



# TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME- 2006 ANNUAL REPORT (2014-2015)



Government of India  
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  
Sardar Patel Bhawan, Sansad Marg,  
New Delhi

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MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION  
SARDAR PATEL BHAWAN, SANSAD MARG,  
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## Twenty Point Programme – 2006

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# CHAPTER-1

## TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

### 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 programmes/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 nearly 40 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 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-1A**). These 65 items coincide 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 monitors all the 65 items on 162 parameters. However, all the 65 items of TPP-2006 are not amenable to reporting on quarterly basis. The details of the parameters and the frequency of reporting is annexed at **Annexure-1B**. 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.

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### 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 **Annex-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 Quarterly Progress Report (QPR), Capsule Report and Annual Report. The Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) covers monitoring of achievements in respect of the 19 crucial items (earlier 20) against pre-set physical targets, whereas the Annual Report presents an analytical review of the performance of all the items under the programme. Capsule Report presents the details of QPR in concise and capsule form for the information of Cabinet Secretariat and Prime Minister Office. The sources of information for the Annual 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 line 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 covered under TPP-2006 is also done 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 enhance 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 quarterly targets for the measurable parameters of the schemes administered by them. However, Central Nodal Ministries have not found it feasible to fix targets for some of 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 2014-2015 under TPP-2006 in respect of the following 14 items have been taken into account (i) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM); (ii) Food Security; (iii) Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana; (iv) Economically Weaker Section / Lower Income Group (EWS/LIG) Houses in Urban Areas; (v) Rural Areas: National Rural Drinking Water Programme -(NRDWP); (vi) SC Family Assisted [SC families assisted under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) & National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC)]; (vii) Universalisation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme; (viii) Functional Anganwadis; (ix) Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. Land tenure, Housing at affordable cost, Water, Sanitation, Health, Education, and Social Security; (x) Afforestation; (xi) Rural Roads- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY); (xii) Village electrified under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY); (xiii) Energising Pump sets; and (xiv) 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 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% and above but less than 90% achievement of the target for the period.

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

### 1.5 Performance during the year 2014-15

1.5.1 During the year 2014-15, this Ministry brought out Quarterly Progress Reports and Capsule Reports as well as an Annual Progress Report. These Reports have a time lag of about 70 days. For the purpose of quarterly appraisal, the state-wise performance under TPP-2006 is evaluated on 22 Parameters, contained in 14 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:

1.5.2. As per the annual analysis of quarterly monitored parameters, for the period **April, 2014-March, 2015**, the performance of fifteen parameters has been '**Very Good**' (90% or above the targets). These parameters are:

- (i) SC families assisted - under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC
- (ii) Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter
- (iii) Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year – National Rural Livelihoods Mission(NRLM)
- (iv) Pumps sets energized
- (v) Road constructed - Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- (vi) Seedlings planted ( Public and Forest Lands)
- (vii) Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year - NRLM
- (viii) Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) - NRDWP
- (ix) ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)
- (x) Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)

(xi) Food security-National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NFSA

(xii) Supply of Electricity

(xiii) Food security-Targeted Public Distribution system [only Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)]

(xiv) Villages electrified - DDUGJY

(xv) Food Security - Targeted Public Distribution System [only Below Poverty Line (BPL)]

1.5.3 The performance of **five items** has been '**Good**' (80% and above but less than 90% of targets). These items are:

(i) Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)

(ii) Houses constructed - EWS/LIG

(iii) Food security-National Food Security Act (Normal)-NFSA

(iv) Food security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAY)

(v) Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year – NRLM

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

(i) Houses constructed - IAY

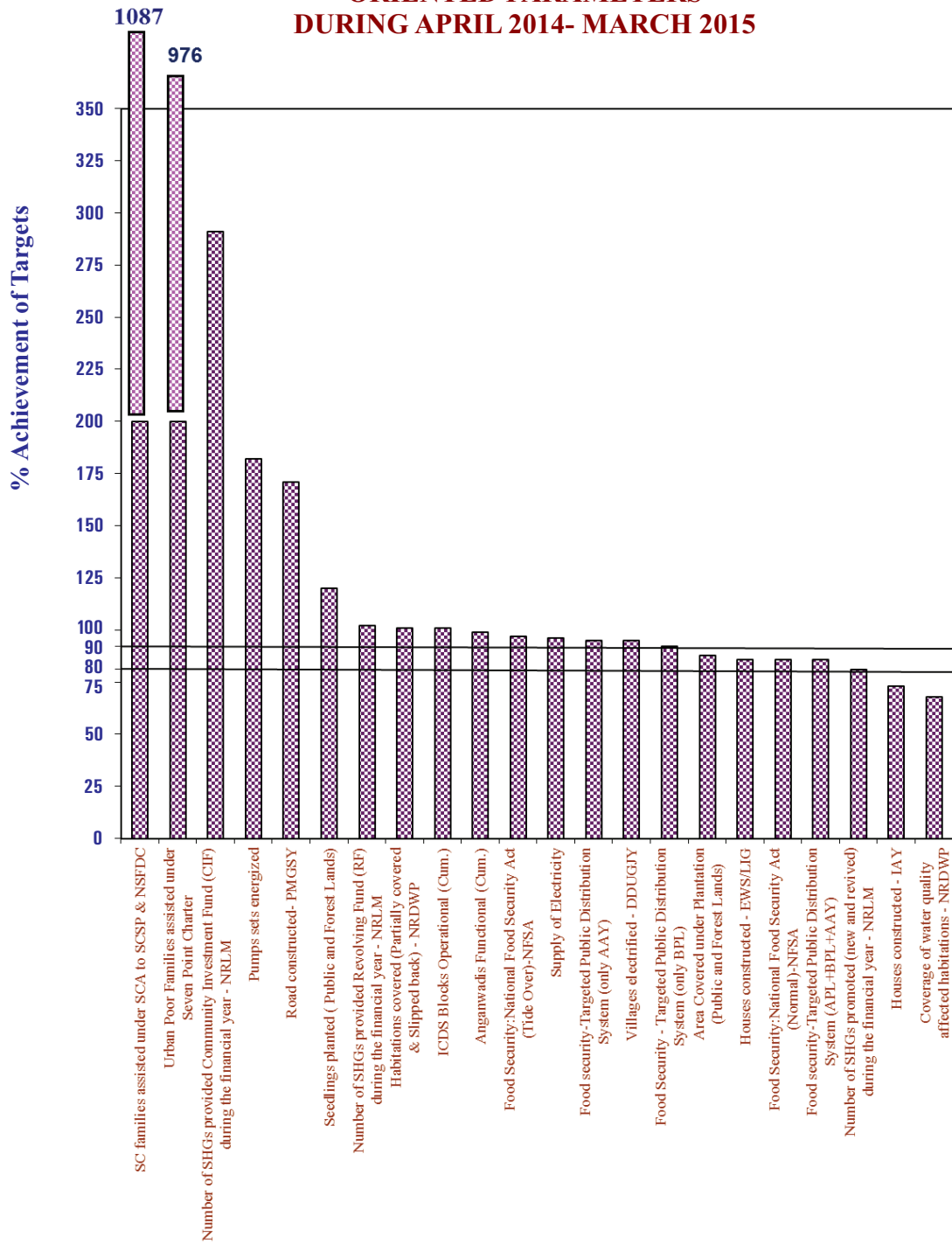
(ii) Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP

## CHAPTER 1

Twenty Point Programme

**CHAPTER 1**  
Twenty Point  
Programme

**ALL INDIA PERFORMANCE OF TARGET ORIENTED PARAMETERS DURING APRIL 2014- MARCH 2015**





## **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 conducts a review of Twenty Point Programme – 2006 with selected States and Central Nodal Ministries. However, a decision has been taken by the Ministry in 2014 to keep National Review Meeting of TPP presently in abeyance. Earlier on 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2014, a meeting was held under the chairmanship of Secretary (MOSPI) with selected States & Central Nodal Ministries.

### **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 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.

## **CHAPTER 1**

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## 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 erstwhile Planning Commission's (now Niti Aayog) latest report, the percentage of persons below the Poverty Line in 2011-12 has been estimated at 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, showing a reduction of 137 million persons over the seven year period.

**2.1.3** According to 2005 World Bank estimates, 456 million Indians (42% of total Indian Population) live under the global poverty line of \$1.25 per day (Purchasing Power Parity). This means that one third of the global poor reside in India. The official estimate of poverty was derived by the erstwhile Planning Commission using the Expert Group (Lakdawala) methodology until January 2011. The poverty ratio (i.e., the percentage of people living below the poverty line) and the number of poor for different years at the national level estimated from the Expert Group (Lakdawala) method are given in Table below.

#### Poverty Ratio and Number of Poor: Expert Group (Lakdawala) Method

Year	Poverty Ratio (%)			Number of Poor (millions) Total		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1973-74	56.4	49.0	54.9	261.3	60.0	321.3
1977-78	53.1	45.2	51.3	264.3	64.6	328.9
1983	45.7	40.8	44.5	252.0	70.9	322.9
1987-88	39.1	38.2	38.9	231.9	75.2	307.1
1993-94	37.3	32.4	36.0	244.0	76.3	320.3
2004-05 (URP)	28.3	25.7	27.5	220.9	80.8	301.7

N.B.: URP = URP consumption = Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-day recall period.

**2.1.4** The erstwhile Planning Commission, in January 2011, released estimates of poverty for 1993-94 and 2004-05 derived from the Expert Group (Tendulkar) method. Subsequently, based on the same

methodology, the poverty ratio for 2009-10 and 2011-12 were derived by the erstwhile Planning Commission in March 2012 and July 2013 respectively. The estimate of poverty ratio and number of poor at the national level

for the years 1993-94, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 derived from the Expert Group (Tendulkar) methodology are given in the Table below:

### Percentage and Number of Poor Estimated from Expert Group (Tendulkar) Methodology

Year	Poverty Ratio (%)			Number of Poor (million)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1993-94	50.1	31.8	45.3	328.6	74.5	403.7
2004-05	41.8	25.7	37.2	326.3	80.8	407.1
2009-10	33.8	20.9	29.8	278.2	76.5	354.7
2011-12	25.7	13.7	21.9	216.7	53.1	269.8

**2.1.5** The erstwhile Planning Commission later set up another Expert Group under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to review the methodology for measurement of poverty. A comparison of the poverty ratio for the two years 2009-10 and 2011-12 derived from the Expert Group (Rangarajan) method and the Expert Group (Tendulkar) method shows that the average level of poverty ratio derived from the Expert Group (Rangarajan) method is higher than that derived from the Expert Group (Tendulkar) method. The

all-India poverty ratio derived from the Expert Group (Rangarajan) method is 8.4 percentage points higher in 2009-10 and 7.6 percentage points higher in 2011-12 than that derived by the erstwhile Planning Commission using the Expert Group (Tendulkar) method. The estimate of poverty ratio for the years 2009-10 and 2011-12 derived from the Expert Group (Rangarajan) methodology and Tendulkar methodology are summarised in the Table below:

### Poverty Estimates in 2009-10 and 2011-12

Year	Poverty Ratio			No. of poor (million)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>Expert Group (Rangarajan)</b>						
2009-10	39.6	35.1	38.2	325.9	128.7	454.6
2011-12	30.9	26.4	29.5	260.5	102.5	363.0
Reduction (%age points)	8.7	8.7	8.7	65.4	26.2	91.6
<b>Expert Group (Tendulkar)</b>						
2009-10	33.8	20.9	29.8	278.2	76.5	354.7
2011-12	25.7	13.7	21.9	216.7	53.1	269.8
Reduction (%age points)	8.1	7.2	7.9	61.5	23.4	84.9

Though Rangarajan Committee methodology gives higher level of absolute poverty ratio, the reduction in poverty ratio from Rangarajan method is not very different than that of Tendulkar method. As Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) based Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) distribution is not

available for the year 2004-05, poverty ratio for 2004-05 based on Rangarajan methodology cannot be directly estimated.

**2.1.6** 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. The rate of decline in poverty ratio using the

Expert Group (Tendulkar) methodology during different period is given in the Table below:

### Decline in Poverty Ratio Estimated from Expert Group (Tendulkar) Methodology

(%age points per year)

Period	Rural	Urban	Total
1993-94 to 2004-05	0.75	0.55	0.74
2004-05 to 2011-12	2.32	1.69	2.18
1993-94 to 2011-12	1.36	1.01	1.30

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 reviewed and revised by the **Rangarajan Committee**, an upward revision in the poverty line has not altered the fact of a decline in the poverty. While the absolute levels of poverty are higher, the rate of decline is similar.

**2.1.7 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 Twenty Point Programme-2006:

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. National Rural Livelihoods Mission(NRLM);
3. Self Help Groups and
4. Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats

##### (B) Urban Areas:

1. National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

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

**2.3.1** The objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to ensure livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. In the first phase, MGNREGA was implemented in 200 most backward districts with effect from February 2, 2006 and was extended subsequently to additional 113 and 17 districts with effect from April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2007 and May 15th 2007, respectively. The remaining districts were included under the Act with effect from April 1, 2008. Thus, the Act now covers all the rural districts of the country.

**2.3.2 Goals:** The major goals of MGNREGA are to:

- Enhance livelihood security of the rural poor by generating wage employment opportunities in works that develop the infrastructure base of the area concerned.
- Rejuvenate the natural resource base of the area concerned.
- Create a productive rural asset base
- Stimulate the local economy by providing a

safety net to rural poor.

- Ensure empowerment to women.
- Strengthening grass-root democratic institutions.

### 2.3.3 Financial:

#### (a) Budget Allocation and Release

The Budget/Revised Estimates and Central releases under MGNREGA since its inception are indicated in the Table below:

### Budget/Revised Estimate and Releases under MGNREGA since inception (in Rs. Crore)

SN	Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Central Releases
1	2006-07	11,300.00	11,300.00	8,694.25
2	2007-08	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,661.22
3	2008-09	16,000.00	30,000.19	30,000.19
4	2009-10	39,100.00	39,100.00	33,539.38
5	2010-11	40,100.00	40,100.00	35,841.49
6	2011-12	40,000.00	31,000.00	29,215.05
7	2012-13	33,000.00	30,287.00	30,274.69
8	2013-14	33,000.00	33,000.00	32,994.12
9	2014-15	34,000.00	33,000.00	32,977.42

**2.3.4 Physical Performance:** The volume of wage-employment has grown from a meager 90.5 crore person-days in 2006-07 to 166.23 crore person-days in 2014-15. Being a drought year, the employment demand peaked (283.59 crore) in 2009-10. [Hence, 2009-10 may be considered an atypical year for MGNREGA performance.] The average person-days per

household ranged between 42 days (2007-08) and 54 days (2009-10).

The physical progress of MGNREGA in terms of employment generation, women and SC/ST participation is indicated in the Table below, while the State/UT wise details are as per **Annexure-2.1**.



### Physical Progress under MGNREGA since inception

SN	Indicator	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15
1	Person-days (No. in Crore)	90.5	143.59	216.32	283.59	257.15	218.76	230.48	219.72	166.23
2	Average person-days per Household (in No.)	43	42	48	54	47	43	46	46	40
3	Women Participation to total (%)	40	43	48	48	48	48	51	53	55
4	SC/ST participation to total (%)	62	57	55	51	51	41	40	40	39

#### 2.4 Recent Initiatives to Strengthen MGNREGA

Some new initiatives taken under MGNREGA are:

**2.4.1 Intensive and Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE):** IPPE was initiated to prepare the labour budget for financial year 2015-16 in selected 2500 backward Blocks consisting of around one lakh Gram Panchayats. The main objective of the IPPE was to prepare the shelf of work which reflects the true concerns and needs of the people. The entire exercise was realized using participatory rural appraisal techniques. It is expected that works demanded by the villagers through a participatory method will increase its relevance and durability.

**2.4.2 Emphasis on Agriculture and Allied Activities under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA:** To minimize the impact of drought on the agriculture productivity, States have been suggested to ensure that at least 60% of the works taken up in a district in terms of cost shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees.

**2.4.3 Emphasis on Convergence through Proper Implementation of State Convergence Plan:** Convergence has been identified as one of the thrust areas under MGNREGA by the Ministry. As such, all States were requested to hold State level Convergence Workshop involving Line Departments and, based on discussions draw up a State Convergence Plan with clear

cut methodology of implementation. So far 21 State Convergence Plans have been formulated with the renewed focus on the need to create sustainable assets, the proper implementation of State Convergence Plan is extremely crucial. Every State has designated a senior officer as a State Nodal officer for convergence.

**2.4.4 Programme Officer for Projects/ Works Executed by the Line Departments:** To ensure that the convergence with the Line Departments takes place smoothly and works are implemented effectively, States have been suggested to designate officer of Line Departments as a Programme Officer. The designated Officer will not be below the rank of Block Development Officer. It has also been made clear that all the works executed by the Line Departments will comply with all the provisions of the MGNREG Act/ Schedules including provisions of delay compensation and mandatory social audit.

**2.4.5 Outcome Orientation in Works under MGNREGA:** To improve the productivity and quality of the assets created under MGNREGA, it has been made mandatory (with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2014) to record the 'Expected Outcomes' at the time of creation/ execution of a work. For the assets where it is difficult to assess and quantify the outcomes, a qualitative note on the expected and actual outcomes should be recorded.

**2.4.6 Provision for Payment of Technical Assistants/ Barefoot Engineers from the Material Component of the Work:** To ensure that adequate funds are available for filling up

all positions of technical manpower (core staff) States have been suggested the following:

- All positions of Technical Assistants / Barefoot Engineers @ one for every 2,500 active job cards shall necessarily be filled by the State Governments.
- The cost of Technical Assistants / Barefoot Engineers is allowed to be met from the material components of the works.

**2.4.7 Special Financial Assistance for Staffing of Social Audit Units:** For effective implementation of the Audit of Scheme Rules, 2011, financial assistance under a special project has been provided to State for the engagement of social audit resource persons at the State and District levels.

**2.4.8 Operationalisation of Cluster Facilitation Team (CFT):** To synergise the functioning of MGNREGA and NRLM so as to substantially enhance the quality of assets being created in the MGNREGS and thereby ensure better sustainability of rural livelihoods, a project for convergence of MGNREGS and the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) has been operationalized in 250 most backward blocks of the States through CFTs with the support of Civil Society Organisations.

**2.4.9 Dashboards for MGNREGA:** To make NREGA Soft more user friendly and to use data mining techniques for a decision support system, Dashboards have been created separately for each level of implementation viz., Gram Panchayat Block/ District/ State and National level.

Apart from this, a public portal has also been made available on MGNREGA website which allows preparation of reports as per the requirements of the State Governments and implementing agencies.

**2.4.10 Plan of Action for Road Side Tree Plantation under MGNREGA:** To provide sustainable, productive and green assets for livelihood of the rural poor and promote ecological balance by promoting soil/ water conservation works along with tree plantations, a plan of action for road side tree plantation under MGNREGA

has been issued. Under this, the usufructs of the trees is assigned to identified poorest of poor workers. Road side plantation will not only create productive assets but will also check the deterioration of roads and will contribute to strengthen ecological balance and reducing global warming. To start with, States were suggested to go for road side plantations on PMGSY and National Highway roads under MGNREGA in a systematic and planned way.

**2.4.11 Information Education and Communications (IEC):** During the last one year, Ministry of Rural Development could streamline the Information Education and Communications (IEC) activities of MGNREGA, in a systematic way. Information Education and Communications (IEC) Division developed a National IEC Action Plan for MGNREGA and started implementing it. This was developed based on the IEC strategy developed during 2013. The Division worked rigorously with the States for preparing their State IEC plans, exclusively for MGNREGA. Each State Plan was analysed by the Division twice before being finalized by the Ministry. For follow up, the States were requested to nominate State IEC Nodal Officers for MGNREGA. Frequent review meetings — at New Delhi and via video conference — were conducted on a monthly basis and as a result all States/UTs prepared their IEC plans and started implementing those. In order to strengthen the monitoring of IEC activities happening at State and sub district levels, a web based management information system was developed. The States and Districts can enter the details which can be monitored at State level and National level.

The MGNREGA Division also started publishing a quarterly newsletter exclusive on MGNREGA - SARANSH. This was aimed to share and disseminate experiences, success stories and updates regarding MGNREGA to the grass roots level. The Division also established its presence in the social network sites through its facebook page, [www.facebook.com/IndiaMGNREGA](http://www.facebook.com/IndiaMGNREGA).

As part of implementing its IEC strategy, the Division initiated various mass media campaigns focusing on the 9 key messages of MGNREGA.

These campaigns were carried out by the IEC Division of the Ministry. The aim of these campaigns was to make people aware about their rights and make them empowered on how to evoke their rights.

## 2.5 National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

**2.5.1** The earlier scheme of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar 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, preferably 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 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 focus is on the following four streams of livelihoods:

- (i) Coping with vulnerabilities – debt bondage, food insecurity, migration, health shocks

- (ii) Existing livelihoods –establishing and expanding, making them sustainable
- (iii) Self employment – micro-enterprise development
- (iv) Skilled wage employment-opportunities in growing sectors of the economy

**2.5.3 Key Features of NRLM:** The distinguishing features of NRLM are as follows:

**i. Universal Social Mobilization:** At least one woman member from each identified rural poor household is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner. Special emphasis is on poorest of poor and most vulnerable communities such as manual scavengers, victims of human trafficking, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and bonded labour. NRLM has devised special strategies to reach out to these communities and help them graduate out of poverty.

**ii. Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP):** The target group under NRLM is determined by a well-defined, transparent and equitable process of participatory identification of poor, at the level of the community. All households identified as poor through the PIP process are part of NRLM Target Group and are eligible for all the benefits under the programme. The NRLM Target Group derived through the PIP is de-linked from the BPL list. The PIP exercise is carried out by the primary federation, i.e. at least 6-12 months after village entry. The list of poor identified through the PIP is vetted by the Gram Sabha and approved by the Gram Panchayat.

**iii. Funds to the community as Resources in Perpetuity:** NRLM provides Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund (CIF) as Resources in Perpetuity to the institutions of the poor to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build their track record to attract mainstream bank finance. The funds provided to community institutions are based on micro-planning process and it is treated as loans to individual SHG members but it is a grant to the Community institutions. Funds

are disbursed to these institutions in multiple tranches based on triggers and milestones achieved and not merely their chronological age and time-period.

**iv. Universal Financial Inclusion:** NRLM works on both demand and supply sides of financial inclusion. On the demand side, it promotes financial literacy among the poor and provides catalytic capital to the SHGs and their federations. On the supply side, it coordinates with the financial sector and encourages use of business correspondents (and community facilitators like 'Bank Mitras') Information, Communication & Technology (ICT) based financial technologies. It also works towards universal coverage of rural poor against loss of life, health and assets. Further, it works on remittances, especially in areas where migration is endemic.

**v. Mission Mode Implementation:** NRLM is designed to be implemented in a Mission mode. This implies:

- a. a shift from allocation based strategy to a demand driven strategy, enabling the States to formulate their own livelihoods-based poverty reduction action plans;
- b. focusing on targets and time bound delivery of outputs/ outcomes;
- c. continuous capacity building, imparting of requisite skills and creating linkages with livelihood sectors including the organized sectors, for the poor; and
- d. close monitoring of outputs and outcomes

**vi. Implementation by the Poor:** The Mission is designed to mainstream the role of poor in its implementation. Key processes of NRLM are driven by the institutions of rural poor women, especially by women who have come out of poverty and whose lives have been transformed by this very process. Thus, it is a programme for the poor, of the poor and by the poor.

**vii. Convergence:** NRLM places a high emphasis on convergence with other programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and other Central Ministries and programmes of State

Governments for developing synergies directly and through the institutions of the poor. Moreover, strong institutions of poor women create a demand side accountability and pressure for better access to various legal entitlements from government right up to the last mile service delivery and thereby facilitate effective implementation of the programme and good governance at the local level.

**viii. Partnerships with NGOs and other CSOs:** NRLM has been proactively seeking partnerships with Non - Government Organizations (NGOs) and other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), at two levels - strategic and implementation. The partnerships are guided by NRLM's core belief and values, and mutual agreement on processes and outcomes.

**ix. Linkages with PRIs:** In view of the eminent roles of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) in local governance and development, NRLM envisages to establish formal platforms for regular consultations between Community Based Institutions (CBIs) and PRIs, particularly at the level of Village Panchayats for exchange of mutual advice, support and sharing of resources.

**x. Exit Strategy:** The Mission has a clear exit strategy. It is expected that after 10 years in a block, women SHG federations take over management of their own affairs entirely and external support structure in the form of Block Mission Management Unit (BMMU) would be taken over by the internal support structure of Cluster and Block level federations supported by community professionals.

**2.5.4 Skill Development and Innovative Projects:** For skill development & placement projects, 15% of allocation had 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.

### **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 Shasaktikaran 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 operationalise this scheme, the Ministry of Rural Development has formulated Guidelines, project template and appraisal sheet for MKSP.

## **2.6 Progress during 2014-15 (NRLM)**

**2.6.1 Progress:** As of now, 28 States (except Goa) and the Union Territory of Puducherry have transitioned to NRLM and set up SRLMs. As of January 2015, 20.95 lakh SHGs in 2125 intensive blocks of 316 districts have been promoted.

The Resource blocks initiated during the year 2012-13 have shown impressive results

in terms of quality of community institutions and generation of social capital for scaling up. NRLM has focused on special strategies to reach out to the most marginalized and vulnerable communities — Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), the elderly, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), bonded labour, manual scavengers, victims of human trafficking, etc. During the year, emphasis has also been placed on strengthening the institutional systems in terms of adopting Human Resource Manual, Financial Management Manual and in rolling out interest subvention programme for SHGs. Further, 28.5 lakh Mahila Kisans have also been provided livelihood support.

## **2.7 Self Help Groups (SHGs) under SGSY/ NRLM:**

**2.7.1** SGSY was restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), subsequently renamed as "Aajeevika", to implement it in a mission mode across the country. The programme was formally launched on 3rd June, 2011. A further restructuring of NRLM based on the lessons from early implementation took place in May, 2013.

Under NRLM, at least one woman member from each identified rural poor household is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner. Special emphasis is on poorest of poor and most vulnerable communities such as manual scavengers, victims of human trafficking, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and bonded labour. NRLM has devised special strategies to reach out to these communities and help them graduate out of poverty.

NRLM is the second largest program of Ministry of Rural Development in terms of allocation and coverage, and it seeks to reach out to 8–10 crore rural poor households and organize them into SHGs and federations at village and at higher levels by 2021-22. While doing so, NRLM ensures adequate coverage of poor and vulnerable sections of the society identified through Participatory processes and approved by Gram Sabha.



## 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 has 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,
- 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 up scaling the micro-finance interventions,
- Assisting NGOs / MFIs (Micro-Finance Institutions) 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 has taken many initiatives.

**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 2014-15 are given in the following table:

### Highlights of the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme 2014-15

Sr. No.	Particulars	Achievements	
		Physical (No. in lakh)	Financial (Rs. crore)
1	<b>Total number of SHGs saving linked with banks</b>	76.97	11059.86
(i)	Out of total SHGs - exclusive Women SHGs	66.52	9264.33
(ii)	Out of total SHGs- under NRLM/SGSY	30.52	4424.03
(iii)	Out of total SHGs -under NULM/SJSRY	4.33	1071.81
2	<b>Total number of SHGs credit linked during 2014-15</b>	16.26	27582.31
(i)	Out of total SHGs - exclusive Women SHGs	14.48	24419.75
(ii)	Out of total SHGs — under NRLM/SGSY	6.43	9487.69
(iii)	Out of total SHGs — under NULM/SJSRY	1.05	1871.55
3	<b>Total number of SHGs having loans outstanding as on 31<sup>st</sup>March 2015</b>	44.68	51545.46
(i)	Out of total SHGs - exclusive Women SHGs	38.58	45901.95
(ii)	Out of total SHGs - under NRLM/SGSY	18.46	19752.74
(iii)	Out of total SHGs - under NULM/SJSRY	3.18	3462.62
4	<b>Average loan amount outstanding/SHG as on March 2015 (in Z.)*</b>		115365.85
5	<b>Average loan amount disbursed/SHG during 2014-15 (in Z.) *</b>		169608.08
6	<b>Estimated number of families covered up to 31<sup>st</sup>March 2015</b>	1000	
7	<b>No of Banks and Financial Institutions submitted MIS (in number)</b>	322	
8	<b>Data on Joint Liability Groups</b>		
(i)	Joint Liability Group promoted during the year 2014-15	4.56	
(ii)	Loan disbursed to Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) during the year 2014-15		4414.44
(iii)	Cumulative Joint Liability Groups promoted as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2015	11.29	
(iv)	Cumulative loan disbursed to JLGs as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2015		11190.16
9	<b>Support from NABARD</b>		
(i)	<b>Capacity building for partner institutions</b>		
	<b>Under SHG-BLP and JLGs</b>		
	Number of Programmes conducted during 2014-15 (in no. only)	4413	
	Number of participants covered during 2014-15	1.32	
	Cumulative number of participants trained upto March 2015	32.81	
	<b>Under WSHG Scheme (in LWE affected and backward districts)</b>		
	Number of Programmes conducted during 2014-15 (in no. only)	1142	
	Number of participants covered during 2014-15	0.33	
(ii)	<b>Refinance Support</b>		
	<b>Refinance to banks during 2014-15</b>		4493.67
	<b>Cumulative refinance released upto 31<sup>st</sup>March 2015</b>		30635.67
(iii)	<b>Revolving Fund Assistance (RFA) and Capital Support to MFIs</b>		
	<b>RFA outstanding as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015</b>		13.57
	<b>Capital support outstanding as on 31<sup>st</sup>March 2015</b>		6.30
	<b>Refinance disbursed to NBFC-MFIs during 2014-15</b>		330.00
(iv)	<b>Grant assistance to SHPIs for promotion of SHGs under SHG-BLP</b>		
	<b>Grant assistance sanctioned during 2014-15</b>		26.80
	<b>Cumulative sanctioned upto 31<sup>st</sup>March 2015</b>		301.29
(v)	<b>Cumulative grant assistance sanctioned to anchor NGOs for promotion of SHGs under WSHG Development Scheme upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015</b>		201.45
(vi)	<b>Cumulative grant assistance sanctioned to JLPis for promotion of JLGs upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015</b>		114.30

Note: \* Average loan amount disbursed/SHG worked out to Rs1.51 lakh if the disbursements of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are excluded.

Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

## 2.8.6 Progress of SHG Bank Linkage Programme (BLP):

**2.8.6.1** During 2014-15 about 2.68 lakh new SHGs were added in the domain of SHG to take the number of SHGs savings linked with formal financial institutions to 76.97 lakh as on 31.3.2015. After a dip in the number of SHGs in 2012-13, the SHG BLP has taken strength not only with net additions to the number of SHGs but also with enhanced savings and credit linkage of SHGs in the subsequent years. There was an increase of 3.59% in the number of savings linked SHGs over the previous year. What is significant is that the number of SHGs savings linked has gone up substantially in some of the resource poor and strategic states like J & K and in North Eastern States. States like Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra and West Bengal which are resource poor States registered rise in number of groups which is an encouraging feature. However, in Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Odisha and Rajasthan there was decline in number of saving linked group which may be attributed to the dormancy and the data cleansing efforts made by the banks. As many as 16.26 lakh SHGs were disbursed with fresh loans during the year - a 19% increase over 13.66 lakh SHGs getting fresh loans during 2013-14. The quantum of fresh loans issued by banks also rose by nearly 16% during the year. Number of SHGs with credit outstanding with banks has shown a rise of 6%, from 41.97 lakh in 2013-14 to 44.68 lakh, against a 6% decline, the previous year. The amount of loan outstanding on the other hand has gone up by 20%. The total loan outstanding to SHGs stood at Rs. 51,545 crore as on 31.03.2015 against 42,928 crore a year back. A faster rise in loan outstanding over that of the number of SHGs credit linked implies a credit deepening during the year. The average institutional loan outstanding of SHGs as on end of March 2015 was Rs. 1,15,361, which was 12.8% more than the average loan outstanding of Rs. 1,02,273 at the end of 2013-14. The share of exclusive women SHGs in the total number of SHGs linked to banks now stands at 86% (up from 84 % last year).

The average savings balance of SHGs with banks as on 31.3.2015 was Rs. 14,368, increased by about 8% from Rs. 13,322 in previous year.

Only Southern Region with Rs. 17,801 had a better average savings bank balance than the national level and North Eastern Region on the other hand was having the lowest average saving of only Rs. 3,899 per group.

Commercial Banks with their large branch network have accounted for a major share of saving linked SHGs, Women SHGs and SHGs under NRLM/SGSY during 2014-15. Commercial Banks had more than half of the total SHGs and also SHGs under NRLM/SGSY followed by RRBs. Cooperatives though have about 18% of saving linked SHGs with them but their share of SHGs under NRLM/SGSY was about 7% only.

**2.8.6.2** There has been a sizeable rise over the previous year in the number and savings of SHGs under NRLM/SGSY which constituted 39.65% (30.52 lakh) out of total saving linked SHGs and accounted for Rs. 4,424.03 crore (40%) of savings with banks. The number of SHGs under NRLM/SGSY increased by 7.9 lakh though there was a net addition of only 2.68 lakh groups to total number of SHGs during the year, which implies more and more coverage of existing SHGs under NRLM / SGSY and NULM / SJSRY during the year.

**2.8.6.3** Micro finance has had a tremendous impact on the lives of the underprivileged rural people. Under SHG bank Linkage Programme, as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015, a total of 76,97,469 SHGs were having savings bank accounts with the banks with savings of Rs. 11,05,984.41 crore. The progress under microfinance - savings of SHGs with Banks Region-wise/ State/UT-wise/ Agency-wise position as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 is given at **Annexure-2.2**.

**2.8.7 Fresh Loans to SHGs by Banks:** Fresh credit linkage of SHGs through institutional sources has been steadily increasing over the years. There was an increase of 19% in the number of SHGs being extended fresh loans during 2014-15 as compared to the previous year while the quantum of fresh loans went up by nearly 15% (16.26 lakh and Rs. 27,582 crore respectively during 2014-15 compared to 13.66 lakh SHGs and Rs. 24,017 crore during 2013-14). During the year 2014-15, Southern Region accounted for more than 62% of the SHGs credit linked followed by Eastern

Region which accounted for more than 21% of the credit linked SHGs. There was a rise in credit linkage in all major states except West Bengal over the previous year.

Out of total 16.26 lakh SHGs which availed loans during 2014-15 one third (5.38 lakh) belonged to Andhra Pradesh and Telengana put together. States like Bihar, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have reported substantial increase in the number of SHGs credit linked and quantum of fresh loans extended while Jharkhand has shown a decline in the number and quantum of fresh loans issued.

The progress under Microfinance - Bank Loans disbursed Region-wise/ State/UT-wise/ Agency-wise position during 2014-15 is given at **Annexure-2.3**.

### 2.8.8 Loans Outstanding against SHGs:

**2.8.8.1.** The number of SHGs having bank loan outstanding increased by 6.45% during 2014-15, reversing the decline during the previous year. There has been a decline in the absolute number of outstanding SHG loan accounts in Northern and North Eastern Region over the previous year. With fresh loan support to 16.26 lakh SHGs during the year, the outstanding loan accounts had gone up from 41.97 lakh as on 31.3.2014 to 44.68 lakh (58%) as on 31.03.2015 (an increase

of 2.71 lakh). The amount of loans outstanding rose by 20% to Rs.51,545 crore as on 31.03.2015 from Rs.42,927 crore as on 31.3.2014. Southern Region had the lion's share of 23.90 lakh (53.5%) accounts with loan outstanding of Rs.38,640 crore (75%) followed by Eastern Region with 10.69 lakh (24%) with loan outstanding of Rs.6,170 crore (12%).

**2.8.8.2.** The average loan outstanding per SHG was Rs. 1.15 lakh that has increased from Rs. 1.02 lakh, and ranged between a low of Rs. 56,733 in Central Region to a maximum of Rs. 1,61,674 in Southern Region followed by Northern Region with Rs. 87,036. Among the States, Chhattisgarh recorded the lowest average of Rs. 26,388 while Andhra Pradesh reported the highest per SHG loan outstanding of Rs. 1,96,093.

**2.8.8.3.** Among agencies, the Commercial Banks had outstanding loans of Rs. 34,407 crore (67%) with respect to 26 lakh (58%) SHGs as on 31.03.2015. RRBs and Cooperatives had amount of loan outstanding and number of SHGs at Rs. 13,825 crore in respect of 12.7 lakh SHGs and Rs. 3,314 crore in respect of 5.9 lakh SHGs, respectively. The average loan outstanding per SHG in case of Commercial Banks, RRBs and Cooperative was Rs. 1.32 lakh, Rs. 1.09 lakh and Rs. 0.56 lakh, respectively.

### Progress under Microfinance - Bank Loans outstanding against SHGs Agency-wise position as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Agency	Total Outstanding Bank Loans against SHGs		Out of Total -Exclusive Women SHGs		Out of Total - Under NRLM/SGSY & other Govt. sponsored Prog.		Out of Total - Under NULM/SJSRY & other Govt. sponsored Prog.	
		No. of SHGs	Loan Outstanding	No. of SHGs	Loan Outstanding	No. of SHGs	Loan Outstanding	No. of SHGs	Loan Outstanding
1	Commercial Banks	2602484	3440700.57	2269894	3000382.27	1077786	1203881.83	255760	266579.99
2	Regional Rural Banks	1272274	1382453.69	1106584	1301322.15	700436	716466.14	41170	70643.13
3	Cooperative Banks	593422	331391.89	481119	288490.49	68025	54925.93	21328	9038.60
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4468180</b>	<b>5154546.15</b>	<b>3857597</b>	<b>4590194.91</b>	<b>1846247</b>	<b>1975273.90</b>	<b>318258</b>	<b>346261.72</b>

Source: NABARD



### 2.8.9. Status of Saving Accounts and Bank Loan distributed to SHG

(i) Agency wise position of Savings under SHG Bank Loan Programme is given as follow:

#### Progress under Microfinance - Savings of SHGs with Banks /Agency-wise position (As on 31<sup>st</sup>March 2015)

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Agency	Total Savings of SHGs with Banks as on 31 March 2015		Out of Total -Exclusive Women SHGs		Out of Total - Under NRLM/SGSY & other Govt. sponsored Prog.		Out of Total - Under NULM/SJSRY & other Govt. sponsored Prog.	
		No. of SHGs	Savings Amount	No. of SHGs	Savings Amount	No. of SHGs	Savings Amount	No. of SHGs	Savings Amount
1	Commercial Banks	4135821	663067.47	3601961	571367.86	1803442	318312.51	334044	82478.58
2	Regional Rural Banks	2161315	234657.37	1813079	202163.96	1049122	101581.55	53884	6982.86
3	Cooperative Banks	1400333	208259.23	1236871	152900.79	199873	22508.89	45235	17719.52
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7697469</b>	<b>1105984.07</b>	<b>6651911</b>	<b>926432.61</b>	<b>3052437</b>	<b>442402.95</b>	<b>433163</b>	<b>107180.96</b>

Source: NABARD

(ii) Detailed Agency wise position of Loan disbursed during 2014-15 under SHG Bank Loan Programme is given as follow:

#### Progress under Microfinance - Bank Loans disbursed to SHGs Agency-wise position during 2014-15

(Amount in Rs.lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Agency	Loans disbursed to SHGs By Banks during the year		Out of Total Exclusive Women SHGs		Out of Total - Under NRLM/SGSY & other Govt. sponsored Prog.		Out of Total - Under NULM/SJSRY & other Govt. sponsored Prog.	
		No. of SHGs	Loans disbursed	No. of SHGs	Loans disbursed	No. of SHGs	Loans disbursed	No. of SHGs	Loans disbursed
1	Commercial Banks	855724	1733412.66	729359	1467375.71	329106	507890.92	73918	124702.10
2	Regional Rural Banks	522139	772522.19	487629	749595.76	291958	406118.33	27857	55889.42
3	Cooperative Banks	248375	252296.21	230621	225003.95	22325	34759.87	3414	6563.18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1626238</b>	<b>2758231.06</b>	<b>1447609</b>	<b>2441975.42</b>	<b>643389</b>	<b>948769.12</b>	<b>105189</b>	<b>187154.70</b>

Source: NABARD

**2.8.10 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.

### 2.9 Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats:

**2.9.1** In June 2004, the then Hon'ble PM of

India introduced the concept of Rural Business Hub (RBH) as an initiative towards increasing rural 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 was 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.

**2.9.2 Rural Business Hubs (RBH)** as a Central Sponsored Scheme has been approved during August 2007 with a total allocation of Rs. 24.90 Crore 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. However, this scheme has been discontinued during 12th Plan Period.

### 2.10 National Urban Livelihoods Mission:

**2.10.1** The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which has been re-structured into National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) since September, 2013. It aims at organizing urban poor in Self-Help Groups, imparting skill training to urban poor for self and wage employment and helping them to set up self-employment ventures by providing credit on subsidized rate of interest. In addition, shelters for urban homeless and infrastructure for street vendors can also be taken up under this Mission.

#### 2.10.2 The NULM has seven components:

- (i) Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM&ID):** This component of the NULM envisages mobilisation of urban poor households into thrift and credit-based Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations/collectives.
- (ii) Capacity Building and Training (CB&T):** A multi-pronged approach is planned under NULM for continuous capacity building of SHGs and their federations/collectives, government functionaries at Central, State and City/Town levels, bankers, NGOs, CBOs and other stakeholders. NULM will also create national and state-level mission management units to support the implementation of programme for the poor.

**(iii) Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P):** NULM will focus on providing assistance for skill development/up-grading of the skills of urban poor to enhance their capacity for self-employment or better salaried employment.

**(iv) Self-employment Programme (SEP):** This component will focus on financial assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/ micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions.

**(v) Support to Urban Street Vendors:** This component will cover development of vendors market, credit enablement of vendors, socio-economic survey of street vendors, skill development and micro enterprises development and convergence with social assistance under various schemes of the Government.

**(vi) Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH):** Under this component, the construction of permanent shelters for the urban homeless equipped with essential services will be supported.

**(vii) Innovative & Special Projects (I&SP):** Under this component, the promotion of novel initiatives in the form of innovative projects. These initiatives may be in the nature of pioneering efforts, aimed at catalysing sustainable approaches to urban livelihoods through Public, Private and Community Partnership (PPCP). The projects aim to create long-term and sustainable livelihood opportunities and may cover organisation of the urban poor, formulation and implementation of innovative skill development programme, provision of support infrastructure, technology, marketing, capacity building, etc. or a combination of these.

**2.10.3 Central Fund Allocation Under SJSRY/ NULM:** The allocation for this urban poverty alleviation scheme has been consistently enhanced during the last few years so as to have adequate focus on the issue of urban poverty.

## CHAPTER 2

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Year	Allocation (Rs. In crore)
2009-10	515.00
2010-11	587.96
2011-12	800.50
2012-13	838.00
2013-14	950.00
2014-15	1003.00

Source: Annual Report 2014-15 (M/o HUPA)

Financial / Physical Progress under Swarna National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) are Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) / given in Table below:

### Financial / Physical Progress under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

Sl.No.	All India Cumulative details (since 1997-98 till 2014-15)	
1.	Total Central funds released to the State/UT under SJSRY/ NULM since 1997-1998 (including opening balance)(Rs. in crore)	6136.72
2.	Total Central funds spent by the State/UT under SJSRY/NULM (Rs. in crore)	5071.44
3.	Total Central funds unspent available with the State/UT under SJSRY/ NULM (Rs. in crore)	1065.28
4.	Total number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro-enterprises	15,75,446
5.	Total number of urban poor imparted skill training	37,46,546
6.	Total number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Group micro enter-prises	6,75,429
7.	Total number of beneficiaries assisted through Revolving Fund for Thrift & Credit Societies	11,13,469
(As on 31-12-2014)		

Source: Annual Report 2014-15 (M/o HUPA)

### Physical targets & achievement under NULM during the year 2014-15 is as under:

Sl.No.	Components	Achievement*
1.	Number of persons imparted skill training	49,809
2.	Placement of skill trained persons	10,958
3.	Number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual & group micro-enterprise	5,166
4.	Number of SHGs formed	11,011
	Number of SHGs for Revolving Fund	1,820

\* As per the MPRs received for the month ending December, 2014 from the State Governments.

Source: Annual Report 2014-15 (M/o HUPA)

## CHAPTER-3

### 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 2.51 lakh Panchayats in the country, which include 589 District Panchayats or Zilla Parishads, 6,405 Block Panchayats and 2.39 lakh Village Panchayats (Gram Panchayats). The total number of elected representatives at all the three levels is 29.16 lakh. The position of elected representatives is given below:

Sl. No	Panchayats	Total No. of Elected Representatives(in lakhs)	% of Elected Women	% of Elected SC,s	% of Elected ST,s
1	Gram Panchayat	27.32	43.81	22.99	10.01
2	Block Panchayat	1.68	40.03	19.39	7.07
3	Zilla Panchayat	0.16	43.19	16.57	10.78
<b>Total</b>		<b>29.16</b>			

Source: Annual Report 2014-15 (MoPR)

**3.1.2.1** The 73<sup>rd</sup> 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. The status of devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to Panchayati Raj Institutions for major States/UTs is given at **Annexure -3.1**.

### **3.2 Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA):**

**3.2.1** The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) has been launched in the 12th Five Year Plan period with a view to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system across the States and to do away with the factors that constrain the same. With the launch of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of RGPSA, the following erstwhile schemes of the Ministry have been subsumed in the scheme of RGPSA:

1. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY)
2. Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA)
3. Panchayat(Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA)
4. Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS)
5. e-enablement of Panchayats
6. Resource Support to States (RSS).

**3.2.2** The main objective of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan is to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system across the country and address critical deficiencies that constrain the functioning of Panchayats. The goals of RGPSA are to:-

1. Enhance capacities and effectiveness of Panchayats and the Gram Sabhas;
2. Enable democratic decision-making and accountability in Panchayats and promote people's participation;
3. Strengthen the institutional structure for knowledge creation and capacity building of Panchayats;
4. Promote devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats according to the spirit of the Constitution and PESA Act;

5. Strengthen Gram Sabhas to function effectively as the basic forum of people's participation, transparency and accountability within the Panchayat system;
6. Create and strengthen democratic local self-government in areas where Panchayats do not exist;
7. Strengthen the legal frame work on which Panchayats are founded.

**3.2.3** Funds are accessed by States as per need base and context specific plans selected from various activities permitted under RGPSA. RGPSA extends to all States and UT's of the country. The funding Pattern in the scheme is 75:25 by Central and State Governments except for NE states, where it is 90:10.

**3.2.4 Activities under RGPSA:** Activities that can be undertaken in RGPSA for strengthening the Panchayati Raj Institutions are as follows:

- (i) Provision of Core staff at the Gram Panchayat (GP), keeping in mind the size of the Panchayat and staff available.
- (ii) New GP buildings, repair of existing buildings, construction of toilets (including separate toilets for women), electricity and water supply for the GPs.
- (iii) Capacity Building & Training for Elected Representatives and Panchayat functionaries.
- (iv) Strengthening of Institutional structure for capacity building and training, including setting up of State Panchayat Resource Centers (SPRCs), District Panchayat Resource Centres and Block Resource Centres.
- (v) Provision of computers to Panchayats.
- (vi) Resources to Panchayats that lack resources for basic activities like Gram Sabha meeting, planning and social audit are supported under the scheme to carry out their basic processes.
- (vii) Special activities are supported to strengthen Gram Sabha in PESA areas and in NE areas where part IX does

not apply.

- (viii) Innovative activities for strengthening Panchayati Raj may be included in State Plans for up to Rs. 2 crore per annum.
- (ix) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to raise the awareness level of Panchayats are supported under the scheme.
- (x) Strengthening of State Election Commissions including purchase of EVMs, process development etc., in order to ensure free and fair elections to Panchayats.
- (xi) To support the Panchayati Raj Departments of the States, Programme Management Units (PMUs) at the States and District level are supported under the scheme. The PMUs help Panchayati Raj Department of Planning, Implementation and monitoring of the scheme.

At the National Level, the following activities are undertaken in RGPSA:

- (a) Performance assessment and incentivisation of Panchayats through a rigorous process.
- (b) Support to resource agencies for innovative activities.
- (c) Technical Support to the States.

**3.2.5 Conditions to be met for Accessing Funds:** States are required to fulfill some essential conditions for accessing any RGPSA funds which include:

- (i) Regular election to Panchayats or local bodies in Part IX areas under the superintendence and control of the State Finance Commission (SFC).
- (ii) At least one third reservation for women in Panchayats or other local bodies.
- (iii) Constitution of SFC every five years and placement of Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the SFC in the State legislature.
- (iv) Constitution of District Planning Committees

(DPCs) in all districts, and issuing of guidelines/ rules to make these functional.

States that do not fulfill the above essential conditions are not eligible for funds under RGPSA.

**3.2.6 Performance Linked Fund Allocation:** Strengthening the Panchayati Raj system involves not just provision of capital and human resource assets such as provision of expertise, buildings, training, etc. but also adequate devolution, bottom-up planning, convergence, accountability and free and fair elections. Under RGPSA, States are expected to show appropriate progress on the above-mentioned aspects, as they access funding for various components under the scheme. RGPSA will provide performance-linked funds from 2014-15 onwards. Twenty percent funds for State plans will be tied to State performance on identified deliverables in the State Plan. These deliverables will encompass the following:

- a. Articulating an appropriate policy framework for providing administrative and technical support to Panchayats, including recruitment and service rules as needed.
- b. Strengthening the financial base of Panchayats by assigning appropriate taxes, fees, etc.
- c. Timely release of Central Finance Commission (CFC) grants, as untied grants and release of SFC grants.
- d. Ensuring devolution of funds, functions and functionaries.
- e. Preparing and operationalizing a framework for bottom-up grassroots planning and convergence through the DPC.
- f. Ensuring free and fair elections, and making the SEC autonomous.
- g. Strengthening the institutional structure for capacity building of Panchayats and selecting suitable partners for capacity building.
- h. Strengthening Gram Sabhas, and creation of Mahila Sabhas and Ward Sabhas.
- i. Institutionalizing accountability processes such as voluntary disclosure of information and social audit.



j. Strengthening the system of budgeting, accounts and audit, including use of e-enabled processes.

k. Ensuring compliance of State laws and rules with PESA.

**3.2.6.1** The erstwhile Planning Commission has provided a Gross Budgetary support of Rs. 6437 crore during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan Period, which is mainly proposed to be spent on RGPSA. A token provision of Rs 50 crore was made in 2012-13.

Rs. 655 crore had been provided in 2013-14.

**3.2.7 Progress of RGPSA:** Though this is a new scheme, RGPSA has made an important intervention for strengthening the Panchayati Raj System in the country. As states have prepared their plan proposals under the scheme, they have taken a stock of Panchayati Raj System and set goals for strengthening it. Secondly, some key problems at the grass root level have been addressed. The activities sanctioned under RGPSA are:

**(a) Administrative and Technical Support to Gram Panchayats sanctioned in RGPSA**

Activity	2013-14	2014-15	Total
No. Of Account cum DEOs sanctioned for Gram Panchayats	54753	30377	85130
No. of Panchayat Sachiv/PDOs sanctioned for Gram Panchayats	15290	2599	17889
No of JE/technical staff sanctioned	2570	3829	6399
Total No. of personnel sanctioned under RGPSA so far	72613	36715	<b>109418</b>

**(b) Construction & Repair of Gram Panchayat buildings sanctioned in RGPSA**

Activity	2013-14	2014-15	Total
No of new Panchayat Bhawan sanctioned	3128	1251	4379
No of repair sanctioned	7727	6521	14248
Computer infrastructure to gram Panchayats	22506	13310	35816

**(c) Training Institutions**

Activity	2013-14	2014-15
Total no of ERs and functionaries training sanctioned under RGPSA	1096825	1583884

**(d) Others**

Activity	2013-14	2014-15	Total
State Panchayat Resource Centres sanctioned	13	10	23(21 States and 2 UTs)
District Panchayat Resource Centres sanctioned	136	175	311
Block Panchayat Resource Centres sanctioned	338	681	1019
Faculty support to SPRC	16		16
SATCOM support provided	0	5	5
Upgradation of ETC	30	29	59

**3.2.7.1** In view of launching of Swachh Bharat Mission, an advisory on critical areas of convergence with RGPSA has been issued concretizing the steps to be taken in this behalf under the scheme. Some of the points are as under:

- i) Ensuring separate toilet each for male and female while constructing new GP Bhawans.
- ii) Priority to provision of toilets (while taking up repair/upgradation of GPs).
- iii) Training on Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) to the Elected Representatives (ERs) and functionaries under Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) component.
- iv) Earmarking some funds for generating awareness on sanitation under IEC activity.
- v) Adoption/preparation of module on sanitation by State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) for their manual training.

**3.2.7.2 Management Information System:** A dedicated management information system of RGPSA is being established which will enable both online submission and appraisal of annual plan as well as monitoring of progress under the programme. A draft application has also been prepared and will be put on trial run in the current year.

**3.2.8 Monitoring of RGPSA:** The implementation of the scheme of RGPSA is being monitored through the following measures:

- (i) While submitting the Annual Plan proposals, States have to submit before the Central Executive Committee (CEC) the status of Devolution of the 3F's, completion of other activities sanctioned to them under the scheme, status of utilization of funds, audit reports etc. other measures taken for empowering the Gram Panchayats, Gram Sabhas.
- (ii) Obtaining the quarterly progress report (QPR): The first regular installments under RGPSA on the basis of the Annual Plans

were released only in the later half of the financial year 2013-14, and the pace of receipt of QPR has been rather slow. Only 12 States have submitted Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) for the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2014.

- (iii) Conduct of reviews and video conference: Detailed reviews, zonal meetings and video conferences were held and interactions with SIRDs conducted to monitor the implementation of the programme.

**3.2.9 Expenditure:** The scheme of RGPSA was approved in March 2013. A token provision of Rs 50 crores was kept for the scheme during 2012-13. An amount of Rs 43 crore approximately was released to the States. Under BE 2013-14, a plan provision of Rs 655 crore was provided for the scheme, plans for 26 States were approved and Rs. 623 crore were released. The BE for 2014-15 was Rs. 1050 crore and the RE is Rs. 527 crore. In 2014-15, plans of 26 States/UTs for strengthening their Panchayats were approved and Rs. 476.55 crore was released till 28<sup>th</sup> February 2015.

**3.3 The Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF):** To address the issues of regional imbalances in development process, the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme was launched by the then Prime Minister at Barpeta in Assam on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2007. The BRGF (District component), by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) covers 272 identified backward districts in 28 States. The erstwhile Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna (RSVY) has been subsumed under BRGF Programme. The fund provides financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts 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 appropriate capacity building, facilitating participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect

local felt needs,

- c. provide professional support to Local Bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring of their plans,
- d. improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats.

With its emphasis on participation plans prepared from the grassroot level upwards rather than the top down approach, the BRGF Programme represents a major shift in approach towards planning. The guidelines of the Programme stipulate the central role in planning and implementation of the programmes for Panchayats in rural areas and Municipalities in urban areas. The conviction that drives BRGF's locally driven approach is that grassroot level democratic institutions know best about the dimensions of socio-economic development issues, particularly felt needs/necessities in their areas and are, therefore, best placed to undertake small but overall significant local interventions to sustainably tackle local developmental issues, including deprivation. A key feature under BRGF is that, in interests of clarity and consistency, each State is to indicate their normative formula to be used for the allocation of BRGF funds to each tier of Panchayat and ULB in the district.

**3.3.1 BRGF Development Grants:** BRGF is a highly process oriented programme and the quality of implementation depends upon the institutional strength of the Panchayats/ Municipalities and district planning machinery in a State. The quality of district plans, on which BRGF proposals are based, vary from State to State. District plans received from various States indicate that the united fund allocated to the districts are generally being used for filling infrastructural gaps in works relating to drinking water, health, connectivity, education, social sectors, electrification, etc.

**3.3.2 BRGF Capacity Building Grants:** MoPR's National Capacity Building Framework 2014 (NCBF-2014) envisages the strengthening of institutional arrangements, including the infrastructure, as well as extending software support to the capacity building of elected representatives, government functionaries and

other stakeholders of Panchayat Municipalities. In pursuance of NCBF-2014, each State is required to identify the nodal authorities for the preparation and implementation of a six year perspective capacity building plan and annual capacity building plan.

**3.3.3 Constitution of District Planning Committees (DPCs):** One of the mandatory conditions for release of the development grant under BRGF is that the district plans prepared by local bodies need to be consolidated by District Planning Committees. This provision has strengthened and activated DPCs across the country. When BRGF was launched in 2007, out of the 24 States to which Part IX and IX A of the Constitution was applicable, only 13 states had duly constituted the DPCs. As a result of the BRGF programme, all the BRGF states have now constituted DPCs or equivalent bodies for the concerned districts.

**3.3.4 Fund Flow mechanism and tracking of Funds under the BRGF:** All the funds sanctioned by the Ministry under the programme are transferred directly to the consolidated fund of the State Governments concerned. These funds are required to be transferred to the Implementing Entities i.e. Panchayats, Municipalities, etc by the State Government within 15 days failing which the states are required to pay penal interest @RBI rate.

**3.3.5 Monitoring and Evaluation of Programme:** An evaluation of BRGF has revealed that BRGF has stimulated a process of PRI/ULB strengthening, particularly in poor States and Districts, and laid the foundation for achieving its several objectives.

**3.3.6 Progress of release of funds under the BRGF in 2014-15:** For the FY 2014-15, the BE allocation of Rs. 5900.00 crores for the District Component of BRGF Programme has been reduced to Rs.2837.00 crore at the RE stage. As on 28.02.2015, Ministry has released Rs. 2819.26 crores under BRGF (Development Grant & Capacity Building). The state wise release of funds under BRGF is at **Annexure – 3.2.**

**Release of funds under BRGF in 2014-15**

	(Rs. in crore)
Budget Estimate	5900.00
Revised Estimate	2837.00
Funds Released upto 28.02.2015	2819.26
Capacity Building	57.59
Development Grant	2761.67
	<b>2819.26</b>

**3.4 Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, (PESA):** Article 243M of the Constitution, while exempting the Fifth Schedule areas from Part IX of the Constitution, provides that Parliament may by law extend its provisions to the Scheduled and Tribal Areas subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in such law and no such law shall be deemed to be an amendment to the Constitution. On the basis of the report of the Bhuria Committee submitted in 1995, the Parliament enacted the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) to extend Part IX of the Constitution with certain modifications and exceptions to the Scheduled V areas of 10 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana.

**3.4.1 Initiatives taken by MoPR:** Strengthening the Gram Sabha, capacity building and training of Elected Representatives in these areas and ensuring compliance of State Panchayati Raj Acts and subject laws to PESA provisions remain the focus of the Ministry's activity. Guidelines on the Implementation of PESA have been issued to all Fifth Scheduled States.

- For effective implementation of PESA, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has circulated draft model rules for PESA to all the nine PESA States for framing of rules for effective implementation of PESA. Five States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Telangana have framed their own PESA Rules to facilitate the ground level implementation of PESA.
- A Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Haque was constituted by the Government in 2010 to suggest appropriate measures on

Ownership, Price Fixation, Value Addition and Marketing of Minor Forest Produce. The Committee submitted its report in May, 2011. The Government has started a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP". The Scheme seeks to establish a system to ensure fair monetary returns for the MFPs to the collectors by fixing MSP. It also supports primary value addition of MFP, provides for supply chain infrastructure like cold storage, warehouses, etc., with the emphasis on scientific harvesting of MFP. At present, it is being implemented in 8 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Gujarat for 12 MFPs.

- With the support from MoPR, 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.
- To have a responsive and sensitive approach towards implementation of the Act, there is a need to train the elected representatives of PRIs and Government functionaries at Gram Panchayat/Block and Districts levels. In addition, there is also a requirement to train the officials/ officers of district administration and all line departments. Accordingly, State Governments have prepared annual plans to systematically address the training requirements of elected representatives and functionaries of PRIs and government

officials of all levels. National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) and State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) spearheaded the trainings.

- Under, RGPSA, the Fifth schedule states are being assisted financially by providing provision of one Gram Sabha Mobiliser in each Gram Panchayat to ensure maximum participation of members of PRIs in its decision making process, one

PESA coordinator in each block, one PESA coordinator in each district. Further, provision of a sum of Rs. 10,000 for each Gram Panchayat for orientation programmes for Gram Sabhas in PESA areas, and sum of Rs. 10,000 for contracting the NGOs for regular hand holding. The purpose of this assistance is to make Gram Sabhas active and support them in exercising their rights as provided in PESA.

#### 3.4.1.1 The activities sanctioned for PESA under RGPSA so far:

Activity	2013-14	2014-15	Total
Gram Sabha mobilizers	24849	11153	36002
Support for Gram Sabha orientation	31049	8915	39964
Support to Gram Panchayat with low resource base	5794	5558	11352

**3.4.2 Amendment to PESA Act, 1996:** PESA Act does not specify rule making power or provide a time period by which the States have to frame rules. The language of some of the sections of the PESA Act has been interpreted against the spirit of the Act. In order to remove certain infirmities and improve its implementation, a draft amendment bill to amend the existing PESA Act, 1996 has been prepared by MoPR and circulated to all Fifth Schedule area States and concerned Central Ministries for their comments. The amendment is under consideration of this Ministry.

**3.4.2.1** The Ministry of Panchayati Raj had conducted a study of the subject laws of all the PESA States regarding compliance of PESA. The study suggested changes required in the compliance of State Panchayati Raj laws and other subject laws with the provisions of PESA. The study reports were sent to the States with the request to make necessary amendments, frame rules, etc. States have made certain amendments to various subject laws/rules in consultation with the line departments.

**3.4.3 Difficulties in implementation of PESA:** In spite of the critical importance of implementing PESA in the Fifth schedule areas, there are many operational issues acting as constraints in implementation of PESA.

1. Five out of ten States are yet to frame appropriate rules under PESA, which will

facilitate proper implementation of the PESA in letter and spirit.

2. Some State and Central subject laws relating to mines and minerals, forests and land acquisition, etc., are yet to be made PESA compliant. Constant follow up is made with the State Governments to amend their laws to make them compliant to PESA.
3. The functioning of Gram Sabhas has to be made effective by ensuring participation of government functionaries in the meetings of Gram Sabhas. This will help in channelizing the generation of demands by the villagers and also in accountability of the functionaries, particularly in the left wing extremism affected areas.
4. There is also need to make the Gram Sabhas more active and build capacities of Gram Sabha, Panchayat Representatives and officials. There is a need to monitor the implementation of the Act at the District and State Level.

Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan has been formulated in the 12th Plan to address these concerns.

