support	25%
4	Raw Material for training including equipment and other material required for training	25%
5	Establishment of Development Cooperatives and wherever required Mobilization and strengthening of field level set ups	10%
6	Support Services	8%
7	Overriding Costs	6%

The fund released during 2012-13 was Rs. 8.83 crores and the numbers of beneficiaries were 30,481.

12.5 Improved Participation of Women

12.5.1 The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. The goal of this Policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment

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of women. The Policy will be widely disseminated so as to encourage active participation of all stakeholders for achieving its goals. Specifically, the objectives of this Policy include Women's equality in power sharing and active participation in decision making, including decision making in political process at all levels will be ensured for the achievement of the goals of empowerment. All measures will be taken to guarantee women equal access to and full participation in decision making bodies at every level, including the legislative, executive, judicial, corporate, statutory bodies, as also the advisory Commissions, Committees, Boards, and Trusts etc. Affirmative action such as reservations/quotas, including in higher legislative bodies, will be considered whenever necessary on a time bound basis. Women-friendly personnel policies will also be drawn up to encourage women to participate effectively in the developmental process.

12.5.2 Participation of Women in Panchayats:

Currently, though almost 40 percent of Panchayat members are women, there are hardly any women posted to executive jobs, such as secretaries of Gram Panchayats, in most States. This resulting imbalanced gender insensitivity in the preparation of decentralized plans and their execution needs to be corrected through an emphasis in recruitment of women to such posts. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is working towards issues concerning gender empowerment through Panchayats which would fall into two broad categories, first those concerning reservations of seats for women and second bringing gender sensitivity into expenditure choices of Panchayats.

12.5.3 Reservations for women: With the Constitution providing 33% reservation for women in local bodies, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has taken upon itself the task of gender empowerment through empowerment of elected women representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions which now number more than a million. It has initiated a movement for fostering

of a collective identity by the Elected Women and Youth representatives of PRIs. During 2006-07, the Ministry had launched an initiative namely, the "**Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan**" aimed at joining together and supporting the efforts of elected women representatives in the country, by promoting their unity through the creation of decentralized institutions and fora of their own. Total allocation of the Schemes for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period is Rs. 43.07 Crore. Under this scheme, State level as well as Divisional level sammelans of elected women representatives of PRIs are held, charter of demands are drafted and presented to the State Governments. Besides this, State Support Centers are established and training and sensitization Programmes for multi term representatives are organized. The scheme is proposed to be subsumed in newly proposed scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) during 12th five plan period.

12.5.4 Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan:

During the first year of the *Eleventh Five Year Plan* (i.e.2007-08), this initiative was translated into a Plan scheme titled '**Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan**' with an allocation of Rs. 4.00 crore. The scheme aims to support efforts of elected women representatives (EWRs) to organize themselves, gain in confidence and articulate their views. Under this scheme, State level as well as Divisional level conventions of elected women representatives of PRIs and youth representatives are held, charter of demands are drafted and presented to the State Governments. Besides this, State Support Centers are established and Training and Sensitization Programmes for multi-term representatives are organized. The latest position about the representation of women in the three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is given in **Annexure 12.1**.

12.5.5 Participation of Women in Municipalities: The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act 1992 provides for a mandatory

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provision of 1/3rd reservation of seats for women in local bodies {Article 243(T)}. All the States have implemented this provision of the constitution (74th Amendment) Act. The State Municipal Acts now contain the provision for reservation of 1/3rd seats in the Municipalities for women. Hence, the total number of women councilors in urban local bodies in India is more than 33% of the total municipal councilors in the country.

12.5.6: Amendment to Article 243 of the Constitution to provide for 50 percent reservation for women in Urban Local Bodies

The Constitution (112th Amendment) Bill 2009 to provide for 50% reservation of women in Urban Local Bodies was introduced in Lok Sabha on 24.11.2009. Through this Bill the Government of India seeks to increase the representation of women in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) from the present level of one-third to 50 percent which would also include enhancement of reservation for women upto 50 percent in seats reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and 50 percent reservations for women in the posts of Chairpersons. This would result in increased representation of women in ULBs and is likely to yield significant benefits in terms of higher priority to women's issues in critical areas of Urban Governance and service delivery such as water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, education and health, etc. Presently the bill is under the consideration of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development.

12.5.7 The participation of women In Panchayati Raj has become substantial after the reservation for women. If the Bill regarding the reservation of 33% for women pending in the Parliament is enacted, it will change the entire scenario as the role played by women in politics will definitely be substantial and would have far reaching effects. It may be worthwhile to mention that the women legislators are actively engaged in the welfare activities for women, girls, poor widows, and

eradication of social evils like dowry, illiteracy, child marriage, atrocities and violence against women and especially for the empowerment of women.

12.5.8 Parliament: Women in Lok Sabha:

While there were only 4.4 per cent women in the first Lok Sabha, the percentage doubled to 8.3 per cent by the fourteenth Lok Sabha. At present there is 11.19% participation in the present 15th Lok Sabha. Further, The Constitution (One Hundred and Eight Amendment) Bill, 2008 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 6th May, 2008 so as to amend the Constitution of India, to reserve as nearly as one third of the total number of seats in the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly of every States for women. Thereafter, the Rajya Sabha in its sitting held on the 9th March, 2010 considered and passed the bill. The Bill is now pending before the Lok Sabha for consideration and passing.

Women Participation in Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	General Election	Year	Members in Lok Sabha	Women Participation	% of Women in Lok Sabha
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	First	1952	499	22	4.41
2	Second	1957	500	27	5.40
3	Third	1962	503	34	6.76
4	Fourth	1967	523	31	5.93
5	Fifth	1971	521	22	4.22
6	Sixth	1977	544	19	3.49
7	Seventh	1980	544	28	5.15
8	Eighth	1984	544	44	8.09
9	Ninth	1989	517	27	5.22
10	Tenth	1991	544	39	7.17
11	Eleventh	1996	544	40	7.35
12	Twelfth	1998	543	43	7.92
13	Thirteenth	1999	543	49	9.02
14	Fourteenth	2004	543	49	9.02
15	Fifteenth	2009	545	61	11.19

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POINT 5: BAL KALYAN (CHILD WELFARE)

Children in the age group 0-6 years constitute more than 13% of the population of India and as such children are deemed as the future human resource of the country. Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes for survival, development and protection of children. Twenty Point Programme-2006 has given due importance to this issue by incorporating two items namely “*Universalisation of ICDS Scheme*”, and “*Functional Anganwadis*”.

13.1 Universalisation of ICDS Scheme

13.1.1 ICDS Scheme launched in 1975, was conceived for achieving the holistic development of mother and children in the country. The target population includes children up to 6 years of age and pregnant women & nursing mothers. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Service and Nutrition & Health Education are the six services provided under the Scheme. In addition, the scheme envisages effective convergence of inter-sectoral service at the Anganwadi Centres. While selecting the location for a project, preference is given to those areas which are predominantly inhabited by vulnerable and weaker sections of society, such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities and low income families found in economically backward areas, drought-prone areas and areas in which the development of social service require strengthening. This is done through a community level survey of families.

13.1.2 ICDS Blocks Operational: ICDS was launched on 2nd October 1975 in 33 Community Development Blocks with 4,891 AWCs and it today represents one of the world's largest

programmes for early childhood development. ICDS is the foremost symbol of India's commitment to her children—India's response to the challenge of providing pre-school education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality, on the other. As per 2001 Census, India has around 157.86 million children, constituting 15.42% of India's population, who are below the age of 6 years. A significant proportion of these children live in economic and social environment which impedes the Child's physical and mental development. These conditions include poverty, poor environmental sanitation, disease, infection, inadequate access to primary health care, inappropriate child caring and feeding practices etc.

13.1.3 Objectives of ICDS:

- to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years;
- to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;
- to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout;
- to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and
- to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

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13.1.4 Services: The scheme provides an integrated approach for converging basic services through community based workers and helpers. The services are provided at a centre called the 'Anganwadi'. The Anganwadi, literally a courtyard play centre, is a childcare centre, located within the village itself. A package of following six services is provided under the ICDS Scheme:

- (i) Supplementary nutrition;
- (ii) Pre-school non formal education;
- (iii) Immunization;
- (iv) Health Check – up;
- (v) Referral Services and;
- (vi) Nutrition and Health Education;

Broadly the key services as provided under ICDS can be categorized in four groups-

- **Health:** Immunisation, Health, Check-ups, Referral services, Treatment of minor illnesses.
- **Nutrition:** Supplementary Feeding, Growth Monitoring and Promotion, Nutrition & Health Education.
- **Early Childhood Care and Pre – school Education:** Early Care and stimulation for children under three years of age.
- **Convergence:** Convergence of other supportive service such as safe drinking water, environmental sanitation, women's empowerment, non-formal education and adult literacy.

13.1.5 The concept of providing a package of services is based primarily on the consideration that the overall impact will be much larger if the different services are provided in an integrated manner as the efficacy of a particular service depends upon the support it receives from related services. The three services namely

immunization, health check-up and referral are delivered through public health infrastructure viz. Health Sub Centres, Primary and Community Health Centres set up by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

13.1.6 The ICDS Team: The ICDS team comprises the Anganwadi Workers, Anganwadi Helpers, Supervisors, Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs) and District Programme Officers (DPOs). Anganwadi Worker, a lady selected from the local community, is a community based frontline honorary worker of the ICDS Programme. She is also an agent of social change, mobilizing community support for better care of young children, girls and women. Besides, the medical officers, Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) form a team with the ICDS functionaries to achieve convergence of different services.

13.1.7 Financing Pattern: Prior to 2005 - 06, providing supplementary nutrition was the responsibility of the States and administrative cost was provided by the Government of India as 100% central assistance. It was decided in 2005-06, to support the States/UTs up to 50% of the financial norms or to support 50% of expenditure incurred by them on supplementary nutrition, whichever is less. From 2009-10 onward, Government of India further modified the sharing pattern of the ICDS Scheme between the Centre and States. The sharing pattern of supplementary nutrition in respect of North-Eastern States between Centre and States has been changed from 50:50 to 90:10 ratio. In respect of other States and UTs, the existing sharing pattern in respect of supplementary nutrition in the ratio of 50:50 continues. However, for all other components of ICDS, including the administrative cost, the ratio has been modified to 90:10 which was 100% Central Assistance earlier.

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13.1.8 Nutritional Norms: Ministry of Women and Child Development has revised the nutritional norms and the cost of supplementary nutrition for different category of beneficiaries as under:

years under the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan & District Primary Education Programme*. For this, the States have been requested to ensure necessary convergence between ICDS scheme and *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan & District Primary Education Programme*.

S. No.	Category	Existing Norm			Revised Norm (per beneficiary per day)		
		Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)	Rates (Rs.)	Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)	Rates (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	300	8-10	2.00	500	12-15	4.00
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	600	20	2.70	800	20-25	6.00
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	500	15-20	2.30	600	18-20	5.00

13.1.9 Convergence:- In addition to emphasis on supplementary nutrition and convergence with health services, special focus is also being given to the pre-school education component of the ICDS Scheme, so that children are fully prepared for entering Class-I at the age of 6

13.1.10 Population Norms: Population Norms for setting up of AWCs and Mini-AWCs have been revised to cover all habitations, particularly keeping in view those inhabited by SC/ST/ Minorities. The revised population norms of the ICDS Scheme are as under:

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For AWCs in Rural/Urban Projects	No. of AWC
Population	
400-800	1 AWC
800-1600	2 AWCs
1600-2400	3 AWCs
Thereafter for every multiples of 800	1 AWC
For Mini- AWC	
150-4001	Mini- AWC
For Tribal/Riverine/Desert, Hilly and other difficult areas/ Projects	
300-800	1 AWC
For Mini- AWC	
150-300	1 Mini AWC

13.1.11 Registration of beneficiaries: All children below 6 years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers are eligible for availing of services under the ICDS Scheme. The Scheme is universal in coverage for all the categories. BPL is not a criterion for registration of beneficiaries under ICDS. However, the scheme operates on self-selection basis.

13.1.12 Coverage of Projects/ AWCs: The ICDS Scheme was introduced in 33 Blocks (Projects) in 1975. Under ICDS, the effort is to provide daily nutritional supplements to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Daily Intake (ADI). Under the revised Nutritional and Feeding Norms for Supplementary Nutrition, State Governments/ UTs have been mandated to provide more than one meal to the children who come to AWCs which include providing a morning snack in the form of milk/ banana/egg/ seasonal fruits/ micro-nutrient fortified food followed by a Hot cooked meal. For children below 3 years of age and pregnant and lactating women, age appropriate Take Home Ration (THR) is to be provided. Besides, for severely underweight children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years, States /UTs have been mandated to give additional food items in the form of micronutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food as THR. These norms have also been endorsed by the Apex court in its order dated 22nd April 2009.

13.1.13 Progress of Projects / AWCs: Government of India has cumulatively sanctioned 7076 ICDS Projects as on 31.3.2013. Of these, 7025 ICDS Projects became operational as on 31.3.2013. There are 13.72 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs sanctioned in the country as on 31.3.2013. Of these, 13.31 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs became operational as on 31.3.2013. All India progress (physical) made under ICDS Scheme during the period April,

2012-March, 2013, under restructured TPP-2006 is given below:

Physical Targets and Achievements (April, 2012-March, 2013)

Sl. No. (1)	Category (2)	Targets (3)	Achievements (4)	% Achievement (5)
1	No. of Operational ICDS Projects	7076	7025	99.41
2	No. of Operational Anganwadis (AWCs) /mini-AWCs (in lakh)	13.72	13.31	97.01

13.2 Functional Anganwadi

13.2.1 Grass-root Level/ Village Level Functionaries: The ICDS Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Helpers (AWHs) as "*honorary workers*" from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part-time basis in the area of child care and development. Anganwadi Workers & Helpers are the grass roots level functionaries to implement the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) & Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs), being honorary workers, are paid a monthly honoraria as decided by the Government from time to time. Government of India has enhanced the honoraria of these Workers, w.e.f. 1.4.2011. The existing rates of honoraria for AWCs are as under:

(In Rupees)

Qualification/ year of Experience	Honorarium w.e.f 01.04.2011 per month
Non-Matriculate	2938
Matriculate	3000
Non-Matriculate With 5 year exp.	2969
Matriculate With 5 year exp	3031
Non-Matriculate With 10 year exp	3000
Matriculate With 10 year exp	3063
Mini-Anganwadi Workers	1500
Helper	1500

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In addition to the honoraria paid by the Government of India, many States/UTs are also giving monetary incentives to these workers out of their own resources for additional functions assigned under other Schemes.

13.2.2 Status of Anganwadi Workers/Helpers:

Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) & Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs), being honorary workers, are paid a monthly honoraria as decided by the Government from time to time. Government of India has enhanced the honoraria of these Workers, w.e.f. 1.4.2008 by Rs.500 above the last honorarium drawn by Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and by Rs.250 of the last honorarium drawn by Helpers of AWCs and Workers of Mini-AWCs. Prior to enhancement, AWWs were being paid a monthly honoraria ranging from Rs. 938/ to Rs. 1063/- per month depending on their educational qualifications and experience. Similarly, AWHs were being paid monthly honoraria of Rs. 500. In addition to the honoraria paid by the Government of India, many States/UTs are also giving monetary incentives to these workers out of their own resources for additional functions assigned under other Schemes.

13.2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation: The ICDS Programme is characterized by a built in monitoring system for promoting assessment analysis and action at different levels, at which data is generated. The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), has the overall responsibility of monitoring the programme implementation. A central level monitoring cell collects and analyse periodic reports based on which program strategies are refined and timely interventions made for effective programme planning, implementation and monitoring. Each State Government also has a State cell and districts having more than five operational ICDS projects have a district cell, at district level to facilitate programme monitoring.

13.2.4 Management Information System

(MIS): The existing Management Information System ensures regular flow of information and feedback between each Anganwadi and the ICDS projects, between each ICDS projects and State Government, and between the State Government and the Government of India.

13.2.4.1 A comprehensive Management Information System (MIS) for ICDS has been in existence for a long time. Records are maintained at every Anganwadi relating to the number of children and pregnant women and lactating mothers in every family, a record of immunization of every child in the catchment's area of the Anganwadis, a register for supplementary nutrition for children and pregnant and lactating mothers. Selected information from the Anganwadi level is included in the MIS to the block, district, State and national levels. This information helps to monitor the number of children and women receiving supplementary nutrition, pre-school education, immunization as well as information relating to nutritional status of children operationalisation of centres etc.

13.2.4.2 The flow of information is not only upwards but also downwards through the State Governments. The data from all the AWCs are collected through pre-designed formats consisting block-wise details. Various quantitative inputs are first gathered from Anganwadi Centers and are compiled at the projects level. The Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs) at the project level then consolidate the information and send project-wise information to the State cell.

13.2.4.3 Under the National Plan to monitor ICDS, Anganwadi workers compile standardized monthly and half yearly reports based on the data recorded in their various registers. These Anganwadi Workers (AWW's) reports are then checked by the supervisors and forwarded to

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Statistical Assistant of the ICDS Project through Supervisors. Statistical Assistant compiles all the reported data of the Anganwadi centers (AWCs) of the ICDS Project and submits the same to the Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) who are responsible for forwarding the MPRs/HPRs to the State ICDS cell. State cells submit the information in prescribed format to the central cell of MWCD.

13.2.5 Impact of the Scheme: To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout is one of the objectives of the ICDS Scheme. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined from 110 in 1981 to 58 per thousand live births in 2004. Similarly, Under-mortality has declined from 161 in 1983 to 87 in 2003 (*Source Sample Registration System of RGI office*). The surveys have revealed that there has been significant impact of the scheme.

13.2.6 Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition:- At present, total service to children & mothers under the scheme is provided to about

No. of Anganwadis Centres Providing Services*	Children (6 months – 6 years) (in lakhs)	Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (in lakhs)	Total Beneficiaries Children & Mothers (in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1331076	746.81	180.85	927.66

13.2.7 Non-formal Pre-school Education:

During 2012-13 a total of 346.66 lakh pre-school children consisting of **176.73** lakh boys and 169.92 lakh girls of the 3-6 years age group have received pre-school education at 13.31 lakh Anganwadis Centre

13.2.8 Achievement under ICDS & Anganwadies Centres:

There has been a significant and consistent progress in the implementation of ICDS Scheme during X, XI and XII Five Year Plans in terms of increase in number of operational projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and coverage of beneficiaries as indicated below:

It is significant to note that during the period (01.04.2002 to 31.03.2013), the number of beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition have

Achievement under ICDS during 2002 to 2013

Year ending	No. of Operational ICDS Projects	No. of Operational AWCs	Supplementary Nutrition Beneficiaries (In lakhs)	Pre-school Education Beneficiaries (In lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
31.3.2002	4608	545714	375.10	166.56
31.3.2003	4903	600391	387.84	188.02
31.3.2004	5267	649307	415.08	204.38
31.3.2005	5422	706872	484.42	218.41
31.3.2006	5659	748229	562.18	244.92
31.3.2007	5829	844743	705.43	300.81
31.3.2008	6070	1013337	843.27	339.11
31.3.2009	6120	1044269	873.44	340.60
31.3.2010	6509	1142029	884.35	354.93
31.3.2011	6722	1257372	959.47	366.23
31.3.2012	6908	1304611	972.48	358.22
31.3.2013	7025	1331076	927.66	346.66

927.66 lakh beneficiaries, which includes 746.81 lakh children (6 months – 6 years) and 180.85 lakh pregnant women and lactating mothers through a network of 13.31 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres.

increased from 375.10 lakh to 927.66 lakh (with 147% increase). Similarly, the number of children (3-6 year) attending Anganwadi Centres for Pre-school Education has increased from 166.56 lakh to 346.66 lakh (108 % increase).

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POINT 13: YUVA VIKAS (YOUTH DEVELOPMENT)

The Youth are the hope and future of our country which constitute about 30 percent of the population. Lack of proper employment opportunities, limited educational facilities, growing strength of divisive and separatist forces, breakdown of the traditional Indian value system and lure of western culture are some of the major problems of youth today. With a view to giving emphasis on the development of the youth in the country the Point titled “**Yuva Vikas**” covers three monitorable items, viz.

- i) Sports for all in Rural and Urban Areas;
- ii) Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana and
- iii) National Service Scheme.

14.1 Sports for all in Rural and Urban Areas

4.1.1 Brief on Scheme : Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) was introduced in the year 2008- 09, for development of playfields in all village panchayats and block Panchayats in the country in a phased manner over a period of 10 years, at an annual coverage of 10% for normal states and 20% for North Eastern States and border districts in the Special Category States. The scheme also provides for 100% Central assistance to States/UTs for holding annual sports competitions at block, district, state and national level. During the XI Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 1500 crore was earmarked and a sum of Rs. 742.20 crore was allocated. Similarly during the XII Plan period a sum of Rs. 1200 crore has been earmarked and Rs. 355 crore has been allocated for the first and second year. The entire grant amounting to Rs. 897.02 crores from the year 2008-09 to 2012-13 has been released to States/UTs for

development of basic sports infrastructure facilities in 62,273 village/block panchayats and holding annual competitions at block, district, state and national level including women competitions and North East Games. Out of 62,273 village/block panchayat approved so far, 41,667 playfields have been developed.

14.1.2 Monitoring: Mission Directorate officials make regular visits to States/UTs and oversee the development of playfields and setting up of PYKKA centres at village and block panchayats. For effective monitoring of the implementation of PYKKA scheme, 34 eminent sports persons, who have received National or highest State Sports Award or have represented India in any discipline in Olympics Games, Common Wealth Games and Asian Games and are below the age of 65 years have been engaged as PYKKA observers. The Mission Directorate Officials and PYKKA observers have made field visits to more than 555 number of PYKKA centres up to 30.04.2013 and submitted their reports. The observations made in the reports are communicated to respective State Government for their information and remedial action.

14.1.3 Mid-term review of the Scheme: The Scheme provides for appointment of Independent Evaluation Agencies for impact studies and concurrent evaluation. Scheme also provides that, the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) will review the Scheme after two years of implementation for mid-course correction, if necessary. Accordingly an independent evaluation agency was appointed, after following the due procedure. Report from

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the evaluation agency has been received and has been processed.

14.1.4 Revision of Scheme: Under revised scheme, it is proposed to construct sports complex at each block both for outdoor and indoor games at a cost of Rs. 80 lakh each (Total Rs. 1.60 crore) with a provision of Rs. 15 lakh for sports equipment. All 6545 blocks in 634 districts will be covered within a period of five years in a phased manner. Funds for construction of the block level sports complex will be converged under different schemes such as MGNREGA, BRGF, NLCPR and IAP of the Ministries and PYKKA who have agreed for such convergence.

14.1.5 On construction of the block level Sports Complex, presentations were made before Planning Commission, the Consultative Committee of this Ministry and in the Conference of the State Ministers/Secretaries of Youth Affairs and Sports held on 24th-25th May, 2013.

14.1.6 Based on the recommendations made by independent evaluation agency and feedback/inputs received from other resources, EFC note for revised scheme is under preparation.

14.1.7: During the financial year 2012-13, NYKS has not carried out any sports programmes /activities under the Scheme of (PYKKA). However, in order to create conducive environment for sports & games in the rural areas, the Annual Action Plan of the programme Entitled "Provision of Sports Material for Youth Club "sports material has kept a provision of Rs.4000/- for each of 14797 Youth Clubs for promotion of sports and games across the country. In addition to the above, under the scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD), 2326 Inter Youth Club Sports Competitions were also organized in 623 District NYKs across the country.

14.2 Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana

14.2.1 This scheme is meant to imbibe the spirit of patriotism and love for the nation in the young minds, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports launched a new scheme viz; Rashtriya Sadhabhavana Yojana in 2005 in place of the erstwhile National Reconstruction Corps Scheme. However, the scheme is not operational since 2012-13.

14.3 National Service Scheme (NSS)

14.3.1 National Service Scheme & its Spread: National Service Scheme, under the Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India, popularly known as NSS was launched in the Birth Centenary Year of Mahatma Gandhi in 1969 in 37 Universities involving 40,000 students with primary focus on the development of personality of students through community service. Today, NSS has more than 3.2 million student volunteers on its roll spread across 299 Universities and 42 (+2) Senior Secondary Councils and Directorate of Vocational Education all over the country. From its inception, more than 4.07 crore students from Universities, Colleges and Institutions of higher learning have benefited from the NSS activities, as student volunteers.

14.3.2 Under NSS, 32 lakh volunteers have enrolled themselves in 16,885 Colleges / Technical institutions and 10,762 Sr. Secondary Schools to carry out development activities in 26,202 villages/urban slums which have been adopted for this purpose.

14.3.3 The NSS volunteers undertake two types of activities:

- (i) Regular Activities and
- (ii) Special Camping Programmes.

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(i) Regular Activities:

(a) During the Regular activities they devote 120 hours per year for two consecutive years which includes 20 hours of general orientation regarding NSS and the mode of work they have to do in their volunteer ship. NSS, over the years has made various constructive endeavors in the field of Mass Literacy, Environment Preservation, Health Education, Community Development, Disaster Management, Adolescent Health Developments, HIV/ AIDS Awareness, Drive against Social Evils, etc. NSS volunteers have always come to the forefront to extend voluntary service in natural calamities like Drought, Flood, Cyclone and Earthquake.

(b) This programme is jointly funded by Union and State Governments in the ratio of 7:5 in all States except North East Region, Sikkim and hilly terrains where the ratio is 3:1. In J&K and all the Union Territories, the programme is 100% funded by Government of India. Expenses pertaining to administration, training, research, orientation, evaluation and publications regarding the NSS activities are borne fully by the Union Government. At State level, State NSS Cells established by Central Government with full financial support to look after the inter-departmental coordination for smooth implementation of the programme at the State level. The expense for regular activities is Rs. 250/- per volunteer and Rs.450/- per volunteer for Special Camping Programme

(ii) Special Camping Programmes:

(a) To familiarize the student volunteers of NSS to the community, a Special Camp for 7 days is provided to all the volunteers during their tenure. These camps are residential

and organized in the community based on specific themes.

Last year the camps were organized on the following themes.

1. Environment including preservation of natural resources and conservation of cultural/historical heritage;
2. Health, public sanitation and personal hygiene;
3. Rural development including project identification, programme formulation, implementation and evaluation;
4. Education and literacy including legal awareness; and
5. Emergency interventions including trauma care, initial counseling and data collection.

All the field establishments were advised to choose one of the above five core areas for each university.

(b) At National level the policy and programmes are developed by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports. The National Service Scheme organization, a Subordinate office of the Ministry monitors the activities through the National Headquarters named as Programme Adviser's Cell situated at Delhi and 15 Regional Centre situated at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Chennai, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kolkata, Lucknow, Patna, Pune and Trivandrum.

(c) To train the NSS Programme Officers and equipped them with the modern skills of social development, 17 empanelled Training Institutions (ETIs) are identified for imparting training to the NSS Programme Officers across the country at the expense of Govt. of India. These institutes run

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courses to train the NSS programme officers who are the real field functionaries associated with the volunteers.

- (d) In the year 2012-13 32.32 lakh volunteers were enrolled all over the country for Regular activities in 28,241 adopted villages / slums and 21,532 Special Camps were organized for overall development of the adopted villages.
- (e) In the last few years the NSS volunteers contributed a lot for the community and the social development which reflects their concern towards the national growth and development. More than 28,88,742 saplings were planted throughout the Nation by the NSS volunteers under the regular activities for environment conservation project and enrichment. They have undertaken some innovative projects like avenue plantation, plant identification and conducted a large number of plantation camps during the VAN MAHOTSAVA week.
- (f) Blood is a vital component of human body which can only be replaced by blood at emergencies. Keeping this in mind the NSS volunteers enroll themselves as potential blood donors and donate blood as and when required by the community members. Apart from this regular blood donation camps, the national voluntary blood donation day was observed throughout the country. During the year 2012-13, NSS volunteers donated 2,00,507 units of blood in the Blood Donation Camps. The volunteers helped the local administration and health department for implementation of pulse polio immunization programme in which more than 11,85,701 children were administered pulse polio drops.

14.3.4 New Initiatives in NSS:

14.3.4.1 Mega-Summer Camp: Two Mega Camps of 400 NSS student each are held

annually, for a 12 days' duration. One Mega camp was organized in the month of June, 2012 at Andhra University Campus, Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh). The second Mega Camp is scheduled to be held at Ranchi, Jharkhand during February, 2013.

14.3.4.2 Rajiv Gandhi Adventure Scheme:

With a view to promote adventure activities among student youth, Rajiv Gandhi Adventure Scheme has been introduced by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports. These activities are to be conducted all over the country from Himalayan Region in the North and to Kunnoor and Thekkadi in South India on a yearly basis for 2000 NSS Volunteers. This year 1000 NSS Volunteers and 100 NSS Programme Officers participated in the Adventure Training Programme in 50 batches. So far 7,900 NSS Volunteers and 579 NSS Programme Officers have been benefited in adventure trainings at various Training Institutes of mountaineering and allied sports. The next batch of 1000 Volunteers is proposed to be held during March 2013.

14.3.4.3 Youth to the Edge Scheme: A new scheme "Youth to the Edge" to promote the adventure activities in the north eastern states of India, the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) in collaboration with Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, National Service Scheme was launched in January, 2012. Under the scheme, 2000 NSS volunteers from across will visit Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland for adventure training Programmes. This will promote the eco-friendly tourism in the unexplored areas of North Eastern region and will also promote the study of fauna and flora. The winter batches under Youth to Edge Adventure programme covered 900 NSS volunteers in the remote areas of Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

14.3.4.4 Self-Financing Units: To bring more students to the fold of NSS, self-financing units

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are started in the institutions. These units work as per the existing guidelines of NSS and their volunteers get all the benefits of other programmes conducted by the Ministry. Till now 1,072 Self-Financing Units are established in the country.

14.3.4.5 Skill Development Training for NSS

Volunteers: NSS volunteers will be provided Skill development training during their Volunteer ship, so that they are equipped with some type of technical know-how of a skill of their choice, which will help them in getting gainful employment. In the North East Youth Festival, a Youth Convention was held to make the NSS volunteers aware of various self employment schemes for self employment by the selected resource persons from Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati.

14.3.4.6 Voter-awareness campaign: With the support of Election Commission of India, Zee News initiated an awareness drive "Aapka Vote Aapki Taqat" involving NSS volunteers to generate awareness and encouraging and educating the citizens to vote intelligently. NSS has initiated an attempt to reach out maximum number of voters to cast their votes in the elections. They are also encouraged to get their voter identity cards prepared. The NSS volunteers were also involved in sensitization of civil society actions including ethical voting and to develop strategies for high turn-out during polling process by using the vast reservoir. This awareness programme by NSS volunteers has shown positive results during recent assembly elections held in various States, where the voting percentage has enhanced.

14.3.5 Republic Day Parade Camp-2013

14.3.5.1 NSS volunteers participate in the Republic Day Parade on Rajpath every year. Right from the beginning, these Republic Day

Camps have been boon for the personality development of student youth of the country.

14.3.5.2 Selection of Volunteers: The contingent of RD Parade is selected from the Pre Republic Day Parade Camps that NSS organised at Zonal level. 200 volunteers of each zone take part in these camps for 10 days duration. In these camps the volunteers are imparted training on parade and other youth development programmes. The volunteers are imparted training in leadership development and parade apart from organizing various socio-cultural programmes.

14.3.5.3 Republic Day Camp at Delhi: The day in R.D. Camp brings a MINI INDIA to the nation's capital from 1st — 31st January every year. It provides ample opportunities to the NSS volunteers not only to interact among themselves but also to learn and know the traditions, customs, cultures, languages of one another. The participation in Republic Day Parade on 26th January is considered as a matter of great pride for the student youth. It is also treated as recognition of the selfless community service rendered by the NSS volunteers throughout the country. During the Camps, various literary programmes and competitions are conducted. This, Year, The Girl Volunteers are given special training in Self — Defense with the Help of Delhi Police. The Campers of NSS RD Camp 2013 are also given hands on training on First Aid by the Officers of Red Cross Society. They were also taken to various places of historical importance in and around Delhi and also to the Taj Mahal.

14.3.6 Youth Festivals

14.3.6.1 NSS Contingent regularly participates in the National Youth Festivals since the inception the first National Youth Festival in 1995. So far NSS has participated in 17 National Youth Festivals at various places in India and three North Eastern Youth Festivals

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at Kohima (Nagaland), Shillong (Meghalaya) and Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh).

14.3.6.2 Visit of Indian Youth Delegation - NSS Volunteers form a part of the Youth Delegations to other countries under International Cooperation programme

14.3.7 Indira Gandhi National Service Scheme Awards:

14.3.7.1 This year, the IGSS Awards were given away by the Hon'ble President of India and the Ceremony was held on 19th November, 2012 at Rashtrapati Bhavan. Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka has been selected for the award for the best University/+2 council (State level). The University has made exemplary contribution in the field of Community Health through NSS. In the category of Upcoming University, the award was shared between Directorate of Higher Education, Himachal Pradesh and University of Kashmir, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir. Both these Institutions have made valuable contribution to NSS, despite facing tremendous adversities.

Five Universities were selected for "Certificate of Appreciation" awards for their valuable contributions, viz. Andhra University,

Directorate of Technical Education- Kerala, University of Mumbai, Annamalai University (Tamil Nadu) and University of Calcutta. 30 volunteers have also been selected for their dedicated and selfless services in NSS.

14.3.8 Targets & Achievements: NSS is a monitorable item under Twenty-Point Programme (TPP) of the Government of India. During the year 2012-13, target was to enroll 32.80 lakh volunteers for Regular Activities and 13,500 Special Camps to be organized for the development of 13,500 adopted villages. Against this, the enrollment of volunteers during 2012-13 was 32.32 lakh. The target and achievement for the period April, 2012 to March, 2013 is as follows:

Activities	Targets	Achievement	% Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Enrolment of NSS Volunteers	32,80,000	32,32,000	98.54	
No. of Special Camps	13,500	21,532	159.50	
No. of Adopted Villages		13,500	28,241	209.19

The year wise Targets and Achievements of NSS from 2005-06 to 2012-13

Year	Enrolment (no.)		Special camps (no.)		Adopted villages (no.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2005-06	24,47,124	24,03,262	10,500	15,858	10,500	20,062
2006-07	26,10,000	26,55,200	11,000	15,309	11,000	20,102
2007-08	29,01,200	29,11,302	13,500	15,905	13,500	22,756
2008-09	31,12,752	31,12,744	15,500	17,313	15,500	23,202
2009-10	31,28,270	31,87,186	15,500	18,217	15,500	25,308
2010-11	31,96,846	31,57,503	15,500	32,517	15,500	21,646
2011-12	31,96,846	32,25,643	15,500	18,006	15,500	13,854
2012-13	32,80,000	32,25,643	13,500	21,532	13,500	28,241

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CHAPTER 15

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

Urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon of modernization and economic development. Slums grow as a result of structural inequities in the development of the urban sector. Due to the high price of land and housing and low purchasing power, the urban poor are forced to join the existing slums for cheap shelter or to occupy any vacant land/areas wherever available in the city. Urban slums, particularly in the big cities of our country, are the picture of human misery and degradation. With a view to paying particular attention to the needs of slum dwellers, the Point titled **Basti Sudhar** monitors “number of urban poor families assisted under the seven point charter”. The following seven items are covered under this point:

- (i) Land tenure,
- (ii) Housing at affordable cost,
- (iii) Water,
- (iv) Sanitation,
- (v) Health,
- (vi) Education and
- (vii) Social security

15.1 In response to industrial and trade expansion and modernization of the city, migration of the poor from the rural areas and small towns in search for jobs/work and better life further add to the proliferation of slums in the cities. Though the city enjoys the benefits of cheap labour, it is not able to absorb and accommodate them in the main socio-economic development of the urban society. As per the 2011 Census, the total slum population in the country is 61.8 million comprising 17.4% of the

total urban population in 607 cities/towns reporting slums.

