

# Twenty Point Programme - 2006 Annual Review Report 2010 - 2011



**Government Of India**  
Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation  
Sardar Patel Bhawan, sansad Marg  
New Delhi - 110 001.  
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**TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME-2006  
ANNUAL REVIEW REPORT  
(2010-11)**



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION  
SARDAR PATEL BHAWAN, SANSAD MARG,  
NEW DELHI-110001**

Website: [www.mospi.gov.in](http://www.mospi.gov.in)

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Srikant Kumar Jena



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MINISTRY OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR  
STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION;  
MINISTER OF STATE FOR CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI-110001

MESSAGE

I am glad that the Annual Review Report for the year 2010-11 on Twenty Point Programme (TPP) is being published. The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) launched by the Government of India in the year 1975, has been restructured thrice and is presently known as Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006. The Programme is meant to give a thrust to the schemes relating to Poverty Alleviation, Employment Generation in Rural Areas, Housing, Education, Family Welfare & Health, Protection of Environment and many other schemes having a bearing on the quality of life, especially in the rural areas.

2. Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006 consists of 20 Points with 65 items. These Points and items are being implemented and monitored individually by concerned Central Nodal Ministries with active support of States /UT Government. The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has the mandate to centrally monitor these items. This Ministry monitors 20 of these 65 items on monthly basis, and the remaining items on annual basis. Monitoring is made on the basis of information furnished by States/UTs and concerned Central Nodal Ministries.

3. The Annual Review Report for the year 2010-11 gives an holistic view of the schemes/ programmes covered under TPP-2006, besides providing specific details of item-wise and State/UTs-wise performance of programmes / schemes. The report highlights the salient features of each programme, covering its objectives, scope, method of implementation etc. The report elucidates the efforts being made by the Central and State Governments to meet their socio-economic development objectives for the economically and socially disadvantaged sections of our population. I am sure that the report will be a useful source of information for policy makers / administrators, as well as for academicians. I congratulate Dr. T.C.A. Anant, Secretary, Shri Pankaj Jain, Additional Secretary and other officials of my Ministry for their sincere efforts in preparing this report.

(Srikant Kumar Jena)

डॉ. टी. सी. ए. अनन्त  
सचिव  
DR. T.C.A. ANANT  
SECRETARY



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Government of India  
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## FOREWORD

The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was launched by the Government of India in the year 1975 and restructured in 1982, 1986 and again in 2006, known as Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006, became operational with effect from 1st April, 2007. The Programme is meant to give a thrust to schemes relating to Poverty Alleviation, Employment Generation in Rural Areas, Housing, Education, Family Welfare & Health, Protection of Environment and many other dimensions having a bearing on the quality of life, especially in the rural areas.

2. Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006 covers 65 items including about 162 Parameters out of which 20 items (34 Parameters) are being monitored on monthly basis. However the remaining items under TPP-2006 are being monitored on annual basis along with monthly monitored items on the basis of information furnished by States/UTs and concerned Central Nodal Ministries and brought out in the form of Annual Review Report. Annual Review Report highlight and analyse the annual performance of the all the 65 items on all the parameters covered under TPP-06

3. Publication of this Annual Review Report on TPP-2006 for the year 2010-11 is the fourth such effort by Twenty Point Programme Division of this Ministry. The Report inter alia gives an overall view of item-wise & State/UTs-wise performance of programmes/schemes covered under TPP-2006. I am sanguine that the publication of Annual Review Reports would provide necessary inputs to policy makers and administrators for initiating necessary remedial measures for bringing out improvement in the economic condition and living standards of poor.

4. I would like to place on record my appreciation of the efforts made by the entire team of officers & staff of TPP under the guidance of Shri Pankaj Jain, Additional Secretary, Dr. Davendra Verma, DDG & Mr Mitter Sain, Director who have made concerted efforts in the publication of report. I appreciate also the efforts of Central Nodal Ministries for providing necessary and finely input for bringing out of this publication.

(T.C.A. Anant)

Dated: 12-03-2012  
New Delhi

पंकज जैन, आई.ए.एस.  
अपर सचिव  
**PANKAJ JAIN** I.A.S.  
ADDITIONAL SECRETARY



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## PREFACE

I am glad to inform that my Ministry has published the Annual Review Report for the year 2010-11 on Twenty Point Programme (TPP). This Report is the fourth such report by the Twenty Point Programme Division of this Ministry inter alia giving an overall view of performance of various socio-economic programmes /schemes covered under TPP-2006 for upliftment of quality of life of vulnerable sections of society. Various sections of people throughout the country have benefitted through these programmes. The Twenty Point Programme is meant to give a thrust to schemes relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation in rural areas, housing, education, family welfare & health, protection of environment, and other schemes having a bearing on the quality of life, especially in the rural areas. The report is based on inputs received from concerned Central Nodal Ministries, PSU's State Governments and UT Administrations.

2. Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006 consisting of 20 Points has 65 items being monitored individually by Central Nodal Ministries concerned. Twenty of these items (information in respect of 16 items is being collected from various States/UTs and for remaining 4 items from the concerned Central Nodal Ministries) are being monitored on monthly basis, however the remaining items under TPP-2006 are being monitored on annual basis along with monthly monitored items on the basis of information furnished by States/UTs and concerned Central Nodal Ministries. At the Centre, the progress of individual items is monitored and reviewed by the Departments/Ministries concerned. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has setup a Management Information System which inter-alia has web based portal system to collect information from the State Governments / UT Administrations and central nodal Ministries.

3. I wish to place on record my appreciation of the efforts made by the entire team of officers and staff in TPP Division as well as the efforts made by the Central Nodal Ministries who have furnished the desired information.

Dated: 12-03-2012  
New Delhi

  
Pankaj Jain  
Additional Secretary

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## TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME – 2006

### Twenty Points

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Garibi Hatao  | [Poverty Eradication]  |
| 2. Jan Shakti  | [Power to People]  |
| 3. Kisan Mitra   | [Support to Farmers]   |
| 4. Shramik Kalyan  | [Labour Welfare]   |
| 5. Khadya Suraksha   | [Food Security ]   |
| 6. Subke Liye Aawas  | [Housing for All]  |
| 7. Shudh Peya Jal  | [Clean Drinking Water]   |
| 8. Jan Jan Ka Swasthya   | [Health for All]   |
| 9. Sabke Liye Shiksha  | [Education for All]  |
| 10. Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan | [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs] |
| 11. Mahila Kalyan  | [Women Welfare]  |
| 12. Bal Kalyan   | [Child Welfare]  |
| 13. Yuva Vikas   | [Youth Development]  |
| 14. Basti Sudhar   | [Improvement of Slums]   |
| 15. Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi                                  | [Environment Protection and Afforestation]                           |
| 16. Samajik Suraksha   | [Social Security]  |
| 17. Grameen Sadak  | [Rural Roads]  |
| 18. Grameen Oorja  | [Energization of Rural Area]   |
| 19. Pichhara Kshetra Vikas   | [Development of Backward Areas]                                      |
| 20. e- Shasan  | [IT enabled e-Governance]  |

## CHAPTER 1

### TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

#### 1.1 Introduction

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

#### 1.2 Objectives and Scope

1.2.1 Alleviation of poverty and improving the quality of life of the people, especially of those who are below the poverty line, has been the prime objective of planned development in the country. In recent years, the meaning of economic development has shifted from growth in per capita income to the expansion of opportunities. Development of human capability is broadly seen as the central feature of the process of growth. Government of India, through different programmers/schemes, is helping its citizens to expand their capabilities. In order to achieve these objectives, package of programmes comprising schemes relating to Poverty Alleviation, Employment Generation, Education, Health, etc., called the Twenty Point Programme (TPP), has been in operation since 1975. Over the years, the need for restructuring the Programme has been felt in the light of our achievements and experiences, as well as the introduction of several new policies and programmes by the Government of India. Although the TPP has been in existence for more than 30 years, it is still relevant today as the desired objectives of eradication of poverty and improvement in the quality of life of the common man is yet to be completely attained. This programme was restructured in 1982, 1986 and 2006, The present programme now called Twenty Point Programme-2006 (TPP-2006) is in operation since April 2007. The programmes and schemes under the TPP-2006 are in harmony with the priorities contained in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations and SAARC Social Charter.

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

1.2.3 TPP-2006 has 20 Points covering 65 items (**Annexure-I A**). These 65 items coincides with various programmes and schemes of Government of India which are administered by the Central Nodal Ministries/Departments and by and large are implemented through the state Governments/UT Administrations. Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation monitor all the 65 items on about 162 parameters. However, all the 65 items of TPP-2006 are not amenable to reporting on monthly basis. The details of the parameters and the frequency of reporting is annexed (**Annexure-I B**). Also, some of the schemes/ programmes are yet to be operationalised by the Central Nodal Ministries concerned. These items will be monitored only after the schemes concerning these come into existence and their frequency of monitoring will be decided later.

#### 1.3 Monitoring Mechanism

1.3.1 For monitoring of Twenty Point Programme-2006 by this Ministry, information is collected form Central Nodal Ministries on each



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

1.3.2 All the States and the Union Territories of the country have Planning Departments. Under the Planning Department, there exist a monitoring/evaluation unit which have been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring all schemes/items covered under the Twenty Point Programme. These Planning Departments also have offices/units at the district level which monitors and collects information for the schemes of the Twenty Point Programme at the district level. Similarly, there are Block level officers and village level officers who collect the information for the Block and the village respectively on the schemes of the Twenty Point Programme being implemented at the Block and the village level. Thus information will flow from the village to the block, block to the district and district to the State.

1.3.3 Like the Planning Departments, there are other lines Departments in the States/UTs which monitor the programmes coming under their purview. These Departments collect and collate the information to be sent to the Planning Department which is the nodal department in the State for the Twenty Point Programme. Beside this, monitoring of individual scheme/ programme

cover under TPP-2006 is done also by the Central Nodal Ministries concerned. The charter of this Ministry is to monitor the TPP-2006 as a whole in a holistic manner with a view to enhancing its effectiveness. Ministry is also mandated to conduct Impact Assessment studies on selected programmes as part of its monitoring.

#### 1.4 Performance Criteria

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

1.4.2 For the purpose of evaluation, the performance of States under TPP-2006 in respect of the following 15 items have been taken into account (i) Individual Swarozgaries Assisted under SGSY; (ii) SHGs to whom income generating activities provided; (iii) Food Security TPDS, (APL, BPL and AAY); (iv) Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana; (v) EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas; (vi) Rural Areas- Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP); (vii) SC Family Assisted; (viii) Universalisation of ICDS Scheme; (ix) Functional Anganwadis (x) Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. Land tenure, Housing at affordable cost, Water, Sanitation, Health, Education, and Social Security; (xi) Afforestation (xii) Rural Roads-PMGSY; (xiii) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana-RGGVY; (xiv) Energising Pump sets and (xv) Supply of Electricity. The performance of States under different items is assessed on the basis of actual achievements against targets. The performance for each item is classified on the basis of percentage achievement into three categories, namely:

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

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

### 1.5 Performance during the year 2010- 2011

1.5.1 During the year 2010-11, this ministry brought out Monthly progress Reports and Capsule Retorts (for all 12 months) with an Annual progress Report in June 2011. For the purpose of monthly appraisal, the state-wise performance under TPP-2006 is evaluated on 19 Parameters, contained in 15 Items for which State/UT wise targets have been fixed by the Central Administrative Ministries. The details of performance of schemes on related parameters are as under:

1.5.2. As per the annual analysis of monthly monitored parameters, during the period of **April, 2010-March, 2011**, the performance of seventeen parameters has been '**Very Good**' (90% or above the targets). These parameters are:

- (i) Urban Poor Families Assisted under Seven Point Charter
- (ii) SC Families Assisted
- (iii) Individual Swarozgaries Assisted- SGSY
- (iv) Road Constructed under Prime Minister Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- (v) Pumpsets Energised
- (vi) Seedlings Planted (Public and Forest Lands)

(vii) SHGs Provided Income Generating Activities under SGSY

(viii) Houses constructed under EWS/LIG

(ix) Village Electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

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

(xi) Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System only for BPL

(xii) ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)

(xiii) Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System only for AAY

(xiv) Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System for APL, BPL & AAY

(xv) Supply of Electricity

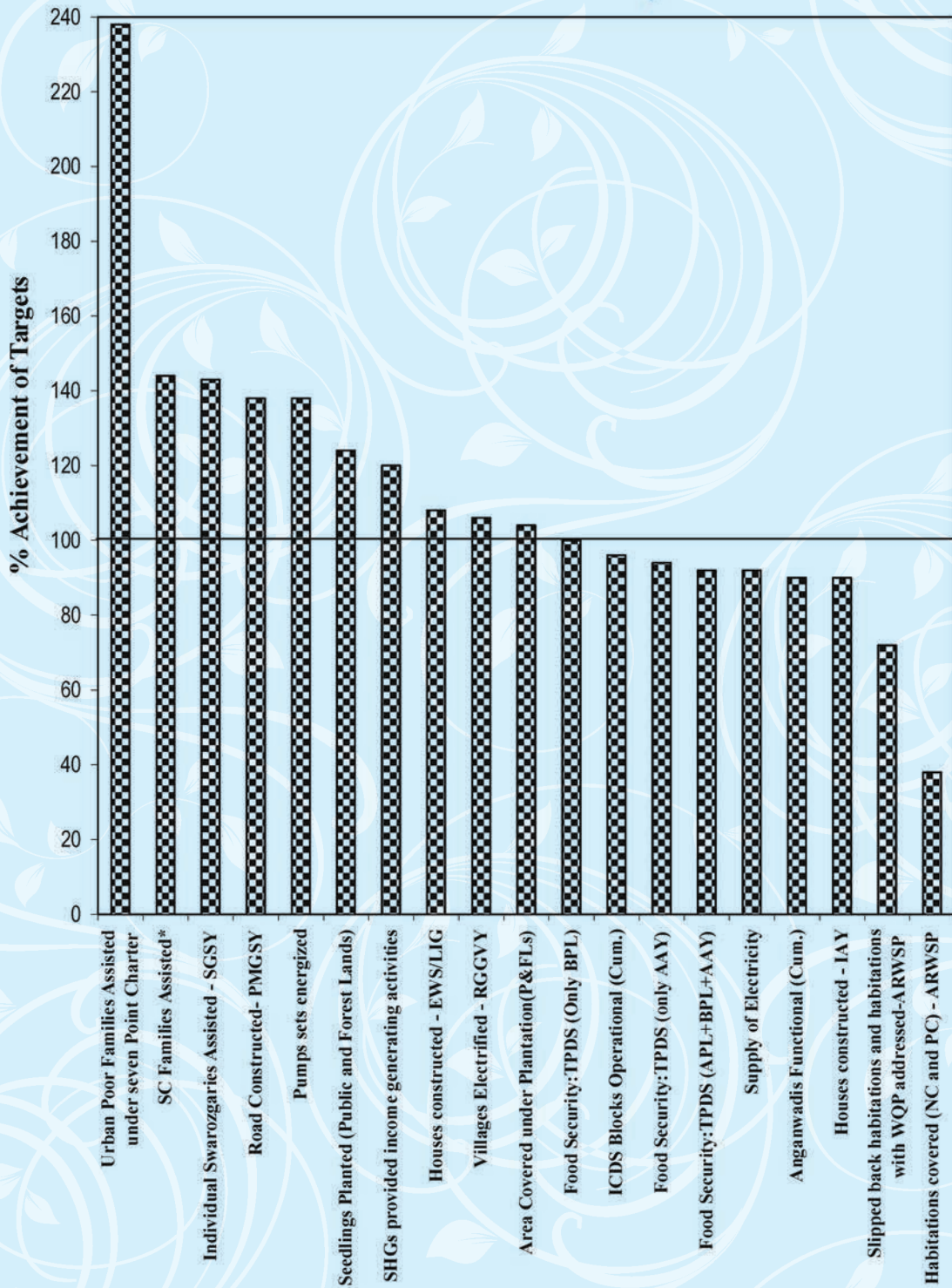
(xvi) Anganwadis Functional (Cum.) and

(xvii) Houses Constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

1.5.3 There has been no parameters falling in the category of 'Good'. However, the performance of two items has been 'Poor' (below 80% of target). These items are:

- (i) Habitations covered (NC and PC)- ARWSP and
- (ii) Slipped back habitations and habitations with water quality problems addressed-ARWSP

## ALL INDIA PERFORMANCE DURING APRIL 2010 - MARCH, 2011



Chapter-1  
Twenty Point  
Programme

## 1.6 Other Activities of TPP Division of MOSPI

### 1.6.1 National Review Meeting of TPP:

1.6.1.1 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation organized the first National Review Meeting of TPP-2006 on 28.10.2010 under the Chairmanship of Shri Sri Prakash Jaiswal, MOS (I/C), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in New Delhi. The meeting was attended by the representatives of State/UT Governments, Central Nodal Ministries and some public sector undertaking and corporations concerned. Meeting discussed the issues like, State-wise performance of Programmes and Schemes covered under Twenty Point Programme, Variation in reported performance figures by States/UTs and furnished by Central Nodal Ministries, Delays in reporting of monthly performance figures, Constitution of TPP Monitoring Committees at State, District & Block levels and their meetings at regular interval, Fixation of Annual Targets by Central Nodal Ministries/Departments.

1.6.1.2 Meeting inter-alia recommended for uniform system of collecting information in the States and cross checking/validation of information, timely fixation of targets by nodal Ministries according to fund provisions and in consultation with State/UT Governments, undertaking output-evaluation rather than target evaluation of schemes particularly in respect of laggard schemes, constitution of TPP monitoring committees in the States at all levels and holding regular meetings there of. The recommendations of the meeting were circulated to all the States/UT's and Central Nodal Ministries for necessary follow up actions.

### 1.6.2 Conducting Impact Assessment Studies:

1.6.2.1 The Ministry is mandated to undertake Monitoring and Impact Assessment Studies on selected programmes/schemes covered under TPP-2006. The Ministry so far has undertaken two Impact Assessment Studies, first of which relates to impact of MGNREGA in 3 selected districts of North Eastern States and the second on Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons under Deendayal Disability Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) in the States of Delhi, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. While the study on Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons has been completed, the final report of the study on MGNREGA is yet to be submitted by NIRD, Guwahati. Proposals to conduct two more studies are being actively considered.

### 1.6.3 Field Visits/Inspection by the Officers of the Ministry

1.6.3.1 The senior officers of the Ministry as part of monitoring mechanism hold interactive discussions with the officers of the State Governments/UT Administrations on implementation of schemes/items covered under the Twenty Point Programme-2006. During 2010-11 visits and consultations have been held in the UT Administrations of Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands respectively. Various issues relating to implementation of TPP were discussed with the officers of State Planning Departments and different line Departments concerned. These consultations have resulted in improved flow of information and better implementation of the programme.

## CHAPTER 2

### POINT 1: GARIBI HATAO [POVERTY ERADICATION]

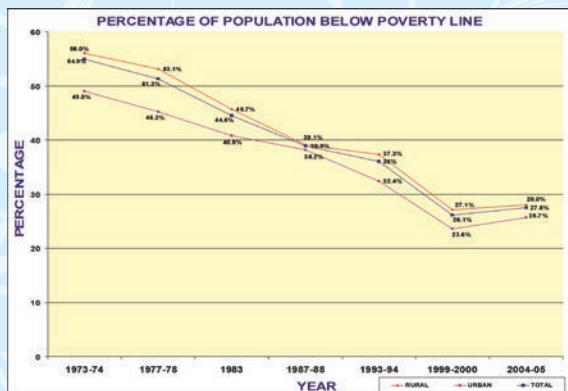
#### 2.1 Policy Initiatives:

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

**2.1.2** Since the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74), a number of programmes have successfully been implemented to alleviate rural poverty. While there has been a steady decline in rural poverty, from 56% in 1973-74 to 37% in 1993-94 and 27% in 1999-2000 as per the latest available estimates.

**2.1.3** According to 2005, World Bank estimates, 456 million Indians (42% of total Indian Population) now live under the global poverty line of \$1.25 per day (Purchasing Power Parity). This means that one third of the global poor now reside in India. As per large sample survey on household consumer expenditure (NSS 61st Round) covering the period from July 2004 to June, 2005, 27.5% of (28% rural & 25.7% urban) population was living below poverty line.

Following graph illustrates complete picture on BPL:



**2.1.4** 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 are implemented along with Area Development Programmes, Rural Housing, Land Reforms and institutional mechanisms of delivery.

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

#### (A) Rural Areas:

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

#### (B) Urban Areas:

5. Swarnajayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana (SSRY)

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

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

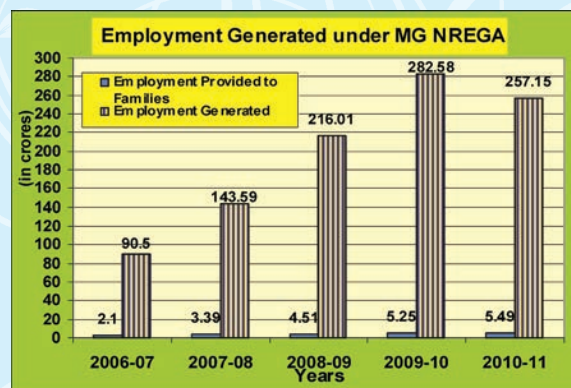
**2.3.2** The Act made supplementary livelihood in rural areas through unskilled manual work as a legal right. Any rural household seeking unskilled manual work could register its family in the Gram Panchayat and obtain a job card. With the possession of a job card, the registered rural household could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

**2.3.3** The Act permits certain categories of work to be taken up for providing employment to the job seeking rural households. These categories are generic in nature such as water conservation,

drought proofing, irrigation, land development, rejuvenation of traditional water bodies, flood control and drainage work, rural connectivity and work on the land of SC/ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries/land reform beneficiaries/individual small and marginal farmers.

**2.3.4 Performance:** The physical and financial performance of MGNREGA during the five years of implementation has been much higher than the earlier wage employment programmes. The average number of days of employment under NREGA have been of the order of 43 days as against 29 days in SGRY. During 2006-07, 2.10 crore families were provided employment and 90.50 crore person-days generated in 200 districts & during 2007-08, 3.39 crore families were covered for providing employment and 143.59 crore person days generated in 330 districts. During 2008-09, all 615 districts were covered under NREGA providing employment to 4.51 crores families and generating 216.32 crore person days. During 2009-10, all 619 districts were covered under NREGA providing employment to 5.25 crores families and generating 282.58 crore person days. The average number of days of employment under NREGA have been of the order of 54 days during 2009-10 as against 48 days 2008-09. During 2010-11, all 626 districts were covered under MGNREGA providing employment to 5.49 crores families and generating 257.15 crore person days. The average number of days of employment under MGNREGA have been 47 days during 2010-11. The State wise details are as per **Annexure-2.1**

## Chapter-2 Garibi Hatao



### Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):

**2.4.1** The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a major self-employment programme for the rural poor under implementation since 01.04.1999. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organization of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHG), training, credit, technology infrastructure and marketing. The SGSY has definite objective of improving the family incomes of the rural poor and, at the same time, providing for a flexibility of design at the grassroots level to suit the local needs and resources. The objective of the SGSY is to provide assistance to the rural poor through bank credit and government subsidy to acquire an income-generating asset.

**2.4.2** The SGSY focuses on organization of the poor at grassroots level through a process of social mobilization for poverty eradication. Social mobilization enables the poor to build their own organization {Self Help Groups (SHGs)} in which they participate fully and directly and take decisions on all issues concerning poverty eradication.

**2.4.3** The SGSY also envisages promoting micro-enterprises by following cluster approach in identified key activities. The Panchayat Samitis at the block level and Zilla Parishad / DRDA at the district level and the banks and other financial institutions are closely associated and involved in implementation of the programme.

**2.4.4** The SGSY is a credit-cum-subsidy programme, with credit as the critical component and subsidy as a minor and enabling element. Accordingly, the SGSY envisages greater involvement of banks and promotion of multiple credit rather than a one-time credit injection. Subsidy under SGSY is uniform at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7500/-. In respect of SC/STs and disabled however, these will be 50% and Rs. 10,000/- respectively. For Groups of Swarozgaris (SHGs), the subsidy is at 50% of the cost of the scheme, or per capita

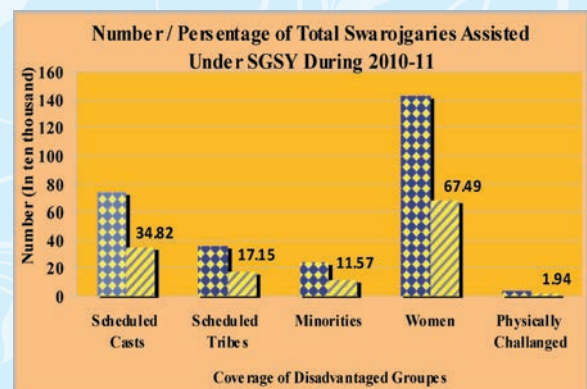
subsidy of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 1.25 lakh whichever is less. There is no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects. Subsidy will be back-ended.

**2.4.5** SGSY has a special focus on the vulnerable groups among the rural poor. Accordingly, the SC/STs would account for at least 50% of the Swarozgaris, women for 40% and the disabled for 3% and minorities for 15%.