### 3.5 Quick and Inexpensive Justice—Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats:

**3.5.1 Gram Nyayalayas:** A Central Sector scheme for providing financial assistance to



the State Governments / UT Administrations for establishment and Operationalisation of Gram Nyayalayas was launched in December, 2009. So far 10 States have notified 194 Gram Nyayalayas, out of which 159 are operational. An amount of Rs.3,449 lakh has been released to the State Governments under the Scheme from 2009-10 to 2013-14. A fund of Rs. 300.00 lakhs was released during 2014-15. The issues affecting the implementation of the Gram Nyayalayas scheme were discussed in the Conference of

Chief Justices of High Courts and Chief Ministers of the States on 7th April, 2013. It has, inter-alia, been decided in the Conference that the State Governments and High Courts should decide the question of establishment of Gram Nyayalayas wherever feasible, taking into account their local problems. The focus is on covering those Talukas under the Gram Nyayalayas scheme where regular courts have not been set up. State-wise details of notified and functional Gram Nyayalayas is given in table below:

Sl. No	State	Notified	Functional	Funds released during 2014-15 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Madhya Pradesh	89	89	0.00
2	Rajasthan	45	45	71.78
3	Karnataka	2	0	0.00
4	Odisha	16	12	0.00
5	Maharashtra	18	10	0.00
6	Jharkhand	6	0	0.00
7	Goa	2	0	0.00
8	Punjab	2	1	0.00
9	Haryana	2	2	0.00
10	Uttar Pradesh	12	0	127.42
Total		194	159	199.20

Source: Ministry of Law & Justice (Department of Justice)

**3.5.2 Nyaya Panchayat:** Ministry of Panchayati Raj has 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 the 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 & Justice.

**3.5.2.1** The Bill could not be finalized due to various objections raised by the Ministry of Law and Justice which includes, inter alia, its constitutional validity and overlapping provisions of Nyaya Panchayat Act 2008 already enacted

by that Ministry. After protracted correspondence and series of discussions, the Ministry of Law & Justice provided a copy of the revised Draft NP Bill 2010 in November 2010 for views/comments of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The detailed comments were forwarded to the Ministry of Law & Justice on 22<sup>nd</sup> June by them.

**3.5.2.2** Pending finalization of the said Bill, as an interim arrangement, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj advised the States/UTs to undertake a Dispute-Free Village Scheme on the pattern of Mahatma Gandhi Dispute Free Village Campaign of Government 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. The matter is under consideration of the Ministry of Law & Justice.



**3.6 District Planning Committees (DPCs):**

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.

**3.6.1** 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.

**3.6.2 Provisions for DPC:** Detailed 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.
- (4) The Chairperson of every District Planning Committee shall forward the development plan, as recommended by such committee, to the Government of the State.

**3.6.3** Planning Commission has issued a circular on 25<sup>th</sup> 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.

**3.6.4 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 into 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, except in Jharkhand. Elections to PRIs in Jharkhand have been held and they are now in the process of constituting DPCs.

### CHAPTER 3

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## CHAPTER-4

### 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 meet the challenge of food security in years to come.

**4.1.2 Watershed Development through the Department of Land Resources:** The Department of Land Resources had been implementing three long term Watershed Development Programmes viz. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis between 1995 – 96 to 2006-07, based on the recommendations of a Technical Committee under the chairmanship of Professor C. H. Hanumantha Rao (constituted in 1994). A total of 45,062 projects covering an area of 32.2 m. ha. were sanctioned under these programmes during such period. Between 2007-08 to 2009-10, no new projects were sanctioned but the Central Funds were released for the completion of the ongoing projects. Further the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development took a decision in consultation with the Ministry of Finance that no central assistance will be given to the ongoing projects after 31.03.2014 except for the projects implemented in snow bound areas. From 1995-96 to 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014) an amount of Rs. 11,983.97 crore, as central share, has been released under these programmes. Accordingly, a total of 44,668 projects have been completed /closed and the 394 number of projects in snow bound areas are expected to be completed by 31.03.2015.

Under the aegis of the erstwhile Planning Commission, the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), framed the Common Guidelines, 2008 for the watershed programmes for all Ministries/ Departments. The provisions in the common guidelines and the observations of the Parthasarthy Committee necessitated modifications in the watershed schemes of the Department of Land Resources. Accordingly, the schemes of DPAP, DDP and IWDP were integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme

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called the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and launched in 2009-10. This programme is being implemented as per the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 (revised in 2011). IWMP has been extended to all States of the country.

**4.1.3 Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP):** The IWMP is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India which is under implementation since 2009-10 in all States. The primary objectives of IWMP are harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and ground water table; prevention of soil runoff; rain water harvesting and recharging of ground water table; increasing the productivity of crops; introducing multi cropping and diverse agro-based activities; promoting sustainable livelihoods, increasing the household incomes; etc. The major activities undertaken under IWMP since its inception in 2009-10, inter alia, include preparation of detailed Project Reports, community mobilization, institution and capacity building, entry point activities, ridge area treatment drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihood activities for the asset less persons and production system & micro systems for small and marginal farmers.

**4.1.3.1 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 asset less 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 Rs. 15000/- per ha for hilly & difficult area, Rs. 12000/- per ha for other areas and up to Rs. 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.

**4.1.3.2 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, National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Department of Rural Development, NABARD, IGNOU, technical experts from different scientific institutions such as International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Central Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA) and National Remote sensing Centre (NRSC), National Institute for Agriculture Extension Management (MANAGE), voluntary organizations and State Governments 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.
- (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). As per the provisions in the Common

Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 (Revised in 2011), Panchayats, Government and Non-Government Agencies may function as PIAs. Each PIA is to have a Watershed Development Team (WDT) comprising of 3 to 4 technical experts.

- (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.

**4.1.3.3 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.

**4.1.3.4 Progress under IWMP :** The establishment of State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for overseeing the implementation of IWMP has been notified in all the 29 States. A total assistance of Rs.159.545 crores has been released under institutional support to 28 States for establishment / engagement of personnel at State & District level institutions from 2009-10 to 2014-15. During 2014-15, central funds to the tune of Rs.11.52 crore have been released (as on 31.12.2014). State-wise details of funds released during 2009-10 to 2014-15 is given in **Annexure 4.1**

**4.1.3.4.1** Under IWMP as on 31.12.2014, a total of 8214 projects covering an area of 39.069 m.ha. has been sanctioned in 29 States. The target for sanctioning of new projects under IWMP for the year 2014-15 is 5.0 million ha. A total of 1010 projects covering an area of 4.809 million ha have been appraised / sanctioned by SLNAs and a total amount of Rs.2099.45 crore has been released during 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014). Since inception of the scheme, a total amount of Rs.10847.02 crores has been released to the States as central share for the projects sanctioned under IWMP. State-wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered and funds released during 2009-10 to 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014) are given in **Annexure 4.2**.

**4.1.3.5 Initiatives under Watershed Programme:** DoLR has taken a number of initiatives to strengthen the implementation of IWMP as listed below:

- 1.) World Bank Assisted Watershed Management Project "Neeranchal": with an objective to support IWMP through technical assistance to improve incremental conservation outcomes and agricultural yields for communities selected sites and adoption of more effective processes and technologies into broader IWMP in participating project states. The programme is envisaged to be taken up at a cost of Rs. 2142 crores over a period of six years.
- 2.) Third party concurrent monitoring and evaluation of ongoing project.
- 3.) Use of remote sensing and GIS technology in selection of watersheds, their characterization, watershed prioritization, analysis of natural resources, identification of constraints etc.
- 4.) Use of Bhuvan Geo portal of IWMP for use in planning, monitoring and management of IWMP projects.
- 5.) Convergence of Agriculture and allied sector schemes with IWMP for integrated development and enhanced income of watershed communities.
- 6.) Prime Minister's directive on Impact Evaluation of IWMP in 50 districts of the country.
- 7.) Benchmarking of Watershed Management



Outcomes as handy management tool for tracking the performance of watershed projects.

- 8.) Regional review meetings, workshop cum training of trainers (TOT) programme on IWMP-MIS, National workshop on best practices under IWMP, workshop on de-silting of water harvesting structures etc.

#### 4.2 Marketing and Infrastructural Support to

**Farmers:** The Government has been playing an important role in developing Agriculture Marketing system in the country. The Marketing Division of Department of Agriculture and Co-operation (DAC) is concerned with policy and programme implementation for Agricultural Marketing. For the remaining period of 12th Plan, the ongoing Central Sector Schemes implemented by the Division were integrated into a new scheme viz. the Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) w.e.f. 01.04.2014. The ISAM has five sub schemes namely (i) Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) {the erstwhile schemes of Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY) and the Scheme for Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation (AMIGS) have been subsumed into AMI sub scheme}, (ii) Marketing Research and Information Network (MRIN), (iii) Strengthening of Agmark Grading Facilities (SAGF) (iv) Agri-business Development (ABD) through Venture Capital Assistance (VCA) and Project Development Facility (PDF) and (v) Ch. Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM), Jaipur. The first three sub schemes are implemented by Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI), the fourth sub scheme by Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), New Delhi and fifth sub scheme by NIAM, Jaipur.

#### 4.2.1 DIRECTORATE OF MARKETING AND

**INSPECTION:** The Directorate, set up in the year 1935 as an attached office of the Ministry of Agriculture, is responsible for integrated development of marketing of agricultural and allied produce in the country with a view to safeguard the interests primarily of the producer-sellers as well as of the consumers. It maintains a close liaison between the Central and the State Governments in implementation of agricultural marketing policies in the country.

#### 4.2.1.1 Major functions of DMI:

- a.) To guide States/UTs on reforms in their Agricultural Marketing Regulations and for development and management of agricultural produce markets.
- b.) Implementation of sub schemes of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) viz. (i) Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) (The schemes of Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY) implemented since 01.04.2001 and Scheme for Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization (AMIGS) implemented from 20.10.2004 have been subsumed into Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) sub scheme of ISAM w.e.f. 01.04.2014). (ii) Marketing Research and Information Network (MRIN); (iii) Strengthening of Agmark Grading Facilities (SAGF).
- c.) Promotion of standardization and Grading of agricultural and allied produce under the Agricultural produce (Grading & Marking) Act, 1937 as amended in 1986.
- d.) Marketing Extension including the AGMARKNET portal.
- e.) Training of Personnel in Agricultural Marketing.

#### 4.2.2 Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) Sub Scheme –

**4.2.2.1** Ministry of Agriculture is implementing the Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) sub-scheme of Integrated Scheme of Agricultural Marketing, for assisting creation of agricultural marketing infrastructure. It is a demand driven and credit linked scheme and the subsidy is back-ended. The erstwhile schemes of Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY) and the scheme for Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation (AMIGS) have been subsumed into AMI sub scheme. Under the AMI sub scheme, there are two components:

- (i) storage infrastructure component
- (ii) component of marketing infrastructure other than storage.

The details of outlay, expenditure and physical progress vis-à-vis targets during the year 2014-15, are as under:

S. No.	Infrastructure Component	Physical		Financial *(Rs. In crores)	
		Target	Achievement	Allocation	Achievement
1.	Storage Structure	45 lakh MT	44.83 lakh MT	926.71	878.18
2.	Other Infrastructure	800 projects	879 projects		

\*The financial progress is both for the storage as well as other infrastructure.

The objectives of the AMI sub schemes are:

- (i) to develop agricultural marketing infrastructure for effectively managing marketable surplus of agriculture including horticulture and of allied sectors including dairy, poultry, fishery, livestock and minor forest produce;
- (ii) to promote innovative and latest technologies in agricultural marketing infrastructure;
- (iii) to promote competitive alternative agricultural marketing infrastructure by encouraging private and cooperative sector investments;
- (iv) to promote direct marketing to enhance farmers' income;
- (v) to promote creation of scientific storage capacity for storing farm produce, processed farm produce and agricultural inputs, etc., to reduce post-harvest and handling losses;
- (vi) to provide infrastructure facilities for grading, standardization and quality certification of agricultural produce ;
- (vii) to promote Integrated Value Chains (confined up to primary processing stage only) to provide vertical integration of farmers with primary processors;
- (viii) to create general awareness and provide training to farmers and other stakeholders on various aspects of agricultural marketing including grading, standardization and quality certification.

**4.2.2.2** Under the storage infrastructure component of AMI sub scheme for the projects in special category areas of North Eastern States, Sikkim, UTs of Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands & Hilly areas, subsidy

@33.33% with a subsidy ceiling of Rs. 1333.2 per tonne with a maximum subsidy ceiling of Rs. 400 Lakhs is extended. For the projects of Registered FPOs, Panchayats, Women, SC & ST, in other areas, subsidy @33.33% with a subsidy ceiling of Rs. 1166.55 per tonne up to 1000 MT and Rs. 1000 per tonne for more than 1000 MT, with a maximum subsidy ceiling of Rs. 300 Lakhs is extended. For all other categories of beneficiaries in other areas, subsidy @25% with a subsidy ceiling of Rs. 875 per tonne up to 1000 MT and Rs. 750 per tonne for more than 1000 MT, with a maximum subsidy ceiling of Rs. 225 Lakhs is extended. Since inspection of the GBY from 01.04.2001 and up to 31.12.2014, a total number of 35,143 godowns having a capacity of 552 lakh MT have been sanctioned and subsidy of Rs. 1,703 crore has been released. The target for sanctioning of storage capacity in the 12<sup>th</sup> plan is 230.00 lakh MT and against this the achievement up to December, 2014 is 235.00 lakh MT.

**4.2.2.3** In respect of agricultural marketing infrastructure other than storage, for projects in special category areas of North Eastern States, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands, Hilly and tribal areas, subsidy @ 33.33% with a subsidy ceiling of Rs. 500 lakhs is extended. For the projects of Registered FPOs, Panchayats, Women, SC & ST beneficiaries and their cooperatives, in other areas, subsidy @33.33% with a maximum subsidy ceiling of Rs. 500 lakhs is extended. For all other categories of beneficiaries in other areas, subsidy @ 25% with a maximum subsidy ceiling of Rs. 400 Lakhs is extended. Since inception of AMIGS from 20.10.2004 upto 31.12.2014 a total of 11,524 projects have been sanctioned and subsidy of Rs. 1193.00 crores has been released. The target for sanctioning of agriculture marketing

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infrastructure (other than storage) in the 12th plan is 4000 projects and the achievement against this target up to December, 2014 is 4033.

### 4.2.3 Strengthening of Agmark Grading Facilities (SAGF) Sub Scheme:

The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 provides for grading and marking of agricultural and other produce. The Act empowers Central Government to make Rules for (a) fixing grade designation to indicate quality of any scheduled article (b) defining quality indicated by every grade designation and (c) specifying grade designation mark to represent particular grade designation. Standard notified as per provisions of the Act are popularly called Agmark standards. These standards differentiate between quality and 2-3 grades are prescribed for each commodity. Grades help farmers /traders to get prices for their agricultural commodities as per the quality produced by them and consumers get the desired quality. As on date, 105 Grading and Marking Rules covering 213 commodities, have been notified under the provisions of AP (G&M) Act, 1937. These include fruit and vegetables, cereals, pulses, oil seeds, vegetable oils, ghee, spices, honey etc. Grading and marking of agricultural commodities is voluntary as per provisions of the Act. The Central Agmark Laboratory at Nagpur and Regional Agmark Laboratories at Mumbai, Chennai, Kochi, Delhi, Jaipur and Kanpur have been accredited with the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) as per the International Standard ISO 17025. The accreditation of Regional Agmark Laboratory at Kolkata is in progress. SAGF scheme supports the programme by meeting expenditure incurred by 11 Regional Agmark Laboratories (RAL) and the Central Agmark Laboratory on purchase of equipment, chemicals, glassware and apparatus, Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) of the equipments as well as renovation and repair works in the Agmark Laboratories/ Regional and Sub offices.

### 4.2.4 Marketing Research and Information Network (MRIN) Sub Scheme:

This scheme was launched as Central Sector Scheme in March, 2000 with objective to collect and disseminate information on price, arrival and other market related data for the benefit of farmers and other market stakeholders. DMI implements the scheme

in collaboration with Agricultural Marketing Boards/Directorates, APMCs and NIC. Wholesale prices and arrivals information in respect of more than 300 commodities and 2000 varieties are being disseminated through the AGMARKNET portal on daily basis. 3241 wholesale markets have been linked to the portal (<http://agmarknet.nic.in>) and more than 2200 markets have been reporting the data. In addition to price, several other market related information like accepted standards/grades, labelling, sanitary and phytosanitary requirement, physical infrastructure of storage and warehousing, marketing laws, fees payable, etc., are being provided. The price and arrival information is being disseminated in 11 languages. New innovations have been introduced for dissemination of market data through SMS by NOKIA, IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Ltd. etc. at grass root level. An arrangement has also been made for display of arrival and price data through price Ticker Boards set up by the Forward Markets Commission (FMC) at different wholesale markets. The portal also has linkages with various organizations concerned with agricultural marketing. Besides spot price, the portal also provides access to future price, MSP and international commodity price, e-directory of markets, CODEX Standards etc. During the 2014-15, replacement of computers at 280 markets has been undertaken under the Scheme.

### 4.2.5 Marketing extension:

Quality control programme under Agmark as well as different Plan schemes of the Directorate are given wide publicity through mass media. The information is disseminated through documents, video spots, printed literature, exhibition, conferences, seminars and workshops. The Directorate conducts celebrations for observing National Consumer day on 24th December and World Consumer Day on 15th March. Field Offices participates in India International Trade Fair (IITF) from 14-27 November, at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, AAHAR, the International Food & Hospitality Fair at New Delhi from 10-14 March. The Directorate organises National Agmark Exhibition every year in important cities.

### 4.2.6 Training of Personnel in Agriculture Marketing:

The Directorate conducts a number of training programmes related to agricultural marketing for the benefit of in service personnel of

State Agricultural Marketing Board/Directorates, APMCs, Cooperatives, etc. of various State Governments/Union Territories. So far, 13004 Agricultural Marketing personnel have been trained since inception till 31.03.2014 under these training programmes. During the current year from 1st April, 2014 to December, 2014 a total of 82 personnel have been trained.

#### 4.2.7 New Central Schemes launched in 2014-15:

**4.2.7.1 National Agri Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF):** In pursuance of the Budget announcement 2014, a Central Sector Scheme on Promotion of National Agricultural Market through Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF) for Rs.200 crores has been launched and is to be implemented during 2014-15 to 2016-17. In brief, it is proposed to utilise the ATIF for migrating towards a National Market through implementation of a common platform across all States and its further customization/configuration to take care of the variations in different states.

**4.2.7.2 Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF):** The Department of Agriculture & Co-operation has launched the Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) as a Central Sector Scheme, with a corpus of Rs.500 crores, to advance interest free loans to States and Central/State agencies to support their working capital and other expenses on procurement, storage and distribution operations for perishable agri-horticultural commodities. The intervention is expected to regulate price volatility of agricultural and horticultural commodities both when there is price rise or vice-versa through procurement of

farm produce, maintenance of buffer stocks and regulated release into the market.

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

**4.3.1 Micro Irrigation for Agriculture:** Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India has been implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation (MI) since January,2006, which was up scaled as the National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) in June,2010. The objective of the scheme is to encourage the farmers to go in for water saving and conservation technologies.

**4.3.2** From 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2014, NMMI has been subsumed under the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and is implemented as "On Farm Water Management" (OFWM) component. The objective of OFWM is to focus primarily on enhancing water use efficiency by promoting appropriate technological interventions like drip and sprinkle irrigation technologies, efficient on-farm water management technologies etc. It will emphasize on the effective harvesting and management of rain water. Assistance is extended for adopting water conservation technologies, efficient delivery and distribution application systems, etc. In addition to this, water users associations are involved to manage and equitably distribute the resources etc. It provides for conservation of water on farm itself, by digging farm ponds using MNREGA funds.

#### 4.3.3 Financial assistance under the scheme is as under:

Category of Districts	Category of Beneficiary	Central Govt. Assistance of cost of installation	State Govt. mandatory share of cost of installation
Non DPAP/DDP/NEH	Small/marginal	35%	10%
	Other Farmers	25%	10%
DPAP/DDP/NEH	Small/marginal	50%	10%
	Other Farmers	35%	10%

**DPAP:** Drought Prone Area Programme **DDP:** Desert development Programme **NEH:** North Eastern & Himalayan States

In addition to the mandatory share of 10%, many of the States are providing additional subsidy also.

**4.3.4 Achievement During 2014-15:-** The outlay under the scheme during 2014-15 was Rs.1025.39 crore and out of this Rs.953.56 crore have been released for expenditure incurred by



the implementing State Governments and NCPAH (National Committee on Plasticulture Applications in Horticulture). -

#### **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 M.ha (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, Uttarakhand, 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. Grant component has been introduced in the Programme from April, 2004 like other Central Sector Schemes.

**4.3.7** The State Governments have been provided an amount of Rs. 67477 crore CLA/Grant under AIBP since inception of this programme up to 25.02.2015 for 297 major/medium irrigation projects and 16456 surface minor irrigation schemes. So far, 143 major/medium and 12083 Surface minor irrigation Schemes have been completed. The irrigation potential of 84.94 lakh ha has been created upto March, 2013. Of the 65 major/medium projects initially included in the Prime Minister's Relief Package for agrarian distressed districts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, so far 40 projects have been funded under AIBP. The grant released so far for these projects is Rs.7518.37 crore.

**4.3.8** The AIBP has been approved for implementation in 12th plan by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in its meeting held on 12.09.2013. During the 12th plan, a total outlay of Rs.55200 crore has been proposed for continuation of CAD&WM programme and its pari-passu implementation with AIBP with a total outlay of Rs. 15000 crore for Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD & WM) has been proposed.

#### **4.3.9 AIBP in 12th Plan- Policy Changes:**

Some of the main policy changes include:

1. Pari-Passu implementation of AIBP & CAD&WM works.
2. Ongoing and new projects of General Areas continue to get Central Assistance of 25% of the cost. It may be enhanced up to 50% subject to the condition that States actually carryout water sector reforms and satisfy the "Reform Friendliness" benchmarks
3. For new projects in Special Areas of non-Special Category States, the Central Assistance under AIBP will be 75% of the project (work component) for eligible irrigation projects.
4. Ongoing projects and surface minor irrigation schemes benefiting Special Category States (including MI schemes of KBK region of Odisha may continue to be eligible for 90% Central Assistance.
5. For new projects in Special States, the Central Assistance under AIBP will be 90% of the cost of the project (work component) for eligible irrigation projects.
6. For surface minor irrigation (MI) schemes (both new as well as on-going) of Special Category States, individual schemes having Cultural Command Area (CCA) of 10 hectare and cluster of MI schemes with in radius of 5 km having CCA of 20 hectare.
7. Advance stage of construction of the projects specified.

**4.3.10 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
- (iii) No. of Schemes Approved

**4.3.11 Physical Progress of Minor Irrigation (MI) Schemes under AIBP:** Since inception, a total of 16,769 minor irrigation schemes have been included/recommended for funding under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) with an irrigation potential of 219516.83 hectare planned. Till March 2015, 12536 minor irrigation schemes have been completed and an irrigation potential of 146493.802 hectare has been created. Statement of Area Covered under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Micro Irrigation during 2014-15 is given at **Annexure - 4.3**.

#### 4.4 Credits to Farmers:

**4.4.1** The instrument of Kisan Credit Card Scheme was introduced in 1988-89 to provide hassle free and timely support from the banking system to the farmers for agriculture and allied activities in a flexible and cost effective manner. The Kisan Credit Card Scheme is in operation throughout the country and is implemented by Commercial Banks, Coop. Banks and RRBs. 5,05,27,283 KCCs have been issued as on 31.12.2014.

**The objective/purpose:** Credit support from the banking system is provided to the farmers for their cultivation and other needs as mentioned below:

1. To meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops.
2. Post harvest expenses.
3. Produce Marketing Loan.
4. Consumption requirements of farmer household.
5. Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture, like dairy animals, inland fishery etc.

#### Eligibility:

- i.) All farmers-Individuals/joint borrowers who are owner cultivation.
- ii.) Tenant farmers, Oral Lessees & Share croppers.
- iii.) SHGs or Joint Liability Groups of Farmers including tenant farmers, share croppers.

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. There is coverage of risk of KCC holders against accidental death or permanent disability upto a maximum of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively. The KCC Scheme has been recently refined and modified to make it more farmer friendly. The main highlights are:-

- Flexi KCC with simple assessment prescribed for marginal farmers.
- Assessment of crop loan component based on the scale of finance for the crop plus insurance premium \*extent of area cultivated +10% of the limit toward post-harvest/household/consumption requirements +20% of limit towards maintenance expenses of farm assets.
- 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 availment 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.

**4.4.2 Targets & Achievements:** As on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014, total number of Kisan Credit Cards issued to farmers were 50527283, of which the card issued by Cooperative Banks are 38,793,155 and Regional Rural Banks are by 11,734,128.

#### **4.5 Distribution of Wasteland 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 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 2014-15 under

this item for inclusion in the Annual Report on the TPP-2006. During the year 2014-15, information could be received from States/ UTs only and the details are as follow:

#### Distribution of Wasteland to Landless

S.No.	State/UT	Land distributed during 2014-15			
		(Area in Hectares )			
		SC	ST	Others	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,184	6,167	10,369	20,720
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	73	1	76	150
5	Chhattisgarh	4196	11760	8167	24,123
6	Delhi	0	0	0	0
7	Goa	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
9	Haryana	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	14	44	12	70
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	2,212	5,698	882	8,792
21	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
22	Punjab	0	0	0	0
23	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
24	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
25	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
26	Telangana	905	0	0	905
27	Tripura	0	0	0	0
28	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
29	Uttar Pradesh	354	0	523	877
30	West Bengal	309	126	339	774
31	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0
32	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
34	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
	Total	12,247	23,796	20,368	56,411

(Source TPP 2006 Progress Report 2014-15)

## 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** As per Census 2011, there are about 482 million workers in the country, but only a small segment of the organized work-force is 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, as the public sector which provides a comprehensive social security cover to its employees, is shrinking in size 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 Office in the year 2009-10, the total employment in both organized and unorganized sector in the country was of the order of 46.5 crore. Out of this, about 2.8 crore were in the organized sector and the balance 43.7 crore in the unorganized sector. Out of 43.7 crore workers in the unorganized sector, 24.6 crore workers were employed in agriculture sector, 4.4 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 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** The National Social Security Board was constituted on 18.08.2009. Till now, the board has had six meetings. The Board recommended that existing social security schemes viz, Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana (RSBY) providing health and maternity benefits, Janshree Bima Yojna providing death and disability cover and Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAP) scheme providing old age pension may be extended to certain categories of unorganized workers. However, till now no specific Scheme / Programme has yet been formulated under the Act. *Presently nine existing schemes provide the social security to unorganized workers as detailed below.*

- i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, (Ministry of Rural Development).
- ii) National Family Benefit Scheme, (Ministry of Rural Development).
- iii) Janani Suraksha Yojana, ( Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).
- iv) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive welfare Scheme, (Ministry of Textiles).
- v) Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, (Ministry of Textiles).
- vi) Pension to Master Craft Persons, (Ministry of Textiles).

- vii) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension, (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries).
- viii) Janshree Bima Yojana and Aam Admi Bima Yojana, (Department of Financial Services).
- ix) Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana, (Ministry of Labour and Employment). Material by L&E ministry

## **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 (CLC) office. In the State sphere, the inspectors appointed by the State Governments enforce the provisions of the act. The details of the enforcement of Minimum Wage Act by CIRM and by state agencies are given in the following two tables:

### **Minimum Wages Enforcement in Central Sphere by Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) during 2014-15**

<b>SL.No.</b>	<b>Items</b>	<b>2014-15</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
1	No. of Inspections made	3324
2	No. of Irregularities Detected	1734
3	No. of Irregularities Rectified	1516
4	No. of Claims filed	6
5	No. of Claims settled	13
6	No. of Prosecutions Cases filed	212
7	No .of Prosecutions Cases decided	101

Source: Annual Progress Report of TPP-2006 of 2014-15



**Minimum Wages Enforcement (Including Farm Labour) in different States/Union Territories during 2014-15**

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	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	481	1509	1509	0	0	3	0	0
2	Chandigarh	297	216	3	6	13	0	212	101
3	Dadar Nagar Haveli	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Daman and Diu	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Rajasthan	2511	9	4	0	0	0	0	0
6	Total	3324	1734	1516	6	13	3	212	101

Source: Annual MPR of TPP-2006 of 2014-15.

### 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. The 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. As on date, its coverage has increased to cover 270 districts.

#### 5.3.3 Recent initiatives of the Government towards elimination of child labour

**5.3.3.1 Convergence:** Considering that 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 economic circumstances to send their children to work. The Government is taking various proactive measures towards convergence between the schemes of different Ministries so that child labour and their families get covered under the benefits of the schemes of these ministries also.

**5.3.3.2 Re-alignment of NCLP Scheme with Right to Education Act, 2009:** With the enactment of Right to Education Act, 2009, there

has been a need for realignment of the NCLP Scheme with the provisions of RTE Act, 2009. Accordingly government has decided that NCLP Schools can serve as special training centers for un-enrolled and out of school children in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the RTE Act and Rule 5 of the Right of Children for free and compulsory education (RTE) Rules, 2010 .

**5.3.3.3** Government is also laying lot of stress on the enforcement of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. To make the provisions of the Act more stringent, a Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in December, 2012 which, inter-alia, covers complete prohibition of employment of children below 14 years and linking the age of the prohibition of employment of children with the age under the Right to Education Act, 2009. The proposed amendments will enable the Government to ratify ILO Convention 138 and 182.

**5.3.4 Monitoring of the NCLP Scheme** A Central Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Labour & Employment, exists for the overall supervision and monitoring of the National Child Labour Projects. State Governments have also been advised to set up State Level Monitoring Committees similar to the Central Monitoring Committee.

#### 5.3.5 Achievement:

Under the NCLP Scheme, children are withdrawn from work and put into Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health-care facilities etc. and finally mainstreamed to the formal education system. At present, there are around 5167 NCLP training centres being run in the country with an enrolment of approximately 2.35 lakh children. As on December, 2014, more than 10.25 lakh working children have already been mainstreamed to regular education system under the NCLP Scheme.

The achievement made upto 2014-15 under NCLP is given as under:

Parameters/ Indicators/ Scheme being monitored	Achievement
(i) Project Societies set up	270 NCLP Societies were operational
(ii) School Opened	6000 Special Schools were running.
(iii) Children Covered	2.35 lakh children in enrolment in these schools.
(iv) Children mainstreamed	10.25 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 24<sup>th</sup> 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 (Amendment)

Act 2010, 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.

**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 is 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:

- i) Organizing working women and educating them about their rights/duties and legal aid to working women.
- ii) Organizing seminars, workshops, etc. aimed at raising the general consciousness of the society about the problem of women labour.

**5.4.6** The Scheme was introduced with the intention of furthering Government's policy of helping women workers become aware of the rights and opportunities available to them under various schemes of Government. Under this Schemes, Voluntary and Non Governmental Organizations are encouraged to take up projects for awareness generation among women labour by providing financial assistance to such agencies for organizing the unorganized women labour through awareness generation programme. Besides the voluntary and NGOs, the Ministry

also encourages reputed academic Institutions to undertake research studies on the problems and issues related to women labour in informal and unorganized sectors and render financial assistance to selected Institutions for conducting research studies.

**5.4.7** Under this Scheme, projects relating to awareness generation campaigns for women labour are funded. 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/State Government Agencies available for the benefit of women labour.

**5.4.8** The guidelines of the Scheme have been modified by giving more weightage to North Eastern States and for giving more benefit to women. In revised guidelines of the scheme, grant-in-aid provided to North Eastern States has been increased to 90% from existing level of 75% and the projects related to research studies entrusted to reputed academic institutions/universities are funded in full i.e. 100%.

**5.4.9** Grant-in-aid is provided to NGOs/VOs to the extent of 75% (90% in North Eastern States) of the recurring cost of the project. However, reputed academic institution set up under the Act of Parliament/State Legislation or any self Help Group created under Plan and Non-Plan Scheme of the Central/State Government are funded full (100%). Besides this, research studies on problems and issues related to women labour in informal and unorganized sector entrusted to academic institutions/unorganized are also funded in full.

**5.4.10** In the financial year 2014-15, out of total Budget Estimate of Rs. 20 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 16,54,208/- has been released to 11 NGOs for creating awareness among women labourers by organizing camp/ seminars benefiting 10,000 women labourers.

## 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** (Food Security) includes items like: (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 TPDS. 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) / National Food Security Act (NFSA)

**6.1.1** In order to ensure food security and subsidized cost of living of poor section of society, the Government has been implementing the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). TPDS is primarily focused and targeted towards BPL population. Under Targeted Public Distribution System, food grains were allotted to States /UTs @ 35 kg per family per month for all accepted number of 6.54 crore BPL families, including about 2.42 crore AAY families across the country which was estimated as on 01.04.2002, on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and March 2000 population estimates of Registrar General of India. However, National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 has come into force with effect from 10<sup>th</sup> Sept 2013, which *inter-alia* provides for coverage upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population at the all India level under TPDS.

**6.1.2** Under the NFSA 2013, the APL and BPL categories have been done away with and instead, only eligible households i.e. priority households and the households covered under the AAY shall be entitled to receive food grains at subsidized rates under TPDS i.e. rice, wheat and coarse grains @ Rs.3, Rs. 2 and Rs.1 per kg respectively. The entitlements of priority households shall be @ 5 kg per person per month while the AAY families will continue to get 35 kg per family per month. Under the NFSA, the State/UT Governments were required to complete the identification of the eligible beneficiaries' upto 5th July 2013. So far 11 States/UTs i.e. Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chandigarh have implemented NFSA and allocation to these States/UTs have been made accordingly. Remaining 25 States/UTs continue to receive the allocation of food grains under the existing TPDS. Since these States/UTs have not so far implemented NFSA, allocation of food grains has been made to them for the year 2014-15 as per existing TPDS till implementation of the NFSA by respective State/UT.

**6.1.3 Progress (TPDS):** During the year 2014-15, total allocation and off-take of food grains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was 301.44 lakh tonnes and 257.76 lakh tonnes respectively with 86% achievement in terms of off-take with respect to allocation of food grains. The State-wise details are at **Annexure-6.1**.

**6.1.4 Progress (NFSA):** During the year 2014-15, the total allocation and off-take of food grains under National Food Security Act (NFSA) was 213.93 lakh tonnes and 183.50 lakh tonnes respectively with 86% achievement in terms of off-take with respect to allocation of food grains. The State-wise details are at

## CHAPTER 6

Khadya Suraksha

**Annexure-6.2 & Annexure-6.3.****6.2 TPDS - Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)**

**6.2.1** The allocations of food grains for AAY and BPL families are made @ 35 Kg per family per month in the country. Allocation of subsidized food grains are also made to Above Poverty Line (APL) families based on the availability of food grains in the Central pool and past offtake. Presently, the allocation of food grains to APL families to the States/UTs ranges between 15 kg and 35kg per family per month. Under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013, the AAY families will continue to get 35 kg per family per month. The entitlements of priority households shall be @ 5 kg per person per month.

**6.2.2 Progress:** During the year 2013-14 total allocation and off-take of food grains under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was 138.19 lakh tonnes and 126.81 lakh tonnes respectively with 92 % achievement.. During the year 2014-15 total allocation and off-take of food grains under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was 59.25 lakh tonnes and 85.08 lakh tonnes respectively with 95 % achievement. Similarly for BPL families, the allocation and off-take of food grain during 2014-15 has been 104.93 Lakhs and 96.12 lakhs respectively with 92% achievement. The

State wise details for AAY and BPL families are at **Annexure 6.4 & Annexure 6.5.**

**6.3 Food Corporation of India (FCI)**

**6.3.1** The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is the nodal agency of the Government of India responsible for executing food policies of the Central Government. The Food Corporation of India was set up in 1965 under an Act of Parliament called the Food Corporations Act, 1964 (Act No. 37 of 1964). The functions of FCI primarily consist of purchase, procurement at Minimum Support Price (MSP) from farmers, storage, movement, transportation, distribution and sale of food grains on behalf of the Central Government. Besides, it is also engaged in handling, storage and distribution of sugar in North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir.

**6.3.2** Another facet of the Corporation's manifold activities is the provision of scientific storage for the millions of tonnes of foodgrains procured by it. In order to provide easy physical access in deficit, remote and inaccessible areas, the FCI has a network of storage depots strategically located all over India. These depots include silos, godowns and an indigenous method developed by FCI, called Cover and Plinth (CAP).

**Storage capacity with FCI (figures in million tonnes)**

Capacity	1st Apr. 2006	1st Apr. 2007	1st Apr. 2008	1st Apr. 2009	1st Apr. 2010	1st Apr. 2011	1st April 2012	1st April 2013	1st April 2014
<b>Covered</b>									
Owned	12.93	12.94	12.95	12.97	12.97	12.99	13.01	13.00	13.00
Hired	9.9	9.34	8.71	10.12	12.89	15.46	17.21	20.99	20.86
Total	22.83	22.28	21.66	23.09	25.86	28.45	30.22	33.99	33.86
<b>CAP ( Cover and Plinth)</b>									
Owned	2.21	2.29	2.2	2.17	2.51	2.62	2.63	2.64	2.64
Hired	0.51	0.63	0.03	0.02	0.47	0.54	0.75	1.10	0.39
Total	2.72	2.92	2.23	2.19	2.98	3.16	3.38	3.74	3.03
Grand Total	25.55	25.2	23.89	25.28	28.84	31.61	33.6	37.73	36.89



#### 6.4 Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) - APL

**6.4.1** The TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of Central Government and States/UTs. While the Central Government makes allocation of food grains, the distribution of food grains under TPDS and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) to the targeted beneficiaries is made by the State/UT Governments and their agencies. FCI ensures adequate food grains stocks at all its base depots throughout the country for TPDS and OWS.

**6.4.2** During 2014-15 the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution had

made additional allocation at APL/BPL price for TPDS beneficiaries. Allocations were also made at economic cost, MSP derived price and OMSS (Open Market Sale Scheme) Price for drought/flood relief, festivals etc. The Department had also made allocation in respect of 11 States/UTs viz. Haryana, NCT of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Chandigarh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh under NFSA.

**6.4.3** The actual off take of wheat and rice under TPDS, additional allocations and welfare schemes of the Government of India during the year 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014) are as follows:-

#### Actual offtake<sup>@</sup> and additional allocation of grain under TPDS during 2014-15\*

(Fig. in lakh MT., Provisional)

Category	Grain		
	Wheat	Rice	Total
APL	36.88	30.57	67.45
APL Addl	4.86	14.33	19.19
BPL	18.56	59.63	78.19
BPL Addl.	1.72	15.56	17.28
Antyodaya	10.37	38.09	48.46
NFSA	84.09	63.51	84.09
Other than NFSA	2.96	1.15	4.11
<b>Total TPDS</b>	<b>159.44</b>	<b>222.84</b>	<b>382.28</b>
Addl. Allocations for relief flood & Festivals etc.	3.85	2.47	6.32
Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) #	10.14	20.88	31.02
OMSS(D)	16.45	0.00	16.45
Tender Sale other than OMSS(D)	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>189.88</b>	<b>246.19</b>	<b>436.07</b>

\* Upto 31.12..2014

@ Offtake includes stocks lifted by the state Govt. from the stocks procured under decentralized procurement scheme (DCP).

# Other Welfare Schemes include Mid Day Meal, Nutrition Programme, Welfare Institutions and Hostels, Relief/festive Annapurna, WE, Grain Bank, Emergency Feeding Programme, and Defence/RSF/CRPF.

Source: Annual Report 2014-15 (Department of Food and Public Distribution)

**6.4.4** In North Eastern States, difficulties are faced in maintaining adequate level of food grains stocks due to topographical constraints and natural calamities. The induction of stocks in the North-Eastern States is a perpetual problem which gets acute during the monsoons due to breaches in roads, landslides, cloud burst and washing away of bridges in the region etc. FCI is taking all possible steps to induct as much stocks as possible with a view

to meet the monthly allocations in North Eastern States. Besides, the law and order problems, the constraints of the Railways to carry the required number of rakes on daily basis for the North Eastern States is also another limiting factor. The State-wise issue of food grains under all the schemes during the year 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014) and the comparative position vis-a-vis the year 2013-14 in NE States are as under:

(Fig. in lakh MT)

State	Wheat		Rice	
	2013-14 (upto 31.03.14)	2014-15 (upto 31.12.14)	2013-14 (upto 31.03.14)	2014-15 (upto 31.12.14)
Assam	6.02	3.82	14.95	13.95
Arunachal	0.07	0.00	1.00	0.90
Tripura	0.32	0.23	3.30	2.69
Manipur	0.33	0.18	1.53	1.56
Nagaland	0.31	0.23	1.32	1.22
Mizoram	0.09	0.08	1.57	1.07
Meghalaya	0.29	0.17	1.94	1.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.43</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>25.61</b>	<b>23.00</b>

Source: Department of Food and Public Distribution

**6.4.5** The comparative stock position of food grains in the North Eastern Region as on 01.01.2014 and 01.01.2015 is as under:-

(Fig. in lakh MT)

As on	Wheat	Rice	Total
01.01.2014	0.45	2.88	3.33
01.01.2015	0.64	2.79	2.43

Source: Department of Food and Public Distribution

**6.4.6** The stocks as on 01.01.2015 in respect of (In Lakh MT) wheat has increased by 0.19 Lakh MT and rice has decreased by 0.09 Lakh MT when compared to the stock position as on 01.01.2014 in the NE Region. The stock of sugar is Nil as on 01.01.2015 due to discontinuation of sugar operations by FCI in all the States including NE States.

## 6.5 Food Subsidy

**6.5.1** The Central Government extends price support for paddy, coarse grains and wheat through the FCI and State Agencies. All the foodgrains conforming to the prescribed

specification offered for sale at specified centers are bought by the public procurement agencies at the Minimum Support Price (MSP). The foodgrains so procured are allocated to the States for distribution to the identified beneficiaries under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other Welfare Schemes at subsidized prices. The difference between the economic cost of foodgrains and Issue Prices is incurred by the Central Government as consumer subsidy. In addition to procuring foodgrains for meeting the requirements of the TPDS and welfare schemes, the Central Government is also

under obligation to procure foodgrains for meeting the requirements of the buffer stock to ensure food security of the country. Hence, a portion of total food subsidy also goes towards meeting the carrying cost of the buffer stock as buffer subsidy.

**6.5.2 Consumer subsidy:** Till October, 1997, Government of India conducted its operations for procurement and distribution to the States through the Food Corporation of India. The difference between the economic cost and the Central issue Prices/average sales realization is reimbursed to the FCI in the form of consumer subsidy.

**6.5.3** The Scheme of Decentralized Procurement of food grains was introduced by the Government in 1997-98 with a view to effecting savings in the form of reduction in the outgo of food subsidy, enhancing the efficiency of procurement and PDS and encouraging

local procurement to the maximum extent thereby extending the benefits of MSP to local farmers. States like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Orissa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand, have undertaken Decentralized Procurement Scheme. The economic cost of procurement, storage and distribution of food grains by the State Governments is fixed by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments, and the difference between the economic cost so fixed and the Central Issue Prices under various welfare schemes is reimbursed to the State as food subsidy. The Government of India is encouraging other States also to adopt the scheme.

**6.5.4** A statement showing subsidy released to FCI and Decentralized Procurement States during 2009-10 to 2014-15 is given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

FCI/ State/ UT	YEAR					
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
FCI	46867.14	50729.56	59525.90	71980.00	75500.02	91995.35
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	225.51	1554.83	2254.42
Madhya Pradesh	1434.32	2013.76	2964.83	3356.71	3398.88	5668.11
Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1146.41
Uttar Pradesh*	5368.60	2485.34	1219.62	39.256	5.18	0.00
West Bengal	1103.17	1241.07	1481.73	1816.13	1551.14	2578.38
Chhattisgarh	1007.51	1923.48	1670.36	2345.39	2374.87	3332.71
Uttarakhand	229.88	299.36	217.97	243.77	318.22	385.42
Tamil Nadu	672.43	1501.03	1897.72	1176.28	1007.49	914.55
Gujarat	40.26	20.15	59.62	115.14	0.00	0.00
Orissa	1281.96	2243.97	2934.71	2731.50	3041.11	3785.00
Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	492.95	0.00
Kerala	237.18	471.84	398.44	524.31	427.82	744.84
Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	67.50	90.97
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00
States Total	11375.31	12200.00	12845.00	12574.00	14240.00	21175.81
TOTAL (FCI+States)	58242.45	62929.56	72370.90	84554.00	89740.02	113171.16

\* Uttar Pradesh has since opted out of DCP Scheme

**6.5.5 Release of Subsidy to FCI:** Advance Subsidy is released to the FCI on quarterly basis in the first month of the quarter @ 95 % of the total admissible claims submitted by the FCI on the basis of the estimated offtake during the next quarter. The estimated offtake is to be calculated on the basis of offtake during the last three months. This advance subsidy is adjusted against provisional subsidy released after the end of the year for the actual offtake. Balance 5% subsidy is released after submission of the claims by the FCI on the basis of final audited accounts.

**6.5.6 Release of Subsidy:** (To the States that have adopted Decentralized Procurement (DCP) System): Advance quarterly subsidy is released to the DCP States @ 90 % of the State's admissible claim for the estimated offtake for the next quarter to be calculated on the basis of past offtake for the last two quarters. Provisional subsidy is also released to the State Governments after the end of the quarter. While releasing provisional subsidy to the States 100% of fixed cost and 95% of the variable cost incurred by the states are released to them. Balance 5% of the variable costs is to be released after the finalization of the economic cost on the basis of Audited accounts of the states.

## 6.6 Establishing Grain Banks in Chronically Food Scarcity Areas

### 6.6.1 Village Grain Banks Scheme: Village Grain

Bank (VGB) scheme was earlier implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The scheme was transferred to the Department of Food & Public Distribution w.e.f. 24.11.2004. The main objective of the scheme was 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 could borrow food grains from Village Grain Bank. The grain banks were to be set up in food scarce areas like the drought prone areas, hot and cold desert areas, tribal areas and the inaccessible hilly areas which remain cut off because of natural calamities like floods, etc.

**6.6.2** However, the response from the States had not been very encouraging towards the VGB scheme, as only 17 States opted for establishment of VGBs in their States. No proposals were forthcoming from the States. Utilization Certificates were also not being submitted by several States Governments against the funds released to them under food and cash components for establishment of VGBs during the past years. It was also observed that NFSA had been passed by the Parliament which would cover 75% of the population in rural areas to provide food grains at highly subsidized rates. Hence, the VGB scheme has been discontinued w.e.f. 01.01.2014.

### 6.6.3 The details of VGBs sanctioned and expenditure incurred during 10th & 11th Plan period since 2005-06 till 31.12. 2013 are as under:-

Year	States were sanctioned	VGBs Sanctioned	Expenditure (In crore Rs.)
<b>11th Five Year Plan</b>			
2007-08	Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan and West Bengal	2,598	17.44
2008-09	Manipur, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	2,407	16.81
2009-10	West Bengal , Andhra Pradesh and Nagaland	2,214	17.23
2010-11	Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Odisha and Nagaland	1,709	13.00
2011-12	Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Uttarakhand & West Bengal	1,350	10.00
Total		10,278	74.48
<b>12th Five Year Plan</b>			
2012-13	Nagaland	91	0.99
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>10,369</b>	<b>75.47</b>

## CHAPTER-7

### POINT 6: SUBKE 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 by providing assistance for construction of new or for upgradation of houses to rural houseless BPL families. The Point, Subke Liye Aawas 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 the 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.

#### 7.1 Rural Housing

**7.1.1** Housing is a fundamental human need. It is also a basic requirement for human survival as well as for a decent life. Housing is not just for individual families alone but for the community as a whole also. Basically houses provide shelter from the vagaries 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 livelihood and promotes social integration. It is a form of cultural expression and symbolizes social position.

#### 7.2 Rural Housing: Bharat Nirman

**7.2.1** Rural Housing is also 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). Since the inception of the scheme, 333.82 lakh houses have been constructed, incurring a total expenditure of Rs.1,17,039 crore. Target for 2014-15 was 25.15 lakh houses. Apart from Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY) which is a CSS scheme, State Governments are also implementing their own housing schemes for poor people in line with the IAY scheme.

#### 7.3 Rural Housing – Indira Aawas Yojana:

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.

**7.3.1** The main Components of Indira Aawas Yojana scheme are:

- a. Assistance for construction of a new house.
- b. Assistance for upgradation of Kutcha or dilapidated houses.
- c. Assistance for purchase of new house site.

**7.3.2 Financial Assistance under IAY:** Under IAY, with effect from 01.04.2013, a shelterless BPL family is given assistance of Rs. 70,000/- in plain areas and Rs 75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas/ IAP districts. For up gradation of kutcha or dilapidated house an assistance of Rs. 15,000/ is provided. Assistance for purchase of house sites for eligible landless poor has been fixed at Rs 20,000.

**7.3.3 Funding Pattern:** The cost of the scheme

## CHAPTER 7

Subke liye Aawas



is shared in the ratio of 75:25 between Centre and States, 90:10 in the North Eastern States and full cost in Union Territories. The cost providing house sites would be shared 50:50 between Government of India and State Governments.

**7.3.4 Allocation of Funds and Earmarking:** 95% of the total budget is utilised for the components relating to new houses, up gradation of houses and provision of house sites and administrative expenses. The remaining 5% would be reserved for special projects. Allocation to States/UTs and from States/UTs to districts, blocks and 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. At the national level, 60% of the targets are earmarked for SC/STs and 15% for minorities. The State should ensure that 3% of the beneficiaries are from among persons with disabilities

**7.3.5 Release Of Funds:** From 2014-15 onwards, funds under IAY will be transferred to Consolidated Fund of the State Govts. The submission of UCs, Audit Reports and compliance of conditions imposed during earlier releases will now have to be done by the State Govts.

**7.3.6 Priority in selection of beneficiaries:** First priority is to be given to manual scavengers and bonded labourers followed by, women in difficult circumstances, households with single girl child, mentally challenged persons, physically challenged persons, transgender, widows of defence /paramilitary/ police personnel killed in action, households where a member is suffering from Leprosy or cancer and People Living with HIV (PLHIV).

**7.3.7 Special Projects:** Five percent of IAY allocation is reserved for special projects such as rehabilitation of families affected by natural calamities, rehabilitation of families affected by violence and law and order problems, settlement of freed bonded labourers and liberated manual scavengers, settlement of particularly vulnerable tribal groups, rehabilitation of people affected by occupational diseases like Silicosis. Asbestosis, people affected by overuse of pesticides, etc. or people affected in an epidemic of diseases like Kala azar. Settlement of FRA beneficiaries, settlement of people forced to relocate in

districts along the international border and new technology demonstration have also been included. The eligibility criteria are BPL in all the above mentioned categories. Progress of special projects is reported separately through AwaasSoft. The audit, settlement of accounts and completion of houses are monitored separately.

**7.3.8 Empowered Committee:** Provision for constitution of Empowered Committee (EC) has been made in the revised guidelines. To approve special projects and address special issues of States regarding the guideline are the main functions of EC.

**7.3.9 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. Upto 1% of funds released as Administrative expenses are to be utilised for IEC activities and upto 1% for Social Audit of the Scheme. Other eligible items of expenditure under administrative expenses include imparting housing and habitat literacy to beneficiaries, cost of uploading photographs, construction of prototypes, cost of quality supervision, cost of data entry in AwaasSoft, cost of hardware/software for MIS, capacity building of PRIs, masons, beneficiaries, community resource persons and also for conducting assessment and evaluation studies.

**7.3.10 Construction:** Construction should be carried out by the beneficiary. No contractor should be involved in the construction of houses under IAY. However, provision for centralised procurement of material and construction of houses for beneficiaries who are not able to construct it by themselves is also available.

**7.3.11 Convergence of NBA with IAY:** With effect from 1st April, 2013, IAY beneficiaries have been accorded priority for construction of toilets under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). The assistance provided under MGNREGA for construction of toilets under NBA has also been revised upwards to Rs 5,400.

**7.3.12 Facilitation and Capacity Building:** State Governments are required to proactively identify and disseminate appropriate local building technologies. Central Govt. in collaboration with

IIT Delhi has set up a Rural Housing Knowledge Network (RHKN) -a portal that showcases different building technologies, traditional as well as alternative. State Governments are also required to prepare a Capacity Building Plan for PRIs, beneficiaries, masons, Community Resource Persons and government officials involved in implementation in the states.

**7.3.13 Monitoring in the States:** Scheme is monitored through regular review meetings with the coordinating officers of the State government and quarterly Performance Review Committee meetings. Area Officers are deputed to monitor the implementation. Progress of work at the ground level is monitored through inspections by the District and Block level officers. Implementation and monitoring through the MIS-AwaasSoft ensures greater transparency and real time monitoring. During the year 2014-15, 23.75 lakh beneficiaries were registered and 21.86 lakh houses sanctioned through AwaasSoft.

**7.3.14 Grievance Redressal Mechanism:** Complaints with respect to irregularities, misappropriation and embezzlement of funds are sent to the concerned State Governments for taking necessary action. In case, the complaints are of serious nature, National Level Monitors (NLMs) are deputed to inspect the same. Standard Operating Procedure for handling irregularities/grievances in IAY has been issued by the Ministry of Rural Development. A Nodal Officer has been nominated in the Ministry for the purpose.

**7.3.15 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.

#### **7.3.16 Initiatives taken during 2014-15:**

- (i) The construction of houses in rural areas has been included as permissible activity under MGNREGA. Necessary Guidelines have been issued to States in June, 2014. Job card numbers are being captured and a real time link with NREGASoft to allow automatic generation of muster rolls is being developed to ensure that all IAY beneficiaries avail of the benefits.
- (ii) States directed to ensure that IAY beneficiaries avail benefits of Unnat Chulha Abhiyan' of MNRE and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) of Department of Financial Services.
- (iii) Sanitary latrine is now a mandatory requirement of an IAY house in convergence with 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan' of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
- (iv) SBM unique ID nos. is being captured to ensure post facto monitoring of convergence.
- (v) IAY Guidelines have been suitably amended.
- (vi) To give priority to beneficiaries of Gram Panchayats identified under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) and to extend benefits of IAY to the families of Tibetan Refugees (even if not BPL)
- (vii) As part of the overall effort to simplify procedures and processes for the rural poor, Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation has issued instructions regarding:
  - (a) Displaying list of beneficiaries at a prominent place in GP.
  - (b) Real-time reporting, along with uploading of photographs on the MIS AwaasSoft.
  - (c) Flexibility to States to decide the

number and quantum (or proportion) of installments to be given to the IAY beneficiaries, subject to a maximum of four installments.

- (viii) Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation in collaboration with UNDP has initiated a project 'Governance and Accelerated Livelihood Support (GOALS)' to catalogue appropriate and cost effective technologies for different zones based on climate, material availability, culture and disaster proofing by conducting study in the States of

Tripura, Odisha, Meghalaya, Maharashtra and Bihar aiming to suggest models for construction of cost-effective, environment friendly, disaster resilient and sustainable IAY Houses in order to enable the States to develop strategies for addressing these issues.

**7.3.17 Performance under IAY:** During the year 2013-14, Rs. 13894.90 crore was allocated for construction of 24.80 lakh houses. During the year 2014-15, Rs.14099.55 crore was allocated for construction of 25.19 lakh houses.

### 7.3.18 Physical and Financial Performance during 2014-2015:

#### 7.3.18.1 Financial Performance:

Allocation of funds under IAY	Rs. 14099.55 crore
Central Releases	Rs. 11,105.88 crore
Utilization of Funds	Rs. 13,835.53. crore
Percentage of Utilization	98.13 %

#### 7.3.18.2 Physical Performance:

Physical Target for the year	25.19 lakh houses
Houses constructed	16.53 lakh houses
Houses under construction *	34.63 lakh houses
Percentage of Physical Achievement	65.62 %

Source: Ministry of Rural Development \* -Include houses sanctioned in earlier year

In addition to above 0.35 Lakh houses have been sanctioned under Special Projects to various States and an amount of Rs. 104.62 crore has been sanctioned and released as first installment

**7.3.19** During 2014-2015, the States/UTs of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tripura, Lakshadweep, have shown "**Very Good**" progress with achievement of more than 90% and above the targets. The performance of the States/UTS of Tamil Nadu, Telangana has been between 80% and 90% and has been categorized as "**Good**". The performance of rest of 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 2014-15 is at **Annexure-7.1**.

**7.3.20 Monitoring Mechanism in Ministry of Rural Development:** The Indira Awaas 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.

#### 7.4 EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas:

**7.4.1** 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.

**7.4.2** 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 upto Rs. 1 Lakh for EWS households and between 1-2

Lakh for LIG households. The scheme will provide a subsidized loan for 15–20 years for a maximum amount of Rs.5 lakh for an EWS individual for a house of at least of 25 sq.mts. Additional loans, if needed would be at unsubsidized rates. A maximum loan amount of Rs 8 Lakh 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. 5 lakh only. Additional loans above Rs. 5 lakh, if needed would be at unsubsidized rates.

**7.4.3** During the period 2013-14, 1,04,705 number of dwelling units were constructed by the various State Government/UTs Administrations against the targets of 1,00,000 number of dwelling units showing 104.7 % achievement. In comparison the achievement during the financial year 2014-15, for construction of EWS/LIG dwelling units was 1,28,559 against the annual target of 1,50,000 dwelling units. In terms of percentage of achievement, it was 86 % of the annual target. A statement showing the State-wise physical performance during the year 2014-15 is at **Annexure-7.2**

#### Targets and Achievements for the year 2014-15 under Sub Ke Liye Awas (Housing for All)

Sr No	State/UT	Targets			Achievement		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	A&N Island						
2	Andhra Pradesh	6297	5242	11539	416	355	771
3	Arunachal Pradesh	631	124	755		176	176
4	Assam	1298	1514	2813		566	566
5	Bihar	34	16180	16213	48	281	329
6	Chandigarh (UT)	3492		3492			
7	Chhattisgarh	6202	5183	11385	188	1758	1946
8	D&N Haveli		68	68			
9	Daman & Diu						
10	Delhi	28358		28358	8080		8080
11	Goa						
12	Gujarat	10111	7333	17444	3748	1352	5100
13	Haryana		1031	1031		512	512
14	Himachal Pradesh	96	1116	1212		361	361

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15	Jammu & Kashmir	4235	1831	6066	269	457	726
16	Jharkhand	1335	3123	4458	353	727	1080
17	Karnataka	3127	380	3507	1140	540	1680
18	Kerala	4649	2888	7536	573	1386	1959
19	Lakshdweep						
20	Madhya Pradesh	7004	4365	11369	4210	1065	5275
21	Maharashtra	21415	29098	50513	5673	6172	11845
22	Manipur	331	218	549	300	177	477
23	Meghalaya	332	569	901			
24	Mizoram	331	55	386	230	63	293
25	Nagaland	918	1419	2337	1224	466	1690
26	Orissa	225	2960	3186	59	611	670
27	Puducherry	631	101	732	240		240
28	Punjab	1628	1131	2759	552	105	657
29	Rajasthan	4093	16978	21071		4794	4794
30	Sikkim	142		142	164		164
31	Tamil Nadu	30685	4311	34996	16323	1560	17883
32	Telangana	9069	1499	10568	321	96	417
33	Tripura		125	125		78	78
34	Uttar Pradesh	8526	12316	20842	3242	1248	4490
35	Uttarakhand	308	1313	1621	154	329	483
36	West Bengal	18219	3807	22026	9592	1633	11225
<b>Grand Total :</b>		<b>173721</b>	<b>126279</b>	<b>300000</b>	<b>57099</b>	<b>26868</b>	<b>83967</b>

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

## CHAPTER 7

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## CHAPTER-8

### POINT 7: SHUDH 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** Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is the nodal department for the overall policy, planning, funding and coordination of programmes of drinking water and sanitation in the country. Rural drinking water supply and sanitation are State subjects and have been included in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution among the subjects that may be entrusted to Panchayats by the States. Therefore, the Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to State Governments in their efforts to provide safe drinking water and sanitation by way of its two flagship programmes namely National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

**8.2** During the 12th Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission of India has communicated a Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) allocation of Rs. 1,05,945 crore to the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period for both Rural Domestic Water and Rural Sanitation, out of which Rs. 68,786 crore is for rural domestic water supply, Rs. 37,159 crore for rural sanitation.

#### 8.3 National Rural Drinking Water Programme

**8.3.1** Provision of safe drinking water is a basic necessity. Rural drinking water supply is a State subject and has been included in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution among the subjects that may be entrusted to Panchayats by the States. However, considering the magnitude of the problem, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments.

**8.3.2** Government of India's major intervention in water sector started in 1972-73 through the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for assisting States/UTs to accelerate the coverage of drinking water. 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 five 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. 1.4.2009.

**8.3.3 Objective:** The NRDWP has the following objectives:

- i) Ensure provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply to all uncovered, partially covered and quality affected habitations in the rural areas of the country.
- ii) Ensure that all schools and anganwadis have access to safe drinking water.
- iii) Enable GPs/Village Water and Sanitation Committees to plan, operate and maintain local water sources and water supply; to provide enabling support and environment

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for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and local communities and encourage handing over of management of rural drinking water schemes to the PRIs.

- iv) Enable rural communities to monitor and keep surveillance on their drinking water sources, water supply and initiate corrective action to have contaminant free water.
- v) Ensure equity – high priority in coverage /investment in habitations with high SCs, STs and minority population;
- vi) Promote participatory integrated water resources management with a view to ensure drinking water security – water availability , supply and consumption to be measured and managed optimally;
- vii) Provide access to information through online reporting system with information in public domain to bring transparency and informed decision making.
- viii) Consciously move away from high cost treatment technologies for tackling arsenic and fluoride contamination to development of alternative sources in respect of arsenic and alternate sources/dilution of aquifers through rainwater harvesting for tackling fluoride contamination.

### 8.3.4 Norms for Drinking Water in Rural

**India:** 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 and nitrates). In the 12th Five Year Plan period (2012-2017), the Ministry's focus in this sector is on increasing the service level in rural areas from 40 liters per capita per day (lpcd) to 55 lpcd, provision of drinking water through piped water supply schemes through household taps and public tap connections and ensuring conjoint approach in the provision of drinking water supply and sanitation.

**8.3.5** The long term Strategic Plan of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is to supply water through piped supply to households and to create awareness and provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation

mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. In this connection, the goal by 2022 is to ensure that at least 90% of rural households are provided with piped water supply with at least 80% of rural households have piped water supply with a household connection and to provide enabling support and environment for all Panchayati Raj Institutions and local communities to manage 100% of rural drinking water sources and systems. Now a new initiative namely Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has been announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th August, 2014 with an aim to attain 100% open defecation free India by 2019.

### 8.3.6 Status of Rural Drinking Water

**Coverage:** The status as regards 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 74.14% 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.

**8.3.7** As per the NSS Report (69th round, July 2012- December 2012), "Key Indicators on Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India" 88.5% of rural households had access to drinking water from improved sources viz. tap, tube well/hand pump and protected well. Thus 11.5% of rural households depend upon drinking water from unimproved sources like unprotected well, tank, river, spring etc. It further states that 86.2% of the rural households are getting sufficient drinking water all throughout the year and 46.1% households have drinking water with in premises, 40.9% households have to travel less than 200 meters and the rest has to travel a distance of 200 meter to 500 meter. Overall, 87.7% of the rural households are getting good quality drinking water.