15.2 Cities and towns of India constitute the world’s second largest urban system. They contribute over 50% of country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and are central to economic growth. For these cities to realize their full potential and become true engines of growth, it was necessary that focused attention be given to the improvement of infrastructure and basic services to the poor therein. For achieving these objectives, a Mission mode approach was essential. Accordingly, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005. The Mission comprises two Sub-Missions – one for Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the other for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UI&G). BSUP is being implemented in selected 63 cities (now 65). The duration of the Mission is 7 years. Smaller cities/towns are covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Ministry of HUPA is implementing BSUP and IHSDP.

15.3 Progress of Reforms: The main thrust of the revised strategy of urban renewal is to ensure improvement in urban governance so that Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and para-statal agencies become financially sound with enhanced credit rating and ability to access market capital for undertaking new programmes and expansion of services. In this improved environment, public-private participation models for provisioning of various services would also

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become feasible. To achieve this objective, State Governments, Urban Local Bodies and para-state agencies are required to accept implementation of an agenda of reforms. The proposed reforms broadly fall into two categories viz. (A) Mandatory Reforms and (B) Optional Reforms. National Steering Group is however empowered to add additional reforms to the identified reforms

15.4 Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is specifically monitoring three pro-poor key reforms. The details of reforms are as under:

- Internal earmarking within local body budgets for Basic Services to the Urban Poor. 43 cities have undertaken implementation of this reform.
- Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both public and private agencies) for EWS/LIG category. 14 States (40 Cities) have issued the policy directives to reserve developed land in public and/or private housing projects
- Implementation of 7-Point Charter: This reform is to be implemented in a staggered manner over the Mission Period in convergence with the programmes of other Ministries as this is also an outcome of the Mission.

15.5 (A) Mandatory Reforms:

15.5.1 Urban Local Body Reforms (at ULB Level)

- (i) Adoption of modern, accrual-based double entry system of accounting in Urban Local Bodies.
- (ii) Introduction of system of e-governance using IT applications like GIS and MIS for various services provided by ULBs.

- (iii) Reform of property tax with GIS, so that it becomes major source of revenue for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and arrangements for its effective implementation so that collection efficiency reaches at least 85% within *the Mission period*.
- (iv) Levy of reasonable user charges by ULBs/Parastatals with the objective that full cost of operation and maintenance is collected within *the Mission period*. However, cities/towns in North East and other special category States may recover at least 50% of operation and maintenance charges initially. These cities/towns should graduate to full O&M cost recovery in a phased manner.
- (v) Internal earmarking within local body budgets for basic services to the urban poor.
- (vi) Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other already existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security.

15.5.2 State Level Reforms

- (i) Implementation of decentralization measures as envisaged in Seventy Fourth Constitutional Amendment. States should ensure meaningful association/engagement of ULBs in planning function of Parastatals as well as delivery of services to the citizens.
- (ii) Rationalization of Stamp Duty to bring it down to no more than 5% within the Mission period.
- (iii) Enactment of community participation law to institutionalize citizen participation and

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introducing the concept of the Area Sabha in urban areas.

- (iv) Assigning or associating elected ULBs into “city planning function” over a period of five years; transferring all special agencies that deliver civic services in urban areas and creating accountability platforms for all urban civic service providers in transition.

15.6 (B) Optional Reforms:

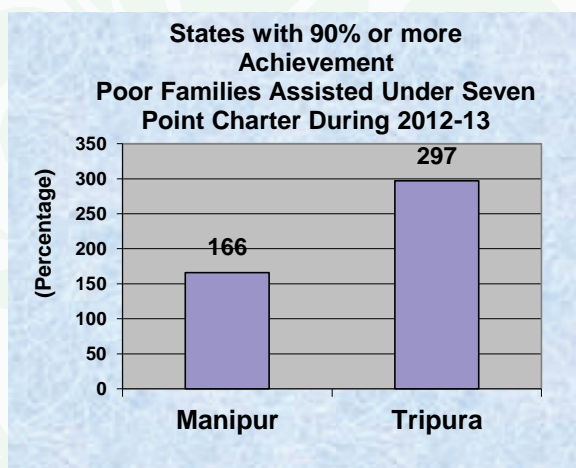
- (i) Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act.
- (ii) Amendment of Rent Control Laws balancing the interest of landlords and tenants.
- (iii) Enactment of Public Disclosure Law to ensure preparation of medium-term fiscal plan of ULBs and release of quarterly performance information to all stakeholders.
- (iv) Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings, development of sites, etc.
- (v) Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.
- (vi) Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs.
- (vii) Earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both Public and Private Agencies) for EWS/LIG category with a system of cross subsidization.
- (viii) Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property.
- (ix) Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings to come up in future and for adoption of water conservation measures.
- (x) Bye-laws on reuse of recycled water.
- (xi) Administrative reforms, i.e., reduction in establishment by bringing out voluntary retirement schemes, on-filling up of posts falling vacant due to retirement etc., and

achieving specified milestones in this regard.

- (xii) Structural reforms
- (xiii) Encouraging Public-Private Partnership.

15.7 States/ULBs are required to implement all the Mandatory Reforms and Optional Reforms within the Mission period. The States/ULBs are required to choose at least two Optional Reforms each year for implementation. The details of reforms which have already been implemented and/or proposed to be taken up are included in the detailed project reports.

15.8 Progress during 2012-13: Under TPP-2006 during the year 2012-13, the overall achievement was coverage of 69884 persons having received assistance under seven point charter. This makes 23% achievement as against the annual targets of 3,00,000 persons. The State-wise performance during the year has been “**Very Good**” in respect of States of Manipur, Tripura. The performance of States of Gujarat, Haryana & Maharashtra has been “**Good**” for being between 80 to 90% of targets. *The Performance of rest of States/UTs has been ‘Poor’ i.e. below 80% of Targets.* The State-wise achievement and percentage achievement is given below in the following bar chart. The State-wise details are at **Anexure-15.1**



Source: Annual Report 2012-13 M/O HUPA

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CHAPTER 16

POINT 15: PARYAVARAN SANRAKSHAN EVAM VAN VRIDHI (ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND AFFORESTATION)

Ideally 33% of the land area of the country should be under forest cover and no State should have less than 20% forest cover. In the hill areas, Govt. aim to have 60% forest cover for which people's participation is a necessary pre-condition for any successful afforestation programme. The local tribal communities are to be conferred with the right to derive full benefit of local forest produce. Special efforts are needed to afforest all degraded and denuded land. Diversion of forest land for non-forest activities should be stopped and forests based industries are to be encouraged to raise their own raw material. As tribals are solely dependent on produces of forest as such, they should be involved in forest management. The National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB) is the nodal agency to coordinate and monitor the afforestation programmes.

Ensuring environmental sustainability along with the development process through social mobilization and participation of people at all levels, is an important focus of our development strategy. Strict environment laws, efficient regulatory agencies and proper enforcement are vital for the protection of the environment. Public participation is particularly important for environmental sustainability. In this area, mass media has a big role to play. Considering the importance of the issue, the following Parameters are monitored under TPP-2006:

- i) Afforestation;
- ii) Prevention of Pollution of Rivers and Water Bodies and

iii) Solid and liquid Waste Management in

- Rural Areas
- Urban Areas

16.1 Afforestation:

16.1.1 The targets for afforestation and tree planting activities taken up under the Twenty Point Programme are set under two mutually exclusive categories, viz., Seedling Distribution for Planting on Public & Forest Lands and Area Coverage (under plantation) in respect of Public Lands including Forest Lands.

- (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands
- (b) Number of Seedlings planted on - Public and Forest Lands

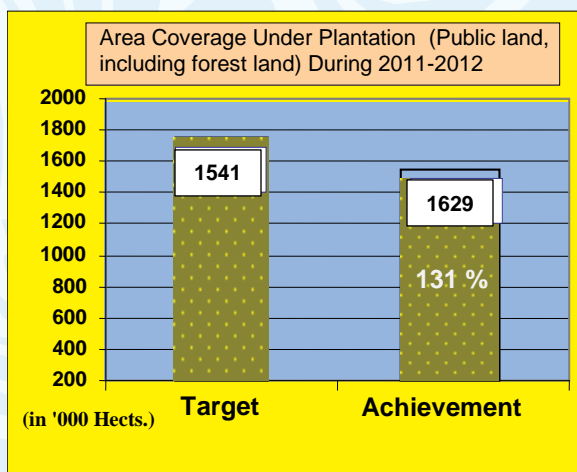
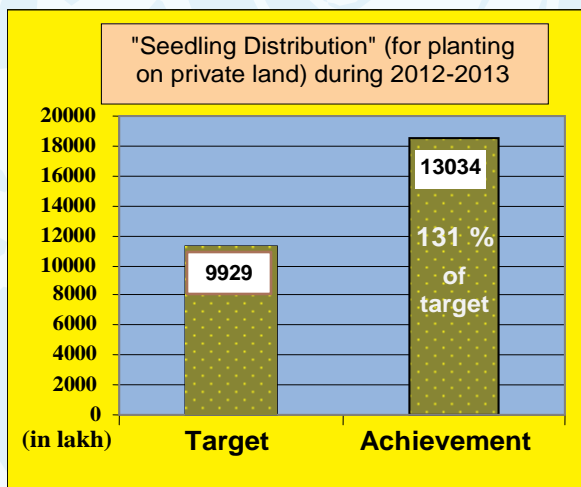
16.1.2 Annual Target and Achievement: Under TPP-2006, the targets and achievements during 2012-13 in respect of afforestation items covering Area Covered under Plantation and Number of Seedlings planted under Twenty Point Programme which includes reclamation of Wastelands, including hill area, deserts, coastal area etc. are as follows:

Sl. No.	Item	"Seedling Distribution" (Public and forest land) (in number)	"Area Coverage" (Public and forest land (in hect.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Target (2012-13)	99,29,26,000	15,41,670
2	Achievement	1,30,34,76,530	16,29,066
3	% Achievement	131	106

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The targets and achievements in respect of "Seedling Distribution" and "Area Coverage under Plantation" has been shown pictorially in the following bar charts:



16.1.3 The State wise targets and achievements for 2012-13 are given in **Annexure 16.1** for Seedling Distribution and in **Annexure 16.2** for Area Coverage. For the year 2012-13, performance of *Tree Plantation on Public Lands* has been "Very Good" for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgrah, Delhi, Goa, Gujrat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal,

Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and "Good" for state of Meghalaya. The rest of the States/ UTs have performed "Poor" on this parameter.

16.1.4 In respect of programmes on *Area Coverage for Public & Forest Lands*, the All-India percentage performance for the period April, 2012-March, 2013 has been 'Very Good' for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and "Good" for state of Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The performance of rest of the States/UTs has been "Poor".

16.2 Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies

16.2.1 Government has conceived a *National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)*. The Ministry of Environment and Forests is engaged in implementing the River and Lake Action Plans under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) & National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) by providing financial assistance to the State Governments with the objective to check pollution in rivers through implementation of pollution abatement schemes in order to bring the river water quality to bathing quality standards. So far a total of 41 rivers have been covered under the programme.

The important works being taken up under the NRCP includes the following:

- Interception and diversion works to capture the raw sewage flowing into the river through open drains and divert them for treatment.
- Setting up Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) for treating the diverted sewage.

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- Construction of Low cost sanitation toilets to prevent open defecation on river banks.
- Construction of Electric crematoria and Improved Wood Crematoria to conserve the use of wood and help in ensuring proper cremation of bodies brought to the burning ghats.
- River Front Development works such as improvement of bathing ghats.
- Afforestation and public Awareness and Participation.

16.2.2 National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)–(Other Schemes):

The schemes of GAP-II and other rivers of the country have now been merged under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan based on 70:30 funding pattern and presently National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) is undertaking all river water pollution abatement works under this head.

At present, the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) includes works in 190 towns along polluted stretches of 41 rivers spread over 20 states.

16.2.3 Progress

16.2.3.1 Setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs):

Setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants is also a pollution abatement scheme, among others, taken up under the Plan. A total of 881 STPs have been set up upto December 2012 under the Plan with a capacity to treat sewage of 4704 million litres.

16.2.3.2: Integrated Low Cost Sanitation scheme (ILCS):

This scheme was initially started in 1980-80 with an aim to convert dry latrines into pour flush

thereby liberating manual scavengers. The scheme has been revised w.e.f 17th of January 2008 with the objective to convert the existing dry latrines into low cost pour flush latrines and to construct new ones where none exist. Under the revised guidelines, upto 31.12.2012, Rs. 317.77 Crore has been released, out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 340.25 Crore, for conversion of 2,51,963 units and construction of 1,55,937 new units in the State of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Tripura, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha. For the 12th Plan, a total subsidy of Rs. 367.16 crores has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) to cover all existing dry latrines which are serviced by human beings.

16.2.4 National Lake Conservation Plan :

Government of India under National lake Conservation Plan approved a programme for conservation and management of polluted lakes in May, 2001. The objective of the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) is to restore and conserve polluted degraded urban and semi-urban lakes of the country where degradation is primarily on account of discharge of waste water into the lake, through an integrated ecosystem approach.

16.2.5 The activities covered under the NLCP mainly include prevention of pollution from point sources like sewage, in-situ cleaning (de-silting, de-weeding, bioremediation, aeration/bio-manipulation, constructed wetland approach), catchment area treatment, solid waste management, public awareness / participation, capacity building etc.

16.2.6 Formulation of sewerage system (including setting up of STPs) for the lake catchment area has been one of the core components under the Scheme whereas, to check open defecation and other anthropogenic activities mainly in the vicinity of the lake, low cost sanitation facilities at suitable locations has

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been promoted to reduce the pollution load entering the lake from its catchment. At the same time, NLCP projects are aimed at other components/ activities also which may not be considered in isolation as far as conservation / restoration works of lakes are concerned.

16.2.7 So far under NLCP, a total of 41 projects for conservation of 61 lakes have been sanctioned in 14 States at a cost of Rs. 1031.14 crore. Conservation works for 27 lakes have been completed so far whereas in some cases, the project implementation is in last stages of completion. Funding pattern under NLCP is on a 70:30 cost sharing between the Central and the State Government

16.3 Solid and Liquid Waste Management:

16.3.1 The NEAC has been launched with the cooperation and active participation of various NGOs, institutions, State Government Departments, academic institutions, etc. throughout the country. The NEAC programme was started in the year-1986 for creating environmental awareness at the National level. In this campaign, nominal financial assistance is provided to NGOs, schools, colleges, universities, research institutions, women and youth organisations, army units, government departments etc. from all over the country for conducting awareness raising activities. The activities could be seminars, workshops, training programmes, camps, padyatras, rallies, public meetings, exhibitions, essay/ debate/painting/ poster competitions, folk dances and songs, street theatre, puppet shows, preparation and distribution of environmental education resource materials etc., followed by actions like plantation of trees, management of household waste etc. Diverse target groups encompassing students, youths, teachers, tribal, farmers, other rural population, professionals and the general public are covered under NEAC. The programme is implemented through designated Regional Resource Agencies (RRAs) appointed for specific States/Regions of the country.

16.3.2 The National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC) 2012-13 was conducted throughout the country with the major theme on “**Biodiversity Conservation**”. Thirty three Regional Resource Agencies (RRAs) appointed by the Ministry are involved in conducting, supervising and monitoring the NEAC activities during the year 2012-13. A total of 13,676 organizations have been involved in the campaign across the country. The Ministry sanctioned an amount of Rs.12.09 Crore to the RRAs for further disbursement among the approved participating organisations.

16.3.3 Under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 40 projects of **Solid Waste Management Sector** with total approved cost of Rs. 2,18,614.35 lakh has been sanctioned. Under the UIDSSMT scheme, 51 projects under Solid Waste Management component at an approved cost of Rs.327.02 crores have been sanctioned and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) amounting to Rs. 135.90 crore has been released to various States/UTs. During the year 12-13, one project at an approved cost of Rs. 3589 Lakh have been approved and ACA of Rs. 717.78 Lakhs has been released.

16.3.4 Progress

Under Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), 56 Solid Waste Management Projects with an approved cost of Rs.342.02 crores have been approved and ACA amounting to Rs.151.55 crores has been released to 10 States and 97 Sewerage projects with an approved cost of Rs.2,894.04 crores have been approved and ACA amounting to Rs.1,462.85 crore has been released to 16 States. Details of State-wise Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released towards Sewerage & SWM projects are given in Table (A) & (B).

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(A) Status of State-wise Sewerage Project under UIDSSMT

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Population of Towns /Cities as per 2001 census	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Cost of Projects ACA Committed	Funding of Projects ACA Released	Fund Utilized
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1017250	8	35046.00	28430.84	26835.85	25199.48
2	Chattisgarh	275694	1	19025.00	8578.00	4289.00	7003.00
3	Haryana	453054	5	10887.48	8778.62	4423.64	6406.16
4	Karnataka	679534	10	7808.10	6350.59	4496.02	5062.56
5	Kerala	48380	1	4978.00	4057.07	2065.87	0.00
6	Madhya Pradesh	1364366	7	15870.76	12696.61	6348.30	8.38
7	Maharashtra	2151014	16	51703.79	41469.02	25930.51	14565.83
8	Odisha	157253	1	593.23	483.48	246.20	24.37
9	Punjab	2056026	8	33646.91	27040.80	15564.03	15874.80
10	Rajasthan	2934572	13	39789.30	31984.31	16197.97	9957.75
11	Sikkim	30566	4	2412.00	2170.80	1085.40	1269.07
12	Tamil Nadu	689153	15	30433.95	24347.16	12566.77	689.44
13	Uttar Pradesh	612970	5	28842.39	23344.47	23235.06	18899.39
14	Uttarakhand	20069	1	6173.25	4938.60	2469.30	276.00
15	West Bengal	40019	1	1251.59	1001.27	500.64	0.00
16	Daman&Diu	35770	1	942.37	753.90	31.00	0.00
	Total	12565690	97	289404.12	226425.55	146285.56	105236.23

(B) Status of State-wise Solid and Waste Project under UIDSSMT

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No	States	Population of Towns /Cities as per 2001 census	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Cost of Projects ACA Committed	Funding of Projects ACA Released	Fund Utilized
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	84970	1	361.00	294.21	149.82	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21942	3	866.73	780.06	390.03	411.30
3	Bihar	203345	1	983.99	787.19	393.60	-
4	Haryana	785433	3	5520.33	4499.07	2290.94	2043.16
5	J&K	324364	12	2533.77	2295.90	1155.70	337.47
6	Jharkhand	270698	3	1584.59	1291.44	657.60	411.72
7	Kerala	643301	11	3657.00	2962.04	1499.24	145.42
8	Meghalaya	72158	2	1433.26	1289.93	644.97	241.60
9	Tamil Nadu	53055	1	358.25	286.60	286.60	354.37
10	Uttar Pradesh	4814660	19	16903.12	13701.36	7686.22	3071.53
	Total	7273926	56	34202.04	28187.81	15154.72	7016.57

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POINT 16: SAMAJIK SURAKASHA (SOCIAL SECURITY)

With a view to provide social security to the weaker sections of society, this Point covers two items namely “*Rehabilitation of handicapped & Orphans*”, and “*Welfare of aged persons*”. A National Policy for Persons with Disabilities has been formulated by the Government of India which focuses on the prevention of disabilities and physical and economic rehabilitation measures for disabled persons. It also addresses the problems of women and children with disabilities. The Government has also introduced a scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children to promote in-country adoption with the main objective of regulating adoption within the country. The Government has also announced the National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP) with the main objective to encourage families to take care of their older family members so an item “*Welfare of Aged*” has been included under this Point to meet this objective. The following parameters are monitored under TPP-2006:

- i) Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans and
- ii) Welfare of the Aged

17.1 Rehabilitation of handicapped

17.1.1 According to Population Census 2001, there were 2.19 crore persons with disabilities in India who constituted 2.13 percent of the total population. Out of the total population of persons with disabilities, 1.26 crore are male and 0.93 crore are female. This includes persons with visual, hearing, speech, locomotor and mental disabilities. The Census data also shows that 75 percent of persons with disabilities lived in rural areas, 49 percent are literate, and only 34 percent are employed. Data collected in 2002 by the National Sample Survey Organization,

indicated that the number of persons with disabilities were 1.85 Crore, with a disability-wise break up which was significantly different from the Census-2001 data, as given in the table below, due to difference in coverage and definitions used for collection of data. The estimated population of persons with disabilities in 2008, projected on the basis of figures of the last Census, is 2.44 Crore.

Comparison of data - Persons with Disability in India – By Type of Disability

Sl. No.	Type of Disability	Census, 2001		NSSO, 2002	
		Population (In Crore)	%	Population (In Crore)	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Locomotors	0.61	28	0.97	52
2	Visual	1.06	49	0.25	14
3	Hearing	0.13	6	0.18	10
4	Speech	0.16	7	0.09	5
5	Mental	0.22	10	0.16	9
6	Multiple	-	-	0.19	10
	Total	2.19	100	1.85	100

17.1.2 Programmes for Rehabilitation of Handicapped:

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is the nodal Ministry for formulation of policies and programmes for the handicapped persons in the country covering the entire range of activities from prevention of the disability to the rehabilitation of the disabled. The Ministry also provides facilities like education, vocational training, economic and social rehabilitation and provision of aid and appliances to the handicapped persons through voluntary organizations by giving them assistance upto 90% of their expenditure. It also provides

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services like education, manpower development, vocational guidance, counseling and rehabilitation through National Institutes. Further, 3% job reservation (1% each for blind, deaf and orthopedically handicapped) under the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings is provided for. To assist the employable handicapped, 35 special employment exchanges and 55 special cells are functioning throughout the country. For comprehensive rural rehabilitation services, Rehabilitation Centres are also functioning. Action has been initiated to suitably emphasize disability concerns in *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) and ensure that most of the children with disabilities are covered through inclusive education programme. Mostly, this involves getting the disabled children enrolled in the regular school where those with locomotor disability and mild hearing impairment can easily be educated. The Programmes are implemented through the National and Apex Institutes dealing with different categories of disabilities such as visual, hearing, orthopedic and mental. These institutes conduct short term and long-term courses for various categories of personnel for providing rehabilitation services to those needing them.

The following two parameters are covered under TPP-2006

- (a) Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme
- (b) Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances

17.1.3 Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme:

17.1.3.1 Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (earlier known as Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities). The scheme provides support to Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to deliver various rehabilitation services to person with disabilities. The *Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme* (DDRS) is a Central Sector Scheme that includes projects for providing education and vocational training and

rehabilitation of persons with mental disabilities. The Scheme is being implemented since 1999 with the objective of ensuring effective implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, by creating an enabling environment and encouraging non-governmental organizations through financial assistance for undertaking projects for the empowerment of the disabled. The DDRS guidelines, applicable since 1.4.2003, include 19 model projects covering various services provided by voluntary agencies which can be supported through grant in-aid. The services provided include:

- i) programmes for pre-school and early intervention
- ii) special education,
- iii) vocational training and placement
- iv) community based rehabilitation
- v) manpower development
- vi) psycho-social rehabilitation of persons with mental illness and
- vii) rehabilitation of leprosy-cured persons, etc.

17.1.3.2 The cost norms of the Deendayal Rehabilitation Scheme had been revised by the Government with effect from 01.04.2009. The guidelines of Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme have also been revised. It includes revised cost norms for honoraria, recurring items & non-recurring items of expenditure. Besides this enhancement of cost norms, rationalization and merger of manpower categories in the various model projects have been carried out. As against 80 categories in the original scheme, the revised list contains 66 manpower categories. 14 new trades that can be offered in VTCs have been added considering the demand for new skills like computer applications & programming, web-designing, internet management, mobile repairing etc

17.1.3.3 District Disability Rehabilitation Centers set up by the Ministry are also funded under this

scheme. After these have been run for a period of three years (five years in case of centers set up in Jammu & Kashmir or North East), the centers are handed over to prominent voluntary organizations for its further continuance and maintenance. These voluntary organizations are supported by the Government for this purpose. The financial and physical achievements for the last five financial years under the scheme are as follows:

(Rs. In Crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Released/ Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries (in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2008-09	70.00	64.70	1.97
2009-10	76.00	61.56	1.14
2010-11	120.00	82.26	2.30
2011-12	120.00	86.15	2.55
2012-13	120.00	46.99	1.54

17.1.3.4 During the year 2012-13 an amount of Rs. 46.99 crore was released and 1.54 lakh beneficiaries were benefited under the scheme. Details of physical Achievement against Target for the last five years are as under:

No. of Beneficiaries - Physical Achievement against Target

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage Against target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2008-09	1.98	1.97	99.5
2009-10	2.00	1.14	57.0
2010-11	2.00	2.30	115.0
2011-12	2.30	2.55	110.86
2012-13	2.50	1.54	61.60

17.1.4 Assistance to Disabled persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP Scheme):

17.1.4.1 The main objective of the Scheme is to provide grant in aid to the various implementing agencies (NGOs/ NIs/ District Disability Rehabilitation Centres/ ALIMCO/ State Handicapped Development Corporation/other local bodies) to assist the needy disabled

persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation, by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential. The aids and appliances supplied under the Scheme must be ISI. The scheme also envisages conduct of corrective surgeries, whenever required, before providing an assistive device.

From the year 2007-08, a new approach for district-wises allocation of funds to organize disability camps for distribution of aids and appliance has been adopted to ensure coverage throughout the country.

The outlay for the year 2012-13 was Rs.100 Crore out of which expenditure of Rs. 70.60 Crore was incurred under the scheme. The funds under the ADIP Scheme have been earmarked for the following activities:

- ADIP-SSA Camps:** Assistive aids and appliances are distributed to the children below 14 years of age and attending School under the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme of the HRD Ministry. As per the agreement with HRD, ALIMCO, the implementing agency, is reimbursed 40% of the expenditure by the State Government Authorities and 60% of the expenditure through grants under ADIP Scheme.
- Special Camps:** Special camps are held on occasional basis whenever the demand arises.
- Headquarter Activity:**
 - The National Institutes require ADIP grant to attend to eligible beneficiaries who approach the Institute or their Regional Centres.
 - Some well established NGO have Centres/Sub-centres that carry out OPD activities and also undertake corrective surgery operations for Persons with

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Disability. Many disabled persons approach their centres/sub-centres for assistive aids and devices. Therefore, ADIP Grant is released for their HQ activities.

- (d) **Services /Camps at the District:** Under the ADIP Scheme, grants are also released for holding camps by the Implementing Agencies at the district level for distribution of assistive aids and devices.

17.1.4.2 Revision of ADIP Scheme: Since 1981 the Scheme has been revised twice. The Scheme was first revised in 1998. The Scheme was again revised in 2005. Further, revision of scheme is under consideration of the Ministry to examine the following:

- (i) Review the income ceiling for the eligible beneficiaries.
- (ii) Review the ceiling of the cost of the assistive devices.
- (iii) Streamline the provisions in the Scheme.

17.1.4.3 A Committee comprising representatives of various stakeholders, Non – Governmental Organization, National Institutes under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO) a PSU under the Ministry and representatives of the State Govt. has been constituted to deliberate upon the issues concerning revision of various provisions under the scheme. The report of the committee was received on 1.4.2011. Meeting of Expenditure on Finance Committee (EFC) was held on 7.12.2012. Draft note for Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for the revision of the scheme is under consideration of department of disability affairs of ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

17.1.4.4 The financial and physical achievements for the three financial years under the scheme are as under:

(Rs.In Crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Released	No. of NGOs Assisted	No. of Beneficiaries (In Lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2010-11	100.00	69.69	64	2.34
2011-12	100.00	75.99	74	2.60 (Estimated)
2012-13	100.00	70.60	96	2.60 (Estimated)

17.2 Rehabilitation of Orphans: The Government has introduced a scheme of assistance to Homes for Children to promote in-Country Adoption and inter-country adoptions with the main objective of regulating adoption within the country. The assistance to Home for Children (Shishu Greh) is implemented through *Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)*.

17.2.1 Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA): Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. It functions as the nodal body for adoption of Indian children and is mandated to regulate in-country and inter-country adoptions. CARA primarily deals with adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children through its associated/recognized Adoption agencies. CARA is designated as the central Authority to deal with inter-country adoptions in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention on Inter country adoption, 1993 ratified by Govt. of India in 2003.

Pursuant to a decision of the Union Cabinet dated 2nd July 1998, the then Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment conferred the autonomous status on CARA w.e.f. 18.03.1999 by registration of it as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It was designated as Central Authority by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment on 17.07.2003 for the implementation of the Hague Convention on Protection of Children & Cooperation in respect of Inter-country Adoption (1993). The Ministry of Women & Child Development has of late been mandated to look after the subject matters 'Adoption' & 'Juvenile Justice (Care &

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Protection of Children) Act, 2000' pursuant to 16th Feb. 2006 notification of Govt. of India regarding reallocation of work.

The Central aim of CARA is to facilitate the adoption of as many Indian children as possible, who would benefit from adoption and to ensure that numbers of eligible children are available for adoption without prospective Adoptive Parents having to endure unnecessary onerous requirements, unreasonable delays and illegal demands. CARA is mandated to monitor and regulate in-country and inter-country adoptions.

The Objectives of CARA are to:

1. Function as a nodal and non-institutional child care services in the country.
2. Act as a Central Authority as envisaged under the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption.
3. Facilitate and promote adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered child.
4. Streamline adoption procedures and delivery systems.

Progress of in-country & inter-country adoptions in India

Year	In-country	Inter-country	Total
2008	2169	821	2990
2009	1852	666	2518
2010	5693	593	6286
2011-12	5905	589	6494
2012-13	4694	308	5002

17.2.2 Adoption Guidelines notified by Government of India and Acts governing adoptions: In-country Adoption procedure is governed by In-Country Adoption Guidelines 2004 while Inter-country Adoption is governed by Guidelines of Adoption from India 2006. Both the guidelines are under revision now. Adoption in India is legalized under the following laws of the land.

- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act 2006.
- Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act 1956.
- Guardianship & Maintenance Act 1890 (Non-Hindus take guardianships under the Act).

17.2.3 Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption 1993:

India signed the Hague Convention on "The Protection of Children and International Cooperation in Inter-country Adoption (1993)" on 9th January, 2003 and ratified the same on 6th June, 2003 with a view to strengthening international cooperation and protection of Indian Children placed in inter-country adoption. For the purpose of implementation of the Convention in the country, the Ministry of Women and Child Development functions as the Administrative Ministry and Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) as the Central Authority.

17.2.4 Role & Functions of CARA: The CARA shall function as a nodal body on adoption matters in the country and it shall discharge the following functions, namely:

- (a) Evolve a structure for non-institutional child care services in the country and to standardize, streamline and implement such services;
- (b) Build an environment that provides an opportunity for every adoptable child in the country to find a suitable family;
- (c) Frame rules and guidelines for adoption of Indian children and ensure their proper implementation;
- (d) Regulate and monitor adoptions and maintain a database on adoptions done in the country;
- (e) Function as a nodal body in the country on matters related to adoption and establish uniform standards and indicators, relating to-
 - i. adoption procedure;

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- ii. quality child care standards;
 - iii. monitoring and supervision;
 - iv. standardization of documents;
 - v. safeguards and ethical practices.
- (f) prepare a centralized database of all children and PAP(s) with the help of its associated agencies for the purpose of establishing central and state level information pool on orphan, abandoned and surrendered children and waiting parents;
 - (g) Carry out research and documentation on adoption in order to continuously improve the adoption system;
 - (h) Arrange capacity building programmes for adoption agencies, and other stakeholders engaged in child welfare activities;
 - (i) Carry out advocacy, awareness and IEC activities for promoting non institutional child care services either by itself or through its associated bodies.
 - (j) Coordinate with all State Government, State Adoption Resource Agencies (SARAs) or Adoption Coordinating Agencies (ACAs) and advise and support them in adoption related matters;
 - (k) Monitor the status of children placed under adoption and to maintain information and records of all such children for the purpose of follow up and root-search.
 - (l) Act as the Central Authority on adoption matters under the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Inter country Adoption, 1993;
 - (m) Enter into bilateral agreement with Foreign Central Authorities, wherever necessary and as prescribed under the Hague Convention;
 - (n) Authorise foreign adoption agencies, as bodies authorized to sponsor applications of PAP(s) for Inter-country Adoption of Indian children;
 - (o) Issue a "No Objection Certificate" for the inter-country adoption; and

- (p) Recognise adoption agencies as accredited bodies for processing inter-country adoption cases and monitor their working in this area.

17.2.5 Associated Agencies of CARA:

- I. Central Authorities in the countries who have ratified Hague Convention;
- II. Enlisted Foreign Adoption Agencies by CARA (EFAAs);
- III. Recognized Indian Placement Agencies as recognized by CARA (RIPA);
- IV. Adoption Coordinating Agencies (ACAs);
- V. Shishu Greh Scheme.

Besides the above, a number of adoption agencies have been recognized by the respective State Government to place children in domestic adoption.

17.2.6 Shishu Greh Scheme: The "Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to Promote In country Adoption" has been in operation since 1992-93 with the following objectives:-

- to regulate adoption within the country to ensure minimum standards in care of children;
- to provide support for institutional care within the country for care and protection of infants and children up to 0-6 years of age who are either abandoned or orphaned/destitute and their rehabilitation through in-country adoption; and
- to promote in-country adoption.

17.2.7 Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to Promote In-country Adoption:

The main objective of this Scheme is to provide support for institutional care within the country for care and protection of infants and children up to 6 years of age who are either abandoned or orphaned or rendered destitute and ensure their rehabilitation through in-country adoption. Grant-in-aid is provided by the Ministry to NGOs for setting up Homes for infants (Shishu Greh) in order to promote their placement in in-country adoption.

The scheme has been revised w.e.f. 01.04.2001 to enable Govt.-run-Children Homes to receive Grant-in-aid. Under the scheme, grant-in-aid is being given up to 90% to NGOs and 100% to the State run-Institutions for meeting the cost of the project subject to a ceiling of Rs.6.00 lakhs in a financial year. This scheme is being implemented by the **Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA)**.

17.2.8 Data on Adoption: Number of children placed in adoption through CARA associated agencies during the last 12 years are as follows:

Year (January- December)	In-country Adoption			Inter-country adoption by NRIs/PIOs/Foreigners No. of NOCs given for	Total (4+5)
	RIPAs	Shishu Grehs	Total (2+3)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2001	1960	573	2533	1298	3831
2002	2014	690	2704	1066	3770
2003	1949	636	2585	1024	3609
2004	1707	587	2294	1021	3315
2005	1541	743	2284	867	3151
2006	1536	873	2409	852	3261
2007	1510	984	2494	770	3264
2008	1419	750	2169	821	2990
2009	1369	483	1852	666	2518
2010	-	-	5693	593	6286
2011-12	-	-	5905	589	6094
2012-13	-	-	3010*	242	3252

*Likely to increase

RIPA: Recognized Indian Placement Agencies

17.2.9 Physical and Financial Progress of CARA during 2012-13:

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Financial			Physical	
		Funds Allocated	Funds Released	Expenditure Made	Targets (2012-13)	Achievement (2012-13)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Central Adoption Resource Authority				Not quantifiable and hence not fixed	In-country Adoption- 3010* Inter-country Adoption- 242* In & Inter-country adoption- 3252
	Plan	7.50 crore	6.00 crore	6.00 crore		
	Non-Plan	1.89 crore	1.50 crore	1.50 crore		

CARA: Central Adoption Resource Authority

* Likely to be revised.