**2.4.6** Progress: Under SGSY during the year 2010-11, 21.10 lakh total Swarozgaris were assisted including 7.35 lakh SCs 3.62 lakh STs, 2.44 lakhs Minorities, 14.24 lakhs of women and 0.41 lakhs handicapped which is 34.82%, 17.15%, 11.57%, 67.49% & 1.94% of disadvantaged groups respectively. The State-wise details are given at **Annexure-2.2**. The number and percentage of total Swarozgaris assisted under SGSY is as under:

#### The number/percentage of Total Swarozgaris assisted under SGSY

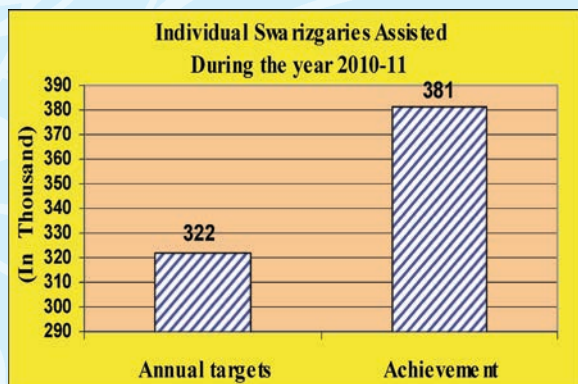
During 2010-11



#### 2.4.7 Progress for Individual Swarozgaris:

During the year 2010-11 under SGSY 3.82 lakh individual swarozgaris were assisted (including special projects) which is 118% of against annual targets of 3.22 lakh. The State-wise details are given at **Annexure-2.3**. The number and percentage of Individual Swarozgaris (including special projects) assisted under SGSY is as under:

### Individual Swarizgaries Assisted During the year 2010-11



#### 2.5 Self help Groups under SGSY:

**2.5.1** Under the SGSY, the focus is on vulnerable sections among the rural poor with SCs/STs accounting for 50%, women for 40%, minorities for 15% and the disabled for 3% of the beneficiaries. The list of BPL households, identified through BPL census, duly approved by the Gram Sabha forms the basis for assistance to families under SGSY. The beneficiaries (also called Swarozgaris) could be individuals or groups. While the identification of individual beneficiaries is made through a participatory approach, the programme lays emphasis on organisation of poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their capacity building. The SHG may consist of 10 to 20 persons. In case of minor irrigation work and in case of the disabled, the minimum number is 5 persons. Under the SGSY, micro-enterprises in the rural areas are to be set up with an emphasis on the 'cluster' approach. Four to five key activities are to be identified in each block based on the resource endowments, occupational skills of the people and availability of markets. The key activities are to be selected with the approval of the Panchayat Samiti at the block level and DRDA/Zilla Parishad at the district level. The SGSY is a credit-cum-subsidy programme, with credit as the critical component and subsidy as a minor and enabling element. Accordingly, the SGSY envisages greater involvement of banks and promotion of multiple credits rather than a one time credit

injection. Subsidy under SGSY is provided at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7,500. In respect of SCs/STs, it is 50% subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000. For groups, the subsidy is 50% subject to a ceiling of Rs.1.25 lakh. There is no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects. Subsidy under SGSY is back-ended to ensure proper utilisation of funds. Funds under the SGSY are shared by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25.

**2.5.2 Performance:** During the year 2010-11, total 3.11 lakh SHGs were formed and total No. of 3.14 lakhs SHGs were provided economic activities with 169% achievement against annual target of 1.86 lakh. The State-wise achievements of No. of SHGs formed and No. of SHGs taken up Economic Activities during the year 2010-11 are given at **Annexure-2.4**.

#### 2.6 SHGs under other Schemes:

**2.6.1 SHG - Bank Linkage Programme:** The SHG-Bank Linkage Programme launched by NABARD in 1992 has emerged as the primary model for providing Micro-Finance (MF) services in the country. It is proved to be a successful method of linking the un-banked rural clientele access with formal financial services. NABARD has been playing the role of propagator and facilitator by providing conducive policy environment, training and capacity building besides extending financial support for the healthy growth of the SHG linkage programme. Over the years NABARD has initiated number of steps to make microfinance 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 upscaling the micro Finance interventions,
  - Assisting NGOs / MFIs by way of grant support for getting rated themselves by accredited rating agencies to have easy access of commercial loans,
  - Introduce scheme for support to federations.

**2.6.2 Support to Partner Agencies:** NABARD continued to provide 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.

**2.6.3 Capacity Building of Partner Agencies:** NABARD continued to play the role of a facilitator in scaling-up the micro finance (MF) programme.

**2.6.4 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.

**2.6.5 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.

**2.6.6 Progress of Linkage Programme:** Micro finance has a tremendous impact on the lives of the underprivileged rural people. Under SHG bank Linkage Programme, as on 31 March 2011, a total of 74.62 lakhs SHGs were having savings bank accounts with the banks with outstanding savings of Rs. 7016.30 crore as against 69.53 lakh SHGs having savings of Rs. 6198.71 crore as on 31 March 2010, there by registering a growth rate of 11.8 per cent and 11.6 per cent respectively. Thus, more than 97 million poor household were associated with banking agencies under SHG Bank Linkage Program.

**2.6.7** The Commercial Banks have the maximum

share of SHGs savings with 43.23 lakhs SHGs (57.9%) with savings amount of Rs. 4230.06 crore (60.3%) followed by Regional Rural bank with savings bank accounts of 19.83 lakh SHGs (26.6 per cent) and savings amount of Rs. 1435.40 crore (20.5 per cent) and Cooperative Bank having savings bank accounts of 11.55 lakh SHGs (15.5 per cent) with savings amount of Rs. 1350.84 crore (19.3 per cent). Out of the total Savings Bank account 27.10 % ie 20.22 lakh SHGs had been formed under SGSY scheme. During the year 2010-11 different Banks have disbursed Rs. 14547.73 crore bank loan to 11.96 lakh SHG. The State-wise/Bank- wise details are given at **Annexure-2.5**. The overall progress under SHG Bank Linkage programme in 2009-10 and 2010-11 is as follow:

### SHG Bank linkage Programme- Progress during 2009-10 & 2010-11

(Amount Rs. Crore)

Particular	Units		2009-10	2010-11	%age growth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Savings Account of SHG with Banks as on 31 March Of each year	No. of SHGs	Total	6953250	7461946	6.82
		Out of which under SGSY	1693910	2022649	16.25
	Amount (Saving)	Total	6198.71	7016.30	11.65
		Out of which under SGSY	1,292.62	1817.12	28.86
Bank Loans disbursed to SHG During the year	No. of SHGs	Total	1586822	1196134	-32.66
		Out of which under SGSY	267403	240888	-11.01
	Amount (Disbursed)	Total	14453.30	14547.73	0.65
		Out of which under SGSY	2198.00	2480.37	11.38
Bank Loans outstanding with SHGs an on 31 March	No. of SHGs	Total	4851356	4786763	-1.35
		Out of which under SGSY	1245394	1285714	3.14
	Amount (Loan Pending)	Total	28038.28	31221.17	10.19
		Out of which under SGSY	6251.08	7829.39	20.16

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

**2.7.1 Quality and Sustainability of SHGs:** In order to expand and sustain this programme, the quality of SHGs is a prerequisite. Keeping this in mind, NABARD has introduced Training and Capacity Building of SHGs, SHPIs participating in SHG-BLP and other stakeholders like banks, Governments and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). As on 31st March 2010, cumulatively more than 24.77 lakh participants of various stakeholders have been trained. Also, cumulatively an amount of Rs. 107.66 crore has been sanctioned as grant for promotion and credit linkage of 4,92, 746 SHGs.

**2.7.2 Livelihood Promotion:** To enable the matured SHGs to scale up and diversify their income-generating activities, NABARD has introduced programme for Micro enterprise promotion matured SHGs i.e., Microenterprise Development Programme (MEDP). As on 31st March, 2010, 2483 MEDPs have been conducted involving 71,518 participants.

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

**2.7.4 Special Initiative in Resource Poor States:-** Two major programme are being

implemented in the resource poor States of UP and Bihar as detailed below:

- NABARD supports the Rajiv Gandhi Mahila Vikas Pariyojana (RGMVP) – a special initiative of Rajiv Gandhi Charitable Trust (RGCT) for promotion and credit linkage of 22,000 SHGs, 1,000 Cluster Level Association (CLA) and 44 Block Level Association (BLAs) in collaboration with participating banks and implementing NGOs. With an implementation period of eight years (2007 to 2014) the project covers 15 Phase- I and 29 blocks in Phase- II.
- A Programme for “Rural Women Empowerment and Livelihood in Mid Gangetic Plains” called as “Priyadarshini” has been launched in the selected districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The programme envisages holistic empowerment of of 1,08,000 poor women and adolescent girls supported by sustainable and improved livelihood through formation of 7200 SHGs. The programme will be implemented in four district viz. Sultanpur, Bahraich, Shravasti and Rae Bareilly of Uttar Pradesh and two districts viz. Madhubani and Sitamarhi of Bihar.

**2.7.5 Low Bank loan per SHG Member:** Under SHG-Bank Linkage Programme, the average size of bank loan per SHG is low and translates to about Rs. 5000 per member. However, the variation at field level shows that the a few older SHGs, which have already participated in multiple loan cycle, the average loan per member is in the range of Rs.25,000 to Rs.40,000. Such small per capita loans do not enable the members to overcome poverty or acquire capital assets and thus, there is a need to increase the absorbing capacity of group members by way of increasing their level of skills, literacy levels, access to information, etc. Nonetheless, the challenge

remains for all the stakeholders’ viz. Govt., bankers, NGOs etc. to join hands in the collective efforts for the economic upliftment of SHG members through various repeat cycles of credit infusion. NABARD provides 100% refinance to banks for their lending to SHGs. During 2009-10, refinance to the tune of Rs. 3,173.56 crores has been provided by NABARD to banks for financing SHGs.

#### **2.7.6 Financing of Joint Liability Groups:**

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

**2.7.7 Other initiatives:** The various other initiatives of NABARD for promoting SHG-Bank Linkage Programme are out lined below:

- NABARD helps in review and the dissemination of best practices through meeting, Seminars and Conferences of various Stakeholders.
- NABARD has been supporting various studies through reputed Institutions to keep track of the various trends in the programme at the ground level.
- NABARD Promotes Activity based Groups in clusters through flexible grant support.

### 2.7.8 Status of Saving Accounts and Bank Loan distributed to SHG

**Table- A. Savings of SHGs with Banks— Agency-wise position**

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

(Amount Rs. In Crore)

Agency	Position as on	Total SHGs' Savings with the banks as on 31 March 2010/2011				Per SHGs Savings (Rupees)	Out of Total : SHGs' savings with banks under SGSY	
		No. of SHGs	% Share	Amount	% Share		No. of SHGs	Amount
Commercial Banks (Public & Private Sector)	2009-10	4052915	58.3	3673.89	59.3	9065	1088160	831.48
	2010-11	4323473	57.9	4230.06	60.3	9784	1216395	1310.52
	% growth	6.26		13.15			10.54	36.55
Regional Rural Banks	2009-10	1820870	26.2	1299.37	21.0	7136	462370	268.50
	2010-11	1983397	26.6	1435.40	20.5	7237	618032	337.75
	% growth	8.19		9.48			25.19	20.50
Cooperative Banks	2009-10	1079465	15.5	1225.44	19.8	11352	143380	192.64
	2010-11	1155076	15.5	1350.84	19.3	11695	188222	168.85
	% growth	6.55		9.28			23.82	-14.09
<b>TOTAL</b>	2009-10	6953250	100.0	6198.71	100.0	8915	1693910	1292.62
	2010-11	7461946	100.0	7016.30	100.0	9403	2022649	1817.12
	% growth	6.82		11.65			16.25	28.86

(ii) Bank loans disbursed to SHGs: During 2010-11, average bank loan disbursed per SHG was Rs. 121623 as against Rs. 91,083 during 2009-10. The average loan per SHG ranged from of Rs. 145199 per SHG by CBs to Rs. 70793 per

SHG by Cooperative Banks. Detailed Agency wise position of Loan disbursed during 2009-10 and 2010-11 under SHG Bank Loan Programme is given as follow:

**Table-B. Bank loans disbursed to SHGs' – Agency – wise position**

(Amount Rs. Crore)

Agency	During the year	Total Loan disbursed by Banks to SHGs' during the year				Per SHG Loan disbursed (Rupees)	Out of Total : Banks loan disbursed to SHGs under SGSY	
		No. of SHGs	% Share	Amount	% Share		No. of SHGs	Amount
Commercial Banks (Public & Private Sector)	2009-10	977521	61.6	9780.18	67.7	100050	157560	1215.50
	2010-11	669741	56.0	9724.55	66.8	145199	124595	1237.82
	% growth	-45.96		-0.57			-26.46	1.80
Regional Rural Banks	2009-10	376797	23.7	3333.20	23.1	88461	67531	682.41
	2010-11	296773	24.8	3197.62	22.0	107746	75922	838.48
	% growth	-26.96		-4.24			11.50	18.61
Cooperative Banks	2009-10	232504	14.7	1339.92	9.3	57629	42312	300.09
	2010-11	229620	19.2	1625.56	11.2	70793	40371	404.07
	% growth	-1.26		17.57			-4.81	25.73
<b>TOTAL</b>	2009-10	1586822	100.0	14453.30	100.0	91083	267403	2198.00
	2010-11	1196134	100.0	14547.73	100.0	121623	240888	2480.37
	% growth	-32.66		0.65			-11.01	11.38

(iii) **Bank loans Outstanding with SHGs** : CBs had the maximum share of outstanding bank loans to SHGs with a share of 70.1 per cent followed by RRBs with a share of 23.8 per cent and Cooperative Banks with a share of 6.1 per cent. The average bank loan outstanding per SHGs had increased from Rs. 57,795 as on 31

March 2010 to Rs.65,224 as on 31 March 2011. It varied from Rs. 71,667 per SHGs in case of CBs and Rs. 42,228 per SHG in case of Co-operative Banks as on 31 March 2011. Detailed Agency wise position of Loan outstanding under SHGs Bank Loan Programme during 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in **Table-C**

**Table-C – Bank loans outstanding against SHGs–Agency–wise position**

(Amount Rs. Crore)

Agency	Position as on	Total Bank loans outstanding against SHGs				Per SHG-bank loan O/S (Rupees)	Out of Total : Bank loans outstanding against SHGs under SGSY	
		No. of SHGs	% Share	Amount	% Share		No. of SHGs	Amount
CBs (Public & Private Sector)	31. 03.2010	3237263	66.7	20164.71	71.91	62,289	798304	4072.03
	31. 03.2011	3053472	63.8	21883.26	70.1	71667	761781	4906.34
	% growth	-6.0		7.9			-4.8	17.0
RRBs	31. 03.2010	1103980	22.8	6144.58	21.9	55658	368795	1725.94
	31. 03.2011	1281493	26.8	7430.05	23.8	57980	425492	2325.43
	% growth	13.9		17.3			13.3	25.8
Cooperative Banks	31. 03.2010	510113	10.5	1728.99	6.2	33894	78295	453.11
	31. 03.2011	451798	9.4	1907.86	6.1	42228	98441	597.61
	% growth	-12.9		9.4			20.5	24.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	31. 03.2010	4851356	100	28038.28	100	<b>57795</b>	1245394	6251.07
	31. 03.2011	4786763	100	31221.17	100	<b>65224</b>	1285714	7829.39
	% growth	-1.3		10.2			3.1	20.2

**2.7.9 SHG – Bank Linkage Programme (SHG - BLP) – Impact:** 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.

## 2.8 Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats:

**2.8.1 Background:** In order to make India a progressive, just, humane and prosperous society, there is a need to ensure that the process

of economic growth reach out to the far corners of the country. The benefits of rapid economic growth, unleashed through the reforms of the last two decades, need to flow to all sections of society, particularly to rural India. Even now, almost 3/4<sup>th</sup> of our population resides in rural areas and almost the same proportion is still dependent on agriculture for sustenance. If we have to ensure inclusive and equitable growth, we need to knit and integrate our rural areas into the modern economic processes that are rapidly transforming our country.

**2.8.2** Article 243-G of the Constitution introduced

in the year 1992 has mandated Panchayats as Institutions of Local Self Government responsible for preparation and implementation of plans for economic development and social justice in their areas of respective jurisdiction. Over the past 14 years, Panchayats across the country have achieved varying levels of success in effective delivery of basic services. Though a few of them have also been promoting economic development of local area by supporting micro credit, micro enterprises etc., government interventions in the direction of promoting rural, industrial and economic growth have largely ignored or bypassed Panchayats.

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

**2.8.4** In June 2004, 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 is conceived as a very flexible programme with models open to imagination but also meeting the following essential criteria:

- Should be a business activity, should be carried out in rural areas, should create productive livelihood and income should generate employment

and should be actively facilitated by the Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs).

- It is built on a viable business proposition, implemented by the industry ensuring profitability and competitiveness, non exploitative, the whole process being actively facilitated and led by elected PRIs.

**2.8.5** Aim of RBH scheme is to usher in prosperity to the Rural areas of the country and all sections of the society by reaping the benefit of rapid economic growth unleashed through the economic reforms and synergistically harnessing the relation between resource/ skill rich rural areas and technology/ marketing skills of the industry, the entire process meditated/facilitated by empowered PRIs.

**2.8.6 Objectives:** Through the medium of PRIs;

- ✚ To promote agriculture and allied activities as growth engines for rural development;
- ✚ To identify rural products which have potential for national/international markets and standardize their quality;
- ✚ To identify interested Business Partners having required marketing/technical skills;
- ✚ To ensure value addition in rural products so that rural income is enhanced;
- ✚ To promote Rural Non-Farming Enterprises which utilize local skills and/or resources and promote rural employment (e.g. bio energy, power distribution, e-enabled information services etc.;
- ✚ To facilitate smooth credit flow to viable business initiatives;

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

### 2.8.7 Strategy:

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

These initiatives will open up a vast array of opportunities—opportunities for business to

expand into rural areas in a way not possible in the past and opportunities for our countrymen in rural areas to log onto a virtuous growth cycle we intend to generate. It has offered an opportunity for bridging the gap between the private sector and the panchayats. The Panchayats offer the hands of no less than thirty lakh elected representatives stretching across the length and breadth of the country to our industry. Not only are they available as local partners, they are also well-organized at all three tiers. They are instruments that are readily at hand for harnessing the entire intellectual talent of the district, civil society at large, and the experience and expertise available on the spot to realize our hopes for spreading prosperity through Rural Business Hubs (RBHs).

**2.8.8** 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. RBH is a joint initiative of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) in the form of **4 Ps** (Public Private Panchayat Partnership).

**2.8.9 Progress:** Till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011 a total of 273 MoUs have been signed. Signing of MoU amongst the Partners of the RBH is prior formality to be completed before sending the proposal to this Ministry. A financial assistance has been released for 71 proposals so far.

### 2.9 Swarnajayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana:

**2.9.1** All the three Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes, namely *Urban basic Services for the Poor (UBSP)*, *Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY)* and *Prime Ministers Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP)* stand subsumed in a new scheme namely *Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)* with effect from 1.12.1997. The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or

underemployed through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures or provision of wage employment. This programme relies on creation of suitable community structures and delivery of inputs through the medium of urban local bodies and such community structure. The SJSRY is being implemented through States/UTs and is funded on a 75:25 basis between Centre and the States.

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

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

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

- ❖ Addressing urban poverty alleviation through gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor by encouraging them to set up self-employment ventures (individual or group), with support for their sustainability; or undertake wage employment;

- ❖ Supporting skill development and training programmes to enable the urban poor have access to employment opportunities opened up by the market or undertake self-employment; and
- ❖ Empowering the community to tackle the issues of urban poverty through suitable self managed community structures like *Neighbourhood Groups* (NHGs), *Neighbourhood Committees* (NHC), *Community Development Society* (CDS), etc.

The delivery of inputs under the Scheme shall be through the medium of urban local bodies and community structures. Thus, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana seeks to strengthen these local bodies and community organizations to enable them address the issues of employment and income generation facing the urban poor.

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

**2.9.4 Components:** SJSRY will have five major components, namely-

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

To accord special focus on the issues of urban poverty amongst Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), a special component programme of SJSRY, called the



Urban Programme for Poverty reduction amongst SCs & STs (UPPS), will be carved out of USEP and STEP-UP.

**2.9.5 Coverage of SJSRY under TPP:** TPP-2006 consists of two special schemes, namely:

- (a) The Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (b) The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

**2.9.5.1 Urban Self Employment Programme (Loan & Subsidy):** This component of SJSRY focuses on providing assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self-employment ventures - micro-enterprises. This Component has two sub-components:

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

**Coverage:** The programme will be applicable to all cities and towns on a whole town basis. Within each town, it will be implemented by selecting whole clusters of the poor segments so as to bring in efficiencies in the administration and the delivery

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

**Cumulative Details (since 1997-98)**

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

mechanisms and also make the impact visible.

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

**The details of financing pattern under USEP** are as follows

Maximum allowable unit project cost	-	Rs. 200,000/-
Maximum allowable subsidy	-	25% of the Project Cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/-.
Beneficiary contribution	-	5% of the project margin money.
Collateral	-	No Collateral required.

**Progress during 2010-11:** Under USEP total number of urban poor beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual Micro-enterprises was 53,161 against target of 25,000 with 213% achievement and UWSP total number of urban poor beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual Micro-enterprises was 56,670 against target of 25,000 with 227% achievement. The State-wise details under SJSRY are given at **Annexure- 2.6.**

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

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

**Work Ratio:** The material, labour ratio for works under this programme shall be maintained at 60:40. However, States/UTs can relax this material: labour ratio up to 10% (either way), wherever absolutely necessary. The prevailing minimum wage rate, as notified from time to time for each area, shall be paid to beneficiaries under this programme.

Community Development Societies (CDSs) shall survey and draw up a list of available basic minimum services in their areas. Missing basic minimum services shall be first identified. Other requirements of physical infrastructure shall be listed thereafter. As far as possible, works are to be executed through CDSs, under the general control and supervision of the ULBs. ULBs are expected to maintain a close watch over the quality of construction. Work must be done departmentally and detailed guidelines as regards maintenance of muster rolls, social audit etc. will be issued in this regard by the concerned State/UT Governments. To the extent possible, even the material component of the work should be done departmentally. Where departmental work is not possible due to the specialized nature of the work involved, such material component of the work may be got done through agencies by following proper tendering/ Government procedure.

Wage employment should be used very sparingly, only for short-term measures till the beneficiary is able to get the benefits of skill development for self-employment ventures or employment in the formal sector.

## CHAPTER 3

### POINT 2: JAN SHAKTI (POWER TO PEOPLE)

Empowering and providing quick justice to the people is aim of Panchayati Raj Ministry. As such, the caption “Jan Shakti” (Power to People) covers 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.

- financial powers of the Panchayats;
- (f) Constitution of District Planning Committees to prepare development plans for the district as a whole;
  - (g) Gram Sabha at the Gram Panchayat level.

**3.1.2 Panchayats** – As per latest status, there are 2,40,243 Panchayats with 28,51,739 elected representatives including 10,48,178 women representatives at all levels. It include 2,36,605 Panchayats with 26,78,183 elected representatives including 9,84,273 women representatives at village level, 6094 Panchayats with 1,57,973 elected representatives including 58,112 women representatives at intermediate level (Panchayat Samiti) and 543 Panchayats with 15,583 elected representatives including 5,793 women representatives at district (Zila) level. The State-wise details are at **Annexure-3.1**.

As per the constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been endowed 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 main features of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) Act are:

#### 3.1 Local Self Government:

**3.1.1 Panchayati Raj** - April 24, 1993 is a landmark day in the history of Panchayati Raj in India, as on this days the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 came into force to provide constitutional status to the Panchyati Raj Institutions. The main features of the Act are:

- (a) Three-tier system of Panchayati Raj for all States having population of over 20 lakh;
- (b) Regular Elections to Panchayats every five years;
- (c) Proportionate seat reservation for SCs/STs;
- (d) Reservation not less than 1/3 seats for Women;
- (e) Appointment of State Finance Commissions (SFC) to make recommendation as regards the

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

### 3.1.3 Empowerment of Women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

The empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions has led to the emergence of women as leaders. Their participation at the three levels, i.e., district, sub-district and village level, has not only led to their personal growth but has also enabled them to respond to the needs of the more vulnerable sections of the village community. Women members and office bearers in Panchayats today account for approximately 36.7 per cent of the elected representatives. The Constitutional mandate for the marginalized sections- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also provided them political space. Today around 18.6 percent of the elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions at the three levels in the country belong to Scheduled Castes and 11.6 percent belong to Scheduled Tribes.

**3.1.4 Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan:** A movement to strengthen the elected women of PRIs has been initiated under the aegis of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj with the objective to set up a state level organization of Elected Women Representative of PRIs.

With the Constitution providing 33% reservation for woman in local bodies, and the actual representation being close to 38%, Ministry

of Panchayati Raj has taken upon itself the task of gender empowerment through empowerment of elected woman representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions which now number more than a million. It has initiated a movement for fostering of a collective identity of the Elected Woman and Youth representatives of PRIs. During 2006-07, the Ministry had launched an initiative namely, the Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan which was aimed at joining together and supporting the elected woman representatives in the country, by promoting their unity through the creation of decentralized institutions of their own, for their continuous education, practical training and experience sharing. This initiative was taken in association with the National Commission for Women who had launched the 'Chalo Gaon Ki Ore' programme in 2006. During 2007-08, which was the first year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. 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 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.