**8.3.8** 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).

### 8.3.9 Coverage during 2014-15

#### 8.3.9.1 Coverage of Partially Covered Habitations:

Against the target of covering 1,18,671 partially, covered (PC) habitations with safe and adequate drinking water supply, States have reported coverage of 1,20,297 habitations. However the Ministry Outcome Budget and RFD target is coverage of 75,000 PC habitations against which the actual coverage is 1,20,297 (160.40%). 16 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura and West Bengal have achieved their targets fully. 5 States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Mizoram and Uttarakhand have achieved between 90-100% of their targets. Assam, and J&K have achieved between 70-90% of their targets. Rests of the States have achieved less than 70% of their targets.

#### 8.3.9.2 Coverage of Quality Affected Habitations:

Against the target of covering 23,427 quality affected (QA) habitations with safe and adequate drinking water supply, States have reported coverage of 15,571 habitations. However the Ministry's Outcome Budget and RFD target is coverage of 20,000 QA habitations against which the actual coverage is 15,571 (77.86%). Only 6 States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Telangana and West Bengal have achieved their targets. States of Bihar and Rajasthan achieved more than 80% of their targets. Chhattisgarh and Tripura have achieved between 70-80% of their targets. Rest of the States have achieved less than 70% of the targets. The State-wise details of coverage of habitations are shown in table at **Annexure-8.1 and Annexure 8.2**.

### 8.4 Rural Sanitation Programme - Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

**8.4.1** The Gol has launched Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) on 2nd October, 2014 to accelerate efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage, improve cleanliness and eliminate open defecation in India by 2019. The program is considered India's biggest drive to

improve sanitation and cleanliness in the country. The effectiveness of the Programme is predicated upon generating demand for toilets leading to their construction and sustained use by all the household members. This is to be bolstered with adequate implementation capacities in terms of trained personnel, financial incentives and systems and procedures for planning and monitoring. The emphasis is on stronger focus on behavior change intervention including interpersonal communication; strengthening implementation and delivery mechanisms down to the GP level; and giving States flexibility to design delivery mechanisms that take into account local cultures, practices, sensibilities and demands.

**8.4.2** In the new SBM-G programme, funding has been delinked from MGNREGA, since that was leading to inefficiencies and delays in implementation. The incentive for latrine, provided to the BPL households and identified Above Poverty Line (APL) (SC/ST, Small and Marginal Farmers, Landless Labourers with Homestead, Physically Handicapped Women headed households to provide for water availability, including for storing, hand-washing and cleaning of toilets), has been increased by Rs. 2000 from Rs.10000 to Rs. 12000 (including the State share). Besides, fund is also provided for Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7/12/15/20 lakh to be applicable for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/ more than 500 households respectively. School and Anganwadi toilets are now to be done by M/o HRD and M/o WCD respectively for greater focus.

**8.4.3** Under the new SBM (G), the focus is on behavior change. Community based collective behavior change has been mentioned as the preferred approach, although the States are free to choose the approach best suited to them. However, focus is on creation of complete open defecation free (ODF) villages, rather than only on construction of individual toilets. This entails triggering the entire village into changing their behavior rather than dealing individually with beneficiaries.

**8.4.4** The number of latrines that had to be constructed as per the baseline survey of 2013 were 11.11 crore. Of which 8.84 crore are eligible for incentive, 1.39 crore are defunct/dysfunctional

and 0.88 crore are ineligible for incentive as per the scheme guidelines. Of the 8.84 crore latrines,

2 crore toilets are to be done under MGNREGA, leaving a balance of 6.84 crore to be done by MDWS.

**8.4.5** The key components of the scheme and the current sharing pattern are tabulated below:

S.No.	Component	Amount earmarked as percent of the SBM(G) project outlay	Contribution Share		
			GOI	State	Beneficiary Household/Community
1.	Individual Household Latrines	Actual amount required for full coverage	Rs.9,000 (75%) (Rs.10,800 (90%) in case of NE States, J&K and Special category States)	Rs.3000 (25%) (Rs.1,200 (10%) in case of NE States, J&K and Special category States)	
2.	(Community Sanitary Complexes	Actual amount required for full coverage	60%	30%	10%
3.	Solid/Liquid Waste Management (Capital Cost)	Actual amount (cap of Rs.7/12/15/20 lakh for GP having 150 / 300 /500 / more than 500 households)	75%	25%	
4.	IEC Component	8% of Allocation (3% at national level; 5% at state level)	75%	25%	
5.	Administrative costs	2% of State Allocation	75%	25%	

**8.4.6** Against the yearly target of 50 lakh for individual latrines, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is achievement of 117% of the target. More importantly 49.49 lakh household latrines were constructed after launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), indicating more than 446% increase in construction of toilets after the launch of SBM(G) as compared to pre-SBM period of 2014-15. The rural sanitation coverage, which was 38.81% as per the baseline survey carried out in 2012-13, has increased to 44.79% as on 31.3.2015.

**8.4.7** Conference of State Ministers and Secretaries in-charge of rural Drinking Water and Sanitation was held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 25th Aug, 2014 with aim of reviewing the

progress made so far in the implementation of the National Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWP) and the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), upscale achievements, share the innovative best practices and sanitation models both in terms of programme implementation and technology and take concerted actions in strengthening the programme to achieve 'provision of sustainable sanitation facilities in all rural areas.

**8.4.8** Some of the other important recent initiatives taken are mentioned below:

- \$ 1.5 Billion World Bank project of support to SBM(G) has been approved in principle. It is proposed to be implemented across



the country.

- The Centre State coordination has been improved through visits, State workshops and VCs.
- The States are being told to focus on Sanitation as a key development priority and to deploy adequately trained manpower for the same.
- Collector's trainings have been initiated in batches of 30 each. More than 150 Collectors from across India have been trained. The trainings provide exposure of Collectors to community approach and success stories elsewhere (3 champion Collectors called in each batch to share experiences)
- Training Module of IAS Probationers-Ph I at LBSNAA has been held on 5th June, 2015.
- Process of Massive IEC Campaign has been initiated in coordination with MoIB and M/o Finance.
- Process and Product Innovation Forum have been provided on Ministry's website to cross share best practices.
- A National workshop on Solid and liquid waste Management was held on 21.04.2014 in Delhi to share best practices.
- Use of social media: Swachh Bharat Whatsapp group has been created involving officials of Gol and all the States. Similar groups for individual States have been formed. An Expert Committee headed by Dr. R.A. Mashelkar to examine the Innovative Technologies has been formed. This committee has enlisted various innovative technologies and a Compendium consisting of such

technologies has been published and uploaded in the website of the Ministry for benefits of various stakeholders.

#### **8.5 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) – Urban:**

The recent Population Census data 2011 indicated that the total urban population of the country stands at 377.10 million and is projected to touch 600 million by the year 2030. The number of cities and towns too has increased from about 5161 towns in 2001 to 7935 in 2011 while the share of urban population has increased from about 28% to 31.15% of the total population in the last decade. By the year 2050, it is expected that 50% of the country's population will be urban. The Census 2011 also reflected that in 4,041 statutory towns, close to eight million households do not have access to toilets and defecate in the open. It is an accepted fact that weak sanitation has significant health costs and untreated sewage from cities is the single biggest source of water pollution in India. This indicates both the scale of the challenge ahead of the Indian cities and the huge costs incurred from not addressing them.

**8.5.1** The status of urban sanitation, as per Census 2011 is as under:

- **81.4% of urban households are having toilets within the premises**
  - 32.7% of urban households are connected to a piped sewer system
  - 38.2% dispose of their wastes into septic tanks and
  - 16.50% of urban households use other type of latrine.
- **18.6% do not have toilets within the premises**
  - 6% use community latrines
  - 12.6 % are forced the indignity of open defecation.



**8.5.2** The baseline data for of the sanitation situation for different categories of towns as per census 2011 is in Table 1 given below:

Class of Towns	No of Towns	Million HHs	Piped sewer system *	Septic tank *	Pit latrines/ Others *	Insanitary Latrines *	Public Toilets * (community)	Open defecation *
Class-I	476	46.31	21.56	15.07	2.58	0.83	3.27	2.99
Class-II	546	7.91	1.27	3.98	0.75	0.18	0.46	1.27
Class-III	1321	8.38	0.96	3.87	0.91	0.14	0.43	2.06
Class-IV	1091	3.62	0.26	1.46	0.44	0.05	0.19	1.22
Class-V	474	0.84	0.06	0.29	0.10	0.01	0.04	0.34
Class-VI	133	0.10	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>4041</b>	<b>67.15</b>	<b>24.13</b>	<b>24.71</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>7.90</b>

\* - in million.

**8.5.3** The status of municipal solid waste as per the CPCB Report 2012-13 is as under;

- Generation - 1.33 lakh MT/day
- Total waste collected - 0.91 lakh MT/day (68%)
  - o Treated - 0.26 lakh MT/day (19%)
  - o Landfilled (Crude dumping) - 0.65 lakh MT/day (49%)
- Waste littered - 0.42 lakh MT/day (32%)

#### **8.5.4 Launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM):**

The Government of India has launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2014, with a target to make the country clean by 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2019. All 4041 statutory towns as per census 2011 have been considered under SBM. The admissible components under SBM with broad funding pattern are (i) Household toilets including conversion of insanitary latrines into pour-flush latrines (Rs.4000 per toilet as an incentive), (ii) Community toilets (max 40% VGF), (iii) Public toilets (100% Private Investment) , (iv) Solid Waste Management (max 20% VGF ) (v) IEC and Public Awareness (15%) and (vi) Capacity Building and Administrative & Office Expenditure (A&OE) (5%).

**8.5.4.1** SBM is being implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development (M/o UD) and by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (M/o DWS) for urban and rural areas, respectively.

**8.5.5 Mission Objectives:** The objectives of the Mission are:

- a) Eliminate open defecation.
- b) Conversion of insanitary toilets to pour flush toilets
- c) Eradication of manual scavenging.

- d) 100% collection and scientific processing/ disposal/ reuse/ recycle of Municipal Solid Waste.
- e) To bring about a behavioral change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices.
- f) Generate awareness among the citizens about sanitation and its linkages with public health.
- g) Strengthening of urban local bodies to design, execute and operate systems.
- h) To create enabling environment for private sector participation in Capital expenditure and Operation and Maintenance expenditure (O&M).

**8.5.6 Mission Outlay:** The estimated cost of implementation of SBM (Urban) based on unit and per capital costs for its various components is Rs. 62,009 Crore. The Government of India share as per approved funding pattern amounts to Rs. 14,623 Crore. In addition, a minimum additional amount equivalent to 25% of Gol funding, amounting to Rs. 4,874 Crore shall be contributed by the States as State/ULB share. The balance fund is proposed to be generated through various other sources of fund which are, but not limited to:

- a. Private Sector Participation
- b. Additional Resources from State Government/ULB
- c. Beneficiary Share
- d. User Charges
- e. Land Leveraging
- f. Innovative revenue streams
- g. Swachh Bharat Kosh
- h. Corporate Social Responsibility
- i. Market Borrowing
- j. External Assistance

### 8.5.7 Components of the scheme

#### 8.5.7.1 Component I: Household toilets

SBM (Urban) aims to ensure that

- a) No households engage in the practice of open defecation,
- b) No new insanitary toilets are constructed during the mission period and
- c) Pit latrines are converted to sanitary latrines.

The Target Group for construction of household units of Toilets, thus, is:

- a) 80% of urban households engaging in open defecation
- b) All households with insanitary latrines
- c) All households with single-pit latrines

These will be targeted under this component for the construction of household toilets or individual household latrines during the mission period. The remaining 20% of households practicing open defecation are assumed to be catered by community toilets due to constraints of space.

The ULBs should ensure that financial incentives to beneficiary households are transferred in a timely and hassle-free manner. The State government should evolve standard norms for this throughout the state and ensure the monitoring of its implementation.

#### 8.5.7.2 Component II: Community toilets

Under SBM (Urban), it is estimated that about 20% of the urban households in cities, who are

currently practicing open defecation are likely to use community toilets as a solution due to land and space constraints in constructing individual household latrine. Community toilet blocks will consist of a given number of toilet seats, as per requirements, toilet superstructure including the pan and water closet, and a substructure (either an on-site treatment system, or a connection to underground sewerage/septage system) shared by all the toilet seats and facilities for hand wash.

#### 8.5.7.3 Component III: Public Toilets

Under SBM (Urban), States and ULBs will ensure that a sufficient number of public toilets are constructed in each city. All prominent places within the city attracting floating population should be covered.

Care should be taken to ensure that these facilities have adequate provision for men, women and facilities for the disabled (e.g. ramp provision, braille signage, etc.) wherever necessary.

ULBs should ensure that all Public Toilets being constructed under SBM (Urban) are built in tandem with water supply arrangements in ULBs.

#### 8.5.7.4 Component IV: Solid Waste Management

Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) refers to a systematic process that comprises of waste segregation and storage at source, primary collection, secondary storage, transportation, secondary segregation, resource recovery, processing, treatment, and final disposal of solid waste. The Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management, 2000 published by M/o UD and revised from time-to-time, may be referenced for DPR formulation and implementation.

ULB's are to prepare DPR for Solid waste management of their city in consultation with state governments. Smaller cities can form clusters to become viable entities to attract private investment. 100% Cost reimbursement for preparing the DPR shall be done by Govt. of India as per unit cost and norms set up by NARC.

SWM projects will be sanctioned by the State level HPC which shall include a representative of the MoUD. In the entire project approval

and procurement process, all provisions and procedures as prescribed by respective State Governments must be followed in their entirety. The entire approval procedure for MSW projects except for release of Central funds will end at the State Level.

The States shall be free to choose the technology for SWM projects, toilets and street sweeping. The Ministry of Urban Development shall, from time to time, bring to the notice of the States, through advisories and manuals, and other consultative mechanisms, various options available in these fields.

**8.5.7.5 Component V: IEC & Public Awareness :** A key strategy under SBM (Urban) is behavior change communication to ensure that sanitation as an issue is mainstreamed with the general public at large and should cover issues of open defecation, prevention of manual scavenging, hygiene practices, proper use and maintenance of toilet facilities (household, community or otherwise), etc., and its related health and environmental consequences. Communication material for behavior change shall be designed in consultation with the M/o Information and Broadcasting, M/o Health & Family Welfare, and should be in sync with the material being used under SBM (Rural).

**8.5.7.5.1** States shall prepare an annual action plan, with details of State funding commitment, for Public Awareness & IEC and State HPC shall approve it. At least 50% of the IEC fund in each annual plan, as approved by State HPC, must go to the ULB's for IEC activities at the grass root level.

**8.5.7.6 Component VI: Capacity Building and Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE)**

States shall propose extensive capacity building activities to be implemented in a mission-mode manner, which will enable the progressive achievement of objectives of SBM (Urban) in a time-bound manner. These will be specified in the comprehensive annual action plan prepared by each state. This will be approved by State Level High Power Committee after sharing and considering suggestions from MoUD. At least 50% of this fund, in each annual plan, as approved by State HPC, must go to the

ULB's for activities at the ULB level.

**8.6 Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP):**

**8.6.1** The Accelerated Urban 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. The Scheme was subsumed under JNNURM.

**8.7 Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT):**

**8.7.1** 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 has subsumed the existing schemes of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP).

**8.7.2 Objectives of the Scheme:** 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.

### 8.7.3 Duration & Coverage of the Scheme:

Urban Renewal is one of the thrust areas in the National Common Minimum Programme of the Government and accordingly Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3rd December 2005 for a Mission period of seven years beginning 2005-06. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is one of the components of JNNURM. The Mission is the single largest initiative of the Government of India for planned development of cities and towns. The Mission has been further extended for two more year upto March, 2014 to allow the states to complete the ongoing projects and considering fresh projects.

**8.7.4 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.

### 8.7.5 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/Up gradation 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.

### 8.7.6 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

**8.7.6.1** 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.

**8.7.7 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.

**8.7.8 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.

**8.7.9 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 incentivize 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

**8.7.10 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/ Para-statal/ 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

### **8.7.11 Physical and Financial Progress of UIDSSMT**

**8.7.11.1** The extended phase of UIDSSMT sub-component of JNNURM came to an end on March 31st, 2014. Under the first phase of UIDSSMT, 801 projects at a total cost of Rs.13,866.27 crore have been sanctioned with an ACA commitment of Rs.11,197.20 crore, of which Rs.9,968.05 crore have already been released to 668 small and medium towns. Of 801 projects taken up under UIDSSMT Sub Mission, 454 projects have been physically completed till December 31st, 2014 and 347 projects are under various stages of implementation. Further, in transition phase under UIDSSMT component, 235 projects at a total cost of Rs.6868.61 crore have been sanctioned with an ACA commitment of Rs.5526.93 crore, of which Rs.2763.46 crore have already been released.

**8.7.11.2** Out of the 801 projects approved during Mission period (2005-2012), 452 are water supply, followed by 120 road project, 85 sewerage, 68 storm water drainage and others, 10 preservation of water bodies, 9 urban renewal, 1 each preservation of soil erosion and parking. Similarly, out of 330 projects covered during transition phase, water supply projects count 143 followed by 93 road projects, 71 sewerage, 10 solid waste management, 6 drains, 3 preservation of water bodies, 3 preservation of soil erosion and 1 heritage project.



## 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 feticide;
- (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 has taken appropriate steps in introducing control and prevention of major diseases.

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

**9.1.1.1 Introduction:** In order to control the spread of HIV/AIDS, the Government of India is implementing the National AIDS Control

Programme (NACP) as a centrally sponsored scheme. Currently fourth phase of NACP (2012-2017) is ongoing. The National AIDS Control Programme Phase-IV is focusing on accelerating the process of reversal and further strengthening the epidemic response in India. The key strategies of NACP-IV is 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 & District levels and strengthening the Strategic Information Management System.

The package of services provided under NACP-IV includes:

#### 9.1.1.2 Prevention Services:

- I. Targeted Interventions (TI) 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. Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST) through NGOs and Government health facilities as prevention strategy for IDUs.
- III. Prevention Interventions for Migrant population at source, transit and destinations.
- IV. Link Worker Scheme (LWS) for High Risk Groups and vulnerable population in rural areas
- V. Prevention & Control of Sexually Transmitted Infections/Reproductive Tract Infections (STI/RTI)
- VI. Blood Transfusion Services
- VII. HIV Counseling & Testing Services

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- 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.
- XI. Social Mobilization, Youth Interventions and Adolescence Education Programme
- XII. Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS response
- XIII. Work Place Interventions

#### 9.1.1.3 Care, Support & Treatment Services:

- I. Laboratory services for CD4 Testing, Viral Load testing, Early Infant Diagnosis of HIV in infants and children up to 18 months age and confirmatory diagnosis of HIV-2.
- II. Free First line & second line Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) through ART centres, Link ART Centres, Centres of Excellence and ART Plus centres.
- III. Pediatric ART for children
- IV. Early Infant Diagnosis for HIV exposed infants and children below 18 months
- V. Psycho-social support through Care and Support Centres.
- VI. HIV-TB Coordination (Cross-referral, detection and treatment of co-infections).
- VII. Treatment of Opportunistic Infections.

#### 9.1.1.4 Overview of HIV Epidemic in India

- a. The overall HIV prevalence among ANC clinic attendees, considered a proxy for prevalence among the general population was measured at 0.35% ( Source: HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2013).
- b. HIV Estimations 2012 corroborate the fact that HIV epidemic in India continues to decline at the national level. There is an overall reduction in estimated adult HIV prevalence,

HIV incidence (new infections) and AIDS-related mortality in the country.

- c. India is estimated to have around 21 lakh persons living with HIV in 2011. Estimated adult HIV prevalence has decreased from 0.41% in 2001 through 0.35% in 2006 to 0.27% in 2011. Similarly, the estimated number of people living with HIV has decreased from 23.2 lakh in 2006 to 21 lakh in 2011.
- d. India has demonstrated an overall reduction of 57% in estimated annual new HIV infections (among adult population) from 2.74 lakh in 2000 to 1.16 lakh in 2011, reflecting the impact of scaled up interventions for prevention.
- e. Decline in adult HIV prevalence and new HIV infections are sustained in most of the states including all the high prevalence states of South India and North East. However, rising trends have been noted in some other low prevalence states.
- f. Analysis of the drivers of emerging epidemics in the low prevalence states points towards the possible role of out-migration from rural areas to high prevalence destinations in causing the spread of epidemic in most of north Indian states. In some of the north western states, Injecting Drug Use is identified to be the major vulnerability fueling the epidemic. In addition, long distance truckers also show high levels of vulnerability and form an important part of bridge population. Transgenders are also emerging as a risk group with high vulnerability and high levels of HIV among them.
- g. It is estimated that the scale up of free Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) since 2004 has saved over 1.5 lakh lives till 2011 by averting deaths due to AIDS-related causes. Wider access to ART has led to 29% reduction in estimated annual AIDS-related deaths from 2.07 lakh in 2007 to 1.48 lakh in 2011 highlighting the impact of scale up of free ART services in the country.

#### 9.1.1.5 Status of Implementation of Key Interventions:

- I. **Targeted Intervention:** Targeted Intervention programme is one of the important prevention

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strategies under the National AIDS Control Programme. Targeted Interventions (TIs) comprise of preventive interventions working with focused client populations in a defined geographic area where there is a concentration of one or more High Risk Groups (HRGs). 90% of HRGs are covered via TIs against target with primary prevention services like treatment for STI, condoms, needles/syringes, Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST), BCC, enabling environment, with community involvement and linkages with care and support service. The key risk groups covered through Targeted Intervention (TI) programme include: Core High Risk Groups (HRGs)-Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) including Transgenders (TGs), Injecting Drug Users (IDU) and Bridge Populations-Migrants and Truckers. Various components of Targeted Intervention programme includes: Behaviour Change Communication, Condom promotion, Treatment for sexually transmitted Infection, Needle Syringe Programme, abscess management, general medical services and Opioid Substitution Therapy (for IDUs), Linkage with HIV testing and treatment services, Community mobilization and Enabling Environment. It is a peer led intervention making services available at the doorstep of the HRGs through outreach and drop-in-centers (DIC). HRGs have the choice of availing these services as per their needs and requirements. During 2014-15, 66 new TIs and 40 new OST centres were established against the target of 300 till year 2017.

- II. **Link Worker Scheme:** This community-based intervention addresses 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. As on 31st March 2015, in partnership with various development partners, the Link worker scheme was operational in 137 districts against the target of 163 districts. During the FY 2014-15, the scheme reached about 1,21,405 HRG and 28,32,055 Vulnerable Population. A total of 73,903 HRGs &

5,68,105 Vulnerable population were tested for HIV and 41,265 HRGs were referred for STI services during the period.

III. **Management of Sexually Transmitted infections (STI)/Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) prevention and control Programme:**

The STI/RTI Prevention and Control Programme aims for providing effective control of sexually transmitted infections including Reproductive Tract Infections for General Population through continued support to the designated STI/RTI clinics (Suraksha Clinics) in public sector and for High Risk population through Targeted Interventions (TI) programme. The programme also reaches employees of organized sectors under public undertakings (Railways, Employees State Insurance Corporation, Port Trust, Defense and Professional Associations), and Private sector by developing partnerships. The Program support the seven Regional STI Training, Research and Reference Laboratories (for providing etiological-based diagnosis), which are now scaled up to Ten. In addition the Programme is establishing 45 State Reference Centres during the FY 2014-15. Elimination of congenital syphilis strategy was launched on 25th of February, 2015 by NACO and National Health Mission.

The programme supports about 1,164 Suraksha Clinics located at district hospitals, medical colleges and select sub-district hospitals. The Programme supports training and capacity building of the staff (doctors, staff nurses, laboratory technicians and counselors), provision of counselors, free colour coded standardized STI/RTI drug kits and by all these aims to standardize STI/RTI treatment to the patients. In coordination with the TI NGOs, STI/RTI treatment, care and prevention services are delivered for high risk groups such as sex workers, Men who have Sex with Men, migrant population such as truckers and People who inject drugs.

The coverage of Sexually Transmitted Infections services has been scaled up through designated STI clinics and 75.46 Lakh STI/RTI patients were treated as per the

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national protocol against the target of 70 lakh during the FY 2014-15.

- IV. **Condom Promotion:** The NACO has successfully implemented five phases of the Condom Social Marketing Programme in across 28 States. During the FY 2014-15, around 75 crores pieces of condom have been distributed through social marketing by the NACO contracted social marketing organizations against the target of 45 crore pieces. While against the annual target of 41 crore, 32.6 crore pieces of condom were distributed free during the FY 2014-15.
- V. **Blood Transfusion Services:** Blood is an intrinsic requirement for health care and proper functioning of the health system. The NACO has been primarily responsible for facilitating provision of safe blood for the country. The availability of safe blood increased from 44 lakh units in 2007 to 100.02 lakh units by 2014-15. During this time HIV sero-reactivity also declined from 1.2% to 0.14% in the NACO supported Blood Banks. Voluntary blood donation has been enhanced through concerted programme efforts. Nationally 6674 sessions were conducted to train donor motivators in FY 2014-15.

The blood transfusion services supported by the NACO comprise a network of 1,161 blood banks, including 34 Model Blood Banks, 304 Blood Component Separation Units, 210 Major Blood banks and 613 District level Blood Banks. Overall 62% of blood was subjected to componentization in NACO supported Blood Component Separation units. NACO would support the establishment of component separation facilities and also funded modernization of all major government and charitable blood banks at state and district levels. Besides enhancing awareness about the need to access safe blood and blood products, the NACO has supported the procurement of equipment, blood bags, test kits and reagents as well as the recurring expenditure of government blood banks and those run by voluntary/charitable organizations, which are under the umbrella of NACO support.

During 2014-15, against the target of 60 lakh blood collection at the NACO supported blood bank, 63.2 lakh blood units were collected across the country, 84% of this was through voluntary blood donation. World Blood Donor Day was observed through a National event on 14th June 2014 to felicitate blood donors for their valuable contribution. National Plasma policy as an addendum to National Blood Policy was launched by Hon'ble Health and Family Welfare Minister. National Voluntary Blood Donor Day was celebrated on October 1, 2015 which was marked by beginning of e-registry of blood donors in association with Deity.

Capacity building was done across the country by conducting training of blood bank staff and clinicians for rational use of blood. Among blood bank staff 649 trainings were conducted for doctors in blood bank, 1362 trainings for blood bank technicians and 522 trainings for nurses were conducted. Across country 3876 sessions were conducted to appraise and sensitize clinicians for appropriate use of blood and blood components.

- VI. **Basic Services:** The Basic services include free Counseling and Testing for HIV infection. It has three main components viz: (i) Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTCs), (ii) Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT), and (iii) HIV-TB collaborative activities.
- i. **Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres:** An Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre (ICTC) is a place where free counseling and testing for HIV is offered to a person on his own free will or as advised by a medical provider. The population availing these services is mainly persons engaged in the high risk behavior, STI patients, TB patients and those, who are more prone to acquire the HIV infection. In India, ICTCs are often the first interface of citizens with the entire gamut of preventive, care, support and treatment services provided under the umbrella of the National HIV/AIDS Control Programme. HIV counseling and testing services were started in India in 1997.

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Free counseling and testing services are being provided through 5,559 Stand Alone ICTCs, 10,387 Facility- ICTCs and 2,153 PPP – ICTCs. During 2014-15, 142.64 lakh general clients have been provided with free counseling and testing services for HIV.

- ii. **Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT):** The prevention of parent to child transmission (PPTCT) of HIV transmission under NACP involves free counseling and testing of pregnant women, detection of HIV positive pregnant women, and the administration of prophylactic ARV drugs to HIV positive pregnant women and their infants to prevent the mother to child transmission of HIV. The NACO has decided to provide ARV drugs to Pregnant Women infected with HIV, irrespective of CD4 count nationwide, w.e.f January, 2014. During the FY 2014-15, 106.10 lakh pregnant Women have been provided with free counseling and testing for HIV with 97% received HIV positive Pregnant Women and their babies received ARV prophylaxis for Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV.

- iii. **HIV-TB collaborative activities:** TB disease is the commonest opportunistic infection among HIV-infected individuals. Further it is also known that TB being a major public health problem in India accounts for 20-25% of deaths among PLHIV. It is known that nationally about 5% TB patients registered under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) also have HIV infection. In high prevalent States and Districts, positivity among TB patients is more than 10% and is as high as 40% in selected Districts. Thus, while the country is dealing effectively with HIV burden, TB associated HIV epidemic is posing a great challenge.

Broadly the national HIV/TB response includes Intensified TB case finding at HIV Care Settings, Intensified TB-HIV Package, and Strategy for TB prevention among PLHIV. These activities are closely guided through duly constituted National HIV-TB Coordination Committee, Nation

Technical Working Group and State and District level Coordination Committees. The National AIDS Control Organization and Revised National TB control program has been successful in increasing access and uptake of HIV testing and counseling for all TB patients.

The trend of Known HIV Status is increasing and in FY 2014-15, out of the total 1517728 registered cases, 1083527 (71%) of TB patients knew their HIV status. The Linkage of TB & HIV co-infected patients to Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis therapy (CPT) and ART is also showing increasing trend in India. During FY 2014-15, 93% of co-infected patients received CPT in 2014-15 and 91% of co-infected patients received ART. 9.36 % of general clients (except pregnant women) received pre-test counseling/information have been screened for Intensified case finding (ICF) for TB at ICTC during 2014-15.

- VII. **Care, Support & Treatment Programme:** The Care, Support and Treatment programme under NACP includes comprehensive management of PLHIV with respect to treatment and prevention of Opportunistic infections, Anti-retroviral therapy (ART), Psycho-Social support, Home Based Care, positive prevention and impact mitigation.

The ART is offered free of cost to all PLHIV who are eligible clinically. Any person who has a confirmed HIV infection is subjected to further evaluation for determining whether he requires ART or not by undergoing CD4 count and other baseline investigations. All those PLHIV eligible as per technical guidelines are initiated on first line ART. Some of these PLHIV who develop resistance to first line ART are started on second line ART.

In the late nineties & early 2000s, the ART was beyond the reach of most of positive patients due to high cost (Rs. 20,000-30,000 per month), which came down significantly due to production of generic ARV drugs by Indian pharmaceutical companies. Considering the need of patients, the Government of India launched free ART programme on 1st April,

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2004 in eight government hospitals in six high prevalence states.

Establishment of ART Centre has been scaled up significantly to 475 ART centres till March' 2015. In addition 987 link ART centres have also been set up to facilitate the delivery of ART nearer to residence of PLHIV. Against the establishment of 45 new ART Centers in 2014-15, 50 new ART centres has been established and 8.51 lakh People living with HIV/AIDS are receiving free ART in government health facilities up to March' 2015. In addition to this 325 Care and Support Centres (CSC) are functional to provide a range of psychosocial services to PLHIV.

**VIII. Laboratory Services:** Under NACP, routine access to quality assured HIV related laboratory services is made universal available. All testing laboratories are assessed for their performance under the External Quality Assurance Scheme. 11 National Reference Laboratories and 35 State Reference Laboratories (SRLs) under NACP have been accredited for HIV testing by the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration of Laboratories. 16 SRLs have applied for accreditation.

**IX. Information Education & Communication:** The NACO's communication strategy has moved from creating general awareness to Behaviour Change Communication. It aims to motivate behavioral change among most at risk populations, raise awareness and risk perception among general population, particularly youth and women, generate demand for HIV/AIDS related health services like condoms, ICTC/PPTCT facilities; and create an enabling environment that encourages HIV related prevention, care and support activities and to reduce stigma and discrimination at individual, community and institutional levels. The NACO implements integrated and comprehensive campaigns using 360° communication approach. Regular campaigns are conducted at national and

state level using mass media, mid-media, outdoor, interpersonal communication, and innovative media vehicles like digital cinema, panels in metro trains, digital screens, internet, and mobile phones among others.

During 2014-15, multimedia campaigns on three thematic areas were implemented across the Country against a target of 9 campaigns and 550 new RRCs were formed in the year 2014-15 against a target of 550.

National AIDS Helpline was launched by Hon'ble Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare on 1st Dec, 2014 on the occasion of World AIDS Day. Till March 2015, 2.5 lakh Calls on toll free National AIDS Helpline have been received from different parts of the country.

India HIV resource Centre (IHRC) is a digital repository of NACO which was also launched on the occasion of World AIDS day. It has over 720 resources related HIV/AIDS from different sources and provides a one stop shop for information and resources related to HIV/AIDS. Till now, over 20,000 unique visitors have visited the site.

#### X. Mainstreaming and Social Protection

The NACO, with an objective to formalize its partnership with the various Departments/Ministries, entered into Memoranda of Understanding with the following 12 Departments/Ministries till March 2015, presented in **Table 1** below. These partnerships aimed at risk reduction, improved access to service and social protection for PLHIV and High risk Groups.

HIV sensitive Social Protection is a set of public measures that a society provides for its members to protect them against economic and social distress which very often may push them towards risk behaviors of HIV. This may be caused by the absence or a substantial reduction of income from work, sickness, maternity, unemployment, invalidity, old age, and death of the breadwinner.

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**Table 1: Memorandum of Understanding with Ministries & Departments**

S.No	Name of Department/ Ministry	Date of Signing (Till Mar' 2015)
1.	Department of Empowerment of Persons living with Disabilities	January 27, 2015
2.	Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DIETY)	July 23,2014
3.	Department of Telecommunications (DOT)	July 23,2014
4.	Ministry of Road Transport & highways	June 09, 2014
5.	Ministry of Defense	February 18, 2014
6.	Ministry of Shipping signed	February 14,2013
7.	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	December 11, 2013
8.	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	December 5,2013
9.	Department of Sports, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports	November 29,2013
10.	Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports	November 29,2013
11.	Ministry of Coal	September 09, 2013
12.	Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human resource development	August 6,2013

The NACO recognizes the fact that the reduction of vulnerability is a key to the success of its prevention, care, support and treatment programme. Hence, it has placed social protection as one of its core strategies in NACP-IV. NACO works closely with other government departments to identify and advocate for amendment/adaptation of policies and schemes for social protection of marginalized groups. India and its States/ Union Territories have taken significant steps taking into consideration the special vulnerabilities faced by people affected by HIV and AIDS.

- XI. **Procurement:** Procurements are done using Pool Fund, Global Fund to Fight against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) and Domestic Funds, through M/s RITES Limited as Procurement Agent. All the main items required for the programme, including test kits {HIV (Rapid), HIV (ELISA), HBs Ag (Rapid), HBs Ag (ELISA), HCV (Rapid), HCV (ELISA)} and other items such as ARV Drugs, STI Drug kits, blood bags etc., are centrally

procured and supplied to State AIDS Control Societies (SACS) and peripheral units. To ensure transparency in the procurement of goods Bid Documents, Minutes of pre-bid meetings and Bid Opening Minutes are uploaded on the websites of M/s RITES Ltd. ([www.rites.com](http://www.rites.com)) and the NACO ([www.naco.gov.in](http://www.naco.gov.in)). Procurement at state level remained an area of importance for the NACO. For smooth and efficient procurement at State level, hand-holding support to the State AIDS Control Societies is being provided by the procurement division at the NACO. With increasing number of facilities (ICTCs, ART Centres, Blood Banks, STI clinics) being catered in the National Programme, the issue of Supply Chain Management (SCM) has gained importance and to strengthen this, Procurement & Logistics Coordinator is being appointed at Regional & National level to monitor the day to day activities. To establish a robust Supply Chain Management System, NACO has developed Inventory Management System (IMS) an

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online software with the support of Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI) for tracking inventory at every point of supply chain from Supplier, SACS Warehouses, Point of Care/ Facilities to end beneficiary and provide real time visibility of inventory to prevent stock-out situations and expiries of commodities as well as digitize inventory record keeping. After extensive testing and pilot run, the system has been scaled up nationally to all SACS and is in process of being implemented downstream to all ART centers.

**XII. Strategic Information Management:**

India has a robust system of annual HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) for monitoring the HIV epidemic in the country among general population as well as High Risk Groups. HSS 2014-15 has been initiated at 771 Antenatal Clinic (ANC) surveillance Sites, covering 556 districts across 35 States and UTs. The methodology adopted during HSS was consecutive Sampling with Unlinked Anonymous Testing. Specimens are tested for HIV following the two test protocol. Besides epidemic trend analysis, data from surveillance are also used for strategic planning and prioritization under the programme as well as estimation of adult HIV prevalence, HIV incidence and mortality.

**XIII. National Integrated Biological & Behavioral Surveillance:** The NACO is currently implementing National Integrated Biological & Behavioral Surveillance (IBBS) among high risk groups and bridge population as a strategic focus to strengthen

the HIV surveillance among High Risk Groups and Bridge Population. The broad objective of National IBBS is to generate evidence on risk behaviors among HRGs to support planning and prioritization of programme efforts at district, state and national levels. Around a hundred national trainers, including representatives from eight regional institutes (National Institute of Medical Statistics (NIMS), New Delhi, National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune, National Institute of Health & Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi, AIIMS, New Delhi, PGI Chandigarh, NIECD, Kolkata, NIE, Chennai, RIMS, Imphal), five field research agencies, national working group and ten national training consultants were trained in the methodology, tools, steps, operational guidelines and implementation protocol. In six region data collection is almost over and specimen is tested parallel.

The programme generates rich data on service delivery through around 20,000 reporting units across the country. The Strategic Information Management System (SIMS), a web-based system for data management and analysis of all programme data has been rolled out across the country. Data quality, analytics, and integration of Geographical Information System support are being developed, which will further improve the decision support system of programme monitoring.

A summary of key achievements made under NACP during the financial year 2014-15 presented in **Table 2** below.

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**Table 2: National AIDS Control Programme Performance on key indicators**

S. No	Indicator	2014-15	
		Target	Achievement
1	New Targeted Interventions established	220	66
2	STI/RTI patients managed as per national protocol	70 lakh	75.46 Lakh
3	Blood collection in NACO supported blood bank	60 lakh	63.2 lakh
4	Proportion of blood units collected by Voluntary blood donation in NACO Supported Blood Banks	75%	84%
5	Districts covered under Link Worker Scheme (Cumulative)	163	137
6	Clients tested for HIV (General clients)	118 lakh	142.64lakh
7	Pregnant Women tested for HIV	118 lakh	106.10 lakh
8	Proportion of HIV+ pregnant Women and Babies who are initiated on Multidrug Antiretroviral regimen	85%	97%
9	HIV-TB Cross Referrals	13 lakh	16.83 Lakhs
10	New ART Centres established	45	50
11	PLHIV on ART (Cumulative)	8.31 lakh	8.51 lakh
12	Opportunistic Infections treated	3.0 lakh	3.97 lakh
13	Campaigns released on Mass Media - TV/Radio	8	3
14	New Red Ribbon Clubs formed in Colleges	550	550
15	Persons trained under Mainstreaming training programmes	3.2 lakh	3.51 lakh
16	Social Marketing of condoms by NACO contracted Social Marketing Organisations	44 crore pieces	75 crore Pieces
17	Free Distribution of Condoms	37 crore pieces	32.6 crore pieces

Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

### 9.1.2 Tuberculosis:

**9.1.2.1** It is a fact that Tuberculosis is one of the major public health problems in India and is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality. Of the 8.6 million cases globally in 2012, 2.2 million (25%) cases occurred in India, making it the world's highest Tuberculosis burden country. 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 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.

**9.1.2.2** The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), based on the internationally recommended Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) strategy, was launched in 1997 and expanded across the country in a phased manner. Full nation-wide coverage was achieved, then covering over a billion population (1114 million) in March 2006, expanding to 1247 million people in first quarter of 2013. Though India is the second-most populous country in the world, it accounts for 24% of all the TB cases in 2013.

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**9.1.2.3** The goal of TB control Programme is to decrease mortality and morbidity due to TB and cut transmission of infection until TB ceases to be a major public health problem in India.

**9.1.2.4 Objectives of the programme:**

- To reduce the incidence of and mortality due to TB;
- To prevent further emergence of drug resistance and effectively manage drug-resistant TB cases;
- To improve outcomes among HIV-infected TB patients;
- To involve private sector on a scale commensurate with their dominant presence in health care services and
- To further decentralize and align basic RNTCP management units with NRHM block level units within general health system for effective supervision and monitoring.

**9.1.2.5 Achievements of the programme:**

- Progress towards Millennium Development Goal achieved for Incidence and Prevalence;
  - ∅ The Incidence of Tuberculosis has come down from 209/lakh population in 2005 to 171/lakh population in 2013;
  - ∅ The Prevalence has come down from 365/ lakh population in 2005 to 211/lakh population in 2013 and
  - ∅ The Mortality from Tuberculosis has reduced from 36 in 2005 to 19 in 2012.
- RNTCP has treated over 7.1 million cases during the last five years and the programme screened for the first time more than 8 million TB suspects in the year 2013;
- During the last five years 1.3 million additional deaths have been averted;
- Treatment success rates have tripled from

25% in pre-RNTCP era to 87% presently (2013) and TB death rates have been reduced from 29% to 4% during the same period;

- The notification of all cases of Tuberculosis has been made mandatory;
- Commercial serology tests for TB diagnosis have been banned;
- More than 13,000 Designated Microscopy Centres (DMCs) for quality assured diagnosis established. In addition 59 labs for drug susceptibility testing for first line and 11 for second line have been established. A total of 89 CBNAAT machines are being used within the programme for rapid diagnosis of Rifampicin resistant Tuberculosis;
- Nationwide coverage of programmatic management of drug resistant TB services from March 2013. Till end of 2013 the programme screened 181021 MDR suspects and diagnosed 23289 cases of which 20763 were initiated on treatment;
- NACP (National AIDS Control Programme) & RNTCP have developed "National framework of Joint TB/HIV Collaborative activities" in 2007 and revised it in 2009. The framework articulates the policy of TB/HIV collaborative activities in the country. HIV co-infected TB services under RNTCP is now available across the country. In 2013, 887903 TB patients (63% of total TB patients registered) were tested for HIV; 45,999 (5% of those tested) were diagnosed as HIV positive and were offered access to HIV care. 91% of these patients were put on CPT while 84% of them received ART;
- To improve access to tribal and other marginalized groups the programme has developed a Tribal Action Plan which is being implemented with the provision of additional TB Units and DMCs in tribal/difficult areas, additional staff, compensation for transportation of patient & attendant and higher rate of salary to contractual staff;



- All states are implementing the 'Supervision and Monitoring Strategy' detailing guidelines, tools and indicators for monitoring the performance from the PHI level to the national level;
- The NIKSHAY, case based web based TB case management system has been awarded "Gold Specific Sectoral National Award" (Focus Sector for 2013-14 Health Care) for e-Governance 2013-14;
- Intensified Public Private Mix project is being undertaken with Indian Medical Association (IMA) in 16 states and with Catholic Bishop Conference of India (CBCI), a Faith Based Organization (FBO), in 19 States under the Global Fund supported Single Stream Funding Project;

**9.1.2.6 Impact of the programme:** Millennium Development Goal (MDG) has been achieved for Incidence and Prevalence.

Indicator	1990	2013
Prevalence	465	211
Incidence	216	171
Mortality	38	19

#### 9.1.2.7 Newer Initiatives:

- Information communication technology enabled TB Control Programme (e-Nikshay);
- Launching of the "Standards for Tuberculosis Care in India";
- Nationwide Anti-TB drug resistance survey;
- Piloting Universal access to Free quality assured anti-TB drugs (Patna, Mehsana);
- Innovative intensified TB Case finding and appropriate treatment at high burden ART centres in India;
- Pharmacovigilance & ADR monitoring.

#### 9.1.2.8 Financial Allocation to RNTCP:

Proposed budget for the RNTCP under the 12th Five Year Plan is Rs. 4500.15 crore.

Year	Budget Outlay (in crores)
2012-13	467.00
2013-14	516.76
2014-15	640.00
2015-16	1300.00
2016-17	1576.39
Total	4500.15

#### 9.1.3 Malaria:

**9.1.3.1** Malaria is an acute parasitic illness caused by Plasmodium falciparum or Plasmodium vivax in India. The main clinical presentation is fever with chills; however, nausea and headache can also occur. The diagnosis is confirmed by microscopic examination of a blood smear and Rapid Diagnostic Tests. Majority of the patients recover from the acute episode within a week. Malaria continues to pose a major public health

threat in different parts of the country, particularly due to Plasmodium falciparum for which severity may develop and may cause fatality, if not treated early.

**9.1.3.2** In India, out of 9 species of Malaria vectors, the major vector for rural malaria is Anopheles culicifacies, found all over the country and breeds in clean ground water collections. Other important Anopheline species namely An.minimus and An.fluviatilis breed in

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running channels, streams with clean water. Some of the vector species also breed in forest areas, mangroves, lagoons etc. even in those with organic pollutants.

**9.1.3.3** In urban areas, malaria is mainly transmitted by *Anopheles stephensi* which breeds in man-made water containers in domestic and peri-domestic situations such as tanks, wells, cisterns, which are more or less of permanent nature and hence can maintain density for malaria transmission throughout the year. Increasing human activities, such as urbanization,

industrialization and construction projects with consequent migration, deficient water and solid waste management and indiscriminate disposal of articles (tyres, containers, junk materials, cups, etc.) create mosquitogenic conditions and thus contribute to the spread of vector borne diseases.

**9.1.3.4 Epidemiological Situation:** The status of total cases, Pf cases (*Plasmodium falciparum* cases), deaths and API (Annual Parasitic Incidence) from 2005 to 2014 is given in the following table.

Malaria Situation in the country during 2005-2014*				
Year	Cases (in millions)		Deaths	API
	Total	Pf		
2005	1.82	0.81	963	1.68
2006	1.79	0.84	1707	1.66
2007	1.50	0.74	1311	1.39
2008	1.53	0.78	1055	1.36
2009	1.56	0.84	1144	1.36
2010	1.60	0.83	1018	1.37
2011	1.31	0.67	754	1.10
2012	1.01	0.53	519	0.88
2013	0.88	0.46	440	0.72
2014* (till October)	0.85	0.54	316	0.70

**Source:** Annual Report 2014-15 of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

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The state-wise data on malaria cases & deaths since 2011 is given in the following table.

### State wise Malaria situation in the Country

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	2011		2012		2013		2014 (Upto Nov.)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	34949	5	24699	2	19787	0	21220	0
2	Arunachal Prd.	13950	17	8368	15	6398	21	5184	4
3	Assam	47397	45	29999	13	19542	7	12415	3
4	Bihar	2643	0	2605	0	2693	1	1287	0
5	Chhattisgarh	136899	42	124006	90	110145	43	90900	4
6	Goa	1187	3	1714	0	1530	0	665	0
7	Gujarat	89764	127	76246	29	58513	38	35138	2
8	Haryana	33401	1	26819	1	14471	3	3594	0
9	Himachal Prd.	247	0	216	0	141	0	97	0
10	J&K	1091	0	864	0	698	0	263	0
11	Jharkhand	160653	17	131476	10	97786	8	72428	6
12	Karnataka	24237	0	16466	0	13302	0	11131	2
13	Kerala	1993	2	2036	3	1634	0	1509	4
14	Madhya Pradesh	91851	109	76538	43	78260	49	68842	9
15	Maharashtra	96577	118	58517	96	43677	80	32071	35
16	Manipur	714	1	255	0	120	0	118	0
17	Meghalaya	25143	53	20834	52	24727	62	31202	62
18	Mizoram	8861	30	9883	25	11747	21	20238	5
19	Nagaland	3363	4	2891	1	2285	1	1729	2
20	Odisha	308968	99	262842	79	228858	67	316143	57
21	Punjab	2693	3	1689	0	1760	0	984	0
22	Rajasthan	54294	45	45809	22	33139	15	12417	0
23	Sikkim	51	0	77	0	39	0	39	0
24	Tamil Nadu	22171	0	18869	0	15081	0	7479	0
25	Telangana*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26	Tripura	14417	12	11565	7	7396	7	44046	69
27	Uttarakhand	1277	1	1948	0	1426	0	1120	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	56968	0	47400	0	48346	0	37413	0
29	West Bengal	66368	19	55793	30	34717	17	20220	51
30	A&N Islands	1918	0	1539	0	1005	0	492	0
31	Chandigarh	582	0	201	0	150	0	109	0
32	D& N Haveli	5150	0	4940	1	1778	0	664	1
33	Daman & Diu	262	0	186	0	91	0	46	0
34	Delhi	413	0	382	0	353	0	98	0
35	Lakshadweep	8	0	9	0	8	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	196	1	143	0	127	0	71	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1310656</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>1067824</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>881730</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>851372</b>	<b>316</b>

\*Newly created state in 2014 carved out from erstwhile Andhra Pradesh. Data before 2014 clubbed in Andhra Pradesh.

Source: Annual Report 2014-15 of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

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Pre-independence estimates of Malaria were about 75 million cases and 0.8 million deaths annually. The problem was virtually eliminated in the mid-sixties but resurgence led to an annual incidence of 6.47 million cases in 1976. Modified Plan of Operation was launched in 1977 and annual malaria incidence started declining. The cases were contained between 2 to 3 million cases annually till 2001 afterwards the cases have further started declining.

During 2011, the malaria incidence was around 1.31 million cases, 0.67 million Pf cases and 754 deaths; while during 2012, 1.01 million cases, 0.53 Pf cases and 519 deaths were reported. About 91% of malaria cases and 99% of deaths due to malaria are reported from high disease burden States namely North Eastern (NE) States, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and West Bengal. However, other States are also vulnerable and have local and focal upsurge. During 2013, 0.88 million cases, 0.46 Pf cases and 440 deaths were reported. During 2014 (till Nov, 2014), 0.85 million cases, 0.54 Pf cases and 316 deaths were reported.

**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.

**9.1.4 Leprosy**

**9.1.4.1** The National Leprosy Control Programme (NLCP) 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. Case Detection and Management.
- ii. Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation.
- iii. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) including Behaviour Change Communication (BCC).
- iv. Human Resource and Capacity building and
- v. Programme Management.

**9.1.4.4 Epidemiological Situation:**

- 34 States/UTs out of 36 have achieved leprosy elimination status. Only 2 States/UT (Chhattisgarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli) are yet to achieve elimination. One State (Chhattisgarh) and one UT (Dadra & Nagar Haveli) have remained with PR between 2 and 4 per 10,000 population. Four other States/UTs viz. Odisha, Lakshadweep, Delhi and Chandigarh, which have achieved elimination earlier have shown slight increase in Prevalence Rate (1-2) in the current year.

Further a total of 532 districts (79.52%) out of total 669 districts have PR<1/10,000 population.

- At the end of March 2015, there were 88833 leprosy cases on record (under treatment).
- In 2014-15, total 125785 new leprosy cases were detected and put under treatment as compared to 125913 leprosy cases detected during corresponding period of previous year, giving Annual New Case Detection Rate (ANCDR) of 9.73 per 1,00,000.
- 2883 reconstructive surgeries were reported to have been conducted in 2014-15 for correction of disability in leprosy affected persons.
- Out of 215656 global leprosy cases reported in 2013, 126913 cases were reported in India. Thus India contributed around 58.8% of new cases detected globally.

#### 9.1.4.5 Activities under NLEP

- 1. Diagnosis and treatment of Leprosy:** Services for diagnosis and treatment (Multi Drug Therapy-MDT) are provided by all health facilities throughout the country free of cost. Difficult to diagnose and complicated cases and cases requiring reconstructive surgery are referred to district hospital for further management. Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) are being involved to bring out leprosy cases from villages for diagnosis at Primary Health Centre (PHC) and follow up cases for treatment completion. ASHAs are being paid incentive for this purpose.
- 2. Training:** Training of general health staff like Medical Officer, Health Supervisors, Laboratory Technicians, Health Workers, ASHAs are conducted regularly to develop skills in diagnosis and management of leprosy cases. The District Nucleus staffs under the District Leprosy Officer monitor the activities in the PHCs and provide on job training wherever needed to the General Health Care Staff.
- 3. Urban Leprosy Control:** Urban Leprosy Control activities are being implemented in 524 urban areas having population size of more than 1 lakh. These activities include Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) delivery services & follow up of patient for treatment completion, providing supportive medicines & dressing material and monitoring & supervision.

#### 4. Information, Education & Communication (IEC):

Intensive IEC activities are conducted for awareness generation and particularly reduction of stigma and discrimination against leprosy affected persons. These activities are carried through mass media, outdoor media, rural media and advocacy meetings. More focus is given on inter personnel communication. Anti-leprosy fortnight is observed annually from 30th January to 13th February in which IEC at the village level is also supported with leprosy services.

#### 5. NGO services:

A new NGO scheme was introduced for NLEP w. e. f. 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014. Under the new schemes, there are provisions for services to be provided under 8 separate areas. In addition to hospital services covering, case diagnosis and management and reconstructive surgeries, other areas are for services in underserved areas, contact survey and home based self-care services, in Leprosy colonies, advocacy communication and social mobilization and partnering with community.

#### 6. Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation:

- More emphasis is being given on correction of disability in leprosy affected persons through Reconstructive Surgery (RCS). To strengthen RCS services, GoI has recognized 111 institutions for conducting RCS based on the recommendations of the State government. Out of these, 60 are Government institutions and 51 are NGO institutions.
- For prevention of disability among persons with insensitive hands and feet, they are given dressing material, supportive medicines and Micro-Cellular Rubber (MCR) footwear. MCR footwear were provided to 69331 Leprosy Affected Persons during 2013-14. The patients are also empowered

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with self-care procedure for taking care of themselves. Self-Care Kits were provided to 44412 Leprosy affected persons during the year.

- 7. Supervision and Monitoring:** Programme is being monitored at different level through analysis of monthly progress reports, through field visits by the supervisory officers from Central and States, programme review meetings held at central, state and district level. For better epidemiological analysis of the disease situation, emphasis is given to assessment of New Case Detection and Treatment Completion Rate and proportion of grade II disability among new cases. Visit by Joint Monitoring Teams with members from Gol, ILEP and WHO has been initiated from the year 2012-13 and is being continued during 2014-15.

**Initiatives:**

- i. During 2014-15, special activities were also carried out in high endemic blocks of low endemic districts, in addition to block of high endemic districts.
- ii. **Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation:** An amount of Rs. 8000/- is provided as incentive to leprosy affected persons for undergoing each major

reconstructive surgery in identified Govt./ NGO institutions to compensate loss of wages during their stay in hospital. Support is also provided to Government institutions in the form of Rs. 5000/- per RCS conducted, for procurement of supply & material and other ancillary expenditure incurred for the surgery. Additional Rs. 5000/- is paid per RCS conducted in Camps.

- iii. **Involvement of ASHA:** A scheme to involve ASHAs was drawn up to bring out leprosy cases from their villages for diagnosis at PHC and follow up cases for treatment completion. To encourage the involvement of ASHAs the incentive for case detection and treatment completion is enhanced which is as below:

- On confirmed diagnosis of case brought by them – Rs. 250/-
- On completion of full course of treatment of the case within specified time – Paucibacillary (PB) leprosy case – Rs. 400/- and Multibacillary (MB) Leprosy case – Rs. 600/-

**9.1.4.6 Annual Targets and Achievements during 2014-15:** The following are the physical achievements for 2014-15 of National Leprosy Eradication Programme:

Physical achievement		
Activity	Target	Achievement
Annual New Case Detection Rate	10/100,000 Pop.	9.73/100,000 Pops
Cure Rate for MB	>95%	90.40%
Cure Rate for PB	>97%	95.88%
Reconstructive Surgery Performed	2500	2883

**9.1.5 Blindness:**

**9.1.5.1 National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)** was launched in the year 1976 as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme with the goal of reducing the prevalence of blindness to 0.3% by 2020. 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). Main causes of blindness are as follows:

- Cataract (62.6%) Refractive Error (19.70%) Corneal Blindness (0.90%), Glaucoma (5.80%), Surgical Complication (1.20%) Posterior Capsular Opacification (0.90%) Posterior Segment Disorder (4.70%), Others (4.19%) Estimated National Prevalence of Childhood Blindness /Low Vision is 0.80 per thousand. The allocation for the programme during the financial year (2013-14) was Rs. 101.94 crore.

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**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** 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.

**9.1.5.4 Year wise progress of major performance indicators:****Cataract operations**

Year	Target	No. of Cataract operations performed	% surgery with IOL
2010-11	60,00, 000	60,32,724	95
2011-12	70,00. 000	63,49,205	95
2012-13	66,00, 000	63,02,894	95
2013-14	66,00, 000	62,62,647	95
2014-15*	66,00, 000	23,43,573	95

\*: Figures for 2014-15 are provisional.

**School Eye Screening Programme**

Year	No. of free spectacles provided to school children suffering from refractive errors	
	Target	Achievement
2010-11	6,00,000	6,26,839
2011-12	6,00,000	6,58,061
2012-13	10.00.000	7,08,861
2013-14	9.00.000	6,24,942
2014-15*	9.00.000	1,21,262

\*: Figures for 2014-15 are provisional.

**Collection of donated Eyes for corneal transplantation**

Year	No. of donated eyes collected	
	Target	Achievement
2010-11	60,000	44,926
2011-12	60,000	49,410
2012-13	50,000	53,543
2013-14	50,000	49,559
2014-15*	50,000	25,254

\*: Figures for 2014-15 are provisional.

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**9.2.1** The National Health Mission (NHM) encompasses its two Sub-Missions, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). The main programmatic components include Health System Strengthening in rural and urban areas, Reproductive-Maternal- Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A), and Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases. The NHM envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable & quality health care services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs.

**9.2.2 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):**

NRHM seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable groups. Under the NRHM, the Empowered Action Group (EAG) States as well as North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh have been given special focus. The thrust of the mission is on establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels, to ensure simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health such as water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality.

**9.2.3 National Urban Health Mission (NUHM):**

NUHM seeks to improve the health status of the urban population, particularly the urban poor and other vulnerable sections by facilitating their access to quality primary health care. NUHM would cover all state capitals, district headquarters and other cities/towns with a population of 50,000 and above (as per census 2011) in a phased manner. Cities and towns with population below 50,000 will be covered under NRHM.

**9.2.4 Major initiatives under NRHM/NUHM:**

**9.2.4.1** ASHA: More than 8.96 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) are in place across the country and serve as facilitators, mobilizers and providers of community level care. ASHA is the first port of call in the community especially for marginalized sections of the population, with a focus on women and children. Since 2013, when the National Urban Health Mission was launched, ASHA are being selected in urban areas as well. Several evaluations and successive Common

Review Missions show that the ASHA has been a key figure in contributing to the positive outcomes of increases in institutional delivery, immunization, active role in disease control programmes (Malaria, Kala-azar and Lymphatic Filariasis, in particular) and improved breastfeeding and nutrition practices. The majority of States have placed an active training and support system for the ASHA to ensure continuing training, on site field mentoring and performance monitoring.

**9.2.4.2** Rogi Kalyan Samiti (Patient Welfare Committee)/Hospital Management Society is a simple yet effective management structure. This committee is a registered society whose members act as trustees to manage the affairs of the hospital and is responsible for upkeep of the facilities and ensure provision of better facilities to the patients in the hospital. Financial assistance is provided to these Committees through untied fund to undertake activities for patient welfare. 30,338 Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) have been set up involving the community members in almost all District Hospitals (DHs), Sub-District Hospitals (SDHs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) till date.

**9.2.4.3** The Untied Grants to Sub-Centres (SCs) has given a new confidence to our ANMs in the field. The SCs are far better equipped now with Blood Pressure measuring equipment, Hemoglobin (Hb) measuring equipment, stethoscope, weighing machine etc. This has facilitated provision of quality antenatal care and other healthcare services.

**9.2.4.4** The Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) is an important tool of community empowerment and participation at the grassroots level to address issues of environmental and social determinants. VHSNC membership includes Panchayati Raj representatives, ASHA & other frontline workers, and also representatives of the marginalized communities. Untied grants of Rs. 10,000 are provided annually to each VHSNC under NRHM, which are utilized through involvement of other community members in many states. Till date, 5.12 lakh VHSNCs have been set up across the country. Capacity building of the VHSNC members with regards to their roles

and responsibilities including public service monitoring and planning is being initiated in States.

**9.2.4.5** Healthcare service delivery requires intensive human resource inputs. There has been an enormous shortage of human resources in the public healthcare sector in the country. NRHM/NHM has attempted to fill the gaps in human resources by providing nearly 1.81 lakh additional health human resources to states including 7,974 GDMOs, 2,882 Specialists, 72,505 ANMs, 37,966 Staff Nurses etc. on contractual basis. Apart from providing support for health human resource, NHM has also focused on multi skilling of doctors at strategically located facilities identified by the states e.g. MBBS doctors are trained in Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC), Life Saving Anesthesia Skills (LSAS) and Laparoscopic Surgery. Similarly, due importance is given to capacity building of nursing staff and auxiliary workers such as ANMs. NRHM also supports co-location of AYUSH services in health facilities such as PHCs, CHCs and DHs. A total of 21,361 AYUSH doctors have been deployed in the states with NRHM funding support.

**9.2.4.6** Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) aims to reduce maternal mortality among pregnant women by encouraging them to deliver in government health facilities. Under the scheme, cash assistance is provided to eligible pregnant women for giving birth in a government health facility. Since the inception of NRHM, 7.33 crore women have benefited under this scheme.

**9.2.4.7** Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakarm (JSSK): Launched on 1st June, 2011, JSSK entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. This marks a shift to an entitlement based approach. The free entitlements include free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free diet during stay in the health institutions, free provision of blood, free transport from home to health institution, between health institutions in case of referrals and drop back home and exemption from all kinds of user charges. Similar entitlements are available for all sick infants (upto 1 year of age) accessing public health institutions. All States and Union

Territories are implementing this scheme. As per the latest reports received from the States/UTs, 84% pregnant women availed free drugs, 77% free diagnostics, 69% free diet, 47% free home to facility transport and 39% free drop back home. For sick infants, 73% sick infants availed free drugs, 40% free diagnostics, 10% sick infants free home to facility transport and 28% free drop back home.

**9.2.4.8** Facility Based Newborn Care: A continuum of newborn care has been established with the launch of home based and facility based newborn care components ensuring that every newborn receives essential care right from the time of birth and first 48 hours at the health facility and then at home during the first 42 days of life. Newborn Care Corners (NBCCs) are established at delivery points to provide essential newborn care at birth, while Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospital/Medical College and Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at FRUs provide care for sick newborns. As on September 2014, a total of 14135 NBCCs, 1810 NBSUs and 548 SNCUs have been made operational across the country.

**9.2.4.9** National Mobile Medical Units (NMMUs): Support has been provided in 369 out of 672 districts for 1685 MMUs under NHM in the country. To increase visibility, awareness and accountability, all Mobile Medical Units have been repositioned as "National Mobile Medical Unit Service" with universal colour and design.

**9.2.4.10** National Ambulance Services (NAS): At the time of launch of NRHM, such ambulances networks were non-existent. As on date, 30 States/UTs have the facility where people can dial 108 or 102 telephone number for calling an ambulance. Dial 108 is predominantly an emergency response system, primarily designed to attend to patients of critical care, trauma and accident victims etc. Dial 102 services essentially consist of basic patient transport aimed to cater the needs of pregnant women and children though other categories are also taking benefit and are not excluded. JSSK entitlements e.g. free transport from home to facility, inter facility transfer in case of referral and drop back as mother and children are the key focus of 102 service. This service can be accessed through a

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toll free call to a Call Centre. Presently, 7058 Dial-108, 400 Dial-104 and 5713 Dial-102 Emergency Response Service Vehicles are operational under NRHM, besides 5778 empanelled vehicles for transportation of patients, particularly pregnant women and sick infants from home to

public health facilities and back.