17.3 Welfare of the Aged:

17.3.1 The growth rate in the ageing population has become a global phenomenon. The population of older persons in India is increasing at a fast pace. Because of the general improvement in the health care facilities over the years, there is a continuous increase in the expectation of life. This has resulted in the fact that more and more people are now living longer. As such, India became the second largest country in the world in respect of the population of older persons in the age group 60+above. The total population of older persons in India as per Census 2001 is 7.66 crores. The Government has announced the National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP) with the main objective to encourage families to take care of their older family members. Under the Scheme – Integrated Programme for Older Persons, the two items covered are:

(a) Beneficiaries under Day-care Homes

(b) Beneficiaries under Old-age Homes

17.3.2 Between 2001 and 2026 due to declining fertility the proportion of population aged under 15 years is projected to decline from 35.4 to 23.4 percent, the proportion of the middle (15 -59 years) and the older ages (60 years and above) are set to increase considerably with the declining fertility, coupled with the increase in life expectancy, the number of older persons in the population is expected to increase by more than double from 71 million in 2001 to 173 million 2026- an increase in their share to the total

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population from 6.9 to 12.4 percent. The proportion of population in the working age group 15-59 years is expected to rise from 57.7 percent in 2001 to 64.3 percent in 2026. The sex ratio of the total population (females per 1000 males) is expected to decrease (i.e. become less feminine) from 933 in 2001 to 930 during 2026. However, on the contrary, sex ratio among the 60+ is expected to rise i.e. older women will outnumber their male counterparts. The projected population aged 60+ and their percentage share in the total projected population as on 1st March 2001-2026 as per the Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by the National Commission on Population, May 2006 is as under:

(in millions)

Year	Persons	% of persons to total Population
(1)	(2)	(3)
2001	70.69	6.90
2006	83.58	7.50
2011	98.47	8.30
2016	118.10	9.30
2021	143.24	10.70
2026	173.18	12.40

17.3.3 Schemes for older Persons: The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is also implementing two grant-in-aid schemes for the welfare of older persons. The details of these schemes are given below:

(i). Integrated Programme for older Persons:

The Scheme of Integrated Programme for older Persons is aimed to empower and improve the quality of life of older persons. Under the scheme, financial assistance upto 90% of the project cost is provided to non-governmental organizations for establishing and maintaining *old age homes*, day care centres, and mobile medicare units and to provide non institutional services to older persons. The scheme has been made flexible so as to meet the diverse needs of

older persons including reinforcement and strengthening of the family, awareness generation on issues pertaining to older persons, popularization of the concept of lifelong preparation for old age, facilitating productive ageing etc. The financial and physical achievements for the last three years are given as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Released	Achievement		
			No. of NGOs Assisted	No. of Project Assisted	No. of Beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2009-10	22.00	19.72	362	559	33100
2010-11	40	20.67	359	595	38785
2011-12	40	19.99	348	615	34630
2012-13	40	18.21	296	496	30775

(ii). Assistance to PRIs/ Voluntary Organisations/ SHGs for Construction of Old Age Homes/ Multi Service Centres for Older Persons: The scheme provides for one time construction grant for old age homes/multi service centres. For this purpose registered societies, public trust, charitable companies or registered Self Help Groups (SHGs) of older persons in addition to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are eligible to get assistance under this scheme. Grant-in-aid is given upto a maximum of Rs. 15 lakh (50% of the budget estimate) and it is disbursed in two installments, first being 70% and second being 30%. The organization has to show matching contribution while applying for 2nd installment. The Scheme was not found attractive by implementing agencies and was discontinued at the end of the X Plan (2006-07). Section 19 of the Maintenance & Welfare of Parents & Senior Citizens Act 2007 envisages a provision of at least old age home for indigent senior citizens with 150 capacities in every district of the country. A new Scheme for giving assistance for Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens in pursuance of the said provision is under formulation.

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17.3.4 Celebration of International Day of Older Persons (IDOP): The International Day of Older Persons is celebrated every year on 1st October. On 1.10.2012, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment organised a series of programmes including “**inter-generation Walkathon**” at India Gate lawns, New Delhi and a cultural Programme in the evening, wherein distinguished senior citizens and institutions working for the cause of the senior citizens chosen from all over the country were felicitated by the Hon’ble Minister for Home Affairs and Hon’ble Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment.

IDOP 2012 was observed with a theme “Security for senior citizens.” Helpage India, New Delhi collaborated with the Ministry in organizing the similar event of the day in 10 states.

17.3.5 Vayoshrestha Samman: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment conferred “**Vayoshrestha Samman** 2012 to felicitate Senior Citizens and organizations in the categories of:

- Institutional Award for Knowledge
- Lifetime Achievement Award
- Award and

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POINT 17: GRAMIN SADAK (RURAL ROADS)

Construction of rural roads brings multifaceted benefits to the hitherto deprived rural areas and is seen as an effective poverty reduction strategy. The economic benefits of rural roads include increase in agricultural production, changes in crop pattern, better prices for the agricultural produce, reduction in transport costs, creation of new employment opportunities in other than agricultural sector, increase in land prices, better climate for setting up cottage and agro-Industries, increase in production of dairy products, etc. Improved connectivity in rural areas through Rural Roads will make daily commutation to urban work places easier, reducing migrations, increasing rural employment and thus improving quality of life.

18.1 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

18.1.1 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December 2000 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide road connectivity in rural areas of the country. The objective of the PMGSY programme is to provide connectivity by way of All Weather Road to the eligible un-connected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above in hilly states, the tribal areas (Schedule-V), the desert areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in the 82 selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission. Under Integrated action Plan as identified by the ministry of Home affairs/Planning Commission, up-gradation of selected Rural roads to provide full farm to

market connectivity is also an objective of the scheme, though not central to it.

Technical advice and operational management at Central level is the responsibility of the National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) under the Ministry of Rural Development. A three-tier quality monitoring system, including independent National Quality Monitors deputed by NRRDA ensures that the construction of the rural works confirm to the highest standards. The construction cost is fully borne by the Government of India as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, while the State Government are responsible for providing maintenance funds. Statement showing length of road constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during 2012-13 is given at **Annexure-18.1**.

18.1.2 As per scheme guidelines, all States are to prepare comprehensive New Connectivity Priority list (Block and District-wise) of all proposed road links under PMGSY (with road code, names of habitations being connected with habitation code, population served and length) grouping them in a specified general Order of Priority.

18.1.3 It is to be ensured that each road work that is taken up under the PMGSY is part of the Core Network and that New Connectivity is given primacy, while keeping the objective of connectivity in view, priority is given to such roads, which also incidentally serve other habitations.

18.1.4 'Up-gradation' can also be taken-up as part of a Comprehensive Core Network Managements Plan. PMGSY permits up-

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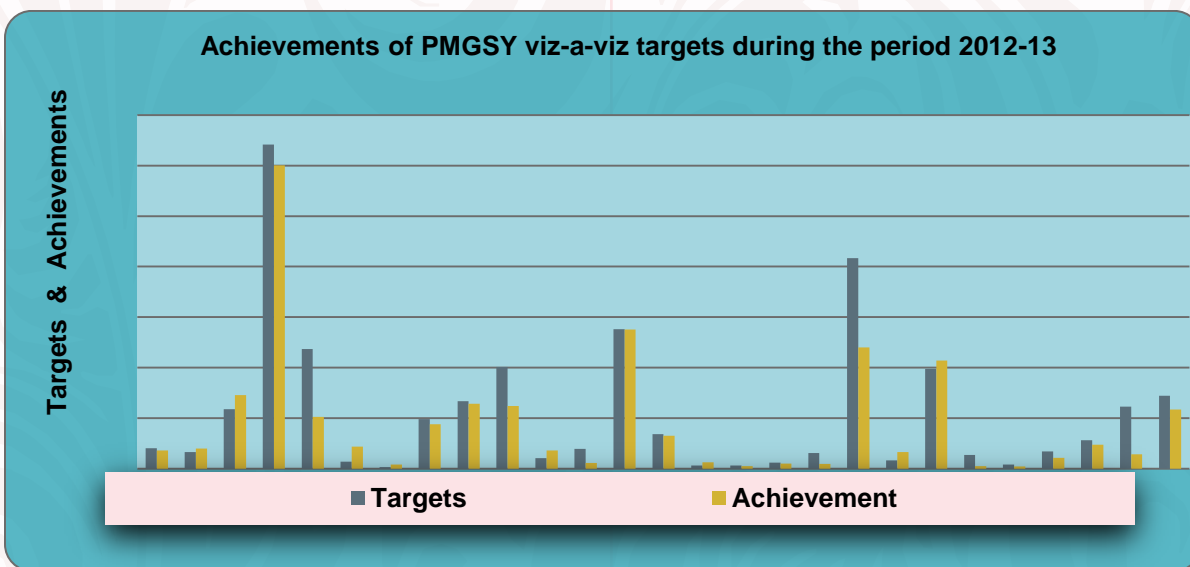
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gradation of the existing roads in these districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all weather road connectivity.

18.1.5 Progress during 2012-13: During the year 2012-13, 24487 Kms of rural road was constructed under PMGSY against the annual target of 30000 Kms, getting achievement of 82%. Statement showing state-wise length of road constructed under PMGSY during 2012-13 is given at **Annexure-18.1**. State-wise achievement of PMGSY viz-a-viz targets during 2012-13 is given in the following bar diagram.

18.1.6 Overall Progress: PMGSY is implemented fairly well in all the states/UTs over the years. The overall progress of the scheme including financial release and the 'Length of road constructed' during 2007-08 to 2012-13 is as under:

Year	Fund Released (in Rs. Crore)	Length of Road Constructed (in km)
2007-08	10,903.83	44354
2008-09	14,853.92	56541
2009-10	16,899.82	60172
2010-11	20,366.04	47017
2011-12	15,809.39	30796
2012-13	4,397	24487



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POINT 18: GRAMEEN OORJA (ENERGIZATION OF RURAL AREA)

In meeting basic energy needs, rural areas lag behind their urban counterparts both in terms of quantum and quality. Bio-fuels, such as firewood, dung cakes and agricultural residues continue to constitute the main sources of energy in these areas. To meet the energy requirement of rural areas, besides supply of conventional electricity, non-conventional energy sources like bio-gas and solar systems hold the key to the energization of remote villages. To provide energy to rural areas, following items have been covered under TPP-2006.

- (1) Bio-diesel Production;
- (2) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana;
- (3) Renewable Energy;
- (4) Energizing Pump Sets;
- (5) Supply of Electricity and
- (6) Supply of Kerosene and LPG

19.1 Bio-diesel Production:

19.1.1 To promote the use of Bio-diesel which besides, being eco-friendly also reduces the burden on import of petroleum products, the Government is concentrating towards development of Bio-fuel. The National Mission on Bio-diesel with special focus on plantation of *Jatropha curcas* has been recently launched by the Government. The Indian scientific establishment has been working on the development of various renewable energy systems.

19.1.2 Bio-diesel is an eco-friendly, alternative diesel fuel prepared from domestic renewable resources i.e. vegetable oils (edible or non-edible oil) and animal fats. These natural oils and

fats are made up mainly of triglycerides. Biodiesel is produced through a process in which organically derived oils are combined with alcohol (ethanol or methanol) in the presence of a catalyst to form ethyl or methyl ester. Biodiesel can be made from soya bean or Canola oils, animal fats, waste vegetable oils or micro algae oils. As India is deficient in edible oils, non-edible oil may be material of choice for producing bio diesel. For this purpose, *Jatropha curcas* considered as most potential source for it. Bio diesel is produced by transesterification of oil obtained from the plant.

19.1.3 *Jatropha Curcas*: *Jatropha Curcas* has been identified for India as the most suitable Tree Borne Oilseed (TBO) for production of bio-diesel both in view of the non-edible oil available from it and its presence throughout the country. The capacity of *Jatropha Curcas* to rehabilitate degraded or dry lands, from which the poor mostly derive their sustenance by improving land's water retention capacity, makes it additionally suitable for up-gradation of land resources. Presently, in some Indian villages, farmers are extracting oil from *Jatropha* and after settling and decanting it, they are mixing the filtered oil with diesel fuel.

19.1.4 Although, so far the farmers have not observed any damage to their machinery, yet this remains to be tested and **Petroleum Construction Research Association (PCRA)** is working on it. The fact remains that this oil needs to be converted to bio-diesel through a chemical reaction-transesterification. This reaction is relatively simple and does not require any exotic material. IOC (R&D) has been using a laboratory

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scale plant of 100 kg/day capacity for transesterification, designing of larger capacity plants is in the offing. These large plants are useful for centralized production of bio-diesel. Production of bio-diesel in smaller plants of capacity e.g. 5 to 20 kg/day may also be started at decentralized level in villages. State-wise total area undertaken by National Oil-seeds & Vegetable Oil Development Board (NOVOD) for *Jatropha* plantation is mentioned below.

Sl. No.	States	Area (ha)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	44
2	Bihar	10
3	Chhatisgarh	190
4	Gujarat	240
5	Haryana	140
6	Karnataka	80
7	Madhya Pradesh	260
8	Maharashtra	150
9	Mizoram	20
10	Rajasthan	275
11	Tamil Nadu	60
12	Uttarakhand	50
13	Uttar Pradesh	200
	Total	1719

19.1.5 National Mission on Bio-Diesel: The Committee on Development of Bio-fuels set-up by the Planning Commission in July, 2002, in its report of April, 2003, recommended launching of the National Commission on Bio-diesel. Ministry of Rural Development was designated as the Nodal Ministry for this Mission. As a follow-up a Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared by the TERI, New Delhi and submitted to Planning Commission. The Planning Commission accorded "in principal approval" to the Bio-Diesel Project on 23.12.2005.

19.1.6 The proposal for establishment of National Mission on Bio-Diesel in Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, with the approval of EFC meeting on 9.10.2006, was placed before the Cabinet Committee on Economics Affairs (CCEA). CCEA has referred the matter to Group of Ministers (GoM) headed

by Union Agriculture Minister. Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNE) was made the Nodal Ministry for GoM. The GoM meeting held on 24.2.2009 gave "in principle" conditional approval for the establishment of a National Mission on Bio-Diesel in DoLR. The GoM recommendations were submitted to the Cabinet by Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE). The Cabinet gave "in principle" conditional approval to the Programme to take up 3 lakh ha. Plantations of bio-diesel producing, non-edible oilseeds species (*Jatropha* and *Pongamia*) on degraded forest land and waste land, i.e. approval subject to receipt of positive feedback of the assessment of the plantations work already carried out in the country.

19.1.7 The objective of the programme are to bring unutilized wasteland in to productive use by promotion of *Jatropha* and *Pongamia* Plantation for 20% blending with HSD and also generating a renewable source of Bio-fuel thereby reduce country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel. Now the department is contemplating a study to assess the Plantation work already carried out in the country so that the Department can go back to the cabinet with clear findings about taking up demonstration phase of the programme.

19.2 Villages Electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

19.2.1 This scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification has been introduced in April, 2005 for achieving the *National Common Minimum Programme* objectives of providing access to electricity to all Rural Household over a period of four years. The Rural Electricity Corporation (REC) is the nodal agency of the programme. The projects are being implemented by the State utilities and Central Public Undertakings (CPSUs) selected by the states. RGGVY was sanctioned in 10th Five Year Plan and has been continued in 11th Plan period also. Ministry of Power has sanctioned 576 projects at an estimated cost of

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about Rs.33,921 crore for electrification of 1,10,886 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 3.48 lakh electrified villages and free electricity connections to 230 lakh BPL households under RGGVY.

19.2.2 Under Bharat Nirman, it is targeted to electrify 1 lakh un-electrified villages and to provide 175 lakh electricity connections to rural BPL households by March, 2012. As on 31st March, 2012, 1,04,496 un-electrified villages have been electrified and free electricity connections have been released to 194.25 lakh BPL households. Further, 2,48,553 already electrified villages have been intensively electrified. Prior commitments of the State have been obtained before sanction of projects under XI Plan for the following:

- a) State Government to ensure for a minimum daily supply of 6-8 hours of electricity in the RGGVY network with the assurance of meeting any deficit in this context by supplying electricity at subsidized tariff as required under the Electricity Act, 2003.
- b) Deployment of franchisees for the management of rural distribution in projects financed under the scheme and to undertake steps necessary to operationize the scheme. Under this scheme, 90% Capital subsidy is provided for rural electrification for infrastructure through.
 - Creation of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) with one 33/11kv (or 66/11kv) substation in every block where it does not exist.
 - Creation of Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI) for electrification of all un-electrified villages/ habitations and provision of distribution transformer(s) of appropriate capacity in every village/ habitation.
 - Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) and Supply System from conventional sources for Villages/

Habitations where grid supply is not cost effective and where Ministry of New and Renewable Energy would not be providing electricity through their programme(s). Balance 10% will be loan assistance on soft terms by REC.

19.2.3 Progress during 2012-13: During 2012-13, it was targeted to electrify 14,241 villages and against this target, 8,825 un-electrified villages (62% of the target) have been electrified. The State-wise details are at **Annexure- 19.1**.

19.3 Renewable Energy (Solar Energy):

19.3.1 The Government supports a broad-spectrum programme covering the entire range of new and renewable energy. The programme seeks to supplement conventional power through wind, small hydro and biomass power to provide renewable energy to remote rural areas for cooking & lighting besides encouraging use of renewable energy in urban, industrial and commercial applications, by developing alternate fuels, i.e. hydrogen, synthetic fuel and bio-fuel systems/devices for stationary, portable and transport applications. The item "**Renewable Energy**" has been kept under Twenty Point Programme - 2006 to meet these objectives.

19.3.2 The Remote Village Electrification Programme of the Ministry aims at providing basic lighting/electricity facilities through renewable energy system in those un-electrified remote village and hamlets where grid connectivity cannot be provided in near future under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. The progress in implementation of Remote Village Electrification Programme has, therefore to be viewed in this perspective. The Programme is implemented in States by State's notified implementing agencies. The Ministry provides a Central Financial Assistance of upto 90% of the costs of installation of various renewable energy devices/systems. A majority of covered village have used solar lighting system

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which typically cost to Rs.12000-13000 per system of two lamps.

Remote Village Electrification Programme achievements in 2011-12 are 7113 villages completed and 1871 hamlets completed. Total villages sanctioned are 9729 and total hamlets sanctioned are 2640. The ongoing villages are 1992.

19.3.3 Bio-Gas Plants

National Biogas And Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)

NBMMP programme is being implemented by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy with the objectives to provide clean bio-gaseous fuel for cooking and lighting energy requirements and supplementing the requirement of chemical fertilizers by organically enriched nutrients of bio-manure. The programme also aims to reduce use of LPG and pressure on forests and other conventional fuels like coal and kerosene. Use of biogas as a cooking fuel mitigates drudgery of rural women and children as well as combat climate change. Based on the availability of cattle dung and as per the '18th Livestock Census (2007) Report' released in December, 2010 and other related studies carried out in the past indicate that there is an estimated potential of more than 12 million family size biogas plants in the country. This potential on an average can generate about 30 million cubic meter of biogas per day. In addition, biogas plants also provide enriched organic bio-manure in the form of digested slurry with high quantity and quality of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium (NPK) nutrients. Application of organic bio-manure helps in obtaining higher crops and vegetable yields and support in sustaining soil fertility.

Implementation: National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) is being implemented in the country for promotion of family type biogas plants. The target of setting up of 1.35 lakh family type biogas plants during the year 2012-13 was allocated to existing

institutional network for implementation which includes State Nodal Departments/ State Nodal Agencies and Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). These agencies in-turn may also involve their trained, recognized and registered Turn-Key Workers (TKWs) and Rural Entrepreneurial Technicians (RETs). The Panchayats can be also involved for selection of the potential beneficiaries and monitoring of the programme. In order to provide training and technical support to States, Biogas Development and Training Centers (BDTCs) are functioning in various Universities, Indian Institute of Technologies (IITs) and other Technical Institutions. During the year 2012-13, 1,24,341 family type biogas plants were installed across the country, against targets of 1,35,000 biogas plants with percentage achievement of 92.10% providing the benefit of clean cooking and lighting fuel to millions of rural households. The State-wise targets vis-à-vis achievements are at **Annexure-19.2**. On account of increasing prices of cost of construction material, the demand for household biogas plants is not rising and States are requesting for higher Central Financial Assistance to keep up the pace of implementation.

19.4. Energizing Pump sets:

19.4.1 Electric power in rural areas is not only required for domestic purpose and agricultural purpose only but also needed for irrigation. As per TPP-2006 progress during the period April 2012 to March 2013, 5,29,058 electric pump sets were installed, against the annual target of 3,36,948. The achievement was 157 % of targets. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal had shown "**Very Good**" performance (more than 90% of targets). The performance of states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Daman & Diu had been "**Poor**" (Below 80% of targets). The State-wise details are at **Annexure-19.3**.

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19.5 Supply of Electricity:

19.5.1 The National Electricity Policy (NEP) besides seeking power for all, also stipulates and annual per capita consumption of electricity to rise to 1000 units by 2012. This entails provision of adequate reliable power at affordable cost with access to all citizens. Electricity is in the Concurrent List in the Constitution and the primary responsibility of structuring its availability and distribution is that of the States. However, both the Centre and the States have to play a decisive and positive role. While shortages are presently being experienced in each region it is much more acute in the case of some Regions/States.

19.5.2 The all India installed power generation capacity as on 30.11.2012 is 2,10,936.72 MW comprising of 1,40,976.18 MW Thermal, 39,324.40 MW Hydro, 4,780.00 MW Nuclear and 25,856.14 MW R.E.S. The Central Sector's share in generation has gradually increased from 12% in 1979 to 30% as on 30.11.2012. On the other hand the share of the State Sector has declined from 82.5% to 41% while the share of Private Sector has gone up from 5.2% to 29% during the same period.

19.5.3 To fulfill the objectives of the NEP, a capacity addition of 78,700 MW has been proposed for the 11th Plan period. The breakup of the capacity addition target is as under:

Performance of Capacity Addition

(Figure in MW)

Power Generation	Central Sector Additional Capacity	State Sector Additional Capacity	Private Sector Additional Capacity	Total Additional Capacity	Share %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Thermal	24840	23301	11552	59693	75.8
Hydro	8654	3482	3491	15627	19.9
Nuclear	3380	--	--	3380	4.3
Total	36874	26783	15043	78700	100.00
Share%	46.9	34	19.1	100	-

Capacity of addition for last five years: In the last five years, the following new capacities have been added. The capacity addition target during 2012-13 was 17,956.3 MW, out of which a capacity of 9,839 MW has been commissioned till 30.11.2012:

Year	Central	State	Private	Total
2007-08	3240	5273	750	9268
2008-09	750	1821.2	882.5	3453.7
2009-10	2180	3118	4827	9585
2010-11	4280	2759	5151.5	12160.5
2011-12	4770	3761.2	11970.5	20501.7

Source: Annual Report 2012-13 of Ministry of Power

19.5.4 Electricity Generation: The total electricity generation in the country increased from 420.6 Billion Unit (BU) during 1997-98 to 607.168 BU during (April-November, 2012). The performance of Power supply during normal and peak demand is as under:

Detail of energy requirement, availability and shortage in the country during 2003-04 to 2012-13

Year	Position of power supply during normal hours (MUs)				Position of power supply during Peak hours (MW)			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Shortage (MU)	Shortage (%)	Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	Shortage (MW)	Shortage (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2003-04	559264	519398	39866	7.1	84574	75066	9508	11.2
2004-05	591373	548115	43258	7.3	87906	77652	10254	11.7
2005-06	631554	578819	52735	8.4	93255	81792	11463	12.3
2006-07	690587	624495	66092	9.6	100715	86818	13897	13.8
2007-08	737052	660660	72392	9.8	108866	90793	18073	16.6
2008-09	777039	691038	86001	11.1	109809	96785	13024	11.9
2009-10	830594	746644	83950	10.1	119166	104009	15157	12.7
2010-11	861591	788355	73236	8.5	122287	110256	12031	9.8
2011-12	937199	857886	79313	8.5	130006	116191	13815	10.6
2012-13*#	664492	607256	57236	8.6	135453	123294	12159	9.0

* Upto November, 2012

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19.5.5 Progress: The all India energy requirement during 2012-13 (upto November, 2012) was 664492 MU against availability of 607256 MU with shortage of 57236 MU equivalent to shortage of 8.6 %.

19.6. Supply of Kerosene and LPG:

19.6.1 With a view to address the energy needs of general population, the item "Supply of Kerosene and LPG" have been included for monitoring of items under TPP-2006. The distribution of Kerosene under the Public Distribution System (PDS) is through State Governments and this item therefore needs to be monitored especially with regard to poor families. Following parameters are covered under this item.

19.6.2 Supply of Kerosene

19.6.2.1 Allocation of Kerosene under PDS and Lifted to States/UTs: In accordance with the policy adopted by the Government of India in 2000, Kerosene (SKO) allocation for distribution under the Public Distribution System (PDS) was reduced every year beginning 2001-02 till 2003-04, taking into account the number of LPG connections released in each State/Union Territory. While the initial allotment for 2004-05 was based on the criteria adopted hitherto, additional allocations were made during the year to meet urgent emergent demand. There has been no reduction in the PDS Kerosene to States/UTs after the financial year 2004-05. For the years 2005-06 to 2007-08, allocations have been maintained at the level of 2004-05 including additional allocations made during that year. Allocation of Kerosene for Public Distribution System (PDS) is made by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to different States/Union Territories (UTs) on quarterly basis for distribution under PDS for cooking/ lighting only.

19.6.2.2 Further distribution within the States/UTs through their PDS network is the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs. The

scale of distribution of PDS kerosene per card holder is decided by the State Government and it varies from State to State. Some of the States are distributing PDS kerosene to Above Poverty Line (APL) cardholders also in addition to Below Poverty Line (BPL) cardholders. During the year 2012-13, total stock distributed was 55.13 lakh MTs against total allocated 73.77 lakh MTs PDS Kerosene with the achievement of 74.73%. In order to improve the delivery system and plugging the leakages, the Government has taken some initiatives. The government has advised public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to adopt a scheme of mixing a Marker (chemical) in PDS Kerosene at their depots, in order to detect adulteration of even the smallest magnitude. This practice, which has been introduced by the OMCs at all their depots w.e.f. 1st October, 2006 heralds the adoption of new technology to curb adulteration of kerosene at any stage in the supply chain. State wise allocation and uplifted PDS kerosene are at **Annexure-19.4.**

19.6.3 Supply of LPG

19.6.3.1 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is the most convenient and clean cooking fuel. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited are engaged in marketing of subsidized LPG in the country under Public Distribution System. With increased availability of LPG, the number of LPG customers enrolled by them has also been increasing over the years. Recently Government has permitted use of LPG being a clean and environment friendly fuel as an auto fuel.

19.6.3.2 Supply of LPG depends upon LPG Consumers (number) and Quantity of LPG Distributed to Dealers (MT). LPG is marketed by Oil Marketing Companies for domestic and non-domestic use. LPG for domestic use is marketed in 14.2 kg and 5 kg LPG capacity cylinders. Public Sector Oil Marketing

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Companies (OMCs) have reported that at present, there is no overall shortage of LPG in the country and LPG supplies to distributors are being made by the OMCs through indigenous production and imports in accordance with genuine demand of customers registered with the LPG distributors.

19.6.3.3 Oil Marketing Companies had launched sale of 5 Kg LPG cylinders since August, 2002 in domestic sector to meet the demand of low income group. Since then, it has spread across the country. This helped in meeting the requirement of economically weaker sections of the society. The programme also extends LPG reach to hilly terrain and interior areas on account of convenience in transportation.

It is expected that this would help in restricting deforestation thereby ensuring a pollution free environment in urban, semi urban and rural pockets.

19.6.3.4 Progress: Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) were serving 1503.9 lakh customers through their 9,686 LPG distributors in the country as on 01.04.2013. More than 60% of India's population now use LPG as cooking fuel. As on 01.04.2013, OMC had supplied 13611.5 thousand MTs of domestic LPG in the country to 1503.9 lakh LPG domestic customers. State-wise details of LPG domestic customers and distribution of LPG are at **Annexure-19.5**.

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POINT 19: PICHHARA KSHETRA VIKAS (DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS)

Backward Regions Grant Fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development through the medium of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). With a view to develop the backward areas in the country, the item titled "Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)" has been kept under Twenty Point Programme for monitoring.

20.1 Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF):

20.1.1 The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme was launched during 2006-07. The Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY), which was earlier administered by the Planning Commission was subsumed in the BRGF programme. The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund aims to supplement and converge existing developmental inflows into identified districts, so as to:

- (a) Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows,
- (b) Strengthen, Panchayat and Municipality level governance with capacity building to facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring,
- (c) Provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans,

- (d) Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats.

20.1.2 The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) represents a novel approach towards tackling chronic regional backwardness by entrusting a central role in planning and implementation of the programme to Panchayats in rural areas, municipalities in urban areas, District Planning Committees (DPCs) at the district level are constituted in accordance with Article 243 ZD of the Constitution to consolidate Panchayat and Municipality plans into the District Plan and approve it. The planning process under BRGF represents a major shift in approach from top-down plans to participative plans prepared from the grassroots level upwards. BRGF aims to break out of the mould of programme wise planning and thus does not mandate the preparation of a BRGF plan, but of a district plan which takes into account all flows of funds. Considerable resources are available today through a host of Central and State schemes for poverty alleviation, infrastructure development and improvement of service delivery such as the MGNREGA, the National Rural Health Mission, ICDS, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid Day Meal Programme, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Irrigation Development, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, the National Food Security Mission etc. BRGF aims to boost the efficiency of these flagship programmes by supplementing and converging them. Once such a convergent plan is prepared, the gaps that are not met

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through such sector specific programmes can be met through the application of BRGF funds.

20.1.3 Creation of capacity for effective planning and implementation at Panchayat and Municipality and lower levels is a key-pre-requisite to participative planning. Hence BRGF contains a specific component for the capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities @ Rs. 1 crore per district A framework that looks upon capacity building in a very comprehensive fashion, encompassing training, handholding and providing ongoing support to Panchayat elected representatives has been developed for States to follow, while undertaking capacity building.

20.1.4 There are two features of BRGF that necessitate a different approach to monitoring programme implementation, as compared to other sectorial programmes. First, the rigor with which the participatory processes are undertaken is a key outcome of the programme, as it affects not only the efficiency of expenditure of BRGF funds, but also expenditure of other important schemes implemented at the Panchayat level. Second the use of funds are highly flexible and therefore, a wide range of quantitative and qualitative outcomes are expected from the well considered and sensitive use of BRGF funds.

20.1.5 Funding Pattern: The BRGF consists of two funding windows, as follows:

- (i) A Capability Building Fund of Rs. 272 crore per annum calculated at Rs. 1 crore per district to build capacity in planning, implementation, monitoring, accounting and improving accountability and transparency.
- (ii) A substantially untied Development grant which is used to address critical gaps in integrated development, identified through the participative planning process. The

substantially untied grants are distributed among the districts concerned as follows:

- (a) Every district receives a fixed minimum amount of Rs. 10 crore per annum.
- (b) 50% of the balance allocation under the Scheme is allocated on the basis of the share of the population of the district in the total population of all backward districts.
- (c) The remaining 50% will be distributed on the basis of the share of the area of the district in the total area of all backward districts.

All funds sanctioned by Ministry of Panchayati Raj under the Programme are transferred to the Consolidated Funds of the State Government concerned. These funds are required to be transferred to the Panchayats, the Municipalities and other implementing authorities such as the State Institutes of Rural Development etc. by the State Governments within 15 days failing which penal interest is payable.

20.1.6 Development Grants (DG) Component:

BRGF is a highly process oriented programme and the quality of its implementation depends upon the institutional strength of Panchayats/ Municipalities and districts planning in the state concerned. The quality of district plans, on which BRGF proposals are based, varies from State to State. The detailed participative process if carried out in full letter and spirit is a time consuming one and is expected to be developed gradually.

The Ministry had sanctioned the first installment of development grant for 2012-13 in respect of 247 out of the total 272 districts of 27 States. 61 districts had claimed their full allocation of 2012-13. District Plans received from the States indicate that the untied fund allocated to the districts are generally being used for filling infrastructural gaps in connectivity, drinking

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water, health, education, social sectors, electrification, etc. The basket of works taken up include construction of school buildings and class rooms, health sub-centres, drinking water facility, sanitation facilities, anganwadi buildings, panchayat buildings, irrigation tanks/channels, street lights, link roads, school hostels, market yards, culverts, soil and water conservation measures, etc.

20.1.7 Capacity Building (CB) Grants

Component: MoPR's National Capability Building Framework (NCBF) envisages strengthening of institutional arrangements, including the infrastructure as well as extending software support for capacity building of elected representatives, government functionaries and other stakeholders of Panchayats/ Municipalities and thereby improving the vigor of grassroots level democracy. In pursuance of the NCBF, under this component, each State is required to identify nodal authorities for preparation and implementation of a six-year perspective capacity building plan and annual capacity building plans. Against these capacity building plans, funds are allocated to states, calculated at the rate of Rs 1 crore for each BRGF district in the States per annum. Moreover, part of the State's allocation is to be used for state level activities too. These funds are to be used for undertaking the capacity building of elected Panchayat representatives, officials and other stakeholders in BRGF districts.

The Ministry released Rs 89.56 crore to 20 States during 2012-13 towards capacity building. The capacity building grants have been utilised in training of elected representatives and functionaries in different States.

20.1.8 Progress under the BRGF: In 2012-13, BRGF allocation was Rs. 5050 crore (BE) under the two components, a Capacity Building grant of Rs. 272 crore and Development Grant of Rs. 5078.00 crore. The BE allocation was reduced to Rs. 3734 crore at RE stage. During the Year 2012-13, the Ministry had released Rs. 3720.19 crore, the details of which are shown below:

(Rs. in Crore)		
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Budget Estimate	5350.00
2.	Revised Estimate	3734.00
a.	Development grant	3630.63
b.	Capacity building	89.56
Total funds released [a+b]		3720.19

State wise fund released under Development Grant & Capacity Building Grant Components of BRGF during 2012-13 is given at Annexure-20.

CHAPTER 20

Pichhara Kshetra Vikas
(Development of
Backward Areas)

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POINT 20: E-SHASAN (IT ENABLED E-GOVERNANCE)

2.1 E Governance Plan:

21.1.1 A major initiative of the Government for ushering in, e-Governance on national scale, called National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) was approved on 16 May, 2006 with a vision to provide Public services to the common man in his locality at affordable costs. The NeGP is a multi-stakeholder programme which primarily focuses on making critical public services available and promoting rural entrepreneurship.

21.1.2 With a view to facilitate realization of this vision, the Point titled e-Shasan (IT enabled e-Governance) with e-governance projects at the Central and State Governments level and Panchayats and Municipalities level has been included for monitoring in the TPP - 2006. The Government has accorded approval to the vision, approach, strategy, key components and implementation framework for the NeGP. However, the approval of the NeGP does not constitute a financial approval for all the MMPs and components under it. The existing/ongoing projects in the MMP category, being implemented by various Central Ministries/State Departments/ States would be suitably augmented / enhanced to align them with the objectives of NeGP.

21.1.3 The objective of NeGP is to transform traditional processes and service delivery mechanisms and create an environment that is citizen-centric, with rights based approach to governance while making interaction with Government easier, effective and transparent. Thus, the National e-Governance plan aims to make government services accessible to the

common man in his locality through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services. The plan would especially be very relevant for all citizens particularly those living in rural areas, and has the potential to transform the socio-economic landscape of rural India. This would not only provide many conveniences at the doorstep of citizens but would also empower them like never before.