### 3.1.5. Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA):-

In order to address the empowerment of EWRs and EYRs in a systematic, programmatic manner, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India, has launched a new scheme with the approval of the competent authority in the 11th Five Year Plan. The objective of PMEYSA is to knit the EWRs in a network and through group action, empower themselves, so that both their participation and representation on local governance issues, improves. PMEYSA aims at a sustained campaign to build the confidence

and capacity of EWRs, so that they get over the institutional, societal and political constraints that prevent them from active participation in rural local self governments.

**Funding Pattern:-** The entire amount is funded by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for organising various activities under this scheme. Fund is released to the State Panchayati Raj Department in two equal installments in the ratio of 50:50. The balance amount (second installment of 50%) is released only on furnishing of (1) Utilization certificate in respect of funds released and (2) Audited Statement of account on the expenditure (item-wise) incurred by the State Government/SSC.

### 3.1.6 Enactment of State Panchayati Raj Act-

Barring the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand and NCT of Delhi, all the States/UTs have enacted State Legislation in pursuance of the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, 1992. [The provisions of the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 have not yet been extended to the State of Jammu & Kashmir.] The Ministry of Home Affairs has requested the Government of J&K to convey the concurrence of the State Legislature for extension of provisions under Part IX of the Constitution to the State, which is still awaited. The case relating to elections to the Panchayat in the State of Jharkhand is pending before Apex Court. The NCT of Delhi is yet to take a decision on revival of Panchayati Raj System in Delhi. The status of Panchayat Election in India is at **Annexure-3.2**

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

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

Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan.

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, Water Bodies and Village Markets etc. States are being urged to take suitable action to remove anomalies and conflicts between State Legislation and Provisions of PESA 1996. Further, Ministry of Panchayati Raj is taking steps for the study of critical issues for harmonization of provisions of the PESA with those of the Central Legislations concerned in Scheduled Areas. Some of the laws, which warrant particular attention are the following:

- A. The Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act 157
- B. The Indian Forest Act 1927
- C. The Forest Conservation Act 1980
- D. The Indian Registration Act 1908

### 3.1.8 Effective Implementation of PESA

For effective implementation of PESA, action has to be taken by the PESA states to amend PR Acts, subject laws, rules etc. Central ministries are also to take measures to amend their respective laws and scheme guidelines as per provisions of PESA. At present there is no scheme for ensuring effective implementation of PESA. Thus, for both, Devolution of 3Fs to Panchayats and Implementation of PESA in 9 PESA States, States/UTs and the Central Ministries have to indicate time frame. The monitoring mechanism has been incorporated in the RFD. A status note on implementation of PESA is as follow.

### 3.1.9 Status Note on PESA

**i) Introduction:** The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 (PESA) extends Part IX of the Constitution with certain modifications

and exceptions, to the Schedule V areas of 9 States viz. Andhra Pradesh (AP), Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh (HP), Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh (MP), Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. In these States- districts are fully covered by PESA & - districts are partly covered.

**ii) Powers of Gram Sabha:** The Gram Sabhas are the core units of governance under PESA. The Gram Sabhas under PESA are deemed to be “competent” to safeguard and preserve the traditions of their people, community resources and customary mode of dispute resolution. The Gram Sabhas further have:

- (a) Mandatory executive functions to approve plans of the Village Panchayats, identify beneficiaries for schemes, issue certificates of utilization of funds,
- (b) right to mandatory consultation in matters of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation, and prospecting licenses/mining leases for minor minerals,
- (c) power to prevent alienation of land and restore alienated land;
- (d) power to regulate and restrict sale/consumption of liquor;
- (e) power to manage village markets, control money lending to STs;
- (f) ownership of minor forest produce;
- (g) power to control institutions and functionaries in all social sectors;
- (h) power to control local plans and resources for such plans including TSP, etc.

**iii) Current Status of PESA:** The status of amendment in State Act in respect of mandatory provisions of PESA is as at Annexure-3.3.

**iv) Difficulties in Implementation of PESA:** In spite of the critical importance of implementing PESA in the Schedule V areas, there have been

many difficulties in implementation of PESA. PESA anticipates that States will amend their Acts and rules in tune with the Act. However, States are yet to frame appropriate rules under PESA, and therefore the PESA have not been implemented in letter and spirit. Besides, several State and Central subject laws relating to mines and minerals, forests, land acquisition etc. are not PESA compliant. In spite of repeated urging by MoPR, appropriate action in this regard has not been taken. There is also need to make the Gram Sabhas more active and build capacities of Gram Sabha, Panchayat Representatives and officials.

**v) Steps taken by Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR):** For effective implementation of PESA, MoPR has taken following initiatives:

- a) **PESA Model Rules :** Draft Model Rules for PESA were prepared by the Ministry and circulated to all PESA States for framing of rules for effective implementation of PESA. Subsequently, AP has framed PESA rules, but the these dilute PESA provisions in ways.
- b) **Guidelines of PESA :** Guidelines on implementation of PESA have been issued to all nine Fifth Schedule States on 21.05.2010. These guidelines provide in details the steps that States need to take to implement PESA.
- c) **Visits and meetings in PESA States :** Field Visits made to PESA States continuously. Meetings are held with officials of State Departments concerned with PESA implementation viz. Panchayati Raj, Revenue, Excise, Environment and Forest and Mining, and suggestions were made to bring relevant amendments in provisions, where required, make rules and take steps towards implementation.
- d) **Committee on Marketing of Minor**

**Forest Produce (MFP):** A Committee headed by Dr. T. Haque, former Chairman of the Committee of Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) was formed to look into the aspects of Minimum Support Price (MSP), value addition and marketing MFP of in Fifth Schedule Areas. The Committee has submitted its Final Report. It has recommended a MSP to be fixed centrally for 14 MFP to begin with. Further action to operationalize the recommendations of the Haque Committee is to be taken primarily by the Ministries of Tribal Affairs and Environmental and Forests.

**e) Capacity building:** MoPR has commissioned National Institute of Rural Development for preparation of training modules for PESA training trainers at the State level. A draft module has been prepared which was discussed with the States in a workshop held on 2-3rd July. During the next phase, the module will be field tested and training of trainers at the national level will be undertaken.

**f) Study of State subject laws:** MoPR has commissioned a study on compliance of State Panchayati Raj laws and other subject laws with the provisions of PESA. The study is being undertaken by Enviro-Legal Defense Firm (ELDF). Report in respect of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa have been completed, and shared with the States. The other State reports are in progress.

**vi) Future course of Action:** MoPR has given the following suggestions to States in its advisory dated 21 May, 2010:

1. Adopt Model PESA Rules circulated by MoPR with suitable modifications so

that the field functionaries have a clear framework for implementing PESA.

2. Amend State Panchayati Raj Acts for consonance with PESA.
3. Amend laws, rules and executive instructions on Mines & Minerals, Minor Forest Produce, Excise, Money Lending etc. to make them PESA compliant.
4. Include a prominent section on the implementation of PESA in the Annual Governor's Report, as mandated in Schedule V.
5. Strengthen administrative machinery in the PESA Areas through filling up all vacancies, creation of separate cadres, hardship allowance, preference in education, accommodation etc. The same are being pursued with the States.

### 3.1.10 Devolution of funds, functions and functionaries -

Almost all the States and Union Territories have stated that they have transferred a number of subjects in varying degrees to the PRIs, (except Jharkhand) have held elections and constituted Panchayats in accordance with the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution. However, the statutes enacted by the States in conformity with the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act have not significantly altered the functional domain of the Panchayats. Some States have devolved more powers upon District and Intermediate Panchayats, whereas some other has devolved powers only upon Gram Panchayats and Intermediate Panchayats ignoring the District Panchayats. Most of the States after devolving several responsibilities upon the PRIs, have not transferred the requisite staff and funds in respect of the 'subjects' transferred to the Panchayats which are essential to carry out the responsibilities entrusted to them. Besides, these Panchayats should also be given the responsibilities to levy

and collect certain taxes, fees, duties or tolls. Further these must be granted appropriate powers to generate their own resources.

### 3.1.11 Devolution of 3 Fs to PRIs

(i) Article 243G read with the Eleventh Schedule stipulates that States may, by law, endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be required to enable them to function as institutions of self-government. Such laws may also endow powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats for the preparation and implementation of plans for economic development and social justice including in relation to the 29 matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. It is therefore, primarily for the States/UTs included in Part IX of the Constitution to devolve 3Fs to Panchayats within the framework of their Panchayati Raj Acts. The present status of devolution of 3 Fs is at **Annexure-3.3**.

The Ministry has been pursuing preparation and notification of detailed activity mapping by the States/UTs and assignment of functionaries in accordance with devolution of funds and functions. Government of Rajasthan has recently devolved 5 key departments viz., Primary Education, Health, Social Justice & Empowerment, Agriculture and Women & Child Development along with funds and functionaries. PRIs have been made immediate controlling authorities of transferred functionaries with powers of supervision, minor penalty, writing of APAR & transfers. 10% of annual plan funds have been given as untied funds to PRIs from 2011-12. Departmental committees have been dissolved and merged with the Standing Committees of Panchayats at all three tiers. A Ministerial Committee has been set up to oversee implementation of orders. MoPR has shared a set of these orders with other States/UTs with the request that Rajasthan Model may be considered by them in respect of 3Fs not devolved so far and simultaneously action may be taken to devolve 3Fs as per MoPR's advisory dated 1.12.2009.

(ii) Under the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS), States are also incentivized to devolve the 3 Fs to the Panchayats. Every year, a Devolution Index (DI) is constructed by an independent agency and States are ranked on the extent of their devolution of powers, finances and manpower to the Panchayats. Provision of detailed feedback to the States/UTs on the activity mapping exercise is one of the success indicators of progressive devolution of 3 Fs to PRIs that is incorporated in the Results Framework Document (RFD). Also, the disbursal of incentive amount under PEAIS during the financial year is another success indicator. Under the PEAIS, the top- ranked five or six States are awarded incentive grants in the month of March. The entire budgetary allocation for this scheme is released in the last quarter of the financial year after the evaluation of States on the DI has been completed.

(iii) There are no monthly targets regarding devolution of 3 Fs; however, regular visits to the States/UTs by MoPR officials imparts momentum to the States' efforts at devolution. The issue of devolution is also discussed during the review meetings of State Secretaries convened by MoPR. This monitoring of devolution by States done through correspondence, meetings and field visits has proved successful as can be seen from the Rajasthan case. However, as devolution to Panchayats is a political issue, the ultimate success of this parameter is also determined by the political consensus in favour of devolution that exists in a particular State.

**3.1.12 Activity Mapping for devolution of functions:** The key objective of Article 243 G is to ensure that Panchayats at all levels function as institutions of self-governance rather than as implementing agencies. While devolution must eventually comprise the entire range of subjects provided for in the State legislation in a time-bound manner, States and UTs could prioritize full and effective devolution in empowering PRIs as institutions of self-government in respect



of certain functions. To this end, the essential step is to undertake activity mapping relating to devolved functions with a view attributing each activity to the appropriate level of Panchayat, keeping in mind the principle of subsidiary.

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

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

2006-07. The details are at **Annexure-3.4**

#### **3.1.14 Assignment of Functionaries or Devolution of Functionaries:**

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

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

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

**3.2.1 Gram Nyayalas:-** Gram Nyayalayas scheme has been approved by the Government and is being operationalised by the Ministry of Law and Justice. No information regarding the

Gram Nyayalayas scheme have been received so far from the Ministry of Law for the purpose of monitoring under TPP-2006.

**3.2.2 Nyaya Panchayat Bill:-** Ministry of Panchayati Raj is the nodal Ministry regarding draft bill on Nyaya Panchayats. Ministry of Panchayati Raj had prepared a Draft Nyaya Panchayat Bill to provide for the establishment of Nyaya Panchayats, at the level of every Gram Panchayat as a forum for resolution of disputes with peoples' participation directed to providing a system of fair and speedy justice, both civil and criminal, to the citizens at their doorsteps, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. After taking into consideration the comments received from the concerned Central Ministries/ Departments and the states/UTs, the Draft Nyaya Panchayat Bill was forwarded to the Ministry of Law & Justice for their comments. The views/ points raised by the Department of Legal Affairs, including the basic question of Constitutional validity of bringing in the proposed legislation is under examination in ministry of Panchayati Raj in consultation with Ministry of Law and Justice.

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

### 3.3 District Planning Committees:

**3.3.1** Under Article 243 ZD of the Constitution, District Planning Committees are to be set up in every State except Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, J&K and NCT of Delhi at the district level to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole. The Legislature of the State is to make provision through law regarding the

composition of the District Planning Committees and the manner in which the seats are filled. However, the progress in formation of District Planning Committees has not been satisfactory. Even in States where the committees have been formed, they have not been functioning well.

### 3.3.2 Committee for District Planning: Details 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.

**3.3.3** Planning Commission has issued a circular on 25th August, 2006 with the objective to make "District Plan Process" an integral process of preparation of States' 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012). The States have been advised to take urgent steps to form District Planning Committees as envisaged in the Constitution, i.e. with 80% members elected from the elected members of

the Panchayat and Urban Local Government in each district and remaining 20% being nominated by the State Government preferably with experts. Consequently, there has been progress in the constitution of DPCs by States. When BRGF was launched in August 2006, of the 24 States to which Part IXA of the Constitution applied, only 13 States had duly constituted the DPCs.

**3.3.4 Progress:** The District Planning Committees are primarily concerned with consolidation of Plans for Economic Development and Social Justice prepared by Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies in to District Development Plans. Such holistic planning is expected to result in convergence of scheme, synergistic implementation and better outcome. As per latest information, the District Planning Committee's (DPCs) have been constituted so far in 22 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Government of Uttarakhand has informed that they are in process of forming the DPCs. Elections to PRIs in Jharkhand have recently been held and the DPCs are expected to be constituted there in due course.

## 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. 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. To harness the full potential of the available land resources and prevent its further degradation, development of rainfed/degraded area is of great significance.

The problem of rainfed and degraded land and its management is complex and multi dimensional and its development requires a scientific, holistic and innovative approach. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) since 1990-91 in 28 States and 2 UTs with the purpose of increasing agricultural productivity and production in rainfed areas through sustainable use of natural resources by adopting the watershed approach. The scheme has been merged within the scheme of Macro management of Agriculture w.e.f. October, 2000. This Scheme was implemented during the Tenth Plan under revised guidelines with people's participation covering 6509 micro watersheds and continued in the beginning of the 11th Plan i.e. 2007-08 as per existing guidelines of NWDPR scheme. Since its inception and upto the end of the Xth Plan, an area of about 9.3 million hectares has been developed.

**4.1.2** Under the River Valley Project/ Flood Prone River (RVP/FPR) Scheme which is another component of the Macro Management of Agriculture, the cumulative area treated so far is 63.64 lakh hectares. Similarly under the Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA), the cumulative area treated so far is 3.83 lakh hectares.

**4.1.3** Department of Land Resources of Ministry of Rural Development is implementing three area Development Programmes on Watershed basis viz. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) on watershed basis. Each project under the programme is a micro level effort to achieve the objective of watershed programme through treating underproductive

and hitherto unproductive lands and taking up allied activities for the benefit of landless. The programmes adopt a common strategy of multi-resource management involving all stakeholders within the watershed, who together as a group cooperatively identify the resource issues and concerns of the watershed as well as develop and implement a watershed plan with solutions that are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable. The Area Development Programmes namely Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) were implemented on the basis of their own separate guidelines, norms, funding pattern etc. up to 1994. A watershed is a geo-hydrological unit, which drains into a common point. A project based, ridge to valley approach for in-situ soil and water conservation, afforestation etc. is being adopted. The salient features of the Guidelines for Watershed Development are:-

- Focus on village common lands
- Equity in sharing the benefits
- Institutionalized community participation at the village level for implementation and post project maintenance
- Emphasis on sustainable rural livelihood support systems through Self Help Groups and User Groups
- Capacity building as a vital component.
- Committee systems at the State and District level for monitoring and implementation
- Decentralized planning and decision making by the local people of the Watershed area.

**4.1.4** Following the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India, the PRIs have

been mandated with an enlarged role in the implementation of developmental programmes at the grass roots level. Watershed development has been included in the list of subjects to be devolved to the PRIs. The concept of Watershed Associations and Watershed Committee was retained for implementing projects under the three programmes. The past experience of 7-8 years indicates that the institutional framework of Watershed Association and Watershed Committee for the implementation of Watershed Programme have become parallel bodies with very little coordination between them and Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha.

**4.1.5** Keeping the above in view, there is a need to bring suitable modifications and amendments to the existing framework. Accordingly, the Department of Land Resources has brought out a new initiative called "Hariyali" with the objective of empowering PRIs, both financially and administratively in implementation of Watershed Development Programmes in the country. Under this initiative, all ongoing area development programmes namely IWDP, DPAP and DDP would be implemented through the PRIs. New Projects under the ongoing area development programmes are being implemented in accordance with the Guidelines for Hariyali w.e.f. 1.4.2003. However, the projects sanctioned prior to this date shall continue to be implemented as per the earlier Guidelines for Watershed Development.

**4.1.6** Presently 972 Blocks of 195 Districts in 16 States are covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). Similarly, 235 Blocks of 40 Districts in 7 States are covered under Desert Development Programme (DDP). The coverage under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) extends generally to Blocks that are not covered in the above programme. A greater focus of watershed development programmes to increase productivity of lands in rain fed areas may hold the key to meeting the challenge of food security in years to come. 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. The latter is generally subject to wind and water erosion and is in different stages of degradation.

**4.1.7** The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has therefore, accorded high priority to holistic and sustainable development of rainfed areas through watershed programmes. The three watershed programmes of the Department of Land Resources namely DPAP, DDP and IWDP have been consolidated into a single programme namely 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)'. The Government approved the modified scheme of IWMP on 26.2.2009. The Salient features of IWMP are:

- Dedicated institutions at State, District & Village level to implement the Programme.
- Flexibility in the project duration (4 to 7 years)
- Livelihood component added to the programme
- Differential cost norm of Rs. 12,000/ha for the plains and Rs. 15,000/ha. For the hilly and difficult areas.
- Funding pattern in the ratio of 90:10 between Centre and States.

## 4.2 Macro Management of Agriculture

**4.2.1** National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) and Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR) are being implemented by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation which envisages integrated watershed management and sustainable farming systems development.

**(i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR):** The project was launched in the VIII Plan period and has been subsumed under Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) since November 2000. The broad objectives are (i) conservation, up-gradation and sustainable utilization of natural resources, (ii) enhancement of agricultural productivity in sustainable manner, (iii) restoration of ecological balance in the degraded and fragile rainfed eco-systems by greening these areas through appropriate mix of trees, shrubs and grasses, (iv) reduction in regional disparity between irrigated and rainfed areas and (v) creation of sustained employment opportunities for the rural poor. The programme is presently being implemented in all the States. NWDPR has been thoroughly restructured by retaining the technical strength of the earlier programme and incorporating the lessons learnt from successful projects, especially on community participation.

**(ii) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project & Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR):** The programme is primarily meant for treating catchment areas (extending over more than one State) with appropriate soil and water conservation measures to enhance the productivity of degraded lands, minimize siltation rates in reservoirs and reduce flood peaks in flood prone rivers. At present the programme is being implemented in 60 catchments of 27 States of the country through Macro Management of Agriculture.

**(iii) Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA):** This programme is being implemented in North Eastern States with 100% special assistance to the State Plan. The objective of the scheme is to protect the hill slopes of jhoom areas through different soil and water conservation measures on watershed basis to reduce further land degradation and also to improve the land productivity and improve socio economic status of tribal families and minimizing jhoom cultivation to reduce its ill effects.

**(iv) Watershed Development Fund (WDF):**

The Union Govt. has established a Watershed Development Fund during 2000 with a total corpus of the 200 crore which includes Rs. 100 crore by Department of Agriculture & Rs. 100 crore by NABARD as a matching contribution. The objective of the fund is to spread the message of participatory watershed development involving Watershed Community, State Government Departments, Banks, Agricultural Research institutions and NGOs. The total corpus lies with NABARD. NABARD is implementing the programme of Participatory Watershed Development through NGOs, WDF fund is also being utilized on 100% grant basis for the watershed activities in the 31 distressed districts under the PM's Rehabilitation package.

The State-wise physical achievement of National Watershed Development Project for Rained Areas (NWDPRRA) in respect of States/UTs for 2009-10 is at **Annexure-4.1**.

**4.3 Marketing and Infrastructural Support to Farmers:**

**4.3.1 Development/Strengthening of Agriculture Marketing infrastructure, Grading and Standardization (AMIGS):** The Ministry has launched a new Central Sector Scheme for Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing infrastructure, Grading and Standardization. Under this scheme credit linked investment - subsidy is being provided on the capital cost of general or commodity specific marketing infrastructure for agricultural commodities and for strengthening and modernization of existing agricultural markets, wholesale, Rural periodic or in tribal areas. The Scheme covers all agricultural and allied sectors including dairy, poultry, fishery, livestock and minor forest produce. The scheme is reform linked and is being implemented in those States/UTs which permit setting up of agricultural markets in private and cooperative sector and allow direct marketing and contract farming. However after

the imposition of condition of waiver of market fees on Horticulture perishable commodities by the Ministry of Agriculture, GOI, (25-02-2010) State Agencies projects will only be considered after compliance of the directives of the Ministry.

**4.3.1.1** It is not possible to indicate State-wise targets as the construction of Rural Godown scheme provides for credit linked back ended subsidy to the entrepreneurs which is released through NABARD and NCDC. The size of godown to be constructed depends upon the demand in the market. Regarding, the other scheme 'Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading & Standardization, it is clarified that this is a reform linked scheme and back ended subsidy is released for the projects through NABARD, NCDC and directly by the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection DMI and the entrepreneur is free to set up projects in any part of the country depending upon the economic viability of the project. The rate of subsidy is 25% of the capital cost of the project with maximum limit of Rs.50 lakhs per project. In case of North Eastern States, State of Uttarakhand, and Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, hilly and tribal areas and to entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) and their Cooperatives, the rate of subsidy is 33.33% of the capital cost of the project with maximum limit of Rs, 60 lakhs per project. There is no upper ceiling on subsidy for the projects of State Agencies. The Scheme is Reform Linked and implemented in the States/UTs which have amended the APMC Act or there is no legal bar for allowing direct marketing, contract farming or setting up of markets in private and cooperative sector.

**Progress:** During the financial year 2010-11, budgetary provision of Rs.150.00 Crore was provided against which the expenditure of Rs.126.23 Crores towards release of grants-in-aid to State Agencies, etc was incurred. A total no. of 1073 projects were sanctioned during the year 2010-11.

### 4.3.2 Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (Construction/Renovation of Rural Godowns)

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

**4.3.2.2** Under the scheme, back ended subsidy @ 25% of capital cost of the project has been provided. In case of NE States, hilly areas and SC/ST entrepreneurs, subsidy has been provided @ 33.33% of the capital cost of the project. Under the revised scheme w.e.f. 26/06/2008, subsidy @ 25% is being given to all categories of farmers, Agriculture graduates, cooperatives & CWC/ SWCs. All other categories of individuals companies and corporations are being given subsidy @ 15% of the project cost. In case of NE States/hilly areas & SC/ST entrepreneurs and their cooperatives and Women Farmers, subsidy shall be 33.33%. The scheme will continue during the whole period of XI Plan with a target of 90 lakh tonnes and a Budget allocation of Rs.400 crores.

**Progress:** Since the inception of the scheme w.e.f. 1.4.2001 and up to 30th April, 2011, 24826 Godowns having a capacity of 283.64 lakhs tonne with a subsidy release of Rs.729.82 crores have been sanctioned all over the country. During the year 2010-11 the physical target for the year was 20 lakh tones capacity. During April, 2010—March, 2011, a storage capacity of 32.53 lakh tones has been created all over the country.

### 4.3.3 Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Grading and Standardization:-

This is reform linked scheme and back ended subsidy is released for the project through NABARD and the entrepreneur is free to set up projects in any part of the country depending upon the economic viability of the projects.

**Targets/ Achievement:** The scheme has further been allowed to be continued during the year 2009-10 with 250 New Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Projects, 200 Development Strengthening Modernization Infrastructure wholesale Markets and 70 Modernization Strengthening of Infrastructure primary Markets.