**9.2.4.11** Upto 33% of NHM funds in High Focus States can be used for infrastructure development. Details of new construction and renovation/ upgradation works undertaken across the country under NHM are as given in the below:

Facility	New Construction		Renovation/Up-gradation	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
SC	24,701	13,881	17,395	12,480
PHC	1,932	1,051	9,028	7,610
CHC	619	285	3,231	2,072
SDH	88	41	611	541
DH	98	58	908	656
Other*	709	172	851	659
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,147</b>	<b>15,488</b>	<b>32,024</b>	<b>24,018</b>

\*These facilities are above SCs but below block level.

**9.2.4.12** In order to ensure that enhanced fund allocations to States/UTs and other institutions under the NHM are fully coordinated, managed and utilized, Financial Management Group for NHM (FMG-NHM) has been set up.

**9.2.4.13 Mainstreaming of AYUSH:**

Mainstreaming of AYUSH has been taken up by allocating AYUSH facilities in 8365 PHCs, 1945 CHCs, 401 DHs, 4433 health facilities above SC but below block level and 582 health facilities other than CHC at or above block level but below district level.

**9.2.4.14 Mother and Child Tracking System**

**(MCTS):** Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) is a name based tracking system, launched by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India as an innovative application of information technology directed towards improving the healthcare service delivery system and strengthening the monitoring mechanism. MCTS is designed to capture information on and track all pregnant women and children (0-5 Years) so that they receive 'full' maternal and child health services and thereby contributes to the reduction in maternal, infant and child morbidity and mortality which is one of the goals of National Health Mission. MCTS

relies heavily on information technology tools and techniques and promotes its usage by grass roots level health service providers and even by the beneficiaries at large. MCTS is a centralized web based application, which facilitates in real time entry of the information related to pregnant women and children and subsequent healthcare services provided to them. This tool also facilitates in generation of work plan for the field level healthcare service providers, to ensure timely and full range of services to them. MCTS employees mobile based SMS technology is to alert health service providers and beneficiaries about the service delivery and due status, prompting them for availing and providing the due services on time. The system also facilitates with status note and actionable messages to policy makers, health managers and health administrators at different tiers of healthcare delivery system for necessary action on time. A total of 1,12,84,510 pregnant women were registered in MCTS during 2014-15 (till October), which indicates a registration of 65.81% as against estimated number of pregnant women in 2014-15 (till October). Similarly, a total of 84,33,911 children were registered in MCTS during 2014-15 (till October) which indicates a registration of 54.10% as against estimated number of infants in 2014-15 (till October).

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### 9.3 Immunisation of Children:

#### 9.3.1 Introduction

The immunization programme in India was introduced in 1978 as Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI). Initially the program had limited reach focusing mainly in the urban areas. The programme was universalized in 1985 to cover six vaccine preventable diseases (Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio and Measles) under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) to cover all the districts in the entire country. In 1986, UIP also became a part of the Technology Mission and was monitored under the 20 point programme by the Prime Minister's Office. The programme formed a part of the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) programme in 1992 and subsequently, it came under the aegis of the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme, from 1997 onward. In the year 2005, when National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched, UIP came under the purview of RCH II/ NRHM.

Presently, Government of India is providing vaccination under UIP against nine vaccine preventable diseases i.e. Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B across the country and Japanese Encephalitis and Meningitis & Pneumonia caused by Hemophilus Influenza type B in selected states/districts.

**9.3.2 Interventions under NRHM :**With the launch of the NRHM and RCH-II, the States made their State specific Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) under Part "C" for Immunization. This ensures flexibility in planning and budgeting under the guidelines of NRHM to address state specific issues and also help overcome any operational constraints. The PIPs cover area for strengthening the service delivery component of Routine Immunization. These are:

- o Alternate vaccine delivery to ensure reach into villages including hard to reach areas
- o Alternate Vaccinators to ensure sessions are held
- o Revision of Routine Immunization micro-plans
- o Social Mobilization to ensure demand creation in community.

- o Strengthening Supportive supervision
- o Quarterly review meetings at State, Districts and Block levels to ensure monitoring.
- o Mobility Support for active field supervision.
- o Auto Disable syringes to ensure injection safety.
- o Capacity building of all field staff related to immunization
- o Injection safety and waste management

#### 9.3.3 Major Issues in immunization programme

During the process of the implementation of the program, a few gaps in implementation of the programme have been identified as follows:

- Rational human resource deployment issues
- Immunization sessions are not being held regularly in the community;
- There are gaps in the reporting of actual number of children vaccinated;
- Inadequate visits to the field by the supervisory staff at district and state levels.
- In urban areas lack of adequate health infrastructure and multiplicity of agencies working without proper coordination.
- Microplanning, especially for difficult to reach areas.

**9.3.4 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:

At Government Medical Store Depot (GMSD), State and Regional stores

- **Walk In Cooler:** 226
- **Walk in Freezers:** 43

At Divisional and District stores

- **Ice Lined refrigerator Large:** 5342
- **Deep freezer Large:** 6290

At District stores, Community health centres and Primary health centres

- **Ice Lined refrigerator Small:** 31864
- **Deep freezer small:** 38129

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- **Cold Box (L):** 32628
- **Cold Box (S):** 26452
- **Vaccine Carrier :**1128413

### 9.3.5 Achievements in Routine Immunization Program:

#### Immunization Coverage :

Immunization coverage in India has increased to 61% as per CES 2009 from 35.5% as per NFHS

92-93, in last 17 years. The recent Annual Health Survey-2 (AHS 2011-12) and AHS-3 (2012-13), conducted in 9 high priority states, have documented an increase in Full Immunization coverage in all 9 high priority states. The evaluated coverage of the states/UTs, including the latest report of Annual Health Survey-3 and of District Level Household Survey- 4 (2012-13), is shown in the following table:

S. No	States/UTs	Evaluated surveys for fully immunized (%)					
		DLHS-3** (2007-08)	CES*** (2009)	AHS-1* (2011-11)	AHS-2* (2011-12)	AHS-3* (2012-13)	DLHS-4** (2012-13)
1	A&N islands	83.6					75.0
2	Andhra Pradesh	66.7	68				55.4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13.3	24.8				49.2
4	Assam	50.7	59.1	59	61.4	64.4	
5	Bihar	41.4	49	64.5	65.6	69.9	
6	Chandigarh	73					84.5
7	Chhattisgarh	59.3	57.3	74.1	74.1	74.9	
8	D&N Haveli	57.9					
9	Daman & Diu	85.7					
10	Delhi	67.3	71.5				37.1
11	Goa	89.8	87.9				89.1
12	Gujarat	54.8	56.6				
13	Haryana	59.6	71.7				52.1
14	Himachal Pradesh	82.2	75.8				63.0
15	Jammu & Kashmir	62.2	66.6				
16	Jharkhand	54	59.7	63.7	69.1		
17	Karnataka	76.7	78				77.6
18	Kerala	79.6	81.5				82.5
19	Lakshadweep	86.2					
20	Madhya Pradesh	36	42.9	54.9	59.7	66.4	
21	Maharashtra	69	78.6				66.2
22	Manipur	47.4	51.9				54.1
23	Meghalaya	33.1	60.8				48.9
24	Mizoram	54.2	73.7				71.2
25	Nagaland		27.8	55.0	62.3	68.8	35.6
26	Odisha	62.3	59.5	55	62.3		
27	Puducherry	80.2					66.0
28	Punjab	79.8	83.6				68.4
29	Rajasthan	48.7	53.8	70.8	69.2	74.2	
30	Sikkim	76.8	85.3				85.2
31	Tamil Nadu	81.6	77.3				56.2
32	Tripura	38.2	66				48.0
33	Uttar Pradesh	30.2	40.9	45.3	48.1	52.7	
34	Uttarakhand	62.9	71.5	75.4	77.9		
35	West Bengal	75.7	64.9				79.5

\*AHS: Annual Health Survey; \*\* DLHS: District Level Household Survey. \*\*\*CES: Coverage Evaluation Survey

DLHS 4 (2012-13) survey is undergoing and the fact sheets have been finalised for 21 States / UTs as on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2015

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### 9.3.5.1 Special Immunization Weeks: A focused strategy for improving immunization coverage in High Risk Areas (HRAs) identified through polio eradication program

In continuation of the RI intensification drive started by Government of India (GoI) in 2012-2013, four rounds of special immunization weeks (SIW) were observed in India, during the months of January, February, March and April 2014.

- These special immunization weeks targeted children aged <2 years and pregnant women in nearly 4,00,000 high risk areas (HRAs) identified through polio eradication program. These HRAs are at high risk of all vaccine preventable diseases due to low population immunity and other risk factors.
- WHO India provided technical assistance to the Government of India in developing and issuing detailed guidelines for operational planning, organization of state and district task forces for immunization and monitoring of the immunization weeks. WHO was involved in field monitoring of sessions and house to house monitoring in high risk areas. The monitoring data was analysed and the feedback shared by Government of India with the states for corrective actions after every round.
- As a policy decision, GOI decided to continue the special immunization weeks targeting HRAs. The details of year wise vaccination status during four rounds of Immunization weeks is as follows:

**SIW 2012-13:** - Children aged <2 years : >15.5 million vaccinations  
- Pregnant women: >1.8 million

**SIW 2013-14:** - Children aged <2 years : >10.8 million  
- Pregnant women: >1.2 million

**SIW 2014-15:** - Children aged <2 years: 8.3 million  
- Pregnant women: 0.93 million

**9.3.6 Mission Indradhanush:** Despite all efforts, only 65% children in India receive all vaccines during their first year of life. Recent estimates show that, annually, nearly 89 lakh children in

the country do not receive all vaccines that are available under the universal immunization programme. Of these 89 lakh children, nearly 17 lakh do not receive any vaccination while 72 lakh receive some but not all vaccinations that are provided under the programme. These unvaccinated or partially vaccinated children are most susceptible to childhood diseases, disability and run 3-6 times higher risk of death as compared to fully immunized children.

Evaluations have indicated that the major reasons for all children not receiving the vaccines are lack of awareness amongst the parents about the benefits of vaccination, a fear of some side effects of the vaccines and sometimes non-availability of vaccines or vaccinators during vaccination sessions. Though, Government of India has been addressing these issues and in the past has carried out activities like Special Immunization Weeks etc., to improve the coverage in these missed out children, however, it did not yield the desired results.

Government of India launched Mission Indradhanush on 25th Dec 2014 with an objective to ensure high coverage of children with all vaccines in the entire country with a high focus on the 201 identified high priority districts. These districts account for nearly 50% of the total partially vaccinated or unvaccinated children in the country. Mission Indradhanush will provide immunization against seven life-threatening diseases (diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis, measles and hepatitis B). In addition, vaccination against Japanese Encephalitis and Haemophilus influenzae type B will be provided in selected districts/states of the country. Vaccination against tetanus will be provided to the pregnant women.

Under this Mission, the following areas are targeted for focused interventions:

- o Populations living in migratory high risk pockets such as urban slums, nomads, brick kilns and construction sites.
- o Underserved and hard to reach populations (forested and tribal populations etc.).
- o Areas with vacant sub-centers and missed vaccination sessions.

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- o Areas with outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases such as Measles, Diphtheria in the recent past.

Following strategy is being opted for under Mission Indradhanush:-

- o Meticulous planning of campaigns/sessions at all levels using polio learning.
- o Effective communication and social mobilization efforts will be carried out.
- o Intensive training of the health officials and frontline workers
- o Establish accountability framework through task forces at District, State and National level to oversee the program implementation.
- o Under this Mission, the government will ensure that vaccines are made available for all children, even in the remotest corner of the country.

Under Mission Indradhanush, four special intensified immunization drives are being conducted starting from 7th April, 2015 and will be repeated on 7<sup>th</sup> May, June and July and this will cover all children up to two years of age, for UIP vaccines, and pregnant women for tetanus toxoid vaccine.

The preparatory activities of Mission Indradhanush took place in 2014-15. These activities include:-

- o National workshop of Mission Indradhanush was held on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2015.
- o Media launch of Mission Indradhanush was done on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2015.
- o Operational planning and development of guidelines for Mission Indradhanush was done during 2014-15.

### 9.3.7 Vaccine Logistics and Cold Chain Management

- Cold chain and vaccine management being the most important component of immunisation programme ensures quality vaccine reaching each and every child immunized.

- **National Cold chain assessment (NCCA)** was carried out in the year 2014-15 focussing on gaps in cold chain, considering introduction of newer vaccines and for phasing out CFC equipment as well.
- **Development of National Cold Chain and Vaccine Logistics Action Plan (NCCVLAP)-** Under GAVI HSS support, focusing on findings of National Effective Vaccine Management (EVM) assessment done in 2013.
- Solar inverters and hybrid solar invertors or SDD (solar direct drive) are encouraged for the areas with deficient electricity supply through NHM funding.
- **Effective Cold Chain and Vaccine Management Course (ECCVMC)** has been designed for SIOs, CCOs and VLMs.
- States are being encouraged for decentralized procurement as per the need under DGS&D rate contract.
- Recently specifications of Cold Chain Equipment were revised as they were last revised more than 6 years ago. Now, new specifications are available which incorporates new technologies which are more suitable in changing context and beneficial for vaccine safety, for example, wireless data loggers for real time monitoring of cold room temperature & NCCMIS (National Cold Chain Management Information system) having data related to cold chain of all districts from 35 states & UTs.

### 9.3.8 Trainings under routine immunization

- Total 238 cold chain technicians have been trained on ILR/DF and WIC/WIF repair and maintenance.
- A short term training of 3-4 hour duration was initiated in 9 high focus states in the year 2013-14 covering ~ one million frontline health workers including ANMs, LHVs, ASHAs and Aanganwadi workers to rapidly improve their skills in conveying messages related with Routine Immunization.

### 9.3.9 Strategic communication

- Strategic communication contributes substantially to achieving and maintaining

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high immunization coverage by bridging the demand supply gap through various ways of communication viz media, workshops etc.

- Communication plans and IEC material were developed for Mission Indradhanush (MI) and shared with the states/UTs. A new logo for MI was created.
- UNICEF supported MoHFW in the launching of national communications strategy with new UIP logo and branding.
- Capacity building of the states was carried out for strengthening communication skills and planning on routine immunization.

### 9.3.10 Maternal & Neonatal Tetanus Elimination

- In 2003, Andhra Pradesh was the first state to be declared MNT eliminated. By the end of 2008, 15 States had eliminated maternal and neonatal tetanus. In the year 2006, seven states were declared to have eliminated maternal and neonatal tetanus (MNT) (Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, West Bengal, and Haryana). In 2007, six states viz. Goa, Sikkim, Punjab, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry and further in 2008, two more states- Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh were declared MNT eliminated. In April 2013, four states (Uttarakhand, Odisha, Delhi & Mizoram) were declared to have eliminated MNTE. By the end of 2014, 32 States/UTs had validated Maternal & Neonatal tetanus elimination.
- By March 2015, Meghalaya, Jammu & Kashmir, Daman & Diu were also declared as MNT eliminated. Thus, by the end of 2014-15, 35 States/UTs had validated Maternal & Neonatal Tetanus elimination.

### 9.3.11 Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI)

- To support the AEFI program at the Immunization Division, a National AEFI Secretariat has been set up in Dec, 2012. India successfully passed the NRA (National Regulatory Authority) assessment conducted in 2012.

- Successful assessment of Indian National Regulatory Authority as functional including vaccine pharmacovigilance component of the authority which is mainly AEFI surveillance.
- Sanction of 4 Zonal AEFI Consultants from NHM funds to strengthen AEFI investigation, monitoring and feedback & support states in AEFI reporting, investigation and follow up.
- Partnership of the AEFI Secretariat with Lady Harding Medical College as National AEFI Technical Collaborating Centre for technical oversight and support.
- The AEFI Secretariat has planned orientation workshops for District Immunization Officers on reporting and recording, investigation and analysis of AEFIs. In addition, the state AEFI committees are being revitalized to conduct technical assessment of reported AEFIs. Each state AEFI committee has been requested to partner with a reputable govt. medical college in the state for leveraging the multi-speciality medical technical expertise in the medical colleges.
- National AEFI Guidelines were revised and updated in 2015 to incorporate the needs for causality assessment and timely investigation based on new WHO Causality algorithm and improved investigation of reported AEFI deaths.
- To provide greater support to the 12 target states for pentavalent expansion by Oct 2014, a Pentavalent panel has been established to provide technical guidance and support to the states.
- Recently, MOHFW has uploaded "Causality assessment report of 367 reported Serious Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) cases, approved by National AEFI Committee" on its website. Most of the reported serious AEFIs are coincidental (104) and none have been found to be due to quality defect in manufacturing vaccines. It is important to note that during 2012-2014, approximately 1,346 million doses of all antigens were given in the country while only 1,759 cases of serious AEFIs were reported indicating that the AEFI events

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are well within the expected rates though there is an overall need to further improve surveillance.

### 9.3.12 Vaccines already introduced

- **Hepatitis B vaccination:** In 2011, Hep B vaccine was universalised in the country. In 2002-03, Hep B was started as a pilot project in 33 districts and 15 cities with GAVI support. Subsequently in 2007-08 it was expanded to 10 states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra with monovalent Vaccine.
- **Measles 2nd dose introduction:** As per NTAGI recommendations, 14 states with measles evaluated coverage  $\leq 80\%$  carried out Measles Supplementary Immunization Activity (SIA) in the phased manner. These 14 states covered nearly 11.9 crore children between age of 9 months to <10 years. The remaining 21 states, with measles evaluated coverage of  $>80\%$ , introduced the second dose directly in their routine immunization. As of now, all 36 states/UTs are implementing measles 2nd dose in their routine immunization.
- **JE vaccination:** As on March, 2015, out of total 204 (181 + 23 newly identified) across 21 states, campaign activity has been completed in 155 districts and JE vaccine has been introduced as a part of Routine Immunization with doses of JE vaccine. JE campaign is on-going in 16 districts (11 in Assam, 4 in Nagaland and 1 in Manipur).

As on 31st March 2015, a total of 11.6 crore doses of JE vaccine have been provided through various campaigns. A total of 47.75 lakh children were vaccinated for JE 1st dose and 48.35 lakh for JE 2nd dose in year 2014-15 (as per HMIS data as on 21st April 2015) through routine immunization.

- **Pentavalent vaccine expansion:** Hib containing Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced in 20 states till March 2015.
  - o Kerala, Tamil Nadu in December 2011.
  - o Puducherry, Goa, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka and J&K in 2012-13.

- o Pentavalent vaccine has been further expanded in 12 states/UTs in 2014-15, namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Delhi, Telangana and Uttarakhand.
- o Expansion of Pentavalent vaccine is planned in remaining 16 states in the country by 2015.
- o A total of 351 lakh doses of pentavalent vaccine have been administered in these states since inception till March 2015.

### 9.3.13 Introductions of New Vaccines

#### Inactivated polio vaccine (IPV)

- Participating in Global polio end game strategy, by introducing Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) in addition to oral polio drops in RI in last quarter of 2015 and switch from tOPV to bOPV, both under RI and polio campaigns, in a globally synchronized manner by early 2016.
- Gavi agreed to support IPV vaccine introduction for one year starting from October 2015 till Sep 2016.

#### Measles-Rubella vaccine (MR)

- To be initiated as Measles Rubella (MR) campaign targeting children from 9 months upto 15 years of age in a phased manner over a period of three years.
- Subsequently, Rubella vaccine will be introduced as MR vaccine in the place of measles containing vaccine 1 & 2 at 9-12 months and 16-24 months, as per NTAGI recommendations.

#### Rotavirus vaccine

- To be given under UIP as a 3 dose vaccine along with DPT 1st, 2nd and 3rd dose in a phased manner in few states as per NTAGI recommendation. Subsequently, the vaccine will be scaled up in entire country.
- Rota virus vaccine will initially be introduced as a new vaccine in immunization program in few areas in the year 2015-16 before expansion.

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**Adult JE vaccine:**

- Japanese Encephalitis vaccination has been introduced in adult population of districts with high disease burden of adult JE.
- Recently, 20 high burden districts from Assam, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were identified by NVBDCP for adult JE vaccination campaigns.

**9.4 Pulse Polio Program:** South-East Asia Region of WHO has been certified polio free. India has achieved the goal of polio eradication as no polio case has been reported for more than 3 years after last case reported on 13th January, 2011.

**9.4.1 Global Scenario: out of 6 WHO regions, 4 regions have been certified polio free**

- WHO Region of the Americas- 1994
- WHO Western Pacific Region- 2000
- WHO European Region- June 2002
- And On 27 March 2014, the 4<sup>th</sup> WHO South-East Asia Region was certified polio-free, meaning that transmission of wild poliovirus has been interrupted in this block of 11 countries including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, **India**, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Timor-Leste.

**9.4.2 The last polio case by type in India**

- Last P2 polio case reported from Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1999
- Last P3 polio case reported from Pakur, Jharkhand on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2010
- Last P1 polio case reported from Howrah, West Bengal on 13<sup>th</sup> January 2011

In 2014, only 3 countries (Afghanistan, Nigeria and Pakistan) remain polio-endemic, down from more than 125 in 1988.

**9.4.3 To mitigate the risk of importation of wild polio virus and to maintain polio free status, India is implementing the following strategies:**

- Maintaining population immunity through high quality of National and Sub-National polio rounds.

- Maintaining high quality of surveillance through Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) Surveillance across the country and Environmental Surveillance established at Mumbai, Delhi, Patna, Kolkata and Punjab and Gujarat which acts as surrogate indicator for polio virus transmission.
  - Implementing Polio vaccination at international borders through special booths set up at international borders (both Rail and Road routes) that the following countries share with India i.e. Pakistan (at 5 posts), Bangladesh (at 3 posts), Nepal (at 91 posts) and Myanmar (at 3 posts) and Bhutan (at 1 post). At these border posts more than 68 lakhs children have been vaccinated, as on January 2015.
  - Travel advisory issued for Polio vaccination of international travellers travelling between India and polio infected countries i.e. Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, Syria and Cameroon [as per polio cases reported from these countries in year 2014: Afghanistan (28), Pakistan (306), Nigeria (6), Somalia (5), Ethiopia (1), Cameroon (5), Syria (1)].
  - An Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) is put in place under which Rapid Response Teams (RRT) are setup in every State/UT for timely action in case of any occurrence of a polio case in the country.
  - For the risk free withdrawal of oral polio vaccine, a comprehensive Global Polio Endgame Strategic Plan (2013-2018) has been prepared by WHO which emphasizes Introduction of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) six months prior to the withdrawal of oral polio vaccine type 2 component through switching from trivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (tOPV) to bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (bOPV), both under routine immunization and polio campaigns, in a globally synchronized manner.
- The state/UT wise allocation, release and expenditure (provisional) on Pulse Polio Immunization programme during 2014-15 is given at **Annexure – 9.1**.

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**9.5.1** To motivate pregnant women especially those in the rural and underserved areas to avail of health institutions for delivery, Government of India is implementing Janani Suraksha Yojana as one of the important interventions under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM.). Janani Suraksha Yojana (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/ Special focus on 18 States, 264 poor performing districts and 184 high priority districts.

**9.5.2** As per the DLHS-III Survey, institutional delivery for India was 47% which rose to 72.9% as per Coverage evaluation Survey (CES-2009) The institutional Delivery for India and major states as per DLHS-III(2007-08) and CES(2009) is at **Annexure-9.2**.

**9.5.3 Demand Promotion:** Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a demand promotion scheme was launched in April 2005 with the objective of reducing Maternal and Infant Mortality. This is a conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant women coming into the institutional fold for delivery. It has been lauded as a successful scheme bringing about a surge in institutional deliveries since its launch. The expenditure under JSY has risen from 38.29 crores in 2005-06 to Rs. 1640.00 crores in 2012-13. The number of JSY beneficiaries has also risen from 7.39 lakhs in 2005-06 to more than 106.00 lakhs in 2012-13. Since the inception of NRHM, 7.33 crore women have benefited under this scheme.

**9.5.4** Building on the phenomenal progress of the JSY scheme, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) launched in 2011 provides service guarantees in the form of entitlements to pregnant women, sick new-borns and infants for free delivery including caesarean section and free treatment in public health institutions. This includes free to and fro transport between

home and institution, diet, diagnostics, drugs, other consumables and blood transfusion if required. All States and Union Territories are implementing this scheme. As per the latest reports received from the States/UTs, 84% pregnant women availed free drugs, 77% free diagnostics, 69% free diet, 47% free home to facility transport and 39% free drop back home. For sick infants, 73% sick infants availed free drugs, 40% free diagnostics, 10% sick infants free home to facility transport and 28% free drop back home.

**9.6 Two Child Norms:**

**9.6.1** The Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables couples to decide the size of their family and adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them, according to their choice, without any compulsion. The Programme of Action (PoA) of the International Conference on Population and Development, 1994, to which India is a signatory, is unequivocally against coercion in family planning. In order to achieve the average Total Fertility Rate of 2.1 by the year 2017, Government has decided to address child survival issues, maternal health issues and contraception issues simultaneously and effectively.

**9.6.2** With a view to do away with the complicated process of payment of ex-gratia to acceptors of Sterilization for The procedure for treatment of complications, failures or deaths attributable to the procedure of sterilization, the Family Planning Insurance Scheme was introduced w.e.f. 29th November, 2005 for a period of one year to take care of the cases of failure of sterilization, medical complication or death resulting from Sterilization, and also provide indemnity cover to the doctor/health facility performing Sterilization procedure, with Oriental Insurance Co. and was subsequently renewed for one more year from 29.11.2006 to 31.12.2007 with OIC. This Scheme was improved upon and renewed with ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company on yearly basis till March 2013. The Scheme was further improved and renamed as Family Planning Indemnity Scheme with effect from April 2013. The available benefits under the FPIS are as under:

Section	Coverage	Limits
I A	Death following sterilization (inclusive of death during process of sterilization operation) in hospital or within 7 days from the date of discharge from the hospital	Rs. 2 Lakh
I B	Death following sterilization within 8-30 days from the date of discharge from the hospital	Rs. 50,000/-
I C	Failure of sterilization	Rs. 30,000/-
I D	Cost of treatment in hospital and upto 60 days arising out of complication following sterilization operation (inclusive of complication during process of sterilization operation) from the date of discharge	Actual not exceeding Rs. 25,000/-
II	Indemnity per Doctor/health Facilities but not more than 4 in a year	Upto Rs. 2 Lakh per claim

**9.6.3** As per the revised Indemnity Scheme, instead of any Insurance Company, States/UTs are authorized to process and make payment of claims to acceptors of sterilization in the unfortunate event of death/failures/complications and provide indemnity cover to doctors/health facilities. It is envisaged that States/UTs would make suitable budget provisions for implementation of the scheme through their respective State/UT Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The Scheme is uniformly applicable for all States/UTs.

### 9.7 Prevention of Female Foeticide:

**9.7.1** Under this item following two parameters are covered:

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

In order to check female foeticide, the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuses) Act, 1994, was brought into operation from 1st January, 1996. The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuses) 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 to check the declining sex ratio.

**9.7.2** 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. The Central Supervisory Board (CSB) constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister for Health and Family Welfare has been further empowered for monitoring the implementation 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.

### 9.7.3 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.

**9.7.4** During the period 2013-14, total numbers of 981 cases were reported at national level, out of which Maharashtra recorded highest (481) followed by Rajasthan (295), Uttar

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Pradesh (112), Andhra Pradesh (26). Since the inception of the PC & PNDT Act, a total of 206 convictions have so far been secured at the national level (upto December, 2014). The state/UT wise status of registration, cases and convictions under PC & PNDT Act (up to June 2014) is given at **Annexure - 9.3**.

### 9.8 Sex Ratio from Sample Registration System (SRS):

The Sample Registrations System (SRS) is a large scale demographic survey for providing reliable estimates of birth rate, death rate and other fertility and morality indicators at the national and sub-national levels. The SRS is a dual record system that consists of continuous enumeration of births and deaths by resident part time enumerators and an independent half yearly survey by supervisors. The unmatched data for these sources are re-verified in the field. The time lag between the field survey and release of

results under SRS has been reduced to less than one year. The survey was initiated by the ORG & CCI on a pilot basis in a few selected states in 1964-65 and it became fully operational in 1969-70 covering about 3700 sample units. With a view to monitoring the changes in vital rates, the SRS sampling frame is revised every ten years, apart from efforts for enhancing its scope and rationalizing the system. The last SRS had 7,597 sample units (4,433 rural and 3,164 urban spread across all States and Union Territories, encompassing about 1.5 million households and nearly 7.44 million population, based on 2001 census and was effective from 01.01.2004 to 31.12.2013. The statement showing Sex Ratio (female per 1000 male) at birth by residence, India and bigger states for the period of 2007-2009 to 2011-2013 for total of rural and urban area are as under:

**Sex ratio at birth (female per 1000 male) by residence, India and bigger States, 2007-09 to 2011-13**

India & Bigger States	Total					Rural					Urban				
	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13
India	906	905	906	908	909	909	907	907	909	910	897	898	900	904	906
Andhra Pradesh	919	920	915	914	916	915	921	914	911	912	932	919	919	923	928
Assam	931	928	926	922	920	936	933	929	924	922	891	889	900	905	906
Bihar	917	912	910	909	911	920	914	912	911	912	886	890	884	891	894
Chhattisgarh	980	985	991	979	970	990	995	1001	986	977	915	922	930	933	927
Delhi	882	884	880	884	887	878	879	876	892	894	882	885	881	882	886
Gujarat	904	903	909	909	911	929	920	923	922	925	859	873	883	885	884
Haryana	849	848	854	857	864	855	853	856	859	867	834	836	848	852	855
Himachal Pradesh	944	942	938	939	943	947	944	940	941	946	906	915	909	904	902
Jammu & Kashmir	870	873	880	895	902	867	870	876	895	903	886	888	898	894	894
Jharkhand	921	919	915	918	913	935	932	928	929	923	843	851	844	856	854
Karnataka	944	943	945	950	958	944	948	948	958	966	942	934	939	935	942
Kerala	968	966	965	966	966	966	963	961	963	961	975	974	977	979	983
Madhya Pradesh	926	921	920	921	920	926	920	919	920	918	928	927	926	927	929

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Maharashtra	896	895	893	896	902	889	888	881	882	892	908	906	911	917	916
Odisha	941	938	946	948	956	944	940	949	952	960	913	918	921	921	928
Punjab	836	832	841	863	867	828	822	829	856	861	851	852	863	875	878
Rajasthan	875	877	878	893	893	882	884	882	900	898	846	850	861	868	874
Tamil Nadu	929	927	926	928	927	932	930	933	934	932	925	923	918	920	921
Uttar Pradesh	874	870	875	874	878	874	869	874	872	877	877	878	881	883	887
West Bengal	944	938	941	944	943	943	935	938	940	939	949	951	955	960	962

### 9.9 Supplementary Nutrition for Pregnant & Lactating Mothers and Children:

**9.9.1** 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.

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

- (i) to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years,
- (ii) to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;

(iii) to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout;

(iv) to achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among the various departments to promote child development; and

(v) 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.

**9.9.3 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 informal 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.

**9.9.4 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

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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.

**9.9.5 Progress:** Currently 7,076 Projects and 14 lakh AWCs have been approved by Government of India. This also includes a provision of 20,000 AWCs 'on demand'. All 14 lakh AWCs have been sanctioned to the States/UTs. Of these, 7,067 ICDS Projects became operational as on 31.03.2014.

#### 9.9.6 Coverage of Anganwadi Centres (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.

**9.9.7 Beneficiaries:** Number of beneficiaries [Children (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant & lactating mothers] for supplementary nutrition increased from 705.43 lakh at the end of X Plan to 972.49 lakh at the end of XI Plan meaning thereby an increase of 37.85% and in 2014, further increased to 1041.11 lakh till December, 2014. Number of beneficiaries [Children (3-6 years)] for pre-school education increased from 300.81 lakh at the end of X Plan to 358.22 lakh at the end of XI meaning thereby an increase of 19.09%.

**9.9.8 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	Revised Nutritional Norms (per beneficiary per day)	
		Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	500	12-15
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72) months	800	20-25
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	600	18-20

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

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**9.9.9 Financial Norms:** The Government of India has revised the cost of supplementary nutrition for different category of beneficiaries in high burden 200 districts during 2012-13, which is as under:

Sl. No.	Category	Existing rates	Revised rates in 200 high burden districts during 2012-13 (per beneficiary per day)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	Rs. 4.00	Rs. 6.00
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	Rs. 6.00	Rs. 9.00
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 7.00

**9.9.10 Non-formal Pre-school Education:**

As on 31 December, 2014, 7,067 projects and 13,42,285 AWCs are operational across 36 States/UTs, covering 1,041.11 lakh beneficiaries under supplementary nutrition and 349.82 lakh 3-6 years children under pre-school component.

**9.9.11 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 (AWCs). During the period (01.04.2002 to 31.12.2014), the number of beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition have increased from 375.10 lakh to 1041.00 lakh. Similarly, the number of children (3-6 year) attending Anganwadi Centres for Pre-school Education has increased from 166.56 lakh in March, 2002 to 349.82 lakh till December, 2014. The coverage of beneficiaries is indicated below:

**Achievement under ICDS during 2002 to 2014**

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)
31.03.2002	4608	545714	375.10	166.56
31.03.2003	4903	600391	387.84	188.02
31.03.2004	5267	649307	415.08	204.38
31.03.2005	5422	706872	484.42	218.41
31.03.2006	5659	748229	562.18	244.92
31.03.2007	5829	844743	705.43	300.81
31.03.2008	6070	1013337	843.27	339.11
31.03.2009	6120	1044269	873.44	340.60
31.03.2010	6509	1142029	884.35	354.93
31.03.2011	6722	1257372	959.47	366.23
31.03.2012	6908	1304611	972.48	358.22
31.03.2013	7025	1338732	956.12	353.29
31.03.2014	7067	1342146	1045.09	370.70
31.12.2014	7067	1342285	1041.00	349.82

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### 9.10 Sanitation Programme:

**9.10.1** 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

#### 9.10.2 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.

**9.10.3** 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 behavior 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 of Rural Sanitary marts and Production centers and administrative charges.

**9.10.3.1** 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.

**9.10.3.2** 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. 4600.00 (Rs. 5100.00 for difficult and hilly areas). The central share out of this shall be Rs. 3200.00 (Rs. 3700.00 in case of hilly and difficult areas) and State Government share shall be Rs.1400.00. Minimum beneficiary share shall be Rs. 900.00.

#### 9.10.4 Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin):

Intervention in the rural sanitation sector in India was initially started in the year 1954 as a part of the First Five Year Plan of the Government of India. The Government of India introduced a structured scheme in the form of the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in 1986 primarily with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and also to provide privacy and dignity to women. From 1999, a "demand driven" approach under the "Total Sanitation Campaign" (TSC) emphasizing more on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Capacity Development activities to increase awareness among the rural people and

generation of demand for sanitary facilities was started. The "Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan" (NBA) the successor programme of the TSC, was launched from 1.4.2012, aimed at creating Nirmal villages, provided increased Incentives through convergence with MNREGS. Though these programmes had their successes, there still remained a large portion of the rural population which did not have access to toilets.

To significantly upscale the programme, and bring the nations focus on the issue of sanitation, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 by the Hon Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi in a special programme in New Delhi. The focus of the new strategy is to move towards a 'Swachh Bharat' by providing flexibility to State governments (sanitation being a state subject), to decide on their implementation policy and mechanisms, taking into account State specific requirements. This is focused to enable States to develop an Implementation Framework that can utilise the provisions under the Mission effectively and maximize the impact of the interventions.

**9.10.4.1 Vision:** Safe and adequate drinking water and access to improved sanitation for all, at all times in rural India.

**9.10.4.2 Goal:**

- To provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis. This basic requirement should meet water quality standards and be readily and conveniently accessible at all times and in all situations.
- Attain a clean and Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October 2019.

**9.10.4.3 Objectives**

- a) Enable all households to have access to and use safe & adequate drinking water and within a reasonable distance.
- b) Enable communities to monitor and keep surveillance on their drinking water sources.
- c) Ensure potability, reliability, sustainability, convenience, equality and consumers

preference with regard to drinking water supply. These are to be the guiding principles while planning for a community based water supply system.

- d) Provide drinking water facility, especially piped water supply, to Gram Panchayats that have achieved open-defecation-free status on priority basis.
- e) Ensure all government schools and anganwadis to have access to safe drinking water.
- f) Provide support and environment for Panchayat Raj Institutions and local communities to manage their own drinking water sources and systems in their villages.
- g) Provide access to information through an online reporting mechanism with information placed in public domain to bring transparency and informed decision making.
- h) Cover all BPL households and identified APL households including SC/ST, physically handicapped, small and marginal farmers and women headed households with sanitation facilities in each Gram Panchayat

**9.10.4.4 Strategic Plan**

The Strategic Plans for drinking water supply and sanitation in rural areas have the following timeline:

**By Year 2017**

(a) Drinking Water Facilities

To ensure that

- at least 50% of rural households are provided with piped water supply;
- at least 35% of rural households have piped water supply with a household connection; less than 20% use public taps and less than 45% use hand pumps or other safe and adequate private water sources.
- all services meet set standards in terms of quality and number of hours of supply every day.

**By Year 2019**

(a) Rural Sanitation facilities

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To attain a Clean and Open defecation Free India by 2nd.October 2019.

### By Year 2022

(a) Drinking water facilities

To ensure that

- at least 90% of rural households are provided

with piped water supply;

### 9.10.4.5 Annual Progress Report - Physical :

The annual physical progress of construction of IHHLs, School Toilets, Anganwadi Toilets and Community Sanitary complexes under the NBA/SBM(G) in the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto Dec, 2014) is as below :

Year	IHHLs	School toilets*	Anganwadi toilets*	Community Sanitary Complex
2013-14	4976294	37696	22318	1530
2014-15 (Upto Dec, 2014)	2467587	15704	4779	434

\* Construction of school and anganwadi toilets have been entrusted to Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Women and Child Development respectively with the launch of SBM(G) on 2nd October, 2014.

### 9.11 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 was launched by the Prime Minister of India on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2005 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).

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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 one of India's important social sector programmes for universalisation of elementary education. Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in elementary education and achieving significant enhancement in learning levels of children. 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 (93<sup>rd</sup> 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. 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. Every child has a right to elementary education

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of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards specified in the RTE Act. The reform processes initiated in 2010-11, pursuant to this important development, were continued during the year 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15. All States/UTs have notified their State RTE Rules.

**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 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. **New Schools:** Progress in achieving the goal of universal access under SSA has been consistent over the years. There were 1, 73,757 habitations un-served by primary schools in 2001-02 when SSA was launched. Over the years 2, 04,686 primary schools were sanctioned, of which 347 were sanctioned in the 2014-15. At the upper primary stage there were 2, 30,941 habitations un-served by upper primary schools in 2002. Over the years 1, 59,424 upper primary schools have been sanctioned in a radius of 3 km, including 248 sanctioned in 2014-15.
2. **Residential facilities:** In sparsely populated or hilly and densely forested areas with difficult geographical terrains and in densely populated urban areas, where it is difficult to get land for establishing schools residential facilities are provided. In urban areas there are a number of urban deprived children: homeless and street children in difficult

circumstances, without adult protection, who require not merely day schooling facilities, but also lodging and boarding facilities. As of now SSA has provided 797 residential institutions with a capacity of around 88,400 children.

3. **Transportation or Escort facilities:** This facility is available for children in remote habitations with sparse populations or in urban areas where availability of land is a problem or children belonging to extremely deprived groups or children with special needs. Such children may be provided support for transportation or escort facilities. The requirement of funds for this facility will be kept under the National Component, to be utilized on receipt/appraisal of district specific proposals from the State, justifying the need for providing transportation facility to children in sparsely populated, hilly/densely forested/desert terrains, as well as urban areas where unavailability of land makes it unviable to set up schools as per the 'neighborhood' norms of the State. For the year 2014-15 SSA provided Rs. 23.92 crore for provisioning of transport and escort facility to 82 thousand children.

4. **Special Training for mainstreaming out-of-school children:** The RTE Act makes specific provision for Special Training for age appropriate admission for out-of-school children. A majority of out-of-school children belong to disadvantaged communities – scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, Muslims, migrants, children with special needs, urban deprived children, working children, children in other difficult circumstances, for example, those living in difficult terrain, children from displaced families, and areas affected by civil strife, etc. The SSA Framework of Implementation provides that the duration of Special Training may be flexible, varying from 3 months to 2 years, depending on the child's needs. Special Training may be in the form of residential or non-residential courses organized, preferably in the premises of the school, but if such facilities are not available in school, alternate facilities which are safe,

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secure and accessible may be identified and used. At the end of the duration of Special Training for a particular child, the suitability of placing the child in a class may be reviewed. In the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) 2014-15, a total of Rs. 569.22 crore has been provided for Special Training to 14.77 lakh out of school children.

5. **Uniforms:** The RTE Act mandates free and compulsory education for all children in Government schools. SSA provides two sets of uniform to all girls, SC, ST children and Below Poverty Line (BPL) children, wherever (i) State Governments have incorporated provision of school uniforms as a child entitlement in their State RTE Rules, and (ii) State Governments are not already providing uniforms from the State budgets. In case any state government is partially subsidizing the cost of uniform being supplied to children in school, than the amount under SSA is restricted to the remaining children.
6. **Textbooks for children:** All children are provided free textbooks up to class VIII. In 2014-15 provision was made for providing text books to 8.72 crore children. Concomitantly workbooks and worksheets are being provided by several States, to facilitate activity-based classroom processes and to supplement learning processes.
7. **Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE):** For new schools, onetime 'Teaching Learning Equipment' grant @ 20,000 per new primary school and @ 50,000 per new upper primary school is provided for school equipment and setting up expenses. In 2014-15, about 2112 schools were targeted to receive TLE grant. For new schools, onetime 'Teaching Learning Equipment' grant @ Rs. 20,000 per new primary school and @ Rs. 50,000 per new upper primary school is provided for school equipment and setting up expenses.
8. **Ensuring an eight-year elementary education cycle:** The National System of Education envisages a common educational structure. At the elementary level, the

national system of education comprises five years of primary education and three years of upper primary. Efforts have been made to follow an eight-year elementary education cycle throughout the country; however, few States continue to follow a seven-year elementary education cycle. SSA norms provide support to States to move towards an eight-year elementary education cycle through provisioning for additional teachers and classroom for Class VIII at the upper primary stage and teaching learning equipment for Classes V and VIII, in order to facilitate States to adopt an eight-year elementary education cycle. Now all States/UTs have been provided support for moving to an eight year elementary education cycle by 2013-14.

9. **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.** To meet the shortage of teachers in elementary schools, cumulatively till 2014-15, 19, 77,553 teachers had been sanctioned against which 15, 58,641 posts have been filled.
10. **In-service teacher training:** To upgrade skills of teachers, SSA provides for annual in-service training up to 20 days for all teachers. Support of Rs 6000 per teacher per year is provided for two years to untrained teachers, already employed for the NCTE recognized training program. Apart from this induction training for 30 days is given to freshly trained recruits. In 2014-15, 30.14 lakh (at BRC Level) and 26.94 lakh (at CRC Level) teachers have been approved by MHRD for in-service training, 0.89 lakh teachers for induction training. Also 2.53 lakh untrained teachers have been targeted to be trained under SSA. All training programmes cover pedagogical issues, including content and methodology, aimed at improving teaching learning transactions in classrooms and learning process in schools. Some of the major focus areas include guiding principles of NCF

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2005, CCE, how children learn, and subject-specific content or learning difficulties, activity oriented methods, use of TLMs or learning kits, etc. States are oriented towards improvement of training program through four regional workshops. In order to orient the teachers in managerial skills the heads of the schools are provided training for 10 days in academic management, financial management and human resource management. During 2014-15, 900 RPs and 3200 Head teachers will receive school leadership training based on NUEPA School Leadership Framework.

11. **Academic Support Structures:** 6,716 Block Resource Centers (BRCs) and 75,954 Cluster Resource Centers (CRCs) have been set up till September, 2014 across the country as resource centers in each block and cluster, to provide decentralized academic support, training and supervision to teachers and schools. There are subject-specific Resource Persons placed at each BRC and CRC who conduct training programs for teachers, and also visit schools to provide on-site support to teachers on pedagogic and content related issues. BRCs/CRCs are also involved in academic monitoring of schools, classroom observations, and development of resource materials for teachers and students. Monthly meetings are organized at CRCs for regular peer-sharing and reflective discussions. Moreover, 35 States have set up State, District, Block and Cluster Level Resource Groups in order to work in conjunction with SCERTs, DIETs & BRCs for guiding a comprehensive gamut of quality improvement measures, by bringing in technical resource networks outside the government system, including talent also in the teacher community, as well as to enrich efforts at systematic reforms and changes at decentralized levels for improved teacher and school performance.
12. **Annual Grants School and Teacher Grants:** SSA also provides annual Teacher Grants of Rs. 500 to all teachers for developing contextual teaching aids. DIETs

and BRCs hold regular workshop and training programmes to develop subject and topic related low cost teaching aids. States have also issued guidelines to schools and teachers on optimizing use of such funds. In 2014-15 about 2.10 lakh teachers will receive teacher grant under SSA. In addition, an annual School Grant of Rs. 5000 is provided to each primary and Rs. 7000 to each upper primary school separately, to meet the cost of school consumables, Rs. 7500 per school is given to each school for maintenance purposes, as well in 2014-15, about 13.54 lakh schools were targeted to receive School Grant.

13. **Inclusive Education: Interventions for Children with Special Needs (CWSN) –** A group that forms a very important part of equity issues under SSA is Children with Special Needs (CWSN). RTE-SSA seeks to ensure that every child with special needs, irrespective of the kind, category and degree of disability, is provided meaningful and quality education. The main components of SSA interventions for children with special needs include:
- Identification, functional and formal assessment, appropriate educational placement, preparation of Individualized Educational Plan, provision of aids and appliances, teacher training, resource support, removal of architectural barriers, monitoring and evaluation and a special focus on girls with special needs.
  - Special training for children with special needs (CWSN) with the main objective of preparing children with special needs for schools, thereby ensuring better quality inclusion for them. Home-based education for children with severe profound disabilities with the objective of either preparing children with special needs for schools and for life, by imparting to them basic life skills.
  - Financial support up to Rs.3000/- per child for integration of disabled children, as per specific proposals.

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- Household surveys and special surveys have been conducted by all states to identify children with special needs. 27.79 lakh children with special needs have been identified. 25.03 lakh children with special needs (90.07% of those identified) are enrolled in schools. Further 12946 children with special needs are being covered through School Readiness Programme and 1.85 lakh children with special needs are being provided home-based education in 31 States/ UTs. In all 97.19% of the identified children with special needs have been covered through various strategies.
  - Making schools barrier free for children with special needs for easy access is incorporated in the SSA framework. Till now 82.33% have been provided with barrier free access. Focus is on improving quality, monitoring of services provided to and retaining children with special needs in school. 212197 schools have been provided with disabled friendly toilets.
  - 33.06 lakh teachers have been covered through regular teacher training programmes, which include a 2-3 day capsule on inclusive education so far. 25.41 lakh (42.45%) teachers have been provided 3-5 days additional training for better orientation to Inclusive Education. States/UTs have appointed 19778 resource persons for providing support on inclusive education to regular teachers.
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. **Learning Enhancement Programs:** 2% of the total SSA outlay for each district has been made available for 'Learning Enhancement Programs' that aims specifically at improving the quality of learning processes and learning outcomes. In 2014-15, 29 States have been supported for carrying out Learning Enhancement Programs focused on the primary level (especially for strengthening early reading and mathematics skills), and all the States have been supported for Learning Enhancement Programs with a focus on strengthening Science and Maths learning at the upper primary level.
  17. **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs)** is residential upper primary schools for never enrolled, drop out and vulnerable girls in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs). KGBVs provide for a minimum reservation of 75% seats for girls from SC/ST/OBC and minorities communities and 25% to girls from families that live below the poverty line. As of now till 30th September 2014-15, 3609 KGBVs have been sanctioned in the country enrolling 352389 girls therein.
  18. **Computer aided learning:** Under SSA, grant up to Rs. 50 lakh is available to each district for strengthening computer aided learning in schools to support enhancement of children's learning. Activities include providing computer equipment or labs to schools, development of curriculum-based e-learning materials in local languages, and training of teachers in computer use. Since inception of the program, approximately 87753 schools have been benefited from this intervention.
  19. **Improving Quality:** One of the major goals of RTE-SSA is to provide elementary education of equitable quality to every child. As such, the program aims to bring a broad shift towards improvement of what is happening schools including classroom

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process and build up systems that are child-friendly and inclusive, responsive to each child's needs and able to ensure their learning. Across the country, States are being supported to design and implement comprehensive Quality Improvement Programs, to bring about overall changes in their teachers training, curricula, learning materials, learning processes, learning outcomes, assessment and monitoring systems, in order to ensure that the quality of teaching learning is improved.

## 20. Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat:

- (i) Another major initiative of the Government of India is a nation-wide sub-programme under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan called "Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat" which has been planned in a twin track approach: -
  - (i) to improve language development by creating an enduring interest in reading and writing with comprehension; and (ii) to create a natural and positive interest in mathematics related to their physical and social world. The two tracks of Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat are Early reading and writing with comprehension (ERWC) and Early Mathematics (EM).
- (ii) The Objectives of this programme are to enable children to become independent and engaged readers and writers; with comprehension possessing sustainable and lasting reading and writing skills and achieve learning levels appropriate to the class of study; to make the children understand the reasoning in the domains of number, measurement and shapes; and enable them to become independent in problem solving by way of numeracy and spatial understanding skills and to associate reading, writing and early mathematics with the experience of joy and real life situation. An amount of Rs. 460.54 crore has been approved for Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat for 2014-15.
- (iii) **Focus on Quality of Elementary Education:** Specific steps have been taken to focus on programmes to improve learning levels of students. States have

been supported for initiatives to improving learning in foundational classes of school (classes 1 and 2) and specific initiatives to improving learning of maths and science in upper primary classes. These include a variety of programmes like Activity based learning in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat; specific programmes designed by states like Bihar and Jharkhand, bridging from home language to school language programme in Odisha.

- (iv) **Curriculum Reform:** The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 prepared by NCERT calls for a significant shift in the education system towards schools that are more child-friendly and inclusive, and teaching learning processes that are more constructivist in nature. Each State has been urged to renew its own State curriculum in light of NCF 2005 recommendations, by bringing in cohesive changes in their curriculum, teaching learning material, pedagogy and assessment systems. 23 States so far have renewed their curriculum based on NCF 2005, 10 States have followed the curriculum of NCERT, 3 States have followed the curriculum of neighboring States, to make them more activity-based, child-friendly and sensitive to gender and marginalized groups.
- (v) **Text books for children:** All children are provided free textbooks up to class VIII. In 2014-15 provision was made for providing text books to 8.72 crore children. Concomitantly workbooks and worksheets are being provided by several States, to facilitate activity-based classroom processes and to supplement learning processes.
- (vi) Enhancement in the learning achievement levels of children at the primary and upper primary stage: SSA has steadily invested in quality improvement in schools, with more than half its' annual outlay going to quality interventions. 15.06 lakh additional teachers have been appointed under SSA leading to a sharp improvement in pupil-teacher ratios (PTR) to a level of 26

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as per UDISE 2013-14.

#### 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.
- (iv) 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 is:

- 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 Budget allocation for SSA in 2015-16 is Rs. 22000.00 crore. The releases by the Central Government and expenditures during the 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> Plan were as follows:

<i>(Rs in Crore)</i>			
Year	Central outlay	Release	Percentage
<b>11<sup>th</sup> Plan</b>			
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
<b>12<sup>th</sup> Plan</b>			
2012-13	23875.83	23858.00	99.93
2013-14	26608.01*	24820.93	93.28
2014-15	24380.00 *	24122.51	98.94

\* GOI Budget (RE)

**10.2.6 Monitored Parameters:** The monitorable parameters under Twenty Point Programme -

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2006 covered under the 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are Appointment of Teachers, Construction of School Buildings and Information on reduction of drop-out 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 2012-13	Cumulative completed & in-progress till 31.12.2012	Cumulative Sanctioned till 2013-14	Cumulative completed & in-progress in 2013-14	Cumulative Sanctioned till 2014-15	Cumulative completed & in-progress in 2014-15
Opening new PS	164710	156921	43785	208495	195940	204339	201979	204643	202781
Opening new UPS	148391	113784	14378	162769	146096	159179	155324	159424	156154
Construction of PS	164195	154113	30808	195003	182373	199643	170796	199009	190358
Construction of UPS	98807	95429	10644	109451	105749	110844	100848	112445	107829
Additional classrooms	1103475	1077727	688385	1791860	1693599	1803935	1587836	1854754	1806566
Drinking water	198162	192486	31678	229840	220035	231197	223939	236687	228577
Toilets	334924	319547	518700	853624	656451	881437	783349	994134	3981902
Teachers	1282419	1030201	700475	1982904	1286344	1984598	1506451	1977553*	1558641

\*this figure factors in for surrender of teachers posts by States due to surrender of schools or vacant teachers post not required.

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development

**10.2.7 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission award for SSA:** This outlay is supported by Grant of Rs.24.068 crore from the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance

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

(In Rs. crore)

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

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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
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
	<b>All States</b>	<b>3675</b>	<b>4264</b>	<b>4881</b>	<b>5540</b>	<b>5708</b>	<b>24068</b>

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development

## 10.2.8 SSA GOALS AND THEIR PROGRESS.

**10.2.8.1 Goal 1:** Universal Enrolment: The status of enrolment and out of school children is as follows:

- Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) has been increasing over the years. It is observed that the GER in elementary education has improved from 82.4 percent (in 2001-02) to 95 percent (2013-14).

	2001-02	2013-14	Remarks
Primary	96.3	99.3	3.0 ↑
Upper Primary	60.2	87.4	27.2 ↑
Elementary	82.4	95.0	12.6 ↑

(Source: Table 7 Education Statistics at a Glance 2014)

- There has been significant reduction in the number of out of school children (OoSC) in 6-14 year age group. There were 3.20 crore OoSC as per census 2001.

Under SSA, the enrollment of SC children has increased substantially. There was also a significant reduction in the number of out of school SC children from 8.2% in 2005 to 5.9% in 2009 as per an independent study commissioned by the Ministry of HRD. Similarly, there has been a reduction in the percentage of out of school ST children from 9.5% in 2005 to 5.2% in 2009. In the case of children from Minority Communities, the percentage of out-of-school children has reduced from 10% to 7.7% in the same period. This reflects a positive trend of increased awareness among parents towards accessing education, despite economic and social constraints, are also validating the effort by the State to make schools available to SC, ST and Muslim Minority children. States own estimation of out of school children was 17.24 lakhs in 2014-15 as per PAB meeting 2014-15. A third independent study has been commissioned in Ministry of HRD on estimation of Out of School Children.

- Independent assessments have been commissioned under SSA at the

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national level to provide independent feedback on quality related aspects of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). In 2013-14, a study on 'Out-of-School Children' was commissioned and the results of the same were compared with the results of the studies conducted during 2006 and 2009. It has been found that efforts made under SSA have brought down the number of Out-of-School Children significantly from 134 lakhs in

2006 to 81 lakhs in 2009 and 61 lakhs in 2013. The percentage of out of school children aged 6-13 years has decreased from 6.94% in 2006, to 4.28% in 2009 study and to 2.97% in this round. Accordingly latest figures have been given in the Table below. (Results of the National Sample Survey of Estimation of Out-of-School Children in the age of 6-13 in India, IMRB study, 2014, are available on the MHRD website)

**Comparative Picture of Out of School Children in the Country**

	2006		2009		2014	
	Out of children	%	Out of children	%	Out of children	%
Over all	134.5 lakh (13459734)	6.94	81.5 lakh (8150617)	4.28	60.6 lakh (6064229)	2.97
Male Children	67.7 lakh (6,772,506)	6.18	41.0 lakh (41,05,097)	3.92	31.6 lakh (31,66,409)	2.77
Female Children	66.8 lakh (6,687,228)	7.92	40.4 lakh (40,45,521)	4.71	28.9 lakh (28,97,820)	3.23
SC Children	3,104,866	8.17	23,08,850	5.96	19,66,027	3.24
ST Children	1,656,978	9.54	10,69,298	5.6	10,07,562	4.20
OBC Children	4,602,260	6.90	2,896,726	2.67	22,06,001	3.07
Hindu Children	-	-	-	-	44,02,414	2.73
Muslim Children	2,253,252	9.97	1,875,744	7.67	15,57,100	4.43
Christian Children	-	-	-	-	62,699	1.52
Other Children (Religion)	1,842,378	3.73	-	-	42,017	1.26

- For finding out the facilities available for the marginalized sections of the society, a study was commissioned entitled "Assessment of Facilities available for Primary and Upper Primary Education in Muslim Predominant Areas". Coordinated by Jamia Millia Islamia, Study was conducted in 13 selective states with higher Muslim population districts. It was found that majority of parents of Muslim as well as non-Muslim children prefer to send their male child to a private school and the

female child to a government school. Regarding facilities, the study revealed that in KGBV schools percentage of enrollment of children from Muslim community is 60.4% and the percentage of girls among them was 50%. About the space for Children in Classrooms, this study found that on an average 4 classrooms per school were available in the sampled schools. Average Student Classroom Ratio (SCR) in government schools was 39. About the distribution of text books the study shows that 95.5%

schools had given free textbooks to all students. Regarding the Educational and Professional Qualification of Teachers, the study says that the percentage of Muslim teachers having minimum graduate degree was 37%. Furthermore IDMI and SPQEM are two schemes launched to give quality and infrastructure support to recognized Madarasas. As per the findings of the study, Uttarakhand (approx. 65%) is highly benefited under the SPQEM scheme, while only 2.4% Madarasas of sampled districts are getting benefit of IDMI scheme.

- Another study commissioned under SSA is the study on “Assessment of Facilities available for Primary and Upper Primary Education in Tribal Predominant Areas”. The Study has been coordinated by NUEPA. The draft report has been submitted and is in the process of being reviewed.
- Improving student learning outcomes has been the key component of SSA. After the NCERT National Achievement Survey (NAS) on learning outcomes, the States/UTs have been urged to carry out their own State Learning Achievement Survey (SLAS) in order to get the micro level picture of the learning achievements at the district and block level. For this purpose the States have been provided technical know-how for conducting such surveys through workshops, soft and hard copies of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) to be used as guidelines while carrying out such surveys. Twenty nine States have completed the SLAS and nine States shared and web hosted their SLAS results (Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh). The results of the States are not comparable as they applied different methodology and different sampling procedure. The Table below gives the sampling procedure and results of

different States in different subjects. This exercise is expected to contribute towards the assessment of the impact of various quality interventions carried out by the States under SSA for enhancement of children's learning levels which is a major thrust in SSA. Also it will help the States to revamp their curricula, teaching-learning process as well as in-service teacher training.

- (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.
  - a. For improving access, 204643 primary schools and 159424 upper primary schools have been sanctioned since inception till the year 2014-15. 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.
  - b. 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.
  - c. The SSA norms provide for civil work ceiling upto 33% of total project cost (50% in Special Focus Districts) and includes following:
    - 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.
      - a. Under the SSA, 190358 primary and 107829 upper primary school buildings have been constructed/ in progress

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till 31.03.2015. 1806566 additional classrooms have been constructed/in progress till 31.03.2015.

- 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. 228577 Drinking Water Facilities and 3981902 toilets have been constructed or in progress till 31.03.2015. As per DISE 2013-14, the student classroom ratio has decreased from 39 to 28 during the period from 2005-06 to 2013-14. The % of school with drinking water facility has increased from 83.1 in 2005-06 to 95.3 in 2013-14.

#### 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:

(In %age)

SES	2001-02	2013-14	Remarks
Overall (Primary)	39.00	19.79	19.21 ↓
Girls (Primary)	39.90	18.28	21.62 ↓
Overall (Elementary)	54.60	36.30	18.30 ↓
Girls (Elementary)	56.69	32.89	23.80 ↓

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

SES	2001-02	2013-14	Remarks
SC Children (Primary)	45.18	16.58	28.60 ↓
SC Children (Elementary)	60.73	38.79	21.94 ↓
ST Children(Primary)	52.34	31.32	21.02 ↓
ST Children (Elementary)	69.52	48.19	21.33 ↓

Source: Table 10 Education Statistics at a Glance 2014.

(ii) The Transition rates from primary to upper primary have improved from 83.7% (2006-07) to 89.6% (2013-14) as per Elementary Education in India: Trends 2005-06 to 2013-14.

(iii) Though the girls and SC children dropout rates have decreased significantly at primary as well as elementary level, dropout rates of ST children continue to be high both at primary & elementary level.

category gaps in enrolment, retention and learning

(i) The National Policy on Education 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:

### 10.2.8.3 Goal 3: Bridging of gender and social

DISE		2003-04	2013-14	Remarks
Share of girls	Primary	47.47	48.2	0.82 ppt ↑
	Upper Primary	45.02	48.7	3.68 ppt ↑
Share of SC students	Elementary (Primary + Upper Primary)	20.84	19.7	18% of the total population in 6-13 years (elementary education) are from SC.
Share of ST students	Elementary (Primary + Upper Primary)	9.71	10.6	10% of the total population in 6-13 years (elementary education) are from ST.

(Source: Education Statistics at a Glance 2014 <http://mhrd.gov.in/statist>) & DISE Elementary Education in India: Trends 2005-06 to 2013-14.)

ii. Current efforts to promote elementary education among children from disadvantaged groups and weaker sections have been a mix of both general and specific/targeted. General efforts include: expanding infrastructure for physical access, incentives like uniforms/books, cycles, tracking disaggregated data to reflect social groups and gender dimensions, provision of mid day meals etc. Many specific targeted programmes like uniforms, books that were originally special provisions for SC, ST children have been expanded to cover all children. Hostels and scholarships under the Ministry of Social Welfare are examples of specific targeted programmes for SC children.

iii. Girls Education: Bridging gender and social category gaps in elementary

education is one of the four goals of SSA. Consequently, SSA attempts to reach out to girls and children belonging to SC, ST and Muslim Minority Communities. SSA has also given attention to urban deprived children, children affected by periodic migration and children living in remote and scattered habitations. SSA has identified Special Focus Districts on the basis of adverse performance on indicators of girl's enrolment, as well as concentration of SC, ST and minority communities.

iv. RTE-SSA provides a clear thrust and special focus on education for girls and children belonging to the disadvantaged groups and weaker sections. The general interventions under SSA apply to all girls and children belonging to disadvantaged and weaker sections; these include ensuring availability of primary and upper

primary schools within the habitation as prescribed under the RTE Rules, uniforms, textbooks, etc. Special training interventions are also largely focused on girls and disadvantaged groups because it is a category of children who are most deprived of opportunities to pursue their education.

- v. 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.
- vi. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)
  - KGBV are residential upper primary

schools for girls from SC, ST, OBC Muslim communities and BPL girls. KGBVs are set up in educational backward blocks where schools are at great distances and are a challenge to the security of girls. This often compels girls to discontinue their education.