21.2 Mission Mode Projects:

21.2.1 NeGP consists of 31 Mission Mode Projects encompassing 10 Central MMPs, 14 State MMPs and 7 integrated MMPs to be implemented at the Central, State and Local Government levels. These include Projects such as Income Tax, Customs & Excise, and Passports at the Central Level, Land Records, Agriculture, and e-District at the State Level and Panchayats and Municipalities at the Local Level. 'India Post 2011' has been added as a Central MMP while the 3 MMPs (Education, Health and PDS) have been added as State MMPs. Of the 31 MMPs 24 have been approved by the Government of India. 19 MMPs have gone live and are delivering services electronically. There are also a number of Integrated MMPs like e Procurement, Service Delivery Gateway and EDI which are integrated MMPs where delivery of services envisaged in the project entail coordinated implementation across multiple Departments of Government.

21.3 E-Governance in Panchayats and Municipalities:

21.3.1 Panchayats: Panchayats

The Panchayat represents the first-level of Government interaction for over 60 per cent of

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the Indian populace, and provides a large number of basic services for millions of citizens living in rural locations across the Nation. It is against this backdrop that the Panchayat MMP has been included in NeGP. The MMP aims to address and overcome the typical challenges faced in the villages, such as lack of reliable communication infrastructure, delay in delivery of services to citizens, low revenue mobilization for implementing schemes at the Gram Panchayat level, and lack of monitoring mechanisms for schemes.

The MMP envisages implementation of various modules across the services and management functions within Gram Panchayat.

Objectives:

- Automation of internal functioning of Panchayats.
- To bring transparency and accountability through social audits.
- To enable capacity building of officials of Panchayat.
- Inclusion of standard financial accounting and reporting guidelines in functions and schemes of Panchayats.
- To enhance the ability of Panchayats to better collect, manage and utilize local revenue.
- Bring participatory approach in district planning process.
- Improving governance at grass root level by automation of Panchayats and providing various e-services at the Panchayat level.

Present Status:

- The Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) consisting 11 Applications (reduced from 12 as two merged into one) covering all the targeted areas of Panchayats' functioning has been launched. 4 Applications have been operational since three years now and are being extensively used by Panchayats. 6 more Applications were launched on 24-April, 2012. Trainings are being imparted in these Applications and three of these have also been adopted by various States.

- In 2012-13, over 1 lakh Panchayats put their vouchers in public domain and more than 46,000 Panchayats put their approved Annual Action Plans online.
- Few States like Maharashtra are now initiating online delivery of services through Gram Panchayats using ServicePlus and leveraging CSCs.
- Over 25,000 Master Trainers have been created in States/UTs on various PES Applications.
- Over 15,000 Panchayat functionaries and Elected Members have been imparted training on basic IT literacy through DOEACC/NIELIT.

Services :

SERVICES	Service Type	Delivery Mode	Status
Unique Codes to Panchayats (Local Governance Directory)	G2G	Online	Operational
Socio Demographic profile of Panchayats (Area Profiler)	G2C	Online	Operational
Online Record of Assets of all Panchayats (Asset Directory)	G2G	Online	Operational
Preparation of Panchayat Plans leading to preparation of Integrated District Plan (PlanPlus)	G2G	Online	Operational
Panchayat Accounting (PRIASoft)	G2G	Online	Operational
Online Scheme implementation and monitoring (ActionSoft)	G2G	Online	Operational
Social Audit and Meeting Management	G2C	Online	Not Operational
Trainings Demand Management	G2G	Online	Not Operational
GIS - integration of maps with other panchayat applications	G2G	Online	Not Operational
Website for every Panchayat (National Panchayat Portal)	G2C	Online	Operational
Common and generic citizen centric services (Service Plus)	G2C	Online	Not Operational

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21.3.2 Municipalities: The Municipalities MMP aims to leverage ICT for sustained improvement in efficiency and effectiveness of delivery of municipal service to citizens.

Objectives:

- Improve service delivery mechanism
- Achieve better information management and transparency
- Ensure citizens' involvement in governance

Projects relating to Municipalities are part of State category Mission Mode Projects of National e-Governance Programme. This MMP is one with significant citizen interaction, given that municipalities provide a large number of basic services for millions of citizen living in urban centres across the Nation.

Present Status:

- The projects were funded as part of the capacity building under JNNURM. However funding for new projects is no longer available under the mission after 31-March-2012.
- Presently 25 ULBs in 15 States have either implemented or have projects under implementation.
- In addition some ULBs/ States like Karnataka have implemented solutions with their own funds.
- 5 projects (out of 26 approved by CSMC), have achieved Go-Live status for their services.

Services:

SERVICES	Service Type	Delivery Mode
Health Program	G2C	
Building Approvals	G2C	
Payment of utility bills water supply and Sewage	G2C	
Calculation and Payment of Property Tax	G2C	Online
Birth and Death Certificates	G2C	Online
Online submission of forms	G2C	Online
Availability of forms, citizen characters etc.	G2C	
Website/Common State Wide	G2C	

SERVICES	Service Type	Delivery Mode
Portal for Municipalities		
Financial Accounting Systems	G2G	
Development Projects	G2G	
e-Procurement	G2G	
Grievances handling	G2C	

21.4 Major Initiatives Taken By Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY)

21.4.1 The Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY) is creating a common platform for the integrated delivery of services. This shared platform includes high speed networks for Data Connectivity, Data Centres, Call Centres, Common Access Points all over the country (including the remotest areas) and laying down standards that enable and ensure integration. The DeitY is setting up a professional Programme Management Unit (PMU) for the NeGP to undertake programme monitoring and strategic planning. The PMU has commenced functioning in DeitY. The PMU will also assist individual Departments in conceptualization and formulation of their projects wherever required while technical organizations of the DeitY like NIC, STQC, etc. would continue to assist Departments in the implementation of the various projects. Independent assessment of projects/ services is envisaged. The entire approach incorporates need-based support, stakeholder participation, constant monitoring and a feedback loop to ensure learning. Funding for various projects and components of NeGP is through Plan and Non-Plan budgetary provisions of the respective Ministries/Departments in Central or State Governments.

21.4.2 State Wide Area Networks (SWANs):

The Government has approved the Scheme for establishing State Wide Area Networks (SWANs) across the country, in March, 2005 with a total outlay of Rs.3,334 crore to be expended by the Department under Grant-in-Aid of Rs. 2,005 crore, over a period of five years. Under this Scheme, technical and financial assistance are being provided to the States/UTs for establishing SWANs to connect all State/UT Headquarters up

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to the Block level via District/ sub-Divisional Headquarters, in a vertical hierarchical structure with a minimum bandwidth capacity of 2 Mbps per link. Each of the State / UT can enhance the bandwidth up to 34 Mbps between SHQ and DHQ and upto 8 Mbps between DHQ and BHQ depending upon the utilization. Steps have been initiated to integrate all SWANs using the National Knowledge Network (NKN). 26 States / UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been integrated using NKN.

Presently the SWANs have been operational in 31 States. The States are utilizing core infrastructure of SWAN for providing the closed user connectivity to various government offices in the States. These offices access their applications through SWAN in secured environment hosted at State Data Centers (SDCs). The status in remaining State / UT is as under;

- Andaman & Nicobar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and J&K have initiated the bid process to identify the Network Operator for implementation.
- It is expected that all State SWANs would be operational by June 2014.

*Goa has opted out of SWAN scheme. However, the State has implemented the Goa Broad Band Network (GBBN) through its own budgetary resources.

The States have been utilizing the core infrastructure of SWAN for connectivity and dedicated closed user application access connectivity.

21.4.3 Common Service Centers (CSCs):

The Government has approved a Common Service Centres (CSCs) Scheme for providing support for establishing 1,00,000 Common Service Centers in over 6,00,000 village of India.

The Scheme, as approved by the Government of India, envisions CSCs as the front-end delivery points for delivery of Government, business and social services. Implemented as a public-private partnership, the Scheme empowers the digitally excluded; changing the way rural citizens learn, communicate, manage their livelihoods and access health, education, financial and government services. The MMP is a part of the core & support infrastructure of NeGP. The scheme has been approved at a total cost of Rs. 5742 crore with the Government of India contribution being Rs. 856 crore and State Governments contribution being Rs. 793 crore. The balance funds would be brought in by the private sector.

21.4.3.1 The Common Service centers are designed as ICT-enabled Kiosks including PC, printer, Scanner, UPS, and broadband connectivity. Currently, a plan to expand the the CSC network to cover all Gram Panchayats of the country is underway.

21.4.3.2 The CSC Scheme is under implementation in 33 states/UTs. As of March 31st 2013, 126,574 CSCs have been established across the country in rural areas. Of the 105,363 connected CSCs, 42,275 CSCs are connected by BSNL. Further, Department is also providing VSAT connectivity for 2500 CSCs situated in NE States and other difficult areas. CSC Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) has been entrusted the responsibility of Programme Management Agency for installation of VSATs. One of the key components for sustainability of the CSC or the Village Level Entrepreneur (VLE), is the delivery of the Government services (G2C) to the citizens through these centers. The CSCs are being leveraged to provide various government services including e-District, UIDAI, PAN card, election commission and financial inclusion (business correspondent, PFRDA, insurance).

21.4.4 State Data Centers (SDC): State Data Centre (SDC) has been identified as one of the important element of the core infrastructure for supporting e-Governance initiatives of National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). State Data Centres (SDCs) are proposed to be established across

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States and UTs in the country in order to provide shared, secured and managed infrastructure for consolidating and securely hosting State level data and applications. SDC would provide better operations and management control and minimize overall cost of Data Management, IT management, deployment etc. SDCs would ordinarily be located at the State Headquarters and help the State Government, State Line Ministries and Departments in providing central repository (database consolidation), application consolidation, State Intranet/Internet portal, State messaging infrastructure, remote management, business continuity site etc. needed for their G2G, G2C and G2B services. The various Mission Mode Projects (MMPs), both at the Central level, State level and also the integrated services of the NeGP are expected to use SDCs to deliver their services. Since the approval of the SDC Scheme by the Government, Department of Electronics and Information Technology has approved the proposals received from 33 States/UTs at a total outlay of Rs. 1410.62 crore. An amount of Rs. 156.19 crore as department share has been released to 33 States/UTs.

21.4.4.1 As on 31st December 2012 19 SDCs have been made operational (Gujarat, Tripura, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Karnataka, Manipur, Orissa, Sikkim, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman, and Madhya Pradesh). SDCs in 5 States are under Implementation (Chhattisgarh, and Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram, Jharkhand and Bihar). The implementation is yet to be initiated in 1 State (Lakshadweep). The bid process is in progress in 2 States (Himachal Pradesh, and Assam). RFP is yet to be published/ under review in 6 States (Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli). Delhi and Chandigarh have opted out of the SDC Scheme. It is expected that all State Data Centers shall be made operational by December 2014.

- SDC Enhancement : As part of the SDC enhancement initiative by the Department,

the following components have been considered for implementation at the SDCs:

- Cloud Enablement : It has been proposed to enhance the efficiency & performance of infrastructure hosting components at the SDCs by enabling private cloud in the SDCs. Currently, a template RFP has been prepared and shared with all operational States for undertaking a competitive bidding process for the same.
- Disaster Recovery Solution: Four National Data Centers (NDC), run by NIC, have been identified to be used as DR sites for the SDCs. Empanelment of DR solution providers is currently in progress by NIC.
- Third Party Audit of State Data Centers: Six Agencies have been empanelled as Third Party Auditors by the Department to carry out Audit activities of the State Data Centers for a period of five years from the date of appointment by the State.

21.4.5 Capacity Building (CB): One of the major bottlenecks in implementing NeGP is the lack of human capacities to conceptualize, implement and maintain e-Governance projects. Since the focus of the current e-Governance initiatives is on services and not merely on procurement of hardware and software, major managerial and technological challenges are envisaged. In this context, Capacity Building has been included in the 'implementation approach and methodology' of NeGP, which addresses the 'Human Resource Development' and 'Training' Components of NeGP.

A Capacity Building scheme was approved by the Government in January 2008 with an outlay of Rs. 313 crore and thereafter extended till January 2015. The major components of the scheme were setting up State e-Governance Mission Teams (SeMTs) and imparting specialized training to stakeholders at different levels. The SeMTs consist of professionals, primarily in areas of technology and project management to assist the States in speeding up the implementation of NeGP. Also, training and orientation of stakeholders- policy leadership, administrators and project teams in Governance

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project management, Process Re-engineering and Change Management, developing Business and Financial Models, Technology is envisaged under the scheme.

Training

The programme for imparting orientation/training for policy & decision makers specialized training and orientation program for SeMTs under the CB Scheme has been divided into two phases.

Phase-I

The objective of orientation/training for policy & decision makers termed “e-Governance Leadership Meet” is to sensitize the political and senior policy makers in the States/UTs in e-Governance. A calendar for these programmes was circulated to all States/UTs for opting slots according to their convenience. 28 Leadership Meets across 26 States/UTs have been conducted so far.

Phase-II

The “Specialized Training Program” (STeP) is for senior and middle level officers of the States/UTs viz. Secretaries, Jt. Secretaries, Directors, Jt. Director and other senior level officers at HQ and District level preferably from NeGP and State MMPs; as well PeMT members in the areas like Government Process Reengineering, Business Models and PPP, Project Management, Change Management, Regulatory & Legal framework for e-Governance, Knowledge Management, Documentation standards & skills, Security Standards and Open Source Standards. Course design and content development for eight modules have been completed. Roll out of the training programmes has commenced in November 2010. 5452 Government Officers from 32 States/UTs have undergone trainings in these modules under the STeP Trainings so far.

- Chief Information Officers Training programme has been launched to create a talent pool of in-house resources within Departments and Line Ministries to lead e-

Governance Programmes. 248 officers of Central and State Governments, working in key areas of e-Governance have completed the CIO Certification Programme.

- The work of development and publishing of 50 Case Studies from various sectors on e-Governance Projects has been taken up. 20 Case Studies have been developed by Dec, 2014.

21.4.5.1 State e-Governance Mission Team (SeMT): Setting up of SeMTs in the 35 States/UTs with about 327 professionals is under process, currently 258 professionals in 35 States & UTs are on-board and it is an ongoing process. The SeMTs are a team of professionals in the areas of Technology, Programme Management and Capacity Building etc. Their role is to assist the policy and decision makers in the States/UTs primarily on technology and programme related matters related to the conceptualization, implementation and management e-Governance Programme.

21.4.6 Last Mile Connectivity: The CSC Scheme requires broadband connectivity infrastructure in rural areas reaching up to the village level. Towards this end Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY), GOI and Department of Telecom (DOT), GOI are in the process of implementing a connectivity plan dovetailed with the roll-out of the CSC scheme, which would not only provide connectivity for these CSCs, but would make broadband connections available in those areas for other agency, whether government or private, should it so require. Thus while being the end users of broadband, the CSCs have also acted as a catalyst in ushering in broadband into rural areas. The connectivity infrastructure is being created through three distinct initiatives, namely, Leveraging BSNL rural exchanges; Wireless Connectivity from BSNL; and Last Mile Connectivity through USOF. The first two seek to use the infrastructure already created by BSNL for last mile connectivity, and the third seeks to use the resources available under the USOF.

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21.4.7 India Portal: India Portal is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) in the integrated service category under the NeGP being implemented by NIC. The objective behind the Portal is to provide a single window access to the information and services of the Indian Government at all levels from Central Government to State Government to District Administration and Panchayat for the Citizens, Business and Overseas Indians, in a multi-lingual form. The information in the Portal has been well classified into distinct modules, which are also interlinked at relevant places to provide the visitor with a holistic view. Project was approved on July 3, 2005 with a project outlay of Rs 23.35 Crore.

21.4.7.1 First version of the Portal was launched by the Hon'ble Union Minister for Communications & IT, Thiru Dayanidhi Maran in a public function on November 10, 2005. The portal is available in Hindi & English. As a part of the Content Management Strategy, *National Portal Coordinators* (NPCs) have been nominated from both 66 Central Ministries/ Departments and 35 State Government, who are responsible for the content development, compilation and maintenance. A Web Based secured Content Management System (CMS) <http://portalcontent.nic.in> has been developed to facilitate contribution of content by the NPCs. India Portal has bagged the Website Quality Certificate by Standardization, Testing and Quality Certification (Quality Level-I).

21.4.7.2 Phase II:

Project was approved on Jun 4, 2013 with a project outlay of Rs 3.08 Crore for a period of 4 years. In phase II, the enhancement of User Interface (new look and feel) has been done. Implementation of Social Media Connectors is going on. The new Portal is compliant to International standards. Certification by STQC under process. The Portal has over 70 million hits per month.

21.4.8 e-Sangam (Formerly National Service Delivery Gateway (NSDG)): One of the goals of the Government to meet the vision of the National e-Governance Programme (NeGP) is

the need to cooperate, collaborate and integrate information across different departments in the Centre, States and Local Government. Government systems, characterised by islands of legacy systems using heterogeneous platforms and technologies and spread across diverse geographical locations, in varying state of automation, make this task very challenging. eSangam, an MMP under the NeGP, can simplify this task by acting as a standards-based messaging switch and providing seamless interoperability and exchange of data. The National Gateway has been implemented by CDAC and has been Live in production since August 2008. Currently three services are available in the eSangam production environment, viz. Issuance of Income Certificate, Issuance of Caste Certificate and the Trademark Verification Service. eSangam aims to achieve a high order of interoperability among autonomous and heterogeneous entities of the Government (in the Centre, States or Local bodies), based on a framework of e-Governance Standards. eSangam as a messaging middleware acts as an intelligent hub and routes service requests from a Service Seeker (Service Access Provider) to a Service Provider (typically a backend Government Department that puts up its service for electronic delivery) and in return sends the response back to the Service Seeker through the Gateway. The gateway achieves integration amongst diverse set of applications built on varying platforms through compliance with a set of e-Governance Specifications-Interoperability Interface Protocol and Interoperability Interface Specifications (IIP/IIIS) that are based on open standards such as the W3C's XML and SOAP specifications.

21.4.8.1 Achievements during 2012-2013:

The specific achievements made under this project during 2012-13 are summarized as under:

- The name of NSDG officially changed to eSangam.
- 7 services of J&K state have gone live on eSangam.

- 15 services of e-Biz have gone into production, a showcase of truly integrated services in NeGP.
- Integration with CBDT has gone forward and their PAN verification service is going into production soon.
- Integration in staging done with IEC and e-BRC code of DGFT.
- ISMS certification completed and ISO 27001 certificate received from STQC.
- Received Manthan Award South Asia & Asia Pacific -2012 under e-infrastructure category
- DC-DR: three nodes Operationalized.

21.4.8.2 Go Live: The Go Live for eSangam 1.0 was undertaken on August 14, 2008 with the key objective of demonstrating the capabilities of the middleware for future use by the respective Departments and Line Ministries. eSangam was not integrated with any Departmental

applications at the Go Live. In order to integrate departments across the country, eSangam has been productized as SSDG (State e-Governance Service Delivery Gateway) and is proposed to be installed in all the State data centers. Thus, this middleware infrastructure will be available at the Centre and the State levels. These gateways can be connected to one another in the Gateway constellation. The Operations and Maintenance phase of eSangam commenced in April 2009. Efforts have been underway to integrate eSangam 2.0 with various Departmental applications like eBiz, e-District, Passport, MCA and Trademark.

21.5. Mission Mode Projects & Components

21.5.1 Mission Mode Projects have been identified and they are classified as follows:

Mission Mode Project (MMP)	Implementing Line Ministry/ Department
Central MMPs	
MCA 21	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
Pensions	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
Income Tax	Income Tax Department
Central Excise & Customs	Central Board of Excise and Customs
Banking	Industry Initiative
Insurance	Industry Initiative
Passport	Ministry of External Affairs
e-Office (Pilot)	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
UID	Unique Identification Authority of India
India Post	Department of Posts
Immigration Visa Foreigners Registration & Tracking	Ministry of Home affairs
Integrated MMPs	
India Portal	Department of Electronics and Information Technology
NSDG	Department of Electronics and Information Technology
e-Trade (EDI)	Department of commerce
e-Courts	Department of Justice
CSC	Department of Electronics and Information Technology
e-Biz(Pilot)	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
e-Procurement	Department of commerce
State MMPs	
Commercial Taxes	Department of Revenue C/o Ministry of Finance
Treasuries	Ministry of Finance
e-District	Department of Electronics and Information Technology
Land Records (NLRMP)	Ministry of Rural Development
Road Transport	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
Police CCTNS	Ministry of Home affairs
e-Municipality	Ministry of Urban Development
e-Panchayat	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Agriculture	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
Employment Exchange	Ministry of labour and Employment
PDS	Department of Food and Public Distribution
Health	Ministry of Health
Education	Ministry of Human Resource Development

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21.5.2 To sustain the above projects, there is also a need to create the right governance and institutional mechanisms, set up core infrastructure, formulate key policies, standards and the legal framework for adoption and to channelise private sector technical and financial resources into the National E-Governance efforts. For this purpose, certain key components have also been identified for implementation and the same are given in Table below. These components cut across and support various projects.

SL No.	Support Components	Line Ministry/ Department Responsible
(1)	(2)	(3)
01	Core Policies	Department of Electronics & Information Technology
02	Core Infrastructure	Department of Electronics & Information Technology
03	Support infrastructure	Department of Electronics & Information Technology
04	Technical Assistance	Department of Electronics & Information Technology
05	R&D	Department of Electronics & Information Technology
06	Human Resource Development & Training	Department of Electronics & Information Technology and Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances
07	Awareness & Assessment	Department of Electronics & Information Technology and Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances
08	Organization structures	Department of Electronics & Information Technology and Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances

21.6 PRESENT STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MMPS

21.6.1 Central MMPS

21.6.1.1. MCA 21: The MMP aims at providing electronic services for statutory requirements

and other business related services under the Companies Act, administered by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

The MCA-21 has gone live nation wide with 8 online G2B services in September, 2006. Over 16 lakh annual filings (BS & AR) have been received during 2012-13. The system has been geared to take up to approx. 1.25 lakh filings per day.

21.6.1.2. Pension: Pensioner's portal launched in March, 2007 is providing updated information on government pension rules and regulations, regulations, facility for registration of pensioner's grievances, monitoring timely sanction of pension/gratuity and database of Pensioners, links to the websites of Directorates of Pensions and AGs of various States.

The MMP aims at providing a web based e-mechanism of providing updated information on government rules and regulations and grievance redressal for pensioners, their disbursing departments and any other Government organization offering services to the pensioners.

The present status of the project is following:

- Portal launched on 30th March 2007.
- Training imparted to officials of Ministries/Departments in regard to operation of the Centralised Pension Grievance and Monitoring System (CPENGRAMS)
- Pensioners' Associations across the country identified to be associated with the implementation of 'Pensioners' Portal'. Efforts are on to identify ten more pensioners associations.
- Revised Pension Calculator according to DOPPW OM dated 28.01.2013 regarding revision of pension of pre-2006 pensioners,

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has been developed and available on the website.

- Awareness Programme on Pensioners Portal held in 7 States – the last being at Lucknow on 31/08/2013. (Secretary (Pension and ARPG) inaugurated the event).
- Training Programmes on pension related matters held – the last being on 24/9/2013 at INGAF for 40 participants from 17 Ministries/Departments.
- Assessment Form, Pending Grievance Form, Return back cases form and case report form has been updated as per the requirements.
- User Registration in Discussion Forum is in progress. It is proposed that SMS on various updated information will be sent to the registered users of the forum.
- Action initiated for development of Concept Paper for providing on line tracking of pension and other retirement benefits sanctioning process.

21.6.1.3. Income Tax: The MMP aims at offering e-Services of Income Tax Department to the Citizens. This MMP is in first stage of post implementation and is offering a set of 19 services to the taxpayers. The services are mainly, providing information on the website, facility for downloading of various forms, online submission of application for PAN and TAN, query based services for PAN and TAN, e-filing of Income tax Returns, e-filing of TDS returns, online Payment of Taxes, issue of refunds through Electronic Clearance Scheme (ECS) and Refund Banker, online status enquiry on taxes paid.

The status of the project is following:

- Status check and other informational services available on mobile. Informational services regarding e-Filing of Income Tax returns are being made available through mobile devices.
- Call Center has been setup as single window interface for the taxpayers.
- Refund Banker has facilitated refunds to Taxpayers in a timely & transparent manner. It is handling over 98.93% of total refunds
- During the FY 2012-13, total 2,14,86,907 e>Returns were filed.
- The total number of Refunds issued through the Refund bank from the date of introduction of Scheme upto 30.09.2013 is as under:-
 - Paper No. 21872009 of value Rs. 86469.73 Cr.
 - ECS No. 11623152 of value Rs. 49112.44 Cr.

21.6.1.4 Passport, Visa and Immigration: The implementation of Passport & Visa MMP has streamlined the process of issuance of passport and other related services like providing efficient immigration services to people visiting India. The e-services being offered under the MMP include re-issue of Passport, issue of duplicate Passport, issue of Tatkal Passport, change in name, address, ECNR/ ECR suspensions, passport status enquiry etc.

The present status of project is as following:

- 77 Passport Sewa Kendras (PSKs) have been operationalised across the Country under the Scheme
- Data Migration (Incremental Data) from Legacy System (PISON), to PRIDE (New Central Database under Passport Seva

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System) has been completed. The Indian Missions/Posts are still under legacy system and their incremental data is migrated into PRIDE as and when received from them.

- A 24*7 helpdesk support is available for any technical assistance regarding PRIDE.
- Online provision for Grievance handling related to Passport Services
- On-line payment facility for paying application fee related to Passport Services is available to applicants
- Police Authorities are given on-line access upto District HQO for downloading and uploading of PVRs
- Till date more than 1 Crore passports have been printed and dispatched
- Over 90 Million records are now available as part of passport database
- Facility for applicants to apply online for Official/Diplomatic Passports
- Enhancement undertaken in PSP (CCN)
- mPassport Seva is made available to smart phone users and is working on Android, Windows and iOS platform
- Passport Seva Camp initiated under Pilot to cover remote and areas like N.E. States
- Channelization of more than 1 Lakh Common Service Centers for application submission by Passport Applicants is under implementation.
- Passport Services e-Transactions are now available under eTaal portal of Government of India
- Integration of PSP with NSDG is complete. End to end services integration with other applications like Aadhaar, CCTNS, IVFRT & e-Migrate through NSDG has been initiated and needs to be expedited.

21.6.1.5 Immigration Visa and Foreigner's Registration & Tracking (IVFRT): The MMP aims at providing efficient immigration services to people visiting India. The services that the MMP envisages to offer include fast Immigration

clearance, improved security by checking an immigrant against IB's blacklist etc.

CCEA approval of scheme for Immigration MMP was obtained in May, 2010. Target project completion date is Sept. 2014. The present status of the project is following:

- The process for visa application and its issue has been simplified to reduce the number of visits by applicants to a minimum.
- A central watch list has been prepared and made available to both the Missions and Immigration Check Points (ICPs) thereby :
 - Reduced Visa processing time at the missions
 - Faster Clearance of passengers at the ICPs (< 45 minutes per aircraft, as per ICAO standards)
 - Reduction in the processing time of PRC cases.
- Integration of IVFRT services with Passports, e-Migrate (MOIA), Police (CCTNS) has been initiated
- Integrated Online Visa Application System with appointment scheduling, PRC processing, New BL module, Photo Visa sticker has been operationalized at 125 Indian Missions
- The biometric enrolment process under IVFRT has been implemented at 24 Indian Missions
- The Central FRO module under the IVFRT has been implemented at 11 FRROs and 140 FROs.

21.6.1.6. Central Excise: The MMP in Central Excise is facilitating availability of e-services related to indirect taxation for Industry, Importers and Exporters, Inbound travelers etc. The Services offered include e-filing of Import and Export documentation, electronic processing of

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declarations, facilities of e-filing of Central Excise and Service Tax returns, e-registration service, digital signatures etc.

The present status of the project is following:

- e-Filing is mandated for all Central Excise and Service Tax returns.
- E-Registration is mandated for Central Excise and Service Tax
- Interface established with IT Department for PAN verification.
- Monitoring non-filers and stop filers of Returns is being done.
- Preliminary Scrutiny of Returns in both Central Excise and Service Tax
- The data pertaining to use of Registration and Returns modules in ACES as on 30.09.2013 are as under –
 - Nature of Documents filed - Number of Central Excise Registration Applications filed - 1,22,908
 - Central Excise Returns filed - 40,17,421
 - ServiceTax Registration Applications filed - 10,22,766
 - Service Tax Returns filed - 37,16,310
 - Claims and Intimations - 2,44,267
- Apprx. 22 lacs Registered assesseees and approx. 24,000 Departmental officers are covered by these services .
- Upto 30.09.2013, 9495 Show Cause Notices have been issued through ACES and 95,719 Refund Claims have been filed in ACES

21.6.1.7. Banking: The MMP is being implemented by the banking industry and is in implementation stage. The MMP aims at streamlining various e-services initiatives undertaken by individual Banks. E-Governance implementation in different Banks is being done by the Banks concerned, with Banking Department providing a broad framework and guidance to them. Out of three components of

the MMP, the component on Electronic Mass Payment System may not be taken-up for implementation because Banks are independently taking-up their own initiatives on this front. The other two components i.e. *Electronic Central Registry* and One India One Account for Public Sector banks have been referred to Indian Banks Association.

The MMP in the Banking is an Industry Initiative and Govt. of India did not provide for any funding.

21.6.1.8 Multi National Identity Card (MNIC) /Unique Identity Card (UID):

The Pilot Project on Multi-purpose National Identity Card (MNIC) has been completed on March 31, 2009 and around 13 lakh identity (smart) cards were issued to the citizens in the pilot areas in 12 states and 1 UT. As a result of the pilot project, processes for collection and verification of individual data as well as the technology for personalization of identity cards using an inter-operable operating system has been established. The MNIC Pilot project has now been merged/ integrated with UID Scheme. Govt. of India approved the establishment of Unique Identity Authority of India Under the aegis of the Planning Commission. UID Authority with its core team as approved by EGOM has been notified by the Planning Commission (28.01.09). Cabinet based on the note from Planning Commission has decided to create the post of Chairperson, UID Authority of India and appointed Mr. Nandan Nilekani as Chairperson.

21.6.1.8.1 MNIC /NPR: The experience of the pilot project on MNIC has shown that determination of citizenship is an involved and complicated matter and that creation of National Population Register (NPR) of all usual residents with a single reference date would be more feasible. Therefore the Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) of usual residents. The NPR would contain 15 items of information. Additionally, photograph, 10

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finger prints and IRIS information will be collected from every usual resident of the age of 15 years and above. IRIS will also be collected for the persons of age 5-15 years. The NPR data would be sent to the Unique Identification Authority (UID) of India for de-duplication and issue of UID Numbers. It is proposed to set up NPR Centres at Taluk/ Tehsil/ Town level for continuous maintenance and updating of the NPR data base.

The field work of biographic data collection for creation of NPR in the Country has been completed in all the States/UTs. The scanning of these filled in NPR schedules (aprox. 27 crore) has also been completed.

The work of digitization and capture of biometry under NPR for the country has been entrusted to a consortium of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and the Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY). The data entry from the scanned images of more than 53 crore records has been completed. The capture of biometrics is in progress in Manipur, Nagaland, Delhi, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Gujarat and Lakshadweep and biometric enrolment of more than 1.42 crore persons has been completed as on 13.03.2012.

The NPR database would be sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication and assigning of the UID numbers (Aadhaar). The list of 'usual residents', along with the Aadhaar number, would be published in the local area for inviting claims and objections (if any) which would be dealt with as per the prescribed procedure. It is proposed to issue identity (smart) cards to all the 'usual residents' of age 18 years and above in the country. The office of RG&CCI will maintain and update the NPR database.

21.6.1.8.2 National Population Register (NPR) in Coastal Areas:

As one of the measures to strengthen coastal security, creation of NPR in 3331 coastal villages in all the 9 Maritime States and 4 Union Territories has been undertaken. In Andaman & Nicobar Islands, all the towns have also been covered. In these areas, the method of direct data collection has been resorted to and photographs and finger prints of all the usual residents of these villages [15 year of age and above] has also been undertaken. The direct data collection of more than 120 lakh persons and biometric details [for persons of age 15 years and above] of more than 70 lakh persons have been collected. The Local Register of Usual Residents (LRUR) has been displayed in the local areas for inviting correction and objections. After vetting by Gram Sabha, the corrections in LRUR have been incorporated. The work of production and personalization of identity (smart) cards, which would be issued to 'usual residents' of age 18 years and above in these areas has commenced and 3,11,369 cards have been produced upto 31.12.2011.

21.6.1.9 e-Office: The e-office MMP envisages a user-friendly and integrated file and records management software solution with implementation of associated process reforms and revised CSMOP (e-manual). The e-Office MMP is aimed at introducing the concept of e-file (electronic files), rule based file routing, flexible workflows, quick search and retrieval of files and office orders, digital signatures, forms and reporting components in the government office leading to Less Paper and efficient Offices (LPO) in all the Government of India Offices.

The project has been initiated as a pilot in three locations namely DAR&PG, e-Gov division DeitY and training division DoPT. MoUs with NIC have been signed for implementation. e-Office Application software has been developed and implemented by NIC in various departments.

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21.6.1.10 Insurance: The MMP aims at Development of an Integrated Information Technology solution for better service delivery mechanism of Public Sector Insurance Companies.

The objectives of the Insurance MMP are:

- Improve Customer Awareness, through education and Information; Premium Calculation and online Receipt of Premium, Issue/Renewal of Policies; Processing of Claims and Settlement of Claims; Registration and Redressal of Grievances and Complaints
- Creation of a holistic Data-base of users of Policy holders; Agents/ Brokers; Surveyors/ Advocates/Third Party Administrators /Other Agencies
- Creation of MIS through interconnecting all operating offices
- Business Process Re-engineering
- Enlarging business opportunities by refining Underwriting, Investment, Re-Insurance Programmes; Research and Development initiatives.
- Developing interface with Government and Regulator
- Facilitating efficient information sharing for effective decision making

The MMP is an industry initiative and Govt. of India did not provide for any funding.

21.6.1.11 Posts: For more than 150 years, the Department of Posts (DoP) has been the backbone of the country's communication and has played a crucial role in the country's socio-economic development. It touches the lives of Indian citizens in many ways: delivering mails, accepting deposits under Small Savings Schemes, providing life insurance cover under

Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) and providing retail services like bill collection, sale of forms, etc.

The Department of Posts also acts as an agent for Government of India in discharging other services for citizens such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) wage disbursement and old age pension payments. With 1,55,015 Post Offices, the Department of Posts has the most widely distributed postal network in the world.

In order to provide the best-in-class citizen service, deliver new services and improve operational efficiencies, the DoP has undertaken an end to end IT modernization project to equip itself with requisite modern tools and technologies.

The key objectives of the IT Modernization project of the Department of Posts are:

- I. Modernization and computerization of all Post offices in the country including Branch Post offices in rural areas to create a urban-rural network spanning across the length and breadth of the country;
- II. Development of scalable, integrated and modular software covering all operations of the Department of Posts such as Mail Operations, Postal Banking, Insurance, Finance and HR;
- III. Establishment of the required IT Infrastructure including Data centre, Wide Area Network (WAN) based networking of the departmental post offices; and
- IV. Deployment of Rural Information Communication Technology (Rural ICT) infrastructure in approximately 1,30,000 Rural Post Offices across the country.