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

**4.4.1 Micro Irrigation for Agriculture:** The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation (MI) has been launched in January, 2006 to enhance water use efficiency aiming to increase productivity of crops through micro irrigation technology. Under this Scheme, Central share of subsidy @ 40% of the total cost of the system are provided to all categories of farmers of different State. Since 2005-06, 18 States have implemented this scheme towards installation of drip and sprinkler irrigation system. Since June, 2010, this Micro Irrigation Scheme is being implanted as National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) during XI Plan period with similar component i.e. area coverage under drip and sprinkler irrigation and its productivity through Transfer of Technology. Under NMMI, Central share of subsidy will be @ 50% for small and marginal farmers and @ 40% for general farmers. The State Government share will be 10% of the total cost. Remaining cost will be borne by beneficiary either by their own resources or through soft loan. The State-wise and year-wise areas achieved during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given below:



**Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro-Irrigation - Progress  
During (2009-2010 & 2010-11)**

Sl.No.	State	Physical (ha) 2009-10			Physical (ha) 2010-11		
		Drip	Sprinkler	Total	Drip	Sprinkler	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pr.	99890.00	38451.00	138341	84418.00	38340.00	122758.00
2	Bihar	63.68	43.80	107.48	131.44	13353.60	13485.04
3	Chattisgarh	1224.14	14547.15	15771.19	2250.27	19580.66	21830.93
4	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Goa	22.71	96.00	118.71	38.70	80.36	119.06
6	Gujarat	34017.84	32231.26	66249.1	32397.02	45896.97	78294
7	Haryana	2468.13	789.54	3257.67	3987.47	5352.73	9340.20
8	Jharkhand	38.00	407.5	445.5	265.70	951.40	1217.10
9	Karnataka	16661.17	91544	108205.17	48009.00	39438.00	87447.00
10	Kerala	740.24	367.43	1107.87	827.51	1512.50	2340.01
11	Madhya Pr.	19447.45	16171.79	35619.24	26467.14	14771.10	41238.24
12	Maharashtra	66780.00	27727.00	94507	86794.54	31230.54	118025.08
13	Orissa	5283.00	7493.00	12776.00	843.45	11170.51	12013.96
14	Punjab	4007.56	597.84	4605.4	4870.20	54.80	4925.00
15	Rajasthan	8743	86813	95556	13402.00	134211.00	147613.00
16	Tamil Nadu	17569.14	438.89	18008.03	25845.21	307.95	26153.16
17	Uttar Pr.	754.13	1220	1974.13	632.33	2476.30	3108.63
18	West Bengal	113.18	92.4	205.58	116.00	178.00	294.00
19	NCPAH	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Transfer of Technology	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>277823.27</b>	<b>319031.60</b>	<b>596854.87</b>	<b>331295.98</b>	<b>358906.42</b>	<b>690202.40</b>

**4.4.2 Minor Irrigation for Agriculture:** Water is a scarce resource having diverse uses. It is most productively used for irrigation but creation of irrigation potential is a highly capital-intensive activity. Unfortunately, irrigation potential often remains under-utilized. Therefore, a 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

**4.4.3 Irrigation Potential Created and Utilized:**

The Country's Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) has been assessed at 139.9 million hectares (M.ha). So far irrigation potential of about 102.7

Mha (73.4% of UIP) has been created. The Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) of the country from major and medium projects is estimated as 58.47 million hectares. The Ultimate Irrigation Potential from minor irrigation projects is estimated as 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. Irrigation is one of the six components for development of rural infrastructure under Bharat Nirman. The irrigation component of Bharat Nirman aims at creation of irrigation potential of 10 million hectare (Mha) with 5.2 Mha from Major and Medium Irrigation and 4.8 Mha from Minor Irrigation projects/schemes in the next four years i.e. from 2005-06 to 2008-09. The targets and achievements in the first four years i.e. 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 of Bharat Nirman (as per the latest available information) are given in the table below.

**Targets and achievements of Bharat Nirman during 2005-2009**

(In million hectare)

Component	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Major & Medium Irrigation	1.15	0.69	1.35	1.20	1.35	0.55	1.35	-
Minor Irrigation	0.75	0.99	1.05	0.75	1.50	0.83	1.50	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>1.92</b>

**Note:** - This is as per the latest status available with MOSPI.

**4.4.4 Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme – Coverage of Minor Irrigation:**

**4.4.4.1** The Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) was launched during 1996-97 to give loan assistance to the states to help them complete some of the incomplete major/medium irrigation projects which were in an advanced

stage of completion and create additional irrigation potential in the country. The Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes of North-Eastern States, Hilly States of Sikkim, Uttaranchal, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi Districts of Orissa have also been provided Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under this programme since 1999-2000.

**4.4.4.2** Grant component has been introduced in the programme from April, 2004 like other Central sector schemes. As per the existing AIBP criteria effective from December, 2006, grant amounting to 25% of the project cost for major and medium irrigation projects in non-special category States and 90% grant of the project cost for major/medium/minor irrigation projects in special category States (including undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts of Orissa) are provided to the selected projects. The minor irrigation schemes in non-special category States falling in drought prone/tribal areas are treated at par with special category States and are released 90% grant of the project cost. Major and medium projects providing irrigation benefit to drought prone/Tribal area and flood prone area are also eligible for 90% grant of the project cost.

**4.4.5 Minor Irrigation (MI) Schemes under AIBP:** During 2010-11, a total No. of 1894 MI schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 2546.5138 crore have been included under AIBP. The total potential planned of these schemes is 247.31302 th. ha, to be completed in the next two financial years after the inclusion under AIBP. State Government has been requested to furnish the No. of schemes completed during the year 2009-10 and potential created during the same period. In response, out of 21 states included under AIBP, 20 states have furnished the above information. As per the information received in this office, a total number of 992 MI schemes have been completed and a potential of 150.44 th.ha. has been created during 2010-11 under AIBP. Other details are given in Table below:

**Detail of Minor Irrigation (MI) Schemes Included Under AIBP during 2010-11**

Sl. No.	State	Total Nos. of Schemes included	Estimated Cost (Rs. In crores)	Potential Planned ('000 ha)	Nos. of schemes completed	Potential Created ('000 ha)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>A.</b>	<b>Special category States</b>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	79	51.196	4.683	29	2.259
2	Assam	NR	NR	NR	72	19.893
3	Manipur	NR	NR	NR	19	1.579
4	Meghalaya	49	48.0486	3.41672	35	3.5538
5	Mizoram	58	76.9705	6.255	43	3.364
6	Nagaland	177	107.99603	9.890	104	3.325
7	Sikkim	225	57.9178	8.2441	NR	NR
8	Tripura	NR	NR	NR	35	1.020
9	Himachal Pradesh	191	185.7284	26.6518	25	11.010
10	Jammu & Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	130	38.571
11	Orissa (KBK)	NR	NR	NR	NR	1.500
12	Uttarakhand	492	444.5506	38.17000	291	14.3245
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1271</b>	<b>972.4076</b>	<b>97.3106</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>100.3993</b>

Sl. No.	State	Total Nos. of Schemes included	Estimated Cost (Rs. In crores)	Potential Planned ('000 ha)	Nos. of schemes completed	Potential Created ('000 ha)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>B.</b>	<b>Non-Special Category States</b>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	1	0.042
2	Chhattisgarh	NR	NR	NR	22	4.731
3	Madhya Pradesh	19	67.9519	5.083	68	11.674
4	Maharashtra	46	697.9600	48.331	24	7.087
5	Bihar	32	64.4982	15.120	60	23.466
6	West Bengal	34	15.48735	2.3664	-	Not furnished
7	Rajasthan	NR	NR	NR	1	0.448
8	Karnataka	207	275.4489	22.2600	33	2.598
9	Jharkhand	285	452.7598	56.8420	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>1574.1062</b>	<b>150.0024</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>50.046</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1894</b>	<b>2546.5138</b>	<b>247.31302</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>150.4453</b>

\* Not Reported

#### 4.4.6 Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CAD&WM):

The Government of India initiated a Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme (CADP) in 1974-75 to improve irrigation potential utilisation and optimize agricultural production from irrigated land through integrated and coordinated approach of efficient water management.

**4.4.6.1** The Programme was initiated with 60 major and medium projects. So far 332 projects with total Cultural Command Area (CCA) of about 29 M.ha have been included under the Programme, out of which 178 projects have been deleted either on completion or for other reasons. 23 projects have been clubbed in 8 projects with effect from 1st April 2004 and thus 139 projects are on going (out of which one is under process of deletion) under the programme at present. The programme has been restructured and renamed as "Command

Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme" with effect from 1st April 2004. The main components under the restructured CADWM Programme are:

- Survey, planning and designing of on-Farm Developments (OFD) works;
- On Farm Development (OFD) works comprising construction of field channels and also land levelling and shaping and realignment of field boundaries, with a minimum 10% beneficiary contribution.
- Construction of field, intermediate and link drains for letting out surplus water;
- Correction of system deficiencies above the outlet up to distributaries of 150 Cusec (4.25 cumec) capacity;
- Reclamation of water logged area with

a minimum 10% beneficiary contribution including use of location specific bio-drainage techniques to supplement conventional techniques for reclamation of water logged area;

- f) Trainings/adaptivetrials/demonstrations through Water and Land Management Institutes (WALMI) and other Central/State institutions and monitoring & evaluation of the programme with 75% funding from Government of India;
- g) Warabandi [with requisite funds for hardware activities under item(c) and software activities under item (f)]
- h) One time functional Grants to Water Users' Associations; and
- i) Establishment cost: 20% of the expenditure on items(b),(c),(d) and (e)

The following modifications have been made in the programme during XIth Five Year Plan:

- (i) To promote water use efficiency in irrigation, installation of drip and sprinkler Irrigation systems is available under the schemes of Ministry of Agriculture. Thus, under the programme, it will be limited to construction of stilling tank, pump house and laying

conveyance pipes up to farmer's fields. The cost norms as applicable for On-Farm Development (OFD) works will also be applicable for such works.

- (ii) Any new project is included under the Programme only in lieu of completion/deletion of an on-going project in a particular State except for the projects included in the Prime Minister's package for agrarian distress districts, projects benefiting the drought prone areas, tribal areas, projects in the States having irrigation development below the national average and projects located in special category States/areas, namely, NE States, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa.

#### 4.4.6.2 Progress under CADWM Programme:

CADWM Programme is limited to minor irrigation schemes in Special Category States and Hilly States i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand. During 2010-11, a total number of 232 MI schemes have been included under CADWM Programme. State Governments have reported that during 2010-11, a potential of 6.94 th. ha. has been created from MI schemes under CADWM Programme.

#### Target and Achievement in minor irrigation projects of NE states and Hilly states during 2010-11 under CADWM Programme

SI No.	Name of the States	Nos. of MI scheme included	Physical Progress during 2010-11	
			Target in '000 ha	Achievement in '000 ha
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	140	0	0.29
2	Himachal Pradesh	0	2.97	0.49
3	Manipur	86	6.29	6.04
4	Meghalaya	6	0.24	0.12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>6.94</b>

**4.4.6.3 Physical Achievements:** The core components of physical works are construction of field channels, field drains and implementation

of warabandi (rotational water supply). The cumulative progress of works on these components are given below.

**Physical Achievements under CADWM Programme:**

(Million hectare)

Sl.No.	Item of work	Cumulative achievement since 1974-75 to 1996-97	Achievement during			
			IX Plan	X Plan	2007-08	2008-09*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Field Channel	13.95	1.80	2.31	0.394	0.220
2	Warabandi	8.64	1.54	1.12	0.141	0.006
3	Field Drains	0.77	0.35	0.64	0.069	0.004

\* Provisional

**4.5. Credit to Farmers:**

**4.5.1** The instrument of Kisan Credit Card Scheme has been introduced to provide adequate and timely support from the banking system to the farmers for their cultivation needs including purchase of all inputs in a flexible and rapid progress with the banking system having issued more than 10.05 crore cards upto 28th February, 2011. The personal insurance package to cover the Credit Card Scheme (KCC) holders against accidental death or permanent disability, upto a maximum amount of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively as announced in the last year's Budget has also been operationalised.

**4.5.2 Kisan Credit to Farmers:** To provide adequate and timely support from the banking system to farmers for their cultivation needs, including purchase of all inputs, in a flexible and cost effective manner, a model Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme is under implementation since August 1998 for short – and medium – term loans. Department has advised the State Governments and NABARD to launch an intensive branch/village level campaign to provide KCC to all eligible and willing farmers in time bound manner. These initiatives has result in bringing about 906.37 crore farmers within the fold of KCC.

**4.5.3 Flow of Credit: - Targets & Achievements:**

**4.5.3.1** The target of agriculture credit flow for the year 2009-10 was fixed at Rs. 3,25,000 crore and the achievement till 30th November 2009 was Rs. 1,96,228 crore, forming 60.37 per cent of the target. Further during 2009-10 up to November 2009, around 26.85 lakh and 3.79 lakh new farmers have been financed by the Public and Private Sector Commercial Banks respectively. Further, RRBs have financed 11.96 lakh new farmers during this period. Thus, the total number of new farmers financed by CBs and RRBs together formed 42.60 lakh, against the target fixed at 50 lakh for the year. In addition to this, cooperative banks have financed 8.72 lakh new farmers during this period. Thus, new farmers financed by the banking system totaled 51.32 lakh

**4.5.3.2** During the period up to February, 2011, total number of job card issued to farmer was 68.13 lakh and total amounts sanctioned 41042 crore in which number of job card issued in respect of Cooperative Banks, RRBs and Commercial Banks were 25.73, 15.66 and 26.74 lakh and banks sectioned amounts were 9857,10002 and 21183 crore respectively. Total number of cards issued since inception to February, 2011 Year -wise and State-wise/UTs are given at **Annexure-4.2A and 4.2B.**

#### 4.6 Distribution of Waste Land to the Landless:

**4.6.1** 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.

**4.6.1.1** Land reforms related issues including distributed 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.

**4.6.1.2** 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.

**4.6.2 Wastelands Atlas – 2005 :** Wastelands can be defined as “degraded lands which can be

brought under vegetative cover with reasonable efforts and which are currently under-utilized, and also the land which is deteriorating for lack of appropriate water & soil management or on account of natural causes”. Several agencies have estimated the extent of wastelands in India. However, these figures vary considerably – ranging between 30 and 175 m.ha. partly because of the varied definitions of wastelands.

**4.6.2.1 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.

**4.6.2.2** 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 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.

**4.6.3 Progress :** Land and its management falls within the administrative jurisdiction of the respective States. Distribution of wasteland to landless essentially fall in the domain of States government. The role of the Central Government in this field is of an advisory and coordinating nature. However, implementation of land reforms programmes including distribution of Government wastelands is reviewed from time to time at various fora including conferences of the Revenue Ministers /Secretary of States/UTs organized by ministry of Rural Development State Governments have been requested from time to time for distribution of Government wastelands to the rural poor. The States have to develop degraded wastelands under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee

Programme and distribute to the rural poor.

**4.6.3.1** 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 2007-08 under this item for inclusion in the Annual Review Report on the TPP-2006. However, information has been received from 12 States/ UTs. Accordingly, the State Government and Union Territory Administration were requested for intimating the achievement under this item for inclusion in the Annual Review Report on the TPP – 2006. During the year 2010-11 information has been received from 10 States/ UTs and the details are as follow:

#### Distribution of Wasteland to Land Less

Sl. No.	State/UT	Distribution of Wasteland to Landless during 2010-11 (Area in Hectares)				Remarks
		SC	ST	Others	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Arunachal Pr.			-NIL-		
2	Goa			-NIL-		
3.	Haryana			-NIL-		
4.	Meghalaya			-NIL-		The land in Meghalaya does not belong to the State Government, but it is owned by the people and their community. Therefore the issue of distribution of wasteland land in the state does not arise.
5.	Manipur			-NIL-		
6.	Nagaland			-NIL-		
7	Mizoram			-NIL-		
8	Tamil Nadu	12	-	43	55	
9	West Bengal			-NIL-		Government of West Bengal do not distribute wasteland, but the quantum of wasteland that could be developed for use for the agriculture purpose is distributed to the landless and near landless people as "Agriculture Land" Hence the quantum of wasteland distributed during the year 2010-11 may be treated Nil.
10	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT			-NIL-		



## CHAPTER 5

### POINT 4: SHARMIK KALYAN (LABOUR WELFARE)

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

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

**5.1 Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganized Labour :** The term "unorganized labour" has been defined as those workers who have not been able to organize themselves in pursuit of their common interests due to certain constraints, such as casual nature of employment, ignorance and illiteracy, small and scattered size establishments, etc.

**5.1.1** Out of about 400 million workers in the country, only around 50 to 60 million are covered by some form of social security. For the rest, a job is the best guarantee for social security right now. However, the labour market is moving in a direction that change over of jobs by an individual will become more frequent, public sector which provides a comprehensive social security cover to its employees, is sinking in size, the pension system for Government employees is under review, and more workers are seeking work in rural and urban informal sector, as the ability of agriculture to absorb workers diminishes. As per the survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization in the year 2004-05, the total employment in both organized and unorganized sector in the country was of the order of 45.9 crore. Out of this, about 2.6 crore were in the organized sector and the balance 43.3 crore in the unorganized sector. Out of 43.3 crore workers in the unorganized sector, 26.9 crore workers were employed in agriculture sector, 2.6 crore in construction, and remaining were in manufacturing activities, trade and transport, communication & services. A large number of unorganized workers are home based and are engaged in occupations such as beedi rolling, agarbatti making, papad making, tailoring, and embroidery work. For welfare of Unorganized Sector's Workers' the Government has introduced an Act-2008 with following features:

**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.

The salient feature of the Act are as under:

- ✚ Section (2) provides for the definitions including those relating to unorganized worker, self-employed and wage worker.
- ✚ Section 3 (1) provides for formulation of scheme by the Central Government for different section of unorganized workers on matters relating to:
  - (a) life and disability cover;
  - (b) health and maternity benefits;
  - (c) old age protection and
  - (d) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government.
- ✚ Section 3 (4) provides formulation of scheme relating to provident fund, employment injury benefits, housing, educational schemes for children, skill up gradation, funeral assistance and old age homes by the State Governments.
- ✚ Section 4 relates to funding of the schemes formulated by the Central Government.
- ✚ Section 5 envisages constitution of National Social Security Board under the chairmanship of Union Minister for Labour & Employment with Member Secretary and 34 nominated members representing members of Parliament, unorganized workers, employers of unorganized workers, civil society, Central Ministries and State Governments.
- ✚ Provision for adequate representation to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Minorities and Women.
- ✚ The functions of National Board, inter-alia, include: to recommend to the Central Government suitable schemes for different sections of unorganized workers; monitor implementation of schemes and advise the Central Government on matters arising out of the administration of the Act.
- ✚ Section 6 has provision for constitution of similar Boards at the State Level.
- ✚ Section 7 relates to funding pattern of the schemes formulated by the State Governments.
- ✚ Section 8 prescribes record keeping functions by the District Administration. For this purpose, the State Government may direct (a) the District Panchayat in rural areas; and (b) the Urban Local Bodies in urban areas to perform such functions.
- ✚ Section 9 provides for setting up of constitution of Workers' Facilitation Centre to (i) disseminate information on social security schemes available to them (ii) facilitate the workers to obtain registration from district administration and enrollment of unorganized workers.
- ✚ Section 10 provides for eligibility criteria for registration as also the procedure for registration under the Act.

Sections 11-17 contain miscellaneous provisions for implementing the Act.

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

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

## 5.2 Minimum Wages Enforcement (Including Farm Labour):

**5.2.1** In a labour surplus economy like India,

### Enforcement of Provisions of Wages Law by Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) during 2010-11 (Provisional)

SL.No.	Items	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	No. of Inspections made	1,27,592
2	No. of Irregularities Detected	27,348
3	No. of Irregularities Rectified	19,332
4	No. of claims filed	6,742
5	No. of Claims Settled	4,392
6	No. of Prosecutions Cases Filed	222
7	No. of Prosecutions Cases decided	58

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

**Minimum Wages Enforcement (Including Farm Labour) in different States/Union Territories during 2010–11**

SI. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of Inspections Made	No. of Irregularities		No. of Claims		No. of persons Prosecution Cases		
			Detected	Rectified	Filed	Settled	Pending	Filed	Decided
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Bihar	84107	15653	15668	4685	4370	401	19	2
2	Goa	1279	8242	0	0	4	0	7	6
3	Gujarat	30168	3035	3314	0	0	5059	173	24
4	Haryana	0	0	0	15	13	0	0	0
5	Jharkhand	10128	391	315	2041	1	11	0	0
6	Kerala	1	03	21	0	0	0	0	0
7	Manipur	618	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
8	Punjab	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Rajasthan	1260	10	6	0	3	40	19	20
10	Chandigarh	8	6	0	1	1	0	4	6
11	D& N Haveli	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>127592</b>	<b>27348</b>	<b>19332</b>	<b>6742</b>	<b>4392</b>	<b>5511</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>58</b>

**Note:-** The information has not yet been received from the concerned nodal Ministry so figures are taken from the progress report on TPP-2006.

### 5.3 Prevention of Child Labour

**5.3.1** As 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, Pnachayati

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 Tracking & Monitoring :** The policy of the Government is to ban employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous employments and to regulate the working conditions of children in other employments. The Ministry of Labour & Employment had set up a Working Group on Tracking and Monitoring of child labour to recommend an appropriate tracking and monitoring system for child labour covered under the NCLP Scheme. The Working Group has submitted its report. The important aspects mentioned in the report are:

- Developing a model Child Profile Card.
- Tracking of 9–14 year old children be done by instructors / teachers of the special schools and for children in the age group of 5 – 8 years be done by Education departments.
- The tracking of children should start from the time of their enrollment in special schools till two years after their mainstreaming.
- Data to be updated every quarter.
- To ensure accuracy and reliability of data, validation of child – wise tracking information by Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Allocation of additional funds to each NCLP district for purchase of computers and retraining of officials accordingly.
- The system be also used for project management.

**5.3.3** For rehabilitation of child labour, Government had initiated the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 1988 to rehabilitate working children in 12 child labour endemic districts of the country. This is the major scheme for the rehabilitation of the child labour. Under the schemes, 268 districts were identified for implementation of the scheme and at present the scheme is being implemented in 271 districts in 21 states covering around 3.39 lakhs children through 8710 special schools. Under the Scheme children withdrawn from work are admitted into the special schools where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, stipend, health care, etc. Under this scheme, the grants are released to the District Collector / District Magistrate headed by the project society at the district level. Under the Scheme, about 6.47 lakh children have been mainstreamed into formal system.

**5.3.4** The NCLP scheme is a Central Sector Scheme. Under the scheme, project societies are set up at the district level under the Chairpersonship of the Collector / District Magistrate for overseeing the implementation of the project. Instructions to involve civil society and NGOs have also been issued. Under the NCLP Scheme, children are withdrawn from work and put into special schools, where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, healthcare facilities etc. and finally mainstreamed to the formal education system. At present, there are around 9000 NCLP schools being run in the country with an enrolment of 0.45 million children.

#### **Objectives of Prevention of Child Labour:-**

##### *For Project Society*

1. Timely conducting meeting of Executive Committee of the Project Society.
2. Timely submission of Quarterly Progress reports.
3. Timely Submission of Utilization Certificate and statement of accounts.
4. Inspection of NCLP Schools.
5. Awareness generation.
6. Audited statement of NCLP, Objections of audit unit, if any.
7. When the survey of the Child Labour was last conducted and the copy of the survey report has been sent. Are all the children identified in the survey has been enrolled in the special schools? If not, reasons there of and tentative date on which all such children would be enrolled in special schools?

*For Special Schools*

1. Quality and quantity of Mid-Day Meal.
2. Status about supply of vocational and educational material of the children.
3. Whether stipend to all the students is being deposited in the bank/ Post Office Account of the children regularly? If not, reasons there of?
4. Number of children enrolled in the school (s).
5. Number of children actually present in the school (s).
6. Whether health check-up is being done for all the children.
7. Number of Educational and Vocational Instructors sanctioned, appointed and actually present? Give reasons for non-filling up of sanctioned posts/ absence.
8. Whether honorarium to the instructors/ staff members is being paid on regular basis? If not, reasons there of?
9. Whether Schools Building is good enough to house enrolled children to impart education?
10. Number of drop out children.
11. Number of children mainstreamed by the schools (year-wise).

**5.4 Welfare of Women Labour:**

**5.4.1** The Central Government has enacted various laws for the welfare of women workers. A meeting of the Central Advisory Committee on Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 was held at New Delhi on 24th June, 2008 in which various suggestions were made by the members to

improve the working conditions of women workers viz. social security, insurance coverage, better facilities for skill development, constitution of State level advisory boards etc. The State Governments were requested to take follow-up action on these recommendations.

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

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

**5.4.4** As a commitment to secure better working conditions for female workers in their workplace, the Government has initiated a number of steps in this direction. Guidelines for the prevention of sexual harassment of women employees in their work places framed. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules amended to make the guidelines applicable to employees in the private sector. A Grants-in-aid scheme

for the welfare of women labour for awareness generation and skill training implemented through voluntary organizations.

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

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

**5.4.6** Under this Scheme, Voluntary Organizations/NGOs are being provided funds by way of grants –in–aid to take up action- oriented projects for the benefit of women labour. Project relating to awareness generation campaigns for women labour are funded under the Scheme.

The focus of the scheme is awareness generation among women labour, in the area of wages, like minimum wages, equal remuneration, etc. to disseminate information on various schemes of Central/ States Government Agencies available for the benefit of women labour.

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

**5.4.8 Progress 2010-11:** During the year 2010-11 total grant in aid of Rs. 13.51 lakh were released to 21 organizations i.e. NGO/VOs.

## CHAPTER 6

### POINT 5: KHADYA SURAKSHA (FOOD SECURITY)

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

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

#### 6.1 Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS): Allocation and Offtake of Food Grains.

**6.1.1** TPDS is focused and targeted towards BPL population, the Government has restructured the PDS. Allocation of food grains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is made for APL, BPL and AAY families on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission projected on the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1.3.2000 or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued by State Government, whichever is less. Accordingly, allocations of food grains for AAY and BPL categories are made @ 35 kg per family per month for all accepted number of 6.52 crore families in the country. In addition to this 7.42

lakh families in KBK districts in Orissa are also allocated at the same scale.