- KGBVs reach out to adolescent girls who are unable to go to regular schools to out of school girls in the 10+ age group who are unable to complete primary school and younger girls of migratory populations in difficult areas of scattered habitations that do not qualify for primary/upper primary schools. KGBVs provide for a minimum reservation of 75% seats for girls from SC/ST/OBC and minorities communities and 25% to girls from families that live below the poverty line. During 2014-15, against 3609 KGBVs sanctioned, 3593 (99.56%) are operational in the country enrolling 352389 girls therein of whom 29.9% girls belong to SC, 24.82% to ST, 31.22% to OBC, 6.11% to Minorities & 7.95% to BPL category.

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### Status of KGBVs

	Sanctioned	Operational	Percent
KGBVs	3609	3593	99.56

### Enrollment Category wise:

	Enrolment (in number)	Percent
SC Girls	105378	29.90
ST Girls	87459	24.82
OBC Girls	110004	31.22
Minority Girls	21525	6.11
BPL Girls	28023	7.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>352389</b>	<b>100</b>



- The scheme is being implemented in 28 States/UTs namely: Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.
- Among the Special Focus Districts [SFD], 544 KGBVs are in Muslim Concentration Districts; 508 KGBV's are in blocks with high ST population; 330 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 Midterm 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 and Class VIII.

The results of National Achievement Survey (NAS) Cycle III for Class III conducted in 2013 were released in 2014. The survey found that overall, Class III children in 34 states/UTs were able to answer 64% of language items correctly and 66% of mathematics questions correctly.

- (ii) Improving attendance and regularity of students and teachers in school is a challenge. A study commissioned by the Government of India on measuring student and teacher attendance in 2012-13 covering 27 states reported significant improvement in the average overall attendance with regard to both teachers and students in comparison with a similar study conducted in 2006-7, covering 23 States. The study indicated that the average student attendance at the primary stage increased from 68.5 per cent in 2006-07 to 76.2 per cent in 2012-13 while the average student attendance at the upper primary stage increased from 75.7 per cent in 2006-07 to 77.8 per cent in 2012-13. In the case of teachers, the overall attendance at the primary stage improved from 81.7 per cent to 84.3 per cent and from 80.5 per cent to 81.3 per cent at the Upper primary stage during the period 2006-07 to 2012-13.

**Attendance of Students & Teachers (%) in Primary & Upper Primary Schools as per head count in 2006-07 & 2012-13**

Category	Primary		Upper Primary	
	2006-07	2012-13	2006-07	2012-13
Students	68.5	76.2	75.7	77.8
Teachers	81.7	84.3	80.5	81.3

- (iii) 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
- d. Teacher Grant of Rs 500 per teacher in primary and upper primary school for low cost teaching aids.
  - e. Provision of Training – upto 20 days annual in-service training / induction training/training of professionally untrained teachers.
  - f. Training of Community leaders
  - g. Provision of 2% of district outlay for learning enhancement programme.
  - h. 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 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 <sup>st</sup> March, 2013)
Provision of school infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All weather school buildings</li> <li>• One-classroom-one-teacher</li> <li>• Head Teacher-cum-Office room</li> <li>• Toilets, drinking water</li> <li>• Barrier free access</li> <li>• Playground, fencing, boundary walls</li> </ul>	3 years (by 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2013)
Provision of teachers as per prescribed PTR	3 years (by 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2013)
Training of untrained teachers	5 years (by 31 <sup>st</sup> 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; 32 States/ 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 36 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

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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 15<sup>th</sup> 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
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 provides 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 10.80 crore elementary class children in 11.58 lakh schools across the country

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**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

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

Sl. No.	Item	Primary	Upper Primary
1	Food grains (Rice/Wheat / nutria rich cereals)	100 gm	150 gm
2	Pulses	20 gm	30 gm
3	Vegetable	50 gm	75 gm
4	Oil/fats	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	

**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 01.07.2014 and sharing pattern between the Centre and the States is as under:

Total Cost per meal		Centre-State sharing			
		Non-NER. States (75:25)		NER States (90:10)	
		Centre	State	Centre	State
Primary	Rs. 3.59	Rs. 2.69	Rs. 0.90	Rs. 3.23	Rs. 0.36
Upper Primary	Rs. 5.38	Rs. 4.04	Rs. 1.34	Rs. 4.84	Rs. 0.54

**10.4.6.1 Major achievements:**

- During 2013-14, more than 10.80 crore elementary children in 11.58 lakh schools have been covered under the MDMS.
- As per Annual Status of Education (ASER) Report 2013, nationally, mid-day meal was observed being served on the day of the visit in 87.2% of schools. Upto year 2013, in 14 states, mid-day meals were seen in more than 90% of schools visited.
- 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 1006263 kitchen-cum-stores were sanctioned since 2006-07 till 2014-15. As on 31.03.2014, a total number of 720607 (72%) kitchens - cum - stores have been constructed and another 141362 (14%) are under construction and 144555 (14%)

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have not yet started.

- e) A total of 14, 99,154 units of kitchen devices have been sanctioned including 2, 85,655 for replacement, which were sanctioned during 2006-07. 11,01,078 kitchen devices have been procured till end of 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2013-14.
- f) 25.71lakh cook-cum-helpers have been engaged against the approval for 28.29 lakh Cook-cum-Helpers.

**10.4.7 Monitoring under Twenty Point Programme:** The following parameters of Mid-Day Meal Scheme are monitored annually under TPP-2006 for:

- (i) No. of children availing mid-day meal State/UT wise
- (ii) Food grains allocated and utilized, State/UT wise and

- (iii) Kitchen shed unit allocated/constructed/ in progress State/UT wise.

**10.4.8 Progress during the year 2014-15:**

During the year 10.38 crore children 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 29.33 lakh (MTs) & 18.04 lakh (MTs) respectively which % utilization of 62%. The States/UT wise details are given in **Annexure-10.2**. Number of Kitchen-Cum-Stores up to 2014-15 (Primary & Upper Primary) constructed was 720607 units against the total sanctioned Kitchen-Cum-Stores of 1006263 units with 72% achievement as on 31.12.2014. The number of Kitchen-Cum-Stores under construction was 141362 (14% of the total sanctioned units). The States/UT wise details are given in **Annexure-10.3**.

Coverage	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12*	2012-13*	2013-14*	2014-15*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Children covered (in crore)	11.37	11.19	11.36	10.46	10.54	10.68	10.80	10.38
Food-grain allocated (in lakh MTs)	24.79	29.30	27.71	29.40	29.09	29.55	29.77	29.33

\*Primary and Upper Primary combined

**10.4.9 Infrastructure Development under Mid-Day Meal Scheme/ Construction of Kitchen Sheds:** The construction cost of Kitchen-cum-Store is determined on the basis of plinth area norms and State Schedule of Rates prevalent in the State/UT. The implementing Department has prescribed 20 sq.mt. plinth area for construction of Kitchen cum-Store in schools having up to 100 children. For every addition of up to 100 children, additional 4 sq.mt. Plinth area is added. States/UTs have the flexibility to modify the slab of 100

children depending upon the local conditions. The cost of construction of Kitchen cum-stores is shared between the Centre and the NER States on 90:10 basis and with other States/UT on 75:25 basis. The Central Assistance of Rs. 8025.56 crore has been released to the States/UTs for construction of 10,06,263 kitchen-cum-stores since 2006-07. Out of this, 7,20,607 (72%) kitchen-cum-stores have been constructed and 1,41,362 (14%) are under construction.

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**Year wise number of Kitchen-cum-Stores constructed and Central Assistance released from 2006-07 upto 2011-12**

Year	Units	Amount (Crore)
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,73,748</b>	<b>Rs. 5,962</b>

**10.4.10 Procurement of Kitchen Devices:** replacement, which were sanctioned during 2006-07. 11,01,078 kitchen devices have been A total of 14,99,154 units of kitchen devices have been sanctioned including 2,85,655 for 2006-07. 11,01,078 kitchen devices have been procured till end of 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2013-14.

**Year wise number of kitchen devices have been sanctioned and Amount released from 2006-07 upto 2011-12**

Year	Schools	Amount (Crore)
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,48,827</b>	<b>Rs. 574.44</b>

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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 2011 Census, Scheduled Castes

(SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) constitute 16.63% and 8.83% of the Indian population respectively. More than half the Scheduled Caste population is concentrated in five States namely Uttar Pradesh (4.14 crore), West Bengal (2.15 crore), Andhra Pradesh (1.39 crore), Tamil Nadu (1.44 crore) and Bihar (1.66 crore). These States account for 64.82% 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 (31.93%), followed by Himachal Pradesh (25.19%) and West Bengal (23.51%), 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 rates, particularly of SC women, are higher than the national figure. Most significantly, almost half the Scheduled Caste main workers are

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agricultural wage labourers, in contrast to the national average of 30%. 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 of Social Justice & Empowerment 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 2001-2011, the literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes increased by 14.4% over the last decade, where as the increase in total literacy rate is 8.2%. The more remarkable increase has been in female literacy among Scheduled Castes. In terms of gender analysis, the Scheduled Castes females' recorded 14.6% increase as against the average increase of 10.9%. 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** 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 2014-15 under TPP-2006 to assist 1.80 lakh "SC families assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC"

there was an achievement of 19.57 lakh (1087 % of the targets). The performance of States Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh was "Very good". The performance of the State/UT of Chhatisgarh, Goa, Jammu And Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Dadra And Nagar Haveli, Daman And Diu was "Poor". The details are given in **Annexure 11.1**.

**11.1.6:** During year 2014-15, 38.83 lakh SC students were assisted under "post matric scholarship", as against the achievement of 24.72 lakh SC students assisted during year 2013-14. The details are given in **Annexure 11.2**.

## **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 were provided loan, at subsidized 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.

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**11.2.3 Prohibition of Employment as manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013,**

which intends to eliminate the insanitary latrines, prohibit employment as Manual Scavengers, hazardous manual cleaning of sewer and septic tanks and survey of Manual Scavengers & their Rehabilitation, within time bound manners and caste various responsibilities on States/UT's, has been notified by Government of India on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2013 and made effective from 6<sup>th</sup> of December, 2013.

**11.2.4** The SRMS has been revised w.e.f November, 2013 to synchronize it with the Prohibition of Employment as manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, with the following major modifications:

- i. Definition of manual scavenger as per MS Act
- ii. Provision of one time cash assistance of Rs. 40,000/-, to be paid in installments.
- iii. Enhancement of the maximum project cost from the existing Rs. 5 Lakh to Rs. 10 Lakh, and Rs.15 lakh in case of sanitation related projects.

- iv. Enhancement of capital subsidy from the existing maximum Rs. 20,000 to maximum of Rs. 3.25 lakh, based on the project cost.
- v. Revision of the rate of monthly stipend during training from the existing Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 and the training period from 1 to 2 years.

**11.2.5 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, was extended up to 31.3. 2010 and now revised w.e.f November, 2013. 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.
2012-13	100	20.00	N.A.
2013-14	570	35.00	N.A.
2014-15	448	Nil ( upto 31.12.2014)	So far 1475 provided one time assistance of Rs.40,000 each

# Implementation of the scheme started in January 2007.

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**11.2.6** As per the updated number reported by States/UTs after launch of the Scheme, about 1.18 lakh manual scavengers and their dependents in 18 States/UTs were identified

for implementation of the Scheme.

**Overall status of rehabilitation:** Overall status of implementation of the scheme 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 eligible for loan [1-3 (i)]	78,941
	(iii) No. of beneficiaries provided loan	78,941 (100%)

### **11.2.7 National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC):**

**11.2.7.1** 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 partially employed for manual handling of human excreta and their dependents, and "*Safai Karamacharis*" which means persons engaged in or employed for any sanitation work, and their dependents.

**11.2.7.2** 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.

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**11.2.7.3: (i) Credit Based Scheme OF NSKFDC**

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Maximum unit cost	Rate of Interest (P.A.)		Maximum Repayment Period
			NSKFDC to SCA	SCA to Beneficiaries	
1	General Term Loan Scheme	Upto Rs.15.00 lac	3%	6%	10 years
2	Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY)	Upto Rs.75,000/-	2%	5%	5 Years
3	Micro Credit Finance (MCF)	Upto Rs.50,000/-	2%	5%	3 Year
4	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)	Upto Rs.50,000/-	1%	4%	3 years
5	Education Loan	Upto Rs. 10.00 Lac for study within India & Rs. 20.00 Lac for study abroad	1% (0.5% rebate in rate of interest for female candidates)	4% (0.5% rebate in rate of interest for female candidates)	5 years
6	Sanitation Workers Rehabilitation Scheme (SWRS)	Upto Rs.15.00 lac	3%	6%	10 years
7	Swachhta Udyami Yojana-Construction, Operation and maintenance of Pay and Use Community Toilets in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode	Upto Rs. 25.00 lac	-	4%	10 years
			i. a rebate of 1% p.a. on interest will be admissible for women beneficiaries ii. 0.5% rebate will be extended for the beneficiaries for timely repayment		
8	Procurement & Operation of Sanitation related Vehicles	Upto Rs.15.00 lac	-	4%	10 years
			i. a rebate of 1% p.a. on interest will be admissible for women beneficiaries ii. 0.5% rebate will be extended for the beneficiaries for timely repayment		
9	Sanitary Mart Scheme	Upto Rs.15.00 lac	-	4%	10 years
			i. a rebate of 1% p.a. on interest will be admissible for women beneficiaries ii. 0.5% rebate will be extended for the beneficiaries for timely repayment		

# State Channelizing Agency (SCA)

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**(ii) Non Credit Based Scheme****(a) Skill Development Training Programme**

Skill Development is imparted to the eligible members Apart from providing free training, stipend @ Rs.1500/- per month/candidate is also being paid to the eligible candidates. In 2014-15 (upto 31/12/2014) total expenditure towards Skill Development Training Programme is Rs. 3.83 crore covering 7500 beneficiaries.

**(b)** NSKFDC also participates in International, National and District Level Exhibitions & Fairs and provides free stalls to beneficiaries for exhibiting and selling their products. At these exhibitions, the beneficiaries not only get an opportunity to sell their products but also to interact with customers and know their needs/requirements for development of new products. NSKFDC has also been allotted 3 permanent stalls at Dilli Haat, Pitampura for holding exhibitions round the year. At these exhibitions, marketing training is also provided to the beneficiaries for developing/re-designing their products to suit customers need. The OTC (over the counter) inputs for better Salesmanship are also imparted to them.

**11.2.7.4 Progress:** The Authorised Share Capital of the Corporation was Rs.200 crore which was enhanced to Rs. 300 crore in February, 2009 and to Rs.600 crore in January, 2012. The paid up capital of the Corporation as on 31.03.2014 was Rs. 444.99 crore. During 2013-14, Rs.50.00 crore has been released as Equity Share Capital to the Corporation. Since its inception, the Corporation has disbursed Rs.1039.63 crore covering 2,76,516 beneficiaries, out of which an amount of Rs.82.13 crore covering 11,230 beneficiaries were covered in 2014-15 (upto 31/12/2014).

**11.2.8. Swachhta Udyami Yojana-** Swachhta Se Sampannta ki Aur: NSKFDC has launched a new scheme viz. Swachhta Udyami Yojana- "Swachhta Se Sampannta ki Aur" on the eve of Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd October, 2014, with twin objective of cleanliness and providing livelihood to Safai Karamcharis and liberated Manual Scavengers to achieve the overall goal of "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" initiated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided for Construction, Operation

& Maintenance of Pay and Use Community Toilets in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode and Procurement and Operation of Sanitation related Vehicles.

**11.2.9 Sanitary Marts Scheme:** In line with the initiatives of "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan", NSKFDC has launched another scheme viz. "Sanitary Marts Scheme". Under the Scheme, financial assistance is extended at concessional rate of interest to the target group for starting sanitary mart – a one stop shop where all the sanitary needs of human beings can be met. Further, keeping in view the problems of climate change, NSKFDC has also launched another new Scheme called "Green Business Scheme" to promote such business activities which can tackle the climate change and also help in income generation. Under the scheme financial assistance in the form of loans at concessional rate of interest is extended for the activities, which could tackle climate change along with income generation. The income generating activities, which could mitigate the Green House effect or could be classified under adaptation initiatives, would be covered under the scheme.

**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 for promotion of need based integrated livelihood initiatives in various sectors such as Dairy development with State cooperative, horticulture, floriculture, vegetable production, apiculture, sericulture, fisheries, backyard poultries etc under Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy, without in any way disturbing the traditional agricultural practices, in order to create enabling environment for tribals to earn their livelihood at doorsteps and increase employment opportunities. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs assists ST individuals and families under the educational programmers, NGO supported programmers and initiatives of the Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) and Tribal Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (TRIFED).

**11.3.2** The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC)

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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 2014-15, NSTFDC covered

29655 ST beneficiaries against target of 53000 STs under income generating activities. The Corporation distributed an amount of Rs. 154.97 Crore against target of Rs. 135.70 Crore under income generating Activities during the year 2014-15.

#### Targets and Achievements during April 2014 to March 2015

	Funds Disbursed	STs assisted
Target	₹135.70 crore	53000
Achievement	₹154.97 crore	29655

#### 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 on 31.12.2014, claims filed under the FRA were 39.62 lakh, out of which 33.07 Lakhs, have been disposed off which is 82.60% of the total claims received and 15.67 Lakh titles have been distributed. Due to efforts of the Ministry of Tribal affairs, the distribution of community titles has risen from 8,498 titles till December 2012 to 15,56,676 titles by the end of December 2014.

#### 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 18 States and one UT have been identified and have been categorized as *Particularly Vulnerable*

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*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 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 cattle development, education facilities, drinking water facilities, 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 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 2014-15, in the course of Project Appraisal Committee meetings held with the States in 2014, the CCD plans were reviewed and the activities thereunder redesigned wherever required, so as to make them more relevant and responsive to the needs of PVTG,s. The CCD Plans 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, 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.

During 2014-15, funds have been released to 10 States viz. Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Gujarat, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Kerala, and Tripura on the basis of discussion before the PAC.

**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 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:** It is a 100% Central Sector Scheme. The funds are generally released to States/NGOs in one installment 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. During 2010-11, review of the progress of the scheme by State/UTs was made regarding performance of LIC in settlement of claims. However, only seven states had provided the

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information. Now the agreement with LIC has been lapsed, and the Central Scheme is no longer in existence. Presently where State desire to implement such as insurance coverage scheme for PVTGs under their CCD Plan, the Ministry provides funds to them for that component also, under the scheme of Development of PVTGs. During the current financial year only two States namely Gujarat and Rajasthan have sought assistance of insurance coverage for PTGs in their Plan.

**11.5.7 Monitoring:** The implementation of the CCD Plan is required to be monitored by the officials of the Ministry and such independent agencies as maybe appointed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

for the purpose. The Ministry reserves the right to prescribe formats or guidelines for improving monitoring and progress, anytime. At the end of each financial year, the State Governments/UT Administration are required to submit a progress report in the prescribed format to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. This report is also required to include the works undertaken by the NGOs.

**11.5.8 Allocation:** The annual allocation made under the scheme of Development of PTGs during 2014-15 was 207 Crore. The annual allocation made under the scheme of Development of PTGs during 2007-08 to 2014-15 have been given below.

(Rs.in crore)

Allocation and releases from 2007-08 to 2014-15			
Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(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	231.29
2012-13	244.00	178.50	178.50
2013-14	244.00	207.00	206.90
2014-15	207.00	180.00	143.45 (As on 31.12.14)

\* Includes fund from NE Pool.

**11.5.9 Performance during 2014-15:** On the basis of the CCD Plans, during 2014-15, Rs.134.45 crore (As on 31.12.14) has been

released to 10 States. The statement of funds released during 2013-14 is as under:

**State-wise /UT NGOs/ year –wise Releases during the Years 2010-11 to 2014-15 under the Scheme Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)**

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl.No	Name of the State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2292.4	2292.400	2000.000	3000.000	0.00
2	Bihar	0.00	0.000	0.000	75.000	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	2257.61	1659.770	2011.694	1422.900	2537.58
4	Gujarat	0.00	2035.200	700.000	1000.000	775.00

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5	Jharkhand	218.68	2471.823	645.976	378.208	221.91
6	Kerala	0.00	1210.000	0.000	600.000	600.00
7	Karnataka	6000.00	1225.608	707.372	26.679	0.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	5428.20	6545.320	4350.000	4500.000	3500.00
9	Maharashtra	3487.61	0.000	28.300	2610.000	1900.00
10	Manipur	0.00	0.00	100.000	100.000	0.00
11	Orissa	1226.68	1224.728	3260.000	2000.000	2000.00
12	Rajasthan	1280.28	2677.000	1500.000	700.000	1500.00
13	Tamil Nadu	553.58	1161.047	1446.658	2026.757	105.23
14	Tripura	315.70	627.400	7000.000	950.000	619.05
15	West Bengal	0.00	0.000	400.000	0.000	0.00
16	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.000	0.000	1300.000	0.00
17	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
18	A & Nicobar Islands	184.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
Total		23244.74	23130.296	17850.000	20689.544	13758.77

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**11.6 Aam Admi Bima Yojana :** Government of India has merged two social security Schemes viz. Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) and Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY). The merged scheme renamed as "Aam Admi Bima Yojana", has come into effect from 01.01.2013. Under this scheme, the head of the family or one earning member in the family of such a household aged between 18 and 59 years of the below poverty line family (BPL) or marginally above the poverty line under identified vocational group/rural landless household are eligible. The premium to be charged initially under the scheme will be Rs.200/- per annum per member for a cover of Rs.30,000/-, out of which 50% will be subsidized from the Social Security Fund . In case of Rural Landless Household (RLH) remaining 50% premium shall be borne by the State Government/ Union Territory and in case of other occupational group the remaining 50% premium shall be borne by the Nodal Agency and/or Member and/or State Government/ Union Territory. The benefits provided under the scheme are as under:

**11.6.1 Natural death:** Upon death of a member, during the period of insurance cover the Sum Assured of Rs.30,000/- under assurance, then in

force, shall become payable to the nominee.

**11.6.2 Accidental death / Disability benefits:** The following benefits are provided to members in case of accident, during the period of insurance cover

- a) On death, due to accident 75,000/-
- b) Permanent Total Disability, due to accident 75,000/-
  - i Loss of 2 eyes or 2 limbs OR
  - ii Loss of one eye & one limb, in an accident
- c) Loss of one eye or one limb, in an accident 37,500/-

**11.6.3: Scholarship benefits:** Scholarship as a Free Add-on benefit will be provided to a maximum of two children of the beneficiary studying between 9th to 12<sup>th</sup> Standard @ Rs.100/= per month for each child payable half yearly – on 1st July and on 1st January, each year.

### 11.7 No alienation of Tribal Lands:

**11.7.1** 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.

**11.7.2** 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.

**11.7.3 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.

**11.7.4 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, the information received from 10 States/ UTs is as under:

#### Number of Cases of Alienation of tribal lands

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Number of Cases of 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 is no tribal land in the State
3	Tripura	29152	29152	20052	9088	12	
4	Punjab	-Nil-					There is 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	-

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### 11.8 Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]:

**11.8.1** 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, Orissa and Rajasthan.

**11.8.2** 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. The Lok Sabha on 29 August 2013 passed the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, also called the Land Acquisition Bill. Lok Sabha on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2015 passed Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015. The bill amends the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 in order to regulate the mining sector in the country. 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.

### 11.9. Welfare of Minorities:

**11.9.1** 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.

**11.9.2 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.

**11.9.3** 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 on the maintenance of communal peace and harmony, through appropriate 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.

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These would continue to be as provided for in the original schemes included in the programme, 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 *Swaranjayanti Shahari 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 targets under USEP and UWEP will be earmarked to benefit people below the poverty line from the minority communities. The Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is aimed at providing additional wage employment in rural areas alongside the creation of durable community, social and economic infrastructure. Since the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) has been launched in 200 districts, and SGRY has been merged with NREGP in these districts, in the remaining districts, a certain percentage of the allocation under SGRY will be earmarked for beneficiaries belonging to the minority communities living below the poverty line till these districts are taken up under NREGP. Simultaneously, a certain percentage of the allocation will be earmarked for the creation of infrastructure in such villages, which have a substantial population of minorities.

(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

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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. Bank credit is essential for creation and sustenance of self-employment initiatives. A target of 40% of net bank credit of priority sector lending has been fixed for domestic banks. The priority includes, inter alia, agricultural, loans, loans to small-scale industries & small business, loans to retail trade, professional and self-employed persons, education loans, housing loans and micro-credit. It will be ensured that an appropriate percentage of the priority sector lending in all categories is targeted for the minority communities.

(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 National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 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 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.

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**11.9.4 Performance:** The physical achievements upto 2014--15 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 2014-15**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme and Ministry/Dept. Concerned	Physical Achievement Upto 2014-15
(1)	(2)	(4)
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): D/o School Education & Literacy	
(i)	No. of Primary schools constructed	16174
(ii)	No. of upper primary schools constructed	8151
(iii)	No. of additional classrooms constructed	236474
(iv)	No. of New primary schools & new upper primary opened	33357
(vi)	No. of teachers sanctioned	125386
(vii)	No. of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) sanctioned in educationally backward blocks, having a substantial minority population.	555
2.	Swarozgaries assisted under Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarogjar Yojana (SGSY) Renamed as National rural Livelihood Mission(NRLM)/ Aajeevika M/O RD	1165429
3.	Below Poverty Line (BPL) families assisted under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) M/o Rural Development .	3856808
4	Beneficiaries assisted under Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation( HUPA)	7110890
(i)	Individual enterprises Urban Self Employment Programme ( <b>USEP</b> )	119746
(ii)	Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor ( <b>STEP-UP</b> )	371587
5.	Operationalisation of Anganwadi Centers under ICDS: M/o Women & Child Development upto YEAR 2013-14	70371

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### 11.10. Professional Education Among All Minority Communities:

**11.10.1** 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.

**11.10.2 Steps Taken By All India Council Of Technical Education (AICTE):** The details of the steps taken by *All India Council Of Technical Education (AICTE)* to safeguard the interest of minority educational institution and students belonging to minority communities is given below:

1. It gives concession in processing fees and money deposit for setting up new technical Institution under the category of minority institutions to encourage minorities to establish new technical institutions, which is expected to provide easy access to Technical education Institutions in the country to the minority communities.
  2. AICTE has the following research promotion scheme through which funding is provided to AICTE approved institutions, the schemes are also applicable to minority institutions:
    - Research Promotion Scheme (RPS) for promoting research in the field of engineering.
    - Set up National Board of Accreditation to regulate and monitor the quality of engineering education in the country
    - Research and Institutional Development (RID) Schemes for improvement of quality of Engineering education
    - Quality Improvement Programme (QIP)
    - QIP Degree
    - QIP Polytechnics
  3. All Government & Government Aided Institutions have been allowed to act as QIP Centers, so that faculty and students can pursue PG Education.
  4. It also promotes the establishment of Minority Institutions.
- 11.10.3 Steps by UGC:** Details of the schemes/programmes implemented by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to safeguard the interest of Minority Educational Institution and Student belong to Minority communities areas under:
- Early Faculty Induction Scheme (EFIP)
  - Faculty Development Programme (FDP)
  - Emeritus Fellowship (EF)
  - Visiting Professorship (VP)
  - Career Awards (CA)
  - Seminar, Symposium and Workshop Grants
  - AICTE-INAE distinguished Visiting Professorship
  - National Doctoral Fellowship (NDF)
  - National Faculty in Engineering & Technology with Industrial Collaboration (NAFETIC)
  - National Co-ordinated Project (NCP)
  - Post Graduate Scholarship • Industry Institute Partnership Programme
  - Development of Model Curriculum for different courses
  - PG Programmes have been allowed to be conducted in the 2nd shift in order to promote M.Tech qualification among B.Tech qualified faculty
  - In order to promote research culture amongst faculty & the students, which is needed to promote quality education, the best in the world e-journals have been made mandatory

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enable students belonging to Minority Communities who need remedial coaching to come up to the level necessary for pursuing higher studies efficiently and to reduce their failure and drop out rate, the UGC provides financial assistance for conducting special classes outside the regular time table,

- **Coaching for NET/SET:** The main objective of the scheme is to prepare the candidates from minority Communities for appearing in NET or SET so that sufficient number of candidates become available for selection of Lecturers in the University System from the groups.
- **Establishment of Residential Coaching Academics:** The basis objective of this coaching scheme is to prepare students belonging to Minority Communities to get gainful employment in Group A,B or C Central Services, State Services or equivalent position in private sector.
- **Establishment of Equal Opportunity Cells for Minorities:** To make college and universities more responsive to the needs and constraints of the disadvantaged social groups, the UGC established the ECO to oversee the effective implementation of policies and programmes of these groups

**11.10.4 National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions:** The mandate of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions established through an Act of 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 has 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.

**11.10.5 Progress:** Since its inception, the Commission has registered 14965 cases out of which 14000 have been disposed of as on 31.3.2014. 10812 Educational institutions have been granted Minority Status Certificate(MSC) by the Commission upto 31.3.2015.

**11.10.6 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 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.

**11.10.7 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 4 % donation received from loaned Works on outstanding, as well as

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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 are as under:

- 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

**11.10.8 Progress upto 31 March, 2015:** Under the programme of vocational training, 628 Voluntary Organisations/ Technical Institutes have been assisted. Similarly, under the scheme for setting up I.T.Is., the Central Waqf Council has approved twenty I.T.Is. in the Muslim concentrated areas

#### 11.11 Reservation of OBCs:

**11.11.1** The first Backward Classes Commission, constituted on January 29, 1953 and headed by Kaka Sahib Kalelkar, then a Member 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.

**11.11.2** The Second Backward Classes Commission, constituted on December 20, 1978

to examine the desirability of 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).

**11.11.3** 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.

**11.11.4** 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 India basis, for 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 India basis by Open competition and 50 percent in case of direct recruitment on All India basis otherwise than by open competition.

**11.11.5 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 recruitment. Ceiling of 50% on filling up of reserved vacancies does not apply to the backlog reserved vacancies does not apply to the backlog reserved vacancies

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of earlier years which are treatment as a separate and distinct group and are not subject to any ceiling.

**11.11.6 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.

**11.11.7 Backlog Vacancies and Special Recruitment Drive for OBC's:** - 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.

**11.11.8** 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.

**11.12.1 Reservation of OBCs in Education:** As a follow up of the Constitution (93<sup>rd</sup>) 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."

**11.12.2** 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.

**11.12.3 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.
- 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. Department of Personnel Training has launched an MIS (rrcps.nic.in) for on-line collection of Annual Data in respect of representation of SCs, STs, OBCs and Persons with Disabilities in posts and services of the Government of India. All the Ministries/ Departments have been requested to fill up the data as on 1.1.2012 and onwards. Workshops were organized to acquaint the Ministries/

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Department with the process of filling up of online data. As the nodal Ministries/Departments have to create further login for collection of data from their field organisations/offices, therefore, the progress would require time to complete the entire

process for the first year. So far, data with regard to representation of OBCs in Central Government services as on 1.1.2013 as received from 71 Ministries/Departments are as in following table:

#### Representation of OBCs in Central Government Services

Sl.No.	Group	Total	OBCs	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	A	75649	8354	11.04
2	B	189526	20138	10.63
3	C	2576252	472389	18.34
4	C (Safai Karamcharis)	117729	23262	19.76
	<b>Total</b>	2959156	524143	17.71

#### (ii) Vacancies reserved and filled up by the SCs, STs and OBCs candidates on the basis of Civil Services Examination.

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, 2013 was 6217 and the number of officer in position was 4737. The corresponding figures were 6270 and 4799 as on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2014 respectively. Number of vacancies reserved in Indian Administrative Service, Indian Foreign Service and Indian Police Service for Civil Services Examination, 2012 and vacancies filled up are given in the following statement:

S.No	Service (s)	Unreserved		Scheduled Castes		Schedule d Tribes		Other Backward Classes	
		Vacancies earmarked unreserved	Service allocated as un-reserved	Vacancies earmarked reserved for SCs	Service allocated to SCs	Vacancies ear-marked/ reserved for STs	Service allocated to STs	Vacancies ear-marked/ reserved for OBCs	Service allocated to OBCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	I.A.S.	94	94	28	28	13	13	45	45
2	I.F.S.	16	16	05	05	00	00	09	09
3	I.P.S.	75	74	23	23	11	11	41	40

Source AIS Division DOPT

## CHAPTER 11

Anusuchit Jaati,  
Jan Jaati, Alp-  
Sankhyak Evam  
Anya Pichhra  
Varg Kalyan

## CHAPTER-12

### POINT 11: MAHILA KALYAN (WOMEN WELFARE)

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:

**12.1: 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)

**12.1.1: 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. Under this scheme, funds are released by implementing agencies (mainly NGO's) as grant-in-aid.

- 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

#### 12.1.2: 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 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

## CHAPTER 12

Mahila Kalyan

family and are without social/economic support.

### 12.1.3: Implementing Agencies:

The scheme is being implemented through:

- Social Welfare /Women and Child Welfare Department of State Government
- Women's Development Corporations

➤ Urban Local Bodies

➤ Reputed Public and Private Trust or Voluntary Organizations

**12.1.4** State-wise grant released under the scheme during 2012-13 & 2013-14 & 2014-15 is provided in **Annexure-12.1**. At present, there are 311 Swadhar Homes are functioning across the country. Under Swadhar Scheme, the financial allocations and actual expenditure for the last five years and current year are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

SI.No.	Year	Budget Expenditure	Expenditure
1	2009-10	15.00	14.97
2	2010-11	34.21	34.21
3	2011-12	30.00	24.59
4	2012-13	100.00	52.23
5	2013-14	75.00	53.74
6	2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014)	115.00	17.38

(Source: Annual Report 2014-15 MoWCD)

**12.1.5** Another scheme with similar objectives/target group namely Short Stay Home (SSH) is also being implemented by Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB). Funds for this scheme are being made available by Ministry of Women & Child Development since 2012-13. The Ministry is in the process of formulating a new scheme viz. 'Swadhar Greh' merging the existing Swadhar and Short Stay schemes which is to be implemented as a sub scheme/component of the Centrally Sponsored Umbrella Scheme i.e. 'National Mission for Empowerment of Women'. The Standing Finance Committee under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (WCD) recommended merger of these two schemes and operate the new scheme 'Swadhar Greh' as a component of the Umbrella Scheme.

### 12.2: Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

**12.2.1** The National Credit Fund for Women, known as Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was set up by the Government of India in 1993 as a

national level organization under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, initially with the corpus fund of Rs. 31 crore to meet the credit needs of poor and asset less women in the informal sector. The initial corpus fund of Rs. 31 crore has grown over to Rs. 227 crore (including reserves and surplus etc.) due to additional budgetary allocation of Rs. 69 crore and credit, investment and recovery management.

**12.2.2** RMK extends micro finance services to bring about the socio-economic upliftment of poor women. RMK has also taken a number of promotional measures to popularize the concept of women empowerment through micro financing, thrift and credit, capacity building and market linkages through Self Help Groups (SHGs) format 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 2014-15.

SI.No	Item	Since inception	During 2014-15
1	Loan Sanctioned (In Crore Rs)	360.24	NIL
2	Loan Released (In Crore Rs)	302.38	3.34
3	No of Women Beneficiaries	7,37,904	2,665

**12.2.3 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. by following a client friendly , simple, without collateral for livelihood and income generation activities, housing, micro-enterprises etc.

#### 12.2.4: Loan Schemes of RMK:

- 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. 6 crore per but Rs. 2 crore per state at a time.
- 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. crore 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. 5 crore.
- 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 organizations for backward and forward marketing linkages of products of women SHGs/individuals and group of entrepreneurs, including technology transfer, education for skill upgradation and infrastructure development. The borrowing organization 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.

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.

#### 12.2.5 Eligibility Norms for Intermediary Micro financing Organisations (IMOs)

The intermediary micro financing organization (IMO) should have:

- a. objectives for serving the social and economic needs of the poor women. It must not work for profit.
- b. necessary professional competence, basic financial management capability and organizational skills to implement the lending programme.
- c. registered for more than 3 years on the date of application to RMK.
- d. experience in thrift and credit management for 3 years or more. (Six months for applying under the Loan Promotion Scheme).
- e. recoveries for the loans given to its members earlier should be at least 90%.

- f. 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.
- g. proper system of maintaining accounts, which should have been audited and published every year and there should not have been any serious irregularities.
- h. the office bearers of IMO should not be elected representatives of any political party.
- i. the organization's audited accounts and balance sheet should reflect its experience in providing credit and recoveries etc and sound financial management / health.
- j. The application should clearly reflect the source of funds utilized earlier for credit.

**12.2.6** RMK has partnered IMOs across almost all the states and UTs in India including Andaman & Nicobar and the border areas of Jammu & Kashmir.

**12.2.7** 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 to empower them, with a view to enable them to train their fellow members and prospective beneficiaries. The partner organizations that take loans from RMK are directed to, inter alia, impart literacy education, health awareness etc. to the women SHG members. As a part of development initiatives for the future growth of microfinance, RMK has launched a Nodal Agency Scheme for credit linkages with the potential NGOs with a view to expand the outreach in a most cost effective manner in the less or uncovered areas of the country. The performance of these Nodal Agencies is reviewed from time to time. Apart from Nodal Agency Scheme, RMK has another scheme called 'Franchisee'. RMK extends bulk finance to Franchisees, who in turn, lend it to smaller NGOs of the State/District with similar terms and conditions as prescribed by RMK. These IMOs then lend to the ultimate women beneficiaries. State-wise Sanctions, disbursement and

beneficiaries under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh since inception to 31/12/2014 is provided in **Annexure 12.2**.

### **12.3 Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)**

**12.3.1** This scheme was launched as a Central Sector Scheme in 1986-87. With the emphasis on Skill Development for self or wage employment and greater inclusive growth in the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan, it is envisaged to revise the STEP Guidelines in 2014 and introduce new trades. The Scheme's guidelines have been revised. The revised Scheme aims to provide skills that give employability to women and to provide competencies and skills that enable women to become self-employed/entrepreneurs. The Scheme is intended to benefit women who are in the age group of 16 years and above. The Scheme covers any sector for imparting skills related to employability and entrepreneurship, including but not limited to Agriculture, Horticulture, Food Processing, Handlooms, Tailoring, Stitching, Embroidery, Zari etc. Handicraft, Computers and IT enables services along with soft skills and skills for the work place such as spoken English, Gems and Jewellery, Travel and Tourism and Hospitality.

#### **12.3.2 Eligible Organizations/Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs):**

Grants-in-aid under the STEP programme may be given to an institution having a distinct legal entity, to:

- (a) Institutions or organizations set up as Autonomous Organization under a specific statute or as a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (Not for profit) or other statutes.
- (b) Voluntary organizations or Non-Government Organizations registered under the Societies Registration Act, Indian Trust Act carrying out activities which promote the objectives of the STEP programme, with adequate financial and other resources, credibility and experience of the type of activities to be undertaken.
- (c) Co-operative Societies. The organization must be in existence at least for 3 years, and have carried out activities for imparting skills related to employability and entrepreneurship for at least



3 years. At the time of filing the application, the organization must have a positive net worth in at least 2 previous years.

**12.3.3 Objective of the Scheme:** The scheme has 2 fold objectives viz.

- a) To provide skills that give employability to women.
- b) To provide competencies and skills that enable women to become self-employed/entrepreneurs.

**12.3.4 Target Group:**

The scheme is intended to benefit women who are in the age group of 16 years and above.

**12.3.5 Sectors/Trades Covered:**

Assistance under the STEP scheme will be available in any sector for imparting skills related to employability and entrepreneurship, including but not limited to the following:

1. Agriculture
2. Horticulture
3. Food Processing
4. Handlooms
5. Tailoring, Stitching, Embroidery, Zari etc.
6. Handicrafts
7. Computer & IT enabled services along with soft skills and skills for the work place such

as spoken English.

8. Gems & Jewellery
9. Travel & Tourism
10. Hospitality.

**12.3.6 Number of Beneficiaries:** Approval would be given only for such number as are considered viable and the maximum number of beneficiaries in a project shall not exceed 200. Training will be imparted in batches with numbers of trainees that are manageable, within the infrastructure and training capacity of the organization and in groups that can be imparted due attention by the instructors. For trades that use equipment/ small machines/ computers, the batches will typically be determined by the number of such equipment that is available.

**12.3.7 Project Duration:** A particular project will be for a maximum duration of 18 months, including time set aside for post-training activity evaluation. Training courses/ modules will necessarily be of shorter duration, with a maximum of six months for a course in exceptional cases, and typically of three month duration. Courses of shorter duration than two months will also be exceptional, needing a justification to be provided by the applying organization.

**12.3.8 Funding Norms For Assistance:** The financial assistance under STEP will be subject to the following limits:

No.	Cost Item	Ceiling per beneficiary (3 month course)	Ceiling per beneficiary (6 month course)
1	Training Cost	Rs.14,000	Rs.20,000
2	Food & Travel Cost	Rs.4,000	Rs.8,000
	Total Cost	Rs. 18,000	Rs.28,000

Training is expected to be for six days each week, with a training time of six hours per day, exclusive of breaks for travel, lunch i.e. a minimum of 432 hours and 864 hours for 3 and 6 months courses respectively. The focus should be on hands on training and not on assessment

or certification.

- (i) The cost of providing refreshments may not exceed Rs. 40 per day per beneficiary.
- (ii) Project costing may include heads like mobilization of beneficiaries, preparation

of curriculum, equipment, raw material, and teaching aids. Acquisition costs of equipment may form a part of the project, but may not exceed 10% of the project cost supported by the Ministry of Women & Child development. Under the STEP scheme, financial assistance to meet a maximum of 90% of the project cost can be sanctioned by the Government of India. The remaining 10% will have to be borne by the implementing agency from its own resources.

During 2014-15 a total of 20,827 beneficiaries have been covered up to December, 2014. State-wise details of funds released during 2014-15 (upto 15.12.2014) under STEP is provided in **Annexure - 12.3.**

#### **12.4 Improved Participation of Women:**

**12.4.1** 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 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.

**12.4.2 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.

**12.4.3 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.

**12.4.4 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. With the launch of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) in the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan, Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA) has been subsequently subsumed in RGPSA.

**12.4.5: Participation of Women in Municipalities:** The Constitution (74<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Act 1992 provides for a mandatory provision of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> reservation of seats for women in local bodies {Article 243(T)}. All the States have implemented this provision of the constitution (74<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Act. The State Municipal Acts now contain the provision for reservation of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

**12.4.6: 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.

**12.4.7** 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.

**12.4.8 Parliament: Women in Lok Sabha:** While there were only 4.4 per cent women in the first Lok Sabha, the percentage almost increased three fold to 11.19% in the 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. At present, the percentage of women members in the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha stands at 11.97%. During the years, a consistent demand has been made from various quarters for giving adequate representation to women in Parliament and State Legislatures and to provide reservation of one-third seats for women in Lok Sabha and State legislative Assemblies including the Legislative Assemblies of the National Capital territory of Delhi for a period of 15 years. A Bill, namely, the Constitution (One Hundred and Eight Amendment) Bill, 2008 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 6<sup>th</sup> May, 2008. Thereafter, the Rajya Sabha in its sitting held on the 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2010 considered and passed the bill. But it could not be passed by the Fifteenth Lok Sabha. The said Bill lapsed on dissolution of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha. It has been the endeavor of the Government to provide for reservation to one-third seats for women in the House of the People and the State Legislative Assemblies. The issue

involved needs careful consideration on the basis of consensus among all political parties before a Bill for amendment in the Constitution is brought

before Parliament.

The year-wise details of women participation in Lok Sabha are given below:

#### 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
16	Sixteenth	2014	543	65	11.97

(Source: Lok Sabha website URL <http://164.100.47.132/LssNew/Members/women.aspx> )

## CHAPTER-13

### POINT 12: 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 & Lacting 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 introduced in 33 Community Development Blocks with 4,891 AWCs on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1975 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 2011 Census, India

has around 1587.89 million children, constituting 13.1% 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;
- 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.

**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;

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**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.

**13.1.8 Nutritional and Financial 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:

Sl. No.	Category	Existing Norm			Revised Norm in high burden districts during 2012-13 (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	4.00	500	12-15	6.00
2.	Severely malnourished children(6-72 months)	600	20	6.00	800	20-25	9.00
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	500	15-20	5.00	600	18-20	7.00

**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 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.

**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:

For AWCs in Rural/Urban Projects	No. of AWC
<b>Population</b>	
400-800	1 AWC
800-1600	2 AWCs
1600-2400	3 AWCs
Thereafter for every multiples of 800	1 AWC
<b>For Mini- AWC</b>	
150-4001 Mini- AWC	
<b>For Tribal/ Riverine/Desert, Hilly and other difficult areas/ Projects.</b>	
300-800	1 AWC
<b>For Mini- AWC</b>	
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 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2009.

**13.1.13 Progress of Projects / AWCs:**

Government of India has cumulatively sanctioned 7075 ICDS Projects as on 31.3.2015. Of these, 7072 ICDS Projects became operational as on 31.3.2015. There are 14.00 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs sanctioned in the country as on 31.3.2015. Of these, 13.46 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs became operational as on 31.3.2015. All India progress (physical) made under ICDS Scheme during the period April, 2013-March, 2015, under restructured TPP-2006 is given below:

**Physical Targets and Achievements (April, 2014-March, 2015)**

Sl. No.	Category	Targets	Achievements	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	No. of Operational ICDS Projects	7075	7072	99.96
2	No. of Operational Anganwadis (AWCs) /mini-AWCs (in lakh)	13.55	13.46	99.33

### 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	2250 (w.ef 1.7.2013)
Helper	1500

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. There are about 12.88 lakh Anganwadi Workers and 13.34 lakh Anganwadi Helpers in-position in the 13.46 lakh reporting AWCs out of 13.42 lakh operational AWCs in the country as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015.

**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. 1.4.2011 by Rs.1500 above the last honorarium drawn by Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and by Rs.750 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 Rs1438 to Rs. 1563 per month depending on

their educational qualifications and experience. Similarly, AWHs were being paid monthly honoraria of Rs. 1500. 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. Guidelines have been prepared by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) for strengthening of the existing monitoring and supervision visits to ICDS projects and AWCs. The guidelines include a schedule of visits of different official both at the State and Central level to AWCs/mini-AWCs. Apart from it, a 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at National, State, District, Block/ Project and Anganwadi levels has been introduced. For the Committees at the State level and District level, MPs and MLAs have been given representation to enable better feedback and understanding of ICDS implementation.

**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 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 40 per thousand live births

in 2013. Similarly, Under-mortality has declined from 161 in 1983 to 49 in 2013 (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:-** As on 31.3.2015, total services to children & mothers under the scheme were

provided to about 1022.33 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about 828.99 lakh children (6 months - 6 years) and 193.34 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of 13.46 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres. The average coverage per Anganwadi received supplementary nutrition was 70 children below 6 years and 15 pregnant women & Nursing mothers.

No. of Anganwadis Centres Providing Services*	Children(6 months - 6 years) (Lakhs)	Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (Lakhs)	Total Beneficiaries Children & Mothers (Lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
12,58,166	889.00	193.37	1022.33

\* including mini-AWCs

**13.2.7 Non-formal Pre-school Education:** 365.44 lakh pre-school children viz. children (3-6

years) have been provided pre-school education at 12.53 lakh AWCs as per details given below :

Sl. No	Category	No. of Anganwadis Providing Service *	No. of P S E Beneficiaries as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2015			
			Boys (3-6 years)	Girls (3-6 years)	Total (Boys + Girls)	Average Children per Anganwadi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i)	Pre-school Education for Children	12,53,248	1,85,45,840	1,79,98,156	365,43,995	29

\* including mini-AWCs.

**13.2.8 Achievement under ICDS & Anganwadis 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:



## Achievement under ICDS during 2002 to 2015

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
31.3.2014	7067	1342146	1045.09	370.71
31.3.2015	7072	1346186	1022.33	365.44

**13.2.8.1** It is significant to note that during the period (01.04.2002 to 31.03.2015), the number of beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition have increased from 375.10 lakh to 1022.33 lakh

(172.54% increase). Similarly, the number of children (3-6 year) attending Anganwadi Centres for Pre-school Education has increased from 166.56 lakh to 365.44 lakh (119.40% increase).

## CHAPTER-14

### POINT 13: YUVA VIKAS (YOUTH DEVELOPMENT)

The Youth, the hope and future of our country, constitutes 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 give 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:

**14.1.1 Brief on Scheme:** Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme was introduced as a nation-wide rural sports programme called Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA) in the year 2008-09. The aim of PYKKA Scheme was to create basic sports infrastructure in 2.50 lakh village panchayats and 6,400 block panchayats (and its equivalent units in the country), in a phased manner, over a period of 10 years, with annual coverage of 10% for normal states, and 20% for border districts in special category states touching international borders and in North- Eastern states; providing 100% central assistance to States/UTs for holding annual rural sports competitions at block, district, state and national level; and extending financial support for conducting National Women Championship, and North East Games. During 2008-09 to 2013-14 a budget allocation of Rs. 1097.20 crores was made and Rs. 1044.42 crores was utilized for the same period for creation of sports infrastructures in village and block panchayats and for holding rural competitions. A total number of 67931 village and block panchayats were approved and 57839 playfields were developed. During the same period, 1, 63, 68,313 ( both Men & Women)

athletes participated in the rural competitions.

**14.1.2 Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan Scheme (RGKA):** The existing Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) has been revamped and renamed as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme has been introduced in 2014-15 and implemented with effect from 01 April 2014. The scheme aims at achieving these objectives by providing basic sports infrastructure and equipment at the Panchayat level and encouraging sports and games in rural areas through annual competitions at the block and district levels. The scheme also aims to help the States in promoting sport at the grassroots level, which they have not been able to achieve on their own so far due to severe resource constraints. It will also deepen and widen the seedbed of sporting talent, leading to better performances by our sports persons in national and international events. It also aims to make sports as way of life and an industry in the country and to achieve the goal of becoming one of the first 10 sporting nations in the world by 2020.

**14.1.3** Under the revised RGKA scheme, construction of a sports complex in each block of the country both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines on land measuring about six -seven acres at a Total cost of Rs. 1.60 crore (Rs. 80 lakh each for outdoor playfield and indoor sports hall) will be undertaken. There is also provision of Rs. 15 lakh for sports equipment to be provided by Department of Sports. It is proposed to have sporting facilities for the following disciplines compulsorily at the Block level sports complex:

- a). Outdoor disciplines: Athletic, Badminton, Football/Hockey (any one), Kabbadi/ Kho-Kho (any one) and Volley ball/Basket ball,
- b). Indoor disciplines: Boxing, Wrestling, Table Tennis and Weightlifting /Multi-gym.

**14.1.4** Three Master Sports Trainers/Sports

Trainers will be engaged in each block level sports complex for training of sports persons. They will be given suitable honorarium. It is also proposed to enhance the financial limits under various components of competitions. 6% of the total estimated cost of the project will be used for administrative expenditure.

**14.1.5** State/UT can also choose all/any three of the outdoor sports disciplines viz, Archery, Handball, Football/Hockey (alternate), Kabbadi / Kho-Kho (alternate), Volley ball/Basketball and Tennis and may also create sports infrastructure facilities for any three said disciplines. Shooting is also an optional discipline at the Block level sports complex and accordingly create the sports infrastructure facilities. All the 6545 blocks in 634 districts will be covered in a phased manner over a period 5 years. Funds for construction of the block level sports complex will be converged from different schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR - Central), Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, of the Ministries of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) and Planning Commission respectively with RGKA.

**14.1.6:** Construction of playfields being is one of the approved activities under the MGNREGA, the development/construction of playfields at village panchayat level will be undertaken by the Ministry of Rural Development under MGNREGA. MGNREGA is being implemented in 634 districts (6545 Blocks) all over the country. As the development of the block level infrastructure facilities involves large component of unskilled labour, along with some material component, it is proposed to take up the creation of sports facilities for outdoor games + toilet facilities under MGNREGA departmentally and without the involvement of contractors. The cost of construction of playfield at block level will be borne under MGNREGA by Ministry of Rural Development. Total fund requirement from MGNREGA for 6545 blocks @ Rs. 80 lakh per block works to be Rs. 5236 crore, spread over a period of 5 years.

**14.1.7:** The creation of Sports Infrastructure facilities at block level will preferably be taken up at the same sites/locations where an investment of Rs. 5 lakh per play field was made in the first 6 years of the implementation of the scheme (2008-09 to 2013-14). Site specific estimates for creation of the Sports Infrastructure facilities in these play fields under RGKA shall be prepared by the respective DMs under MGNREGA. Site/location for development of sports complex in about 6 - 7 acres of land will be identified by the block panchayats. The approval mechanism and release of funds for construction of outdoor sports complex will be governed by MGNREGA guidelines. The above guidelines have been vetted by the Ministry of Rural Development and circulated to all the Secretaries (Sports) and Secretaries (Rural Development) of all the States and UTs.

**14.1.8: Monitoring Mechanism:** The existing monitoring mechanism of RGKA will be further strengthened by engagement and deployment of more number of RGKA observers as also. In addition a full time independent monitoring agency will be engaged for monitoring and supervision of the whole scheme.

**14.1.9 Status of the Scheme:**

- The block level sports complex were to be constructed by convergence of with different schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Non- Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR- Central), Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, of the Ministries of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) and Planning Commission respectively with RGKA.
- No convergence has taken place since no funds have been received from the above Schemes.
- Accordingly a view has been taken to release funds for construction of indoor hall in only those blocks to be funded by MYAS, subject to confirmation that outdoor playfields in respect of sports disciplines identified under

RGKA are already developed.

**14.1.10: Targets and achievements:** All the blocks in the country viz. 6545 were to be covered for construction of Sports complex (both indoor and outdoor) in a phased manner over a period of five years, approx. at the rate of 20 per cent of the blocks in each year. Since convergence with the schemes of the Ministries stated above has not taken place so far no block level sports complex has been constructed. However, Annual Rural Competitions viz. Rural competitions, Women competitions, North East Games and Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas were held during 2014-15. An amount of Rs. 83.84 crore was released to 23 States including Sports Authority of India during this period. A total of 2611515 athletes (1491426 men and 1120089 women) participated in these competitions. Details of participation from three States viz Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are still awaited.

**14.1.11 Annual Rural Sports Competitions:** National Level Competitions which were conducted by Sports Authority of India SAI NSNIS Patiala are now being conducted by the Mission Directorate RGKA in technical cooperation with SAI and State Government concerned. These competitions are being conducted in various sports disciplines at 11 venues across the country of these competitions at 4 venues have been completed in December, 2014.

#### **14.2 Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana:**

**14.2.1 Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana** has already been subsumed in National Youth Corps (NYC) Scheme. The NYC volunteers work in the field for implementation of various NYKS Schemes. NYC volunteers are deployed normally @ 2 volunteers per Block. They act as an extended arm of NYKS in the Block and play an active role in implementation of various programmes and initiative of NYKS. During 2014-15, 11,131 NYC volunteers were deployed against target of 12,000 with an achievement of 92.76. The state wise performance is at **Annexure 14.1**.

#### **14.3 National Service Scheme (NSS):**

**14.3.1 National Service Scheme & its Spread:** National Service Scheme (NSS) is one of the flagship programmes of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports aimed at developing character

and personality of student youth in schools and colleges. NSS was launched in the Birth Centenary Year of Mahatma Gandhi in 1969 in 37 Universities with 40,000 students with primary focus on the development of personality of students through community service. The motto of the NSS is "Not me but You". Currently, NSS has more than 3.3 millions students' volunteers on its roll spread over 336 Universities, 15,908 Colleges /Technical Institutions and 11809 Sr. Secondary Schools to carry out development activities in villages/urban slums which have been adopted for this purpose. Since its inception, more than 4.41 crore students from Universities, Colleges and Institutions of higher learning have benefited from NSS activities, as student volunteers.

**14.3.2 Programmes:** The basic unit of NSS consists of 50 to 100 volunteers at school/college level headed by a Programme Officer (usually a lecturer). At the University level, the NSS is looked after by Programme Coordinators (Full-time or Part-time Readers). The State Liaison Cell at the State Secretariat is fully responsible for the implementation of the scheme including timely release of grants to the NSS institutions. At National Level, there is an NSS Programme Advisor's Cell, which functions through 15 Regional Centres located at different States. In addition to the above, there are Advisory Committees at National, State, University and Institution level, comprising of official and non-official members, to provide necessary guidance to the NSS functionaries. The NSS has two types of programmes, viz. (a) Regular Activities and (b) Special Camping Programmes. Under the 'Regular Activities', students are expected to work as volunteers for a continuous period of two years, rendering community service for a minimum of 120 hours per annum. The activities under Regular Programme include improvement of campuses, tree plantation constructive work in adopted villages and slums; work in welfare institutions, blood donation, adult and non-formal education, health, nutrition, family welfare, AIDS awareness campaign etc. Under 'Special Camping Programme', a camp is conducted every year in any adopted village or urban slum on a specific theme wherein volunteers get the opportunity to move closely with the rural people, understand their way of life, stay with them for seven days



and carry out various developmental activities. Each volunteer is required to participate in the Special Camp once during the 2-year period.

**14.3.3 Achievements during 2014-15:** Till March, 2015, enrolment of 34.77 lakh volunteers has been achieved; 33,121 villages were adopted by the NSS units for implementation of various developmental activities and about 14,75,414 saplings were planted by the NSS Volunteers. NSS Volunteers not only donated 2,72,330 units of blood, but also administered polio drops to 1.74 lakhs children. Also 24,790 Special Camps were organised. The contribution of NSS in creation of durable assets in the community during the special camping programs, deserve special appreciation. Disaster Management is a core component in NSS activities. NSS has always played a vital role during the natural calamities by not only assisting in relief and rescue operations but also in lending a sympathetic and moral support to the victims of the disasters.

#### **14.3.4 NSS Activities during 2014-15:**

**14.3.4.1** During 2014-15, 24790 Special Camps were organized in villages/ slums across India, involving about 34.77 lakh volunteers.

**14.3.4.2 Mega Camp:** Two Mega camps of 12 days each were organized in the year 2014-15, at Ladnun in Nagaur District of Rajasthan, in September, 2014 and at Majuli in Jorhat District of Assam, in January, 2015. 800 NSS volunteers drawn from different part of the country have participated in these Camps.

**14.3.4.3 Blood Donation:** Most of NSS units invariably organise blood donation camps in association with Indian Red Cross Society, Government Hospitals and Blood Banks. Most of the Universities/Institutions maintain a Directory of the NSS Voluntary blood donors, who can be called to donate blood at the time of emergency. During 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014), 2,72,330 units of blood were donated by NSS Volunteers across India.

**14.3.4.4 Pulse Polio Immunisation:** NSS carried out awareness campaigns in rural area during the Pulse Polio Immunization Programme. NSS Volunteers helped the local administration throughout the country in administering the pulse

polio drops to the children. During 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014), 51,380 volunteers were involved in mobilising the children for administering pulse polio immunization and 1.74 lakhs children were benefited through this programme.

**14.3.4.5 Voters awareness programmes:** NSS volunteers all over the country carried out Voter Awareness Campaigns in association with election authorities, to motivate the voters to enrol their names in the Voter List and to exercise their franchise on polling day.

**14.3.4.6 Home for the Homeless:** In Kerala, NSS volunteers have been helping in construction of pucca houses for the poor homeless people for the past many years. More than 160 houses have been constructed for the needy people.

**14.3.4.7 Skill Development Programme:** An MoU has been signed between Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) and this Ministry to enhance employable skill base of 50,000 youth volunteers in 10 selected Indian Universities over a period of 3 years. During 2014-15, 6,784 students have been enrolled for the Programme.

**14.3.4.8 Adventure Activities:** With a view to develop the spirit of adventurism and leadership amongst the NSS Volunteers in the country, adventure programmes were organised in association with Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Mountaineering and Allied Sports of Government of Himachal Pradesh. The adventure camps were of 10-days duration. During 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014), 1,370 NSS Volunteers from all over the country participated in the adventure activities.

**14.3.4.9 North Eastern Youth festivals:** During 2014-15, North East NSS Youth Festivals have been organised in 3 North East States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Manipur. In all, 950 NSS volunteers have participated in these Festivals.

**14.3.5.10 Republic Day Parade Camp, 2014:** NSS Volunteers participate in the Republic Day Parade on Rajpath every year. This greatly helps in personality development of the NSS volunteers. A one-month long Republic Day Parade Camp is organized at New Delhi every year, to prepare the volunteers representing all the States and Union Territories of India. During this year, the Camp



was held at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium from 1st to 31st January, 2015. 160 selected volunteers participated in the Republic Day Parade on 26.01.2015.

**14.3.4.11 NSS as an elective subject:** During the year, in the meeting of Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE) held on 10.10.2013, it was decided that the UGC and AICTE would explore to introduce NSS as an elective subject (with credits), from next Academic Session. Currently, the process of finalisation of the course curriculum is going on.

**14.3.4.12 Indira Gandhi National Service Scheme:(IGNSS) awards:** The Indira Gandhi NSS Awards are conferred every year to give recognition to the outstanding work done under NSS. The Awards are given in the following categories: (i) Best University & Upcoming University/ +2 Council (ii) Best NSS Units & their Programme Officers (iii) Best NSS Volunteers. The Awards for the year 2013-14 were conferred by the Hon'ble President of India on 19th November, 2014.

**14.3.5 NSS Activities Under Swachh Bharat Mission:** All the NSS units launched their campaign under Swachh Bharat Mission throughout the country from 25th September, 2014 till 31st December, 2014. Some of the major activities/ programmes conducted by the various NSS units are:

- ♣ NSS Programme Adviser's Cell and all 15 Regional Centres of NSS launched massive cleaning campaign in their premises and surroundings of the offices.

- ♣ A Pledge Taking Ceremony on Swachh Bharat Mission was organized on 02.10.2014 in all NSS Offices and in all the Universities having NSS in the country.

- ♣ Around 1,66,635 NSS Volunteers participated in the rallies organized by NSS Units of various Universities/Colleges/ Institutions all over the country.

- ♣ 3,000 NSS Volunteers from Lucknow University and its affiliated Colleges took part in the cleaning campaign of the Gomti River in Lucknow. A human chain was also organized on the bank of Gomti River in the Lucknow.

- ♣ 1,660 NSS Volunteers from different institutions of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand participated in the cleaning of drainages in the adopted villages, cleaned the community parks and the public places and also took up rallies to make the people aware about cleanliness.

- ♣ 60,287 NSS Volunteers were involved in Shramadaan Programme, where the volunteers took up the work of cleaning campuses of their institutions.

- ♣ NSS Cell of University of Madras, Chennai organized a walkathon programme on Marina beach and conducted a cleaning drive in Koyambedu bus stand and some of the sub-urban railway stations.

- ♣ The State NSS Cell of Puducherry conducted a Prime Minister's Clean India Programme on 26.09.2014 at Bharathi Park, Puducherry. Around 200 NSS Volunteers participated in the cleaning drive and signature campaign.

- ♣ 310 NSS Volunteers along with Programme Coordinator and Programme Officers of Dayalbagh Education Institution, Agra took up the project of cleaning local Gaushala.

- ♣ NSS Unit of Dev Sanskriti University, Haridwar took up the cleaning campaign in the GayatriKunj Ashram and also arranged lecture sessions against the dirt and diseases.