The present status of the project is following:

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RFP	Summarized Status
Data Center Facility (DCF)	I. Primary Data Center has been operational from 3rd April 2013 II. Status of Disaster Recovery Centre: To be set up at Centre for Excellence in Postal Technology (CEPT), Mysore. Site handed over to Reliance. Work in progress.
Network Integrator (NI)	I. Installation & commissioning of Primary Data Center Network, Network Operation Centre (NOC)–Integration & Commissioning- Completed II. Wide Area Network (WAN) migration & Roll out in progress (4100+ Locations completed)
Financial System Integrator (FSI)	I. System Design- Completed II. Core Banking Solution (CBS) Application- User Acceptance Test (UAT) completed. STQC audit in progress III. Postal Life Insurance Application – User Acceptance Test (UAT) is under progress IV. Training for Pilot Locations- Core Banking Solution (CBS) training is under progress V. Pilot Implementation- CBS Pilot to be started
Core System Integrator (CSI)	I. Implementation Plan- Completed II. Installation & commissioning of Central Hardware a) Wave 1- Completed b) Wave 2 & 3- Installation completed, commissioning in progress III. Detail Design Document- Review in progress
Change Management (CM)	I. 1st Cycle Deliverables : a. Change Management workshops- Completed b. Change readiness Survey- Completed. c. Stake holder Management- Completed. II. Cycle 2 for Change Management Workshops (CMW) - Completed III. Change Network and Communication & Awareness activities in progress
Rural System Integrator (RSI)	Contract signed with M/s Infosys. Project start date “T” dependent on the commencement of implementation phase of Rural Hardware project. Hence, presently on hold.
Rural Hardware (RH)	I. Fresh RFP published on e-procurement portal on 12th Jul 2013 II. Bid opened on 9th Sep 2013. III. Pre-Qual Evaluation over. Technical Evaluation in progress
Mail Operations Hardware (MOH)	Re-tendered on 17th May 2013. Bids opened on 1st Aug 2013. Pre-Qual Evaluation Completed. Technical Evaluation about to be completed. Financial bids to be opened subsequently.

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21.6.2 Integrated Mission Mode Projects:

21.6.2.1 CSC: The CSC Scheme as approved by Government of India in September 2006 for setting up of 100,000+ (one lakh) internet enabled centers in rural areas under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) is being implemented in a Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The Common Services Centers (CSC) are the delivery points for Government, Private and Social Sector services to rural citizens of India. The CSC Scheme is envisaged to be a bottom-up model for delivery of content, services, information and knowledge, that can allow like-minded public and private enterprises - through a collaborative framework - to integrate their goals of profit as well as social objectives, into a sustainable business model for achieving rapid socio-economic change in rural India.

CSCs are operational in thirty three (33) States/UTs. 100% CSCs have been rolled out in 10 (ten) States (Chandigarh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura). More than 70% of the rollout has been completed in 15 (fifteen) States (Puducherry, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir). In the year 2012-13, 78,895 unique CSCs have reported undertaking about 11.67 crore transactions worth Rs. 3,190 crores.

Connectivity:

As on 31st March 2013, States have reported that 105,363 CSCs are connected out of which 42,275 CSCs are connected through BSNL, 23,284 CSCs are connected via VSATs, 20,234 CSCs are using Data Cards and 19,570 are using Connectivity through other technology like WLL and GPRS.

As on 31st March 2013, Online Monitoring Tool (OMT) has been installed/ registered in 91,586 CSCs.

21.6.2.2 e-Courts: The Indian judiciary comprises of nearly 15,000 courts situated in approximately 2,500 court complexes throughout the country. This project seeks to utilize information technology for providing services at the Courts. It seeks IT enablement of 14249 district and subordinate courts located in 3069 court complexes and up gradation of ICT infrastructure at Supreme Court/High Courts.

Rs. 935 crores has been approved for project. CCEA has approved the revised scheme on 16 September 2010. Project timeline has been extended to March 2014.

The present status of the project is following:

- The eCourts.gov.in portal was launched on 7th August 2013 to provide judicial services at one location to the citizens as well as to the court staff. It caters to following three main objectives:
 - a) The National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) pilot covering the High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala and one district each from other High Courts
 - b) The District Court Websites for citizens and advocates to avail the case status and access copies of orders and judgments
 - c) The Project Progress & Monitoring System (PPMS) Website to track the status of project execution
- Out of total 14,249 courts approved for computerization, 13,211 courts (93%) have already been computerized.
- The details for the given services may be considered the same numbers for the time

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being. The updated details for services will be provided in a couple of days

- Automated case filing has been commenced in 75% of 8,178 courts.
- Automated registration of case has been commenced in 60% of 8,178 courts.
- Automated workflow for court proceeding has been commenced in 67% of 8,178 courts.
- As of 30-Sep-2013:

Number of Courts ready (Site preparation): 13,903	Number of LAN POs issued: 13,787	Hardware installation completed: 13,411
Number of LAN delivery completed: 13,329	Number of LAN installation completed: 12,924	No. of Courts computerized (S/w deployment) : 13,211
Hardware PO issued: 13822	Hardware Delivery Completed: 13,453	DG sets funds sent by NIC in Courts: 10877
DG sets Procured Courts : 9505	DG sets installed in courts : 9259	

21.6.2.3 Electronic Data Interchange/e-Trade (EDI): The MMP aims at facilitating Electronic Data Interchange amongst various agencies involved in the process of Imports and Exports. This project was an ongoing project which was included as an MMP. It is done on self support basis and the funds are provided by respective participating agencies/departments.

- The Customs has implemented the Central Server system for which roll out has already been done at around 116 locations. The message exchange with community partners under central server environment has been

started with Airports, Ports community system (PCS), Container Corporation of India (CONCOR) and NCR region private ICDs/CFSs..

- The Risk Management System(RMS 3.1) for imports under central server environment has been operationalised at 81 EDI locations, which were identified for roll out.
- The digitally signed electronic message exchange between Customs and DGFT is operational for DEPB, DES and EPCG schemes for all EDI ports. The electronic bank realization certificate (eBRC) system has been operationalised by the DGFT and the same has also been made mandatory.
- The Centralized Port Community System (PCS) a single window interface is operational at 13 major seaports and 6 non-major seaports.
- The electronic Pay and Account Office (e-PAO) system has been operationalised, which facilitates ePayment from any of the Customs authorized banks for all Customs EDI locations. ePayment of duties has been made mandatory for accredited clients and for others it is made mandatory for all transaction of Rs.1 lakh and above.
- The web based community partner interface system is operational at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata airports between custodian of cargo and airlines, agents, importers, exporters etc. This is being operationalised at other airports like Hyderabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum, and Ahmedabad.

21.6.2.4 India portal: India portal is a Mission Mode Project in the integrated service category under the NeGP. This Portal is envisaged to be a unified portal that will provide 'single window' access to information and services to be

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electronically delivered from all state sector institutions and organizations.

Phase II:

Project was approved on Jun 4, 2013 with a project outlay of Rs 3.08 Crore for a period of 4 years. In phase II, the enhancement of User Interface (new look and feel) has been done. Implementation of Social Media Connectors is going on. The new Portal is compliant to International standards. Certification by STQC under process. The Portal has over 70 million hits per month.

21.6.2.5 National Service Delivery Gateway (eSangam):

The MMP aims at providing a common interface between the service seekers and service providers (Government Departments). National Service Delivery Gateway (eSangam) is also an integrated MMP. eSangam is an attempt to reduce point to point connections between departments and provide a standardized interfacing, messaging and routing through which various players such as departments, front-end service access providers and back-end service providers can make their applications and data inter-operable. All services are available now. The eSangam is in the Post-implementation stage.

21.6.2.6 e-Biz: This MMP is in the Design and Development Stage. e-Biz MMP aims to provide a single portal for all integrated G2B services like those being offered under Income Tax, MCA-21, CBEC MMPs etc.

As per the road map approved by Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister the current status of implementation of eBiz project is as follows:

i. **Soft Launch:** The portal is accessible at www.ebiz.gov.in from 28.01.2013 with License & Permit Information Wizard. The content of L&P wizard is being updated and

approval for 20 out of 82 services has been received from partner departments.

ii. **Platform Launch:** The eBiz platform with 2 DIPP services viz., 'Industrial License' & 'Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum' along with payment solution by integrating with Central Bank of India is ready to be put in public domain (go-live). The exact date of launch is awaited as per the convenience of Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister.

iii. **AP Single Window Services:** 30 services (3 Year-1 Central Services, 21 Year-1 and Year-2&3 State Services and 6 AP state specific services) have been envisaged as part of AP Single Window Launch. The integration of 13 services out of 27 state services has been completed and is ready for 3rd party audit and testing. As regard to remaining 14 state services, 3 services are in design and development stage, 9 services are awaited for approval on GPR documents from partner departments and for 2 services, departments are not willing to integrate as of now. For 3 Year-1 central services, viz., 2 services of DIPP are ready for 'Go-Live' and 1 service viz. ESIC is under development and integration testing stage by Infosys. Central Bank of India has been authorized by Government of Andhra Pradesh for collections of payments via eBiz portal vide GO dated 3.10.2013. Also the integration of payment gateway solution with Central Bank of India has been completed and is ready for 3rd party audit and testing.

iv. **Year-1 services Launch:**

Central Government Departments: The GPR study of 10 Central Government services (viz. RBI, CBDT, MCA, DGFT and EPFO) out of 18 Year-1 central services is under progress except MoEF(1service) and CBEC(4 services), who do not wish to integration and have proposed hyperlink

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instead. ESIC (1 service) and DIPP (2 services) are part of AP Single Window. Subsequently, a fund has been released to CBDT and ESIC for procurement of hardware and software for integration of services with eBiz portal.

Pilot States: The re-validation of GPR documents of 37 services of pilot states (viz. Haryana-9 services, Delhi-8 services, Tamil Nadu-9 services and Maharashtra-11 services) is under progress. However, Pollution Control Board of Tamil Nadu & Haryana, Municipal Cooperation of Delhi have expressed unwillingness to integrate their services as of now. Further, Government of Maharashtra has directed Infosys to implement one service as 'Proof of Concept' for the state before implementing the bouquet of Year-1 services. Subsequent to disbursement of funds from Government of India to pilot states, Haryana and Delhi have started the procurement of hardware and software to integrate with eBiz portal. However, the procurement has not started in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

21.6.2.7. e-Procurement: This MMP is being implemented to ensure that government procurement becomes simplified, transparent and result-oriented. It is being implemented through and in DGS&D, a central purchasing organization under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), having core competency in procurement of goods and services and involves computerization of DGS&D. The e-Procurement MMP will cover all aspects of procurement right from indent of tender to tender preparation, bidding, bid evaluation and award of contract.

The proposed services which can be integrated through e-procurement are Vendor Management, Indent Management, Contract Management, e-Billing and e-Payment mechanism and MIS.

The present status of the project is following:

- As on date 34 States / Union Territories have started implementing e-Procurement Solution across the country. Out of this,
- 17 States/UTs are using GePNIC and are covered under Mission Mode Project.
- 7 States/UTs are using GePNIC but not covered under MMP.
- 9 States/UTs are using the services of Private Application Service Providers and are sharing their tender data with D/o Commerce.
- 1 UT (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) has communicated that the UT is only doing e-Publishing i.e. no e-Procurement solution has been implemented till date.
- 1 State (i.e. Madhya Pradesh) is using the services of Private Application Service Providers and has not yet started sharing their tender data with D/o Commerce.
- 34 States/UTs have implemented e-Procurement. The Procurement related meta data are consolidated and displayed on an exclusive Portal <http://eprocure.gov.in/mmp> which reflects the meta data from at least 24 States. The other states are in the process of pushing their data,
- The Statistics regarding the percentage of tenders that are published offline and online are not compiled due to non availability of details of offline tenders.

21.6.3 State MMPs

21.6.3.1 Land Records: This is one of the projects pertaining to pre-NeGP which covers computerization of Land Records. The MMP has

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reached the implementation stage. The Department of Land Record has merged two earlier scheme – Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR) – into scheme, which is now being called as National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP).

Present Status:

- At present the Record of Rights (RoRs) has been:
 - o Effectively computerised in 18 States
 - o Digitally signed RoRs are available in 6 States
 - o Digitally signed RoRs ‘Across the Counter’ implemented in one State (Andhra Pradesh)
- The project is in various stages of implementation in 17 States
- Online mutation of Land Records is available in 9 States
- Integration of LRs with Geo Spatial Database has not been launched in any State
- 9 States have stopped the issuance of manual RoRs and have effective online workflows for mutation
- 6 States have computerised Registration integrated with land records
- 22 States have computerised the process of registration of Land Records.

21.6.3.2 Road Transport: The goal of this MMP is to usher in a system of easier access and process for vehicle registration and licenses. The license and vehicle registration information is to

be hosted on State Register (SR) and National Register (NR). This is expected to lead to reduction of footfalls at RTOs, provision of National Permit facilities through SR/NR, electronic payments, better enforcement and check on malpractices.

Present Status:

Customisation of Standard software complete for all 35 States/UTs. “Vahan” application

has been deployed in more than 99% of the RTOs. “Sarathi” application has been

deployed in more than 94% of the RTOs. 100% computerization has been achieved in 32 States/UTs. Connectivity between RTO and STA has been established in all States/UTs. Hardware and software for ‘State Register’ has been procured for all the 35 States/UTs. ‘State Register’ has been established in all States/UTs. The ‘National Register’ has also been established.

21.6.3.3 Agriculture: The MMP aims at providing information regarding farm practices market trends, agricultural and technical know-how and other related services to the farming community. EFC has recommended Agriculture MMP in its meeting held on Nov 16, 2010 with the modified outlay of Rs 227.79 Crores.

Present Status:

- Project is envisaged to be completed in two phases
- Seven States (Pilot) were to be originally covered in the phase-I of the project in 9 Months (Jan – Oct-2011)
- The project is under implementation in all the Seven Phase-I States.

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- 8 out of the 11 envisaged services have been fully or partially operationalised with respect to various components.
- 95% Hardware supply and installation have been completed in 7 pilot states.
- Training of end users is nearing completion in 5 States.
- 4 modules namely Seed Availability Module, Market Information through SMS, Training and Extension Module and Fertilizer Testing module are under implementation
- CCEA note under preparation for Phase-II.
- Target completion of Agriculture MMP is expected by June 2014.

21.6.3.4 Police: This Mission Mode Project of Police – “Crime and Criminal Tracking and Network System” (CCTNS) -- aims at facilitating the process of civil policing and law enforcement by utilizing ICT effectively. Under this project, 12000+ police stations are to be computerized which are expected to create information base regarding crimes and criminals. Work is going on for computerization of remaining police stations across the country.

CCEA has approved the scheme on 19th of June 2009. Preparation of guidelines for implementing states was completed on 30th June 2009.

Present Status:

- Contracts for SI have been signed in 32 States/UTs and Lols have been issued in 34 State/UTs.
- CCTNS pilot launched on 04th January 2013. This earmarked the connectivity of nearly 2000 Pilot locations across more than 25 State/UTs.
- 15 States/ UT have also announced their respective Pilot launch of the project.
- Three states of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Nagaland have gone live. Jharkhand, Mizoram are almost ready for live.
- SLA with BSNL for Networking Solution has been signed in 27 States/UTs and 8 states permitted to go for SWAN or they already have operational network.
- Data Centers/Alternate Data Centres in 32 State/UTs are operational.
- 15 States/UTs have launched their Citizens portals for close group.
- Functional Tetsing of Core Application Software (CAS) is complete by STQC and Security and vulnerability testing is underway.
- Multilingual functionality of Core Application Software (CAS) of States underway
- Enablement of sites with Alternate Power Back-up through renewable solar energy is underway.
- Site preparation completed in 12721 locations
 - Data digitization completed for 2.77 Crores of records
 - Client systems delivered at 15249 locations
 - Client systems commissioned at 10732 locations
 - Hardware Delivery & Commissioning (Generator / Invertor) completed at 3348 locations
 - Network connectivity provided at 11233 locations

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- o Role based training undertaken for 134483 personnel

21.6.3.5 Treasuries: This MMP aims at computerization of treasuries and involving common set of standards for seamless integration of participating agencies. The proposal was appraised in the meeting of EFC held on 15th March, 2010 and project was recommended by the EFC at an overall cost of Rs. 626 crore with GOI share of about Rs. 470 crore. GOI and States to share costs, GOI 75% (90% for N E States) limited to Rs. 75 Lakhs (Rs. 90 Lakhs for N E States) per district. GOI share to be released against specified milestones in three installments of 40%, 30% and 30%. CCEA has approved the project in June-2010.

Present Status:

- Pre-MMP Treasuries projects are operational in most of the States.
- Projects under the MMP are under implementation in 20 States and 3 UTs.
- The proposals of 20 States and 3 UTs have been approved.
- Each State is going for its own unique solution in absence of a Core Scope Document/ Common Framework/ Core Application software..
- The States have been requested to have interfacing with CPSMS for data transfer, compatibility to the proposed new accounting codes by mapping existing and new accounting codes simultaneously, compatibility with Aadhaar, provision of dynamic reporting system, making the operational services under the Treasury Computerization programme mobile enabled.

21.6.3.6 Municipalities: The MMP aims at providing various services offered by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to residents electronically. Planning Commission has decided that the scheme would be a part of JNNURM for 35 cities with population of over 10 lakhs and it would be a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for other cities and towns. MoUD has released the guidelines on National Mission Mode Project (NMMP) on e-governance as a part of *Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)*. The project is being extended to cover the remaining 30 mission cities so as to cover all States.

Present Status:

- The projects were funded as part of the capacity building under JNNURM. However funding for new projects no longer available under the mission after 31-March-2012.
- Presently 25 ULBs in 15 States have either implemented or have projects under implementation.
- In addition some ULBs/ States like Karnataka have implemented solutions with their own funds.
- 5 projects (out of 26 approved by CSMC), have achieved Go-Live status for their services.

21.6.3.7 e-District:

e- District is a State Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan. The Project aims to target certain high volume services currently not covered by any MMP under the NeGP and to undertake backend computerization to enable the delivery of these services through common Services centres.

The Department has approved 15 pilot e-District projects covering 40 districts. Pilot project has

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been launched /gone live in all districts across 15 States.

The Scheme for the National Rollout of the e-District MMP was prepared which has been appraised by EFC with a financial outlay of Rs 1663.08 Crores, out of which Government of India's share is estimated to be Rs 1233.08 Crores and States' share Rs 430 Crores over a period of 4 years. Approval of the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure, for Nation rollout of the MMP has been obtained on 20 April 2011. The progress in National Rollout of e-District MMP in FY2012-13 was as follows:

- Empowered Committee has approved DPRs of all 35 States / UTs worth more than INR 1,600 crores.
- Funds Released (GIA Component):
 - 1st Installment Released – INR 3840 lakhs;
 - 2nd Installment Released– INR 8016.05 lakhs.
 - 2nd Installment Under Release – INR 2696.56 lakhs
- State PMU selected in 33 States / UTs
- Issuance of Project related Guidelines
 - Guidelines for National Rollout of eDistrict MMP
 - Integrated Framework for Delivery of Services
 - Implementation Guidelines 2012 for providing flexibility to States / UTs for faster implementation of the project.
 - Guidelines for hiring e-District Project Manager
 - Horizontal Connectivity Guidelines for eDistrict MMP
- Release of Model RFP for Selection of SI at State / UT.
- Hiring of eDistrict Project Manager has been initiated in around 16 States / UTs.

- 6 States have published the SI RFPs
 - Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Punjab, Manipur, UP, and Tamil Nadu
- 6 States have selected their SIs –
 - Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Assam.
- Five (5) Empowered Committee meetings have been convened.
- Organized 4 Regional Capacity Building Workshops for State / UT eDistrict Teams including SPMU in Oct 2012. This was followed up by project review meeting with all States / UTs through VC in Jan 2013.
- IT Secretaries Workshop with all States / UTs was held at Manesar and Hyderabad in April 2013.
- Deployment of Project Monitoring Information System (PMIS) tool is in progress.
- More than 500 DeGS formed across all States / UTs.

Till 31st Mar 2013, e-District services is live in 102 additional districts.

21.6.3.8 Commercial Taxes: MMP-CT project envisions creation of a modern indirect tax administration environment across the states supported by a suitably enabling information technology infrastructure that is conducive to investment, economic growth and free flow of goods and services within a common market of India.

The Committee for Non Plan Expenditure (CNE) memo with an overall cost of Rs. 1133.44 crores has been cleared by the IFU. Cabinet has approved the scheme in the meeting held on 18th February 2010. Central funding under the project is roughly 70 percent of the project cost for States/UTs. However central funding is 90 percent for NE States and 100 percent for UTs without legislature.

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Present Status:

- Under MMP-Commercial Taxes scheme, The projects of 33 states and UTs were approved;
- Two States namely Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh has finished the project activities and remaining States / UTs are working to complete the activities by 31st March, 2014;
- MMP Commercial Taxes projects are operational in all States/UTs except Lakshadweep and Adman Nicobar (as there is not VAT). The detailed progress of project activities are detailed below:
 - PAN collection: It varies from 35 % to 100 % and 27 States/UTs have collected more than 70% PAN from their dealers;
 - e-Registration: Operational 31 States/UTs have started so far;
 - e-Return: 31 States/UTs have started so far;
 - e-Refund: 15 States/UTs have started so far;
 - e-Payment:30 States/UTs have started;
 - State Data Centre: 25 States/UTs have operational SDCs.
 - Functional CSC's: 18 States/UTs have operational CSC's for Commercial Tax Departments.
- The project activities approved under MMP-CT of all States/UTs will be completed by 31st March, 2014.

21.6.3.9 Gram Panchayat: The objective of the MMP is to ensure delivery of services to citizens in Panchayats through an integrated system

which optimally utilizes information technology. It also envisages providing a decision support system based on an IT enabled workflow for various governmental institutions.

Present Status:

e-Panchayat MMP has been approved under the umbrella of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Shashaktikaran Yojana. The Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) encompassing 11 Applications has been launched in April 2012. In 2012-13, over 1 lakh panchayats put their vouchers in public domain and for FY 2013-14, as on 21.02.2014, vouchers of around 55,000 Panchayats are in public domain. In 2012-13, around 46,000 Panchayats put their approved Annual Plans online. Using ServicePlus, 19 citizen centric online services were rolled out by Maharashtra and 2 by Chhattisgarh at Gram Panchayat level.

21.6.3.10 Employment Exchange: The MMP aims at providing speedy and easy access to employment related services and information to job seekers and employers (both organized and un-organized) and enable the employment exchanges to play a pivotal role in a flexible business environment in the modern Indian economy.

Present Status:

- i. The Employment Exchanges Mission Mode Project has been appraised by EFC on 26th Nov 2013 under Chairpersonship of Secy (L&E) and approved from competent authority of MoL&E on 25th Dec 2013 with the total outlay Rs.148.70 Cr after obtaining in-principle approval by the Planning Commission.
- ii. The MMP has been reformulated appreciating that in addition to seeking employment, today's youth are also

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seeking variety of information related to education, apprenticeship, internship, skill development courses, related to education, career counselling, etc. It is therefore envisaged to re-engineer processes adopted by Employment Exchanges, broaden their activities, and set-up a National Career Service (NCS) which can allow disseminating information on all these aspects through appropriate use of technology. The project design has been significantly altered to bring it in line with the allocation of Rs. 150 Crores available for the project in the 12th Five Year Plan period.

- iii. The project is proposed to be a national level digital initiative which would allow flow and exchange of information across public and private information systems and provide users variety of service like registration for job seekers on the one hand and for potential employers access to database of job-seekers. The target population will include unemployed youth who seek careers / vocational / occupational guidance; employed youth whose seek better career / job opportunities; under-privileged sections of society; person with different abilities (PWDs); college / school going students; Veterans / Senior citizens, etc. The range of activities proposed to be provided through the Single Window Portal will include providing information to youth on opportunities in education, apprenticeship, internship, skill development courses, vocational training, professional courses, career counseling and guidance as also information about various government schemes. A host of new value added services will be brought on the NCS Portal and will cover areas of career counseling, guidance, aptitude testing,

CV hosting, matching jobs with profiles, SMS and email alerts and so on. The NCS is proposed to enhance service delivery where the users will have a safe, robust, easy to use, accessible and quick system that caters to the need of all stakeholders.

- iv. The process of launching the National Career Service and using technology will be backed by a rigorous process re-engineering so that it facilitates the job seekers, the establishments providing jobs, the employment exchange staff and other stakeholders. The system will make the process of notification and hosting of vacancies transparent and simple reducing human interface or intervention to the minimum. The proposed call centre will provide a back bone to the multitude of job seekers who have no access to the portal or IT. The multiple delivery points will ensure that all the stakeholders are facilitated and encourage making the national career service a successful IT initiative through process re-engineering.
- v. The NCS is proposed to be launched by 31.3.2015.

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ANNEXURE - 1A

LIST OF ITEMS COVERED UNDER (TPP) - 2006

Point No.	Item No.	Name of the Points/Items
(1)	(2)	(3)
I.		Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]
		Rural Areas
	1.	Employment generation under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
	2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)
	3.	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats
	4.	Self-help Groups
		Urban Areas
	5.	Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana
II.		Jan Shakti (Power to People)
	6.	Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity Mapping for devolution of functions - Budget Flow of Funds - Assignment of Functionaries
	7.	Quick and Inexpensive Justice – Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.
	8.	District Planning Committees.
III.		Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]
	9.	Water shed development
	10.	Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers
	11.	Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture
	12.	Credit to farmers
	13.	Distribution of waste land to the landless
IV.		Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare]
	14.	Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour
	15.	Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)
	16.	Prevention of Child Labour
	17.	Welfare of Women Labour
V.		Khadya Suraksha [Food Security]
		Food Security:
	18.	(i) Targeted Public Distribution system, (ii) Antodaya Anna Yojana, (iii) Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas
VI.		Subke Liye Aawas [Housing for All]
	19	Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana
	20.	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas

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Contd....

Point No.	Item No.	Name of the Points/Items
VII.		Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]
	21.	Rural Areas. - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme –(ARWSP)
	22.	Urban Areas: - Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
VIII.		Jan Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All]
	23.	Control and prevention of major diseases: (a) HIV/AIDS (b) TB (c) Malaria (d) Leprosy (e) Blindness
	24.	National Rural Health Mission
	25.	Immunisation of Children
	26.	Sanitation Programme in - Rural Areas - Urban areas
	27.	Institutional Delivery
	28.	Prevention of Female Foeticide
	29.	Supplementary nutrition for Mothers and Children
	30.	Two Child norms
IX.		Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]
	31.	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan- Compulsory Elementary Education
	32.	Mid Day Meal Schem
X.		Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]
	33.	SC Families Assisted
	34.	Rehabilitation of Scavengers
	35.	ST Families Assisted
	36.	Rights of Forest dwellers – Owners of minor forest produce
	37.	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)
	38.	No alienation of Tribal lands
	39.	Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]
	40.	Welfare of Minorities
	41.	Professional education among all minority communities
	42.	Reservation of OBCs in - Education - Employment
XI.		Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]
	43.	Financial Assistance for Women Welfare
	44.	Improved participation of women in (a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities (c) State Legislatures and (d) Parliament

Contd....

Point No.	Item No.	Name of the Points/Items
XII.		Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)
	45.	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
	46.	Functional Anganwadis
XIII.		Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]
	47.	Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas
	48.	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana
	49.	National Service Scheme
IV.		Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]
	50.	Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.
XV.		Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]
	51.	Afforestation (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands (b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands
	52.	Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies
	53.	Solid and liquid waste management in - Rural Areas - Urban Areas
XVI.		Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]
	54.	Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans.
	55.	Welfare of the aged
XVII.		Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]
	56.	Rural Roads - PMGSY
XVIII.		Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]
	57.	Bio-diesel Production
	58.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
	59.	Renewable Energy
	60.	Energising Pump sets
	61.	Supply of Electricity
	62.	Supply of Kerosene and LPG
XIX.		Pichhara Kshetra Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]
	63.	Backward Regions Grants Fund
XX.		e- Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]
	64.	Central and State Governments
	65.	Panchayats and Municipalities

Annexure - 1B

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME (TPP) -2006

List of Items to be Monitored Under TPP-2006 with Parameters/ Indicators to be Monitored, frequency of reporting and the agencies furnishing the information

Item No.	Name of the Points/Items	Parameters/indicators/ schemes to be monitored	Unit	Frequency of Reporting	Name of the Agency to furnish the information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]					
Rural Areas					
1.	Employment generation under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)	(i) No. of job cards issued (ii) Employment generated (iii) Wages given in cash	Number Persons days Rupees (in thousands)	Monthly -do- -do-	Ministry of Rural Development
2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)	Individual Swarozgaries Assisted (i) total (ii) SC (iii) ST (iv) Women (v) Disabled person	Number Number Number Number Number	Monthly	Ministry of Rural Development
3.	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats	Memorandum of Understanding MOUs signed under various schemes.	Number	Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
4.	Self help Groups	SHGs under SGSY - SHGs formed - SHGs to whom income generating activities provided - SHGs under other schemes	Number Number Number	Monthly Monthly Annual	Ministry of Rural Development -do- Information to be collected from sources like NABARD
Urban Areas					
5.	Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana	(i) Urban Wage Employment Programme:	Number of Persons days	Annual	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation

Contd....

Item No.	Name of the Points/Items	Parameters/indicators/ schemes to be monitored	Unit	Frequency of Reporting	Name of the Agency to furnish the information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Total Wage Employment Generated (ii) Urban Self Employment Programme: People Assisted for Self Employment (i) Total, (ii) SC, (iii) ST (iv) Women	Number Number Number Number	Annual	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
II. Jan Shakti (Power to People)					
6.	Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies) - Activity Mapping for devolution of functions - Budget Flow of Funds - Assignment of Functionaries	Status of number of activities devolved to Panchayats out of the 29 activities being monitored		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
7.	Quick and Inexpensive Justice – Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.	The Gram Nyayalayas Act was enacted from 2nd October, 2009. Gram Nyayalayas scheme implemented by the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice is in incubation stage and Department of Justice is still finalising parameters for monitoring the scheme..			Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice.

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Item No.	Name of the Points/Items	Parameters/indicators/ schemes to be monitored	Unit	Frequency of Reporting	Name of the Agency to furnish the information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		-Nyaya Panchayat is still under consideration/ finalization in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.			
8.	District Planning Committees.	Status of constitution of District Planning Committees being monitored.		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
III. Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]					
9.	Water shed development Dry land farming	Area Covered Area Covered under Dry Land Farming has been merged with - Rainfed Area Development Programme"	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Rural Development
10.	Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers	(i) Construction of Rural Godowns/Grameen Bhandaran Yojana	Tonne	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
		- Storage capacity created	Number	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
		- Marketing Infrastructure Projects sanctioned	Number	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
		(ii) Development of Agricultural Marketing infrastructure, grading and standardization - Projects relating to development of markets and marketing infrastructure			Ministry of Agriculture

Contd....

Item No.	Name of the Points/Items	Parameters/indicators/ schemes to be monitored	Unit	Frequency of Reporting	Name of the Agency to furnish the information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		sanctioned			
11.	Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture	(i) Micro Irrigation for Agriculture - Area covered under Drip irrigation - Area covered under sprinkler irrigation (ii) Minor Irrigation - Area Covered - Irrigation potential created - No. of schemes recommended /approved	Hectare Hectare Hectare Hectare Number	Annual Annual Annual Annual Annual	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Water Resources
12.	Credit to farmers	Kisan Credit Cards issued	Number	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
13.	Distribution of waste land to the landless	Land Distributed (i) Total (ii) SC (iii)ST (iv) Others	Hectare Hectare Hectare Hectare	Monthly	Ministry of Rural Development
IV. Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare]					
14.	Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour	Unorganized Sector Workers Social Security Bill- 2008 has been passed and enacted.		Annual	Ministry of Labour and Employment
15.	Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)	(a) Agriculture and Farm workers (i) Inspections made (ii) Irregularities detected (iii) Irregularities rectified (iv) Claims filed (v) claims settled (vi) Prosecution cases pending (vii) Prosecution cases filed	Number Number Number Number Number Number Number	Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly	Ministry of Labour & Employment

Contd....

ANNEXURES

Item No.	Name of the Points/Items	Parameters/indicators/ schemes to be monitored	Unit	Frequency of Reporting	Name of the Agency to furnish the information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		(viii) Prosecution cases Decided (b) Others	Number	-	
16.	Prevention of Child Labour	(i) Project Societies set up (ii) School opened (iii) Children covered (iv) Children mainstreamed	Number Number Number Number	Annual Annual Annual Annual	Ministry of Labour and Employment
17.	Welfare of Women Labour	Information on this item will be provided under the scheme Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies for projects relating to women worker		Annual	Ministry of Labour and Employment

V. Khadya Suraksha [Food Security]

18.	Food Security: (I) Targeted Public Distribution System, TPDS (APL+BPL+AAY)	<u>Under TPDS</u>				
		(i) Allocation of Food Grains under TPDS (APL+BPL+AAY) to States/UTs	Tonne	Monthly	Department of Food & Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	
		(ii) Off take under TPDS (APL+BPL+AAY) of States/UTs	Tonne	Monthly	--do-	
			Tonne	Monthly	-do -	
		<u>FOR BPL</u>				
		(i) Allocation of Food Grains under BPL to States/UTs	Tonne	Monthly	-do-	
		(ii) Off take under BPL of States/UTs	Tonne	Monthly	-do	
		(II) Targeted Public Distribution System TPDS (only AAY)	(i) Allocation of Food Grains under AAY to States /UTs	Tonne	Monthly	-do-
		(ii) Off take under AAY of States /UTs	Tonne	Monthly	-do-	
(III) Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas	No. of Grain Banks established	Numbers	Annual	-do-		

Contd....

Item No.	Name of the Points/Items	Parameters/indicators/ schemes to be monitored	Unit	Frequency of Reporting	Name of the Agency to furnish the information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
VI. Subke Liye Aawas [Housing for All]					
19.	Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana	(i) Houses sanctioned (ii) Houses constructed	Number Number	Monthly Monthly	M/o Rural Development
20.	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas	(i) Houses sanctioned (ii) Houses constructed	Number Number	Monthly Monthly	M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
VII. Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]					
21.	Rural Areas. - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme- ARWSP	(i) Habitations covered (NC and PC) (ii) Slipped back Habitations and habitations with water quality problems addressed-ARWSP	Number Number	Monthly Monthly	Ministry of Rural Development D/ o Drinking Water Supply
22.	Urban Areas: - Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme	(i) Towns to cover (ii) Towns covered	Number Number	Annual	Ministry of Urban Development
VIII. Jan Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All]					
23.	Control and prevention of major diseases:	Details regarding various schemes to control and prevent these disease including target fixed and achievement made. (a) HIV/AIDS (b) TB (c) Malaria (d) Leprosy (e) Blindness		Annual	Ministry of Health Family Welfare
24.	National Rural Health Mission	Information on subjects like ASHA selected and trained, (i)CHCs, (ii)PHCs and (iii) Sub-centres established, (iv) Rogi Kalyan Samities set up etc.		Annual	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Contd....

ANNEXURES

Item No.	Name of the Points/Items	Parameters/indicators/ schemes to be monitored	Unit	Frequency of Reporting	Name of the Agency to furnish the information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
25.	Immunisation of Children	(i) <i>Routine Immunisation</i> comprising of DPT, Polio, BCG and Measles - children Immunised (ii) <i>Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme</i> - children Immunised	Number Number	Annual Annual	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare -do-
26.	Sanitation Programme in - Rural Areas - Urban areas	(i) Individual Household latrines constructed Sanitation Programme in Urban areas is covered under the scheme – JNNURM.	Number	Monthly Annual	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation The Ministry of Urban Development
27.	Institutional Delivery	Reported deliveries in institutions	Number	Monthly	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
28.	Prevention of Female Foeticide	(i) Sex ratio at birth (ii) Cases/Conviction under PNDT Act	- Number	Annual Annual	Registrar General of India Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
29.	Supplementary nutrition for pregnant & lactating Mothers and Children	(i) Children (6 months to 6 yrs.) receiving supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme (ii) No. of pregnant mothers receiving supplementary nutrition under ICDS scheme	Number Number	Annual Annual	Ministry of Women and Child Development -do-
30.	Two Child norm	(i) Sterilizations (ii) IUD Insertions	Number Number	Annual Annual	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
IX. Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]					
31.	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan	(i) Appointment of Teacher (ii) Construction of School Buildings	Number Number Percentage	Annual	Department of Elementary and School Education, M/o HRD

Contd....