**Progress:** During the year 2010-11, total allocation and offtake of food grains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was 475.47 lakh tonnes and 437.21 lakh tonnes respectively with 92% achievement in terms of offtake with respect to allocation of foodgrains, against allocation of 476.03 lakh tones and offtake of 424.03 lakh tones of foodgrains with 89% achievement during 2009-10. The State-wise details are at **Annexure-6.1**

#### 6.2 Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

**6.2.1** The allocations of foodgrains for AAY and BPL categories are made @ 35 Kg per family per month to all families in the country. However, allocations for APL category are made depending upon the availability of stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool and past offtake by the States/UTs. Presently, these allocations range between 10 kg and 35 kg per family per month in different States/UTs.

**6.2.2** Keeping in view the declining stock position of wheat and rice in the Central Pool, a uniform decision was taken to rationalize wheat and rice allocations from the Central Pool stocks of the APL category under the TPDS which has been implemented w.e.f. June, 2006 and April, 2007 respectively, by linking them to the offtake figures of the past three years i.e. 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06.

**Progress:** During the year 2010-11 total allocation and offtake of food grains under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was 102.29 lakh tonnes and 96.56 lakh tonnes respectively with 94



% achievement in terms of offtake with respect to allocation of foodgrains. During the year 2009-10 total allocation and offtake of food grains under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was 101.96 lakh tonnes and 97.94 lakh tonnes respectively with 96% achievement. The State wise details are at **Annexure-6.2.**

### 6.3 Establishing Grain Banks in Chronically Food Scarcity Areas

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

**6.3.2** The scheme since 24.11.2004 is being implemented by the Department of Food & Public Distribution with certain modifications. The main objective of the scheme presently being

implemented is to provide safeguard against starvation during the period of natural calamity or during lean season when the marginalized food insecure households do not have sufficient resources to purchase rations. Such people in need of foodgrains will be able to borrow foodgrains from the Village Grain Bank. The grain banks are to be set up in food scarce areas like the drought prone areas, the hot and cold desert areas, tribal areas and the inaccessible hilly areas which remain cut off because of natural calamities like floods, etc. These villages are to be identified by the concerned State Government/ Union Territory. The scheme envisages inclusion of all willing BPL/AAY families in the villages to be identified by the State Government in food deficit areas. The quantity to be lent and the period of repayment is to be decided by Group themselves. Village Panchayat / Gram Sabha, Self Help Group, NGOs etc. identified by the State Government are eligible for running of Grain Banks. The scheme has been continued in the 11th Plan period. The details are as in the table below:

#### Fund Sanctioned for Establishment of Grain Bank During the year 2010-11 is as follow:

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Bank Sanctioned	Financial Assistance Sanctioned for Food grains	Fund Sanctioned for Establishments of Grain banks	Total Financial Assistance Sanctioned	Date of Sanctioned
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	M.P.	1456	899.19	177.63	1076.81	29.10.2010
2	Tripura	64	52.30	7.81	60.11	15.11.2010
3	Orissa	146	119.32	2.93	122.25	09.03.2011
4	Nagaland	43	35.14	5.25	40.39	25.03.2011
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1709</b>	<b>1105.95</b>	<b>193.62</b>	<b>1299.56</b>	-

**6.3.3** The revised Village Grain Bank Scheme for establishment of Grain Banks in chronically food scarce areas was approved by the Ministry of Finance on 15.2.2006 for the year 2005-06 and

2006-07. During 11Th Plan (2007-12) a provision of Rs.87.00 crore has been provided under the scheme. Details of VGBs sanctioned since 2005-06 are as follows:

Year	V G Bs Sanctioned (numbers)	States where Sanctioned	Amount (Rs. in Crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2005-06	3282	Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Tripura, & Meghalaya	19.76
2006-07	8191	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.	51.79
2007-08	2598	Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal.	17.44
2008-09	2407	Manipur, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh.	16.81
2009-10	2214	West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh & Nagaland	17.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,692</b>	-	<b>123.03</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 under the Point, Subke Liye Aawas which covers two items (i) "Rural Housing– Indira Aawas Yojana", and (ii) "EWS/LIG Houses in Urban areas". The Indira Aawas Yojana provides houses to the houseless poor in rural areas by providing assistance for construction of new or for upgradation of houses to rural houseless BPL families. The item "EWS/LIG Houses in Urban areas" has been included to deal with the problem of houses for economically weaker sections and low income groups in urban areas, The details of these items covered under TPP-2006 are as under:

#### 7.2 Indira Aawas Yojana:

**7.2.1** Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development and is being implemented in the rural areas of all States/UTs (except Delhi & Chandigarh). The objective of IAY is to help in construction/ upgradation of dwelling units of BPL member of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers and other persons below poverty line from non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes by providing them a lump sum financial assistance. The scheme is in operation since 1985-86.

A. The ceiling on construction assistance under the IAY is Rs.45,000/- per unit in the plain area and Rs.48,500/- in hilly / difficult areas. For up gradation of Kutch house, the financial assistance is Rs.15,000/- per unit. In addition, IAY houses have been included under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme for lending up to Rs.20,000 per

unit at an interest rate of 4%.

- B. Under the scheme, financial resources are shared between the center and the states on a 75:25 basis. In the case of UTs, 100% funding is done by Government of India. However, in the case of North – Eastern States, the funding pattern is in the ratio of 90:10. Since reduction of shelterlessness is the primary objective, 75% weightage is given to housing shortage and 25% to the poverty ratios prescribed by Planning Commission for state level allocation. For district level allocation, 75% weightage is given again to housing shortage and 25% to SC/ST population of the concerned district.
- C. Under the Scheme, 60% of the funds are earmarked for SC/ST beneficiaries, 3% are for physically/mentally challenged persons in Below Poverty Line families. From 2006-07 onwards, funds and physical targets under IAY are also being earmarked for BPL minorities in each State.
- D. The allotment of the house is made in the name of a female member of the beneficiary household or in the joint name of both husband and wife. Only when, there is no eligible female member in the family then the house is allotted in the name of an eligible male member.
- E. No specific type design has been stipulated for an IAY houses. Choice of design, technology and materials for construction of an IAY house is at the sole discretion of the beneficiaries. The construction of the houses is the sole responsibility of the beneficiary. Engagement of contractors is strictly

prohibited. Sanitary latrine and smokeless chullah are required to be constructed along with each IAY house. For construction of a sanitary Latrine, in addition to financial assistance provide under IAY, the beneficiary can avail of financial assistance under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

- F. A scheme has been launched on 24th August, 2009 as part of IAY, for providing homestead sites to those rural BPL households whose names are included in the "Permanent IAY Waitlists" but who have neither agricultural land nor a house site. Rs. 10,000/- per homestead site is being provided under the Scheme, the funding of which is shared by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 50:50.

**7.2.2** The States are also incentivized by allocating additional physical targets equal to the number of homestead sites provided by regularization of existing occupied land, allotment of Government land or purchase / acquisition of lands as the case may be. Funds amounting to Rs. 157.47 crores have since been released to five States namely Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Bihar.

**7.2.3 Performance under IAY:** During the financial year 2009-10, total rural house constructed under IAY was 33.84 lakh houses against annual target of 40.52 lakhs. In terms of percentage of achievement; it was 84% of the annual target. During the financial year 2010-11, total rural house constructed under IAY was 26.96 lakh houses against Annual Target of 29.09 lakhs. In terms of percentage of achievement it was 93% of the annual target. Out of total 26.96 lakh houses constructed, 9.87 lakh SC, 4.97 lakh ST, 3.34 Minority and 8.78 lakh others families were benefited under the scheme. During the period April 2010-March, 2011, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir,

Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand have shown "Very Good" progress with achievement of more than 90% and above the targets. The performance of the States of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal has been between 80% and 90% and have been categorized as "Good". The performance of rest of ten 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 2010-11 is at **Annexure-7.1**.

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

**7.3.1** The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MH& UPA), 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.

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

of Rs.1,60,000 for LIG individual for a house at least of 40 sq.mts will be admissible. However, subsidy will be given for loan amount upto Rs. 1 lakh only. Additional loans, if needed would be at unsubsidized rates.

**7.3.3** During the period 2009-10, 1,84,347 number of dwelling units were constructed by the various State Government/UTs Administrations against the targets of 1,59,707 number of dwelling units showing 115% achievement. In comparison the achievements during the financial year 2010-11, for construction of EWS/LIG dwelling units was 1,65,365 against annual target of 1,50,000 dwelling units. In terms of

percentage of achievement, it was 110% of the annual target. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have shown "Very Good" progress with achievement more than 90% and above the targets. The performance of Nagaland has shown "Good". The performance of rest of five States/UTs has been below 80% of target and has been categorized as "Poor". The State-wise physical performance during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 is at **Annexure-7.2**.

## CHAPTER 8

### POINT 7 : SUDHA PEYA JAL (CLEAN DRINKING WATER)

Provision of clean drinking water, sanitation and clean environment are vital to improve the health of our people and to reduce incidence of diseases and death. Ensuring safe and sustainable supply of drinking water to all households in urban and rural areas is one of the top priorities of Government of India. The items "Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme" in rural areas 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.

#### 8.1.1 Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme:

The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) at present is known as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). A national water supply programme was introduced in the social sector in the year 1954. The ARWSP was launched during 1972-73 to assist the States and the Union Territories with 100% grants-in-aid. It is currently being implemented through the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. The scheme aims at coverage of all rural habitations with population of 100 and above, specially the unreached ones, ensure sustainability of the systems and sources, tackle with problem of water quality and institutionalize water quality monitoring and surveillance through a catchment area approach. In order to provide focused attention on tackling water quality problems, 20% of the ARWSP funds have been retained at the Centre, to be released to water quality affected States. A community based National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme has been launched in the country which aims at testing of all drinking

water sources by the grass-root level workers in each Panchayat by simple-to-use field test kits and joint sanitary surveys.

#### 8.1.2 Objectives: The prime objectives of the programme are:-

- (a) to ensure coverage of all rural habitations especially to reach the un-reached with access to safe drinking water;
- (b) to ensure sustainability of the systems and sources;
- (c) to tackle the water quality problems in affected habitations.
- (d) to ensure continuous operation and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes for reliable water supply.
- (e) to encourage and incentivize states to involve Panchayati Raj Institutions and communities in planning, implementing and managing their rural water supply schemes.
- (f) to provide assistance to states for support activities like Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance awareness generation and community mobilization, training, computerization, technical support etc .

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

- 40 liters per capita per day (lpcd) of safe drinking water for human beings.
- 30 lpcd additional for cattle in the Desert Development Programme Areas.

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

**8.1.4** Water is defined as safe if it is free from biological contamination (guinea worm, cholera, typhoid etc.) and chemical contamination (excess fluoride, brackishness, iron, arsenic, nitrates ) In realization of the importance of sanitation for improving the quality of life and its impact on productivity, Ministry of Rural Development has been making concerted efforts to ensure total sanitation coverage. The Ministry has also set for itself the target of 2012 for achieving total sanitation coverage which is more ambitious than that of the UN's timeline of 2015 under Millennium Development Goals.

**8.1.5** Achievement of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP): Considerable success has been achieved in meeting the drinking water needs of the rural population through the said scheme. There are more than 4.1 million hand pumps and 2 lakh piped water schemes in the rural areas.

**8.1.5.1** Under Bharat Nirman, a programme to build rural infrastructure, was launched by the Government of India in 2005. Phase-I of the programme was implemented during the period 2005-06 to 2008-09. Phase-II is being implemented from 2009-10 to 2011-12. Rural drinking water is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman. During the Bharat Nirman Phase-I period, 55,067 uncovered and about 3.31 lakh slipped-back habitations were to be covered with provisions of drinking water facilities and 2.17 lakh quality-affected habitations were to be addressed for water quality problem.

**8.1.5.2** While prioritizing the addressal of the water quality problem, arsenic and fluoride affected habitations have been accorded priority followed by iron, salinity, nitrate and other contaminants. To ensure that habitations

once provided with drinking water supply infrastructure do not slip back and face drinking water problem, sustainability of drinking water sources and systems has been accorded high priority. To achieve drinking water security at village/ habitation level, conjunctive use of water i.e. judicious use of rainwater, surface water and ground water is promoted.

**8.1.5.3** To enable the rural community to shoulder responsibility in management, operation and maintenance of water supply systems at village level, decentralized, demand driven, community managed approach has been adopted. To further strengthen community participation in the drinking water sector the National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance programme was launched in February, 2006 under which 5 persons in each Gram Panchayat are to be trained to carry out regular surveillance of drinking water sources for which 100% financial assistance including water testing kits, are provided.

**8.1.6 The strategy adopted to achieve the target of Bharat Nirman is as under:**

**(i) Uncovered habitations:** These are mostly located in difficult areas, and are proposed to be covered through rain water harvesting, recharge of ground water. In hilly and difficult areas, alternate source by way of spring water harvesting and if necessary, pipeline supply from distant sources are taken up and the habitations will be covered within the period specified.

**(ii) Slipped-back habitations:** The focus of the Department is towards ensuring sustainability in all drinking water supply schemes so that slippage in the covered habitations does not happen.

**(iii) Quality affected habitations:**

- (a) To tackle water quality problems, Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations have been accorded the highest priority followed by Iron, Salinity, Nitrate and other contaminants.

- (b) Low-cost, easy to install/ operate and maintain technology adopted.
- (c) All Arsenic-affected habitations, have been addressed with projects.
- (d) Fluoride affected habitations are being prioritized using alternate safe source/ rainwater harvesting.
- (e) For Iron affected habitations, IMMT, Bhubaneswar has been identified as the nodal institute and a simple terracotta filter based technology developed by IMMT is extensively used for tackling Iron contaminants.
- (f) For Salinity problem, CSMCRI, Bhavnagar has been identified as the nodal institute. Solar desalination separating salt and water, dilution of aquifers by artificial recharge and roof-water harvesting are being recommended.
- (g) Problem of Nitrate is not geo-genic, caused due to leaching of fertilizers and sewage pollution. The Department is implementing Total Sanitation Campaign inter alia which includes Solid & Liquid waste management and prevention of pollution of catchment areas of drinking water systems as the main strategy for dealing with problems of Nitrate.

**8.1.6.1** For ensuring sustainability of the systems, steps were initiated in 1999 to institutionalize community participation in the implementation of rural drinking water supply schemes by incorporating the following three basic principles:-

- (i) Adoption of a demand-driven responsive and adaptable approach based on empowerment of villagers to ensure their full participation in the project through a decision making role in the choice of scheme design, control of finances and management arrangements.
- (ii) Increasing role of Government for empowering User Groups/Gram Panchayats for sustainable management of drinking water assets and Integrated Water Management and Conservation.
- (iii) Partial capital cost sharing either in cash or kind or both and 100% responsibility of Operation & Maintenance by end-users.

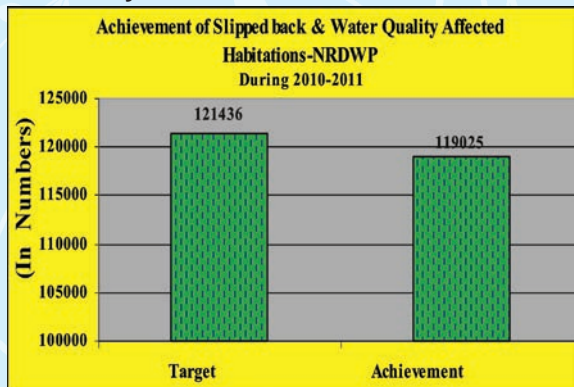
### 8.1.7 Physical Progress during 2010-11:

- i) **Uncovered habitations** : Against 55,067 uncovered habitations to be covered during the Bharat Nirman period, 54,440 habitations have been covered during Phase-I. During 2010-11, 366 habitations out of 376 targeted habitations were covered with 97% achievement. Reports have not been received from 10 habitations in Lakshadweep. The strategy adopted under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is to cover all uncovered habitations to ensure that the rural population gets at least 40 lpcd and additional 30 liter for cattle in DDP areas of potable water from sources lying within the village or nearby. The State-wise details are at **Annexure-8.1**
- ii) **Slippedback & Quality affected habitations** : During the year 2010-11, 1,19,025 habitations have been reported as covered against annual targets of 1,21,436, which is 98 % of the target. The goal of the Department is to cover all remaining water quality affected habitations with safe drinking water by the end of Phase-I. The overall performance under the programme has been "Very Good" for the states of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and West



Bengal. The performance has been "Good" for the states of Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. The performance of rest of the states and UTs need improvement. The programme has helped all sections of the society including SCs and STs. The state-wise details are at **Annexure-8.2**

### Target and Achievement of Slipped back & Quality affected habitations for 2010-11



**8.1.8** Focus on online monitoring, wider information dissemination to general public, Vigilance & Monitoring Committee to bring transparency in implementation has been initiated by the Department and habitation-wise data entry through on-line monitoring system has been made mandatory from 2008-09. A system of monthly review meetings to address the problems and issues of North-East and hill states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand, where implementation is somewhat more difficult, has been introduced. A high powered expert group to suggest ways to strengthen the structure & functioning of the Mission was constituted. The report of the expert group is under examination in the Department.

### 8.2 Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) :

**8.2.1** The Accelerated clean water supply programme (AUWSP) was launched in 1993-94 for providing water supply to the towns. There were 2151 such small towns in the entire country which have less than 20,000 population as per 1991 census. The towns covered by the same population criteria as per 2001 census were also

made eligible for Assistance. As on 31.03.2005, the Ministry has sanctioned schemes for 1244 towns at a cost of Rs. 1821.84 cores and released Rs.760.09 crores to the state since launching of programme in March 1994. As per the reports received from state Governments, 477 schemes have been commissioned/partially commissioned.

**8.2.2** These schemes has been completed in 158 small towns having population less than 20,000 (as per 1991/2001 Census) and commissioned during the year 2007-08 to provide 70 liters per capita per day water supply. Priority is to be given to the towns with-

- Very low per capita supply of potable water
- Very distant or deep water sources,
- Drought prone areas,
- Excess salinity, fluoride, iron and arsenic content in the water sources, and
- High incidence of water borne diseases.

### 8.2.3 Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) :

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

**8.2.4** The objectives of the scheme is to (a) improve infrastructural facilities and help create durable public assets and quality oriented services in cities & towns (b) enhance public-private-partnership in infrastructural development

and (c) promote planned integrated development of towns and cities. The duration of the scheme is for seven years beginning from 2005-06. An evaluation of the outcomes of the scheme will be undertaken before the commencement of the 11th Five Year Plan and, if necessary, the scheme would be suitably calibrated. Other details of the schemes are as follows.

**8.2.5** The Scheme is for seven year duration beginning from 2005-06. All cities / towns as per 2001 Census excepting cities / towns covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), are eligible to be covered under the Scheme. The components for assistance under the Scheme includes all urban infrastructure development projects including water supply and sanitation. An amount of Rs. 6400.00 crore has been earmarked for the 7 year mission period (2005-2012) which has been enhanced by Rs.5000.00 crore during 2008-09. The budget estimates and actual expenditure/ release of plan scheme (UIDSSMT) during the year 2010-11 are Rs.1508.71 crore and Rs.990.78 crore respectively. Under UIDSSMT total 4313 towns / cities are eligible.

### 8.2.6 Structure of the scheme:

#### 8.2.6.1. Components: The Scheme will cover the following areas:-

- i) Urban Renewal i.e redevelopment of inner (old) city areas [this would include items like widening of narrow streets, shifting of industrial/commercial establishments from non-conforming (inner-city) to 'conforming' (outer-city) areas to reduce congestion, replacement of old and worn-out water pipes by new/higher capacity ones, renewal of sewerage/drainage/solid waste disposal systems, etc.
- ii) Water Supply (including de-salination plants) and sanitation
- iii) Sewerage and Solid Waste Management
- iv) Construction and improvement of drains/ storm water drains
- v) Construction/Upgradation of roads,

highways/expressways

- vi) Parking lots/spaces on Public Private Partnership basis
- vii) Development of heritage areas
- viii) Prevention & rehabilitation of soil erosion/landslides only in case of Special Category States where such problems are common and
- ix) Preservation of water bodies.

#### 8.2.6.2. Inadmissible Items

- a) Power and telecommunication works,
- b) Rolling stock like buses and trams,
- c) Health and educational institutions,
- d) Urban Transport (MRTS, LRTS etc.)
- e) Wage employment programme and staff component
- f) Maintenance works

**8.2.6.3 Financing Pattern :** The sharing of funds would be in the ratio of 80:10 between Central Government & State Government and the balance 10% could be raised by the nodal/ implementing agencies from the financial institutions. Central assistance (grant) released will go directly to the nodal agencies identified by the state government as Additional Central Assistance.

**8.2.6.4 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.

**8.2.6.5 Incentives :** After due assessment of status of implementation of activities for which incentives are sought, State Level Sanctioning Committee may sanction additional central grant upto a maximum of 5% to incentivise implementing agencies as indicated below:

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

**8.2.6.6 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:-

- Inviting project proposals from ULBs/ Para-statal/ Implementing agencies;
  - Techno-economic appraisal of the projects either through in-house expertise or by outside agencies through outsourcing;
- Management of funds received from

Central and State Governments;

- Disbursement of the funds as per the financing pattern given in the guidelines;
- (iii) 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;
- (iv) Maintenance of audited accounts of funds released to ULBs and implementing agencies
- (v) Monitoring of implementation of reforms and infrastructure projects

**8.2.6.7 Progress of the Scheme :** Since inception of the Scheme and up to 2010-11 (till 31.12.2010), 764 projects in 641 towns at approved cost of Rs.12928.93 crore have been approved for release of funds and total central share of Rs.10435.93 crore has been committed against which Rs.7110.30 crore has been released. Out of total projects approved, water supply schemes account for 55% followed by sewerage 13%, roads 14%, storm water drains 09%, solid waste management 07% and others 2%.

#### Component wise number of project covered and ACA released

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Component	No. of projects	% to total	ACA released
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Water Supply	418	55	4581.27
2	Sewerage	96	13	1394.71
3	Storm Water Drains	65	9	420.09
4	Preservation of Water body	9	1	15.16
5	Solid waste/ Management	56	7	151.55
6	Urban Renewal / Heritage	10	1	18.99
7	Prevention of Soil Erosion	1	0	1.51
8	Parking	1	0	0.15
9	Road	10	14	526.87
	<b>Total</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7110.30</b>

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

**8.2.8** Physical progress during the year 2010-11 (as reported by the State Government) has been as under:

- 123 projects in 8 States (17 Andhra Pradesh, 06 in Gujarat, 02 in Himachal Pradesh, 03 in Karnataka, 04 in Madhya Pradesh, 01 in Maharashtra, 08 in Rajasthan and 82 in Tamil Nadu) have been physically completed.
- Out of 123 completed projects 62 are Water Supply, 08 are storm water drains,

50 are roads and 01 each of solid waste management, urban renewal/ Heritage and prevention of Solid Erosion.

- 560 projects are at various stages of implementation.
- 415 Utilisation Certificates amounting to Rs. 2556.75 crore have been received from 23 States.
- Out of total 764 project approved so far, 108 projects at project cost of Rs. 2620.00 crore have been approved for towns having minority population concentration. The percentage of project cost for minority concentration towns against total project cost works out of Rs.20.27 crore.

## 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 increases as health care improves. Under TPP-2006, following items are monitored under Jan-Jan Ka Swasthya“(Health for All)”:

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

#### 9.1 Control and Prevention of Major Diseases:

Life style and behavioral pattern of people are changing rapidly, favoring the onset of chronic diseases. The impact of these diseases in terms of loss of lives, disablement, poverty and economic loss is enormous. The Govt. of India have taken various steps in introducing control and prevention of major diseases.

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) /Acquired

Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS): India has launched the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) in 1987 aimed at containing the spread of HIV in order to reduce the future morbidity and mortality. In Phase-I, Government of India has signed an agreement with the World Bank for the project on 24/4/1992. National AIDS Control Programme was launched on 23/9/1992 for a period of 5 years (1992-97), but it was extended up to March 1999. The Phase-II of the programme with the assistance of World Bank and two bilateral agencies, namely United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Department for International Development (DFID) was initiated with effect from 1st April, 1999 for a period of 5 years (1999-2004) with two key objectives, namely: (i) to reduce the spread of HIV infection; and (ii) to strengthen the capacity of Central/State Govt. to respond to HIV/AIDS on a long-term basis.

#### 9.1.1.1 National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) Phase-III (2007-2012) :

The National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) Phase-III. It places the highest priority on preventive efforts while, at the same time, it seeks to integrate prevention with care, support and treatment through a four-pronged strategy.

- (i) Prevention of new infection in high risk groups and general population through.
  - a. Saturation of new infection in high risk groups with Targeted Interventions (TIs).
  - b. Scaled up interventions in the general population.
- (ii) Providing greater care, support and treatment to larger number of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA).
- (iii) Strengthening the infrastructure, system and

human resources in prevention, care support and treatment programme at the district, State and national level.

- (iv) Strengthening the nationwide Strategic Information Management System.