- ♣ NSS Volunteers of +2 Schools of Bareilly cleaned various roads of the city and also placed dustbins on the sides of the roads.

- ♣ NSS Unit of Lucknow University, Lucknow conducted poster competition on cleanliness, where 861 NSS Volunteers from 10 Colleges participated. Lecture sessions on cleanliness were also conducted.

- ♣ 190 NSS Volunteers from four Colleges of Purvanchal University, Jaunpur, UP took up the campaign of removing GajarGhas. They also spread the awareness about the harmful effects of GajarGhas.

- ♣ NSS Units of 22 Colleges of Karnataka State took up the drive of cleaning drainages and removing the Parthenium in the adopted villages during the conduct of their special camps. Nearly,

1,580 meters of drainage was cleaned.

♣ 80 NSS Volunteers of Technical Higher Secondary School, Perithalmanna in Kerala cleaned the premises of Government Hospital and also developed small garden in the hospital.

♣ 4,000 NSS Volunteers from Department of Pre University Education from 100 Colleges in Karnataka State devoted 3 hours in a day for cleaning Community Halls, School Buildings, Temples in the adopted villages while participating in the Special Camping Programme.

♣ 150 Girls NSS Volunteers of Shri Ayyappa College for Women, Nagarcoil took up the campaign to clean Thuckalay bus stand complex. 200 NSS volunteers cleaned their college campus by removing bushes and waste material. They also de-silted and cleaned the rain water harvesting pond in the college campus.

♣ 50 Girl NSS Volunteers in collaboration with the Vivekananda Kendra and UNICEF implemented an Eco-awareness programme titled 'Green Rameswaram'. They took up the cleaning activity of Rameswaram beach, cleaning of the temple premises, clearing of garbage and planting of saplings.

♣ 100 NSS Volunteers of Karaikal Polytechnic College constructed two lavatories for women and two toilets for the villagers of Konnakaveli village during their special camp programme.

♣ 75 NSS volunteers of AyyaNadarJanaki college cleaned the Sivakasi railway station and college campus in Tamil Nadu.

♣ In Karnataka, 3337 meters of drainages were cleaned by involving volunteers of more than 60 Colleges at Raichur, Bidar, Mandya and Sirsi District and Parthenium weed was removed in 70 villages. The volunteers removed all the plastic waste materials from adopted villages. They also

cleaned Primary School buildings, cooperative societies, community halls and hospitals.

♣ In Kerala, 10,350 NSS Volunteers from 115 Colleges and 82 Higher Secondary Schools organized Swachhta Awareness Programmes by conveying the Message of cleanliness in our daily life and collected plastics, carry bags and other waste materials.

♣ In Himachal Pradesh, 253 colleges and schools carried out 253 cleanliness drive and 15,319 volunteers devoted 2,47,500 hours for Swachh Bharat Programme and they cleaned 253 places.

♣ In Chandigarh, 163 colleges from 12 universities and 219 Schools cleaned 395 places by devoting 51596 hours in 345 villages. More than 223 rallies were organized on Swachh Bharat Mission.

**14.3.6 Financial Mechanism:** NSS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the sharing of expenditure between Centre and States is currently as follows:

a) In case of J&K and UTs (without legislature), the Central Government provides 100% funding.

b) In case of NE States (including Sikkim), Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the sharing of expenditure between Centre and States is in the ratio of 75:25.

c) In case of all other States/ UTs, the sharing of expenditure between Centre and States is in the ratio of 7:5.

**14.3.7 Targets & Achievements:** NSS is a monitorable item under Twenty-Point Programme (TPP) of the Government of India. During the year 2014-15, target was to enroll 34.00 lakh volunteers for Regular Activities and 13600 Special Camps to be organized for the development of 13700 adopted villages. Against this, the target enrollment of volunteers during 2013-14 was 32.59 lakh. The target and achievement for the period April, 2014 to March 2015, is as follows:

Activities	Targets	Achievement	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Enrolment of NSS Volunteers	34,00,000	34,77,031	102.27
No. of Special Camps	13,700	24790	180.99
No. of Adopted Villages	13,700	33121	241.76

## Year wise Targets and Achievements of NSS from 2005-06 to 2014-15.

Year	Enrolment (no.)		Special camps (no.)		Adopted villages (no.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2005-06	2447124	2403262	10500	15858	10500	20062
2006-07	2610000	2655200	11000	15309	11000	20102
2007-08	2901200	2911302	13500	15905	13500	22756
2008-09	3112752	3112744	15500	17313	15500	23202
2009-10	3128270	3187186	15500	18217	15500	25308
2010-11	3196846	3157503	15500	32517	15500	21646
2011-12	3196846	3225643	15500	18006	15500	13854
2012-13	3280000	3225643	13500	21532	13500	28241
2013-14	*3258652	*3304134	13600	21613	13600	38097
2014-15	3400000	3477031	13700	24790	13700	33121

Data source M/o Youth Affairs and Sports  
\*Figures Revised

## CHAPTER-15

### POINT 14: BASTI SUDHAR (IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS)

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 was initially for seven years. The government had extended the tenure of the mission for two years, i.e., from April 2012 to March 31 2014. Now it has been further extended upto 31.3.2017 for the completion of the projects approved till 2012. 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 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.

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**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 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.

##### **15.5 (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.

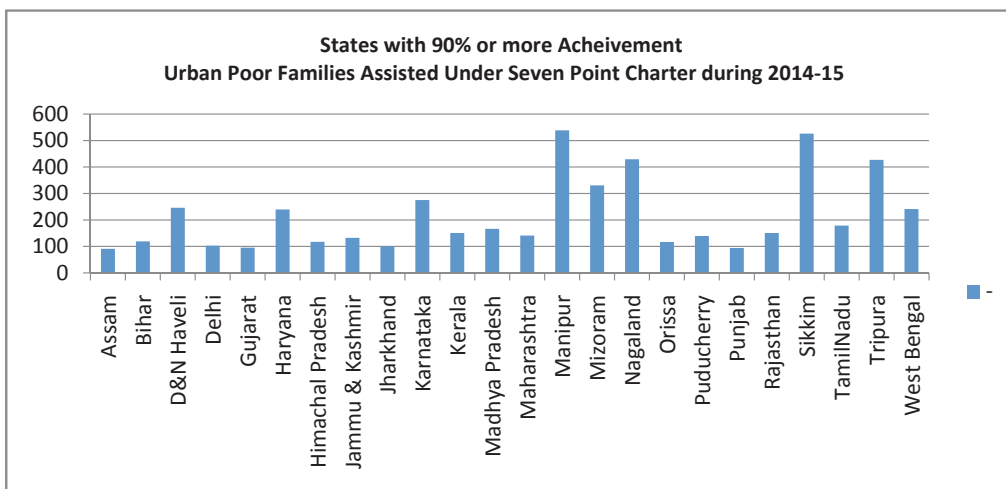


- (iv) Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings, development of sites, etc.
- (v) Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.
- (vi) Introduction of Property Title Certification System 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.

**15.6** 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.

**15.7 Progress during 2014-15:** Under TPP-2006 during the year 2014-15, the overall achievement was coverage of 1,75,022 persons having received assistance under seven point charter. This makes 133% achievement as against the annual targets of 1,32,000 persons. The State-wise performance during the year has been **“Very Good”** in respect of States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, D&N Haveli, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, and West Bengal. The performance of State of Uttar Pradesh has been **“Good”** for being 80% and above but less than 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 **Annexure-15.1**

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Source: Annual Report 2014-15 M/O HUPA

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### 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 2014-15 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:

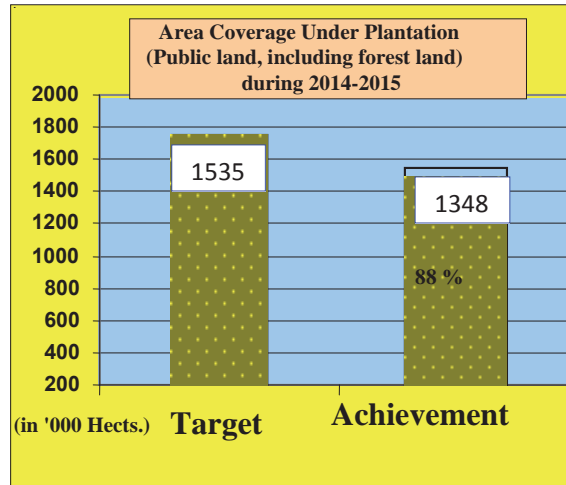
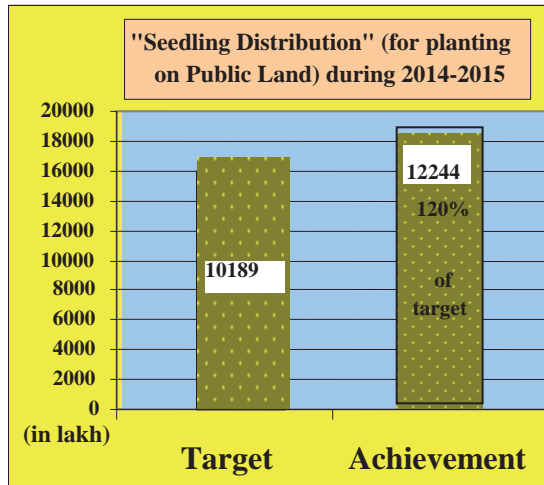
Sl. No.	Item	"Seedling Distribution" (Public and forest land) (in number)	"Area Coverage" (Public and forest land ) (in hectares)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Target (2014-15)	1,01,88,81,000	15,34,923
2	Achievement	1,22,44,06,605	13,48,412
3	% Achievement	120	88

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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 2014-15 are given in **Annexure 16.1** for Seedling Distribution and in **Annexure 16.2** for Area Coverage. For the year 2014-15, performance of *Tree Plantation on Public Lands* has been "Very Good" for the States Of Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman And Nicobar Islands, Dadra And Nagar Haveli, Daman And Diu and "Good" for States' of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chandigarh. 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, 2014- March, 2015 has been 'Very Good' for the States of Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Andaman And Nicobar Islands, Dadra And Nagar Haveli, Daman And Diu and "Good" for state of Haryana, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh. 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 42 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.
- ✚ 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.
- ✚ River Front Development works such as improvement of bathing Ghats.
- ✚ Afforestation on the river banks.
- ✚ Public Participation & Awareness building etc.

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### 16.2.2 National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) –(Other Schemes):

The river conservation programme in the country initiated with the launching of the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) in 1985. The Ganga Action Plan was expanded to cover other rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) in the year 1995. NRCP covers polluted stretches of 42 rivers in 199 towns spread over 21 States at a sanctioned cost of ` 11527.84 crore (including NGRBA programme upto 07/2014). The pollution abatement works are implemented on a cost sharing basis between the Centre and State Governments. So far, sewage treatment capacity of 4992 mld (million litres per day) has been created under the Plan. Prevention and control of industrial pollution is being addressed by the Central and State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (UTs).

#### 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 setup upto December 2012 under the Plan. During 2014-15, 124.00 mld STP capacity has been created.

**16.2.4 National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-Systems (NPCA):** Government of India under National lake Conservation Plan approved a programme for conservation and management of polluted lakes in May, 2001, with an objective 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. National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) and National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP) have been merged into a new scheme, **National Plan For Conservation Of Aquatic Eco-Systems (NPCA)** in February 2013, for the conservation / management works of lakes and wetland.

**16.2.5** The scheme aims at holistic conservation and restoration of lakes and wet lands for achieving the desired water quality enhancement, besides improvement in biodiversity and ecosystem through an integrated and multidisciplinary

approach and a common regulatory framework. The scheme would contribute to reduction of pollution loads in lakes and wise use of wetland resources and their services including biodiversity of these water bodies to the stakeholders. NPCA is operational during XII Plan Period on 70:30 cost sharing between Central Government and respective State Governments (90:10 for NE States). The XII Plan outlay for NPCA is Rs 525 crore for implementation of conservation projects under the scheme. During first two years of the Plan period, Rs 64.58 crore and Rs 55.59 crore were released. For FY 2014-15, the budget allocation for the scheme is Rs 75 crore. An expenditure of Rs 37.02 crore has been incurred in the current financial year till January, 2015 under the scheme.

**16.2.6 Conservation of Lakes:** So far under NLCP/NPCA, a total of 46 projects for conservation of 63 lakes have been sanctioned in 14 States at a total cost of ` 1096.09 crore for undertaking works like providing sewerage system and sewage treatment plants, interception and diversion of sewage, desilting, catchment area treatment, storm water management, etc. Conservation works for 27 lakes have been completed.

#### 16.3 Solid and Liquid Waste Management:

##### 16.3.1 Solid Waste Management (Swachh Bharat Mission)

**16.3.1.1** The Government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2014, with a target to make the country clean by 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2019. All 4041 statutory towns as per census 2011 have been considered under SBM. **Solid Waste Management** is one of the admissible components under it. Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) refers to a systematic process that comprises of waste segregation and storage at source, primary collection, secondary storage, transportation, secondary segregation, resource recovery, processing, treatment, and final disposal of solid waste. The Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management, 2000 published by M/o UD and revised from time-to-time, may be referenced for DPR formulation and implementation.

**16.3.1.2** ULB's are to prepare DPR for Solid waste management of their city in consultation

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with state governments. Smaller cities can form clusters to become viable entities to attract private investment. 100% Cost reimbursement for preparing the DPR shall be done by Govt. of India as per unit cost and norms set up by NARC.9.20 SWM projects will be sanctioned by the State level HPC which shall include a representative of the MoUD. In the entire project approval and procurement process, all provisions and procedures as prescribed by respective State Governments must be followed in their entirety. The entire approval procedure for MSW projects except for release of Central funds will end at the State Level.

**16.3.1.3** The States shall be free to choose the technology for SWM projects, toilets and street sweeping. The Ministry of Urban Development shall, from time to time, bring to the notice of the States, through advisories and manuals, and other consultative mechanisms, various options available in these fields.

**16.3.2** 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.

**16.3.2.1** The National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC) 2014-15 was conducted throughout the country with the major theme on “Combating Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD)”. Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad (CEE) was associated with the campaign in the capacity of a Centre of Excellence. CEE worked with 20 Regional Resources Agencies (RRAs) located nationally to scrutinize about 10000 proposals received by the RRAs.

**16.3.3** Under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), there are 44 projects of Solid Waste Management Sector with total approved cost of Rs. 206634.95 Lakh till 31.03.2015 with ACA commitment of Rs. 109857.34 Lakh.

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**Status of State wise Solid Waste Management Project under UIG\*(Rs. In Lakhs)**

States	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA Released
Andhra Pradesh	2	8134.00	4765.70	2351.10
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1194.38	1074.94	967.46
Assam	1	3516.71	3165.04	2057.28
Bihar	2	4851.21	2425.61	693.10
Gujarat	5	25059.90	10779.14	8543.46
Haryana	1	7351.90	3675.95	3308.35
Himachal Pradesh	1	1604.00	1283.20	320.80



Jammu & Kashmir	1	9197.29	8277.56	2069.40
Jharkhand	2	10725.33	6904.49	2342.87
Karnataka	1	2783.00	2226.40	2003.76
Kerala	2	11268.00	6370.80	4140.52
Madhya Pradesh	2	7913.54	5033.43	2663.87
Maharashtra	4	35093.71	14153.96	12152.16
Manipur	1	2580.71	2322.64	1509.72
Punjab	1	9785.00	4892.50	1223.13
Rajasthan	1	1319.74	659.87	494.91
Tamil Nadu	4	25148.83	11364.09	9012.13
Uttar Pradesh	7	24160.37	12377.67	10186.19
Uttarakhand	3	4931.53	3945.24	2070.08
West Bengal	2	10015.80	4159.12	3119.34
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>206634.95</b>	<b>109857.34</b>	<b>71229.63</b>

**16.3.4** Similarly, 122 projects of Sewerage Sector with total approved cost of Rs. 1576434.61 lakh were sanctioned with an ACA commitment of Rs. 755486.21 lakh under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

(JNNURM). A total assistance of Rs. 514539.97 lakh was released up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014. During the year 2013-14, eight projects at an approved cost of Rs. 63665.59 were sanctioned with an ACA commitment of Rs. 41,521.45. Out of which an amount of Rs. 10,380.48 Lakh was released.

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Status of State wise Sewerage Project under UIG (Rs. In Lakhs)				
States	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA Released
Andhra Pradesh	9	104441.00	44000.95	32759.39
Bihar	1	9594.34	7675.48	3070.19
Delhi	3	185652.00	64978.20	23297.72
Gujarat	22	162003.86	73841.58	52799.77
Haryana	1	10383.00	5191.50	4672.37
Jammu & Kashmir	3	28247.03	25422.33	12885.31
Jharkhand	1	30225.91	24180.73	6045.18
Karnataka	6	54515.99	19080.60	15461.59
Kerala	3	41497.00	30845.30	5243.33
Madhya Pradesh	3	45599.00	22799.50	18658.80
Maharashtra	21	277824.38	119968.68	89881.29
Orissa	1	49891.35	39913.08	25943.50

Puducherry	1	20340.00	16272.00	9508.80
Punjab	2	33066.00	16533.00	8026.40
Rajasthan	3	29789.97	18257.39	16431.66
Sikkim	1	2392.01	2152.81	1937.52
Tamil Nadu	18	159311.69	64856.12	54819.54
Tripura	1	10221.00	9000.00	8100.00
Uttar Pradesh	12	245156.99	116185.34	96790.16
Uttarakhand	5	16514.17	12812.96	10777.48
West Bengal	5	59767.92	21518.67	17429.97
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1576434.61</b>	<b>755486.21</b>	<b>514539.97</b>

\* The calculation excludes data for projects that has been dropped but includes those which has been sanctioned during 2013-14

**16.3.5** Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), 63 projects of Solid Waste Management Sector with total approved cost of Rs. 42600.69 Lakh was sanctioned till 31.03.2014 with ACA commitment

of Rs. 35168.11 Lakh. Up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014 total assistance of Rs. 25253.60 Lakh was released. During the year 2013-14, three projects at an approved cost of Rs. 8,583.65 were sanctioned with an ACA commitment of Rs. 7,128.32. Out of which an amount of Rs. 3,564.17 Lakh was released.

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Status of State wise Solid Waste Management Project under UIDSSMT (Rs. In Lakhs)				
States	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA Released
Andhra Pradesh	1	361.00	294.22	294.22
Arunachal Pradesh	5	2386.42	2147.78	1463.93
Bihar	1	983.99	787.19	393.60
Haryana	3	5520.33	4499.06	3703.81
Jammu & Kashmir	13	3628.04	3280.75	1838.14
Jharkhand	3	1584.59	1291.44	657.61
Kerala	11	4938.66	3987.36	2082.62
Madhya Pradesh	3	1015.03	812.02	406.02
Meghalaya	2	1433.26	1289.93	1212.23
Tamil Nadu	1	358.25	286.60	286.60
Uttar Pradesh	19	16903.12	13701.35	11519.62
Uttrakhand	1	3488.00	2790.40	1395.20
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>42600.69</b>	<b>35168.11</b>	<b>25253.60</b>

**16.3.6** Similarly, 120 projects of Sewerage Sector with total approved cost of Rs. 481198.90 lakh were sanctioned till 31.03.2014 with ACA commitment of Rs. 380741.45 lakh. Up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014 total assistance of Rs. 258031.38

lakh was released. During the year 2013-14, eight projects at an approved cost of Rs. 213,713.08 were sanctioned with an ACA commitment of Rs. 171,564.36. Out of which an amount of Rs. 85,782.22 Lakh was released.

**Status of State wise Sewerage Project under UIDSSMT(Rs. In Lakhs)**

States	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA Released
Andhra Pradesh	8	35046.00	28430.85	28429.25
Chhattisgarh	1	19025.00	8578.00	8578.00
Daman & Diu	1	942.37	753.90	31.00
Haryana	6	14615.48	11761.02	8828.06
Himachal Pradesh	2	4970.84	3976.67	1988.34
Jammu & Kashmir	1	5939.00	5345.10	2672.55
Karnataka	15	22707.37	18340.87	11963.16
Madhya Pradesh	7	29639.04	23840.16	12071.74
Maharashtra	23	123799.48	99145.58	61912.89
Orissa	1	593.23	483.48	246.20
Punjab	7	32630.91	26228.00	25897.74
Rajasthan	24	103472.02	83091.53	41833.99
Sikkim	4	2412.00	2170.80	2170.80
Tamil Nadu	13	49138.93	39311.14	22733.36
Uttar Pradesh	5	28842.39	23344.47	23235.07
Uttarakhand	1	6173.25	4938.60	4938.60
West Bengal	1	1251.59	1001.27	500.64
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>481198.90</b>	<b>380741.45</b>	<b>258031.38</b>

\* The calculation excludes data for projects that has been dropped but includes those which has been sanctioned during 2013-14.

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## CHAPTER-17

### POINT 16: SAMAJIK SURAKSHA (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 2011, there were 2.68 crore persons with disabilities in India who constituted 2.21 percent of the total population. Out of the total population of persons with disabilities, 1.50 crore are male and 1.18 crore are female. This includes persons with disabilities in seeing, hearing, speech, movement, mental retardation, mental illness as well as multiple disabilities. The Census data also shows that 69 percent of persons with disabilities lived in rural areas, 55 percent of the total population with disabilities is literate and only 36 percent were employed as main or marginal worker. The summary table giving a quantitative glimpse of the persons with disability is presented below.

**Persons with Disability in India**

Type of disability	Population (in crore)	Percentage distribution in different categories	% in Rural areas	% Literate	% Female	% Employed
In Seeing	0.50	19	70	53	48	38
In Hearing	0.51	19	67	57	47	41
In Speech	0.20	7	65	58	44	42
In Movement	0.54	20	74	60	38	37
Mental Retardation	0.15	6	68	41	42	21
Mental Illness	0.07	3	69	49	42	21
Any Other	0.49	18	67	60	45	42
Multipledisability	0.21	8	75	33	45	19
Total disabled population	2.68	100	69	55	44	36

Source: Census 2011

### 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 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 *SarvaShikshaAbhiyan* (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) DeenDayal Rehabilitation Scheme
- (b) Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances

### 17.1.3 Deendayal Rehabilitation Scheme:

**17.1.3.1** Deendayal 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 *Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme* (DDRS) is a Central Sector Scheme since 1999 with the objective of ensuring effective implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act that includes projects for providing education and vocational training and rehabilitation of persons with mental disabilities. The Scheme is being implemented, 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 and guidelines of the Scheme have been revised by the Government with effect from April 01, 2009. The revisions include revised cost norms for honoraria, recurring items and non-recurring items of expenditure. Besides, rationalization and merger of manpower categories in various model projects have been carried out. As against 80 categories in the original Scheme, the revised list contains 66 manpower categories. A total of 14 new trades that can be offered in VTCs have also been added considering emerging requirements for new skills, such as, computer applications and programming, web-designing, internet management, mobile repairing etc.



**17.1.3.3** The District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) set up by the Department are also funded under this scheme, after they have been run for a period of five years (for centres set up in Jammu & Kashmir or North East) and three years for rest of the country. Subsequently,

these Centres are handed over to a prominent NGO of the District for their further continuance and maintenance.

**17.1.3.4** The financial and physical achievements for the last five financial years under the scheme are as follows:

Year	Financial Achievement (Rs. In Crore)		Physical Achievement No. of Beneficiaries (in lakh)		
	Budget Allocation	Amount Released/ Expenditure	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2009-10	76.00	61.56	2.00	1.14	57.00
2010-11	120.00	82.26	2.00	2.30	115.00
2011-12	120.00	86.15	2.30	2.55	110.86
2012-13	120.00	46.99	2.50	1.54	61.60
2013-14	90.00	63.64	2.50	2.60	104.00
2014-15 (upto 15.2.2015)	90.00	39.72	2.00	2.30	115.00

Source: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

**17.1.3.5** During the year 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 39.72 crore was released and 2.30 lakh beneficiaries were benefited under the scheme against a target of 2.00 lakh (115% achievement).

**17.1.4 Assistance to Disabled persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP Scheme):** The main objective of the Scheme is to provide grants-in-aid to various implementing agencies (National Institutes/ Composite Regional Centres/Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO)/District Disability Rehabilitation Centres/State Handicapped Development Corporations/other local bodies/NGOs) so that they are in a position to assist needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances to promote physical, social and psychological rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities through reducing the effects of disabilities and at the same time enhance their economic potential. Assistive devices are given to Persons with Disabilities with an aim

to improve their independent functioning and to arrest the extent of disability and occurrence of secondary disability. The aids and appliances supplied under the Scheme must have due certification. The scheme also envisages conduct of corrective surgeries, whenever required, before providing an assistive device.

**17.1.4.1** Notional allocation of funds, state-wise and further district-wise, has been made with a view to cover all the States/UTs and districts of the country. Under the Scheme, district-wise disability camps are organized. From the year 2013-14, the State Governments/UT Administrations, while recommending the proposals of implementing agencies for organizing of camps, are required to focus on coverage of inaccessible and un-served areas.

**17.1.4.2** The outlay under the Scheme for the year 2014-15 was Rs. 110 crore, out of which expenditure of Rs 93.87 crore was incurred upto 15.2.2015. The funds under the ADIP Scheme have been earmarked for the following activities:

**(a) For holding ADIP-SSACamps:**

Assistive aids and appliances are distributed to children below 14 years of age and those attending Schools under the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. As per the agreement with the Ministry, ALIMCO, the implementing agency, is reimbursed 40% of the expenditure by the State Government Authorities and the remaining 60% of the expenditure through grants under ADIP Scheme. The scheme is continuing in the 12th Plan Period ( 2012-13 to 2016-17) for school going children at elementary stage of education.

**(b) For Special Camp:**

Special camps are organized from time to time as per emerging requirements.

**(c) For Headquarters Activities:**

I. The National Institutes/CRCs/ALIMCO require ADIP grants to extend services to eligible beneficiaries who approach the Institutes or their respective Regional Centres.

II. Some well-established NGOs have Centres/Sub-centres that carry out OPD activities and undertake corrective surgical operations for Persons with Disabilities. Many disabled persons approach their centres/sub-centres for assistive aids and devices. Therefore, ADIP Grants are released for their respective Headquarters activities.

**(d) Services /Camps at District levels :** 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.

**17.1.4.3 Revision of ADIP Scheme:** The ADIP scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1.4.2014. Under the revised ADIP Scheme, there has been an enhancement of income eligibility ceiling for

100% concession from the existing Rs. 6,500/- per month to Rs.15,000/- per month and for a 50% concession from Rs.15,001/- to Rs.20,000/- per month. Also, there has been a provision of accessible mobile phones to visually impaired students (aged 18 years and above) once in five years and Laptop, Braille Note Taker and Brailleto school going disabled students (10th Class and above), once in 10 years. The Cost ceiling for aids/appliances has been revised from Rs. 6000/- to Rs. 10,000/- for single disability and from Rs.8,000/- to Rs.12,000/- for Students with Disabilities. There has also been a revision in cost ceiling of medical/surgical correction which presently ranges from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 3,000/- from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,000/- for hearing and speech impaired, from Rs. 1,000/- to Rs.2,000/- for the visually disabled and from Rs.3,000/- to Rs. 5,000/- for orthopedically disabled. The extent of subsidy for motorized tri-cycles and wheel-chairs has been enhanced from the present Rs. 6,000/- to Rs. 25,000/- for severely disabled and for locomotor disabilities such as Quadriplegic (SCI), Muscular Dystrophy, Stroke, Cerebral Palsy, Hemiplegia and any other person with similar conditions where either three/four limbs or half of the body is severely impaired. This will be provided to the persons 18 years of age and above, once in 10 years. Provision for cochlear implant for 500 children per year with Hearing disability has been made under the scheme, with a ceiling of Rs. 6.00 lakh per unit. Income ceiling for the beneficiaries will be the same i.e., up to Rs. 15,000/- per month for 100% concession and from Rs. 15,001/- to Rs.20,000/- per month for 50% concession. Direction has been given to Implementing Agencies for using 5% of the grants-in-aid as administrative/overhead expenses for conducting awareness, assessment and follow-up camps.

**17.1.4.4** The financial and physical achievements for the four financial years under the scheme are as under:

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)	No. of Implementing Agencies Assisted	Estimated number of Beneficiaries (In Lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2011-12	100.00	75.99	74	1.99
2012-13	100.00	70.60	96	2.60
2013-14	110.00	95.36	104	2.80
2014-15 (upto 15.2.2015)	110.00	93.87	43	2.60

## 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 (ShishuGreh) 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.

**17.2.2** Pursuant to a decision of the Union

Cabinet dated 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 & Protection of Children) Act, 2000' pursuant to 16<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2006 notification of Govt. of India regarding reallocation of work.

**17.2.3** 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.

**17.2.4 Progress of in-country & inter-country adoptions in India:**

(In number)

Year	In-country	Inter-country	Total
2010	5693	628	6321
2011-12	5964	629	6593
2012-13	4694	308	5002
2013-14	3924	430	4354
2014-15 (upto Dec 2014)	2492	271	2763

**17.2.5 Adoption Guidelines notified by Government of India and Acts governing adoptions:** In order to ensure smooth functioning of the adoption process, Central Adoption Resource Authority, from time to time, issues Adoption Guidelines laying down procedures and processes to be followed by different stakeholders of the adoption programme. The Adoption Guidelines draw support from:

- (a) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000;
- (b) Judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of L.K. Pandey vs. Union of India in WP No 1171 of 1982;
- (c) UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989;
- (d) The Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Inter-country Adoption, 1993.

Guidelines Governing the Adoption of Children, 2011 govern the adoption procedure of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children in the country from the date of notification (24.06.2011) and replace (i) Guidelines for In-country Adoption, 2004 (ii) Guidelines for Adoption from India, 2006.

**17.2.5.1** Lately, the Ministry of Women & Child Development has taken up the revision of Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children, 2011 and have come up with the draft Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children, 2014 which aims at streamlining the adoption process through an online portal –CARINGS thereby making the entire process transparent and swift.

**17.2.6 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 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2003 and ratified the same on 6<sup>th</sup> 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.

**17.2.7 Functions of CARA:** The CARA functions as a nodal body for adoption of Indian children and is mandated to monitor and regulate in-country and inter-country adoption. The major functions of CARA are:

- (a) To act as a nodal body at national level on matters related to adoption in the country
- (b) To issue a "No Objection Certificate" for inter-country adoption.
- (c) To monitor the status of children placed in inter-country.
- (d) To frame rules and guidelines for adoption of Indian children.
- (e) To arrange for the capacity building programmes for adoption agencies, and other stakeholders engaged in child welfare activities.
- (f) To carry out advocacy, awareness and publicity activities for promoting in-country adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children.
- (g) To act as the Central Authority under

the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Inter-country Adoption, 1993.

- (h) To authorise foreign adoption agencies to sponsor applications of prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) for Inter-country Adoption of Indian children.
- (i) To recognise Indian adoption agencies for processing inter-country adoption cases and monitoring their working in this area.
- (j) To maintain a database on adoptions done in the country.

**17.2.8: The Authorities and Agencies Associated with CARA are as follows:**

- I. Concerned Department of the State Governments and UT Administrations dealing with adoption (Deptt. of Women & Child Development, Social Welfare or

Social Justice, as the case may be)

- II. State Adoption Resource Agencies (SARAs)
- III. Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) which declare orphan, abandoned and Countries surrendered children as legally free for adoption under section 41(4) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children), 2000.
- IV. Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and Recognised Indian Placement Agencies (RIPAs)
- V. The Central Authority or the concerned Department dealing with inter-country adoption in the Receiving (foreign) Countries.
- VI. Authorised Foreign Adoption Agencies (AFAAs), which sponsor the applications of adoptive parents living abroad (NRI/OCI/PIO and foreign parents).

**17.2.9. Physical and Financial Progress of CARA during 2014-15**

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Financial (In Crore Rupees)			Physical	
		Funds Allocated	Revised Estimate	Expenditure Made upto 31.12.2014	Targets (2014-15)	Achievement (2014-15) upto 31.12.2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Central Adoption Resource Authority				Not quantifiable and hence not fixed	In-country Adoption 2492
	Plan	10.00	5.17	2.38		Inter-country Adoption 271
	Non-Plan	1.97	1.72	1.01		

CARA: Central Adoption Resource Authority

**17.2.10 SishuGreh Scheme:** The “Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (SishuGreh) 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.



### 17.2.11 Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (ShishuGreh) 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 (ShishuGreh) in order to promote their placement in in-country adoption.

17.2.11.1 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)**.

17.2.12 **Data on Adoption:** Number of children placed in adoption through CARA associated agencies during the last 13 years are as follows:

(Figures in number)

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	-	-	4694	308	5002
2013-14	-	-	3924	430	4354
2014-15 (upto Dec 2014)	-	-	2492	271	2763

RIPA: Recognized Indian Placement Agencies

### 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 2011 is 10.38 crore, out of which 5.27 crore are females. 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 in 2026- an increase in their share to the total 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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

(Actual figures from Census 2011 are 103.8 million persons constituting 8.58% of the total population)

**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 (IPOP):** 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 life long preparation for old age, facilitating productive ageing etc. The Scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1.4.2008. Besides increase in amount of financial assistance for existing projects, several innovative projects have been added as being eligible for assistance under the Scheme, some of these are :

- Maintenance of Respite Care Homes and Continuous Care Homes;
- Running of Day Care Centres for Alzheimer's Disease/ Dementia Patients,
- Physiotherapy Clinics for older persons;
- Help-lines and Counselling Centres for older persons;

- Sensitizing programmes for children particularly in Schools and Colleges;
- Regional Resource and Training Centres;
- Training of Caregivers to the older persons;
- Awareness Generation Programmes for Older Persons and Care Givers;
- Formation of Senior Citizens Associations etc.

**17.3.3.1** The eligibility criteria for beneficiaries of some important activities/ projects supported under the Scheme are:

1. Old Age Homes - for destitute older persons
2. Mobile Medicare Units - for older persons living in slums, rural and inaccessible areas where proper health facilities are not available.
3. Respite Care Homes and Continuous for older persons seriously ill requiring continuous nursing care and respite

**17.3.3.2** The financial and physical achievements for the last six 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	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
2013-14	45	15.57	255	413	27913
2014-15	50	8.55	155	201	10470

**17.3.3.3** Under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP), online processing of proposals of NGOs has been initiated from the current financial year. Cost Norms of Scheme of IPOP have been revised w.e.f. 01-04-2015.

**(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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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. The Act has to be brought into force by individual State Governments. By now, all the States and UTs except Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh have brought the Act into force. The Act is not applicable to the state of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh has its own Act for Senior Citizens.

**17.3.4 Celebration of International Day of Older Persons (IDOP) & Vayoshrestha Sammans:** Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment being the nodal Ministry for the welfare of senior citizens observed the International Day of Older Persons (IDOP) on 1st October, 2014 at the national level with a series of programmes which include organizing an inter-generational walkathon at the India Gate lawns, New Delhi. A cultural programme in the evening wherein distinguished senior citizens and institutions working for the cause of senior citizens chosen from all over the country were felicitated with Vayoshrestha Sammans – National Award for Senior Citizen under different categories by the Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha.

State Governments were also requested to observe this occasion in a befitting manner right up to the Block levels. On 1st October 2014, the Ministry also organised similar Walkathons in 20 other State Capitals ie., Bhubaneshwar, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Shimla, Jaipur, Guwahati, Ahmedabad, Dehradun, Chennai, Kochi, Patna, Chandigarh, Ranchi, Agartala, Bhopal, Raipur, Shillong, Bengaluru and Puducherry in collaboration with Help Age India.

**17.3.5 Vayoshrestha Sammans** – National Award for Senior Citizen are conferred every year to eminent and outstanding institutions or organizations and individuals from any part of the country in the following thirteen categories:

Institutional Category:

- Best Institution for Research in the field of ageing;
- Best Institution for providing services to senior citizens and awareness generation;
- Best District Panchayat in providing services and facilities to senior citizens;
- Best Urban Local Body in providing services and facilities to senior citizens;
- Best State in implementing the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007 and providing services and facilities to senior citizens;
- Best Private Sector Organisation in promoting the well-being and welfare of senior citizens;
- Best Public Sector Organisation in promoting the well-being and welfare of senior citizens;

**17.3.5.1 National Award for Senior Citizens-2014** was conferred on 7 awardees in the following 7 categories:

- o Best Institution for Research in the field of Ageing
- o Best Institution Award for providing services to Senior Citizens and Awareness Generation
- o Best District Panchayat

- o Centenarian Award
- o Lifetime Achievement Award
- o Creative Art Award
- o Sports & Adventure Award ( Male and Female)

**17.3.5.2** The recipients of the Sammans are to be declared every year on the 1st September and conferred on the 1st October on the occasion of International Day of Older Persons (IDOP). The Award in each category carries a Citation, a Memento and also cash award in some of the categories as decided from time to time.



## CHAPTER-18

### POINT 17: GRAMEEN 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** Rural Road Connectivity is not only a key component of Rural Development by promoting access to economic and social services and thereby generating increased agricultural incomes and productive employment opportunities in India, it is also as a result, a key ingredient in ensuring sustainable poverty reduction. Notwithstanding the efforts made, over the years, at the State and Central levels, through different Programmes, many Habitations in the country are still not connected by All-weather roads. It is well known that even where connectivity has been provided, the roads constructed are of such quality (due to poor construction or maintenance) that they cannot always be categorised as All-weather roads.

**18.2** With a view to redressing the situation, Government had launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana on 25th December, 2000 to provide all-weather access to eligible unconnected habitations. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Rs. 0.75/ litre out of the Cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) is earmarked for this Programme.

#### 18.3 Programme Objectives:

**18.3.1** The primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide Connectivity, by way of an All-weather Road (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year), to the eligible unconnected Habitations in the rural areas with a population of 500 persons and above in Plain areas. In respect of the Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and erstwhile Planning Commission the objective would be to connect eligible unconnected Habitations with a population of 250 persons and above.

**18.3.2** The PMGSY will permit the upgradation (to prescribed standards) of the existing roads in those Districts where all the eligible Habitations of the designated population size (refer Para 18.3.1 above) have been provided all-weather road connectivity. However, it must be noted that upgradation is not central to the Programme. In upgradation works, priority should be given to through Routes of the Rural Core Network, which carry more traffic.

#### 18.4 Guiding Principles of PMGSY and Definitions

**18.4.1** The spirit and the objective of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide good all-weather road connectivity to the eligible unconnected Habitations. A habitation which was earlier provided all-weather connectivity would not be eligible even if the present condition of the road is bad.

**18.4.2** The unit for this Programme is a Habitation and not a Revenue village or a Panchayat. A Habitation is a cluster of population, living in an

## CHAPTER 18

Grameen Sadak

area, the location of which does not change over time. Desam, Dhanis, Tolas, Majras, Hamlets, etc. are commonly used terminology to describe the Habitations.

**18.4.3** An Unconnected Habitation is one with a population of designated size located at a distance of at least 500 metre or more (1.5 km of path distance in case of Hills) from an All-weather road or a connected Habitation. In the blocks bordering international boundary in the hill States (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs), however, all habitations within a path distance of 10 km may be treated as a cluster for this purpose.

**18.4.4** The population, as recorded in the Census 2001, shall be the basis for determining the population size of the habitation. The population of all Habitations within a radius of 500 meter (1.5 km of path distance in case of Hills) may be clubbed together for the purpose of determining the population size. In the blocks bordering international boundary in the hill States (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs), however, all habitations within a path distance of 10 km may be treated as a cluster for this purpose. This cluster approach would enable provision of connectivity to a larger number of Habitations, particularly in the Hill/ mountainous areas.

**18.4.5** The eligible Unconnected Habitations are to be connected to nearby Habitations already connected by an All-weather road or to another existing All-weather road so that services (educational, health, marketing facilities etc.), which are not available in the unconnected Habitation, become available to the residents.

**18.4.6** A Core Network is that minimal Network of roads (routes) that is essential to provide Basic access to essential social and economic services to all eligible unconnected habitations in the selected areas through at least a single all-weather road connectivity.

**18.4.7** A Core Network comprises of Through Routes and Link Routes. Through Routes are the ones which collect traffic from several link roads or a long chain of Habitations and lead it to Marketing centres either directly or through the higher category roads i.e., the District Roads or the State or National Highways. Link Routes are the roads connecting a single Habitation or

a group of Habitations to Through Routes or District Roads leading to Market Centres. Link Routes generally have dead ends terminating on a Habitation, while Through Routes arise from the confluence of two or more Link Routes and emerge on to a major Road or to a Market Centre.

**18.4.8** It should be ensured that each road work that is taken up under the PMGSY is part of the Core Network. While keeping the objective of Connectivity in view, preference should be given to those roads which also incidentally serve other Habitations. In other words, without compromising the basic objective (covering 1000+ Habitations first and 500+ Habitations next and 250+ Habitations where eligible, last), preference should be given to those roads which serve a larger population. For this purpose, while Habitations within a distance of 500 meters from the road is considered as connected in case of plain areas, this distance should be 1.5 km (of path length) in respect of Hills.

**18.4.9** The PMGSY shall cover only the rural areas. Urban roads are excluded from the purview of this Programme. Even in the rural areas, PMGSY covers only the Rural Roads i.e., Roads that were formerly classified as 'Other District Roads' (ODR) and 'Village Roads' (VR). Other District Roads (ODR) are roads serving rural areas of production and providing them with outlet to market centres, taluka (tehsil) headquarters, Block headquarters or other main roads. Village Roads (VR) are roads connecting villages / Habitation or groups of Habitations with each other and to the nearest road of a higher category. Major District Roads, State Highways and National Highways cannot be covered under the PMGSY, even if they happen to be in rural areas. This applies to New Connectivity roads as well as Upgradation works.

**18.4.10** The PMGSY envisages only single road Connectivity to be provided. If a Habitation is already connected by way of an All-weather road, then no new work can be taken up under the PMGSY for that habitation.

**18.4.11** Provision of connectivity to eligible unconnected Habitations would be termed as New Connectivity. Since the purpose of PMGSY, inter alia, is to provide farm to market access,

new connectivity may involve 'new construction' where the link to the habitation is missing and additionally, if required, 'upgradation' where an intermediate link in its present condition cannot function as an all-weather road.

**18.4.12** Upgradation, when permitted would typically involve building the base and surface courses of an existing road to desired technical specifications and / or improving the geometrics of the road, as required in accordance with traffic condition.

**18.4.13** The primary focus of the PMGSY is to provide All-weather road connectivity to the eligible unconnected Habitations. An All-weather road is one which is negotiable in all seasons of the year. This implies that the road-bed is drained effectively (by adequate cross-drainage structures such as culverts, minor bridges and causeways), but this does not necessarily imply that it should be paved or surfaced or black-topped. Interruptions to traffic as per permitted frequency and duration may be allowed.

**18.4.14** There may be roads which are Fair-weather roads. In other words, they are fordable only during the dry season, because of lack of Cross Drainage (CD) works. Conversion of such roads to All-weather roads through provision of CD works would be treated as upgradation. It must be noted that on all the road works of the PMGSY, provision of necessary CD works is considered an essential element.

**18.4.15** PMGSY does not permit repairs to Black-topped or Cement Roads, even if the surface condition is bad.

**18.4.16** The Rural Roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana will be in accordance with the provisions of Ministry of Rural Development's Specification for Rural Roads and specifications as given in the Rural Roads Manual (IRC:SP20:2002). In case of Hill Roads, for matters not covered by the Rural Roads Manual, provisions of Hill Road Manual may apply.

## **18.5 Planning For Rural Roads**

**18.5.1** Proper planning is imperative to achieve the objectives of the Programme in a systematic and cost effective manner. The Manual for the Preparation of District Rural Roads Plan and

the Core Network, shall be treated as part of the Guidelines and would stand amended to the extent modified by the present Guidelines. The Manual lays down the various steps in the planning process and the role of different Agencies including the Intermediate Panchayat, the District Panchayat as well as the State Level Standing Committee. In the identification of the Core Network, the priorities of elected representatives, including MPs and MLAs, are expected to be duly taken into account and given full consideration. The Rural Roads Plan and the Core Network would constitute the basis for all planning exercises under the PMGSY.

**18.5.2** The District Rural Roads Plan would indicate the entire existing road network system in the District and also clearly identify the proposed roads for providing connectivity to eligible Unconnected Habitations, in an economic and efficient manner in terms of cost and utility. The Core Network will identify the roads required to assure each eligible Habitation with a Basic Access (single all-weather road connectivity) to essential social and economic services. Accordingly, the Core Network would consist of some of the existing roads as well as all the roads proposed for new construction under the PMGSY.

**18.5.3** In proposing the new links under the District Rural Roads Plan, it would be first necessary to indicate the weightage for various services. The District Panchayat shall be the competent authority to select the set of socio-economic / infrastructure variables best suited for the District, categorises them and accord relative weightages to them. This would be communicated to all concerned before commencing the preparation of the District Rural Roads Plan.

**18.5.4** The Plan would first be prepared at the Block level, in accordance with the directions contained in the Manual and the priorities spelt out by the District Panchayat. In short, the existing road network would be drawn up, unconnected Habitations identified and the roads required to connect these unconnected Habitations prepared. This shall constitute the Block Level Master Plan.

**18.5.5** Once this exercise is completed, the Core Network for the Block is identified, by making best use of the existing and proposed road facilities in

such a manner that all the eligible Habitations are assured of a Basic access. It must be ensured that every eligible Habitation is within 500 metre (1.5 km of Path length in the Hills and in the blocks bordering international boundary in the hill States) as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, all habitations within a path distance of 10 km may be treated as a cluster for this purpose of a connected Habitation or an All-weather road (either existing or planned). In drawing up the proposed road links, the requirements of the people must be taken into account, through the socio-economic/infrastructure values (Road Index) suitably weighted and the alignment having the higher Road Index ought to be considered for selection.

**18.5.6** The Block level Master Plan and the Core Network are then placed before the Intermediate Panchayat for consideration and approval of the Core Network. They are simultaneously sent, along with the list of all unconnected Habitations to the Members of Parliament and MLAs, for their comments, if any. After approval by the Intermediate Panchayat, the Plans would be placed before the District Panchayat for its approval. It will be incumbent on the District Panchayat to ensure that the suggestions given by the Members of Parliament are given full consideration within the framework of these Guidelines. Once approved by the District Panchayat, a copy of the Core Network would be sent to the State-level Agency as well as the National Rural Roads Development Agency. No road work may be proposed under the PMGSY for New Connectivity or Upgradation (where permitted) unless it forms part of the Core Network.

### **18.6 Funding And Allocation:**

**18.6.1** Once the Core Network is prepared and pavement condition survey conducted, it is possible to estimate the length of roads for New Connectivity as well as Upgradation for every District. States may, each year, distribute the State's Allocation among the Districts giving at least 80% on the basis of road length required for providing connectivity to Unconnected Habitations and upto 20% on the basis of road length requiring Upgradation under the PMGSY.

The District-wise allocation of funds would also be communicated to the NRRDA and STAs every year by the State Government.

**18.6.2** In making the District-wise allocation, the road lengths already taken up under the PMGSY or any other Programme may be excluded (even if the road works are still under execution). The figures of new construction length will thus keep on changing every year till such time as all Unconnected Habitations (of the eligible population size) have been covered in the District.

**18.6.3** In addition to the allocation to the States, a special allocation of upto 5% of the annual allocation from the Rural Roads share of the Diesel Cess will be made for:

- (i) Districts sharing borders with Pakistan and China (in coordination with Ministry of Home Affairs)
- (ii) Districts sharing borders with Myanmar, Bangladesh and Nepal (in coordination with Ministry of Home Affairs)
- (iii) Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (under IAP) identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission.
- (iv) Extremely backward Districts (as identified by the Planning Commission) which can be categorised as Special Problem Areas
- (v) Research & Development Projects and innovations.

**18.7 Progress during 2014-15:** During the year 2014-15, 36,337 Kms of rural road was constructed under PMGSY against the annual target of 21,775 Kms, getting achievement of 167%. Statement showing state-wise Outcome Targets & Achievement under PMGSY during 2014-15 (upto 31st Jan, 2015) is given at **Annexure-18.1**.

**18.7.1 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 2008-09 to 2014-15 is as under:

Year	Fund Released (in Rs. Crore)	Length of Road Constructed (in km)
2008-09	14,854	56,541
2009-10	16,900	60,172
2010-11	20,366	47,017
2011-12	15,809	30,796
2012-13	4,397	24,487
2013-14	5,360	25,316
2014-15	9,960	36,337

Source: Annual Report 2014-15 (Ministry of Rural Development)

The targets of the Programme and present progress as on 1st January, 2015 are given below in Tables:

#### Physical Progress

PMGSY - I	Eligible	Projects Cleared (Sanctioned)	Completed
Habitations (in Nos.)	1,78,184	1,45,012 (78%)	1,06,206 (60% of eligible)
New Connectivity (km.)		3,61,174	2,68,685 (74% of sanctioned)
Upgradation (UG) (Km.)	2,24,906	1,86,527 (80%)	1,57,944 (70% of eligible)
PMGSY - II	Eligible	Projects Cleared recently (Sanctioned)	Achievement
Upgradation (Km)	50,000	11,234	850

Source: Annual Report 2014-15 (Ministry of Rural Development)

#### Financial Progress

(Rs. In Crore)

Value of project proposals cleared	Funds released (including Admin fund)	Expenditure
1,79,826 (Central Share) 3,734 (State Share)	120,688	1,26,355*

\* The States have been permitted to utilize the interest accrued.

Source: Annual Report 2014-15 (Ministry of Rural Development)

Statement showing state-wise Physical & Financial progress under PMGSY-I & II (upto 31st Jan, 2015) is given at **Annexure-18.2**.



## CHAPTER-19

### 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 Viduyutikaran 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 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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1719</b>

**19.1.5 National Mission on Bio-Diesel:** The Committee on Development of Bio-fuels set-up by the erstwhile Planning Commission (Now NITI Aayog) 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 erstwhile 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 (DOLR), Ministry of Rural Development, with the approval of EFC meeting on 9.10.2006, was placed before the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). CCEA has referred the matter to Group of Ministers (GoM) headed by the then 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 is to bring unutilized wasteland into 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)

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. Under DDUGJY, 648 projects were sanctioned during 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, covering electrification of 1,12,287 un/de-electrified villages (UEV), intensive electrification of 3,71,646 partially electrified villages (PEV) and release of free electricity connections to 2.72 crore BPL households in the country. In addition to 648 projects, 273 projects have been sanctioned so far under RGGVY during 12 Five Year Plan, covering electrification of 12,468 UEVs villages and 2,31,935 PEVs villages. As per CCEA approval dated 20.11.2014, RGGVY has been subsumed into DDUGJY for completion of the targets laid down under RGGVY for 12th Plan and the approved outlay for RGGVY to DDUGJY has been carrying forward.

## 19.3 Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)

### 19.3.1 Background:

- The rural agricultural and non-agriculture consumers (domestic and non-domestic load) of the country are generally serviced through the local distribution network. Many rural areas of the country face insufficient electricity supply, consequently the distribution utilities are forced to resort to load shedding, thus affecting the power supply to both Agriculture and non-agriculture consumers.
- The demand of power in rural areas is increasing day by day due to changing consumer base, improving living standards for which augmentation of rural infrastructure needs to be regularly undertaken.
- The investment in the distribution network is low due to bad financial health of the

distribution companies. Therefore, in order to augment the reliability and quality of supply distribution network needs to be strengthened.

- To improve the commercial viability of power distribution, there is need for metering of all categories of the consumers.

**19.3.2.** Keeping in view the above problems, Ministry of Power, Government of India has launched the DDUGJY as one of the flagship programmes of the Ministry of Power. The Scheme will enable to initiate much awaited reforms in the rural areas and facilitate 24x7 supply of power. The scheme is having following objectives:

- To provide electrification to all villages.
- Feeder separation to ensure sufficient power to farmers and regular supply to other consumers.
- Improvement of sub-transmission and distribution network to improve the quality and reliability of the supply.
- Metering to reduce the losses.

### 19.3.3. Financial provisions:

- Scheme has an outlay of Rs 76000 Crore for implementation of the projects under which Government of India shall provide Grant of Rs 63000 Crore.
- A total of Rs 14680 Cr worth projects have already been approved.

### 19.3.4. Benefits from the scheme

- All villages and households shall be electrified.
- Increase in agriculture yield.
- Business of Small and household enterprises shall grow resulting into new avenues for employment.
- Improvement in Health, Education, Banking (ATM) services.
- Improvement in accessibility to radio,

telephone, television, internet and mobile etc.

- Betterment in social security due to availability of electricity.
- Accessibility of electricity to schools, panchayats, hospitals and police stations etc.
- Rural areas shall get increased opportunities for comprehensive development.

**19.3.5** Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) shall be the Nodal Agency for Operationalisation and implementation of the scheme under the overall guidance of Ministry of Power.

**19.3.6 Progress :** During 2014-15, it was targeted to electrify 14,000 villages and against this target, 13,232 un-electrified villages (95% calculated of the target) have been electrified. State wise details are at **Annexure 19.1**

**19.3.7** Under Bharat Nirman, the target to electrify one lakh un-electrified villages and to provide 1.75 crore electricity connections to rural BPL households was achieved by 31 December, 2011 well before March, 2012. Since April, 2005, till 30.11.2014, 1,08,818 un-electrified villages have been electrified, 3,13,012 partially electrified villages have been intensively electrified and free electricity connections have been released to 2.2 crore BPL households. In 2014-15, upto 30.11.2014, 8457 villages have been electrified and free electricity connections to 3,39,863 BPL households have been released.

#### **19.4 Renewable Energy (Solar Energy):**

**19.4.1** 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.

#### **19.4.2 The Remote Village Electrification Programme:**

The Programme 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 of Power 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 which typically cost to Rs.12000-13000 per system of two lamps.

#### **19.4.3 Remote Village Electrification Programme achievements:**

In 2014-15, 8979 remote villages have been covered out of the total sanctioned 10156 villages. 2329 hamlets have reported to be completely equipped with renewable energy lighting system out of 2903 sanctioned hamlets during 2014-15. Total remote villages and hamlets sanctioned during 2014-15 with renewable energy lighting system were 13059 out of which 11308 has been covered under the Remote Village Electrification Programme. The programme is under implementation in 349 villages and 331 hamlets.

#### **19.4.4 Bio-Gas Plants**

##### **19.4.4.1 National Biogas And Manure Management Programme (NBMMP):**

The Central Sector Scheme on National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) which mainly caters to setting up of family type biogas plants, is being implemented by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy since 1981-82 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 the 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 sustaining soil health and nutrients for obtaining higher yields.

**19.4.4.2 Implementation:** National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMMP) provides for central subsidy in fixed amounts, turn key job fee linked with the five years free maintenance warranty, financial support for repair of old non-functional plants, training of users, masons, entrepreneurs, etc., publicity and extension, service charges to SNAs/SNDs and KVIC and Biogas Development and Training Centres (BDTC). Against an installation target of 1,10,000 during 2014-15 under the NBMM Programme, 84753 plants reported to have been set upto 31.03.2015. The state wise targets and achievements during 2014-15 is placed at **Annexure-19.2**.

#### 19.5. Energizing Pump sets:

**19.5.1** 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 2014 to March 2015, 6,56,846 electric pumpsets were installed, against the annual target of 3,61,458. The achievement was 182 % of targets. The

State-wise details are at **Annexure-19.3**.

#### 19.6 Supply of Electricity:

**19.6.1** The National Electricity Policy (NEP) besides seeking power for all, also stipulated and annual per capita consumption of electricity to rise to 1000 units by 2012. This entailed 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.

**19.6.2** The installed generation capacity in the country at the end of the 11 Plan was about 2,00,000 MW. The capacity addition programme during the 12 plan period is estimated at 88,537 MW comprising 72,340 MW in the Thermal Sector, 10,897 MW in the Hydro Sector and 5,300 MW in the Nuclear Sector.

**19.6.3** The all India installed power generation capacity as on 30.11.2014 was 48389.55 MW comprising of 46,563.20 MW Thermal and 1,826.35 MW Hydro. As on 30.11.2013, the Central Sector's share in installed capacity of power utilities was 14.44 % while that of State and Private Sector was 18.89. % and 66.67% respectively.

**19.6.4** As against the capacity addition target of 88,537 MW set for the 12th Five Year Plan, a capacity of 48,389.55 MW has been achieved in the first two years of 12th Five Year Plan till 30.11.2014. Sector-wise and Fuel-wise summary is given in the following table:

( Unit: MW)

Sector	Thermal		Hydro.		Nuclear		Total	
	Target XII Plan	Ach till 30.11.2014	Target XII Plan	Ach till 30.11.2014	Target XII Plan	Ach till 30.11.2014	Target XII Plan	Ach till 30.11.2014
Central	14878	7646.60	6004	1555.35	5300	0	26182	9201.95
State	13922	9909.10	1608	102	0	0	15530	10011.10
Private	43540	29007.50	3285	169	0	0	46825	29176.50
All India	72340	46563.20	10897	1826.35	5300	0	88537	48389.55



**19.6.5 Capacity of addition for last five years:**

In the last five years, the following new capacities have been added. The capacity addition target

during 2014-15 is 17830.3 MW. As against it, a capacity of 9941.71 MW has been added till 30.11.2014.

(Unit: MW)

Year	Central	State	Private	Total
2009-10	2180	3118	4827	9585
2010-11	4280	2759	5151.5	12160.5
2011-12	4770	3761.2	11970.5	20501.7
2012-13	5397.3	3968	11257.5	20622.8
2013-14	2574.01	3367	11884	17825.01

Source: Annual Report 2014-15 of Ministry of Power

**19.6.6** The sector-wise and fuel wise summary of the capacity addition for the year 2014-15 is given in the table below:-

(Unit: MW)

Sector	Thermal		Hydro		Nuclear		Total	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
Central	2818.3	963.3	336	267.31	2000	0	5154.3	1230.61
State	6770	2676.1	210	0	0	0	6980	2676.1
Private	5400	6035	296	0	0	0	5696	6035
Total	14988.3	9674.4	842	267.31	2000	0	17830.3	9941.71

**19.6.7 Electricity Generation:** The total electricity generation in the country increased from 420.6 Billion Unit (BU) during 1997-98 to

707.729 BU during (April-November, 2014). 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 2014-15**

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	995557	908652	86905	8.7	135453	123294	12159	9.0
2013-14	1002257	959829	42428	4.2	135918	129815	6103	4.5
2014-15 *	1068923	1030785	30138	3.6	148166	141160	7006	4.7

\* Source of information M/o Power and CEA report Load Generation Balance Report 2014-15

**19.6.8 Progress:** The all India energy requirement during 2014-15 was 1068923 MU against availability of 1030785 MU with shortage of 38138 MU equivalent to shortage of 3.6%.

### 19.7. Supply of Kerosene and LPG:

**19.7.1** 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.

#### 19.7.2 Supply of Kerosene

**19.7.2.1 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.

**19.7.2.2** 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.

**19.7.2.3** During the year 2014-15, total stock

uplifted was 6909223 MTs against total allocated 6984854 MTs PDS Kerosene with the achievement of 99%. 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. 1<sup>st</sup> 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.**

**19.7.2.4** After the interim recommendations of the Task Force constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, UIDAI on the issue of Direct Transfer of Cash Subsidy on PDS Kerosene (DTCK) and 'in principle' approval of EGoM thereon (dated 8th August, 2011), process for implementing the Scheme was started.

**19.7.2.5** A Pilot Project for 'Direct Transfer of Cash Subsidy of PDS Kerosene' was launched in the Block Kotkasim, District Alwar (Rajasthan) in December, 2011 by MOP & NG, in collaboration with Government of Rajasthan. During the Pilot, Subsidy was transferred into the Bank account of PDS SKO beneficiaries and PDS SKO was moved at full market price at all points of supply including the PDS beneficiary. As per the report of the State Government of Rajasthan, the demand of SKO fell by around 80%. This indicates the amount of savings possible through plugging leakages in SKO supply chain.

**19.7.2.6** Under the DTCK 2012, a lump-sum one time grant of Rs.100 crore for each State was provided for states joining the Scheme prior to 31.03.2012. 11 States/UTs (namely Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Maharashtra, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Puducherry, Kerala, Goa & Andhra Pradesh) confirmed their participation in the Scheme within the stipulated period. Out of these 11 states, only three States i.e. Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Goa have confirmed to implement DTCK in the selected districts in the following districts:

States	Districts
Rajasthan	Alwar, Ajmer, Udaipur
Maharashtra	Nandurbar, Wardha, Amaravati
Goa	North Goa

**19.7.2.7** An amount Rs.10 crore was released for establishment of institutional mechanism for direct transfer of subsidy in cash for PDS Kerosene beneficiaries to each of the state of Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Goa during 2012-13.

### 19.7.3 Supply of LPG

**19.7.3.1** 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.

**19.7.3.2** 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.

**19.7.3.3** 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.

**19.7.3.4 Progress:** Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) were serving 1819.02 lacs customers in the country as on 01.04.2015. Domestic LPG supplies given to LPG distributors during the period April 2013 to March, 2014 was 1,44,11,582 Metric Tonne. Domestic LPG supplies (Provisional) given to LPG distributors during the period April 2014 to March, 2015 is 16,040.7, Thousand Metric Tonne. State-wise details of LPG domestic customers and distribution of LPG are at **Annexure-19.5**

**19.7.3.5** Government has launched a scheme for direct transfer of LPG subsidy to consumers all over the country from January 1, 2015. This is the largest direct cash transfer scheme in the world. Under this scheme, LPG is sold to consumers at the market rate while the subsidy is directly credited in their bank accounts as per entitlement. The scheme will reduce subsidy outgo primarily on account of the diversion of subsidized LPG cylinders to the commercial and industrial sectors. The subsidy so saved can be used for funding Government's priority schemes.

## CHAPTER-20

### Point 19: Pichhara Kshetra Vikas (Development of Backward Areas)

The 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 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 grassroot 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 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 sectoral 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.

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 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.

**20.1.8 Progress under the BRGF:** For the financial year 2014-15, the BE allocation of Rs. 5900.00 crores for the District Component of BRGF Programme has been reduced to Rs. 2837.00 crore at the RE stage. As on 28.02.2015, Ministry has released Rs. 2819.26 crores under



BRGF (Development Grant & Capacity Building), the details of which are shown below:

(Rs. crore)		
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Budget Estimate	5900.00
2.	Revised Estimate	2837.00
3.	Funds released upto 28.02.2015	2819.26
a.	Capacity building	57.59
b.	Development grant	2761.67
<b>Total funds released [a+b]</b>		<b>2819.26</b>

State-wise funds released under BRGF during 12th Five Year Plan period is given at **Annexure-20.1.**

## CHAPTER-21

### POINT 20: E-SHASAN (IT ENABLED E-GOVERNANCE)

#### 21.1 E Governance :

**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 Mission Mode Projects (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 (MMPs):

**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. 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 Panchayats and Municipalities:

**21.3.1 Panchayats:** The Panchayat represents the first-level of Government interaction for over 60 per cent of 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 e-Panchayat MMP has been included in NeGP and has been approved under the umbrella of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Shashaktikaran Yojana. 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.

## CHAPTER 21

### E-Shasan

**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 of 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

**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:**

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 Portal for Municipalities	G2C	
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

services for millions of citizen living in urban centers across the Nation.