Item No.	Name of the Points/Items	Parameters/indicators/ schemes to be monitored	Unit	Frequency of Reporting	Name of the Agency to furnish the information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		(iii) Reduction of dropout rates at primary level			
32.	Mid Day Meal Scheme	(i) No. of children availing mid-day meal State/UT wise (ii) Food grains allocated and utilized, State/UT wise (iii) Kitchen shed unit allocated constructed in progress State/UT wise	Number Metric Tonne Number	Annual	Department of Elementary and School Education, M/o HRD
X. Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]					
33.	SC Families Assisted	SC Families Assisted	Number of beneficiaries	Monthly	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.
34.	Rehabilitation of Scavengers	The manual scavengers and their dependents assisted for "Rehabilitation"	Number	Annual	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
35.	ST Families Assisted	Families Assisted	Number	Annual	Ministry of Tribal Affairs <i>(Information will be provided only in respect of schemes of M/of Tribal Affairs on annual basis)</i>
36.	Rights of Forest dwellers – Owners of minor forest produce	Number of Scheduled Tribe families granted (a) Rights of cultivation in forest. (b) Minor Forest Produce Rights.		Annual	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
37.	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	(i) Performance of the projects/activities undertaken under the Centrally Funded Schemes for the		Annual	Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Contd....

ANNEXURES

Item No.	Name of the Points/Items	Parameters/indicators/ schemes to be monitored	Unit	Frequency of Reporting	Name of the Agency to furnish the information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		exclusive development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) being monitored. (ii) Monitoring the progress of an Insurance scheme— (Janshree Bima Yojana) for each of PTG family.		Annual	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
38.	No alienation of Tribal lands	Number of cases of Tribal land alienation under the prevention of alienation and restoration of alienated Tribal land, : (i) Filed in court (ii) Cases disposed off (iii) Cases rejected (iv) Cases decided in favour of Tribals (v) Cases pending in Court		Annual	Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development
39.	Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]	Status of implementation of PESA in States		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
40.	Welfare of Minorities	(i) <i>15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities.</i> There are a number of schemes covered under 15 Point programme for the welfare of Minorities. Progress on these schemes are covered. (ii) Coaching and Allied Scheme for Minorities - Students benefitted	Number	Annual	Ministry of Minority Affairs - do-

Contd....

ANNEXURES

Item No.	Name of the Points/Items	Parameters/indicators/ schemes to be monitored	Unit	Frequency of Reporting	Name of the Agency to furnish the information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
41.	Professional education among all minority communities	(a)Details of the step taken by AICTE & UGC to safeguard the interest of Minority Education Institution and Student belonging Minority communities. (b)Details of action taken by National Commission for Minority Education Institution to look into & settle various issues concerning educational matters relating to Minority. (c) Details of Education programme run by the Central wokf council including scholarship to students and financial assistance to set up ITIs.		Annual Annual Annual	Information to be provided by AICTE and UGC National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Department of Higher Education M/o HRD
42.	Reservation of OBCs in: - Education - Employment	Percentage of reservation achieved against 27% reservation for OBCs in different Central Education Institutions. (i) Representation of OBCs in Central Government Services. (ii) Vacancies reserved and filled up by the OBC candidates on the basis of Civil Services Examination.	Number Number	Annual Annual Annual	Department of Higher Education, M/o HRD shall provide the information once the bill is passed Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

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ANNEXURES

Item No.	Name of the Points/Items	Parameters/indicators/ schemes to be monitored	Unit	Frequency of Reporting	Name of the Agency to furnish the information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
XI. Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]					
43.	Financial Assistance for Women Welfare Scheme	Details of various schemes under this item such as (i) Swadhar (ii) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and (iii) Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for women.		Annual	Ministry of Women and Child Development
44.	Improved participation of women in (a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities (c) State Legislatures (d) Parliament	Participation of women in Panchayats Participation of women in Municipalities Participation of women in State Legislation Participation of women in Parliament		Annual Annual Annual Annual	M/o Panchayati Raj M/o Urban Development M/o Law & Justice Legislative Department -do-
XII. Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)					
45.	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative)	Number	Monthly	Ministry of Women and Child Development
46.	Functional Anganwadis	Anganwadis Functional (cumulative)	Number	Monthly	Ministry of Women and Child Development
XIII. Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]					
47.	Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas	Information on Scheme called "Panchayat Yuva Krida Khel Abhiyan" (PYKKA) to be supplied by the Nodal Ministry		Annual	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

Contd....

Item No.	Name of the Points/Items	Parameters/indicators/ schemes to be monitored	Unit	Frequency of Reporting	Name of the Agency to furnish the information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		concerned.			
48.	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana	(i) Nehru Yuva Sathee Deployed	Number	Annual	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
49.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	(i) Enrolment of NSS Volunteers (ii) Special camping Programme (iii) Adoption of villages	Number Number Number	Annual	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
XIV. Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]					
50.	Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.	Poor Families Assisted	Number	Monthly	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
XV. Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]					
51.	<i>Afforestation:</i> (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands (b) Number of Seedlings planted on - Public and Forest Lands	(a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands (b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands	Hectare Number	Monthly Monthly	Ministry of Environment and Forest
52.	Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies	(i) National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for 34 rivers - Sewerage plants set up - Low cost sanitation (ii) National lake conservation plan for 41 lakes	Number Number	Annual Annual	Ministry of Environment and Forest -do-

ANNEXURES

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Item No.	Name of the Points/Items	Parameters/indicators/ schemes to be monitored	Unit	Frequency of Reporting	Name of the Agency to furnish the information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		- Sewerage plants set up - Low cost sanitation	Number Number		
53.	Solid and liquid waste management in -Urban Areas -Rural Areas	Urban infrastructure development scheme "Gram Panchayets Covered	Number Number	Annual Annual	Ministry of Urban Development Ministry of Rural Development
XVI. Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]					
54.	Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans.	(a) Rehabilitation of handicapped (i) Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme - Beneficiaries (ii) Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase/ fitting of Aids and Appliances - Beneficiaries (b) Rehabilitation of Orphans (i) Assistance to Home for Children (Shishu Greh) - In country adoptions - Inter country adoptions	Number Number Number Number	Annual Annual Annual Annual	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Ministry of Women and Child Development
55.	Welfare of the aged	Under the Scheme – <i>Integrated Programme for older persons</i> – (i) Beneficiaries under Day-care Homes (ii) Beneficiaries under Old-age Homes	Number Number	Annual Annual	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
XVII. Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]					
56.	Rural Roads - PMGSY	Length of Road Constructed	Kilometer	Monthly	Ministry of Rural Development

Contd....

Item No.	Name of the Points/Items	Parameters/indicators/ schemes to be monitored	Unit	Frequency of Reporting	Name of the Agency to furnish the information	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
XVIII. Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]						
57.	Bio-diesel Production	- Area covered under plantation of Jatroph curcas	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Rural Development	
58.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)	Villages electrified	Number	Monthly	Ministry of Power	
59.	Renewable Energy	(i) Remote village Programme	No. of remote villages/ Hamlets provided with renewable energy lighting system	Annual	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	
		(ii) Family Type Bio – Gas Plants for cooking	No. of Family type Bio-gas Plants provided in rural areas	Annual	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	
60	Energising Pump sets	Pumpsets Energised	Number	Monthly	Ministry of Power	
61	Supply of Electricity	(i) Electricity demanded	Million Unit (MU)	Monthly	Ministry of Power	
		(ii) Electricity supplied	-do-			-do-
		(iii) shortage observed	-do-			-do-
62	Supply of Kerosene and LPG	Kerosene	Metric Tonne	Annual	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	
		(i) Allocation of Kerosene in States	Metric Tonne	Annual		
		(ii) Stock of Kerosene lifted and Distributed	Metric Tonne	-do-		
		LPG	Number	Annual	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	
(i) LPG Consumers	Metric Tonne	Annual				
(ii) Quantity of LPG Distributed to dealers	Metric Tonne	Annual				

Contd....

ANNEXURES

Item No.	Name of the Points/Items	Parameters/indicators/ schemes to be monitored	Unit	Frequency of Reporting	Name of the Agency to furnish the information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
XIX. Pichhara Kshetra Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]					
63.	Backward Regions Grants Fund	Information on utilization of funds designed to redress regional imbalances in development through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
XX. e- Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]					
64.	Central and State Governments	Under the National e-Governance Programme, 27 Mission Mode Projects have been identified in Central Govt., State Govt. Integrated Services and supported components category. For each of the project, following parameters would be monitored: (i) List of Deliverables / Milestones. (ii) Time schedule for each Deliverables/ Milestones (iii) Present status		Annual	Department of Information and Technology, M/o Communication & IT.
65.	Panchayats and Municipalities	Status of Implementation of Mission Mode Projects of Panchayats and Municipalities covered under State category of MMPs of National e-Governance Programme.		Annual	Department of Information and Technology, M/o Communication & IT.

Annexure - 2.1

The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Performance (State wise) during FY 2012-13 (upto December, 2012)

S. No	States	No. of Households who have Demanded Employment	No. of Households Provided Employment	Employment Generated										Number of Households Availed 100 Days of Employment	% of HH Completed 100 Days Employment	
				Person day in Lakhs				Women		Others		Average Person days Per Household	Number of Households Availed 100 Days of Employment			% of HH Completed 100 Days Employment
				Total	SCs	%Age of SC Participation	STs	%Age of ST Participation	Women	%Age of Women Participation	Others					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1	Andhra Pradesh	5278928	5278928	2267.75	548.02	24.17	332.73	14.67	1312.24	57.87	1387.00	43	381826	7.23		
2	Arumachal Pradesh	94674	45165	9.14	0.00	0.02	7.94	86.85	2.93	32.00	1.20	20	913	2.02		
3	Assam	903548	897999	177.65	10.08	5.68	34.15	19.22	44.06	24.80	133.41	20	1201	0.13		
4	Bihar	1529882	1492974	498.69	120.14	24.09	8.91	1.79	151.50	30.38	369.65	33	59812	4.01		
5	Chhattisgarh	2203344	2197867	689.70	67.56	9.80	229.17	33.23	325.55	47.20	392.96	31	44933	2.04		
6	Gujarat	591576	584529	181.24	16.64	9.18	66.16	35.95	77.55	42.79	99.43	31	23158	3.96		
7	Haryana	213556	212155	69.64	36.00	51.69	0.04	0.05	27.97	40.17	33.61	33	5976	2.82		
8	Himachal Pradesh	451521	394514	14701	43.78	29.78	9.83	6.68	90.11	61.30	93.40	37	8913	2.26		
9	Jammu and Kashmir	261091	253232	90.01	4.10	4.56	11.47	12.75	17.90	19.89	74.44	36	7512	2.97		
10	Jharkhand	1084689	1076813	336.56	41.76	12.41	136.12	40.45	109.05	32.40	158.68	31	16775	1.56		
11	Karnataka	756839	754871	179.40	30.26	16.87	16.85	9.39	83.48	46.53	132.29	24	12743	1.69		
12	Kerala	1600827	1597862	500.11	75.75	15.15	14.58	2.91	463.21	92.62	409.78	31	21233	1.33		
13	Madhya Pradesh	2486550	2468737	757.47	146.24	19.31	215.02	28.39	322.37	42.56	396.22	31	50436	2.04		
14	Maharashtra	1270673	1257721	568.27	37.06	6.52	73.38	12.91	254.47	44.78	457.83	45	131209	10.43		
15	Manipur	351296	338330	89.87	0.83	0.93	52.10	57.97	32.32	35.96	36.94	27	58	0.02		
16	Meghalaya	253097	251496	85.35	0.46	0.54	80.67	94.51	35.04	41.05	4.23	34	9954	3.96		
17	Mizoram	171471	171435	84.69	0.01	0.01	84.47	99.74	19.23	22.71	0.21	49	0	0.00		
18	Nagaland	236947	231682	66.88	0.02	0.03	62.75	93.82	16.60	24.82	4.12	29	0	0.00		
19	Odisha	1339934	1333881	310.02	57.30	18.48	103.29	33.32	116.73	37.65	149.43	23	16482	1.24		
20	Punjab	172489	171328	37.50	29.39	78.36	0.02	0.04	17.58	46.87	8.10	22	961	0.56		
21	Rajasthan	4070247	4027195	1479.16	272.01	18.39	368.28	24.90	1019.96	68.96	838.87	37	114763	2.85		
22	Sikkim	32944	30633	11.59	0.53	4.55	3.59	30.97	5.42	46.77	7.47	38	1149	3.75		
23	Tamil Nadu	653272	6484252	2938.52	837.39	28.50	37.65	1.28	2194.36	74.68	2063.48	45	364925	5.63		
24	Tripura	583818	583481	340.00	59.30	17.44	145.26	42.72	140.89	41.44	135.43	58	17897	3.07		
25	Uttar Pradesh	4428765	4409642	898.81	302.87	33.66	9.99	1.11	168.81	18.76	586.95	20	15087	0.34		
26	Uttarakhand	251167	247888	77.06	14.23	18.46	2.18	2.83	34.04	44.17	60.65	31	2645	1.07		
27	West Bengal	4757678	4721768	1160.81	387.31	33.37	108.18	9.32	381.61	32.87	665.32	25	54837	1.16		
28	Andaman and Nicobar	9317	8253	2.92	0.00	0.01	0.15	5.21	1.32	45.02	2.77	35	231	2.80		
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported		
30	Daman & Diu	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported		
31	Goa	3782	3617	0.46	0.02	4.40	0.06	13.95	0.37	81.47	0.37	13	0	0.00		
32	Lakshadweep	841	821	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	97.09	0.05	20.78	0.01	31	16	1.95		
33	Puducherry	41156	41151	8.53	3.00	35.13	0.01	0.06	7.16	83.95	5.53	21	4	0.01		
34	Chandigarh	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported		
Total		41965919	4157020	14066.05	3142.07	22.34	2214.22	15.74	7473.85	53.13	8709.76	34	1365649	3.29		

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE 2.2

**PHYSICAL PROGRESS - MEMBERS OF SHGs AND NO. OF SWAROZGARIS ASSISTED UNDER
SGSY DURING THE YEAR 2012-13**

Sl. No	State/Ut Name	Individual Sc Swarozgaries Assisted (Number) April, 2012-March, 2013	Individual St Swarozgaries Assisted (Number) April, 2012-March, 2013	Individual Women Swarozgaries Assisted (Number) April, 2012-March, 2013	Individual Disabled Swarozgaries Assisted (Number) April, 2012-March, 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	22,286	5,623	6,314	347
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	411	201	277	71
4	Bihar	1,82,585	14,119	5,15,753	517
5	Chhatisgarh	1,401	4,399	1,070	113
6	Goa	16	36	83	2
7	Gujarat	@ 2836	@ 2836	3,558	66
8	Haryana	1,479	0	1,304	50
9	Himachal Pradesh	503	195	435	25
10	Jammu And Kashmir	598	645	1,264	357
11	Jharkhand	837	2,581	1,130	28
12	Karnataka	625	253	691	2,004
13	Kerala	56	0	53	6
14	Madhya Pradesh	14,480	16,896	34,579	1,635
15	Maharashtra	1,092	357	866	130
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	48	18	0
18	Mizoram	1	126	25	4
19	Nagaland	0	73	98	15
20	Odisha	0	0	0	0
21	Puducherry	418	0	1,217	0
22	Punjab	729	0	342	15
23	Rajasthan	3,162	3,447	5,926	250
24	Sikkim	50	647	939	17
25	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	1,053	65	228	2
28	Uttar Pradesh	30,915	105	17,505	979
29	West Bengal	39,698	9,818	1,14,642	392
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	41	49	0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	37	14	0
32	Daman And Diu	0	5	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	77	114	0	0
Grand Total		3,05,308	62,667	7,08,380	7,025

Note: @ The State Has Provided A Combined Figure Of 5672 For Sc And St Swarozgaries Assisted, Therefore, It Has Been Divided Between Both The Categories.

Source: Tpp Mpr 2012-13

Annexure - 2.3

**PHYSICAL PROGRESS : NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUAL SWAROJGARIES ASSISTED
DURING THE YEAR 2012-13**

Sl.No.	STATE/UTs Name	Individual Swarozgaries Assisted (SGSY)		
		Annual * Targets	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	5,283	34,570	654
2	Arunachal Pradesh	236	0	0
3	Assam	6,134	1,071	17
4	Bihar	12,568	900	7
5	Chhatisgarh	2,791	9,149	328
6	Goa	72	157	218
7	Gujarat	1,989	10,205	513
8	Haryana	1,170	2,624	224
9	Himachal Pradesh	493	1,366	277
10	Jammu And Kashmir	610	5,959	977
11	Jharkhand	4,739	4,663	98
12	Karnataka	3,990	2,422	61
13	Kerala	1,790	67	4
14	Madhya Pradesh	5,980	56,078	938
15	Maharashtra	7,886	2,762	35
16	Manipur	411	67	16
17	Meghalaya	461	48	10
18	Mizoram	106	125	118
19	Nagaland	316	186	59
20	Odisha	6,043	476	8
21	Puducherry	94	1,217	1295
22	Punjab	569	1,123	197
23	Rajasthan	3,029	11,705	386
24	Sikkim	119	448	376
25	Tamil Nadu	4,672	397	8
26	Tripura	742	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	953	1,220	128
28	Uttar Pradesh	18,104	64,640	357
29	West Bengal	6,715	118,219	1761
30	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	9	179	1989
31	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	9	37	411
32	Daman And Diu	9	2	22
33	Lakshadweep	9	114	1267
	Total	98,101	332,196	339

*source:T.P.P MPR 2012-13

ANNEXURES

Annexure - 2.4

Physical Achievements of SHGS Formed & no. of SHGS Taken up Economic Activities Under SGSY During the Year-2012-13

Sl. No	State/UT	No. of SHGs Formed	No. of SHGs taken up Economic Activities		
			Target 2012-13	Achievement 2012-13	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	26,917	9,637	35,803	372
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	430	0	0
3	Assam	1,211	11,189	1,244	11
4	Bihar	36,416	22,924	183	1
5	Chhatisgarh	7,294	5,092	3,821	75
6	Goa	136	136	100	74
7	Gujarat	5,599	3,627	2,984	82
8	Haryana	1,901	2,134	1,775	83
9	Himachal Pradesh	743	899	1,159	129
10	Jammu And Kashmir	1,345	1,113	311	28
11	Jharkhand	8,442	8,644	8,534	99
12	Karnataka	9,080	7,277	2,422	33
13	Kerala	0	3,265	160	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	5,708	10,908	7,720	71
15	Maharashtra	1,989	14,384	5,677	39
16	Manipur	315	750	725	97
17	Meghalaya	463	840	357	43
18	Mizoram	508	194	84	43
19	Nagaland	264	576	0	0
20	Odisha	8,022	11,022	12,645	115
21	Puducherry	152	171	94	55
22	Punjab	501	1,037	190	18
23	Rajasthan	470	5,525	5,252	95
24	Sikkim	82	216	83	38
25	Tamil Nadu	2,948	8,521	27,547	323
26	Tripura	1,898	1,354	1,700	126
27	Uttarakhand	3,288	1,738	2,026	117
28	Uttar Pradesh	50,902	33,021	23,460	71
29	West Bengal	55,782	12,249	30,737	251
30	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	60	16	33	206
31	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	8	16	8	50
32	Daman And Diu	0	16	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	1	16	0	0
	Grand Total	2,32,445	178,937	176,834	99

Source: TPP-06 MPR 2012-13

Annexure 2.5

Progress under Microfinance - Bank Loans disbursed Region-wise/ State-wise/ Agency-wise position during 2012-13

Sr. No.	Region/State	Commercial Banks		Regional Rural Banks		Cooperative Banks		TOTAL	
		No. of SHGs	Loans Disbursed Amount	No. of SHGs	Loans Disbursed Amount	No. of SHGs	Loans Disbursed Amount	No. of SHGs	Loans Disbursed Amount
A	NORTHERN REGION								
1	Chandigarh	47	69.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	47	69.07
2	Haryana	1243	1956.11	1832	2977.65	166	222.63	3241	5156.39
3	Himachal Pradesh	927	1444.25	782	351.90	2455	2356.83	4164	4152.98
4	Jammu & Kashmir	880	587.74	189	164.67	127	91.38	1196	843.79
5	New Delhi	455	640.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	455	640.17
6	Punjab	928	1401.73	559	570.57	534	306.62	2021	2278.92
7	Rajasthan	8634	11017.04	5360	4702.89	6167	5368.45	20161	21088.38
	Total	13114	17116.11	8722	8767.68	9449	8345.91	31285	34229.70
B	NORTH EASTERN REGION								
1	Assam	7427	5654.34	13869	7873.49	201	228.00	21497	13755.83
2	Arunachal Pradesh	36	74.00	13	16.60	63	42.18	112	132.78
3	Manipur	382	209.24	277	196.56	0	0.00	659	405.80
4	Meghalaya	103	109.51	192	239.64	105	113.21	400	462.36
5	Mizoram	1	2.00	534	820.00	9	5.43	544	827.43
6	Nagaland	282	393.82	71	86.30	443	494.23	796	974.35
7	Sikkim	359	212.63	0	0.00	NA	NA	359	212.63
8	Tripura	801	1250.67	NA	NA	NA	NA	801	1250.67
	Total	9391	7906.21	14956	9232.59	821	883.05	25168	18021.85
C	EASTERN REGION								
1	A & N Islands (UT)	82	109.90	0	0.00	333	427.94	415	537.84
2	Bihar	18694	13052.84	11880	9148.85	0	0.00	30574	22201.69
3	Jharkhand	7835	6443.89	1039	1092.17	0	0.00	8874	7536.06
4	Odisha	16115	22217.02	26483	21179.93	5078	3931.15	47676	47328.10
5	West Bengal	33247	22436.91	17394	14731.23	44643	14247.10	95284	51415.24
	Total	75973	64260.56	56796	46152.18	50054	18606.19	182823	129018.93
D	CENTRAL REGION								
1	Chhattisgarh	2076	3690.09	5678	3234.50	238	88.90	7992	7013.49
2	Madhya Pradesh	7910	8226.45	7043	5275.05	229	225.33	15182	13726.83
3	Uttar Pradesh	15539	19312.52	16513	24811.76	1088	974.14	33140	45098.42
4	Uttarakhand	1417	1630.48	1438	1347.21	5011	1072.53	7866	4050.22
	Total	26942	32859.54	30672	34668.52	6566	2360.90	64180	69888.96
E	WESTERN REGION								
1	Goa	628	1199.40	0	0.00	296	6.23	924	1205.63
2	Gujarat	9304	7353.40	3447	2534.97	2005	2093.91	14756	11982.28
3	Maharashtra	32388	38922.60	8695	9615.22	13666	9268.68	54749	57806.50
	Total	42320	47475.40	12142	12150.19	15967	11368.82	70429	70994.41
F	SOUTHERN REGION								
1	Andhra Pradesh	330750	745307.35	148356	367713.47	5186	3419.24	484292	1116440.06
2	Karnataka	87325	130331.44	24677	50335.34	33731	49273.94	145733	229940.72
3	Kerala	43536	69319.68	4560	5774.00	12734	14797.86	60830	89891.54
4	Lakshadweep	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.00
5	Puducherry	3455	6003.85	767	1547.54	272	947.67	4494	8499.06
6	Tamil Nadu	102770	217919.56	10362	26310.71	37454	47379.94	150586	291610.21
	Total	567837	1168882.88	188722	451681.06	89377	115818.65	845936	1736382.59
	Grand Total	735577	1338500.70	312010	562652.22	172234	157383.52	1219821	2058536.44

ANNEXURES

Annexure - 3.1

Compliance of State Panchayati Raj Acts

States	Clauses of section-4 of PESA								Sub-clauses of section-4 (m)					
	d	e	f	h	i	j	k	l	i	ii	iii	iv	v	Vi
	Andhra Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chhattisgarh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gujarat	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Himachal Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Jharkhand	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Madhya Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Maharashtra	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Odisha	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Rajasthan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

ANNEXURES

Annexure - 3.2

Compliance of State Subject Laws

States	Land Acquisition	Excise	Forest Produce	Mines & Minerals	Village Market	Money Lending
Andhra Pradesh	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Chhattisgarh	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Gujarat	N	NA	NA	N	N	N
Himachal Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jharkhand	N	N	N	N	N	N
Madhya Pradesh	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Maharashtra	N	N	N	N	N	N
Odisha	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Rajasthan	N	N	NA	Y	N	Y

ANNEXURES

Annexure – 3.3

Status of devolution of departments/subjects with funds, functions and functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions for Major States/UTs

Sl. No	State/UT	No. and names of the Departments/subjects Transferred to Panchayats with respect to		
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	Only Gram Panchayats (GPs) are empowered to collect taxes. Governments Orders (GOs) issued for devolving funds of 10 departments.	22 GOs issued during 1997-2002. Further, 10 line departments have devolved certain powers to PRIs.	Functionaries are under the administrative control of their respective line departments but they are partially accountable to PRIs.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	PRIs do not collect taxes. Transfer of funds by departments has not taken place.	29 subjects have been devolved. GOs covering 20 departments have been issued, but not yet implemented.	Functionaries have not been transferred.
3	Assam	PRIs are empowered to collect taxes but cannot enforce. Main source of revenue is lease rent from markets, river banks and ponds.	Activity-mapping done for 23 subjects. But GOs have been issued only for 7 subjects by 6 departments.	There has been very minimal devolution of functionaries. Officials continue to report to departments.
4	Bihar	No taxes are collected by PRIs but a proposal regarding the same is under consideration of State Government.	Activity mapping has been conducted. 20 line deptts. have issued GOs.	Departmental staff are answerable to departments. Angandwadi workers, teachers and health workers are appointed by PRIs.
5	Chattisgarh	GP is authorized to collect various types of taxes. Funds for 12 departments have been devolved.	Activity Mapping of 27 matters has been undertaken. GOs not issued.	Panchayat make recruitments for 9 departments.
6	Goa	Panchayats levy 11 types of taxes. Untied funds are given to Panchayats.	18 matters are devolved to GPs, while 6 are devolved to ZPs.	PRIs have their own core staff for the execution of works.
7	Gujarat	8 major taxes are collected by PRIs. In 2008-09, 13 departments allocated funds to PRIs.	14 functions have been completely devolved and 5 are partially devolved.	GOs have been issued for devolution of functionaries for 14 functions.
8	Haryana	GPs generate revenue from lease of Panchayat land, liquor cess and rental of Panchayat premises.	Panchayati Raj Act devolves 29 functions. GOs have been issued for 10 departments.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.

ANNEXURES

Sl. No	State/UT	No. and names of the Departments/subjects Transferred to Panchayats with respect to		
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
9	Himachal Pradesh	Only GP is empowered to levy taxes. Funds have not been transferred.	27 out of 29 subjects have been devolved to PRIs.	Functionaries have not been transferred to PRIs.
10	Jammu & Kashmir	State Govt. has issued GO notifying activity mapping. Funds have been devolved in a limited sense. Functionaries have been identified in the Activity Mapping document to assist Panchayats in carrying out assigned functions but have not been transferred.		
11	Jharkhand	Elections to PRIs were held in November- December 2010 for the first time since 73 rd CAA came into force. Activity Mapping has not been done so far.		
12	Karnataka	PRIs collect 7 types of taxes. Panchayati Raj Act provides the mandatory transfer for untied funds to PRIs.	Karnataka has delegated all 29 subjects to PRI by notifying Activity Mapping.	All Panchayat employees function under dual control of the Departments concerned and the PRIs.
13	Kerala	GPs have tax domain of 9 types of taxes. Untied funds and funds for specific purposes by departments are given to PRIs.	Activity mapping for all 29 functions done and activities devolved to Panchayats.	PRIs have full managerial and part disciplinary control over transferred functionaries.
14	Madhya Pradesh	GPs are empowered to collect taxes. Funds for 13 departments covering 19 matters are released to PRIs.	GOs containing the Activity Mapping in respect of 25 matters pertaining to 22 depts. have been issued.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to the PRIs. There is a State Panchayat Service.
15	Maharashtra	ZP and GP collect taxes. Grants for 11 departments are transferred to PRIs.	11 subjects have been fully devolved. For 18 subjects, schemes are implemented by PRIs.	Class III and Class IV employees at all levels are Zilla Parishad employees.
16	Manipur	Five Departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs.	GOs have been issued devolving functions related to 22 departments.	5 Departments have issued GOs transferring functionaries to PRIs.
17	Odisha	PRIs collect 6 types of taxes. There is no clear devolution of untied funds.	11 departments have devolved 21 subjects.	Officials of 11 departments are accountable to PRIs.
18	Punjab	Main source of income of GP is from auction of Panchayat land. There is no clear devolution of funds.	The devolution of 7 key departments relating to 13 subjects approved.	No functionaries have been transferred to PRI by line departments.
19	Rajasthan	5 departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs up to district level. 10% untied fund to PRIs.	Five Departments have transferred all functions up to district level to PRIs. Fresh Activity Mapping of above 5 Departments has been done.	5 departments have transferred all functionaries upto district level to PRIs.

ANNEXURES

Sl. No	State/UT	No. and names of the Departments/subjects Transferred to Panchayats with respect to		
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
20	Sikkim	PRIs do not collect taxes. Funds are being transferred by 17 departments. 10% of total fund of each department is given to Panchayats. Untied funds are given to PRIs.	All 29 subjects are devolved as per legislation. Activity Mapping has been conducted for 20 subjects covering 16 departments.	Employees are under the control of PRIs, but Panchayats exercise limited control over them.
21	Tamil Nadu	Only village Panchayats have the power to levy taxes. 9% of the States own tax revenue devolved to Local Bodies, of which rural local bodies will receive 58% share.	Government of Tamil Nadu has delegated supervision and monitoring powers of 29 subject to PRIs	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
22	Tripura	Part funds related to PWD Department, primary schools and Social Welfare and social education department and pension funds have been transferred to the Panchayats. Untied funds are also transferred to PRIs.	So far GOs have been issued devolving irrigation schemes, primary schools and activities related to adult and non-formal education, women and child development and social welfare.	Functionaries of 5 subjects for which functions have devolved, have been transferred to Panchayats.
23	Uttar Pradesh	All 3 tiers have the power to collect taxes.	16 subjects relating to 12 departments have been devolved to PRIs.	PRIs do not have control over functionaries.
24	Uttarakhand	Only ZPs collect taxes. Funds are made available to PRIs for activities for only 3 functions.	Master GO on transferring financial and administrative powers on 14 subjects has been issued in 2003.	Supervisory role over functionaries related to 14 subjects.
25	West Bengal	GPs can impose and realize taxes. Untied funds are allocated under the TFC grant as well as SFC grant. 5 departments have opened Panchayat Window in their budgets.	State Govt. agrees with transfer of these 28 subjects. 14 departments have so far issued matching GOs transferring 27 subjects.	The Panchayat employees have been made into different district cadres. Other than the posts created in the Panchayat bodies, 7 departments of the State Govt. have devolved functionaries

ANNEXURES

Annexure-3.4

STATUS OF DEVOLUTION OF FUNDS TO PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN VARIOUS STATES/UTs

Sl. No	Name of The State	Status of Devolution of Funds
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Grants are being released by State Government to Panchayats Raj either (a) directly transferred through the treasury, or (b) transferred by the GOI directly to the parallel bodies at the district level. Funds, including State contribution to Centrally Sponsored Scheme are sent by the line department concerned into the personal accounts of the Panchayats either to treasury accounts or Bank Accounts as the case may be. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	The scheme of the Department of Rural Development i.e. IAY, SGSY, NREGS and Total Sanitation Programme are implemented through DRDA. Under NREGS, GPs prepare project proposals and send them to block level at which projects are also prepared and combined with GPs plans and sent to DRDA. The governing body of DRDA places these project proposals before Zilla Parishad after approval. DRDA is concerned with monitoring of the scheme.
3	Assam	Funds of scheme such as MPLADS, Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development, Self sufficiency Scheme and Central Rural Sanitation Programme Scheme, implemented through Anchalik Panchayats. Development grants under various government sponsored programmes implemented through Gaon Panchayats. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
4	Bihar	The funds of centrally sponsored schemes like the NREGS are transferred to Panchayats as per instruction of the Schemes. 50% of the total fund is made available to the G6P, 30% to Panchayat Samities and 20% to Zilla Parishad. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
5	Chhatisgarh	The allocations of funds are based on the 1998 order by which each department whose functions are devolved, have been earmarking schemes relating to these functions and devolved funds relating to these schemes into the concerned budget head. The Funds of Rs. 103674.61 millions for 12 departments have been earmarked for the year 2008-09.
6	Goa	Matching grants linked to tax collection, grants in lieu of octroi, salary/establishment grants, grants to weaker Panchayats for strengthening administration, grant-in-aid for rural infrastructure, DRDA grants, centrally sponsored scheme grants are devolved to PRIs. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
7	Gujarat	The funds pertaining to functions devolved are being transferred to PRIs. In all, Panchayats were developed Rs.2880.40 crore, which also include Rs.293 Crore of additional devolution consequent to the State

ANNEXURES

Sl. No	Name of The State	Status of Devolution of Funds
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Finance Commission's recommendation. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
8	Haryana	The Funds pertaining to functions developed to PRIs, Centrally Sponsored Schemes i.e. DDP and IWDP are being transferred to PRIs. TFC grants are also being released through banking channels to PRIs as per guidelines.
9	Himachal Pradesh	The Funds pertaining to Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development fund are being released to PRIs. TFC grants are also being released to GP, PS & ZP
10	Jammu & Kashmir	RFC grants is being released to PRIs as per recommendation of Finance Commission. Funds under SGRY are being earmarked to the extent of 50.12% of the total availability of individual Panchayats. The State Govt. has been contributing matching share under various Centrally Sponsored Scheme like IAY, SGSY, NREGA, IWDP & DPAP, where consequently the scheme are being implemented through PRIs.
11	Jharkhand	Panchayat elections have not been held in the State due to court case pending in Supreme Court. However, it is reported that there is a strong system of traditional Panchayats functioning in other areas in the form of Manki – Munda and the Parha system. During 2005-06, the State Government decided to allot Rs.50,000/- each to the traditional Panchayats. In the absence of elected Panchayats, the issue of sending of united funds to Panchayats does not arise. TFC grants are not being given to Panchayats, as election to Panchayats have not been held.
12	Karnataka	The Funds pertaining to functions devolved to PRIs, Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e. NREGA and other Centrally Sponsored Scheme are being transferred to PRIs. TFC grants are also being released through banking channels to PRIs as per guidelines.
13	Kerala	The State initiatives of developing Funds to Local Self Government Institutions (LSGI) are a significant initiative towards fiscal decentralization. The untied funds allocated under three main categories are Development expenditure, Maintenance of assets and Traditional Functions to LSGI. Development funds are released in 10 equal installments on the first working day of the month from May to Feb. Funds for implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e. PMGSY, Rural Health Mission, Sarva Sikksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, NREGA and TFC grants are also being released to PRIs.
14	Madhya Pradesh	The funds pertaining to functions developed are being transferred to PRIs. The funds under Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e. NREGA, mid day meal, old age pension, Indira Awas Yojana etc. are being released to PRIs directly and all such programme have a direct accountability of the Sarpanch. DRDA continue to exist as separate and distinct bodies with the President of ZP as its Chairman. Funds pertaining to rural