#### 9.1.1.2 The Status of HIV / AIDS Epidemic in India in 2010-11:

- (i) As on March 2011, nearly 12.5 lakh persons living with HIV/AIDS are registered and 4.07 lakh clinically eligible patients, including 23,854 children, are receiving free Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) at 300 ART centres and 580 Link ART centres. The targets of NACP-III for providing access to free ART have already been exceeded and wider access to ART has resulted in a decline in the estimated number of people dying due to AIDS related causes. In order to provide HIV prevention services to High Risk Groups, Targeted Intervention projects have been scaled up over the years to 1,447 projects, as on 31 March 2011, covering overall 31.32 lakh population including 81% Female Sex Workers, 76% Drug Injecting Users, 69% Men having sex with Men, 32% Migrants and 33% Truckers.
- (ii) Access to safe blood has been ensured through a network of 1,127 blood banks, including 155 Blood Component Separation Units, 795 district level blood banks and 28 Model Blood Banks. Collection of blood units through voluntary blood donation has increased from 62% in 2008-09 to 79.5% in 2010-11. During 2010-11, 54,271 VBD camps were conducted and overall 79.2 lakh blood units were collected.
- (iii) In phase-III of the Condom social Marketing Programme, launched on 1 July, 2010, condom promotion has been scaled up in 370 high priority districts across 26 states/UTs covering 77% of the country's adult population.

The distribution and stocking of condoms increased during 2010-11 as compared to corresponding period of last year.

- (iv) Intensive multi-media Information Education & Communication (IEC) campaigns have been launched to take the HIV prevention messages to the general population through spots and long format programmes on TV & Radio, folk performances and Red Ribbon Express, as well as through inter-personal communication. The Red Ribbon after traversing 25,000 kms covering 152 stations in 22 states, disseminated messages on HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. As part of the initiatives to mainstream HIV/AIDS response, about 6.5 lakh front line workers and personnel from various Government Departments, Civil Society Organisations and corporate sector were trained and sensitized during 2009-11. 1,300 companies have adopted work place policies on HIV/AIDS.
- (v) Persons provided counseling and testing services have increased from 99.2 lakh in 2007-09 to 178 lakh in 2009-11, showing an increase of 79.2%. Access to these services was facilitated through 5,233 Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC) apart from 1,632 ICTCs at 24x7 PHCs and 668 ICTCs under Public Private Partnership model.

#### 9.1.1.3 Programme Initiatives and Achievements on AIDS:

- (i) Targeted Interventions (TI): This programme has been scaled up to 1311 projects to increase the coverage of Female Sex Workers to 78.3%, Injecting Drug Users to 76.2%, Men having sex with Men to 70.3% and bridge population including Migrants (37.4%) and Truckers (38.5%). There are 220 additional TI projects supported by partner organizations.

HIRG category	Estimated no. of HRG	Targeted Intervention	
		Number	Coverage (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Female Sex Workers	12.6 lakh	446	78.3%
Men having Sex with Men	3.5 lakh	135	10.3%
Injecting Drug Users	1.9 lakh	235	76.2%
Migrants	84 lakh	203	37.4%
Truckers	24 lakh	72	38.5%

**(ii) Link Worker Scheme :** The Link Worker Scheme has been activated in 126 districts to address population with high-risk behaviors and young people in rural areas.

**(iii) The Red Ribbon Express :** has emerged as the world's largest mass mobilization programme against HIV/AIDS. Building upon the success of the first phase of the Red Ribbon Express project (2007-08), NACO launched the second phase of the project on 1st December 2009 to commemorate the World AIDS Day. The specially designed S coach exhibition train was flagged off from Delhi Safdarjung station by Hon'ble Chairperson, Rajiv Gandhi Foundation and Chairperson, United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Mrs. Sonia Gandhi. During its year long journey the RRE will travel across 22 states, covering 152 halt stations.

**(iv) Exhibition Coaches:** This time, the National Rural Health Mission has also come on board with NACO. Apart from three exhibition coaches with exhibits on HIV and AIDS, the fourth exhibition coach is on NRHM with exhibits on H1N1, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Reproductive and Child Health services, general health and hygiene. There is one coach for counseling and another one for conducting trainings of district level resource persons such as members of Panchayati Raj Institutions, Self Help Groups, government officials, health workers, youth organizations, teachers, defense and police personnel. The project is successfully mobilizing political leadership in states, districts and Panchayati Raj Institutions etc.

**Achievements:** The project, till April 2010, has

covered 68 stations so far in the states of Delhi, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and about 2.9 million people have been reached under the programme. Further 35,800 district resource persons has been trained more than 25,000 counseled, 15,936 persons tested, about 2,800 people treated for STIs, and over 5,000 accessed general health check-up has been done.

**(v) HIV Sentinel Surveillance :** Number of Sentinel sites have been increased from 176 in 1998 to 1,215 in 2008 covering all the districts. The population groups monitored include pregnant women attending antenatal clinic (ANC), patients attending Sexually Transmitted Disease Clinics, Female Sex Workers, and Men who have sex with Men, Injecting Drug Users, Single Male Migrants and Long distance Truckers.

#### 9.1.1.4 New Initiatives:

- Universal access of second line ART;
- National Early Infant Diagnosis programme: Earlier, diagnosis of HIV was possible only beyond 18 months of age, which hindered timely diagnosis and treatment for infected children. It has now become possible to closely monitor HIV-exposed infants and children under 18 months of age.
- Migrant Intervention Strategy: Migration from rural areas to high HIV prevalence destinations is contributing to the rising trends of HIV observed in some of the low prevalence districts. In order to address the vulnerabilities due to single

male migration, it has been decided to provide HIV prevention services to migrants covering railway stations and bus stops where inter-state migration occurs.

- New initiatives: Blood Safety programme include setting up of four Metro Blood

Banks as Centres of Excellence in Transfusion Medicine with capacity to process more than 100,000 units of blood each annually in New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai, and a Plasma Fractionation Centre. The key achievements of NACP-III are summarized as under in table below.

#### Achievements made during 2010-11 in NACP Phase-III

Sl. No.	Indicator	Targets	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	New Targeted Interventions established	140	188
2	STI/RTI patients managed as per national protocol	100 lakh	100.1 lakh
3	New Blood Component Separation Units established	12	26
4	New District Level Blood Banks set up	6	7
5	Districts covered under Link Worker Scheme	55	59
6	Clients tested for HIV	111.71 lakh	95.45 lakh
7	Pregnant Women tested for HIV	86.49 lakh	66.38 lakh
8	HIV+ Pregnant Women & Babies receiving ARV prophylaxis	11,350	11,962
9	HIV-TB Cross Referrals	8.5 lakh	10.48 lakh
10	New ART Centres established	332	300
11	PLHA on ART	4,04,815	4,07,361
12	Opportunistic Infections treated	2.7 lakh	4.97 lakh
13	Campaigns released on Mass Media - TV/Radio	6	6
14	New Red Ribbon Clubs formed in Colleges	1,200	5,190
15	Persons trained under Mainstreaming training programmes	2,50,000	5,22,337
16	Voluntary blood donation	80%	79.5%
17	Social Marketing of condom by NACO contracted Social Marketing Organisation	22.46 crore pieces	44.72 crore pieces



**9.1.2 Tuberculosis :** The National TB Control Programme was launched in 1962. The programme is implemented through District TB Centres, as nodal agency and is integrated with primary health care facilities. The pattern of central assistance for anti-TB drugs was changed from 50% to 100% from March 1997 and since then, 100% requirement of anti-TB drugs of the States is met by the Centre. Under the Programme, all diagnostic and treatment facilities including supply of anti-TB drugs are provided to the patients free of cost.

**9.1.2.1** Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) based on WHO recommended DOTS Strategy (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course Chemotherapy) was launched in the country in March 1997 and was implemented in the country in a phased manner with assistance of international agencies i.e. World Bank, DFID, DANIDA, USAID and GRATM. India is credited with the fastest expansion of DOTS programme in the world. India is highest TB burden country in the world. Full nationwide

coverage was achieved in March, 2006. In 2010, 1.52 million TB patients have been registered for treatment. Treatment success rates have tripled from 25% in pre-RNTCP era to 87% presently and TB death rates have been reduced from 29% to 4% during the same period. In 2010, the NSP case detection rate was 71% and treatment success rate 87%. Treatment is available free of cost to the patient, based on the Directly Observed Treatment Strategy through Govt. and various non-government institutes etc leading to bringing down prevalence of all forms of TB.

**9.1.2.2** The performance of the National TB Programme was being monitored against two types of physical targets which are objectives of the Programme. The physical targets are 1) Achievement of a case detection of at least 70% of the estimated new smear positive (NSF) cases in the community and 2) achieving treatment success rate of at least 85% of the detected NSP cases. During 2009, both the objective of the Programme was achieved with 72% NSP case detection rate and 85% treatment success rate.

#### Achievements under RNTCP during the last 7 years

Year	Population covered under RNTCP (in lakhs)	Total no of cases put on DOTS	New Smear Positive patient put on treatment	Cure rate Expected 85%	No of NGO Involved (Approx)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2003	7754	906472	358496	86%	650
2004	9472	1187353	465331	86%	1011
2005	10080	1293083	506193	84%	1600
2006	11142	1397498	553660	84%	2263
2007	11310	1475587	592635	84%	2400
2008	11480	1517333	616061	84%	2524
2009	*11640	1176689	481009	85%	1991

1. Entire country covered under RNTCP in March, 2006
2. Projected Population in 2008
3. \* Relates to April- September 2009

### 9.1.3 Malaria :

**9.1.3.1** Malaria has been one of, the major public health problems in India before the launch of National Malaria Control Programme in 1953. Under the centrally sponsored scheme of 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 monitor the programme closely and high-risk areas are identified for focused attention. The measures adopted by the Government in the rural areas are insecticide spray, fortnight surveillance of cases and radical treatment. In the urban areas weekly recurrent antilarval measures as source reduction method and radical treatment at Health Centers are being adopted.

**9.1.3.2 Progress :** In 2010-11, total no. of 14,89,466 Malaria cases were recorded. There were 105405811 BSE and 766895 Pf. Cases. The total number of 705 deaths due to Malaria was reported during the year. During 2010 (till Sept,

2010) 1.04 million cases were recorded and total number of deaths were 547. During the 2009, the malaria incidence was around 1.56 million. During 2008, the malaria incidence was around 1.53 million cases, 0.78 million Pf cases and 1055 deaths. About 88% of malaria cases and 97% of deaths due to malaria are reported from high disease burden states namely Northeastern (NE) States, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan, West Bengal and Karnataka. However, other States are also vulnerable and have local and focal outbreaks. Resistance in Plasmodium falciparum to Chloroquine is being detected from more areas and Artesunate Combination Therapy has been introduced in such areas as first line treatment. For strengthening surveillance, Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) for diagnosis of P.falciparum malaria has also been introduced in high endemic areas. In these areas, ASHAs have been trained in diagnosis and treatment of malaria cases and are thus involved in early case detection and treatment. The state-wise data is as follows:-

#### State - wise Malaria Cases & Deaths

States/UTs	2007		2008		2009		2010 (Till Sept, 2010)	
	Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pr.	27803	2	26424	0	25152	3	25511	20
Arunachal Pr.	32072	36	29146	27	22066	15	12818	0
Assam	94853	152	83939	86	91413	63	52004	30
Bihar	1595	1	2541	0	3255	21	916	1
Chhatisgarh	147525	0	123495	4	129397	11	77553	10
Goa	9755	11	9822	21	5056	10	1753	1
Gujarat	71121	73	51161	43	45902	34	36603	6
Haryana	30895	0	35683	0	30168	0	7286	0
Himachal Pr.	104	0	146	0	192	0	139	0
J&K	240	1	217	1	346	0	504	0
Jharkhand	184878	31	214299	25	230683	28	128452	9
Karnataka	49355	18	47344	8	36859	0	31298	4
Kerala	1927	6	1804	4	2046	5	1756	4
Madhya Pr.	90829	41	105312	53	87628	26	52828	0
Maharashtra	67850	182	67333	148	93818	227	102822	149
Manipur	1194	4	708	2	1069	1	770	4
Meghalaya	36337	237	39616	73	76759	192	34866	66
Mizoram	6081	75	7361	91	9399	119	12049	18

States/UTs	2007		2008		2009		2010 (Till Sept, 2010)	
	Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(10)
Nagaland	4976	26	5078	19	8489	35	3744	4
Orissa	371879	221	375430	239	380904	198	279519	161
Punjab	2017	0	2494	0	2955	0	2990	0
Rajasthan	55043	46	57482	54	32709	18	29007	26
Sikkim	48	0	38	0	42	1	32	0
Tamil Nadu	22389	1	21046	2	14988	1	11308	1
Tripura	18474	51	25894	51	24430	62	19941	4
Uttaranchal	953	0	1059	0	1264	0	1097	0
Uttar Pradesh	82538	0	93383	0	55437	0	36155	0
West Bengal	87754	96	89443	104	141211	74	67920	29
A.N.Islands	3973	0	4688	0	5760	0	2089	0
Chandigarh	340	0	347	0	430	0	290	0
D. & N. Haveli	3780	0	3037	0	3408	0	4307	0
Daman & Diu	99	0	115	0	97	0	132	0
Delhi	182	0	253	0	169	0	191	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	8	0	6	0
Pondicherry	68	0	72	0	65	0	97	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1508927</b>	<b>1311</b>	<b>1526210</b>	<b>1055</b>	<b>1563574</b>	<b>1144</b>	<b>1038753</b>	<b>547</b>

## Chapter-9

Jan Jan Ka Swastha

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

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

**9.1.3.4 Epidemiological Situation:** About 7.2 & 7.4 per cent of the total cases of malaria were reported from urban areas during the year 2007 & 2008 in the country. Deaths due to malaria in urban areas were 9.6 & 10.9 per cent during the year 2007 & 2008 of total deaths reported in the country. Maximum numbers of malaria cases were reported from Ahmadabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, Vadodara, Vishakapatnam, Vijayawada.

The Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai has reported 38% of total malaria cases, 24% of P.falciparum cases and 67% of deaths mainly in Maharashtra in 2007. The Chennai Municipal Corporation had contributed 63% of malaria cases and 23% of P.falciparum cases in the state of Tamil Nadu in the year 2007. During the year 2007, 30% of malaria cases, 8% of P.falciparum cases were from Kolkata Municipal Corporation alone in the state of West Bengal. During the year 2008, 15 towns under UMS contributed 30% of malaria cases, 25% of P.falciparum cases and 60% of total deaths in Maharashtra. In Tamil Nadu, 12 towns under UMS had contributed 51% of malaria cases and 24% of P.falciparum cases in the year 2008. Kolkata Municipal Corporation alone contributed 40% of malaria cases and 39% of P.falciparum cases in the state of West Bengal in the year 2008. The comparative epidemiological profile of malaria during 2007 & 2008 in all urban towns of the country is given below:

Year	Population	Total Cases	P.f.	P.F.%	SPR	SFR	Deaths
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2007	112448359	108573	18262	16.82	1.92	0.32	126
2008	113205809	113256	18859	13.42	1.66	0.22	102

### 9.1.4 Leprosy :

**9.1.4.1** The National Leprosy Control Programme (NLEP) was launched by the Govt. of India in 1955. Multi Drug Therapy(MDT) came into wide use from 1982 and the National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) was launched in 1983. Since then, remarkable progress has been achieved in reducing the disease burden. India achieved the goal of elimination of leprosy in December 2005 as a public health problem, defined as less than 1 case per 10,000 populations. 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 from treatment.

#### 9.1.4.3 Programme Components:

- i. Decentralized integrated leprosy services through General Health Care System.
- ii. Training in leprosy to all General Health Service functionaries.

- iii. Intensified Information, Education & Communication (IEC).
- iv. Renewed emphasis on Prevention of Disability and Medical Rehabilitation.
- v. Monitoring and supervision.

#### 9.1.4.4 Activities under NLEP –

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

#### 9.1.4.5 Initiatives :-

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

**9.1.4.6 Annual Targets and Achievements during 2010-11 :** Annual New Case Detection Rate (ANCDR) is main indicator for monitoring National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP).The annual target and achievement for the period are as under:

Sl. No.	Indicators	Target	Achievement	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Annual New Case Detection Rate (ANCDR)	10.50	10.48	100
2	Annual Reconstructive Surgery Performance	3200	2570	80

### 9.1.5 Blindness :

**9.1.5.1** National Programme for Control of Blindness was first launched in the year 1976 as a 100% Central Sponsored programme. Various activities of this Programme include establishment of Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology. Up-gradation of Medical Colleges & District Hospital, Development of Mobile Units, Up-gradation of Primary Health Centers by required ophthalmic, manpower & provision of various ophthalmic equipments in these units, training of eye surgeons from District Hospital / Medical College faculty etc. scheme with the goal to reduce the prevalence of blindness from 1.4% to 0.3% by 2020. A special thrust is given to reduce the Cataract Blindness, which now constitutes nearly 63% of blindness in the country, of the total estimated 45 million blind persons in the world, 7 million are in India. Due to the large population base and increased life expectancy, the number of cataract cases is expected to increase in the coming years. Rapid Survey on Avoidable Blindness conducted under NPCB during 2006-07 showed reduction in the prevalence of blindness from 1.1% (2001-02) to 1% (2006-07).

**9.1.5.2** The Pattern of Assistance for National Programme for Control of Blindness during the 11th Five Year Plan has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs. The Pattern of Assistance for the 11th Five Year Plan is effective from 16th October, 2008.

#### Main objectives of the programme:

- a) Reduce the backlog of blindness through identification and treatment of blind;
- b) Develop Comprehensive Eye Care facilities in every district;
- c) Develop human resources for providing Eye Care Services;
- d) Improve quality of service delivery;
- e) Secure participation of Voluntary Organizations/ Private Practitioners in eye care;
- f) Enhance community awareness on eye care.

#### 9.1.5.3 Targets and achievements during 2010-11:

Sl. No.	Activities	Targets	Achievements	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Cataract Operations	60,00,000	58,12,444	97
2.	No of free Spectacles provided to School age Children with Refractive Error under School Eye Screening Programme	6,00,000	5,34,896	89
3.	Collection of donated Eyes	60,000	43,283	72
4.	Training of Eye Surgeons	400	350	88

**9.1.5.4 Government of India is committed to adopt strategies of “Global Elimination of Avoidable Blindness:** Vision 2020: The Right to Sight Initiative” advocated by WHO. This aims at eliminating all causes of blindness that can be prevented or cured by the year 2020. Due to formation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the structure of the Programme (both the administrative requirements and the Programme

inputs) has been modified 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. The status of achievement in respect of major performance indicators during 2009-10 is as under:

Sl.No.	Component	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Cataract surgeries performed (in lakh)	60.00	59.06
2	No. of spectacles provided to school children screened with refractive error (in lakh)	3.00	5.05
3	Collection of donated eyes for corneal transplantation (number)	55000	46589

### Details of Targets and Achievement of NPCB

#### (i) Cataract Operations:

Year	Target	Cataract operations performed	% surgery with IOL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2002-03	40,00,000	38,57,133	77
2003-04	40,00,000	42,00,138	83
2004-05	42,00,000	45,13,667	88
2005-06	45,13,000	49,05,619	90
2006-07	45,00,000	50,40,089	93
2007-08	50,00,000	54,04,406	94
2008-09	60,00,000	58,10,336	94
2009-10*	60,00,000	22,91,442	94

\* = Provisional (as on 10.12.2009)

#### (ii) School Eye Screening Programme:

Year	Target	No. of free spectacles provided to school age group children with refractive errors
(1)	(2)	(3)
2006-07	70,000	4,56,634
2007-08	3,00,000	5,12,020
2008-09	3,00,000	10,21,082
2009-10*	4,73,472	1,27,113

\* = Provisional (as on 10.12.2009)

**(iii) Collection of Donated Eyes**

Year	Target	Collection of donated eyes
(1)	(2)	(3)
2006-07	45,000	30,007
2007-08	40,000	38,546
2008-09	50,000	41,780
<b>2009-10*</b>	55,000	21,417

\* = Provisional (as on 10.12.2009)

**(iv) Training of Eye Surgeons:**

Year	Target	No. of eye surgeons trained
(1)	(2)	(3)
2006-07	250	250
2007-08	400	300
2008-09	400	450
<b>2009-10*</b>	400	250

\* = Provisional (as on 10.12.2009)

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

**9.2.1** The National Rural Health Mission was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 12th April 2005, to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services even to the poorest households in the remotest rural regions. The thrust of the Mission was 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 like water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality. Institutional integration within the fragmented health sector was expected to provide a focus on outcomes, measured against Indian Public Health Standards for all health facilities. The Goal of the Mission is to improve the availability of and access to quality health

care by people, especially for those residing in rural areas, the poor, women and children.

**9.2.2** The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) aims at establishing bottom up planning and monitoring processes and systems so as to enable increased people's participation, decentralization of health services and accountability of health care delivery personnel focuses on the following key areas:

1. Special focus on 18 Indian States.
2. Improving the availability and quality of health care in rural areas.
3. Synergy between health and determinants of good health.
4. Capacity building and

- Involving the community in the planning process.

**9.2.3 Progress :** In its short journey of 5-6 years, there are some very significant gains in the health sector, in partnership with States. During last one year, considerable progress has been made towards achievements of goals of the mission as under:

- Augmentation of Human Resources is one of the key thrust areas under NRHM and human resources like doctors, specialist, Ayush doctors, ANMs, staff nurses, paramedics were added to strengthen the health care delivery system in the country;
- Till March, 2011, 8.49 lakh ASHAs and link workers have been selected in the country 8.06 lakh were given training to depute them in each village in the ratio of one per 1000 population
- To ensure services provision for Maternal and Child Health, 24x7 services at the PHCs were made available and as a result over the mission period, 9107 PHCs have been made 24x7 PHCs and

2891 FRUs are operationalised

- In order to provide services to the most remote and hard to reach areas, States have been supported with Mobile Medical Unit. Over the six years of NRHM, 461 out of 642 districts have been equipped with MMUs and so far 1787 vehicles are operational as MMU in the country. Further, to provide Emergency Medical Care (108-EMRI) services are operational in 12 states so far.
- To ensure involvement of the communities in over-seeing the provisioning of health care and to redress the public grievances, 3654 new Rogi Kalyan Samitits (RKS) were registered and additional 17983 VHSCs were constituted during 2010-11. Since 2005, 33149 RKS at health facilities and 4.83 lakh VHSCs at village level have been constituted across the country.

The information relating to National Rural Health on Subject like ASHA selected and trained, CHCs, PHCs and Sub-Centres established, Rogi Kalyan Samitits set up etc. is given below:

### STATUS OF NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION

NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION			
Sl. No.	Action Point		Report as on 31.03.2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Merger of Society	State	35
		District	625
2	Meeting of State Health Mission	2006-07	54
		2007-08	67
		2008-09	50
		2009-10	58



3	Meeting of District Health Mission	2006-07	911
		2007-08	892
		2008-09	1284
		2009-10	952
	Rogi Kalyan Samitis	District Hospitals	571
		CHCs	4235
		Other than CHCs	1107
		PHCs	16909
		Other than PHCs	6673
5	Number of ASHA Selected		794768
6	ASHA Training	1 <sup>st</sup> Module	746299
		2 <sup>nd</sup> Module	631613
		3 <sup>rd</sup> Module	625824
		4 <sup>th</sup> Module	610913
		5 <sup>th</sup> Module	254608
7	ASHA Drug Kit		552954
8	Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC)		494085
9	Joint Account at SC & VHSC		454194
10	Sub Centres with 2 <sup>nd</sup> ANM		41684
11	Contractual ANM		48248
12	24 x 7 Health Facility		15738
13	24 x 7 PHC		8409
14	3 Staff Nurse at PHSs		6263
15	CHC working as 24 x 7		3829
16	CHC s upgradation as IPHS Level	Selected	3075
		Facility Survey Done	2880
		Started	1958
		Completed	1023
17	Specialist Doctors on Contract		2434
18	Doctors on Contract		8771
19	Staff Nurse at	CHC	7097
		All Level	26197
20	Paramedics on Contract		17471
21	AYUSH	Doctor on Contract	7702
		Paramedics on Contract	3226
22	District Level Hospital	Distt. Hospitals (DH)	588
		Health facilities other than DH	239
		Other than DH	239
		DH as FRU	520
		Taken up for upgradation	441

23	Number of First Referral Units	DH	520
		SDH	562
		CHCs & Others	1197
		Total Number	2279
24	State Programme Management Unit		34
25	District Programme Management Unit	Distt. Programme Manager	584
		Distt. Accounts Manager	579
		Distt. Data Manager	533
26	Block Programme Management Unit	Block Manager	3095
		No. of Block where Accountant in position	3922
27	PHCs where Accountant Posted		4206
28	No. of Janani Suraksha Yojana (In lakhs)	2005-06	7.04
		2006-07	29.31
		2007-08	71.19
		2008-09	85.42
		2009-10	102.77
29	JSY Accreditation		5678
30	Mobile Medical Units		1061
31	IMNCI	No. of District	312
		No. of People Trained	309818
32	Mother NGOs	District Cover	420
		MNGO Working	318

## Chapter-9

Jan Jan Ka Swastha

**9.2.4 Community Link Worker :** The Mission envisaged the selection of a trained female community health worker called Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) in each village in the ratio of one per 1000 population in the 10 States. For tribal, hilly, desert areas, the norm could be relaxed to one ASHA per habitation depending on the workload. ASHA is envisaged to be a primary resident of the village with formal education upto Class -VIII and preferably in the age group 25-45. She would be selected by the Gram Sabha following an intense community mobilization process.