**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 31.03.2012.
- 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.

and ensure integration. The DeitY has set 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 has been 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 at 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 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 33 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:

- o Andaman & Nicobar Islands has completed the procedural formalities to select Network Operator through competitive bid process and LOI is expected to be issued shortly by the UT.

- o In J&K, re-bid process is under way

**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. Since, scheme has been implemented as a public-private partnership, therefore it empowers the digitally excluded citizens by 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.

As on 31.03.2014, 128,852 CSCs have been rolled out covering 35 States/UTs. To address the power shortage problem at CSCs, it has been proposed that State Designated Agencies (SDAs) in the north-east and difficult states may provide solar power backup to CSCs facing acute power problems including non-availability of power for more than 4 hours in a day or bad quality of power. Under the scheme, the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) would provide 90% subsidy on the capex of complete solar power systems required including comprehensive maintenance for a period of 5 years. The remaining 10% of the subsidy would be provided by the State Government. MNRE has already approved proposals of 4 states (Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland) and 3 states (Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and J&K) have submitted their proposals for consideration to MNRE. Two states (Uttarakhand and Tripura) are expected to submit their proposals in FY 2014-15. Total CSC transactions on the e-Taal portal in FY 2013-14 are 8.97 crore (for CSCs under those Service Centre Agencies (SCAs) which are posting their transactions regularly). Integration of various other SCAs with the e-Taal portal is under process.



**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 States/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. 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 31.03.2014, 23 SDCs have been made operational (Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Karnataka, Manipur, Orissa, Sikkim, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tripura, Rajasthan, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar, Madhya Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir and Mizoram). SDCs in 2 States (Jharkhand and Bihar) are under Implementation. 5 States (Himachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Punjab and Assam) are undergoing bid process management for selection of a Data Center Operator (DCO), and 3 States (Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa) are in the process of finalizing their SDC RFPs to initiate a competitive bid process. 2 States (Delhi and Chandigarh) have opted out of the scheme.

**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.

Capacity Building scheme was approved by the Government on 10.01.2008 with a total budget of Rs. 313 crore for a period of 3 years and thereafter extended till January 2015.

The Scheme inter alia envisions:

- (a) Establishment of an institutional framework for State Level Strategic decision- making including setting-up of State e-Governance Mission Team (SeMT) having relevant expertise and experience to provide technical & professional support.
- (b) Imparting of specialized training, Orientation program for SeMTs and decision makers (state legislature and senior bureaucrats), knowledge sharing and bringing in international best practices.
- (c) Strengthening of Training Institutions in States.
- (d) Setting up of a CB Management Cell (CBMC) at e-Governance Programme Management Unit (eGPMU) for coordination and implementation.

As the central agency for effective implementation of the CB Scheme in states/UTs, the National e-Governance Division (NeGD) within DeitY has been tasked to perform the following functions:

- (a) Formation of state level apex committee for providing overall vision and direction to e-Governance initiatives in a state/UT.
- (b) Formation of SeMTs (State e-Governance Mission Teams) to provide technical support and decision making for driving the e-Governance initiative in states/UTs.
- (c) Training initiatives on continual basis and

interaction amongst states/UTs promoting knowledge transfer and sharing best practices.

- (d) Setting up of a Capacity Building Management Cell (CBMC) to facilitate and oversee the CB activities of all states/UTs.
- (e) Centralized recruitment initiative, training management and support to central line ministries for overall program management and capacity building.

The CBMC is part of NeGD and has been entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of the CB scheme.

#### Present Status:

**1. Formation of State e-Governance Mission Teams** – The CBMC facilitated the appointment of 261 professionals in 35 States & UTs. During 2013-14, 43 personnel have joined SeMTs across all states/UTs. One orientation programme has been conducted and 50 SeMT & NeGD personnel have undergone the training.

**2. Training** - Orientation Programs for policy makers and specialized training of senior and operational level officers in e-Governance is another important area under the CB scheme. The orientation programs for policy makers termed “Leadership Meets” are aimed at sensitizing political and policy levels in the states and to obtain their willing support and commitment in taking forward the national e-Governance agenda for improving government service delivery, to enable decision makers develop sustainable e-Governance projects and develop a common understanding of e-Governance projects and initiatives. These training programs are being facilitated by the CBMC through NISG.

- Leadership Meets - During 2013-14, 2 leadership meets have been conducted in which Ministers/MLAs and senior government functionaries participated.
- Specialized Training Programs – STeP (Specialized Training for e-Governance Programme) consist of courses in e-Governance specifically in the areas

like government process reengineering, business models & PPP, project management, regulatory framework for e-Governance, technology management etc. During 2013-14, 82 programs covering 24 states/ UTs and 1,831 participants have been conducted by NISG.

- Thematic Workshops - As an initiative towards capacity building of SeMT members and officials of state/central government in the implementation of NeGP, sharing of best practices and to create a platform for cross-learning, NeGD has been conducting domain specific thematic workshops. Four successful workshops have been conducted so far – capacity building & change management, technology management, RFP toolkit and detailed project report (DPR) preparation & evaluation. All four workshops were well appreciated for their coverage, content, depth and methodology.
- Chief Information Officers (CIO) program - Under the national roll out of training programme for Chief Information Officers, eight training programmes were approved by DeitY. During the year 2013-14, 6 programmes have been conducted covering 138 participants from central line ministries and states.

Knowledge Management - A collaboration portal with an active community of more than 800 members is currently being managed at [www.mynegp.com](http://www.mynegp.com). It is an active forum for discussions, information sharing and announcements and is engaging the community of SeMTs, e-Governance practitioners (government officers) and NeGD employees.

**3. Next Phase of Capacity Building Scheme:** The Empowered Committee for CB scheme during its 8th meeting held on 08.05.2013 recommended preparation of detailed project report (DPR) for CB scheme phase-II. DPR has been prepared and approval is under process for EFC.

**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 have implemented 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. In this regard, BSNL had launched special economical rural connectivity plans for CSCs starting from as low as Rs 99/- and with respect to USOF, massive initiatives have been taken under NOFN project for providing fibre at panchayat /block level.

**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 03.07.2005 with a project outlay of Rs 23.35 crore.

**21.4.7.1** First version of the Portal was launched by then Hon'ble Union Minister for Communications & IT in a public function on 10.11.2005. 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 04.06.2013 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 e-Sangam production environment, viz. Issuance of Income Certificate, Issuance of Caste Certificate and the Trademark Verification Service. e-Sangam 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. e-Sangam 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 (IIPIS) that are based on open standards such as the W3C's XML and SOAP specifications.

**Present Status:**

- The name of NSDG officially changed to e-Sangam.
- 7 services of J&K state have gone live on e-Sangam.
- 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 certificates received from STQC.
- Received Manthan Award South Asia & Asia Pacific -2012 under e-infrastructure category

- DC-DR: three nodes Operationalized.

**21.4.8.1** The Go Live for e-Sangam 1.0 was undertaken on 14.08.2008 with the key objective of demonstrating the capabilities of the middleware for future use by the respective Departments and Line Ministries. In order to integrate departments across the country, e-Sangam 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. Efforts have been underway to integrate e-Sangam 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
<b>Central MMPs</b>	
MCA 21	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
Pensions	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
Income Tax	Income Tax Department
Passport	Ministry of External Affairs
Immigration Visa Foreigners Registration & Tracking	Ministry of Home affairs
Central Excise & Customs	Central Board of Excise and Customs
Banking	Industry Initiative
UID	Unique Identification Authority of India
e-Office (Pilot)	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
Insurance	Industry Initiative
India Post	Department of Posts
<b>Integrated MMPs</b>	
Common Service Centers (CSC)	Department of Electronics and Information Technology
e-Courts	Department of Justice
e-Trade (EDI)	Department of Commerce
India Portal	Department of Electronics and Information Technology
NSDG	Department of Electronics and Information Technology

<b>Mission Mode Project (MMP)</b>	<b>Implementing Line Ministry/ Department</b>
e-Biz(Pilot)	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
e-Procurement	Department of Commerce
<b>State MMPs</b>	
Land Records (NLRMP)	Ministry of Rural Development
Road Transport	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
Agriculture	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
Police CCTNS	Ministry of Home affairs
Treasuries	Ministry of Finance
e-Municipality	Ministry of Urban Development
e-District	Department of Electronics and Information Technology
Commercial Taxes	Department of Revenue C/o Ministry of Finance
e-Panchayat	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Employment Exchange	Ministry of Labour and Employment
PDS	Department of Food and Public Distribution
Health	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Education	Ministry of Human Resource Development

**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.

## CHAPTER 21

E-Shasan

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Support Components</b>	<b>Line Ministry/ Department Responsible</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
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 Status of Implementation of MMPS under National E- Governance Plan

### 21.6.1 Central MMPS

**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.

#### Present Status:

The MMP has gone live nation wide with 8 online G2B services in September, 2006. The system has been geared to take up to approx. 1.25 lakh filings per day. For FY 2013-14 more than 17 lakhs annual filings have been received.

**2. Pension:** Pensioner's portal launched in March, 2007 is providing updated information on government pension rules and 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.

#### Present Status:

- 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, 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.

- Training Programmes on pension related matters held – the last being on 24.09.2013 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.

**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.

#### Present Status:

- 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.
- During the FY 2013-14, 1,71,43,946 returns have been received till 30.09.2013

- The total number of Refunds issued through the Refund bank from the date of introduction of Scheme upto 30.09.2013 is as under:-
  - o Paper No. 21872009 of value Rs. 86469.73 Cr.
  - o ECS No. 11623152 of value Rs. 49112.44 Cr.

**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.

**Present Status:**

- 77 Passport Sewa Kendra's (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 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.

**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.

**Present Status:**

- 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 :
  - o Reduced Visa processing time at the missions
  - o Faster Clearance of passengers at the ICPs (< 45 minutes per aircraft, as per ICAO standards)
  - o 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 operationalised 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.

**5. 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 declarations, facilities of e-filing of Central Excise and Service Tax returns, e-registration service, digital signatures etc.

**Present Status:**

- 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
  - Service Tax Registration Applications filed - 10,22,766
  - Service Tax Returns filed - 37,16,310
  - Claims and Intimations - 2,44,267
- Apprx. 22 lakh 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

**6. Banking:** The MMP is being implemented by the banking industry and 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.

**7. Unique Identity Card (UID):** The Aadhaar platform offers a strong form of online authentication, where agencies can compare demographic and biometric information of the resident with the records stored in the central database. The Authority will support registrars and agencies in adopting the UID authentication process, and will help define the infrastructure and processes they need.

**Present Status:**

Till January 2014, more than 57 crore enrolments have been done across the country. The Aadhaar authentication services were launched during February 2012.

**8. 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.

**9. 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.

**10. 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.

**Present Status:**

RFP	Summarized Status
Data Center Facility (DCF)	I. Primary Data Center has been operational from 03.04.2013 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 12.07.2013 II. Bid opened on 09.09.2013. III. Pre-Qual Evaluation over. Technical Evaluation in progress
Mail Operations Hardware (MOH)	Re-tendered on 17.05.2013. Bids opened on 01.08.2013. Pre-Qual Evaluation Completed. Technical Evaluation about to be completed. Financial bids to be opened subsequently.



### 21.6.2 Integrated Mission Mode Projects:

**1. Common Service Centers (CSC):** The Government has approved the CSC scheme for establishing 100,000 CSCs in the rural areas of the country. The scheme envisages that the CSCs would be ICT enabled with broadband connectivity and would provide various government, private and social services near the doorsteps of the citizens. The scheme is being implemented in public private partnership mode. The scheme has been approved at a total cost of Rs 5,742 crore with the Government of India contribution being Rs. 856 crore and state governments' contribution being Rs 793 crore. The balance funds of Rs. 4,093 crore would be brought in by the private sector.

As on 31.03.2014, 128,852 CSCs have been rolled out covering 35 States/UTs. A total of 1,12,952 CSCs are connected, out of which 46,059 CSCs are using BSNL connectivity, 23,807 are using VSATs, 21,220 are using data cards and the remaining 21,866 are using other forms of connectivity. As per the decision taken in the 10th Empowered Committee meeting, guidelines have been issued by DeitY to further streamline and expedite the process of integrating CSC like kiosks with the CSC scheme. A total of 43,596 CSC like kiosks are likely to be integrated with the CSC scheme.

A DeitY-CIPS assessment study carried out in seven states (Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala and Tripura) found that a CSCs run by woman village level entrepreneurs (VLEs) have higher income than those that are run by males VLEs.

To address the power shortage problem at CSCs, it has been proposed that State Designated Agencies (SDAs) in the north-east and difficult states may provide solar power backup to CSCs facing acute power problems including non-availability of power for more than 4 hours in a day or bad quality of power. Under the scheme, the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) would provide 90% subsidy on the capex of complete solar power systems required including comprehensive maintenance for a period of 5 years. The remaining 10% of the subsidy would

be provided by the State Government. MNRE has already approved proposals of 4 states (Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and 3 states (Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and J&K) have submitted their proposals for consideration to MNRE. Two states (Uttarakhand and Tripura) are expected to submit their proposals in FY 2014-15.

Total CSC transactions on the e-Taal portal in FY 2013-14 are 8.97 crore (for CSCs under those Service Centre Agencies (SCAs) which are posting their transactions regularly). Integration of various other SCAs with the e-Taal portal is under process.

While about 67.73% of the reported transactions through CSCs were for G2C services, about 16.32% were for utility services. The remaining transactions come from B2C services like financial inclusion (9.46%), telecom (4.15%), education (0.05%) and other services (2.28%).

It is relevant to mention that in districts where e-District services are being offered through CSCs, the average transactions per CSC is substantially higher than the districts where e-District implementation has not commenced. The total no. of transactions for e-District in FY 2013-14 is 4.07 crore.

**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 crore has been approved for project. CCEA has approved the revised scheme on 16.09.2010.

#### Present Status:

- The eCourts.gov.in portal was launched on 07.08.2013 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 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 30.09.2013:

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	

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**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/CFSSs.
- 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.

**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 electronically delivered from all state sector institutions and organizations.

#### Phase II:

Project was approved on 04.06.2013 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.

**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.

**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:

- **Soft Launch:** The portal is accessible at [www.ebiz.gov.in](http://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.
- **Platform Launch:** The e-Biz 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.

- **AP Single Window Services:** 30 services (3 services – Year 1 Central, 21 services - Year 1, Year 2 & Year 3 State and 6 services - AP state specific) have been envisaged as part of AP Single Window Launch. The integration of 13 services out of 27 state services have 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 e-Biz portal vide GO dated 03.10.2013. Also the integration of payment gateway solution with Central Bank of India has been completed and is ready for 3rd party audit and testing.
- **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 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.

**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.

**Present Status:**

- As on date 34 States / Union Territories have started implementing eProcurement 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,

During this financial year 2013-2014, till September 2013, the total no. of tenders floated by 24 States include 77993 worth Rs. 117,776 crore.

- 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**

**1. Land Records:** This is one of the projects pertaining to pre-NeGP which covers computerization of Land Records. The MMP has 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:
  - Effectively computerised in 18 States
  - Digitally signed RoRs are available in 6 States
  - 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.

**2. Road Transport:** The goal of this MMP is to usher in a system of easier access and process for vehicle registration and licences. 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 has been completed for 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 the 35 States/UTs. 'State Register' has been established in all States/UTs. The 'National Register' has also been established.

**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 16.11.2010 with the modified outlay of Rs 227.79 crore.

**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 (January – October 2011)
- The project is under implementation in all the

Seven Phase-I States.

- 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.

**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 19.06.2009. Preparation of guidelines for implementing states was completed on 30.06.2009.

**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 04.01.2013. 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



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- 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 Testing 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 crore 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
  - Role based training undertaken for 134483 personnel

**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 15.03.2010 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 lakh (Rs. 90 lakh 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.

**6. e-Municipalities:** The MMP aims at providing various services offered by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to residents electronically. The erstwhile Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) had 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 31.03.2012.
- 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.

**7. e-District:** E-District is a Mission Mode Project

(MMP) under the National e-Governance Plan. The project aims to provide high volume citizen centric services which are delivered from the district or sub-district level and are currently not covered by any other MMP under the NeGP. The scheme was approved by the Cabinet on 20.04.2011. Under the e-District MMP, backend computerization has to be undertaken and services would be delivered through the Common Service Centers established all over the country. The e-District MMP will utilize the infrastructure currently created under the NeGP such as SWANs and SDCs. e-District aims to radically improve the way district administration works and will provide essential services to the citizens.

The e-District MMP currently covers 672 districts across all 35 states/UTs. Under the scheme, DeitY is funding the State Designated Agencies (SDAs) of each state/UT for implementation of the project over a period of 4 years. A minimum of 10 service categories have to be implemented under this scheme covering all districts in the country. Out of these, 5 service categories are mandatory and the state/UT needs to identify another 5 categories. In total, a minimum of 20 services (within these 10 categories) have to be electronically delivered under this project.

#### Present Status:

- 34 states/UTs have signed the contract with the selected SPMU Agencies.
- 100% DeGS has been formed in 24 States / UTs and 574 districts across the country.
- 256 e-District Project Managers (eDPMS) have been selected across 16 states/UTs
- 18 States/UTs have selected the System Integrators for State-wide rollout of the project.
- e-District services have been launched in 298 non-pilot districts across 11 States.
- To monitor and track the progress of the project, DeitY has launched the Project Management Information System (PMIS). The PMIS tool would capture both physical and financial progress of implementation at the district level and present a holistic view of the project progress at the state-level and

ultimately at the national level. Currently, the master-data entry for PMIS is under active progress for all states/UTs. The capacity building to use PMIS is under progress for states/UTs.

**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 crore has been cleared by the IFU. Cabinet has approved the scheme in the meeting held on 18.02.2010. 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.

#### 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 31.03.2014
- 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.

**9. e-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 and for FY 2013-14, as on 21.02.2014, Annual Plans of around 38,000 are available online. Using ServicePlus, 19 citizen centric online services were rolled out by Maharashtra and 2 by Chhattisgarh at Gram Panchayat level.

**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:**

- The Employment Exchanges Mission Mode Project has been appraised by EFC on 26.11.2013 under Chairpersonship of Secy (L&E) and approved from competent authority of MoL&E on 25.12.2013 with the total outlay Rs.148.70 crore after obtaining in-principle approval by the erstwhile Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog).
- The MMP has been reformulated appreciating that in addition to seeking employment, today's youth are also seeking variety of information related to education, apprenticeship,

internship, skill development courses, related to education, career counseling, 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 crore available for the project in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period.

- 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.
- The process of launching the National Career Service and using technology will be backed by a rigorous process re-engineering so that it facilities 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.

# PART-II

# ANNEXURES



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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)
<b>I.</b>		<b>Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]</b>
		<b>Rural Areas</b>
	1.	Employment generation under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
	2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) <i>[Subsumed in the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)]</i>
	3.	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats
	4.	Self help Groups
		<b>Urban Areas</b>
	5.	Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana
<b>II.</b>		<b>Jan Shakti (Power to People)</b>
	6.	Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies) - 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.
<b>III.</b>		<b>Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]</b>
	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
<b>IV.</b>		<b>Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare]</b>
	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
<b>V.</b>		<b>Khadya Suraksha [Food Security ]</b>
	18.	<b>Food Security:</b> (i) Targeted Public Distribution system, (ii) Antodaya Anna Yojana, (iii) Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas
<b>VI.</b>		<b>Subke Liye Aawas [Housing for All]</b>
	19	Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana
	20.	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas
<b>VII.</b>		<b>Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]</b>
	21.	<b>Rural Areas.</b> - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme –(ARWSP), [Revised and renamed as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)]
	22.	<b>Urban Areas:</b> - Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (Subsumed under JNNURM)

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## Annexure-1A

<b>VIII.</b>		<b>Jan Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All]</b>
	<b>23.</b>	Control and prevention of major diseases: (a) HIV/AIDS (b) TB (c) Malaria (d) Leprosy (e) Blindness
	<b>24.</b>	National Rural Health Mission
	<b>25.</b>	Immunisation of Children
	<b>26.</b>	Sanitation Programme in - Rural Areas - Urban areas
	<b>27.</b>	Institutional Delivery
	<b>28.</b>	Prevention of Female Foeticide
	<b>29.</b>	Supplementary nutrition for Mothers and Children
	<b>30.</b>	Two Child norms
<b>IX.</b>		<b>Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]</b>
	<b>31.</b>	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan- Compulsory Elementary Education
	<b>32.</b>	Mid Day Meal Schem
<b>X.</b>		<b>Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]</b>
	<b>33.</b>	SC Families Assisted
	<b>34.</b>	Rehabilitation of Scavengers
	<b>35.</b>	ST Families Assisted
	<b>36.</b>	Rights of Forest dwellers – Owners of minor forest produce
	<b>37.</b>	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)
	<b>38.</b>	No alienation of Tribal lands
	<b>39.</b>	Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]
	<b>40.</b>	Welfare of Minorities
	<b>41.</b>	Professional education among all minority communities
	<b>42.</b>	Reservation of OBCs in - Education - Employment
<b>XI.</b>		<b>Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]</b>
	<b>43.</b>	Financial Assistance for Women Welfare
	<b>44.</b>	Improved participation of women in (a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities (c) State Legislatures and (d) Parliament
<b>XII.</b>		<b>Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)</b>
	<b>45.</b>	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
	<b>46.</b>	Functional Anganwadis

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<b>XIII.</b>		<b>Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]</b>
	<b>47.</b>	Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas
	<b>48.</b>	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana
	<b>49.</b>	National Service Scheme
<b>IV.</b>		<b>Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]</b>
	<b>50.</b>	Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.
<b>XV.</b>		<b>Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]</b>
	<b>51.</b>	Afforestation (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands  (b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands
	<b>52.</b>	Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies
	<b>53.</b>	Solid and liquid waste management in - Rural Areas - Urban Areas
<b>XVI.</b>		<b>Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]</b>
	<b>54.</b>	Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans.
	<b>55.</b>	Welfare of the aged
<b>XVII.</b>		<b>Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]</b>
	<b>56.</b>	Rural Roads - PMGSY
<b>XVIII.</b>		<b>Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]</b>
	<b>57.</b>	Bio-diesel Production
	<b>58.</b>	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana <i>[Subsumed in the Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)]</i>
	<b>59.</b>	Renewable Energy
	<b>60.</b>	Energising Pump sets
	<b>61.</b>	Supply of Electricity
	<b>62.</b>	Supply of Kerosene and LPG
<b>XIX.</b>		<b>Pichhara Kshetra Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]</b>
	<b>63.</b>	Backward Regions Grants Fund
<b>XX.</b>		<b>e- Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]</b>
	<b>64.</b>	Central and State Governments
	<b>65.</b>	Panchayats and Municipalities

Annexure-1A



## 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)
<b>I. Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]</b>					
<b>Rural Areas</b>					
1.	Employment generation under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGN-REGA)	(i) No. of job cards issued (ii) Employment generated (iii) Wages given in cash	Number Person days Rupees (in thousands)	Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly	Ministry of Rural Development
2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) [Subsumed in the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)]	SHGs under NRLM -Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year (NRLM) - Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year (NRLM) - Number of SHGs provided Cumulative Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year (NRLM)	Number Number Number	Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly	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)	SHGs under other schemes		Annual	Information to be collected from sources like NABARD
<b>Urban Areas</b>					
5.	Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana	(i) Urban Wage Employment Programme: Total Wage Employment Generated (ii) Urban Self Employment Programme: People Assisted for Self Employment (i) Total, (ii) SC, (iii) ST (iv) Women	Person days Number Number Number	Annual Annual	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation

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Annexure-1B

<b>II. Jan Shakti (Power to People)</b>					
<b>6.</b>	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
<b>7.</b>	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 finalising parameters for monitoring the scheme..  -Nyaya Panchayat is under consideration/ finalization in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.			Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice.
<b>8.</b>	District Planning Committees.	Status of constitution of District Planning Committees being monitored.		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
<b>III. Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]</b>					
<b>9.</b>	Water shed development Dry land farming	<b>Area Covered</b>  Area Covered under Dry Land Farming has been merged with -Rainfed Area Development Programme”.	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Rural Development

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## Annexure-1B

10.	Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers	(i) <i>Construction of Rural Godowns/ Grameen Bhandaran Yojana</i>			Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
		- Storage capacity created	Tonne	Annual	
		- Marketing Infrastructure Projects sanctioned	Number	Annual	
		(ii) <i>Development of Agricultural Marketing infrastructure, grading and standardization</i>	Number	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
		- Projects relating to development of markets and marketing infrastructure sanctioned			
11.	Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture	(i) Micro Irrigation for Agriculture			Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
		- Area covered under Drip irrigation	Hectare	Annual	
		- Area covered under sprinkler irrigation	Hectare	Annual	
		(ii) Minor Irrigation			
		- Area Covered	Hectare	Annual	
- Irrigation potential created	Hectare	Annual			
- No. of schemes recommended / approved	Number	Annual			
12.	Credit to farmers	Kisan Credit Cards issued	Number	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

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13.	Distribution of wasteland to the landless	Land Distributed (i) Total (ii) SC (iii)ST (iv) Others	Hectare Hectare Hectare Hectare	Quarterly Annual Annual Annual	Ministry of Rural Development
<b>IV. Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare]</b>					
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) <u>Agriculture and Farm workers</u> i. Inspections made ii. Irregularities detected iii. Irregularities rectified iv. Claims filed v. claims settled vi. Prosecution cases pending vii. Prosecution cases filed viii. Prosecution cases Decided (b) Others	Number Number Number Number Number Number Number Number Number	Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly -	Ministry of Labour & Employment
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

Annexure-1B

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<b>V. Khadya Suraksha [Food Security ]</b>						
<b>18.</b>	<b>Food Security:</b> <b>(I)</b> Targeted Public Distribution System/ National Food Security Act	<b><u>Under TPDS</u></b>				
		(i) Allocation of Food Grains under TPDS (APL+BPL+AAY) to States/UTs	Tonne	Annual	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	Quarterly		
		<b><u>FOR BPL</u></b>				
		(i) Allocation of Food Grains under BPL to States/UTs	Tonne	Annual		
		(ii) Off take under BPL of States/UTs	Tonne	Quarterly		
		<b><u>FOR AAY</u></b>				
		(i) Allocation of Food Grains under <b>AAY</b> to States /UTs	Tonne	Annual		
		(ii) Off take under AAY of States /UTs	Tonne	Quarterly		
		<b><u>NFSA for Normal</u></b>				
		(i) Allocation of Food Grains to States / UTs under NFSA for Normal	Tonne	Annual		
		(ii) Off take of States/UTs under NFSA for Normal	Tonne	Quarterly		
	<b><u>NFSA Tide Over</u></b>					
(i) Allocation of Food Grains to States / UTs under NFSA Tide Over	Tonne	Annual				
(ii) Off take of States/UTs under NFSA Tide Over	Tonne	Quarterly				
<b>(III)</b> Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas	No. of Grain Banks established	Numbers	Annual			

Annexure-1B

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**VI. Subke Liye Aawas [Housing for All]**

19.	Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana	(i) Houses sanctioned	Number	Annual	M/o Rural Development
		(ii) Houses constructed	Number	Quarterly	
20.	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas	(i) Houses sanctioned	Number	Annual	M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
		(ii) Houses constructed	Number	Quarterly	

**VII. Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]**

21.	<b>Rural Areas.</b> - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme- ARWSP [Revised and renamed as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)]	(i) Habitations covered (NC and PC)	Number	Quarterly	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
		(ii) Slipped back Habitations and habitations with water quality problems addressed-ARWSP	Number	Quarterly	
22.	Urban Areas: - Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (subsumed under JNNURM)	(i) Towns to cover	Number	Annual	Ministry of Urban Development
		(ii) Towns covered	Number		

Annexure-1B

**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
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## Annexure-1B

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
25.	Immunisation of Children	(i) <i>Routine Immunisation</i> comprising of DPT, Polio, BCG and Measles - children Immunised	Number	Annual	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
		(ii) <i>Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme</i> - children Immunised	Number	Annual	
26.	Sanitation Programme in - Rural Areas	(i) Individual Household latrines constructed	Number	Quarterly	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
	- Urban areas	Sanitation Programme in Urban areas is covered under the scheme – JNNURM.		Annual	The Ministry of Urban Development
27.	Institutional Delivery	Reported deliveries in institutions	Number	Quarterly	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
28.	Prevention of Female Foeticide	(i) Sex ratio at birth	-	Annual	Registrar General of India Ministry of Home Affairs
		(ii) Cases/ Conviction under PNDA Act	Number	Annual	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	Number	Annual	Ministry of Women and Child Development
		(ii) No. of pregnant mothers receiving supplementary nutrition under ICDS scheme	Number	Annual	
30.	Two Child norm	(i) Sterilizations (ii) IUD Insertions	Number Number	Annual Annual	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

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**IX. Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]**

31.	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan	(i) Appointment of Teacher	Number	Annual	Department of Elementary and School Education, M/o HRD
		(ii) Construction of School Buildings	Number		
		(iii) Reduction of drop out rates at primary level	Percentage		
32.	Mid Day Meal Scheme	(i) No. of children availing mid-day meal State/UT wise	Number	Annual	Department of Elementary and School Education, M/o HRD
		(ii) Food grains allocated and utilized, State/UT wise	Metric Tonne		
		(iii) Kitchen shed unit allocated constructed in progress State/UT wise	Number		

Annexure-1B

**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	(i) SC families assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	Quarterly	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.
		(ii) SC students assisted under post matric scholarship	Number	Quarterly	
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>

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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 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  Annual	Ministry of Tribal Affairs  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, Minister of Rural Development

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Annexure-1B

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
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

Annexure-1B

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42.	Reservation of OBCs in:	Percentage of reservation achieved against 27% reservation for OBCs in different Central Education Institutions.		Annual	Department of Higher Education, M/o HRD shall provide the information once the bill is passed
	- Education	(i) Representation of OBCs in Central Government Services.	Number	Annual	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
	- Employment	(ii) Vacancies reserved and filled up by the OBC candidates on the basis of Civil Services Examination.	Number	Annual	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
<b>XI. Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]</b>					
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	Participation of women in Panchayats		Annual	M/o Panchayati Raj
	(b) Municipalities	Participation of women in Municipalities		Annual	M/o Urban Development
	(c) State Legislatures	Participation of women in State Legislation		Annual	M/o Law & Justice Legislative Department
(d) Parliament	Participation of women in Parliament		Annual	M/o Law & Justice Legislative Department	
<b>XII. Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)</b>					
45.	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative)	Number	Quarterly	Ministry of Women and Child Development

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46.	Functional Anganwadis	Anganwadis Functional (cumulative)	Number	Quarterly	Ministry of Women and Child Development
<b>XIII. Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]</b>					
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 concerned.		Annual	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
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	Number	Annual	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
		(ii) Special camping Programme	Number		
		(iii) Adoption of villages	Number		
<b>XIV. Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]</b>					
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	Quarterly	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
<b>XV. Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]</b>					
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	Hectare	Quarterly	Ministry of Environment and Forest
		(b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands	Number	Quarterly	
52.	Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies	(i) National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for 34 rivers		Annual	Ministry of Environment and Forest
		- Sewerage plants set up	Number		
		- Low cost sanitation	Number	Annual	
		(ii) National lake conservation plan for 41 lakes			
- Sewerage plants set up	Number				
- Low cost sanitation	Number				

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Annexure-1B

53.	Solid and liquid waste management in				
	- Rural Areas	“Gram Panchayets Covered	Number	Annual	Ministry of Rural Development
	- Urban Areas	Urban infrastructure development scheme		Annual	Ministry of Urban Development
<b>XVI. Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]</b>					
54.	Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans.	<b>(a) Rehabilitation of handicapped</b> <b>(i)</b> Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme - Beneficiaries	Number	Annual	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
			Number	Annual	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
		<b>(b) Rehabilitation of Orphans</b> <b>(i)</b> Assistance to Home for Children (Shishu Greh) - In country adoptions	Number	Annual	Ministry of Women and Child Development
			Number	Annual	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	Annual	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
			Number	Annual	
<b>XVII. Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]</b>					
56.	Rural Roads - PMGSY	Length of Road Constructed	Kilometer	Quarterly	Ministry of Rural Development
<b>XVIII. Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]</b>					
57.	Bio-diesel Production	- Area covered under plantation of <i>Jatropha curcas</i>	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Rural Development

Contd..

Annexure-1B

58.	Rajiv Gandhi Gramen Vidyutikaran Yojana(RGGVY)Subsumed in the Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)]	Villages electrified	Number	Quarterly	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	Quarterly	Ministry of Power
61	Supply of Electricity	(i) Electricity demanded	Million Unit (MU)	Annual	Ministry of Power
		(ii) Electricity supplied		Quarterly	
		(iii) shortage observed		Annual	
62	Supply of Kerosene and LPG	<b>Kerosene</b>			
		(i) Allocation of Kerosene in States	Metric Tonne	Annual	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
		(ii) Stock of Kerosene lifted and Distributed	Metric Tonne	Annual	
		<b>LPG</b>			
(i) LPG Consumers	Number	Annual	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas		
(ii) Quantity of LPG Distributed to dealers	Metric Tonne	Annual			

Annexure-1B

Contd..

<b>XIX. Pichhara Kshetra Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]</b>					
<b>63.</b>	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
<b>XX. e- Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]</b>					
<b>64.</b>	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.
<b>65.</b>	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-1B



Annexure-2.1

The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA: FY 2014-15 (till 31/12/2014) (Physical: Employment)

S. No.	States	Employment Generated													Number of households availed 100 days of employ-ment	% of HH completed 100 days Employ-ment
		No. of households who have demanded employment	No. of households provided employment	Person days In Lakhs						Average person-days per House-hold	%age of Women partici-pation	Women	%age of Women partici-pation	Others		
				Total	SCs	%age of SC partici-pation	STs	%age of ST partici-pation	Women							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1	Andhra Pradesh	3584681	3105259	127147	302.86	23.82	143.93	11.32	743.16	58.45	824.68	41	184676	5.95		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	79413	65234	6.58	0.00	0.03	5.78	87.82	2.00	30.39	0.80	10	0	0.00		
3	Assam	887931	733888	141.92	8.36	5.89	20.33	14.75	38.85	27.38	112.63	19	3896	0.53		
4	Bihar	1434037	1017592	326.79	92.84	28.41	6.08	1.86	121.87	37.29	227.87	32	23980	2.36		
5	Chhattisgarh	2034767	1738013	550.46	59.63	10.83	175.51	31.88	274.84	49.93	315.32	32	46505	2.68		
6	Gujarat	527127	439088	136.32	9.45	6.93	55.23	40.52	58.43	42.86	71.63	31	7831	1.78		
7	Haryana	245568	186247	44.45	19.84	44.64	0.00	0.01	18.37	41.32	24.60	24	2295	1.23		
8	Himachal Pradesh	445145	382174	132.62	36.44	27.48	11.96	9.01	80.64	60.80	84.23	35	8609	2.25		
9	Jammu And Kashmir	220993	136780	38.64	1.51	3.90	8.42	21.80	9.91	25.64	28.71	28	924	0.68		
10	Jharkhand	1034705	907460	307.68	42.15	13.70	108.90	35.39	98.42	31.99	156.63	34	33643	3.71		
11	Karnataka	1357176	829203	290.03	45.39	15.65	23.48	8.10	135.80	46.82	221.16	35	19318	2.33		
12	Kerala	1420401	1160993	299.32	53.49	17.87	14.49	4.84	276.98	92.53	231.34	26	4819	0.42		
13	Madhya Pradesh	3064012	2712584	1099.62	177.00	16.10	304.42	27.68	476.26	43.31	618.19	41	133887	4.94		
14	Maharashtra	1073312	927299	399.39	39.58	9.91	67.58	16.92	173.51	43.44	292.23	43	90692	9.78		
15	Manipur	453689	445530	74.89	1.96	2.62	38.45	51.33	28.10	37.51	34.49	17	12	0.00		
16	Meghalaya	236508	182449	54.91	0.31	0.57	52.63	95.84	22.77	41.46	1.97	30	2422	1.33		
17	Mizoram	193150	192811	23.54	0.00	0.02	23.43	99.55	9.46	40.21	0.10	12	0	0.00		
18	Nagaland	385953	368360	48.29	0.15	0.30	45.52	94.26	15.32	31.73	2.62	13	1	0.00		
19	Odisha	1498931	1235269	358.36	56.05	15.64	150.48	41.99	118.85	33.16	151.84	29	25480	2.06		
20	Punjab	308074	248915	50.43	38.67	76.67	0.01	0.02	29.02	57.55	11.75	20	945	0.38		
21	Rajasthan	3879264	3364866	1326.04	260.78	19.67	364.88	27.52	899.09	67.80	700.38	39	119442	3.55		
22	Sikkim	49563	43197	15.08	0.62	4.11	5.26	34.91	7.42	49.23	9.19	35	1179	2.73		
23	Tamil Nadu	5365195	5335310	2105.06	607.07	28.84	22.73	1.08	1804.33	85.71	1475.26	39	118565	2.22		
24	Telangana	2780587	2244334	835.93	197.03	23.57	160.58	19.21	508.28	60.80	478.32	37	93405	4.16		
25	Tripura	586076	571982	206.40	34.79	16.85	97.79	47.38	100.59	48.74	73.82	36	2057	0.36		
26	Uttar Pradesh	3685295	2790629	737.03	247.00	33.51	5.58	0.76	179.93	24.41	484.45	26	27485	0.98		
27	Uttarakhand	321309	209533	47.77	9.17	19.19	1.23	2.58	21.79	45.62	37.37	23	858	0.41		
28	West Bengal	5249512	4402508	1190.40	407.85	34.26	102.00	8.57	474.03	39.82	680.55	27	51036	1.16		
29	Andaman And Nicobar	8930	8625	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.24	9.00	1.30	49.33	2.40	31	184	2.13		
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
31	Daman & Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
32	Goa	6685	6606	1.34	0.05	3.51	0.37	27.97	1.00	74.82	0.92	20	34	0.51		
33	Lakshadweep	266	116	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	97.19	0.00	19.91	0.00	15	0	0.00		
34	Puducherry	20121	16590	1.86	0.79	42.40	0.00	0.05	1.58	84.78	1.07	11	0	0.00		
35	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42438376</b>	<b>3609444</b>	<b>12125.27</b>	<b>2750.84</b>	<b>22.69</b>	<b>2017.90</b>	<b>16.64</b>	<b>6731.89</b>	<b>55.52</b>	<b>7356.53</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1004180</b>	<b>2.79</b>		

Annexure-2.1

## Annexure-2.2

**Progress under Microfinance - Savings of SHGs with Banks**  
**Region-wise/ State-wise/ Agency-wise position as on 31 March 2015**

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sr. No.	Region/State	Commercial Banks		Regional Rural Banks		Cooperative Banks		Total	
		No. of SHGs	Savings Amount	No. of SHGs	Savings Amount	No. of SHGs	Savings Amount	No. of SHGs	Savings Amount
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>									
1	Chandigarh	90	4.21	0	0.00		0.00	90	4.21
2	Haryana	20839	1694.36	17013	1646.80	3801	309.92	41653	3651.08
3	Himachal Pradesh	14269	943.25	9267	746.00	14302	959.74	37838	2648.99
4	Jammu & Kashmir	6214	378.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	6214	378.44
5	New Delhi	3290	694.83	0	0.00	0	0.00	3290	694.83
6	Punjab	12474	1378.51	6941	457.00	6455	399.60	25870	2235.11
7	Rajasthan	106796	5689.51	64602	4569.51	74505	4120.41	245903	14379.43
	<b>Total</b>	<b>163972</b>	<b>10783.11</b>	<b>97823</b>	<b>7419.31</b>	<b>99063</b>	<b>5789.67</b>	<b>360858</b>	<b>23992.09</b>
<b>NORTH EASTERN REGION</b>									
1	Assam	74666	5194.27	192215	4480.17	25190	268.63	292071	9943.07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	873	76.65	1399	102.61	1079	76.40	3351	255.66
3	Manipur	4229	119.24	6473	77.68	0	0.00	10702	196.92
4	Meghalaya	1317	110.54	4035	512.40	2558	239.76	7910	862.70
5	Mizoram	180	6.13	6784	295.06	517	11.76	7481	312.95
6	Nagaland	2880	273.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	2880	273.01
7	Sikkim	1128	158.45	0	0.00	240	72.64	1368	231.09
8	Tripura	8218	946.49	0	0.00	0	0.00	8218	946.49
	<b>Total</b>	<b>93491</b>	<b>6884.76</b>	<b>210906</b>	<b>5467.92</b>	<b>29584</b>	<b>669.19</b>	<b>333981</b>	<b>13021.87</b>
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>									
1	A & N Islands (UT)	295	20.10	0	0.00	4703	105.17	4998	125.27
2	Bihar	135199	14716.41	89270	14950.57	0	0.00	224469	29666.98
3	Jharkhand	49442	6252.09	32668	2239.40	28	1.03	82138	8492.52
4	Odisha	200232	25266.93	170916	17935.87	80920	6501.00	452068	49703.80
5	West Bengal	249234	33100.40	182110	35599.93	329597	58647.60	760941	127347.93
	<b>Total</b>	<b>634402</b>	<b>79355.93</b>	<b>474964</b>	<b>70725.77</b>	<b>415248</b>	<b>65254.80</b>	<b>1524614</b>	<b>215336.50</b>
<b>CENTRAL REGION</b>									
1	Chattisgarh	31113	4199.85	92794	12814.00	24386	940.29	148293	17954.14
2	Madhya Pradesh	82874	7108.79	135030	16511.20	7711	281.56	225615	23901.55
3	Uttar Pradesh	126895	22702.18	264348	12737.61	1033	35.87	392276	35475.66
4	Uttarakhand	11440	2149.05	20415	1533.85	19212	1355.51	51067	5038.41
	<b>Total</b>	<b>252322</b>	<b>36159.87</b>	<b>512587</b>	<b>43596.66</b>	<b>52342</b>	<b>2613.23</b>	<b>817251</b>	<b>82369.76</b>
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>									
1	Goa	3880	405.88			3565	793.27	7445	1199.15
2	Gujarat	130698	10952.86	51454	4509.06	33687	2081.09	215839	17543.01
3	Maharashtra	308852	29363.51	115329	15664.43	293679	45352.88	717860	90380.82
	<b>Total</b>	<b>443430</b>	<b>40722.26</b>	<b>166783</b>	<b>20173.49</b>	<b>330931</b>	<b>48227.24</b>	<b>941144</b>	<b>109122.99</b>
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>									
1	Andhra Pradesh	610750	216735.66	256758	40487.61	17000	5726.68	884508	262949.95
2	Karnataka	392685	69488.51	129690	12978.06	211929	47774.53	734304	130241.10
3	Kerala	471144	51056.92	51332	7297.00	62995	6170.66	585471	64524.57
4	Lakshadweep	231	648.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	231	648.90
5	Puducherry	9554	870.89	3717	439.75	3370	247.88	16641	1558.52
6	Tamil Nadu	744701	78449.09	74848	5338.92	167733	19668.82	987282	103456.83
7	Telangana	319139	71911.59	181907	20732.88	10138	6116.53	511184	98761.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2548204</b>	<b>489161.55</b>	<b>698252</b>	<b>87274.22</b>	<b>473165</b>	<b>85705.10</b>	<b>3719621</b>	<b>662140.87</b>
	<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>4135821</b>	<b>663067.47</b>	<b>2161315</b>	<b>234657.37</b>	<b>1400333</b>	<b>208259.23</b>	<b>7697469</b>	<b>1105984.07</b>

Annexure-2.2

## Annexure-2.3

**Progress under Microfinance - Bank Loans disbursed during the year 2014-15**  
**Region-wise/ State-wise/ Agency-wise position**

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sr. No.	Region/ State	Commercial Banks		Regional Rural Banks		Cooperative Banks		Total 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
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>									
1	Chandigarh	7	11.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	11.78
2	Haryana	1845	3420.69	454	497.00	224	142.34	2523	4060.03
3	Himachal Pradesh	1227	1924.47	697	783.00	2138	2467.65	4062	5175.12
4	Jammu & Kashmir	1907	1197.77	0	0.00	0	0.00	1907	1197.77
5	New Delhi	90	142.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	90	142.84
6	Punjab	1528	2479.85	914	676.39	227	208.75	2669	3364.99
7	Rajasthan	11538	19887.52	3735	2744.18	17317	6289.10	32590	28920.80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18142</b>	<b>29064.92</b>	<b>5800</b>	<b>4700.57</b>	<b>19906</b>	<b>9107.84</b>	<b>43848</b>	<b>42873.33</b>
<b>NORTHERN EASTERN REGION</b>									
1	Assam	5446	6603.79	11709	7938.00	410	134.76	17565	14676.55
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13	24.20	9	16.70	6	14.25	28	55.15
3	Manipur	52	40.49	120	110.84	0	0.00	172	151.33
4	Meghalaya	15	15.00	68	46.04	11	16.94	94	77.98
5	Mizoram	5	9.08	356	356.00	1	7.00	362	372.08
6	Nagaland	69	150.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	69	150.63
7	Sikkim	95	30.95	0	0.00	6	8.90	101	39.85
8	Tripura	400	271.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	400	271.33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6095</b>	<b>7145.47</b>	<b>12262</b>	<b>8467.58</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>181.85</b>	<b>18791</b>	<b>15794.90</b>
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>									
1	A & N Islands (UT)	20	11.38	0	0.00	244	345.94	264	357.32
2	Bihar	20168	17819.28	44954	29281.26	0	0.00	65122	47100.54
3	Jharkhand	2654	2861.16	1808	844.79	8	44.94	4470	3750.89
4	Odisha	31486	40487.89	25417	54280.40	65576	33120.00	122479	127888.29
5	West Bengal	44883	26231.25	54333	68796.37	60249	55477.04	159465	150504.66
	<b>Total</b>	<b>99211</b>	<b>87410.95</b>	<b>126512</b>	<b>153202.82</b>	<b>126077</b>	<b>88987.92</b>	<b>351800</b>	<b>329601.69</b>
<b>CENTRAL REGION</b>									
1	Chattisgarh	4067	4346.35	7066	5677.00	6203	1083.94	17336	11107.29
2	Madhya Pradesh	23064	26994.99	6767	3467.70	61	70.11	29892	30532.80
3	Uttar Pradesh	23018	50864.85	35701	14955.07	221	0.65	58940	65820.57
4	Uttarakhand	895	1055.80	1266	1079.42	902	1312.76	3063	3447.98
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51044</b>	<b>83261.99</b>	<b>50800</b>	<b>25179.19</b>	<b>7387</b>	<b>2467.46</b>	<b>109231</b>	<b>110908.64</b>
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>									
1	Goa	529	1052.30			274	765.82	803	1818.12
2	Gujarat	16163	20677.18	4778	4050.40	1425	1481.44	22366	26209.02
3	Maharashtra	49819	67900.60	9467	11507.51	14886	9645.12	74172	89053.23
	<b>Total</b>	<b>66511</b>	<b>89630.08</b>	<b>14245</b>	<b>15557.91</b>	<b>16585</b>	<b>11892.38</b>	<b>97341</b>	<b>117080.37</b>
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>									
1	Andhra Pradesh	142890	360028.68	131582	194308.64	2780	7977.49	277252	562314.81
2	Karnataka	160210	356153.32	38225	70276.78	26596	53907.02	225031	480337.12
3	Kerala	49408	102266.93	10525	22003.00	17173	20207.36	77106	144477.29
4	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Puducherry	863	2162.85	502	1102.59	154	442.64	1519	3708.08
6	Tamil Nadu	116787	296021.55	17570	55580.30	28911	50071.26	163268	401673.11
7	Telangana	144563	320265.92	114116	222142.81	2372	7052.99	261051	549461.72
	<b>Total</b>	<b>614721</b>	<b>1436899.25</b>	<b>312520</b>	<b>565414.12</b>	<b>77986</b>	<b>139658.76</b>	<b>1005227</b>	<b>2141972.13</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>855724</b>	<b>1733412.66</b>	<b>522139</b>	<b>772522.19</b>	<b>248375</b>	<b>252296.21</b>	<b>1626238</b>	<b>2758231.06</b>

Annexure-2.3

**Annexure 3.1****Status of devolution of Funds, Functions and Functionaries to 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	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Grant-in-aid is released to PRI's to discharge their functions	All the functions (29 subjects) have been transferred to the PRIs	639 functionaries of various departments have been transferred to the PRIs
2	Andhra Pradesh	Only Gram Panchayats (GPs) are empowered to collect taxes. Government 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.
3	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. PRIs can exercise powers of supervision and monitoring the implementation of plans in respect of all the subjects coming under their respective jurisdiction.	Functionaries have not been transferred.
4	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.
5	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 staffs are answerable to departments. Anganwadi workers, teachers and health workers are appointed by PRIs.

**Annexure-3.1**

6	Chhattisgarh	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.
7	Goa	Panchayats levy 11 types of taxes. United Funds are given to Panchayats	18 matters are devolved to GPs, while 6 are devolved to ZPs.	PRIs have their own crore staff for the execution of works.
8	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.
9	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 deptts.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries
10	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.
11	J&K	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 who will assist Panchayats in carrying out assigned functions but have not been transferred.		
12	Jharkhand	Elections to PRIs were held in November-December,2010 for the first time since 73rd CAA came into force. Three departments namely, Agriculture, Social Welfare and Primary Education have recently devolved functions to PRIs by Departmental Notification. Activity Mapping has not been done so far.		
13	Karnataka	PRIs collect 7 types of taxes. Panchayati Raj Act provides the mandatory transfer of united funds to PRIs.	Karnataka has delegated all 29 subjects to PRI by notifying Activity Mapping.	All Panchayat employees function under dual control of the deptts. Concerned and the PRIs.
14	Kerala	GPs have tax domain of 9 types of taxes. United funds and funds for specific purposes by deptts 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.

**Annexure-3.1**



15	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.
16	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.
17	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.
18	Odisha	PRIs collect 6 types of taxes. There is no clear devolution of united funds.	11 Departments have devolved 21 subjects.	Officials of 11 departments are accountable to PRIs.
19	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.
20	Rajasthan	5 departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs up to district level. 10% united 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.
21	Sikkim	PRIs do not collect taxes. Funds are being transferred by 17 departments. 10% of total fund of each department is given to Panchayats. United 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.

## Annexure-3.1

22	Tamil Nadu	Only village Panchayats has 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 subjects to PRIs.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries
23	Telengana	Certain Powers have been delegated to PRIs in respect of 10 Departments namely: Agriculture & Agriculture Extension, Animal Husbandry Dairy & Poultry, Fisheries, Rural Development, Drinking Water & Sanitation, Primary Secondary & Adult Education, Health PHC Dispensaries & Family Welfare, Social Welfare, Backward Class Welfare and Women & Child Development.		
24	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. United 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.
25	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.
26	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.
27	West Bengal	GPs can impose and realize taxes. United funds are allocated under the TFC grant as well as SFC grant. % 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.

## Annexure-3.1

28	Daman & Diu	Not available	12 subjects are fully devolved and 10 subjects are partially devolved.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to PRIs.
29	Puducherry	Panchayats collect taxes and receive funds from the state budget under the community development sector	22 functions have been devolved to PRI	Devolution of functionaries has not been done yet.
30	Lakshadweep	Entire Plan and Non Plan Budget required for Schemes and Programs being implemented by 5 departments viz Education, Medical & Health Services, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Agriculture is transferred to the District Panchayat and Village (Dweep) Panchayats.	All Schemes and Programmes being implemented by five major departments, viz Education, Medical & Health Services, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Agriculture have been transferred to the PRI w.e.f. 1st April 2010.	Entire establishments of five major departments, viz Education, Medical & Health Services, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Agriculture except Director and few staff have been transferred to District Panchayat and Village (Dweep) Panchayats.
31	Chandigarh	A committee constituted by the Chandigarh Administration recommended transfer of some functions of 12 Departments. However, the State Govt. felt that such an exercise of devolving the functions to PRIs would only be an interim measure because fast urbanization would result in villages becoming part of Municipal Corporation in near future.		

\*Note: Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland are exempt.  
Delhi has no Panchayats.  
Information is not available for UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

### Annexure-3.1

## Annexure 3.2

## Funds Released under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

No.	Name of State	2013-14	2014-15
1	Andhra Pradesh	325.62	26.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	15.35
3	Assam	76.40	139.41
4	Bihar	485.80	206.52
5	Chhattisgarh	192.56	218.26
6	Gujarat	42.87	65.07
7	Haryana	26.41	12.98
8	Himachal Pradesh	27.79	11.92
9	Jammu & Kashmir	20.40	45.67
10	Jharkhand	40.85	281.75
11	Karnataka	71.22	46.53
12	Kerala	0.00	29.20
13	Madhya Pradesh	279.21	221.22
14	Maharashtra	246.82	236.14
15	Manipur	39.83	36.76
16	Meghalaya	32.41	2.56
17	Mizoram	25.36	24.39
18	Nagaland	9.12	60.87
19	Odisha	283.63	179.46
20	Punjab	0.00	14.87
21	Rajasthan	62.30	211.45
22	Sikkim	8.68	12.32
23	Tamil Nadu	94.42	42.42
24	Telangana		89.42
25	Tripura	13.04	12.63
26	Uttar Pradesh	273.35	346.86
27	Uttarakhand	22.79	2.53
28	West Bengal	99.12	226.64
<b>Total</b>		<b>2800.00</b>	<b>2819.26</b>

Annexure-3.2

## Annexure 4.1

**Institutional Support Under  
Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)  
Details of Funds Released During 2009-10 to 2014-15 (As On 31.12.2014)**

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.44				2.99		6.429
2	Bihar		0.74		0.86		1.33	2.93
3	Chhattisgarh	2.63			2.39	1.13		6.146
4	Goa #							0
5	Gujarat	3.87		3.2	1.85	2.77		11.693
6	Haryana		0.85			1.76		2.609
7	Himachal Pradesh	2.2		0.47	0.08	2.28		5.03
8	Jammu and Kashmir	2.29				1.76		4.048
9	Jharkhand	2.18		2.62		2.23		7.034
10	Karnataka	3.87			3.3			7.17
11	Kerala	0.76				1.56		2.321
12	Madhya Pradesh	4.41				6.58		10.99
13	Maharashtra	4.62		4.71	4.15			13.48
14	Odisha	3.14			3.28		3.61	10.033
15	Punjab	1.04		0.54	0.74	1.15		3.47
16	Rajasthan	4.52			1.22	0.72	0.78	7.235
17	Tamil Nadu	3.66		0.76	1.3	2.47		8.192
18	Uttar Pradesh	5.27	1.61			6.43		13.313
19	Uttarakhand	1.68				1.36		3.044
20	West Bengal			2.15		0.20	1.54	3.889
	<b>North Eastern States</b>							
21	Arunachal Pradesh	1.54			0.49			2.03
22	Assam	3.71				1.52		5.23
23	Manipur		0.9	1.47	0.31			2.68
24	Meghalaya	1.31			0.49	0.41	0.52	2.729
25	Mizoram	1.3			0.33	0.87	1.15	3.646
26	Nagaland	1.65	1.3	1.26	1.75	1.49	1.72	9.164
27	Sikkim	1.14			0.62			1.76
28	Tripura	1.14			1.24		0.87	3.25
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>61.37</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>17.18</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>39.68</b>	<b>11.52</b>	<b>159.545</b>

# No project sanctioned in the State

## Annexure-4.1



## Annexure 4.2

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)  
Details of no. of projects, area (m. ha), sanctioned and central funds (Rs. in crore) released from 2009-10 to 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014)

S. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			Total		
		No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released
1	Andhra Pradesh	62	0.28	13.02	97	0.42	64.28	102	0.44	93	0.23	76.48	56	0.220	107.67	59	0.22	163.28	432	1.810	517.73	
2	Bihar							10	0.19	3	0.12	12.18	26	0.136	15.42	33	0.164		123	0.612	30.6	
3	Chhattisgarh	41	0.209	13.69	71	0.284	50.38	69	0.3	62.37	0.124	0	29	0.155	26	0.124		263	1.195	152.44		
4	Goa*																		0	0.000	0	
5	Gujarat	151	0.708	50.23	141	0.714	161.73	138	0.71	160.71	0.317	329.24	60	0.318	60	0.334	72.34	610	3.103	834.25		
6	Haryana							47	0.18	11.63	0.06	5.23	15	0.064	14.2	13	0.059	26.97	88	0.362	58.03	
7	Himachal Pradesh	36	0.204	16.51	44	0.238	57.77	30	0.15	48.93	0.1	8.02	15	0.071	46.08	17	0.079		163	0.840	177.31	
8	Jammu & Kashmir							41	0.18	0	0.189	38.27	46	0.167	0	29	0.117	51.43	159	0.652	89.70	
9	Jharkhand	20	0.118	7.64	22	0.097	24.1	45	0.24	15.7	0.163	48.17	27	0.147	28.4	27	0.144		171	0.911	125.01	
10	Karnataka	119	0.492	81	127	0.547	70.96	116	0.55	127.41	0.333	334.55	63	0.323	586.11	78	0.326	86.71	571	2.569	1286.74	
11	Kerala				26	0.142	11.01	15	0.08	10.81	0.097	4.81	10	0.051	0	12	0.051	15.16	83	0.423	41.79	
12	Madhya Pradesh	116	0.671	43.48	99	0.548	113.25	111	0.62	108.6	0.211	128.3	73	0.428	135.57	81	0.464	263.98	517	2.937	793.18	
13	Maharashtra	243	0.996	67.77	370	1.614	208.14	215	0.93	378.69	0.527	501.6	116	0.519	180.35	122	0.341	167.91	1186	5.128	1504.46	
14	Odisha	65	0.336	21.77	62	0.35	73.47	68	0.38	77.53	0.212	89.7	39	0.212	136.91	38	0.21	248.79	310	1.700	648.17	
15	Punjab	6	0.035	2.29	13	0.053	3.45	14	0.07	8.44	0.046	14.89	14	0.067	15.44	8	0.046		67	0.314	44.51	
16	Rajasthan	162	0.926	69.92	213	1.257	257.47	229	1.3	318.33	0.788	424.53	135	0.744	0	141	0.748	378.08	1025	5.764	1448.33	
17	Tamil Nadu	50	0.26	16.17	62	0.311	60.16	56	0.27	17.57	0.171	227.77	39	0.196	168.55	31	0.159	114.02	270	1.368	604.24	
18	Telangana	48	0.198	17.66	74	0.321	55.52	71	0.31	67.94	0.191	48.66	41	0.181	75.58	50	0.201	124.58	330	1.399	389.94	
19	Uttar Pradesh	66	0.35	22.68	183	0.897	132.13	174	0.86	164.46	0.318	128.43	67	0.328	88.09	58	0.292	75.39	612	3.045	611.18	
20	Uttarakhand				39	0.207	15.97	18	0.1	2.34	0.04	4.22	8	0.04	0			49.77	65	0.346	72.30	
21	West Bengal							77	0.32	16.06	0.183	40.31	44	0.187	0			25.85		0.693	82.22	
North-Eastern States																						
22	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0.068	5.45	32	0.091	20.08	41	0.12	22.09	0.073	15.97	26	0.061	110.83	16	0.05			0.467	174.42	
23	Assam	57	0.221	32.53	86	0.36	40.82	83	0.37	37.53	0.216	42.97	45	0.201	116.6	47	0.209	6.99	372	1.577	277.44	
24	Manipur				27	0.128	10.37	33	0.17	15.33	0.07	31.75	13	0.062	30.28	14	0.061	1.1	102	0.491	90.83	
25	Meghalaya	18	0.03	2.43	29	0.052	9.88	14	0.04	12.87	0.039	37.43	11	0.036	28.06	12	0.041	37.16	96	0.236	127.83	
26	Mizoram	16	0.062	5.06	16	0.066	17.14	17	0.07	5.84	0.059	16.44	14	0.058	69.18	11	0.056	75.81	89	0.373	189.47	
27	Nagaland	22	0.106	8.56	19	0.083	26.71	20	0.09	59.42	0.069	76.42	20	0.079	74.67	13	0.053	95.09	111	0.476	340.87	
28	Sikkim	3	0.015	1.17	3	0.014	3.88	3	0.01	1.15	0.007	8.18	2	0.007	0	4	0.016		15	0.066	14.38	
29	Tripura	10	0.03	2.45	10	0.03	8.16	11	0.03	18.17	0.044	24.02	8	0.035	47.81	9	0.044	19.04	65	0.213	119.65	
Grand Total		1324	6.31	501.48	1865	8.824	1496.83	1898	9.08	1665.92	5.00	2720.53	1066	5.045	2162.80	1010	4.809	2099.45	8214	39.069	10847.02	

Annexure-4.2

## Annexure 4.3

## Statement of Area Covered Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Micro Irrigation during 2014-15

Sl. No.	State	Area Covered in Hectare		Total
		Drip	Sprinkler	
1	Andhra Pradesh	31386	4737	36123
2	Bihar	531	5257	5788
3	Chhattisgarh	736	4872	5608
4	Goa	242	44	66
5	Gujarat	37575	44120	81695
6	Haryana	3400	0	3400
7	Himachal Pradesh	175	79	254
8	Jharkhand	0	0	0
9	Jammu & Kashmir	23	57	80
10	Karnataka			0
11	Kerala	1968	793	2761
12	Madhya Pradesh	19776	4308	24084
13	Maharashtra			0
14	Odisha	1792	10040	11832
15	Punjab	440	435	875
16	Rajasthan			0
17	Tamil Nadu	12226	292	12518
18	Telangana	25298	5293	30591
19	Uttarakhand	696	346	1042
20	Uttar Pradesh			0
21	West Bengal			0
22	Arunachal Pradesh			0
23	Assam	194		194
24	Manipur			0
25	Meghalaya	NIL	Nil	0
26	Mizoram	1314	251	1565
27	Nagaland			0
28	Sikkim	696	346	1042
29	Tripura			0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>138467</b>	<b>81270</b>	<b>219517</b>