ANNEXURES

Sl. No	Name of The State	Status of Devolution of Funds
(1)	(2)	(3)
		development programmes are channelised through the DRDA. The scheme like SGSY, IAY, PSYSVBY & SSPY are being handled by DRDA. TFC grants are also being directly transferred to PRIs through Electronic Clearing system wherever possible.
15	Maharashtra	The Funds pertaining to function devolved to PRIs, Centrally Sponsored Scheme and TFC grants are being released to PRIs.
16	Manipur	The Funds pertaining to function devolved to PRIs, development schemes like Mahila Shakthi Abhiyan, Hariyali Schemes etc. and NREGA and TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
17	Odisha	The Funds pertaining to functions devolved to PRIs, State Plan Schemes (for development of rural poor, unemployed youth & accommodate to poor people through Rural Housing Programme), Centrally Sponsored (NREGA etc.) , Central Plan Schemes (IAY etc.), and TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
18	Punjab	The Funds pertaining to functions devolved to PRIs, Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Gram Panchayat have little or no control and independence in utilization of their funds because lack of control over functions and functionaries at Gram Panchayat level. Gram Panchayat simply follow the instructions from Block Development Officer & Panchayat Officer. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
19	Rajasthan	The Funds pertaining to functions devolved to PRIs, & Centrally Sponsored Scheme & State grants are being released to PRIs. TFC grants are also being released through banking channels to PRIs as per guidelines.
20	Sikkim	Budget of Rs. 1818 lakh were earmarked to Panchayats in 18 departments during the 2007-08. Each Gram Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat receives the untied block grant of Rs. 10 lakh and Rs. 60 lakh respectively. The State has secured only 1st installment of Rs. 1.30 crore for the year 2005-06. High Level Committee constituted as per guidelines of Finance Commission has approved to utilize the grant i.e. 20 lakh for creation of Data base, Rs. 10 lakh for maintenance of Accounts of PRIs and Rs. 1270 lakh for O&M cost for civic services.
21	Tamil Nadu	The funds pertaining to functions devolved to PRIs are being released. To ensure adequate fund to weaker Village Panchayats, State Government has proposed to allocate a minimum grants of Rs. 3 lakh to each Village Panchayat. The Panchayat Union Council can sanction and executive works up to Rs. 10 lakh from their general funds without any external approvals. However, for Centrally Sponsored and State Scheme, prior administrations approval of DC is necessary. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
22	Tripura	Devolution of funds of line department, only part funds relating to Lift Irrigation Scheme of the PWD (Water Resource) Deptt. Have been

ANNEXURES

Sl. No	Name of The State	Status of Devolution of Funds
(1)	(2)	(3)
		transferred to PRIs. Some funds of Primary Schools of the School Education Deptt., Social Welfare and social Education Deptt. and Pension funds were being transferred to PRIs. Untied funds are renamed a Panchayat Development Fund and are transferred to three tier PRIs in the ratio of 20:30:50. DRDAs implemented the programme of the Ministry of RD and CSS after the approval of Gram Panchayats. The State has secured only 1st installment of Rs. 5.70 crore for the year 2005-06 of TFC grants. TFC grants are also being transferred to PRIs similarly to Panchayat Development Funds.
23	Uttar Pradesh	The Funds pertaining to function devolved to PRIs, Centrally Sponsored Schemes & State grants are being released to PRIs. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
24	Uttarakhand	The funds pertaining to minor irrigation and watershed department have completely been devolved to PRIs. Untied funds are being given to Gram Panchayats, Keshetra Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
25	West Bengal	The State Government provides financial support to the Panchayat bodies to discharge the responsibilities entrusted upon them. Funds are provided by the State Government for meeting establishment cost including salary and pension of the employees of Panchayat bodies and honorarium or remuneration and traveling allowance of elected functionaries. The other major source of fund available to the Panchayats is those, which are released by the Centre and State Government for implementation of various Programme/Schemes. TFC grants are being released to Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishad in ratio of 60:20:20.
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Funds are being transferred to Panchayats as grants –in-aid. Only Village Panchayats are empowered to collect taxes and also utilize completely. Panchayats have received Rs. 46.85 lakhs as untied funds in 2006-07.
27	Daman & Diu	Matching with the devolution of function to the district Panchayat, simultaneous devolution of finances for implementation at the Panchayat level has been carried out. A separate sector for District Panchayat has been carved out in the annual budget of UT, which contain both plan schemes concerning the 29 matters of the 11 th Schedule are also directly transferred to the district Panchayat for implementation.
28	Lakshadweep	The Funds pertaining to functions devolved to PRIs are being received by Panchayats from various departments over the last 5 years. Village Panchayats receive annual untied grants of Rs. 5 lakh which can be utilized only after Panchayats have submitted their plan for the same and the Director of Panchayat have approved the Plan. The District Panchayats receives annual untied grant of Rs.20 lakhs which can be spent only after the DPC chaired by Collector approves the plan for the

ANNEXURES

Sl. No	Name of The State	Status of Devolution of Funds
(1)	(2)	(3)
		same. However, District Panchayats can spend, at their discretion, up to Rs. 25 lakhs from the tax revenue.
29	A & N Island	Tied and Untied funds provided by A & N Islands are utilization by the Panchayats with flexibility in case of untied funds. Untied funds are released in the ratio of 15:15:70 to Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayat. Sectoral Funds for road and water are distributed in the ratio of 1/3 rd of the Administration is used for all the developmental activities, maintenance of created assets, infrastructure, office expenses etc.
30	Chandigarh	There are only 13 villages with 12 Gram Panchayats in UT Chandigarh. Therefore, activity mapping could not be undertaken for Panchayats. However, schemes of Rural Development Department are being implemented through the Panchayats and funds for implementing these schemes are released to Panchayats by drawing from the State exchequer and then the Panchayats utilize the funds by maintaining their own bank accounts.
31	Puducherry	Financial assistance in the form of tied and untied grants-in-aid are being given the PRIs. With respect to financial autonomy, the Commune Panchayats have been empowered to incur expenditure towards the execution of civil works upto a limit of Rs. 10 lakhs for each work and Village Panchayats are empowered to incur expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh towards the execution of civil works for each work. For Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e. Sarve Shiksha Abhiyan, Village Education Committees and school Level Committees have been re-constituted for implemented of the scheme by appointing Village Panchayat President as the President of the Committees and School Level Committees have been re-constituted for implementation of the scheme by appointing Village Panchayat President as the President of the Committee. Under NRHM, UT Health & Family welfare Department have constituted four Committees which, inter alia, include Commune Panchayat Council as the representative of the Commune Panchayats. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is proposed to be implemented in the w.e.f. 1/4/2008 through Village Panchayats.

ANNEXURES

Annexure - 3.5

**STATUS OF DEVOLUTION OF FUNCTIONARIES TO PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN
VARIOUS STATES/UTS**

SL.No.	State	Devolution of Functionaries
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Only General staff given, departmental staff answer to departments
2.	Assam	Activity Mapping Notification issued by the State provides for devolution of functionaries matching to the devolution of functions to Panchayats.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Only skeleton staff given
4.	Bihar	Only General staff given, departmental staff answer to departments
5.	Chhatisgarh	Sahayak Gram Panchayat Adhikari, Gram Panchayat Adhikari Clerical and class IV cadres of Education Tribal Health and 7-8 other departments declared as dying cadres and new recruitment to these cadres is undertaken directly by the Panchayats, Chhatisgarh has been particularly successful in recruitment of new Shiksha Karmis at the level of the Janpad Panchayats. More than 30,000 teaches have been so recruited into local level cadres.
6.	Goa	Village Panchayats can appoint employees other than Secretary or Gram Sevak using Panchayat funds. In ZPs, CEO and Adhyaksha of ZP have full control over ZP Staff.
7.	Gujarat	2.2 lakh employees devolved to Panchayats, mainly on deputation from State Govt. to Panchayat level post, covering 11 department.
8.	Haryana	Activity mapping of Feb 2006 devolves staff through deemed deputation in respect of 3 departments
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Staff is with State Govt. Panchayats are appointing authority for 6 types of employees of group C&D category. In addition, Panchayats can report on physical attendance in respect of 2 categories of people.
10.	Jharkhand	No election held to Panchayats
11.	Karnataka	Staff of all departments for which functional devolution undertaken, devolved to Panchayats on deputation. GPs can appoint Panchayat staff, except Panchayat Secretary. All transfers within the district done by committee headed by CEO of ZP
12.	Kerala	Staff of 14 departments transferred to Panchayats, with disciplinary control and career review (through CRs) transferred to them
13.	Madhya Pradesh	All Class III village level functionaries converted into dying cadres and fresh recruitments undertaken by Panchayats. These include Panchayat secretaries, primary school teachers anganwadi workers etc.
14.	Maharashtra	All Group III and IV Panchayat level functionaries to be appointed by Zilla Panchayats. New amendment in 2003 brings all village level officials under the Village Panchayats

ANNEXURES

SL.No.	State	Devolution of Functionaries
(1)	(2)	(3)
15.	Manipur	Staff of the Government are posted to Panchayats and continue under the control and superintendence of the government
16.	Odisha	Officials of departments are to report to Panchayats in respect of transferred schemes. Panchayats do not make any appointments of their own.
17.	Punjab	Seven departments propose to delegate powers of supervision to Panchayats. In health department, the powers of outsourcing the running of PHCs has been devolved to Panchayats. Recently, in education department powers of recruitment of teachers has been given to Panchayats.
18.	Rajasthan	Officials of 8 departments placed with each Panchayat through deputation from government
19.	Sikkim	Staff on deputation from the Government, Panchayat Secretary elected by the members. Draft Panchayati Raj service rules prepared by the State and is under examination by line departments.
20.	Tamil Nadu	At GP level, part time clerks can be appointed by the Panchayat President. ZPs and Block Panchayats have no control over line department staff
21.	Tripura	Staff in respect of 21 departments deputed to Panchayat from the government with Panchayats exercising powers of payment of salaries, grant of leave writing of CRs and disciplinary action
22.	Uttar Pradesh	GPs have power of verification of attendance of all village level workers. Village level functionaries of some departments were transferred to Gram Panchayats in 1999 but they were subsequently withdrawn
23.	Uttarakhand	In January 2005, executive orders were issued transferring powers of seeking information and supervision over employees of 14 departments to Panchayats.
24.	West Bengal	EO of the ZP made appointing authority for all posts except group D posts at GP level for which EO of Panchayat samiti is the appointing authority. This has been done by the WB Panchayat amendment Act 2006. Each GP has 6 sanctioned posts.

ANNEXURES

Annexure - 4.1

DETAIL OF MI SCHEMES INCLUDED UNDER AIBP DURING 2012-13

Sl. No.	State	Total Nos. of Schemes included	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	Potential Planned (in th. ha)	Nos. of schemes completed	Potential Created (in th. ha)
A. Special category States						
1	Arunachal Pradesh	92	82.6322	7.735	*	*
2	Assam	269	1199.05734	87.184	147	36.36
3	Manipur	—	—	—	15	1.638
4	Meghalaya	65	88.64754	6.1413	*	*
5	Mizoram	—	—	—	*	*
6	Nagaland	120	91.22355	6.329	*	*
7	Sikkim	—	—	—	141	4.88981
8	Tripura	21	47.3234	3.89076	7	0.370
9	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	43	17.31289
10	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	*	*
11	Odisha (KBK)	—	—	—	*	*
12	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	*	*
	Total	567	1508.8840	111.2801	353	60.5731
B. Non-Special Category States						
1	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	6	3.401
2	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	18	3.19
3	Madhya Pradesh	68	492.6759	33.687	61	11.611
4	Maharashtra	—	—	—	*	*
5	Bihar	129	210.3315	46.045	*	*
6	West Bengal	—	—	—	1	0.0844
7	Rajasthan	—	—	—	*	*
8	Karnataka	200	271.9656	19.60103	150	13.507
9	Jharkhand	—	—	—	*	*
	Total	397	974.973	99.33303	236	31.7894
	Grand Total	964	2483.8570	210.61309	589	92.3625

The time for completion of MI schemes under AIBP is three years including the year of inclusion under AIBP.

Thus, the number of schemes completed as mentioned above include the schemes spill over from 2010-11 and 2011-12 and some of the schemes of 2012-13 .

*Information yet to be received from the state.

Annexure-4.2
(In Rs Crore)

State-wise and Agency-wise operative/Live KCCs – Issued and amount outstanding - Progress as on 31 January 2013 (Cumulative)

Sr. No.	State/UT	Cooperative Banks			Regional Rural Banks			Commercial Banks @			Total		
		Out of which no. of smart cards	Cards issued	Amount outstanding	Cards issued	Out of which no. of smart cards	Amount outstanding	Cards issued	Out of which no. of smart cards	Amount outstanding	Cards issued	Out of which no. of smart cards	Amount outstanding
1	Andhra Pradesh	3149078	0	7918.66	1500358	0	6457.55	12226556	0	48635.96	16875992	0	63012.17
2	Assam	19029	0	207.79	289194	0	962.28	637839	0	1617.55	946082	0	2600.62
3	Arunachal Pradesh	221	0	0.46	3194	0	6.33	28327	0	75.41	31742	0	82.21
4	Bihar	655456	0	1186.92	1112072	0	3842.23	2512033	0	12386.42	4279561	0	17215.59
5	Gujarat	1436296	0	6446.61	237322	0	1713.00	1913446	0	27358.62	3587064	0	35518.23
6	Goa	5940	0	23.87	0	0.00	0.00	14854	0	165.06	20794	0	188.93
7	Haryana	1315837	0	6073.29	191986	0	2713.73	1077370	0	13763.94	2585193	0	22550.96
8	Himachal Pradesh	71572	61	639.47	32687	0	157.57	319334	0	2143.51	423593	61	2940.55
9	Jammu & Kashmir	29147	0	51.62	13946	0	93.89	26401	0	196.44	69494	0	340.95
10	Karnataka	2011916	0	6127.62	802966	4729	4425.52	3340405	0	24514.30	6155287	4729	35067.44
11	Kerala	717397	0	2203.64	148901	6860	809.24	1851893	0	9676.61	2718191	6860	12689.49
12	Madhya Pradesh	4522849	0	9777.14	476830	0	3822.16	2341665	0	20888.27	7341344	0	34487.57
13	Maharashtra	3119379	0	9654.47	322965	13	1250.11	4266307	0	23489.39	7708651	13	34393.97
14	Meghalaya	18895	0	15.36	10549	0	34.44	70047	0	212.45	99491	0	262.24
15	Mizoram	414	0	3.89	3993	0	18.03	23688	0	76.30	28095	0	98.22
16	Manipur	77	0	0.06	2213	0	3.67	33212	0	95.60	35502	0	100.23
17	Nagaland	2071	0	4.76	860	0	1.46	36465	0	90.36	39396	0	96.58
18	Odisha	3026803	0	2799.42	415909	0	825.91	1683610	0	5404.68	5126322	0	9030.01
19	Punjab	963842	0	5580.79	93282	0	1847.93	1677144	0	27587.85	2734268	0	35016.57
20	Rajasthan	3742146	0	7737.46	484914	0	6046.23	2488603	0	31071.11	6715663	0	44860.80
21	Sikkim	4758	0	8.02	0	0.00	0.00	10963	0	55.21	15721	0	63.23
22	Tamil Nadu	1258316	0	3341.99	234060	8172	515.81	5499502	0	28987.48	6991878	8172	32845.28
23	Tripura	40994	0	25.38	54172	0	75.00	105838	0	262.59	201004	0	362.97
24	Uttar Pradesh	3925786	0	3317.36	2608183	2519	11970.67	8611070	0	56697.56	15345039	2519	71985.59
25	West Bengal	1727039	0	2097.89	476454	0	487.62	2061493	0	7087.35	4264986	0	9672.76
26	A & N Island	5358	0	7.21	0	0.00	0.00	4037	0	15.29	9395	0	22.50
27	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	9294	0	100.89	9294	0	100.89
28	Daman & Diu	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1790	0	18.19	1790	0	18.19
29	New Delhi	276	0	2.06	0	0.00	0.00	28688	0	455.20	28964	0	457.26
30	D & N Haveli	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	3429	0	34.72	3429	0	34.72
31	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1384	0	5.86	1384	0	5.86
32	Puducherry	6730	0	14.81	950	16	4.92	81819	0	427.08	88499	16	446.81
33	Jharkhand	22095	0	23.07	346706	93	489.86	749345	0	2575.52	1118146	93	3088.45
34	Chhattisgarh	1571817	0	1765.97	227796	0	666.95	391954	0	2344.41	2191567	0	4767.33
35	Uttarakhand	336809	0	702.90	43945	0	220.19	431516	0	4355.49	812270	0	5278.58
36	Other States	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	47	0	0.12	47	0	0.12
Skatewise breakup not available for CBs (1998-99)				0.00			0.00	188005	0	266.04	188005	0	266.04
TOTAL		33707343	61	77572.9622	10336407	22402	49252.12	54749373	0	355144.8246	98793123	22463	479969.90

Note : # SCB functions as Central Financing Authority

No Cooperative Banks in these UTs.

\$ No RRB in these States/UTs.

@@ Data of Commercial Banks as on 31 March 2012 as received from RBI in the old format. Figures shown under Amount outstanding are actually "Amount sanctioned."

ANNEXURES

Annexure- 6.1

Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)
(in tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Allocation of Food Grains		Off take		Percentage of offtake w.r.t. Allocation of Food Grains	
		2011-2012	2012-2013	2011-2012	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,738,252	3,822,816	3,065,474	3,130,234	82	82
2	Arunachal Pradesh	101,556	101,556	83,589	98,376	82	97
3	Assam	1,806,756	1,886,856	1,662,751	1,830,998	92	97
4	Bihar	3,650,312	3,703,872	2,757,350	2,639,407	76	71
5	Chhatisgarh	1,218,752	1,244,112	1,085,194	1,178,578	89	95
6	Delhi	597,858	598,920	545,295	566,777	91	95
7	Goa	60,316	63,036	60,421	62,909	100	100
8	Gujarat	2,018,738	2,085,108	1,242,799	1,265,504	62	61
9	Haryana	732,422	756,012	586,431	465,415	80	62
10	Himachal Pradesh	519,146	527,940	512,663	524,927	99	99
11	Jammu & Kashmir	756,804	756,804	743,485	760,644	98	101
12	Jharkhand	1,339,032	1,358,652	1,022,038	977,751	76	72
13	Karnataka	2,386,646	2,806,928	2,234,612	2,304,402	94	82
14	Kerala	1,431,674	1,472,688	1,428,807	1,473,184	100	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	2,680,736	2,736,426	2,653,417	3,551,778	99	130
16	Maharashtra	4,647,114	4,819,044	3,539,245	3,724,189	76	77
17	Manipur	160,446	170,952	144,884	172,661	90	101
18	Meghalaya	181,696	188,580	182,690	189,600	101	101
19	Mizoram	70,140	70,140	66,233	66,538	94	95
20	Nagaland	126,876	126,876	140,094	135,953	110	107
21	Odisha	2,117,762	2,194,266	2,058,005	2,120,509	97	97
22	Puducherry	58,912	60,312	47816	53313	81	88
23	Punjab	814,100	827,976	686,355	613,964	84	74
24	Rajasthan	2,115,140	2,179,500	2,078,693	2,149,291	98	99
25	Sikkim	44,270	44,280	44,936	45,046	102	102
26	Tamil Nadu	3,722,832	3,722,832	3,700,634	3,634,495	99	98
27	Tripura	308,034	304,836	275,381	289,291	89	95
28	Uttarakhand	502,702	617,992	456,876	596,557	91	97
29	Uttar Pradesh	7,114,590	7,268,520	6,645,333	6,568,015	93	90
30	West Bengal	3,763,754	3,857,206	3,281,205	3,616,745	87	94
31	A & N Islands	34,020	34,020	16,026	14,908	47	44
32	Chandigarh	34,980	36,780	34,216	33,429	98	91
33	D&N Haveli	10,284	10,464	10,247	10,499	100	100
34	Daman & Diu	5,430	5,652	4,669	4,530	86	80
35	Lakshadweep	4,620	6,620	4,053	5,706	88	86
	Grand Total	4,88,76,702	5,04,68,574	4,31,01,917	4,48,76,123	88	89

ANNEXURES

Annexure- 6.2

Food Security: Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)
(in tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Allocation of Food Grains		Off take		Percentage of offtake w.r.t. Allocation of Food Grains	
		2011-2012	2012-2013	2011-2012	2012-2013	2011-2012	2012-2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	654,288	654,288	632,317	6,43,499	97	98
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15,972	15,972	13,687	15,845	86	99
3	Assam	295,692	2,95,692	293,832	2,93,585	99	99
4	Bihar	1,047,884	10,50,420	950,358	10,12,057	91	96
5	Chhatisgarh	301,944	3,01,944	291,602	3,01,944	97	100
6	Delhi	63,084	63,084	40,467	45,184	64	72
7	Goa	6,108	6,108	6,160	6,108	101	100
8	Gujarat	340,080	3,40,080	329,426	3,17,885	97	93
9	Haryana	122,820	1,22,820	116,173	1,21,430	95	99
10	Himachal Pradesh	82,740	82,740	81,365	83	98	0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	107,388	1,07,388	107,652	1,07,658	100	100
12	Jharkhand	385,527	3,85,524	376,440	3,70,771	98	96
13	Karnataka	503,892	4,77,816	490,513	4,33,960	97	91
14	Kerala	250,260	2,50,260	249,383	2,50,045	100	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	664,260	6,64,260	642,184	8,14,104	97	123
16	Maharashtra	1,034,880	10,34,880	913,181	9,49,458	88	92
17	Manipur	26,724	26,724	33,606	26,704	126	100
18	Meghalaya	29,484	29,484	29,673	29,421	101	100
19	Mizoram	10,920	10,920	10,121	10,170	93	93
20	Nagaland	19,968	19,968	21,722	22,558	109	113
21	Odisha	531,120	5,31,120	521,182	5,18,381	98	98
22	Puducherry	13,548	13,548	12,759	12,128	94	90
23	Punjab	75,360	75,360	54,871	51,001	73	68
24	Rajasthan	391,488	3,91,488	387,224	3,82,423	99	98
25	Sikkim	6,936	6,936	7,252	6,907	105	10
26	Tamil Nadu	783,144	7,83,144	770,227	7,79,930	98	10
27	Tripura	47,520	47,520	47,465	47,846	100	101
28	Uttarakhand	69,072	80,184	76,354	79,687	111	99
29	Uttar Pradesh	1,719,480	17,19,480	1,711,989	16,98,089	100	99
30	West Bengal	621,684	6,21,684	484,786	5,79,504	78	93
31	A & N Islands	1,800	1,800	909	761	51	42
32	Chandigarh	624	624	125	135	20	22
33	D&N Haveli	2,196	2,196	2,459	2,220	112	101
34	Daman & Diu	636	636	571	664	90	104
35	Lakshadweep	504	504	504	504	100	10
	Grand Total	1,02,29,027	1,02,16,596	97,08,539	1,00,15,644	95	98

ANNEXURES

Annexure- 6.3

Food Security: Below Poverty Line (BPL)

(In tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Allocation of Food Grains	Off take	Percentage of off take w.r.t. Allocation of Food Grains
		2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	10,52,088	10,54,280	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25,524	25,021	98
3	Assam	4,75,224	4,71,387	99
4	Bihar	16,89,372	14,46,368	86
5	Chhatisgarh	4,85,688	4,81,691	99
6	Delhi	1,08,696	1,11,757	103
7	Goa	5,532	5,567	101
8	Gujarat	5,50,368	5,15,130	94
9	Haryana	2,08,572	2,17,032	104
10	Himachal Pradesh	1,33,140	1,29,282	97
11	Jammu & Kashmir	2,01,696	2,02,390	100
12	Jharkhand	6,19,968	5,91,601	95
13	Karnataka	8,36,460	8,19,167	98
14	Kerala	4,02,348	4,00,476	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	10,68,126	19,64,368	184
16	Maharashtra	17,09,424	16,10,469	94
17	Manipur	43,008	43,431	101
18	Meghalaya	47,376	47,376	100
19	Mizoram	17,640	16,790	95
20	Nagaland	32,112	35,051	109
21	Odisha	11,65,572	11,71,597	101
22	Puducherry	21,564	20,348	94
23	Punjab	1,21,176	1,05,557	87
24	Rajasthan	6,29,532	6,22,776	99
25	Sikkim	11,304	12,202	108
26	Tamil Nadu	12,59,232	12,77,845	101
27	Tripura	76,380	74,451	97
28	Uttarakhand	1,28,988	1,29,161	100
29	Uttar Pradesh	27,65,700	27,92,282	101
30	West Bengal	15,53,580	15,53,510	100
31	A & N Islands	5,340	2,701	51
32	Chandigarh	3,756	3,712	99
33	D&N Haveli	5,028	5,036	100
34	Daman & Diu	1,044	1,097	105
35	Lakshadweep	756	742	98
Grand Total		1,74,61,314	1,79,61,651	103

* Source: TPP-2006 Progress Report for 2012-13

Annexure-7.1

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

(Unit: Number)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Annual Target for		Achievement		% Target Achieved	
		2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	249,013	270,399	249,013	243,990	100	90
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7,548	8,339	1,400	2,145	19	26
3	Assam	166,913	184,408	143,770	100,260	86	54
4	Bihar	737,486	816,305	469,885	838,835	64	103
5	Chhattisgarh	37,466	41,511	77,485	26,240	207	63
6	Goa	1,547	1,714	1,087	1,125	70	66
7	Gujarat	123,168	136,470	111,999	145,973	91	107
8	Haryana	17,293	19,163	17,282	14,955	100	78
9	Himachal Pradesh	5,659	6,271	6,019	6,279	106	100
10	Jammu & Kashmir	17,578	19,476	9,042	19,866	51	102
11	Jharkhand	63,477	69,503	117,343	69,910	185	101
12	Karnataka	96,760	107,210	26,965	108,493	28	101
13	Kerala	53,808	59,620	54,499	43,607	101	73
14	Madhya Pradesh	76,135	84,358	98,447	67,695	129	80
15	Maharashtra	151,063	167,379	141,479	145,178	94	87
16	Manipur	6,552	7,238	2,956	5,148	45	71
17	Meghalaya	11,412	12,608	13,147	4,646	115	37
18	Mizoram	2,432	2,687	3,227	2,396	133	89
19	Nagaland	7,552	8,343	13,362	5,320	177	64
20	Odisha	142,082	155,363	141,398	130,098	100	84
21	Punjab	21,386	23,696	16,622	5,881	78	25
22	Rajasthan	61,894	68,578	125,642	83,466	203	122
23	Sikkim	1,444	1,596	1,805	1,630	125	102
24	Tamil Nadu	100,553	111,410	91,631	100,740	91	90
25	Tripura	14,704	16,245	26,529	3,929	180	24
26	Uttarakhand	15,488	17,162	15,573	13,802	101	80
27	Uttar Pradesh	332,804	368,322	307,012	157,809	92	43
28	West Bengal	199,176	219,553	186,224	307,257	93	140
29	A&N Islands	2,389	2,646	578	437	24	17
30	D&N Haveli	398	441	321	415	81	94
31	Daman & Diu	178	197	37	12	21	6
32	Lakshshadweep	154	171	13	115	85	67
33	Puducherry	1,190	1,318	0	30	0	2
	TOTAL	27,26,702	30,09,700	24,71,421	26,57,682	86	88

Note: TPP-2006 Progress Report for 2012-13 is the data source for the year 2012-13.

ANNEXURES

Annexure-7.2

EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas Houses constructed During 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Unit: Number)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Target 2012-2013	Achievement April, 2012-March, 2013	Percent Achievement April, 2012-March, 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)/(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	12,500	29,589	237
2	Arunachal Pradesh	225	100	44
3	Assam	1,900	244	13
4	Bihar	11,000	2,735	25
5	Chhatisgarh	11,000	4,264	39
6	Delhi	12,500	1,319	11
7	Goa	35	38	109
8	Gujarat	12,500	10,093	81
9	Haryana	2,075	9,524	459
10	Himachal Pradesh	375	384	102
11	Jammu And Kashmir	2,500	0	0
12	Jharkhand	5,000	6,133	123
13	Karnataka	2,500	12,785	511
14	Kerala	5,000	311	6
15	Madhya Pradesh	12,500	7,800	62
16	Maharashtra	40,000	21,788	54
17	Manipur	1,000	0	0
18	Meghalaya	250	0	0
19	Mizoram	500	120	24
20	Nagaland	750	0	0
21	Odisha	2,250	0	0
22	Puducherry	550	0	0
23	Punjab	4,000	0	0
24	Rajasthan	7,500	8,471	113
25	Sikkim	60	48	80
26	Tamil Nadu	15,000	1,000	7
27	Tripura	250	591	236
28	Uttarakhand	1,250	0	0
29	Uttar Pradesh	15,000	1,433	10
30	West Bengal	17,500	29,429	168
31	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	10	0	0
32	Chandigarh	2,500	0	0
33	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	20	0	0
Grand Total		2,00,000	1,48,199	74

ANNEXURES

Annexure-8.1

National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) Coverage of Partially Covered Habitations during 2012-13

(Unit: Number)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target	Achievement	Percent Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,319	5,520	166
2	Arunachal Pradesh	190	358	188
3	Assam	2,406	3,775	157
4	Bihar	5,807	5,697	98
5	Chhatisgarh	3,891	4,603	118
6	Gujarat	518	816	158
7	Haryana	612	895	146
8	Himachal Pradesh	1,648	2,531	154
9	Jammu And Kashmir	679	1,130	166
10	Jharkhand	10,524	4,393	42
11	Karnataka	3,926	7,381	188
12	Kerala	414	633	153
13	Madhya Pradesh	10,520	16,534	157
14	Maharashtra	3,244	4,058	125
15	Manipur	163	271	166
16	Meghalaya	352	497	141
17	Mizoram	37	30	81
18	Nagaland	46	115	250
19	Odisha	4,370	17,347	397
20	Puducherry	15	0	0
21	Punjab	938	533	57
22	Rajasthan	696	2,453	352
23	Sikkim	176	100	57
24	Tamil Nadu	4,166	7,017	168
25	Tripura	12	285	2375
26	Uttarakhand	700	981	140
27	Uttar Pradesh	15,080	23,150	154
28	West Bengal	551	1,746	317
	Total	75,000	1,12,849	150

ANNEXURES

* Source: TPP-2006 Progress Report for 2012-13

Annexure- 8.2

**National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) Coverage of Quality Affected
Habitations during 2012-13**

(Unit: Number)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target	Achievement*	Percent Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	160	179	112
2	Assam	3,334	3,335	100
3	Bihar	5,750	2,924	51
4	Chhatisgarh	4,326	1,142	26
5	Gujarat	212	229	108
6	Haryana	9	6	67
7	Jammu And Kashmir	24	23	96
8	Jharkhand	367	289	79
9	Karnataka	2,091	2,021	97
10	Kerala	58	29	50
11	Madhya Pradesh	787	949	121
12	Maharashtra	730	579	79
13	Meghalaya	38	13	34
14	Nagaland	28	50	179
15	Odisha	2,268	2,137	94
16	Puducherry	7	0	0
17	Punjab	31	6	19
18	Rajasthan	1,414	1,490	105
19	Tamil Nadu	60	73	122
20	Tripura	975	1,038	106
21	Uttar Pradesh	801	425	53
22	West Bengal	1,530	857	56
	Total	25,000	17,794	71

* Source: TPP-2006 Progress Report for 2012-13

Annexure - 9.1

National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-Fact sheet for Institutional Delivery

Sl. No.	States/UTs	NFHS-3 (2005-06)			NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
		Rural	Urban	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Andhra Pradesh	60.5	85.0	68.6	49.8	34.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19.0	64.1	31.7	31.2	20.1
3	Assam	18.6	59.0	22.9	17.6	11.7
4	Bihar	18.6	47.7	22.0	14.8	NA
5	Chhatisgarh	7.5	58.0	15.7	13.8	NA
6	Delhi	0.0	0.0	60.7	59.1	45.3
7	Goa	92.4	92.6	92.6	90.9	87.8
8	Gujarat	42.2	78.0	54.6	46.3	36.8
9	Haryana	30.3	66.7	39.4	22.4	17.4
10	Himachal Pradesh	42.1	79.1	45.3	28.9	17.1
11	Jammu & Kashmir	48.8	75.8	54.3	35.7	NA
12	Jharkhand	11.0	54.1	19.2	13.9	NA
13	Karnataka	56.8	84.8	67.0	51.1	38.4
14	Kerala	99.3	100.0	99.5	92.9	88.9
15	Madhya Pradesh	20.2	59.9	29.7	22.0	NA
16	Maharashtra	50.5	84.8	66.1	52.6	44.5
17	Manipur	40.9	71.2	49.3	34.5	23.0
18	Meghalaya	20.4	75.0	29.7	17.3	31.0
19	Mizoram	39.1	89.8	64.6	57.7	48.5
20	Nagaland	6.6	32.0	12.2	12.1	6.1
21	Odisha	34.6	65.4	38.8	22.6	14.1
22	Punjab	48.4	60.2	52.5	37.5	24.8
23	Rajasthan	23.3	67.7	32.2	21.5	12.0
24	Sikkim	43.1	87.6	49.0	31.5	NA
25	Tamil Nadu	86.7	94.9	90.4	79.3	64.3
26	Tripura	44.8	75.7	48.9	45.2	29.6
27	Uttar Pradesh	17.5	39.9	22.0	15.2	NA
28	Uttarakhand	28.8	59.9	36.1	20.6	NA
29	West Bengal	33.8	79.2	43.1	40.1	32.0
	India Total	31.1	69.4	40.8	33.6	26.1

ANNEXURES

Annexure - 9.2

**Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) Number Of Individual Household Latrines
Constructed During 2012-13**

SL. No.	State	Physical Achievement
		No. of Individual Household Latrine Constructed
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	384,279
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5,760
3	Assam	273,240
4	Bihar	796,699
5	Chattisgarh	52,045
6	D & N Haveli	0
7	Goa	0
8	Gujarat	171,977
9	Haryana	62,949
10	Himachal Pradesh	5,183
11	Jammu & Kashmir	71,900
12	Jharkhand	48,500
13	Karnataka	296,429
14	Kerala	5,674
15	Madhya Pradesh	558,189
16	Maharashtra	189,306
17	Manipur	43,917
18	Meghalaya	14,406
19	Mizoram	4,967
20	Nagaland	22,149
21	Odisha	118,318
22	Puducherry	0
23	Punjab	57,421
24	Rajasthan	252,800
25	Sikkim	0
26	Tamil Nadu	324,216
27	Tripura	7,035
28	Uttar Pradesh	134,873
29	Uttarakhand	97,815
30	West Bengal	559,115
	Grand Total	4559162