**9.2.4.1.** The ASHA would reinforce community action for universal immunization, safe delivery, new born care, prevention of water borne and other communicable diseases, nutrition and

sanitation. In order that ASHAs work in close coordination with the AWW, she would be fully anchored in the Anganwadi system. ASHAs would also provide immediate and easy access for the rural population to essential health supplies like ORS, contraceptives, a set of ten basic drugs and she would have a health communication kit and other IEC materials developed for villages.

### 9.2.4.2 Physical Progress as on 31.03.2011:

- ❖ Till March, 2011, 8.49 lakh ASHAs and link workers have been selected in the country.
- ❖ 8.06 lakh were given training to depute them in each village in the ratio of one per 1000 population.

### 9.2.5 Strengthening of Primary Health Infrastructure & Improving Service Delivery:

There is a shortage of 21983 Sub-centres, 4436 PHCs and 3332 CHCs as per 2001 population norm. Further, almost 50% of the existing health infrastructure is in rented buildings, which coupled with poor upkeep and maintenance, is also a cause of high absenteeism of manpower in rural areas. The NRHM seeks to strengthen the Public Health delivery system at all levels. The Sub-centre and PHCs are proposed to be revitalized through better human resource development, clear quality standards, better community support and an untied fund to enable local planning and action and more Multi Purpose Workers (MPW's). The Indian Public Health Standards define structural, personnel, equipment and management standards and have already been finalized for all levels of health facilities from Sub-Centres to District Hospitals.

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

**9.2.5.1 Primary Health Care:** Primary health care services are provided through a three-tier delivery system of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs). One sub-centre, for every 5000 population in general, and for every 3000 population in hill and tribal areas, is envisaged. A PHC caters to 30,000 population, in general, and 20,000 population in hill and tribal areas. One CHC is established for every 80,000 to 1.20 lakh of population. At present the total numbers of Sub-Centres, PHCs and CHCs functioning in the country are 1,46,036, 23,458 and 4,276 respectively.

### 9.3 Immunisation of Children:

**9.3.1** Immunisation programme in India was introduced in the year 1978 as Expanded Programme on Immunization. This programme aims at:-

- (i) Reduction of morbidity due to diphtheria, tetanus, polio, measles, tuberculosis, and typhoid,
- (ii) Self-sufficiency in vaccine production and
- (iii) 100% coverage of two doses of TT to pregnant women and 100% coverage of DPT, Polio, BCG and Measles to infants.

The immunization programme aims to reduce mortality and morbidity due to vaccine preventable diseases (VPDs) as vaccination is one of the most cost effective public health interventions, worldwide. In India, it was introduced in 1978 as Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) focused mainly in urban areas. It 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 district in the entire country. In 1986, UIP also became a part of the Technology Mission and was monitored under the Twenty Point Programme by PM 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 onwards. In the year 2005, when NRHM was launched, UIP came under the purview of RCH II/NRHM.

**9.3.2 Interventions under NRHM :** The states have made their State specific Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) Part "C" for Immunization. A well functions Cold Chain system is one of the essential pillars of the immunization programme. The NFHS 3 survey (2005-06)

showed that there was a marginal improvement of full immunized children from 42% to 44% nationally. Some of the poor performing states like Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan have done well as compared to NFHS – II (98-99).

The DLHS-3 Survey (2007-08) has shown that under performing states have increased their coverage.

- (i) **Maternal & Neonatal Tetanus Elimination:** The larger numbers of States have eliminated Maternal and Neonatal tetanus and first state to be declared MNT Eliminated was Andhra Pradesh in 2003.
- (ii) **Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI):** There is thrust on strengthening reporting of AEFT in the country and is also one of the 6 component of National Regulatory Assessment carried out by WHO. The AEFI committees constituted are in place in over 400 districts.

**(iii) Training:**

- Since 2006, two days district level training of HWs ANM is ongoing and has trained about 1, 90,000 personnel.
- 400 refrigeration mechanics have received skill based training on ILR and deep freezer repairs.
- Medical Officers training have been initiated with 6 states completing the State level TOT and other states planning to roll out the same in the near future. 13,500 Medical Officers have been trained in routine immunization.

**(iv) Introduction of New Vaccines:**

- Hepatitis B vaccination was started in 2002-03 as a pilot project in 33 districts and 15 cities with GAVI support. Subsequently in 2007-08 it has been expanded to 10

states with monovalent vaccine.

- Japanese Encephalitis Vaccine; JE vaccination was started in 2006 to cover 104 endemic districts in phased manner using SA 14-14-2 vaccine, imported from China. The vaccine is first done in campaign mode covering all the children aged 1-15 years in a district. This is followed by introduction of vaccine in routine immunization to be given along with OPT booster. 90 districts have been covered upto 2009.

**(v) Vaccines planned for introduction:**

- Pentavalent (DPT-Hep B-Hib) Vaccine: Following the recommendations by NTAGI in 2008, it was decided to introduce Hib vaccine as liquid pentavalent vaccine in 10 does vial presentation to be given at the age of 6, 10, & 14 weeks in 0.5ml via Infra-muscular route in three phases in different states.
- It has been decided that second dose of measles vaccination will be carried out under routine immunization in 21 states where measles coverage is >80% as per DUHS (2007-08). The second does of measles will be provided to the eligible children along with first DPT booster dose given at 16 to 24 months. As states of Delhi, Goa, Puducherry and Sikkim has already introduced MMR in the state programme, remaining 17 states will be informed for introduction of the second dose of measles under RI.
- In the remaining 14 States, as per the NTAGI recommendations, catch rounds will be conducted targeting 9 months to 10 years old children.

**9.3.3 Improved Coverage :-** In the last three and a half years since the launch of RCH- II /NRHM,

there has been a considerable improvement in the immunization coverage and as per the figures of the recently concluded DLHS 9 survey (2007-08) has shown that underperforming states have also increased their coverage's, the increases in Assam is from 16% to 48%, Jharkhand is from 26% to 54%, West Bengal from 50% to 76%, Sikkim from 52% to 77%, Rajasthan from 24% to 49%, and Bihar from 21% to 41%. However, the improvement is marginal in the poor performing states like Uttar Pradesh from 25.8% to 31.1%, Madhya Pradesh from 30.4% to 38.5%. While the well performing states like Maharashtra (70.9% to 69.3), Tamil Nadu (91.4% to 81.6) and Puducherry (89.3% to 80.6%) have shown decline in coverage from DLHS2 (2002-04) to DLHS 3 (2007-08).

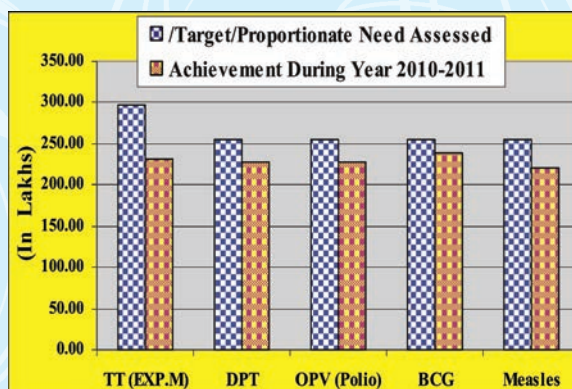
### 9.3.4 Mother Child Health (MCH):

**9.3.4.1 Routine Immunisation:** Proper health care of child and mother instills a sense of security in the parents, which in turn, encourages acceptance of small family norms. Pre-natal, natal and postnatal care of mother and immunization of mother and children are the main components of this programme. Under Universal Immunisation Programme infants are given 3 doses of DPT, OPV, and one dose each of BCG and measles. Two doses of PP for pregnant women are also offered. A brief table below gives the progress of Universal Immunisation Programme during 2010-2011 at the national level.

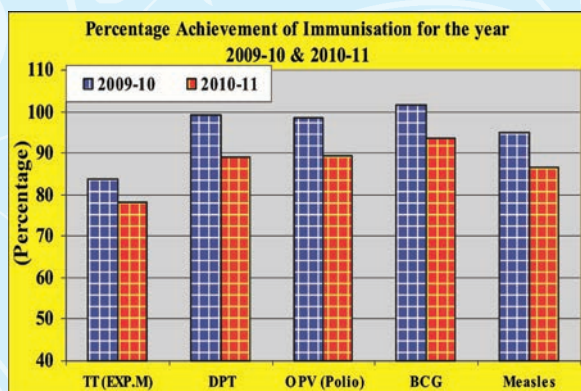
(in Lakhs)

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

\* Figures are provisional



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



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

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

**9.3.4.5 Cold Chain:** A well functioning cold chain system is one of the essential pillars of the immunization programme. For proper storage of vaccine the following cold chain equipment is installed in the country viz. at Govt. Medical

Store Depot (GMSD), State and Regional stores, at Divisional and District stores and at District stores, Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres

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

The coverage Evaluation Survey (2009) conducted by UNICEF indicated an increase in full immunization from 53.5% (DLHS 3) to 61%. States of UP, MP, Bihar, Manipur, Rajasthan, Assam, Jharkhand and Gujarat have shown improvement as from past survey (DLHS 3) but is still short from National Average. States of Tripura, Mizoram, Haryana, J&K, Uttarakhand, Delhi and Maharashtra have improved over the national average while West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Goa although are above national average but have shown downfall from their previous reported coverage.

#### **Newer Initiatives :**

**9.3.4.7 2nd dose of Measles:** Measles immunization directly contributes to the reduction of under-five child mortality and hence to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal number 4. In order to accelerate the reduction of measles related morbidity and mortality, second opportunity for measles vaccination is being introduced. The National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) has recommended for introduction of another dose of measles vaccine through measles catch-up campaign for States where evaluated coverage for measles vaccine is less than 80% while for the remaining States, where coverage is more than 80%, they recommended second dose through routine immunization.

#### 9.3.4.8 Status of Second Opportunity for Measles

(A) All the 17 states where 2nd dose is to be given have been informed for its introduction. These states have organized sensitization meeting with the districts officials followed by introduction of measles immunization.

(B) Measles Supplementary Immunization Activity: In the 1st Phase of Measles 2nd dose SIA, 45 districts from 13 states were covered with 11 million children vaccinated. 2nd phase of Measles SIA is proposed in October-November, 2011 to cover the remaining districts in the 13 States and pilot districts of UP. The third phase will cover remaining districts of UP during 2012

**9.3.4.9 Hepatitis B vaccination:** It has been decided by Government of India to universalize the Hepatitis B vaccination program across the country. All children upto one year of age will be covered from June, 2011 onwards.

#### 9.3.4.10 Pentavalent (DPT-Hep B-Hib) Vaccine:

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

**9.3.5 Pulse Polio Eradication Programme:** With the global initiative of eradication of polio in 1988 followed by World Health Assembly resolution in 1988, Pulse Polio Immunization programme was launched in India in 1995. Children in the age group of 0-5 years administered polio drops during National and Sub-national immunization rounds (in high risk areas) every year. About 172 million children are immunized during each National Immunization Day (NID).

**9.3.5.1 Progress:** With the implementation of pulse polio programme from 1995, significant

success has been achieved in reducing number of polio cases. There has also been significant reduction in number of infected districts. With these concerted efforts, the number of cases of polio has come down significantly and is now geographically confined in selected districts in India. In fact 33 out of 35 States/ UTs are now free from indigenous circulation of polio and are mainly confined to States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The India Expert Advisory Group (IEAG), which reviewed the programme on November, 2009 has stated that the country is firmly on the right path to finish polio eradication. Of the 3 types of polio causing viruses, type 2 virus has already been eradicated in 1999. In 2010, there has been reports of only 21 confirmed polio cases so far (data on 18th June 2010) which includes 4 WPV-1 case and 17 WPV-3 case. Year 2010 has documented the lowest number of polio cases ever since the inception of Polio eradication programme in the country. There were 42 polio cases detected in 2010 compared to 741 cases of polio detected in 2009. During 2011, 1 polio has been detected in the entire country (during January -2011 in West Bengal) as compared to 21 cases detected during the corresponding period in 2010 (till 27th May, 2011). The progress becomes even more significant as for the past 18 weeks no polio case has been reported in the country which has never been foreseen in the programme. The number of affected districts has also declined from 90 in 2008 to 56 in 2009 to 17 in 2010 and to just 1 in 2011 so far. Of the 3 types of polio causing viruses, type 2 virus has already been eradicated in 1999. Currently, type 3 virus and Type 1 virus are in circulation and is limited to high focus districts in UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

#### 9.3.6 Steps to achieve target of polio eradication:

- ❖ During 2010-11, two Nation Immunization Days in January 11 and February 11 and 7 SNIDs in highrisk areas were conducted using a combination of mOPV, bOPV and tOPV vaccine. Further, the Govt. of India

has identified 107 High Risk Blocks which have been targeted through a multi-proged approach to ensure sanitation, hygiene and clean drinking water in addition to vaccinating each and every child with Oral Polio Vaccine(OPV);

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

#### 9.4 Institutional Delivery :

**9.4.1** The item Institutional Delivery is covered under the scheme Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), which was launched on 12.04.2005 with a view to reduce Maternal and neo-natal Mortality by promoting Institutional Delivery. The Govt. of India

has been laying lot of emphasis on the delivery of child at the institution. To motivate pregnant women especially those in rural and underserved areas to avail of health institutions for delivery, GOI has launched the Janani Suraksha Yojana as one of the important interventions under NRHM. The JSY is a scheme to promote Institutional Delivery for reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by providing quality maternal care during pregnancy, delivery and immediate post-delivery period with appropriate referral transport system along with cash assistance to pregnant women with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL women). The scheme also covers SC/ST women delivering in the Govt. Health Institutions and accredited Private Institutions. As per NFHS-III (2005-06), the institutional delivery in India is 38.7% and in DLHS III(2007-08) the institutional delivery is 47.0%. The deliveries being conducted at the health facilities including that at the accredited health sub-centres is being considered as Institution delivery which includes both of public and private health facilities. As per the latest DLHS- III Survey, institutional delivery for India is about 47%. As per CES 2009, the Institutional delivery in the country is 72.9% while as per the HMIS 2010-11, the percentage of Institutional delivery is 78.4% under the National Population Policy (NPP), 2000 the target of institutional delivery has been kept at 80% and safe deliveries at 100% by the year 2012.

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

- i. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a cash benefit scheme to promote Institutional Delivery with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women.
- ii. Operationalizing Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRUs) and



Primary Health Centre for round the clock (24X7) services.

- iii. Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower specially the anesthetists and obstetricians by means of different skills-based training such as training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anesthetic Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarean Section at FRUs.
- iv. Augmenting the skills of ANMs/ SNs/ LHVs through the training of Skilled Birth Attendant.
- v. Provision of Ante-natal and Post Natal Care Services including prevention and treatment of Anemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid Tablets during pregnancy and lactation.
- vi. Organizing Village Health & Nutrition Day at Anganwadi Centers.
- vii. Appointment of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) to facilitate assessing of health care services by community including pregnant women. Strengthening of Health Facilities like District Hospitals, Community Health Centers, Primary Health Centers and Sub-centers.
- viii. Maternal Death Review: The process of Maternal Health Death review has been initiated in the states for which guidelines and tools have been disseminated.
- ix. Monitoring of the programme implementation including care of mother and new-born during the process of birth and thereafter is being done through a Health Management System.

#### 9.4.3. New Initiatives:

1. Free and cashless deliveries to all pregnant women and sick newborns up to 30 days with no out of pocket expenses at government institutions;

2. Identified Maternal and child health (MCH) centers/ delivery points in 264 high focus districts by GOI to priorities and direct resources for these facilities for filling the gaps in infrastructure, training personnel, drugs and supplies;
3. Initiated Name based tracking of women and children to track every pregnant women for quality MCH services including immunization of the new-born.;
4. Review of Maternal Death at the health facilities and in the community to identify gaps and take corrective action to improve the quality;
5. Introduction of Mother and Child Health Card (MCH) for monitoring services for MCH and nutrition interventions;
6. Provided Safe Motherhood Booklet for empowering women to know her rights on the quality of service delivery being imparted during ANC, PNC and Immunization.
7. Identified 264 High Focus Districts out of 642 districts in the country which represents less than 35% of the nation's population but account for about 50% of infant deaths and 60% of maternal death with the most vulnerable population and inaccessible habitations. Special focus is being given to these districts in terms of financial resources for upgrading HR. Infrastructure, equipments etc. the states have been given flexibility for providing special incentives to the persons working in these areas

**9.4.4 Physical Progress :** The number of institutional delivery as per NRHM data sheet for the 2009-10 is 147.46 lakhs and number of JSY beneficiaries are 102.77 lakhs. The progress on implementation of JSY during the last five years is as follow:

### JSY Physical Progress

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

#### 9.4.5 Institutional Delivery under RCH-II :

As per the latest NFHS-III Survey, institutional delivery for India is about 40.8%, which is quite low. The institutional delivery for India and major states is at **Annexure- 9.1**, the reasons for low institutional delivery are multi factorial which includes inter alia various socio economic and cultural factors along with poor accessibility and poor utilization of services at health facilities. Under the National Population policy (NPP) 2000, the target of institutional delivery has been kept at 80% and safe deliveries at 100% by the year 2010, thus depicting the GOI commitment to provide the essential obstetric care to pregnant women.

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

- Appointment of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) for every village with a population up to one thousand. ASHA will facilitate pregnant women in accessing health facilities as she has to mobilize pregnant women for antenatal care, institutional delivery and post natal check-ups as well as children for immunization.
- Organizing of Village Health & Nutrition Day at Anganwadi center at least once every month to provide various services and also to provide health education and promote institutional delivery.
- Ensuring skilled attendance at every birth both in the community and the Institutions

by empowering SNs/LHV/ANMs to use certain drugs and interventions during pregnancy and delivery.

- Operationalising all Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRU) for providing Emergency Obstetric and Child Health Services.
- Equipping 50% of all Primary Health Centres for providing 24 hours delivery services, by 2010.
- Strengthening of sub-centers by providing each with an untied fund of Rs. 10,000/- to improve service delivery.
- Ensuring quality of services by implementing Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for Primary Healthcare Facilities, which include providing infrastructure, specialized manpower and equipments.
- Training of Medical doctors in emergency obstetric care and administering anesthesia.

**9.4.7 Other simultaneous steps :** States have been given flexibility for:

- Increasing the Bed Strength of the health facility to cope up with the demand of services.
- To overcome the shortage of manpower contractual appointments can be undertaken and skilled based trainings can be utilized for augmenting the skills of MBBS Doctor, SNs, ANMs, LHVs.

- All Districts and Blocks have been strengthened with persons available in managerial skills and financial management so that planning and implementation of services can be ensured.
- District Health Society and Rogi Kalyan Samities have been formed for financial independence and better implementation of quality services.
- All States have been requested to formulate a Quality Assurance Cell at State and District Level to monitor the quality of MCH Services.
  - (i) bringing about voluntary acceptance of the two-child norm;
  - (ii) promoting responsible parenthood;
  - (iii) reducing infant mortality and
  - (vi) expanding maternity and child care facilities.

### 9.5 Two Child norms:

**9.5.1** The population of India has crossed one billion marks. This rapid increase of population is going to have big impact on the economic development of the country. The family welfare programme initiated by the Government aims at population stabilization, sharp reduction in infant mortality and enlargement of the facilities for maternity and childcare besides providing the facility of nourishment for the pregnant poor women. It is through the family welfare programme that the birth rates have fallen markedly over the last few decades. It has come down from 40 per thousand in 1960s to 23.1 per thousand as per Sample Registration System (2007). The programme aims at:

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

**9.5.2** During the period April, 2010–March, 2011 the number of sterilisations at the national level registered an increased of 0.2% over the corresponding period of the previous year i.e. April, 2009–March, 2010. The total number of IUD Insertions and condom users during April–March, 2011 has shown a decrease of 3.3% & 4.38 % over the corresponding period of previous year i.e. April – March, 2009. The total number of Oral Pill users has increased with 1.89%. Total Acceptors at national level have decreased with 2.12% over the corresponding period of previous year. The details are given as under:

### Achievements under various Family Planning Methods

(Figures are in million)

Family Planning Methods	Achievement During April 2009 to March 2010	Achievement* During April 2010 to March 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)
1- Sterilizations	5.00	5.01
2- IUD	5.75	5.56
3- Condom Users	16.74	16.01
4- Oral Pill Users	8.15	8.31
5- Total Acceptors	35.64	34.88

\* The figures are provisional

## 9.6 Prevention of Female Foeticide :

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

**9.6.2** To check female foeticide, the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, was brought into operation from 1st January, 1996. The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 has since been amended to make it more comprehensive. The amended Act and Rules came into force with effect from 14.2.2003 and the PNDT Act has been renamed as “Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994” to make it more comprehensive. The technique of pre-conception sex selection has been brought within the ambit of this Act so as to pre-empt the use of such technologies, which significantly contribute to the declining sex ratio. Use of ultrasound machines has also been brought within the purview of this Act more explicitly so as to curb their misuse for detection and disclosure of sex of the foetus lest it should lead to female foeticide. The Central Supervisory Board (CSB) constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister for Health and Family Welfare has been further empowered for monitoring the implementation of the Act. State level Supervisory Boards in the line of the CSB constituted at the Centre has been introduced for

monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the Act in States/UTs.

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

### 9.6.4 Punishment for violation of the provisions of the Act.

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

**9.6.5 Status Reports from State/UTs :** As per the reports received from the States and UTs, 39721 bodies using ultrasound, image scanners etc. have been registered under the Act and till 2010, 461 ultrasound machines have been sealed and seized for violation of the law. As on 30.06.2010, there were 704 ongoing cases in the Courts/ Police for various violations of the law. Though most of the cases (223) are for non-registration of the centre/ clinic, 215 cases relate to Non-maintenance of records, 155 cases related to communication of sex of foetus, 36 cases relate to advertisement about pre-natal/ conception diagnostic facilities and 94 cases relate to other violations of Act/Rides. The concerned State governments are regularly advised to take effective measures for speedy disposal of the ongoing cases. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has taken number of steps for the implementation of the Act.

**9.6.6** The nodal authority for administering the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (PNDT) is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The representative of Ministry of Women and Child Development is a member of National Inspection and Monitoring Committee for ensuring implementation of PNDT Act. The Committee visited various States to inspect certain Ultrasound Clinics and to discuss the issues with the State Government representatives. A meeting with Government of Punjab was held to discuss initiatives taken by the State Government to check female foeticide. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has given financial assistance to

voluntary organizations to organize workshops to address female foeticide in the States of Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. In addition, financial assistance has been provided to support Sarvadeshik Arya Pratinidhi Sabha of New Delhi to organize 10 Seminars for mobilizing public opinion against female foeticide. Under this item following two parameters are covered:

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

**9.6.7 (i) Sex Ratio from Sample Registration System (SRS) :**

A sample survey of births and deaths known as Sample Registration System (SRS) is being carried out on a continuous basis by the Office of the Registration General, India in randomly selected villages and urban blocks spread throughout the country. The main objective of SRS is to provide reliable estimates of birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate at the natural division level for the rural areas and at the state level for the urban areas. SRS has started compiling data on sex ratio at birth from 1999-2001 and published in the report entitled "SRS, Statistical Report. It is based on three years moving average. The latest data on sex ratio at birth is available for 2007-2009.

Three statements showing Sex Ratio (female per 1000 male) at birth by residence, India and bigger states for the period of 2001-2003 to 2007-2009 for total of rural and urban area are as under:

**Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 male) at birth by residence for All India and bigger States,  
from 2001-2003 to 2007-2009**

SL. No.	States	Total						
		2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	<b>India</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>906</b>
1	Andhra Pr.	932	916	917	917	915	917	919
2	Assam	904	915	907	920	939	933	931
3	Bihar	861	863	865	881	909	914	917
4	Gujarat	862	855	844	865	891	898	904
5	Haryana	807	821	829	837	843	847	849
6	Himachal Pr.	803	851	858	872	931	938	944
7	Karnataka	943	923	915	917	926	935	944
8	Kerala	892	889	912	922	958	964	968
9	Madhya Pr.	922	916	911	913	913	919	926
10	Maharashtra	887	878	872	879	871	884	896
11	Orissa	934	944	932	934	933	937	941
12	Punjab	776	797	801	808	837	836	836
13	Rajasthan	855	838	839	855	865	870	875
14	Tamil Nadu	953	946	943	955	944	936	929
15	Uttar Pr.	853	859	862	874	881	877	874
16	West Bengal	937	931	926	931	936	941	944

**Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 male) at birth by residence for all India and bigger States,  
for 2001-2003 to 2007-2009**

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SL No.	States	RURAL						
		2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	<b>India</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>909</b>
1	Andhra Pr.	923	901	904	909	911	913	915
2	Assam	903	914	906	922	942	936	936
3	Bihar	861	865	867	884	912	917	920
4	Gujarat	876	876	862	886	915	922	929
5	Haryana	816	825	831	838	851	853	855
6	Himachal Pr.	799	849	857	870	931	939	947
7	Karnataka	939	913	909	908	924	935	944
8	Kerala	880	876	899	910	957	962	966
9	Madhya Pr.	929	916	912	914	913	919	926
10	Maharashtra	908	880	874	879	866	878	889
11	Orissa	940	950	936	937	934	939	944
12	Punjab	780	804	808	813	827	827	828
13	Rajasthan	849	837	835	855	868	875	882
14	Tamil Nadu	972	968	859	970	940	935	932
15	Uttar Pr.	853	858	863	876	883	878	874
16	West Bengal	948	941	934	937	932	938	943

**Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 male) at birth by residence for all India and bigger States, from 2001-2003 to 2007-2009**

SL. No.	States	Urban						
		2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	<b>India</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>897</b>
1	Andhra Pr.	963	968	959	941	928	930	932
2	Assam	917	929	919	905	911	900	891
3	Bihar	860	841	847	847	876	880	886
4	Gujarat	827	807	807	827	848	856	859
5	Haryana	756	807	824	834	822	829	834
6	Himachal Pr.	865	876	872	888	926	916	906
7	Karnataka	956	948	931	938	932	937	942
8	Kerala	932	931	957	962	962	970	975
9	Madhya Pr	882	918	906	907	912	921	928
10	Maharashtra	852	874	868	878	879	893	908
11	Orissa	880	891	897	908	919	917	913
12	Punjab	761	777	786	800	855	852	851
13	Rajasthan	893	842	853	856	852	849	846
14	Tamil Nadu	909	904	917	933	950	937	925
15	Uttar Pr.	856	862	856	866	871	875	877
16	West Bengal	886	884	893	903	951	950	949

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**9.6.8 (ii) Cases/ Conviction under PNDA Act.:**

As the country has lost about 50 million girls to foeticide, the Centre has decided to make the Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDA) Act more stringent. Under the proposed amendments to the Act, clinics and doctors conducting sex determination tests would be stripped off their licenses, fined up to Rs. 7 lakh and can also be imprisoned for up to 3 years. Under the existing Act, licenses are temporarily cancelled, fines are limited to Rs. 50,000 and imprisonment could be up to 3 months.