## Annexure-4.3

## 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	
		2013-2014	2014-2015	2013-2014	2014-2015	2013-2014	2014-2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	38,22,816	26,29,793	27,04,861	15,87,263	71	60
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,01,556	1,01,556	1,00,162	96,646	99	95
3	ASSAM	18,86,856	18,90,094	17,88,041	18,40,293	95	97
4	BIHAR	38,04,791	0	31,95,481	1,89,163	84	-
5	CHHATISGARH	12,55,803	0	12,32,282	0	98	-
6	DELHI	5,85,960	0	5,21,490	0	89	-
7	GOA	63,036	63,148	64,063	57,239	102	91
8	GUJARAT	20,85,108	20,87,795	15,05,321	18,85,738	72	90
9	HARYANA	6,32,504	0	4,86,102	0	77	-
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	5,17,968	0	5,02,905	0	97	-
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	7,56,804	7,56,804	7,56,635	6,66,045	100	88
12	JHARKHAND	13,58,652	13,59,442	10,22,392	9,58,781	75	71
13	KARNATAKA	24,56,382	0	24,67,432	0	100	-
14	KERALA	14,72,688	14,74,349	14,66,713	14,41,726	100	98
15	MADHYA PRADESH	27,43,016	0	25,19,347	71,762	92	-
16	MAHARASHTRA	47,16,136	0	43,07,369	1,143	91	-
17	MANIPUR	1,70,952	1,71,379	1,60,435	1,72,281	94	101
18	MEGHALAYA	1,88,580	1,88,858	1,88,567	1,88,197	100	100
19	MIZORAM	70,140	70,140	66,393	67,419	95	96
20	NAGALAND	1,26,876	1,26,876	1,25,048	1,37,329	99	108
21	ODISHA	21,91,872	21,92,981	20,73,182	20,08,221	95	92
22	PUDUCHERRY	60,312	60,372	33,427	5,950	55	10
23	PUNJAB	7,81,044	0	5,87,370	0	75	-
24	RAJASTHAN	24,85,536	0	23,99,933	0	97	-
25	SIKKIM	44,280	44,283	45,932	42,789	104	97
26	TAMIL NADU	37,22,832	37,22,832	30,10,254	30,82,407	81	83
27	TELANGANA	0	11,96,445	0	4,25,164	0	36
28	TRIPURA	3,03,240	3,03,249	3,11,409	3,00,224	103	99
29	UTTARAKHAND	5,11,992	5,12,647	5,11,274	5,39,096	100	105
30	UTTAR PRADESH	72,68,520	72,74,773	67,55,502	62,13,857	93	85
31	WEST BENGAL	38,57,196	38,60,971	35,60,451	37,52,948	92	97
32	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	34,020	34,020	0	24,727	0	73
33	CHANDIGARH	35,852	0	24,725	0	69	-
34	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	10,464	10,470	13,192	12,436	126	119
35	DAMAN AND DIU	5,652	5,661	725	2,266	13	40
36	LAKSHADWEEP	4,620	4,620	3,090	5,044	67	109
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,01,34,056</b>	<b>3,01,43,558</b>	<b>4,45,11,505</b>	<b>2,57,76,154</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>86</b>

Annexure-6.1

## Annexure 6.2

## Food Security: National Food Security Act (Normal)-NFSA

(In Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Allocation of Food Grains April 2014-March 2015	Off take April 2014-March 2015	Percentage of offtake w.r.t. Allocation of Food Grains
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	-
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	-
3	ASSAM	0	0	-
4	BIHAR	49,14,900	37,48,985	76
5	CHHATISGARH	13,37,466	13,29,701	99
6	DELHI	2,20,691	2,34,099	106
7	GOA	0	0	-
8	GUJARAT	0	0	-
9	HARYANA	7,95,000	7,32,473	92
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,85,952	1,80,705	97
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	0	-
12	JHARKHAND	0	0	-
13	KARNATAKA	25,42,657	23,13,096	91
14	KERALA	0	0	-
15	MADHYA PRADESH	31,94,247	28,39,619	89
16	MAHARASHTRA	45,27,492	40,44,636	89
17	MANIPUR	0	0	-
18	MEGHALAYA	0	0	-
19	MIZORAM	0	0	-
20	NAGALAND	0	0	-
21	ODISHA	0	0	-
22	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	-
23	PUNJAB	8,70,120	1,91,434	22
24	RAJASTHAN	27,91,572	27,23,600	98
25	SIKKIM	0	0	-
26	TAMIL NADU	0	0	-
27	TELANGANA	0	0	-
28	TRIPURA	0	0	-
29	UTTARAKHAND	0	625	-
30	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	-
31	WEST BENGAL	0	0	-
32	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	0	0	-
33	CHANDIGARH	13,096	10,598	81
34	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	-
35	DAMAN AND DIU	0	0	-
36	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	-
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2,13,93,193</b>	<b>1,83,49,571</b>	<b>86</b>

## Annexure-6.2

## Annexure 6.3

## Food Security: National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NFSA

(In Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Allocation of Food Grains April 2014-March 2015	Off take April 2014-March 2015	Percentage of offtake w.r.t. Allocation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	-
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	-
3	ASSAM	0	0	-
4	BIHAR	0	0	-
5	CHHATISGARH	0	0	-
6	DELHI	1,36,002	1,26,826	93
7	GOA	0	0	-
8	GUJARAT	0	0	-
9	HARYANA	0	0	-
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3,22,044	3,17,660	99
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	0	-
12	JHARKHAND	0	0	-
13	KARNATAKA	0	0	-
14	KERALA	0	0	-
15	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	-
16	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	-
17	MANIPUR	0	0	-
18	MEGHALAYA	0	0	-
19	MIZORAM	0	0	-
20	NAGALAND	0	0	-
21	ODISHA	0	0	-
22	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	-
23	PUNJAB	0	0	-
24	RAJASTHAN	0	0	-
25	SIKKIM	0	0	-
26	TAMIL NADU	0	0	-
27	TELANGANA	0	0	-
28	TRIPURA	0	0	-
29	UTTARAKHAND	0	22	-
30	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	-
31	WEST BENGAL	0	0	-
32	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	0	0	-
33	CHANDIGARH	18116	16420	91
34	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	-
35	DAMAN AND DIU	0	0	-
36	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	-
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4,76,162</b>	<b>4,60,928</b>	<b>97</b>

Source TPP-2006 MPR 2014-15

Annexure-6.3



## Annexure- 6.4

## 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	
		2013-2014	2014-2015	2013-2014	2014- 2015	2013-2014	2014-2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	6,54,288	4,49,754	5,27,138	2,55,055	81	72
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	15,972	15,972	15,734	11,802	99	99
3	ASSAM	2,95,692	2,95,692	2,94,008	218,405	99	99
4	BIHAR	13,72,460	0	10,57,898	1,77,412 \$	77	-
5	CHHATISGARH	5,49,177	0	4,67,144	7,53,011	85	-
6	DELHI	1,35,828	0	1,10,286	1,06,575	81	-
7	GOA	6,108	6,108	6,108	4,072	100	92
8	GUJARAT	3,40,080	3,18,360	3,51,820	2,33,423	103	97
9	HARYANA	3,68,674	0	3,12,494	4,49,249	85	-
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,34,346	0	1,30,495	1,01,387	97	-
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,07,388	1,07,388	1,07,645	72,340	100	90
12	JHARKHAND	3,85,524	3,85,524	3,84,030	2,64,058	100	93
13	KARNATAKA	9,77,448	0	9,98,407	12,60,224	102	-
14	KERALA	2,50,260	2,50,260	2,58,412	1,82,227	103	97
15	MADHYA PRADESH	8,43,448	0	6,20,559	71762 \$	74	-
16	MAHARASHTRA	16,16,040	0	14,19,901	888 \$	88	-
17	MANIPUR	26,724	26,724	26,477	20,052	99	100
18	MEGHALAYA	29,484	29,484	29,485	22,113	100	100
19	MIZORAM	10,920	10,920	10,120	8,090	93	89
20	NAGALAND	19,968	19,968	18,854	16,177	94	108
21	ODISHA	5,28,750	5,26,404	5,40,173	3,55,914	102	101
22	PUDUCHERRY	13,548	13,548	9,796	3,508	72	34
23	PUNJAB	2,79,300	0	2,65,726	63,026	95	-
24	RAJASTHAN	15,91,530	0	15,19,460	15,61,220	95	-
25	SIKKIM	6,936	6,936	7,372	4,714	106	93
26	TAMIL NADU	7,83,144	7,83,144	7,98,121	5,43,694	102	95
27	TELANGANA	0	2,04,534	0	65,930	0	40
28	TRIPURA	47,520	47,520	46,358	35,262	98	99
29	UTTARAKHAND	80,184	80,184	76,753	78,965	96	128
30	UTTAR PRADESH	17,19,696	17,19,696	17,18,828	11,45,862	100	92
31	WEST BENGAL	6,21,684	6,21,684	5,47,031	4,11,387	88	90
32	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	2,010	1,818	0	1,734	0	115
33	CHANDIGARH	1,695	0	1,245	5,538	73	-
34	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	2,196	2,196	2,530	2,017	115	124
35	DAMAN AND DIU	636	636	101	80	16	53
36	LAKSHADWEEP	504	504	0	546	0	200
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,38,19,162</b>	<b>59,24,958</b>	<b>1,26,80,509</b>	<b>85,07,719</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>95</b>

Source TPP-2006 MPR 2014-15

## Annexure- 6.5

## Food Security: Below Poverty Line (BPL)

(in tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Allocation of Food Grains	Off take	Percentage of offtake w.r.t. Allocation of Food Grains
		2014-2015	2014-2015	2014-2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	7,23,201	4,95,920	69
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	25,524	24,929	98
3	ASSAM	4,75,224	4,64,680	98
4	BIHAR	0	11,582	-
5	CHHATISGARH	0	0	-
6	DELHI	0	0	-
7	GOA	5,532	5,047	91
8	GUJARAT	5,72,088	5,67,666	99
9	HARYANA	0	0	-
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	-
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2,01,696	1,79,629	89
12	JHARKHAND	6,19,968	5,68,021	92
13	KARNATAKA	0	0	-
14	KERALA	4,02,348	3,91,139	97
15	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	-
16	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	-
17	MANIPUR	43,008	43,194	100
18	MEGHALAYA	47,376	47,377	100
19	MIZORAM	17,640	16,015	91
20	NAGALAND	32,112	34,536	108
21	ODISHA	11,70,288	11,76,760	101
22	PUDUCHERRY	21,564	1,145	5
23	PUNJAB	0	0	-
24	RAJASTHAN	0	0	-
25	SIKKIM	11,304	10,362	92
26	TAMIL NADU	12,59,232	10,15,893	81
27	TELANGANA	3,28,887	1,42,946	43
28	TRIPURA	76,380	76,380	100
29	UTTARAKHAND	1,28,988	1,35,919	105
30	UTTAR PRADESH	27,65,484	25,30,851	92
31	WEST BENGAL	15,53,580	16,62,027	107
32	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	4,278	3,258	76
33	CHANDIGARH	0	0	-
34	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	5,028	5,239	104
35	DAMAN AND DIU	1,044	837	80
36	LAKSHADWEEP	756	756	100
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,04,92,530</b>	<b>96,12,108</b>	<b>92</b>

Source TPP-2006 MPR 2014-15

Annexure-6.5

## Annexure-7.1

## Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

(Unit: Number)

SI. NO.	Name of the States/UTs	Annual Target	Achievement	% Target Achieved
		2014-15	2014-15	2014-15
(1)	(2)	(4)	(6)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	78,258	46,722	60
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2,017	110	5
3	ASSAM	1,83,171	94,553	52
4	BIHAR	2,80,255	4,65,442	166
5	CHHATISGARH	42,889	44,427	104
6	GOA	586	1,908	326
7	GUJARAT	34,105	65,401	192
8	HARYANA	34,771	7,089	20
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4,688	1,739	37
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	13,484	9,054	67
11	JHARKHAND	49,701	37,358	75
12	KARNATAKA	94,995	1,04,098	110
13	KERALA	59,060	44,128	75
14	MADHYA PRADESH	1,15,186	42,243	37
15	MAHARASHTRA	1,88,319	99,708	53
16	MANIPUR	4,658	3,350	72
17	MEGHALAYA	8,433	9,206	109
18	MIZORAM	1,293	276	21
19	NAGALAND	1,480	1,114	75
20	ODISHA	1,60,610	49,208	31
21	PUDUCHERRY	412	119	29
22	PUNJAB	56,750	4,369	8
23	RAJASTHAN	97,145	1,09,982	113
24	SIKKIM	1,834	649	35
25	TAMIL NADU	53,429	43,228	81
26	TELANGANA	67,312	57,437	85
27	TRIPURA	9,550	23,056	241
28	UTTARAKHAND	11,443	6,158	54
29	UTTAR PRADESH	4,25,299	2,76,627	65
30	WEST BENGAL	4,32,803	1,90,511	44
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	867	168	19
32	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	223	0	0
33	DAMAN AND DIU	60	1	2
34	LAKSHADWEEP	22	51	232
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>25,15,108</b>	<b>18,39,490</b>	<b>73</b>

Source: TPP-2006 Progress Report

## Annexure-7.1

## Annexure-7.2

**EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas**  
**Houses constructed**  
**During 2014-15**

(Unit: Number)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Target	Achievement	% Target Achieved
		2014-15	April,2014-March,2015	April,2014-March,2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)/(3)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	5,769	4,292	74
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	377	100	27
3	ASSAM	1,406	0	0
4	BIHAR	8,107	3,232	40
5	CHHATISGARH	5,693	7,360	129
6	DELHI	14,179	24,464	173
7	GOA	-	22	-
8	GUJARAT	8,722	8,731	100
9	HARYANA	516	1,598	310
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	606	428	71
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3,033	0	0
12	JHARKHAND	2,229	982	44
13	KARNATAKA	1,754	11,839	675
14	KERALA	3,768	545	14
15	MADHYA PRADESH	5,685	410	7
16	MAHARASHTRA	25,256	17,222	68
17	MANIPUR	275	0	0
18	MEGHALAYA	451	0	0
19	MIZORAM	193	0	0
20	NAGALAND	1,169	0	0
21	ODISHA	1,593	343	22
22	PUDUCHERRY	366	0	0
23	PUNJAB	1,380	0	0
24	RAJASTHAN	10,536	20,703	196
25	SIKKIM	71	10	14
26	TAMIL NADU	17,498	12,000	69
27	TELANGANA	5,284	2,168	41
28	TRIPURA	63	184	292
29	UTTARAKHAND	811	0	0
30	UTTAR PRADESH	10,421	3,608	35
31	WEST BENGAL	11,013	8,318	76
32	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	-	0	-
33	CHANDIGARH	1,746	0	0
34	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	30	0	0
35	DAMAN AND DIU	-	0	-
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,50,000</b>	<b>1,28,559</b>	<b>86</b>

Source: TPP-2006 Progress Report

Annexure-7.2

## Annexure-8.1

## Target and Coverage of Partially Covered Habitations Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme During 2014-15

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target	Coverage	% Coverage
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2600	2601	100
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	202	198	98
3	ASSAM	6334	4470	70
4	BIHAR	9000	9031	100
5	CHHATTISGARH	8200	10235	124
6	GOA	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	900	2267	251
8	HARYANA	527	519	98
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2500	2560	102
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	793	640	80
11	JHARKHAND	16332	9182	56
12	KARNATAKA	8483	14095	166
13	KERALA	900	172	19
14	M.P.	10000	11475	114
15	MAHARASHTRA	3713	3442	92
16	MANIPUR	200	224	112
17	MEGHALAYA	181	266	146
18	MIZORAM	52	51	98
19	NAGALAND	84	168	200
20	ORISSA	11300	19154	169
21	PUNJAB	850	569	66
22	RAJASTHAN	1400	1882	134
23	SIKKIM	200	128	64
24	TAMILNADU	4449	8557	192
25	TELANGANA	1909	1912	100
26	TRIPURA	93	597	641
27	UTTAR PRADESH	23000	10307	44
28	UTTARAKHAND	1028	969	94
29	WEST BENGAL	3420	4626	135
30	A & N ISLANDS	4	0	0
31	DADRA NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0
33	DELHI	0	0	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	17	0	0
36	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>118671</b>	<b>120297</b>	<b>101</b>

## Annexure-8.1



## Annexure-8.2

**Target and Coverage of Quality Affected Habitations Under  
National Rural Drinking Water Programme During 2014-15**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target	Coverage	% Coverage
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	144	218	151
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	46	16	34
3	ASSAM	3604	1929	53
4	BIHAR	4000	3205	80
5	CHHATTISGARH	2700	1938	71
6	GOA	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	175	242	138
8	HARYANA	7	4	57
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	10	2	20
11	JHARKHAND	203	3	1
12	KARNATAKA	1520	1054	69
13	KERALA	100	49	49
14	M.P.	876	903	103
15	MAHARASHTRA	487	305	62
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	19	19	100
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	36	22	61
20	ORISSA	2200	1367	62
21	PUNJAB	1000	1	0
22	RAJASTHAN	1773	1631	91
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0
24	TAMILNADU	356	65	18
25	TELANGANA	148	231	156
26	TRIPURA	1289	941	73
27	UTTAR PRADESH	1500	154	10
28	UTTARAKHAND	28	7	25
29	WEST BENGAL	1200	1265	105
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0
31	DADRA NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0
33	DELHI	0	0	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	6	0	0
36	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23427</b>	<b>15571</b>	<b>66</b>

Annexure-8.2

## Annexure - 9.1

## PULSE POLIO IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME (2014-15)

(Rs in crore)

Sl.No.	States/Uts	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	A&N Islands	0.24	0.24	0.23
2	Andhra Pradesh	11.69	7.82	15.84
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.91	0.68	0.00
4	Assam	9.46	7.10	7.28
5	Bihar	29.12	28.87	31.64
6	Chandigarh	0.25	0.19	0.09
7	Chattisgarh	4.94	3.71	4.95
8	D&N Haveli	0.06	0.06	0.00
9	Daman &Diu	0.04	0.04	0.04
10	Delhi	5.99	4.49	9.87
11	Goa	0.19	0.14	0.19
12	Guajrat	12.29	9.22	0.70
13	Haryana	7.67	5.75	10.50
14	Himanchal Pradesh	1.98	1.98	2.09
15	Jammu & Kashmir	3.98	2.99	0.00
16	Jharkhand	8.32	6.24	1.70
17	Karnataka	10.36	7.77	9.69
18	Kerala	3.71	2.78	4.06
19	Lakshdeep	0.04	0.03	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	15.72	11.79	11.38
21	Maharastra	28.65	21.49	23.27
22	Manipur	1.30	0.98	1.10
23	Meghalaya	1.76	1.32	0.20
24	Mizoram	0.49	0.37	0.00
25	Nagaland	0.90	0.68	0.00
26	Orissa	6.38	4.79	5.72
27	Pondicharry	0.15	0.11	0.00
28	Punjab	5.82	4.37	6.07
29	Rajasthan	16.23	16.23	14.04
30	Sikkim	0.22	0.22	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	9.85	7.39	8.03
32	Tripura	1.46	1.10	0.01
33	Uttar Pradesh	85.80	64.35	94.18
34	Uttarakhand	5.99	4.49	6.98
35	West Bengal	27.78	20.84	31.14
36	Telengana	8.36	6.27	0.13
Others		2.05	1.80	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>330.15</b>	<b>258.65</b>	<b>301.11</b>

Note: 1. The expenditure is provisional

2. Zero expenditure means that state has not yet reported the expenditure

## Annexure-9.1

## Annexure-9.2

## The Institutional Delivery for India and major states as per DLHS-III(2007-08) and CES(2009)

State	Institutional delivery	
	CES-2009	DLHS-3 (2007-08)
Andhra Pradesh	94.3	71.8
Arunachal Pradesh	69.9	47.6
Assam	64.4	35.1
Bihar	48.3	27.5
Chhattisgarh	44.9	18.0
Delhi	83.6	68.7
Goa	99.8	96.4
Gujarat	78.1	56.4
Haryana	63.3	46.8
Himachal Pradesh	50.3	48.3
Jammu & Kashmir	80.9	54.9
Jharkhand	40.1	17.7
Karnataka	86.4	65.1
Kerala	99.9	99.4
Madhya Pradesh	81.0	46.9
Maharashtra	81.9	63.5
Manipur	80.0	41.0
Meghalaya	63.7	24.5
Mizoram	83.0	55.7
Nagaland	30.4	
Orissa	75.5	44.1
Punjab	60.3	63.1
Rajasthan	70.4	45.4
Sikkim	68.9	49.5
Tamil Nadu	98.4	94.0
Tripura	82.6	46.2
UP	62.1	24.5
Uttarakhand	53.5	30.0
West Bengal	69.5	49.1
Andaman and Nicobar		76.4
Chandigarh		76.1
Daman and Diu		64.1
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	88.1	44.0
Lakshadweep		90.7
Pondicherry		99.0
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>47.0</b>

Annexure-9.2

## Annexure 9.3

## Status of Registration, Cases and Convictions under PC &amp; PNDT Act (up to June 2014)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	No. of bodies registered	No. of on-going Court / Police Cases	No. of convictions	No. of suspension/cancellation of medical license	No. of Machines Seized / Sealed
1	Andhra Pradesh	5003	52	0	0	132
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	705	5	0	0	0
4	Bihar	1418	6	11	0	117
5	Chhattisgarh	656	7	0	0	0
6	Goa	152	1	0	0	1
7	Gujarat	4400	126	6	1	416
8	Haryana	1573	97	49	8	241
9	Himachal Pradesh	258	0	1	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	315	6	1	0	70
11	Jharkhand	695	19	0	0	10
12	Karnataka	2878	45	0	0	0
13	Kerala	1548	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	1404	18	2	2	2
15	Maharashtra	9020	483	61	59	1163
16	Manipur	87	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	36	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	47	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	45	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	685	24	3	0	6
21	Punjab	1400	127	28	4	0
22	Rajasthan	2232	585	37	21	384
23	Sikkim	24	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	5494	77	0	0	72
25	Tripura	66	0	0	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	538	24	0	0	2
27	Uttar Pradesh	5248	154	1	0	119
28	West Bengal	2238	13	0	0	6
29	A& N. Island	10	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	104	2	0	0	2
31	D. & N. Haveli	13	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	12	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	1794	62	1	2	0
34	Lakshadweep	18	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	83	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>50234</b>	<b>1933</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>2743</b>

## Annexure-9.3

## Annexure 10.1

## Mid Day Meal Scheme: Coverage of Children during 2014-15

S.No	States/UTs	Enrollment			Coverage			% Coverage		
		Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	2260911	1317826	3578737	2031698	1092974	3124672	90%	83%	87%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	182813	72562	255375	171670	70394	242064	94%	97%	95%
3	Assam	3350804	1668480	5019284	3087900	1431645	4519545	92%	86%	90%
4	Bihar	14308059	6068507	20376566	9606910	3757857	13364767	67%	62%	66%
5	Chhattisgarh	2194315	1349799	3544114	1869959	1128830	2998789	85%	84%	85%
6	Goa	93765	68359	162124	86775	59697	146472	93%	87%	90%
7	Gujarat	3670163	2362038	6032201	2596615	1624316	4220931	71%	69%	70%
8	Haryana	1295485	805426	2100911	1165787	725541	1891328	90%	90%	90%
9	Himachal Pradesh	339415	249562	588977	319232	224440	543672	94%	90%	92%
10	Jammu&Kashmir	721557	347790	1069347	458279	199913	658192	64%	57%	62%
11	Jharkhand	3560241	1514273	5074514	1908812	740027	2648839	54%	49%	52%
12	Karnataka	3236606	1968781	5205387	2835663	1553299	4388962	88%	79%	84%
13	Kerala	1605968	1145463	2751431	1531952	998820	2530772	95%	87%	92%
14	Madhya Pradesh	6263323	3382257	9645580	4815331	2617700	7433031	77%	77%	77%
15	Maharashtra	7144768	4661258	11806026	5819853	3719968	9539821	81%	80%	81%
16	Manipur	185922	45419	231341	147100	38679	185779	79%	85%	80%
17	Meghalaya	405753	159747	565500	370591	134065	504656	91%	84%	89%
18	Mizoram	98825	46550	145375	90919	42825	133744	92%	92%	92%
19	Nagaland	208256	54416	262672	193678	48490	242168	93%	89%	92%
20	Orissa	3613811	1939730	5553541	3084404	1634579	4718983	85%	84%	85%
21	Punjab	1181130	790383	1971513	964738	667999	1632737	82%	85%	83%
22	Rajasthan	4148890	2101324	6250214	3965918	1436520	5402438	96%	68%	86%
23	Sikkim	48848	35620	84468	45384	32706	78090	93%	92%	92%
24	Tamil Nadu	3103706	2452359	5556065	2699750	2110512	4810262	87%	86%	87%
25	Telangana	1582724	955152	2537876	1273041	741354	2014395	80%	78%	79%
26	Tripura	334298	188253	522551	223191	117638	340829	67%	62%	65%
27	Uttar Pradesh	13397259	5770854	19168113	7845415	3295748	11141163	59%	57%	58%
28	Uttarakhand	498592	344387	842979	435186	291115	726301	87%	85%	86%
29	West Bengal	7847888	4876847	12724735	7700180	4555295	12255475	98%	93%	96%
30	A&N Islands	22050	15503	37553	17108	11933	29041	78%	77%	77%
31	Chandigarh	61375	42454	103829	29500	19667	49167	48%	46%	47%
32	D&NHaveli	24483	18683	43166	19804	14720	34524	81%	79%	80%
33	Daman &Diu	11218	7601	18819	8590	5863	14453	77%	77%	77%
34	Delhi	1088071	711365	1799436	671522	504272	1175794	62%	71%	65%
35	Lakshadweep	4343	3230	7573	4243	3016	7259	98%	93%	96%
36	Puducherry	33052	29770	62822	28414	29012	57426	86%	97%	91%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>88128687</b>	<b>47572028</b>	<b>135700715</b>	<b>68125112</b>	<b>35681429</b>	<b>103806541</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>76%</b>

Annexure-10.1



## Annexure 10.2

## Mid Day Meal Scheme: Utilization of Foodgrains during 2014-15 (in MTs)

S. No.	State/ UT	Allocation			Utilisation			% Utilisation		
		Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Pri- mary	Upper Pri- mary	To- tal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	45955.03	37681.44	83636.47	31493.59	27578.61	59072.20	69%	73%	71%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4159.32	2358.28	6517.60	2785.13	1644.11	4429.24	67%	70%	68%
3	Assam	64558.07	47993.75	112551.83	38638.83	26541.25	65180.09	60%	55%	58%
4	Bihar	235274.65	140638.88	375913.53	136982.63	79942.74	216925.37	58%	57%	58%
5	Chhattisgarh	48000.00	43785.00	91785.00	29701.34	26826.81	56528.15	62%	61%	62%
6	Goa	1886.79	1999.47	3886.26	1325.06	1367.52	2692.58	70%	68%	69%
7	Gujarat	67727.23	556135.79	123333.02	46097.87	35056.98	81154.84	68%	63%	66%
8	Haryana	29227.96	26558.38	55786.34	15398.14	12556.43	27954.57	53%	47%	50%
9	Himachal Pradesh	8189.20	8779.20	16968.40	5769.51	6338.20	12107.71	70%	72%	71%
10	Jammu & Kashmir	13536.58	10579.30	24115.88	13393.10	5944.16	19337.26	99%	56%	80%
11	Jharkhand	50581.40	29029.43	79601.83	32066.47	19192.00	51258.47	63%	66%	64%
12	Karnataka	73710.00	66916.51	140626.51	44156.02	39250.82	83406.83	60%	59%	59%
13	Kerala	30840.00	33891.00	64731.00	20405.97	20015.87	40421.85	66%	59%	62%
14	Madhya Pradesh	120000.00	95964.55	215964.55	66632.68	57423.24	124055.92	56%	60%	57%
15	Maharashtra	144300.00	130266.35	274566.35	121018.12	51989.71	173007.83	84%	40%	63%
16	Manipur	3394.18	1158.21	4552.39	2415.71	889.16	3304.87	71%	77%	73%
17	Meghalaya	7567.02	4483.41	12050.43	6105.12	3522.57	9627.69	81%	79%	80%
18	Mizoram	2452.16	1534.60	3986.76	1978.04	1200.08	3178.12	81%	78%	80%
19	Nagaland	4549.40	1740.25	6289.65	3818.15	686.15	4504.30	84%	39%	72%
20	Orissa	80504.00	60051.87	140555.87	50364.51	38965.43	89329.94	63%	65%	64%
21	Punjab	26108.00	25128.75	51236.75	16859.72	16776.28	33636.00	65%	67%	66%
22	Rajasthan	73522.63	50932.81	124455.44	53136.84	41959.17	95096.01	72%	82%	76%
23	Sikkim	1158.04	1113.84	2271.88	884.11	839.91	1724.02	76%	75%	76%
24	Tamil Nadu	59400.00	69834.22	129234.22	41573.78	48897.50	90471.28	70%	70%	70%
25	Telangana	33244.97	25356.91	58601.88	22383.45	17565.12	39948.57	67%	69%	68%
26	Tripura	5537.14	4211.90	9749.03	3959.11	3036.95	6996.06	72%	72%	72%
27	Uttar Pradesh	203091.55	124392.20	327483.74	123601.33	76461.08	200062.41	61%	61%	61%
28	Uttarakhand	10740.65	11061.32	21801.96	7330.84	7240.07	14570.91	68%	65%	67%
29	West Bengal	178098.66	158039.16	336137.82	92585.46	75209.13	167794.59	52%	48%	50%
30	A&N Islands	376.20	412.50	788.70	256.37	270.94	527.31	68%	66%	67%
31	Chandigarh	779.79	779.46	1559.25	317.86	340.40	658.26	41%	44%	42%
32	D&N Haveli	508.88	557.52	1066.40	307.54	348.97	656.51	60%	63%	62%
33	Daman & Diu	191.40	204.60	396.00	122.10	121.42	243.52	64%	59%	61%
34	Delhi	14679.00	14602.50	29281.50	10667.16	12551.38	23218.54	73%	86%	79%
35	Lakshadweep	100.35	110.39	210.74	57.15	57.10	114.25	57%	52%	54%
36	Puducherry	552.30	904.20	1456.50	392.65	609.26	1001.90	71%	67%	69%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1644502.55</b>	<b>1288648.92</b>	<b>2933151.46</b>	<b>1044981.45</b>	<b>759216.52</b>	<b>1804197.97</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>62%</b>

## Annexure-10.2

## Annexure 10.3

## Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM)

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 2014-15	Physical Progress of Kitchen cum stores as on 31-12-2014					
			Constructed		In Progress		Not yet started	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	44875	8827	20%	12330	27%	23718	53%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4131	4085	99%	0	0%	46	1%
3	Assam	56795	39450	69%	8811	16%	8534	15%
4	Bihar	66550	47253	71%	9296	14%	10001	15%
5	Chhattisgarh	47266	38479	81%	8082	17%	705	1%
6	Goa	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
7	Gujarat	25077	18737	75%	364	1%	5976	24%
8	Haryana	11483	7414	65%	1165	10%	2904	25%
9	Himachal Pradesh	14959	13937	93%	592	4%	430	3%
10	Jammu & Kashmir	11815	7118	60%	0	0%	4697	40%
11	Jharkhand	39001	23385	60%	7062	18%	8554	22%
12	Karnataka	40477	33879	84%	1242	3%	5356	13%
13	Kerala	2450	318	13%	484	20%	1648	67%
14	Madhya Pradesh	100751	86680	86%	9481	9%	4590	5%
15	Maharashtra	71783	51683	72%	2890	4%	17210	24%
16	Manipur	3053	1739	57%	14	0%	1300	43%
17	Meghalaya	9491	8242	87%	1114	12%	135	1%
18	Mizoram	2396	2396	100%	0	0%	0	0%
19	Nagaland	2223	2217	100%	6	0%	0	0%
20	Orissa	69152	37022	54%	32130	46%	0	0%
21	Punjab	18969	18771	99%	198	1%	0	0%
22	Rajasthan	77298	49949	65%	5521	7%	21828	28%
23	Sikkim	936	800	85%	59	6%	77	8%
24	Tamil Nadu	28470	12193	43%	16277	57%	0	0%
25	Telangana	30408	10077	33%	4983	16%	15348	50%
26	Tripura*	5144	5405	105%	0	0%	0	0%
27	Uttar Pradesh	122572	112628	92%	112	0%	9832	8%
28	Uttarakhand	16989	13287	78%	2250	13%	1452	9%
29	West Bengal	81314	64501	79%	16813	21%	0	0%
30	A&N Islands	251	9	4%	31	12%	211	84%
31	Chandigarh	10	7	70%	0	0%	3	30%
32	D&N Haveli	50	1	2%	49	98%	0	0%
33	Daman & Diu	32	26	81%	6	19%	0	0%
34	Delhi	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
36	Puducherry	92	92	100%	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1006263</b>	<b>720607</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>141362</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>144555</b>	<b>14%</b>

\*Tripura has constructed 261 more kitchen-cum-store than sanctioned.

Annexure-10.3

## Annexure 11.1

**SC Families Assisted**  
**SC families assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC**

(Unit: Number)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Target 2014-15	Achievement 2014-15	Percentage Achievement
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	9190	23020	250
2	ASSAM	2974	19056	641
3	BIHAR	16498	16870	102
4	CHHATISGARH	3989	0	0
5	DELHI	953	1564	164
6	GOA	55	0	0
7	GUJARAT	4924	1,28,229	2604
8	HARYANA	4526	68308	1509
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1740	13475	774
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	935	187	20
11	JHARKHAND	3001	2,95,978	9863
12	KARNATAKA	14844	38185	257
13	KERALA	2289	49476	2161
14	MADHYA PRADESH	9127	2,97,770	3263
15	MAHARASHTRA	10132	10529	104
16	MANIPUR	148	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	7	0	0
18	MIZORAM	1	0	0
19	ODISHA	5767	44801	777
20	PUDUCHERRY	117	1761	1505
21	PUNJAB	7507	6858	91
22	RAJASTHAN	9931	28060	283
23	SIKKIM	71	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	13439	26585	198
25	TELANGANA	3215	12926	402
26	TRIPURA	1019	4507	442
27	UTTARAKHAND	1567	1512	96
28	UTTAR PRADESH	34479	70166	204
29	WEST BENGAL	17381	7,95,954	4579
30	CHANDIGARH	168	1342	799
31	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	3	0	0
32	DAMAN AND DIU	3	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,80,000</b>	<b>19,57,119</b>	<b>1087</b>

Source TPP=2006 QPR 2014-15

Annexure-11.1

## Annexure 11.2

**SC Families Assisted**  
**SC students assisted under post matric scholarship**

(Unit: Number)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Achievement 2013-14	Achievement 2014-15
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	NR	3,03,049
2	ASSAM	0	0
3	BIHAR	NR	0
4	CHHATISGARH	4,52,665	1,28,033
5	DELHI	0	22,843
6	GOA	NR	352
7	GUJARAT	95,188	1,15,429
8	HARYANA	6,264	15,022
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	856	0
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	NR	9,890
11	JHARKHAND	NR	0
12	KARNATAKA	3,20,221	6,52,783
13	KERALA	90,576	1,34,784
14	MADHYA PRADESH	NR	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	2,87,769	3,49,447
16	MANIPUR	NR	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0
18	ODISHA	NR	0
19	PUDUCHERRY	690	10,707
20	PUNJAB	177,453	4,69,797
21	RAJASTHAN	3,00,186	4,26,094
22	SIKKIM	NR	0
23	TAMIL NADU	6,80,524	5,09,984
24	TELANGANA	0	5,47,186
25	TRIPURA	0	6,972
26	UTTARAKHAND	59,222	74,692
27	UTTAR PRADESH	NR	1,06,052
28	WEST BENGAL	NR	0
29	CHANDIGARH	NR	0
30	DAMAN AND DIU	0	83
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>24,71,614</b>	<b>38,83,199</b>

Source TPP=2006 QPR 2014-15

Annexure-11.2

**Annexure-12.1****Grant released under Swadhar Scheme during 2012-13 & 2013-14 & 2014-15**

(Rs. in lakhs)

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of States</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14 (as on 31.12.2013)</b>	<b>2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014)</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88.51	133.33	66.33
2.	Assam	112.96	41.19	39.79
3.	Bihar	--	33.01	--
4.	Chhattisgarh	7.11	7.14	7.00
5.	Delhi	-	-	--
6.	Gujarat	44.46	18.89	5.88
7.	Haryana	21.98	5.45	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	21.40	7.68	10.39
10.	Jharkhand	-	7.80	19.09
11.	Karnataka	293.17	149.61	70.57
12.	Kerala	15.61	3.89	10.90
13.	Madhya Pradesh	126.93	41.48	53.98
14.	Maharashtra	321.02	148.54	113.44
15.	Mizoram	3.10	8.65	
16.	Manipur	165.14	97.53	22.72
17.	Nagaland	-	-	
18.	Odisha	465.96	112.11	64.62
19.	Punjab	1.60	1.81	--
20.	Rajasthan	47.53	54.84	12.34
21.	Tamil Nadu	101.82	109.48	1.66
22.	Telangana	--	--	17.39
23.	Uttar Pradesh	402.73	115.28	123.97
24.	Uttaranchal	48.39	-	20.35
25.	West Bengal	73.73	101.21	27.10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2363.15</b>	<b>1198.92</b>	<b>687.52</b>

**Annexure-12.1**



## Annexure 12.2

## RASHTRIYA MAHILA KOSH

## Statement Showing Sanctions, Disbursement &amp; Beneficiaries since inception to 31/12/2014

S. No.	Name of States	Amount Sanctioned(Rs. in Lakhs)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries
1	Andaman Nicobar	40.00	40.00	667
2	Andhra Pradesh	9850.81	8596.18	230313
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	5.00	100
4	Assam	485.90	453.90	6605
5	Bihar	627.25	418.83	17156
6	Chhattisgarh	14.50	8.50	370
7	Delhi	954.72	839.62	7742
8	Gujarat	223.50	193.50	7173
9	Haryana	310.01	284.16	4392
10	Himachal Pradesh	676.48	655.63	12925
11	Jammu & Kashmir	112.00	72.00	1768
12	Jharkhand	232.43	91.20	2338
13	Karnataka	1019.25	559.00	18885
14	Kerala	866.22	682.52	34257
15	Madhya Pradesh	2207.30	1987.40	21866
16	Maharashtra	1671.90	1420.05	35672
17	Manipur	284.05	216.04	8421
18	Mizoram	4.00	2.00	70
19	Nagaland	74.00	45.50	859
20	Odisha	2299.45	2182.40	39097
21	Pondicherry	51.00	16.00	300
22	Punjab	141.00	103.50	784
23	Rajasthan	1943.90	1809.74	30108
24	Tamil Nadu	7729.84	6244.52	167152
25	Uttar Pradesh	937.25	600.42	26683
26	Uttaranchal	361.24	331.89	2928
27	West Bengal	2467.29	1710.29	53957
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35595.29</b>	<b>29569.79</b>	<b>732588</b>

Annexure-12.2

## Annexure-12.3

**State-wise details of funds sanctioned under Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) during last three years and the current year (upto 15.12.2014)**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Funds released			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto 15.12.14)
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.49	82.82	86.58	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	29.64	-	-
3	Assam	18.29	40.91	20.02	30.37
4	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-
6	Gujarat	3.37	-	-	-
7	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
8	Haryana	24.07	13.87	-	-
9	Jammu & Kashmir	30.44	15.90	67.44	-
10	Kerala	265.28	19.94	-	-
11	Karnataka	290.67	242.20	159.20	19.77
12	Madhya Pradesh	10.94	3.48	120.14	85.62
13	Maharashtra	25.11	19.54	48.12	-
14	Manipur	42.41	62.83	55.32	127.13
15	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
16	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
17	Nagaland	36.31	47.55	21.77	19.71
18	Orissa	-	3.36	-	-
19	Punjab	-	-	-	-
20	Rajasthan	2.20	0.97	-	-
21	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
22	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-
23	Tripura	-	-	-	-
24	Uttaranchal	6.52	99.73	53.96	-
25	Uttar Pradesh	36.24	151.91	51.40	-
26	West Bengal	9.92	-	5.41	-
27	Delhi	-	-	-	-
	Evaluation Study	-	-	-	7.58
	<b>Total</b>	<b>811.26</b>	<b>835.65</b>	<b>689.36</b>	<b>290.18</b>

Annexure-12.3

## Annexure 14.1

## State-wise Physical and Financial Progress during 2014-15 of NYC Schemes Covered Under TPP-2006

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Physical		
		Targets of NYC deployment (2014-15) (No of NYC)	Achievement of NYC deployment (2014-15)(No of NYC)	% of Achievement
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	30	36	120
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	466	470	101
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	147	136	93
4	ASSAM	490	484	99
5	BIHAR	1104	1125	102
6	CHANDIGARH	4	2	50
7	CHHATTISGARH	277	275	99
8	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	4	3	75
9	DAMAN & DIU	8	10	125
10	DELHI	66	48	73
11	GOA	28	17	61
12	GUJARAT	474	342	72
13	HARYANA	254	237	93
14	HIMACHAL PRADESH	180	177	98
15	JAMMU & KASHMIR	270	301	111
16	JHARKHAND	476	472	99
17	KARNATAKA	373	308	83
18	KERALA	344	284	83
19	LAKSHADWEEP	10	10	100
20	MADHYA PRADESH	679	625	92
21	MAHARASHTRA	778	684	88
22	MANIPUR	104	99	95
23	MEGHALAYA	98	76	78
24	MIZORAM	58	58	100
25	NAGALAND	150	147	98
26	ORISSA	534	538	101
27	PONDICHERRY	38	36	95
28	PUNJAB	312	284	91
29	RAJASTHAN	539	476	88
30	SIKKIM	68	58	85
31	TAMIL NADU	781	531	68
32	TELANGANA	254	233	92
33	TRIPURA	106	78	74
34	UTTAR PRADESH	1532	1514	99
35	UTTARAKHAND	198	175	88
36	WEST BENGAL	766	782	102
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12000</b>	<b>11131</b>	<b>93</b>

Annexure-14.1

## Annexure -15.1

## Performance of Urban Poor Families Assisted Under Seven Point Charter During 2014-15

(Unit: Number)

Sr No	State/UT	Target 2014-15			Achievement 2014-15			Percentage Achievement
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total	
1	A & N Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	3,428	2,632	6,060	624	3,786	4,410	73
3	Arunachal Pradesh	328	64	392	-	264	264	67
4	Assam	674	638	1,312	-	1,191	1,191	91
5	Bihar	18	8,368	8,386	72	9,890	9,962	119
6	Chandigarh (UT)	1,814	-	1,814	-	-	-	0
7	Chhattisgarh	2,923	2,155	5,078	456	2,637	3,093	61
8	D&N Haveli	-	29	29	-	72	72	246
9	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
10	Delhi	11,774	-	11,774	12,120	-	12,120	103
11	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
12	Gujarat	5,382	4,377	9,760	6,159	3,168	9,327	96
13	Haryana	-	442	442	-	1,059	1,059	240
14	Himachal Pradesh	64	460	524	72	542	614	117
15	Jammu & Kashmir	298	524	822	404	685	1,089	132
16	Jharkhand	693	1,617	2,310	605	1,704	2,309	100
17	Karnataka	1,344	128	1,472	3,242	810	4,052	275
18	Kerala	1,277	880	2,157	1,017	2,235	3,252	151
19	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	4,080	2,318	6,398	8,679	1,977	10,656	167
21	Maharashtra	8,598	8,162	16,760	11,502	12,131	23,633	141
22	Manipur	117	86	203	690	405	1,095	539
23	Meghalaya	173	295	468	-	270	270	58
24	Mizoram	132	22	153	405	102	507	331
25	Nagaland	38	591	629	1,836	863	2,699	429
26	Orissa	111	1,325	1,436	135	1,542	1,677	117
27	Puducherry	257	53	310	432	-	432	139
28	Punjab	881	562	1,443	1,068	290	1,358	94
29	Rajasthan	2,126	8,646	10,772	-	16,251	16,251	151
30	Sikkim	48	-	48	254	-	254	526
31	TamilNadu	13,411	1,898	15,309	24,722	2,648	27,370	179
32	Telangana	4,710	743	5,454	3,684	144	3,828	70
33	Tripura	-	63	63	-	267	267	427
34	Uttar Pradesh	3,663	6,209	9,871	5,481	3,000	8,481	86
35	Uttrakhand	142	797	939	231	494	725	77
36	West Bengal	7,832	1,581	9,413	19,130	3,575	22,705	241
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>76,335</b>	<b>55,665</b>	<b>132,000</b>	<b>103,020</b>	<b>72,002</b>	175,022	<b>133</b>

Annexure-15.1

## Annexure-16.1

**Afforestation: Number of Seedlings Planted  
(Public and Forest Lands)**

Units: Number

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 2014-15	Achievement 2014-15	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	25,97,40,000	22,12,73,000	85
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	37,57,000	27,200	1
3	ASSAM	26,39,000	0	0
4	BIHAR	1,48,20,000	6,04,21,400	408
5	CHHATISGARH	4,17,30,000	6,96,00,000	167
6	DELHI	4,50,000	9,54,301	212
7	GOA	4,77,000	4,50,000	94
8	GUJARAT	9,45,10,000	18,20,39,000	193
9	HARYANA	3,00,00,000	2,79,27,000	93
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,30,00,000	1,35,00,000	104
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	86,45,000	59,61,000	69
12	JHARKHAND	1,44,95,000	74,25,998	51
13	KARNATAKA	4,43,00,000	5,19,29,000	117
14	KERALA	48,95,000	1,053,318	22
15	MADHYA PRADESH	8,64,50,000	8,66,87,000	100
16	MAHARASHTRA	10,62,43,000	8,63,12,000	81
17	MANIPUR	93,47,000	92,01,557	98
18	MEGHALAYA	26,72,000	45,03,907	169
19	MIZORAM	37,96,000	0	0
20	NAGALAND	24,96,000	0	0
21	ODISHA	11,84,76,000	12,42,17,000	105
22	PUDUCHERRY	46,000	1,46,436	318
23	PUNJAB	65,59,000	1,800,000	27
24	RAJASTHAN	3,45,50,000	4,51,96,200	131
25	SIKKIM	40,04,000	23,07,116	58
26	TAMIL NADU	3,57,96,000	4,56,52,754	128
27	TELANGANA	-	4,45,79,000	-
28	TRIPURA	1,35,85,000	1,06,19,000	78
29	UTTARAKHAND	1,04,00,000	1,75,09,000	168
30	UTTAR PRADESH	4,43,17,000	9,19,72,739	208
31	WEST BENGAL	52,85,000	1,00,18,200	190
32	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	7,00,000	6,73,048	96
33	CHANDIGARH	1,01,000	82,150	81
34	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	1,43,000	3,52,200	246
35	DAMAN AND DIU	7,000	16,081	230
36	LAKSHADWEEP	4,50,000	0	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,01,88,81,000</b>	<b>1,22,44,06,605</b>	<b>120</b>

Annexure-16.1

\* Source: TPP-2006 Progress Report for 2014-15



## Annexure-16.2

**Afforestation:  
Area Covered Under Plantation  
(Public and Forest Lands)**

(Units: Hectare)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 2014-2015	Achievement 2014-2015	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	^199800	2,08,591	104
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	5,780	42	1
3	ASSAM	4,060	0	0
4	BIHAR	22,800	92,956	408
5	CHHATISGARH	60,000	86,211	144
6	DELHI	692	1,468	212
7	GOA	305	346	113
8	GUJARAT	1,45,400	1,91,118	131
9	HARYANA	40,000	35,798	89
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	20,000	20,728	104
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	13,300	8,454	64
12	JHARKHAND	22,300	7,296	33
13	KARNATAKA	47,000	52,805	112
14	KERALA	7,530	3,700	49
15	MADHYA PRADESH	1,33,000	7,499	6
16	MAHARASHTRA	1,63,450	91,413	56
17	MANIPUR	14,380	11,547	80
18	MEGHALAYA	4,110	1,991	48
19	MIZORAM	5,840	0	0
20	NAGALAND	3,840	0	0
21	ODISHA	1,82,270	1,98,891	109
22	PUDUCHERRY	70	75	107
23	PUNJAB	10,090	2,769	27
24	RAJASTHAN	53,155	70,423	132
25	SIKKIM	6,160	4,095	66
26	TAMIL NADU	55,071	70,235	128
27	TELANGANA	^199800	80,446	40
28	TRIPURA	20,900	16,403	78
29	UTTARAKHAND	16,000	17,268	108
30	UTTAR PRADESH	68,180	57,907	85
31	WEST BENGAL	8,130	6,396	79
32	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	1,100	1,184	108
33	CHANDIGARH	155	126	81
34	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	220	220	100
35	DAMAN AND DIU	10	11	110
36	LAKSHADWEEP	25	0	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,34,923</b>	<b>13,48,412</b>	<b>88</b>

^ : Combined target has been equally divided between A.P. &amp; Telangana

\* Source: TPP-2006 Progress Report for 2014-15

## Annexure -18.1

## Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Outcome Targets &amp; Achievement during year 2014-15 Upto 31st Jan, 2015

Sl. No.	State	Length (Km)		No. of Habitations		Expenditure GOI Share) Rs. in crore
		Target for 2014-15	Length completed	Target for 2014-15	Habitations connected	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	514	388	20	187	235
2	Arunachal Pradesh	450	469	14	0	359
3	Assam	720	689	228	196	427
4	Bihar (RWD)	2,900	2,909	1,590	1,440	2,067
5	Bihar (NEA)		131		417	29
6	Chattisgarh	620	1,620	165	518	597
7	Goa	-	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	990	1,700	52	77	629
9	Haryana	355	392	0	0	347
10	Himachal Pradesh	260	474	35	83	143
11	Jammu & Kashmir	750	799	50	88	398
12	Jharkhand	703	1,352	330	583	630
13	Karnataka	650	128	0	0	261
14	Kerala	348	192	7	0	114
15	Madhya Pradesh	2,100	3,340	495	836	1,249
16	Maharashtra	550	216	10	0	498
17	Manipur	236	221	10	20	97
18	Meghalaya	105	43	15	9	58
19	Mizoram	115	36	5	0	41
20	Nagaland	160	186	1	0	50
21	Odisha	2,400	2,775	542	1,082	1,211
22	Punjab	650	618	0	0	283
23	Rajasthan	1,550	2,442	302	954	619
24	Sikkim	100	106	5	13	65
25	Tamil Nadu	379	1,718	0	14	518
26	Tripura	250	56	50	20	220
27	Uttar Pradesh	1,445	1,371	120	0	783
28	Uttarakhand	625	562	42	32	297
29	West Bengal	1,850	1,719	600	1,799	1,151
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21,775</b>	<b>26,650</b>	<b>4,688</b>	<b>8,368</b>	<b>13,375</b>
	Union Territories					
30	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
32	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-
33	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
35	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total (UTs)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>21,775</b>	<b>26,650</b>	<b>4,688</b>	<b>8,368</b>	<b>13,375</b>

Annexure-18.1

Source: Annual Report 2014-15 of Ministry of Rural Development

## Annexure-18.2

## Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

## Statement showing Physical &amp; Financial progress under PMGSY-I &amp; II

(Phase - I to XIII+ ADB/WB &amp; PMGSY-II) Progress upto 31st Jan, 2015 (Rs. in crore, Length in Km)

Sl No.	States	Value of proposals cleared	State Share	Total Value cleared	Amount Released	No. of road works i/c Bridges	Length of road works cleared	No. of road works completed	Length of road works completed	% completed road works	% Length Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,378	423	6,802	4,133	7,609	25,416	6,701	21,088	88	83
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3,766	2	3,768	2,101	1,026	6,420	740	4,697	72	73
3	Assam	9,899	306	10,204	8,317	5,660	17,597	4,197	15,342	74	87
4	Bihar (RWD)	18,859	276	19,136	8,982	12,678	34,174	5,787	17,502	46	51
5	Bihar (NEA)	6,843	0	6,843	5,782	2,925	15,861	2,737	14,820	94	93
6	Chattisgarh	8,403	80	8,483	5,930	6,825	29,565	5,281	23,398	77	79
7	Goa	10	0	10	10	90	178	72	159	80	89
8	Gujarat	3,316	167	3,483	2,415	4,529	12,655	4,049	10,365	89	82
9	Haryana	2,130	300	2,430	1,562	520	5,561	419	4,948	81	89
10	Himachal Pradesh	3,007	2	3,009	2,005	2,388	13,695	1,834	10,634	77	78
11	Jammu & Kashmir	5,270	3	5,273	2,819	1,984	10,155	1,124	5,985	57	59
12	Jharkhand	6,634	236	6,871	3,220	5,237	19,666	2,403	10,904	46	55
13	Karnataka	4,115	262	4,378	3,355	3,643	18,623	3,261	16,266	90	87
14	Kerala	1,513	4	1,517	838	1,430	3,358	876	1,982	61	59
15	Madhya Pradesh	18,332	360	18,692	13,204	16,221	67,869	12,997	58,546	80	86
16	Maharashtra	7,903	397	8,299	5,474	6,650	27,067	5,680	22,662	85	84
17	Manipur	2,345	0	2,345	954	1,526	6,720	1,039	4,142	68	62
18	Meghalaya	1,110	4	1,115	373	721	2,203	388	1,099	54	50
19	Mizoram	973	0	973	696	217	2,852	174	2,309	80	81
20	Nagaland	733	0	733	613	305	3,630	265	3,238	87	89
21	Odisha	17,405	415	17,820	11,512	11,936	45,189	8,174	31,320	68	69
22	Punjab	2,737	53	2,790	2,151	1,044	6,939	871	6,108	83	88
23	Rajasthan	12,125	0	12,125	9,559	15,698	62,434	13,698	55,489	87	89
24	Sikkim	1,220	0	1,220	886	777	3,560	531	2,655	68	75
25	Tamil Nadu	3,370	139	3,510	2,460	6,697	14,036	5,950	12,418	89	88
26	Tripura	2,995	15	3,010	1,857	1,420	4,793	972	2,927	68	61
27	Uttar Pradesh	14,593	284	14,876	10,820	18,341	52,605	16,064	42,587	88	81
28	Uttarakhand	3,002	5	3,007	1,519	1,125	8,612	605	5,493	54	64
29	West Bengal	10,741	0	10,741	6,004	4,906	24,757	3,343	17,478	68	71
	Grand Total	179,726	3,734	183,460	119,553	144,128	546,191	110,232	426,560	76	78
	Union Territories										
30	A & N Islands	32	0	32	11	18	0	0			
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37	0	37	14	156	182	0			
32	Daman & Diu	10	0	10	10	0	0	0			
33	Delhi	5	0	5	5	1	0	0			
34	Lakshadweep	5	0	5	5	0	0	0			
35	Pondicherry	12	0	12	5	78	88	77	69	99	78
	Total (UTs)	101	0	101	49	253	270	77	69	30	25
	Grand Total	179,826	3,734	183,561	119,603	144,381	5,46,460	110,309	426,629	76	78

Source: Annual Report 2014-15 of Ministry of Rural Development

## Annexure-19.1

## Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram JyotiYojana (DDUGJY) Village Electrified during 2014-15

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target	Achievement	Percent Achievement
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	100	154	154
2	ASSAM	300	204	68
3	BIHAR	1,750	2,441	139
4	CHHATISGARH	1,248	1202	96
5	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	236	56	24
6	JHARKHAND	1,225	433	35
7	KARNATAKA	257	355	138
8	KERALA	603	500	83
9	MADHYA PRADESH	5100	4,471	88
10	MAHARASHTRA	889	579	65
11	MANIPUR	140	929	664
12	MEGHALAYA	130	91	70
13	MIZORAM	90	224	249
14	NAGALAND	50	68	136
15	ODISHA	756	487	64
16	RAJASTHAN	315	349	112
17	TAMIL NADU	547	0	0
18	UTTAR PRADESH	100	610	610
19	WEST BENGAL	164	79	48
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>14,000</b>	<b>13,232</b>	<b>95</b>

Source: TPP-2006 Progress Report for 2014-15

Annexure-19.1

## Annexure 19.2

## Progress of National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)

Sl.No.	Name of State	FY 2014-15		Percentage Achievement
		Targets(in Nos.)	Achievement upto 31/03/2015 (in Nos.)	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	10440	10440	100.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	50	3	6.0
3	Assam	7500	7500	100.0
4	Bihar	0	0	0.0
5	Chhattisgarh	4000	2736	68.4
6	Goa	100	12	12.0
7	Gujarat	4000	1236	30.9
8	Haryana	1700	816	48.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	250	150	60.0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	100	0	0.0
11	Jharkhand	100	35	35.0
12	Karnataka	15500	8244	53.2
13	Kerala	4000	2509	62.7
14	Madhya Pradesh	10400	7509	72.2
15	Maharashtra	14400	14260	99.0
16	Manipur	0	0	0.0
17	Meghalaya	250	0	0.0
18	Mizoram	500	260	52.0
19	Nagaland	300	250	83.3
20	Odisha	5100	4145	81.3
21	Punjab	10250	7304	71.3
22	Rajasthan	1100	815	74.1
23	Sikkim	200	139	69.5
24	Tamil Nadu	500	342	68.4
25	Telangana	9900	9900	100.0
26	Tripura	400	40	10.0
27	Uttarakhand	1800	1295	71.9
28	Uttar Pradesh	900	888	98.7
29	West Bengal	0	0	0.0
30	Delhi/New Delhi	0	0	0.0
31	Puducherry	0	0	0.0
32	KVIC, Mumbai	6260	3925	62.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>110000</b>	<b>84753</b>	<b>1590.6</b>

Source M/o New &amp; Renewable Energy.

Annexure-19.2



## Annexure19.3

## Pumpsets energized during 2014-15

Sl. No	State/UT	Target	Achievement	Percent Achievement
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	25,000	43,312	173
2	BIHAR	2,764	6332	229
3	CHHATISGARH	21,000	23,277	111
4	GOA	200	259	130
5	GUJARAT	56,000	80,702	144
6	HARYANA	19,000	20,750	109
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,215	2,023	167
8	JHARKHAND	22,000	5,664	26
9	KARNATAKA	38,602	1,40,641	364
10	KERALA	12,000	11,607	97
11	MADHYA PRADESH	17,237	1,37,818	800
12	ODISHA	1,190	5,003	420
13	PUDUCHERRY	25	39	156
14	PUNJAB	55,000	10,574	19
15	RAJASTHAN	30,000	40,207	134
16	TAMIL NADU	12,000	8,495	71
17	TELANGANA	25,000	94,069	376
18	UTTARAKHAND	700	1,136	162
19	UTTAR PRADESH	22,058	20,924	95
20	WEST BENGAL	422	3,960	938
21	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	20	0	0
22	DAMAN AND DIU	25	54	216
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>3,61,458</b>	<b>6,56,846</b>	<b>182</b>

Annexure-19.3

Source: TPP-2006 Progress Report for 2014-15

**Annexure 19.4****Details of PDS Kerosene Quantity Uplifted by the States/UT's during 2014-15**

(In MTs)

SI. No.	State	PDS SKO allocation	Upliftment
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4987	4377
2	Andhra Pradesh	249479	239505
3	Arunachal Pradesh	8918	8887
4	Assam	255194	255127
5	Bihar	632657	625888
6	Chandigarh	2587	1839
7	Chhattisgarh	136800	130330
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1588	1588
9	Daman and Diu	682	672
10	Delhi	0	0
11	Goa	4081	4081
12	Gujarat	521986	521766
13	Haryana	70151	69394
14	Himachal pradesh	19172	19121
15	Jammu and Kashmir	70193	67210
16	Jharkhand	208511	208021
17	Karnataka	406823	392482
18	Kerala	93525	93525
19	Lakshadweep	784	784
20	Madhya Pradesh	486826	456950
21	Maharashtra	541513	541288
22	Manipur	19424	19331
23	Meghalaya	20190	20180
24	Mizoram	5771	5771
25	Nagaland	13298	13298
26	Odisha	309479	308261
27	Puducherry	3381	3306
28	Punjab	69777	69043
29	Rajasthan	393217	386870
30	Sikkim	4940	4940
31	Tamil Nadu	271359	271349
32	Telangana	113155	124154
33	Tripura	30490	30490
34	Uttar Pradesh	1236878	1233842
35	Uttarakhand	27950	27786
36	West Bengal	749089	747767
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6984854</b>	<b>6909223</b>

Source: Ministry of Petroleum &amp; Natural Gas

**Annexure-19.4**

## Annexure 19.5

## Details of LPG Customer Population &amp; Sales in States/UT's during 2014-15

## INDUSTRY TOTAL DOMESTIC LPG CUSTOMERS &amp; SALES

State	Domestic customers as on 01.04.2015 (in lacs)	Domestic packed sale for Apr- 14 to Mar-15 (in TMT)
CHANDIGARH	4.08	34.6
DELHI	61.46	694.4
HARYANA	53.11	551.6
HIMACHAL PRADESH	19.16	106.5
JAMMU & KASHMIR	21.75	158
PUNJAB	75.49	700.2
RAJASTHAN	88.13	869
UTTAR PRADESH	214.48	2073.8
UTTRANCHAL	24.33	196.4
<b>SUB TOTAL NORTH</b>	<b>561.99</b>	<b>5384.5</b>
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0.86	7.4
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2.44	15.2
ASSAM	34.98	260.8
BIHAR	63.8	652.9
JHARKHAND	20.47	175
MANIPUR	3.9	22.2
MEGHALAYA	1.89	13.8
MIZORAM	2.93	20.8
NAGALAND	2.33	16.6
ORISSA	31.17	248.6
SIKKIM	1.58	10.5
TRIPURA	4.5	31.3
WEST BENGAL	104.54	994.5
<b>SUB TOTAL EAST</b>	<b>275.4</b>	<b>2469.8</b>
CHATTISARH	20.08	165.5
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0.72	6.7
DAMAN & DIU	0.69	5.6
GOA	5.59	43.1
GUJARAT	81.01	754.7
MADHYA PRADESH	77.34	682
MAHARASHTRA	217.93	1986
<b>SUB TOTAL WEST</b>	<b>403.36</b>	<b>3643.6</b>
ANDHRA PRADESH	118.15	829
KARNATAKA	108.29	1013.1
KERALA	84.87	626
LAKSHADWEEP	0.05	0.2
PONDICHERRY	3.74	30.6
TAMIL NADU	170.44	1467.1
TELANGANA	92.72	576.7
<b>SUB TOTAL SOUTH</b>	<b>578.26</b>	<b>4542.8</b>
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>1819.02</b>	<b>16040.7</b>

Source: Ministry of Petroleum &amp; Natural Gas

Annexure-19.5

## Annexure-20.1

BRGF: Funds released during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Period

Amount in Rs. Crore

Sl.No.	State	Funds Released		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 28.02.2015)
1	Andhra Pradesh	327.75	325.62	26.06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13.88	0.00	15.35
3	Assam	142.35	76.40	139.41
4	Bihar	490.51	485.80	206.52
5	Chhattisgarh	229.37	192.56	218.26
6	Gujarat	55.70	42.87	65.07
7	Haryana	32.05	26.41	12.98
8	Himachal Pradesh	35.19	27.79	11.92
9	Jammu & Kashmir	37.36	20.40	45.67
10	Jharkhand	166.60	40.85	281.75
11	Karnataka	106.32	71.22	46.53
12	Kerala	20.23	0.00	29.20
13	Madhya Pradesh	476.07	279.21	221.22
14	Maharashtra	267.91	246.82	236.14
15	Manipur	21.86	39.83	36.76
16	Meghalaya	35.25	32.41	2.56
17	Mizoram	19.42	25.36	24.39
18	Nagaland	41.51	9.12	60.87
19	Odisha	240.05	283.63	179.46
20	Punjab	12.93	0.00	14.87
21	Rajasthan	262.09	62.30	211.45
22	Sikkim	11.11	8.68	12.32
23	Tamil Nadu	100.16	94.42	42.42
24	*Telangana	0.00	0.00	89.42
25	Tripura	13.66	13.04	12.63
26	Uttar Pradesh	207.65	273.35	346.86
27	Uttarakhand	46.84	22.79	2.53
28	West Bengal	306.37	99.12	226.64
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3720.19</b>	<b>2800.00</b>	<b>2819.26</b>

\*Telangana is the newly carved out State from Andhra Pradesh in 2014-15.

(Source: Annual Report 2014-15 of Ministry of Panchayati Raj)