ANNEXURES

Annexure - 9.3

**Status of Sewerage & SWM Projects under UIDSSMT
(Cumulative as on 31.03.2009)**

SL. No.	States	Project	Approved Cost	Central Govt. Share	Total ACA Released
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	35,046.00	28,435.10	15,401.05
2	-do-	1*	361.00	288.80	149.82
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3*	866.73	780.06	390.03
4	Bihar	1*	983.99	787.19	393.60
5	Chattisgarh	1	19,025.00	15,220.00	4,289.00
6	Daman & Diu	1	942.37	753.90	31.00
7	Haryana	5	10,887.48	8,709.98	4,423.64
8	-do-	3*	5,520.33	4,416.26	2,290.94
9	Jammu & Kashmir	7*	1,033.77	930.39	480.70
10	Jharkhand	3*	1,584.59	1,267.67	657.60
11	Karnataka	10	7,808.10	6,246.48	3,963.02
12	Kerala	1	4,978.00	3,982.40	2,065.87
13	-do-	11*	3,657.33	2,925.86	1,499.24
14	Madhya Pradesh	7	15,870.76	12,696.61	6,348.30
15	Maharashtra	15	48,528.79	38,823.03	19,206.00
16	Meghalaya	2*	1,433.26	1,289.93	644.97
17	Odisha	1	593.23	474.58	246.20
18	Punjab	9	33,748.30	26,998.64	13,630.43
19	Rajasthan	13	39,793.71	31,834.97	16,197.97
20	Sikkim	4	2,412.00	2,170.80	1,085.40
21	Tamil Nadu	15	30,433.95	24,347.16	12,173.57
22	-do-	1*	358.25	286.60	143.30
23	Uttar Pradesh	5	28,842.39	23,073.91	11,807.52
24	-do-	19*	16,903.12	13,522.51	6,940.10
25	Uttarakhand	1	6,173.25	5,555.93	2,469.30
26	West Bengal	1	1,251.59	1,001.27	500.64
	Total Sewerage	97	286,334.92	230,324.76	113,838.91
	Total SWM	51	32,702.37	26,495.27	13,590.30
	Grand Total	148	319,037.29	256,820.03	127,429.21

@ S – Sewerage

* Solid Waste Management

ANNEXURES

Annexure -10.1

**No. of Children Covered under Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme
During the year 2012-13**

S. No.	States/ UTs	Enrollment			Avg. Children covered			% Coverage		
		Primary	Up. Pry	Total	Primary	Up. Pry	Total	Primary	Up. Primary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Nagaland	209822	51140	260962	209822	51140	260962	100	100	100
2	Lakshadweep	5412	4125	9537	5406	4114	9520	100	100	100
3	Haryana	1409458	731655	2141113	1381268	708995	2090263	98	97	98
4	Himachal Pradesh	382729	269926	652655	371632	263812	635444	97	98	97
5	Arunachal Pradesh	202620	74111	276731	195621	71472	267093	97	96	97
6	Sikkim	51064	36686	87750	51064	32896	83960	100	90	96
7	Meghalaya	407997	157970	565967	391441	136818	528259	96	87	93
8	Goa	93749	70735	164484	89756	62608	152364	96	89	93
9	Mizoram	130463	49746	180209	120026	45766	165792	92	92	92
10	Kerala	1643914	1222619	2866533	1563844	1068693	2632537	95	87	92
11	Assam	3445133	1635059	5080192	3177819	1467336	4645155	92	90	91
12	West Bengal	8417916	5038610	13456526	7879763	4322053	12201816	94	86	91
13	Karnataka	3405362	2091643	5497005	3070828	1875916	4946744	90	90	90
14	Chhattisgarh	2462193	1414078	3876271	2216987	1188043	3405030	90	84	88
15	Odisha	3835632	2006030	5841662	3586563	1542619	5129182	94	77	88
16	Tamil Nadu	3028036	2367004	5395040	2663943	2054975	4718918	88	87	87
17	Punjab	1284134	819131	2103265	1141622	618490	1760112	89	76	84
18	Andhra Pradesh	4123057	2030011	6153068	3469144	1526575	4995719	84	75	81
19	Maharashtra	8132569	4849340	12981909	6569543	3883475	10453018	81	80	81
20	Manipur	187622	42933	230555	150098	34346	184444	80	80	80
21	D&N Haveli	27139	18888	46027	21255	14389	35644	78	76	77
22	Daman & Diu	11837	7676	19513	8947	5859	14806	76	76	76
23	Uttarakhand	554477	376350	930827	417021	284905	701926	75	76	75
24	Tripura	364480	227187	591667	276895	155602	432497	76	68	73
25	Madhya Pradesh	7352733	3449546	10802279	5208267	2611387	7819654	71	76	72
27	A&N Islands	22657	16075	38732	16593	11384	27977	73	71	72
26	Gujarat	4225492	2052697	6278189	2961157	1400542	4361699	70	68	69
28	Rajasthan	5199533	2158162	7357695	3664153	1403446	5067599	70	65	69
29	Bihar	14195644	5365579	19561223	9844873	3347395	13192268	69	62	67
30	Puducherry	40330	39431	79761	21130	31380	52510	52	80	66
31	Delhi	1161129	713378	1874507	760715	425840	1186555	66	60	63
32	Jammu & Kashmir	809672	408677	1218349	484785	246750	731535	60	60	60
33	Jharkhand	3878324	1497036	5375360	2300380	856838	3157218	59	57	59
34	Uttar Pradesh	14087769	5892528	19980297	7638993	3072145	10711138	54	52	54
35	Chandigarh	66364	40169	106533	30009	16096	46105	45	40	43
	Total	94856462	47225931	142082393	71961363	34844100	106805463	76	74	75

<http://mdm.nic.in/>

Annexure-10.2

Food grains Allocated and Utilised under Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme during the year 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Allocation			Utilisation			% Utilisation		
		Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Arunachal Pradesh	4334.00	2277.00	6611.00	3752.54	2857.29	6609.83	87	125	100
2	Lakshadweep	123.20	132.00	255.20	124.43	127.05	251.48	101	96	99
3	Odisha	84506.00	54457.08	138963.08	71086.31	64678.66	135764.97	84	119	98
4	Mizoram	2730.50	1551.00	4281.50	2269.43	1825.96	4095.39	83	118	96
5	Tamil Nadu	57200.00	60002.36	117202.36	58526.49	53035.29	111561.79	102	88	95
6	Himachal Pradesh	9268.60	10055.10	19323.70	8989.83	9135.03	18124.86	97	91	94
7	Goa	2002.00	2112.00	4114.00	1901.08	1880.88	3781.96	95	89	92
8	Meghalaya	8000.00	4620.00	12620.00	7506.05	3949.22	11455.27	94	85	91
9	Kerala	32520.00	35211.00	67731.00	30557.84	30865.59	61423.43	94	88	91
10	Maharashtra	161840.25	135332.28	297172.53	137221.00	130228.00	267449.00	85	96	90
11	Daman & Diu	220.00	214.50	434.50	195.99	194.48	390.47	89	91	90
12	Uttarakhand	12428.00	12195.51	24623.51	11122.02	10990.34	22112.35	89	90	90
13	D&N Haveli	576.40	462.00	1038.40	461.87	466.92	928.79	80	101	89
14	Andhra Pradesh	82324.00	67469.25	149793.25	70810.05	61684.67	132494.72	86	91	88
15	Madhya Pradesh	136300.00	95997.09	232297.09	108857.26	96351.67	205208.93	80	100	88
16	Manipur	3881.70	1293.90	5175.60	2948.60	1558.78	4507.38	76	120	87
17	Bihar	172500.00	88906.13	261406.13	130116.05	97484.16	227600.21	75	110	87
18	Gujarat	70160.45	47463.84	117624.29	54410.70	47667.13	102077.83	78	100	87
19	Punjab	28296.00	25935.75	54231.75	23171.55	23270.40	46441.95	82	90	86
20	Delhi	17262.00	15675.00	32937.00	13928.93	14242.73	28171.66	81	91	86
21	Rajasthan	86346.74	61291.27	147638.01	64441.32	61514.18	125955.49	75	100	85
22	A&N Islands	440.00	495.00	935.00	386.63	404.38	791.01	88	82	85
23	Chhattisgarh	60096.00	43775.64	103871.64	45606.13	42155.65	87761.78	76	96	84
24	Tripura	6992.00	4830.00	11822.00	5246.55	4479.90	9726.45	75	93	82
25	Karnataka	79560.00	70523.53	150083.53	63781.59	59021.61	122803.20	80	84	82
27	Jharkhand	63700.00	33305.16	97005.16	42433.03	34767.61	77200.64	67	104	80
26	Assam	69720.00	52032.26	121752.26	50470.15	46008.01	96478.15	72	88	79
28	Nagaland	4620.00	1706.70	6326.70	3663.35	1348.74	5012.09	79	79	79
29	Uttar Pradesh	210600.00	121062.02	331662.02	145721.19	114044.35	259765.54	69	94	78
30	Haryana	35264.36	25149.01	60413.37	24760.04	21866.64	46626.68	70	87	77
31	Puducherry	866.25	1354.65	2220.90	779.65	817.72	1597.37	90	60	72
32	Jammu & Kashmir	15400.00	11578.78	26978.78	10703.81	8270.55	18974.37	70	71	70
33	West Bengal	178986.00	134830.17	313816.17	117670.76	103023.95	220694.71	66	76	70
34	Chandigarh	821.10	724.50	1545.60	431.15	414.52	845.67	53	57	55
35	Sikkim	1430.00	1062.60	2492.60	762.40	585.60	1348.00	53	55	54
	Total	1701315.56	1225084.07	2926399.62	1314815.74	1151217.67	2466033.41	77	94	84

ANNEXURES

Source: <http://mdm.nic.in/>

Annexure-10.3

**Physical Progress on Construction of Kitchen-Cum-Stores
(Primary + Upper Primary)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Kitchen - cum-stores sanctioned during 2006-07 to 2012-13	Physical Progress of Kitchen cum stores as on 31-03-2013					
			Constructed		In Progress		Not yet started	
			No.	%	No	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Puducherry	92	92	100%	0	0%	0	0%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4131	4085	99%	0	0%	46	1%
3	Jammu & Kashmir	11815	11442	97%	107	1%	266	2%
4	Sikkim	859	800	93%	59	7%	0	0%
5	Gujarat	19868	17628	89%	1169	6%	1071	5%
6	Uttar Pradesh	122572	108683	89%	1339	1%	12550	10%
7	Tripura	4614	4052	88%	657	14%	0	0%
8	Himachal pradesh	14959	12941	87%	1699	11%	319	2%
9	Punjab	18969	16169	85%	2276	12%	524	3%
10	Madhya Pradesh	98462	82743	84%	10194	10%	5525	6%
11	Daman & Diu	32	26	81%	0	0%	6	19%
12	Nagaland	2223	1777	80%	446	20%	0	0%
13	Chhattisgarh	47266	36909	78%	1502	3%	8855	19%
14	Rajasthan	81436	60795	75%	8597	11%	12044	15%
15	West Bengal	68185	50713	74%	11751	17%	5721	8%
16	Assam	56795	40593	71%	5460	10%	10742	19%
17	Karnataka	36571	25347	69%	803	2%	10421	28%
18	Meghalaya	9491	6243	66%	2821	30%	427	4%
19	Mizoram	2396	1533	64%	863	36%	0	0%
20	Odisha	69152	36049	52%	22173	32%	10930	16%
21	Bihar	84952	44159	52%	2840	3%	37953	45%
22	Haryana	11483	5417	47%	2706	24%	3360	29%
23	Jharkhand	39001	15702	40%	3581	9%	19718	51%
24	Manipur	3053	1174	38%	0	0%	1879	62%
25	Uttarakhand	16989	6151	36%	4431	26%	6407	38%
26	Maharashtra	65783	23104	35%	16487	25%	26192	40%
27	Tamil Nadu	28470	4931	17%	23539	83%	0	0%
28	Kerala	2450	318	13%	484	20%	1648	67%
29	Andhra Pradesh	75283	6578	9%	0	0%	68705	91%
30	Goa	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
31	A&N Islands*	251	0	0%	0	0%	251	100%
32	Chandigarh	10	0	0%	7	70%	3	30%
33	D&N Haveli	50	0	0%	0	0%	50	100%
34	Delhi	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Total	997663	626154	63%	125991	13%	245613	25%

Source: <http://mdm.nic.in/>

SC Families Assisted

Annexure 11.1

(Unit: Number)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Target 2012-2013	Achievement 2012-13	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	7,97,642	8,56,546	107
2	Assam	37,655	25,635	68
3	Bihar	1,54,886	11,61,065	750
4	Chhatisgarh	1,74,495	279	0
5	Delhi	19,399	2,615	13
6	Goa	16,044	0	0
7	Gujarat	1,25,353	1,58,030	126
8	Haryana	1,02,407	1,37,423	134
9	Himachal Pradesh	29,289	74,707	255
10	Jammu And Kashmir	13,420	86,480	644
11	Jharkhand	28,385	5,34,563	1,883
12	Karnataka	3,91,580	5,11,620	131
13	Kerala	1,42,953	34,792	24
14	Madhya Pradesh	3,15,694	2,76,180	87
15	Maharashtra	6,67,471	2,80,058	42
16	Manipur	5,407	117	2
17	Odisha	1,54,187	65,596	43
18	Puducherry	10,176	1,422	14
19	Punjab	1,35,792	76,848	57
20	Rajasthan	3,49,321	6,11,216	175
21	Sikkim	1,326	2,215	167
22	Tamil Nadu	9,50,911	10,02,273	105
23	Tripura	41,923	1,22,251	292
24	Uttarakhand	79,574	7,084	9
25	Uttar Pradesh	11,61,183	1,66,103	14
26	West Bengal	6,89,853	15,08,642	219
27	Chandigarh	905	805	89
Grand Total		65,97,231	77,04,565	117

* Source: TPP-2006 Progress Report for 2012-13

ANNEXURES

Annexure 12.1

**No. of Panchayats and Elected Representatives in the three Tiers of Panchayats in States/UTs
(As per latest available Information)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Panchayats	Panchayat at All India Levels:						No. of Elected Representatives			
			General(Non-SC/ST) categories	SC		ST		OBC	Total	Women		
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	Total	No.	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	22945	172136	34025	15.19	17842	7.97	-	224003	74019	33.04	
2	Arunachal Pr.	1789	0	0	0	8260	100.00	-	8260	3183	38.54	
3	Assam	2431	23206	1344	5.28	886	3.48	-	25436	9903	38.93	
4	Bihar	9040	109767	19440	14.94	884	0.68	-	130091	70400	54.12	
5	Chhatisgarh	9982	76062	17553	10.93	66933	41.69	-	160548	54159	33.73	
6	Goa	191	1378	0	0.00	181	11.61	-	1559	534	34.25	
7	Gujarat	14068	83982	7970	6.98	22235	19.47	-	114187	38068	33.34	
8	Haryana	6325	54786	15019	21.52	0	0	-	69805	25503	36.53	
9	Himachal Pradesh	3330	16706	6575	26.75	1300	5.29	-	24581	9552	38.86	
10	Jharkhand	3979	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	
11	Karnataka	5833	67920	17859	18.59	10311	10.73	-	96090	41210	42.89	
12	Kerala	1165	16256	1997	10.81	229	1.24	-	18482	6518	35.27	
13	Madhya Pradesh	23412	231246	59106	14.90	106350	26.81	-	396702	136196	34.33	
14	Maharashtra	28277	176874	25269	11.00	27597	12.01	-	229740	76581	33.33	
15	Manipur	169	1656	39	2.25	41	2.36	-	1736	758	43.66	
16	Odisha	6578	52333	16007	17.31	24114	26.08	-	92454	33630	36.37	
17	Punjab	12604	62614	28349	31.17	0	0	-	90963	31809	34.97	
18	Rajasthan	9457	22296	25432	21.27	21466	17.96	50357	119551	42543	35.59	
19	Sikkim	167	483	57	5.78	446	45.23	-	986	394	39.96	
20	Tamil Nadu	13031	91958	23653	20.31	877	0.75	-	116488	39364	33.79	
21	Tripura	540	3914	1509	26.32	310	5.41	-	5733	1986	34.64	
22	Uttarakhand	7335	44450	11077	19.26	1973	3.43	-	57500	21517	37.42	
23	Uttar Pradesh	52890	578984	191950	24.87	727	0.09	-	771661	299025	38.75	
24	West Bengal	3713	37434	17112	29.09	4282	7.28	-	58828	21351	36.29	
25	A & N Islands	75	856	0	0	0	0	-	856	296	34.58	
26	Chandigarh	19	153	34	18.18	0	0	-	187	62	33.16	
27	D&N Haveli	12	7	3	2.40	115	92.00	-	125	49	39.20	
28	Daman & Diu	15	81	2	2.06	14	14.43	-	97	37	38.14	
29	Lakshadweep	11	4	0	0	106	96.36	-	110	41	37.27	
30	Puducherry	108	784	237	23.21	0	0	-	1021	370	36.24	
	Grand Total	239491	1928326	521618	18.51	317479	11.27	50357	2817780	1039058	36.88	

Sources : Compiled by M/o Panchayati Raj from data provided by the States and UTs

Note: General (Non-SC/ST) categories, Male & Female

SC: Scheduled Caste Male & Female

ST: Scheduled Caste Male & Female

Women: Combind SC, ST and General Categories

Annexure - 13.1

ICDS BLOCKS OPERATIONAL (CUMULATIVE)

(Units: Numbers)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 2012-2013	Achievement 2012-2013	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	388	387	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	98	93	95
3	Assam	231	231	100
4	Bihar	544	544	100
5	Chhatisgarh	220	220	100
6	Delhi	95	95	100
7	Goa	11	11	100
8	Gujarat	336	336	100
9	Haryana	148	148	100
10	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	100
11	Jammu & Kashmir	141	141	100
12	Jharkhand	206	204	99
13	Karnataka	186	204	110
14	Kerala	258	258	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	100
16	Maharashtra	553	553	100
17	Manipur	42	42	100
18	Meghalaya	41	41	100
19	Mizoram	27	27	100
20	Nagaland	59	59	100
21	Odisha	338	338	100
22	Puducherry	5	5	100
23	Punjab	154	154	100
24	Rajasthan	304	304	100
25	Sikkim	13	13	100
26	Tamil Nadu	434	434	100
27	Tripura	56	56	100
28	Uttarakhand	105	105	100
29	Uttar Pradesh	897	892	99
30	West Bengal	576	4,899	851
31	A & N Islands	5	5	100
32	Chandigarh	3	3	100
33	D&N Haveli	2	2	100
34	Daman & Diu	2	2	100
35	Lakshadweep	9	18	200
Grand Total		7,018	11,355	162

ANNEXURES

* Source: TPP-2006 Progress Report for 2012-13

Annexure – 13.2

Anganwadis (Cumulative)

Sl. No.	States/Uts	Target 2012-2013	Achievement 2012-2013	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	89,567	89,710	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6,146	6,028	98
3	Assam	60,631	62,153	103
4	Bihar	87,887	91,677	104
5	Chhatisgarh	58,098	49,538	85
6	Delhi	10,921	10,874	100
7	Goa	1,262	1,262	100
8	Gujarat	50,226	50,225	100
9	Haryana	25,488	25,591	100
10	Himachal Pradesh	18,783	18,866	100
11	Jammu & Kashmir	27,706	28,590	103
12	Jharkhand	38,252	38,365	100
13	Karnataka	63,377	64,513	102
14	Kerala	33,102	33,108	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	90,999	90,686	100
16	Maharashtra	1,08,784	96,426	89
17	Manipur	10,859	9,805	90
18	Meghalaya	5,115	5,152	101
19	Mizoram	1,980	1,980	100
20	Nagaland	3,455	3,455	100
21	Odisha	72,063	71,134	99
22	Puducherry	788	788	100
23	Punjab	26,656	26,656	100
24	Rajasthan	60,069	59,423	99
25	Sikkim	1,233	1,233	100
26	Tamil Nadu	54,439	54,439	100
27	Tripura	9,906	9,906	100
28	Uttarakhand	20,923	18,801	90
29	Uttar Pradesh	1,87,267	1,86,488	100
30	West Bengal	1,16,858	3,26,653	280
31	A& N Islands	711	704	99
32	Chandigarh	468	500	107
33	D&N Haveli	267	268	100
34	Daman & Diu	105	102	97
35	Lakshadweep	107	107	100
	Grand Total	13,44,498	15,35,206	114

* Source: TPP-2006 Progress Report for 2012-13

Annexure-15.1**Performance of Urban Poor Families Assisted Under Seven Point charter During 2012-2013**

(Unit: Number)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Target	Achievement	% Target Achieved
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	15	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	18,750	1,976	11
3	Arunachal Pradesh	337.5	12	4
4	Assam	2,850	231	8
5	Bihar	16,500	237	1
6	Chandigarh (UT)	3,750	0	0
7	Chattisgarh	16,500	10,371	63
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30	0	0
9	Daman & DIU	0	0	-
10	Delhi (NCT)	18,750	0	0
11	Goa	52.5	0	0
12	Gujarat	18,750	2,829	15
13	Haryana	3,112.5	1,538	49
14	Himanchal Pradesh	562.5	0	0
15	Jammu	3,750	1,827	49
16	Jharkhand	7,500	0	0
17	Karnataka	3,750	1,656	44
18	Kerala	7,500	4,529	60
19	Laksha Dweep	0	0	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	18,750	3,267	17
21	Maharashtra	60,000	3,969	7
22	Manipur	1,500	2,489	166
23	Meghalaya	375	0	0
24	Mizoram	750	497	66
25	Nagaland	1,125	0	0
26	Odisha	3,375	1,115	33
27	Pondicherry (UT)	825	108	13
28	Punjab	6,000	1,869	31
29	Rajasthan	11,250	2,949	26
30	Sikkim	90	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	22,500	6,027	27
32	Tripura	375	1,112	297
33	Uttar Pradesh	22,500	7,532	33
34	Uttrakhand	1,875	0	0
35	West Bengal	26,250	13,748	52
Grand Total		3,00,000	69,884	23

* Source: Annual Report 2012-13 M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

ANNEXURES

Annexure-16.1

Afforestation: Number of Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands)

(Units : Number)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 2012-2013	Achievement 2012-2013	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	25,05,10,000	34,50,09,000	138
2	Arunachal Pradesh	70,20,000	1,98,017	3
3	Assam	36,73,000	28,93,000	79
4	Bihar	1,47,55,000	1,97,14,200	134
5	Chhatisgarh	3,27,60,000	6,43,54,000	196
6	Delhi	7,48,000	9,15,717	122
7	Goa	2,93,000	7,07,000	241
8	Gujarat	9,13,25,000	20,11,53,000	220
9	Haryana	3,70,50,000	5,01,00,000	135
10	Himachal Pradesh	1,87,85,000	1,87,87,000	100
11	Jammu And Kashmir	47,13,000	56,44,000	120
12	Jharkhand	3,00,30,000	1,84,36,988	61
13	Karnataka	4,35,50,000	6,91,18,000	159
14	Kerala	25,68,000	1,62,63,544	633
15	Madhya Pradesh	7,19,55,000	7,77,27,000	108
16	Maharashtra	7,98,85,000	15,75,16,000	197
17	Manipur	1,17,00,000	1,45,76,012	125
18	Meghalaya	44,53,000	39,48,255	89
19	Mizoram	40,63,000	15,12,950	37
20	Nagaland	68,90,000	# 64,17,000	93
21	Odisha	11,26,45,000	5,33,58,000	47
22	Puducherry	23,000	2,03,915	887
23	Punjab	45,18,000	99,24,000	220
24	Rajasthan	2,40,00,000	2,75,85,000	115
25	Sikkim	48,43,000	60,27,395	124
26	Tamil Nadu	3,29,55,000	2,96,89,904	90
27	Tripura	1,76,80,000	1,29,88,000	73
28	Uttarakhand	1,49,50,000	1,87,96,000	126
29	Uttar Pradesh	5,31,05,000	5,24,75,890	99
30	West Bengal	1,04,00,000	1,62,66,274	156
31	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	7,00,000	7,06,396	101
32	Chandigarh	1,95,000	87,410	45
33	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	1,63,000	3,28,000	201
34	Daman And Diu	10,000	25,394	254
35	Lakshadweep	13,000	24,269	187
Grand Total		99,29,26,000	1,30,34,76,530	131

* Source: TPP-2006 Progress Report for 2012-13

Annexure-16.2**Afforestation: Area Covered Under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)**

(Units: Hectare)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 2012-2013	Achievement 2012-2013	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,85,400	4,07,252	106
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10,800	378	4
3	Assam	5,650	8,642	153
4	Bihar	22,700	30,330	134
5	Chhatisgarh	50,400	83,789	166
6	Delhi	1,150	1,409	123
7	Goa	450	471	105
8	Gujarat	1,40,500	1,68,470	120
9	Haryana	57,000	68,026	119
10	Himachal Pradesh	28,900	28,902	100
11	Jammu And Kashmir	7,250	13,988	193
12	Jharkhand	46,200	10,746	23
13	Karnataka	67,000	80,385	120
14	Kerala	3,950	10,154	257
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,10,700	1,19,580	108
16	Maharashtra	1,22,900	1,88,968	154
17	Manipur	18,000	14,595	81
18	Meghalaya	6,850	4,852	71
19	Mizoram	6,250	4,071	65
20	Nagaland	10,600	5,681	54
21	Odisha	1,73,300	1,07,287	62
22	Puducherry	35	96	274
23	Punjab	6,950	9,569	138
24	Rajasthan	51,000	57,103	112
25	Sikkim	7,450	9,019	121
26	Tamil Nadu	50,700	74,844	148
27	Tripura	27,200	20,451	75
28	Uttarakhand	23,000	22,024	96
29	Uttar Pradesh	81,700	67,057	82
30	West Bengal	16,000	9,362	59
31	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1,100	1,116	101
32	Chandigarh	300	219	73
33	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	250	200	80
34	Daman And Diu	15	8	53
35	Lakshadweep	20	22	110
Grand Total		15,41,670	16,29,066	106

* Source: TPP-2006 Progress Report for 2012-13

ANNEXURES

Annexure-18.1

Targets and Achievement of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) During 2012-13

(Unit : in Km)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Target 2012-2013	Achievement April, 2012-March, 2013	Percent Achievement April, 2012-March, 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)/(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	400	361	90
2	Arunachal Pradesh	325	394	121
3	Assam	1,175	1,456	124
4	Bihar	6,420	6,003	94
5	Chhatisgarh	2,370	1,024	43
6	Gujarat	140	433	309
7	Haryana	30	78	260
8	Himachal Pradesh	980	876	89
9	Jammu And Kashmir	1,335	1,287	96
10	Jharkhand	2,010	* 1237	62
11	Karnataka	205	359	175
12	Kerala	390	109	28
13	Madhya Pradesh	2,760	2,754	100
14	Maharashtra	680	650	96
15	Manipur	60	126	210
16	Meghalaya	60	48	80
17	Mizoram	120	97	81
18	Nagaland	310	* 93	30
19	Odisha	4,170	2,401	58
20	Punjab	165	326	198
21	Rajasthan	1,975	2,140	108
22	Sikkim	270	48	18
23	Tamil Nadu	80	42	52
24	Tripura	340	214	63
25	Uttarakhand	560	474	85
26	Uttar Pradesh	1,230	285	23
27	West Bengal	1,440	* 1172	81
Grand Total		30,000	24,487	82

ANNEXURES

Annexure- 19.1

Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) Village Electrified during 2012-13

(Unit: Number)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Target 2012-13	Achievement 2012-13	Percentage Achievement
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(iv)/(iii)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1,450	387	27
2	Assam	2,062	190	9
3	Bihar	2,230	1,682	75
4	Chhatisgarh	901	410	46
5	Himachal Pradesh	15	14	93
6	Jammu & Kashmir	136	43	32
7	Jharkhand	2,141	3,198	149
8	Madhya Pradesh	492	1,683	342
9	Manipur	591	47	8
10	Meghalaya	1,616	476	29
11	Mizoram	81	5	6
12	Nagaland	38	8	21
13	Odisha	2,174	392	18
14	Rajasthan	227	274	121
15	Sikkim	5	0	0
16	Tripura	82	16	20
	Grand Total	14,241	8,825	62

ANNEXURES

Annexure- 19.2

**National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) State-wise
Target achievement for family type biogas during 2012-13**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Target 2012-13	Achievement 2012-13	Cumulative achievements up to 31-03-2013
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
1	Andhra Pradesh	16,625	16,153	505,712
2	A&N Islands	0	0	137
3	Arunachal Pradesh	190	190	3,472
4	Assam	8,850	7,397	102,302
5	Bihar	400	300	129,823
6	Chandigarh	2,250	0	97
7	Chhattisgarh	4,025	3,933	44,594
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	169
9	Delhi/ New Delhi	5	0	681
10	Goa	110	58	4,039
11	Gujarat	5,300	5,623	426,309
12	Haryana	1,575	1,303	58,584
13	Himachal Pradesh	400	362	46,949
14	Jammu & Kashmir	300	294	3,033
15	Jharkhand	1,000	641	7,237
16	Karnataka	13,500	13,485	459,071
17	Kerala	4,700	3,991	137,878
18	Madhya Pradesh	13,300	11,946	336,683
19	Maharashtra	19,405	19,023	843,226
20	Manipur	0	0	2,128
21	Meghalaya	1,000	670	9,996
22	Mizoram	1,000	500	4,520
23	Nagaland	750	750	7,399
24	Odisha	7,035	7,002	260,056
25	Puducherry	0	0	578
26	Punjab	10,000	12,127	155,289
27	Rajasthan	810	526	68,647
28	Sikkim	500	251	8,577
29	Tamil Nadu	1,760	1,321	220,861
30	Tripura	510	219	3,218
31	Uttarakhand	1,700	1,831	16,535
32	Uttar Pradesh	4,000	3,923	435,554
33	West Bengal	14,000	10,522	366,018
	Grand Total	135,000	124,341	46,69,372

ANNEXURES

Annexure- 19.3

Pump sets Energised during 2012-13

(Unit: Number)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Target 2012-13	Achievement 2012-13	Percentage Achievement
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(iv)/(iii)
1	Andhra Pradesh	50,000	141,957	284
2	Bihar	2,764	2,191	79
3	Chhatisgarh	20,000	24,035	120
4	Goa	100	265	265
5	Gujarat	25,000	74,558	298
6	Haryana	19,000	20,031	105
7	Himachal Pradesh	1,175	2,197	187
8	Jharkhand	22,000	2,145	10
9	Karnataka	38,602	69,283	179
10	Kerala	12,000	11,211	93
11	Madhya Pradesh	17,237	69,088	401
12	Odisha	1,190	3,078	259
13	Puducherry	25	24	96
14	Punjab	60,000	21,979	37
15	Rajasthan	30,000	45,089	150
16	Tamilnadu	15,000	18,065	120
17	Uttarakhand	350	1,314	375
18	Uttar Pradesh	22,058	12,649	57
19	West Bengal	422	9,889	2,343
20	Daman & Diu	25	10	40
	Grand Total	336,948	529,058	157

* As per TPP Progress Report

ANNEXURES

Annexure- 19.4

Details of PDS Kerosene Quantity Uplifted by the States/ Utsduring 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	PDS Kerosene Uplifted (Qty in MTs)
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
1	A & N Islands	5,065
2	Andhra Pradesh	362,634
3	Arunachal Pradesh	8,923
4	Assam	255,198
5	Bihar	633,340
6	Chandigarh	2,770
7	Chattisgarh	135,880
8	D & N Haveli	1,768
9	Daman And Diu	710
10	Delhi	40,668
11	Goa	4,249
12	Gujarat	523,940
13	Haryana	73,884
14	Himachal Pradesh	19,535
15	Jammu & Kashmir*	72,550
16	Jharkhand	208,951
17	Karnataka	406,907
18	Kerala	97,426
19	Lakshadweep	775
20	Madhya Pradesh	486,889
21	Maharashtra	735,445
22	Manipur	19,414
23	Meghalaya	20,189
24	Mizoram	6,060
25	Nagaland	13,298
26	Odisha	309,303
27	Puducherry	3,474
28	Punjab	72,933
29	Rajasthan	395,003
30	Sikkim	4,938
31	Tamil Nadu	375,276
32	Tripura	30,489
33	Uttar Pradesh	1,236,982
34	Uttrakhand	29,098
35	West Bengal	749,083
	Grand Total	7,343,047

Annexure - 19.5

**Details of LPG Customer Population & Sales in States/ UTs
During April 2012 to March 2013 (P)**

Sales (FIG IN 000' MT) (Provisional)		Customers (Fig. In Lakh)		
State/UT	Domestic Sales	No. of Customers		
		14.2 KG	5 KG	TOTAL
Chandigarh	33.51	3.76	0	3.76
Delhi	661.83	54.23	0	54.23
Haryana	463.61	45.11	0.03	45.14
Himachal Pradesh	100.22	16.49	0.09	16.58
Jammu & Kashmir	136.84	17.86	0.09	17.96
Punjab	616.18	62.29	0.11	62.39
Rajasthan	690.81	69.75	0.13	69.88
Uttar Pradesh	1580.14	165.57	0.37	165.94
Uttarakhand	176.83	21.52	0.04	21.56
Sub Total North	4459.97	456.58	0.86	457.43
Andaman & Nicobar	6.44	0.68	0	0.68
Arunachal Pradesh	13.08	2.03	0	2.03
Assam	204.25	27.7	0.02	27.72
Bihar	462.57	45.64	0.04	45.68
Uttarakhand	137.69	15.65	0.87	16.52
Manipur	19.33	3.17	0	3.17
Meghalaya	11.62	1.75	0	1.76
Mizoram	19.38	2.65	0	2.65
Nagaland	15.1	2.01	0.01	2.02
Odisha	187.76	22.4	0.06	22.46
Sikkim	9.49	1.26	0	1.26
Tripura	27.1	3.72	0	3.72
West Bengal	784.57	82.59	0.07	82.66
Sub Total East	1898.38	211.24	1.08	212.33
Chhattisgarh	136.36	15.01	0.16	15.17
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.67	0.6	0	0.6
Daman & Diu	5.44	0.6	0	0.6
Goa	46.36	5.22	0	5.22
Gujarat	679.58	72.03	0.03	72.06
Madhya Pradesh	576.19	61.8	0.16	61.96
Maharashtra	1818.74	187.19	0.24	187.43
Sub Total West	3268.33	342.44	0.59	343.03
Andhra Pradesh	1269.82	171.19	0.07	171.26
Karnataka	851.59	88.77	0.08	88.85
Kerala	568.96	74.4	0.08	74.49
Lakshadweep	0.2	0.02	0	0.02
Puducherry	29.43	3.47	0.08	3.55
Tamilnadu	1264.82	152.91	0.04	152.95
Sub Total South	3984.81	490.77	0.34	491.11
All India	13611.5	1501	2.87	1503.9

Source: OMCs

ANNEXURES

Annexure-20

**Fund Released under Development Grant & Capacity Building Grant Components of
BRGF during 2012-13**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	State	No. of BRGF Districts	Funds Released		
			Capacity Building	Development Grant	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	3.00	324.75	327.75
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.79	13.09	13.88
3	Assam	13	1.24	141.11	142.35
4	Bihar	38	0.00	490.51	490.51
5	Chhattisgarh	15	0.00	229.37	229.37
6	Gujarat	6	0.00	55.70	55.70
7	Haryana	2	1.49	30.56	32.05
8	Himachal Pradesh	2	0.00	35.19	35.19
9	Jammu & Kashmir	5	1.84	35.52	37.36
10	Jharkhand	23	0.00	166.60	166.60
11	Karnataka	6	3.50	102.82	106.32
12	Kerala	2	0.67	19.56	20.23
13	Madhya Pradesh	30	20.74	455.33	476.07
14	Maharashtra	12	6.94	260.97	267.91
15	Manipur	3	1.00	20.86	21.86
16	Meghalaya	3	1.04	34.21	35.25
17	Mizoram	2	0.26	19.16	19.42
18	Nagaland	5	4.20	37.31	41.51
19	Odisha	20	16.36	223.69	240.05
20	Punjab	1	0.89	12.04	12.93
21	Rajasthan	13	8.68	253.41	262.09
22	Sikkim	1	1.43	9.68	11.11
23	Tamil Nadu	6	4.65	95.51	100.16
24	Tripura	1	1.00	12.66	13.66
25	Uttar Pradesh	35	0.00	207.65	207.65
26	Uttarakhand	3	0.00	46.84	46.84
27	West Bengal	11	9.84	296.53	306.37
Total		272	89.56	3630.63	3720.19