**9.6.9 Progress During the Period April, 2010 to March, 2011**

During the period 2010-11, total number of 871 cases were registered under PNDA Act at national level out of which Rajasthan recorded highest (177) followed by Maharashtra (148), Punjab (112), Gujarat (79), Tamil Nadu (77),

Delhi (61), UP(57), Haryana (53). The total no. of 88 convictions were recorded at national level and out of which 28 convictions were recorded in Haryana followed by 23 cases in Punjab, 17 in Maharashtra, 11 in MP, 5 in Delhi and 4 convictions in Gujarat during 2010-11.

**9.7 Supplementary Nutrition for Pregnant & Lactating Mothers and Children:**

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

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

**9.7.2 ICDS Blocks Operational:** 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 target population includes pregnant women, nursing mothers, children upto 6 years of age and adolescent girls.

**9.7.2.1 Objectives-** The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme aims at holistic development of children (0-6 years) and pregnant & lactating mothers. 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.

**9.7.2.2 Services:** The scheme provides a package of services to children below 6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers from disadvantaged section. These services include supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school non-formal education and nutrition & health education. Broadly following key services are provided under ICDS.

- **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:** Of other supportive service such as safe drinking water, environmental sanitation, women's empowerment, non-formal education and adult literacy.

**9.7.2.3 Pattern -** It is an ongoing centrally-sponsored scheme implemented through the State Government with 100% financial assistance



from the Central Government for all inputs other than supplementary nutrition which the States were to provide from their own resources. However, since 2005-06, the Government of India has been providing Central assistance to States for supplementary nutrition also, to the extent of 50% of the actual expenditure incurred by the States or 50% of the cost norms, whichever is less. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Services and Nutrition and Health Education are the six main services offered under this scheme. In addition, the scheme envisages effective convergence of inter-sectoral services in the Anganwadi Centres. While selecting the location for a project, preference is given to those

areas which are predominantly inhabited by vulnerable and weaker sections of society, such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities and low income families found in economically backward areas, drought-prone areas and areas in which the development of social services require strengthening.

**9.7.3 Progress :** Government of India has cumulatively sanctioned 7015 ICDS Projects as on 31.3.2011. There are 13.67 Lakh AWCs/ mini AWCs sanctioned in the country as on 31.03.2011. Of these, 12.62 lakh AWCs / mini- AWCs became operational as on 31.03.2011. All India progress (Physical made under ICDS Scheme during the period April, 2010- March, 2011 under restructure TPP-2006, is given below.

#### Physical Targets and Achievements (April, 2010- March, 2011)

Sl.No.	Category	Targets	Achievements	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	No. of Operational ICDS Projects	7,015	6,722	96
2	No. of Operational Anganwadis (AWCs)/ mini-AWCs	13,66,776	12,62,267	92

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

**9.7.3.2 Projects / AWCs :** Government of India has cumulatively sanctioned 7015 ICDS Projects

as on 31.3.2011. There are 13.67 Lakh AWCs/ mini AWC's sanctioned in the country as on 31.03.2011.

**9.7.3.3 Beneficiaries :** At present, services to children & mothers under the scheme are being provided to about 959.47 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about 781.71 lakh children (6 months – 6 years) and 177.76 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of 12.62 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres. The average coverage per Anganwadi who received supplementary nutrition was 70 children of below 6 years and 16 pregnant women & Nursing mothers.

## Anganwadi Beneficiaries

(In lakhs)

No. of Anganwadis Centres Providing Services	Children (6 months – 6 years) (in lakhs)	Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (in lakhs)	Total Beneficiaries Children & Mothers (in lakhs)	Average Children received supplementary nutrition per Anganwaris
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
11,11,886	781.71	177.76	959.47	70

**9.7.3.4 Supplementary Nutrition Norms :-** Ministry of Women and Child Development has revised the nutritional norms vide its letter No.5-

9/2005-ND-Tech Vol. II dated 24.02.2009 which is as under.

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

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**9.7.3.5 Financial Norms :-** The Government of India has recently, revised the cost of

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

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

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

Total 366.23 lakh children consisting of 186.77 lakh boys and 179.45 lakh girls of the 3-6 years age group have received pre-school education at

11.29 lakh Anganwadis Centre, making average attendance of 17 boys and 16 girls per Anganwadi centres. The details are given below:

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

Sl.No.	Category	No. of Anganwadi Providing Service* (In Lakh)	No. of P S E Beneficiaries as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2011			
			Boys (3-6 years ) (In Lakh)	Girls (3 - 6 years) (In Lakh)	Total (Boys+ Girls) (In Lakh)	Average Children per Anganwadi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i)	Pre-school Education for Children	11.29	186.77	179.45	366.23	32

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**9.7.4 Achievement under ICDS :** There has been a significant progress in the implementation of ICDS Scheme during X Five Year Plan and XI Plan 1st year up to 31.03.2011 both, in terms

of increase in number of operational projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and coverage of beneficiaries as indicated below.

Performance as on	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

**9.7.5** It is significant to note that during the period (01.04.2002 to 31.03.2011), the number of beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition have increased from 375.10 lakh to 959.47 lakh with 155.79% increase. Similarly, the number of children (3-6 year) attending Anganwadi Centres for Pre-school Education has increased from 166.56 lakh to 366.23 lakh with (119.88% increase).

## 9.8 Sanitation Programme:

**9.8.1** Almost fifty per cent of the developing world's population – 2.5 billion people – lack improved sanitation facilities, and over 884 million people still use unsafe drinking water sources. Inadequate access to safe water and sanitation services, coupled with poor hygiene practices, kills and sickens thousands of children every day, and leads to impoverishment and diminished opportunities for thousands more. Poor sanitation, water and hygiene have many other serious repercussions. Children—and particularly girls—are denied their right to education because their schools lack private and decent sanitation facilities. Women are forced to spend large parts of their day fetching water. Poor farmers and wage earners are less productive due to illness, health systems are overwhelmed and national economies suffer. Without WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), sustainable development is impossible. Under TPP-2006, the following two parameters are monitored:

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

### 9.8.2 Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas:

Rural Sanitation is a State subject. The efforts of the states are supplemented by the Central Government through technical and financial assistance under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP). The Programme was launched in 1986 with the objective of improving the quality of life of rural people and providing privacy and dignity to women. The concept of

sanitation was expanded in 1993 to include personal hygiene, home sanitation, safe water and disposal of garbage, human excreta and wastewater. The programme provided 100 percent subsidy for construction of sanitary latrines for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and landless labourers and subsidy as per the prevailing rates in the States for the general public.

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

**9.8.4** Total sanitation campaign is being implemented in 607 districts of the country. The project outlay for 607 TSC projects sanctioned so far is RS. 20,024 crore. The Central, State and Beneficiary contributions are Rs. 13,026 crore, Rs. 4,796 crore and Rs. 2,202 crore respectively. Upto 31st March, 2011, an amount of Rs. 6733 crore has already been released by the Government of India for implementation of these projects. Only about 22% of the rural families had access to toilets in 2001. As per the progress reported by all the states through on line monitoring system maintained by the Department, the percentage of rural sanitation coverage has gone up to an estimated 71.65% in 2010-11 which is mainly due to the success of total sanitation campaign. The main physical components sanctioned in the 607

districts are as follows:

- (i) Construction of 12.57 crore Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHL) for APL+BPL families.
- (ii) 13.14 lakhs toilet blocks for government schools.
- (iii) 5.06 lakh toilets for Balwadis/Anganwadis.
- (iv) 33,684 Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)

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

**9.8.4.1** A National conference of State Ministers in-charge of Rural Sanitation in the states was organized on 28th October,2010. The main objectives of the conference were to provide a forum for the participation of the political leadership at state level, NGOs and international resource agencies to develop a strategic plan of Action for up-scaling Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and making India a Nirmal Bharat where the traditional habits of open defecation and contamination of the physical environment are completely eradicated and conditions are established such that the dignity and worth of each human being are preserved and quality of life is improved

**9.8.4.2** For preparation of Strategic Plan, regional consultations with all stakeholders were held in Chandigarh, Bangalore, Guwahati and Ahmedabad as a process to develop strategy plan. Draft at each stage was shared with all stakeholders in regional consultations. A one day "National Consultative Workshop on Preparation of Strategic Plan for Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation" was held on 14th January 2011, at

Scope Complex, New Delhi. The Conference reviewed the current status of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), identified gaps, shared some of the innovative best practices and made time bound strategic plans to accelerate the achievements in rural sanitation. Strategic Plan of Rural Sanitation upto the year 2022 has been prepared with intermediate goals clearly identified linked to the Plan periods.

**9.8.4.3** Information, Education and Communication (IEC) are important components of the programme. These intend to create demand for sanitary facilities in the rural areas for household, schools, Anganwadis, Balwadis and Community Sanitary Complexes. During the year following activities were undertaken:-

- ❖ IEC Guidelines 2010 issued for effective demand generation of sanitation facilities.
- ❖ IEC campaign on Lok Sabha TV, run to promote various aspects of sanitation.
- ❖ Extensive campaign run on All India Radio including National channel, Vividh Bharati Network, Primary station, Regional stations on various aspects of safe sanitation and hygiene.
- ❖ Telecast of AV spots on Doordarshan including National News and Regional kendras.
- ❖ Booklet for PRIs (In Hindi) prepared for successful programme implementation.
- ❖ Booklet on "Community Movement for Sanitation and Dignity" issued for effective implementation of the campaign.
- ❖ "Handbook for Village Water, Health and Sanitation Committee" issued for accelerating sanitation coverage through convergence.
- ❖ "Handbook for Panchayati Raj Institution on Sanitation" issued for spreading awareness among PRIs

- ❖ “From Dreams to Reality- A compendium of Best Practices in Rural Sanitation”
- ❖ Released for disseminating best practices in rural sanitation.

**9.8.5** To encourage the Panchayati Raj Institutions to take up sanitation promotion, the incentive scheme of Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) has been launched. The award is given to those PRIs which attain 100% open defecation free environment. The concept of Nirmal Gram Puraskar has been acclaimed internationally as a unique tool of social engineering and community mobilization and has helped a difficult programme like sanitation to pick up. Each Gram Panchayat getting the NGP has a ripple effect in the surrounding villages, a movement sustained by active people's participation. The Nirmal Gram Puraskar has ignited the imagination of Panchayat leaders throughout the country and made them champions of sanitation. It has been the prime mover behind the amazing progress achieved in rural sanitation coverage since 2005. Under NGP, 25251 PRIs and other institutions have received the award in the last 6 years. Sikkim has become first 'NIRMAL' state of the country.

**9.8.6 Progress :** Upto 31st March, 2011, 782 lakh IHHLs for APL+BPL families, 11.01 lakh school toilet block, 3.83 lakh Anganwadi toilets, 21652 community complexes have been provided. Also in the year 2010-11 alone, 1.22 crore individual house hold latrines for APL+BPL families have been constructed. The State-wise achievements of TSC is given in **Annexure-9.2**.

**9.8.7 Sanitation Programme in Urban Areas :** Sanitation Programme in Urban Areas is one of the basic services covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The JNNURM launched by the Prime Minister of India on 3rd December, 2005 is expected to give focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and services in selected 63 cities with emphasis on provision of basic services

to the urban poor including housing, water supply, sanitation, slum improvement, community toilets/baths etc. Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 59 projects of Drainage/Storm Water Drainage, 99 projects of Sewerage Sector with the sanctioned cost of 7289 crores and 12117 crores 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.5000.00 crore during 2008-09. Under UIDSSMT total 4313 towns / cities are eligible. Urban Renewal, Water Supply, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management, Drainage, Roads, Parking spaces, Development of Heritage areas, Rehabilitation of soil erosion and preservation of Water bodies are admissible components under the scheme. So far a sum of Rs. 11400.00 crore has been allocated under UIDSSMT for the whole mission period i.e. (2005-2012).

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

## CHAPTER 10

### 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 World Bank etc., committed to achieving six specific education goals:

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

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

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

#### 10.2 Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):

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

#### 10.2.2 The main goals of SSA are:-

- (i) Enrollment of all children in School, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternate School, Back-to- School camp by 2005;
- (ii) Bringing of gender and social category gaps in enrolment, retention & learning.
- (iii) Retention of all children till the upper

primary stage by 2010.

- (iv) Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.
- (V) Ensuring that there is significant enhancement in the learning achievement levels of children at the primary & upper primary stage.

**10.2.3** The Programme is an effort towards recognition of the need for improving the performance of the school system through a community owned approach and ensuring quality elementary education in a mission mode to all children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010. The programme addresses the needs of 19.4 crore children in the age group of 6-14 years in 12.3 lakh habitations. It covers 9.72 lakh existing primary and upper primary schools and about 36.95 lakh existing teachers would be covered under the scheme. It also seeks to bridge gender and social gaps. This programme subsumed all existing programmes (except Mahila Samakhya and Mid Day Meal Schemes) including externally aided programmes in due course with its over all frame work with district as the unit of programme implementation.

**10.3 Right to Education and SSA :** on the basis of the recommendation of the committee, SSA Framework of implementation is under revision and following norms have been modified to align them with the requirement of RTE act,2009.

1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan 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.
2. The Right to Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, represents the consequential legislation

to Article 21A inserted in the Constitution of India through the Constitution (86th Amendment ) Act, 2002. Article 21A states that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine. Articles 21A and the RTA Act, 2009 have become operative with effect from 1st April 2010.

3. The fiscal year 2010-11 has seen a number of development that have tremendous impact on the way in which SSA has been implemented. Article 21-A and RTE Act is operative with effect form April 1, 2010. The Central RTE rules were notified on April 5, 2010 and the model RTE Rules were circulated to States. Subsequent to this, SSA framework, norms for planning interventions and Centre: States fund sharing pattern has been revised. So far, 22 States have notified RTE Rules. Several initiatives were taken at the State level to support the RTE Act at State level. The significant ones are:
  - a) 31 States have issued notifications prohibiting corporal punishment and mental harassment;
  - b) 25 States have issued notifications prohibiting screening for admission and capitation fees;
  - c) 31 States have issued notifications prohibiting expulsion and detention;
  - d) 30 States have issued notification banning Board examinations till completion of elementary education;
  - e) 27 State have notified academic authority under RTE Act; and
  - f) 17 Sates have constituted SCPCR/REPA.
4. The RTE roadmap is derived form the timeframes mandated in the Act. The SSA programme is now governed by these time frames.



Activity	Time Frame
(1)	(2)
Establishment of neighborhood schools	3 years (by 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2013)
Provision of school infrastructure	3 years (by 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2013)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All weather school buildings</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One-classroom –one –teacher</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Head Teacher-cum-Office room</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Library</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Toilets, drinking water</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Barrier free access</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Playground, fencing, boundary walls</li> </ul>	
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

#### 5 Development since RTE enactment:

**Framing of Central RTE Rules :** The Central Rules titled “The Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2010” were notified in the Official Gazette on 9th April, 2010.

#### 10.4 Progress under SSA goals.

##### 10.4.1 Goal 1: Universal Enrolment

- i) The status of enrolment and out of school children is as follows:
  - a. 3.68 crore children have joined the education system since SSA launch
  - b. Gross Enrolment Ratio has been increasing

Coverage	2001-02	2009-10	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Primary	96.3	115.47	19.17
Upper Primary	60.2	81.52	21.32
Elementary	82.4	102.47	20.07

(Sources: SES)

c. There has been significant reduction in the number of out-of-school children in 6-14 year age group. There were 3.20 crore OoSC as per census 2001. The sample survey conducted by SRI-IMRB in 2005 has estimated the number of OoSC children at 1.35 crore (6.94%). A second sample survey

conducted in July 2009 estimated 81 lakh children out of school. This figure of 81 lakh represents 4.22% out of school children in 6-14 age groups. Of these 81 lakh out-of-school children 7.7% children belonged to Muslim minorities, 5.9% were ST children, 5.2% SC children.

2001-02 Census 2001	2004-05 Independent survey	2008-09 Independent survey
(1)	(2)	(3)
3.20	1.35	0.81

ii) The approach under SSA for improving enrolment and reducing out- of- school children is to improve access and provide basic facilities to all schools. For improving access, 3.82 lakh schools have been sanctioned since SSA inception till the year 2011-12. The norms for opening new schools under SSA have been revised to provide for primary and upper primary schools with in such area of limits of neighborhood as notified by States/UTs under the RTE Rules.

iii) Unserved habitations and uncovered children were previously covered through centres under the Education Guarantee scheme (EGS) & Alternative & Innovative Education (AIE) components of SSA. EGS centres were a transitory mechanism for States to provide access to children in unserved habitation till such time a formal school was established in the habitation. EGS provided financial assistance @ Rs. 1535 per child at primary and @ Rs. 2960 per child at upper primary level centres per annum. AIE centres provided alternative schooling models to address the needs of children in difficult circumstances @ Rs. 3000 per child per annum for non residential centres and @ Rs. 10000 per child per annum for residential centres. Post RTE, no new EGS centres are being sanctioned, and all existing EGS are required to be converted into regular schools by 31.3.2012. AIE Centres will function as Special Training Centres, envisaged under section 4 of the RTE Act to facilitate the transition of out-of

school children into age appropriate classes. SSA provides support @ Rs. 6000 per child for non-residential and Rs. 20000 per child for residential Special Training Centers.

iv) Infrastructure provision like school buildings, classrooms etc. 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 and facilities like boundary walls, electrification etc.
- ii. One time assistance for U/Primary for furniture only @ Rs. 500 per child.
- iii. Residential schools for specific category of children:
  - As an exception measure for reaching out to children in sparsely populated, or hilly and densely forested areas with difficult geographical terrains, as also the category of urban deprived children, homeless and street children in difficult circumstances without adult protection, who require not merely day schooling , but also lodging and boarding facilities.
  - Recurring & non-recurring grants (including construction of building) shall be the same as KGBVs.

v) Consequent to opening of 1.63 lakh primary schools and 1.48 lakh upper primary schools, access has increased manifold. As reported by the States, 99% habitations have primary schools and 92% have upper primary school coverage as detailed below:

Coverage	2002 (Habitations covered) 7 <sup>th</sup> AIES	2009 (Habitation covered )
(1)	(2)	(3)
Primary School,	86.96%	99%
U/Primary School	78.11%	92%

vi) The status of infrastructure has improved since the inception of the SSA. About 25% of the SSA funds are provided for infrastructure support.

- a) Under the SSA, till sanction of regular AWP & B 2011-12, 2.86 lakh school buildings and 15.89 lakh additional classrooms have been sanctioned, consequent to which student class room ratio has decreased from 42:1 to 32:1. The challenge is in 274 districts where SCR is above 30. [65 districts in UP, 37 in Bihar, 25 in MP, 23 in Jharkhand, 22 in Gujarat, 18 each in

West Bengal & Maharashtra, 10 in Assam]. (DISE 2009-10)

- 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 and the availability of basic facilities like drinking water, toilets and girls toilets have improved significantly; yet there are gaps, which need to be filled.
- c) Infrastructure indicators show significant improvement:

Coverage (1)	2005-06 (2)	2009-10 (3)
Ratio of Primary Schools to Upper Primary Schools	2.57	2.23
Student to Classroom Ratio(SCR)	39	32
Districts with SCR>30	*	274
% Primary schools with SCR>30	*	40.63
% Upper primary Schools with SCR>35	*	33.77
% Schools with drinking water facility	83.07	93
% Schools with girls toilet	37.42	59
% Schools with ramp	17.14	47
% Schools with playground	*	51
% Schools with boundary wall	50.67	51
% Schools with kitchen-shed	29.36#	43

\* Segregated data not available with specific parameter.

# Data available for 2006-07

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

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

Drop out rate of SC/ST

SES (1)	2001-02 (2)	2009-10 (3)	Remarks (4)
Overall (Pry.)	39.00	28.86	10.14
Girls (Pry.)	39.90	27.25	12.65
Overall (Ele.)	54.60	42.39	12.21
Girls ( Ele .)	56.69	44.39	12.30

#### Drop out rate of SC/ST

SES (1)	2001-02 (2)	2009-10 (3)	Remarks (4)
SC Children (Pry.)	45.18	29.33	15.85
SC Children (Ele.)	60.73	51.25	9.48
ST Children(Pry.)	52.34	34.50	17.85
ST Children (Ele.)	60.73	57.78	2.95

(ii) The transition rate from primary to upper primary has improved from 74.15% (2003-04) to 82.83% (2008-09).

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

(iv) An independent study has been commissioned to assess the present status of dropout in 29 major States & UTs.

#### 10.4.3 Goal 3 : Bridging of gender and social category gaps in enrolment, retention and learning.

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

DISE		2003-04	2009-10	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Share of girls	Primary	47.47	48.74	1.27 ppt
	Upper Primary	45.02	47.96	2.94 ppt
Share of SC Students	Primary	20.84	19.98	20% population
	Upper Primary			
Share of ST Students	Primary	9.71	11.55	20% population
	Upper Primary		9.45	

(ii) For promoting girls education the SSA provides for:

- 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. United funds under innovation for girl specific innovation activities.
- Specific interventions such as Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) and NPEGEL:

lakh primary & upper primary school buildings besides construction of 12,87,996 additional classrooms including Completed & in-progress, 2.07 lakh drinking water facilities, construction of 4.05 lakh toilets including completed & in-progress and appointment of 12.00 lakh teachers made by till 31.03.2011 of Rural population has primary school with-in 1 kms. The Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PRT) in 2007-08, the PTR at the national level was 46:1 for primary and 35:1 for upper primary level. Total Enrolment of Children 29.57 lakh children identified and 24.77 lakh children (83.78% of those with Special Needs identified) enrolled in school by 2009-10.

**10.4.4 Achievements :** The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is being implemented in partnership with States to address the needs of children in age group of 6-14 years. The achievements under SSA during the year 2010-11 (till 31.03.2011), include construction of 2.63

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the primary level increased in 6-14 age group to 114.61 in 2007-08 from 96.3 in 2001-02 and at the upper primary level to 77.50 in 2007-08 from 60.2 in 2001-02. (SES) Gender Parity Index (GPI) at primary level Improved from 0.83 in 2001-02 to 0.98 in 2007-08 & from 0.77 to 0.92 at upper primary level. (SES)

Dropout Rate has been reduced by 13.48% to 25.55% in 2007-08 from 39.03% (2001-02). Primary level Dropout rate for girls declined by 15.06% points.

### 10.5 National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL):

**10.5.1** NPEGEL is a holistic effort to address obstacles to girl's education at the micro level through flexible decentralized processes and decision making. NPEGEL is implemented in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) and addresses the needs of girls who are 'in as well as out' of school. NPEGEL also reaches out to girls who are enrolled in school, but do not attend school regularly.

**10.5.2** Children become vulnerable to leaving school when they are not able to cope with the pace of learning in the class or feel neglected by teachers/ peers in class. The scheme emphasizes the responsibility of teachers to recognize such girls and pay special attention to bring them out of their state of vulnerability and prevent them from dropping out. It has been launched in 2003-04 for providing additional components for education of girls at elementary level under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). It is being implemented in about 3,246 educationally backward blocks in 25 States. The objective of the scheme is to provide

additional support to education of girls at the elementary level through the following additional initiatives:

- (i) to develop school as a model girl-child friendly school, at the cluster level;
- (ii) to provide additional incentives such as stationery, slates, work books, and uniforms and to meet any other locally-felt need within the existing ceiling of Rs.150 per child per annum;
- (iii) additional interventions like awards to school teachers, student evaluation, remedial teaching, bridge courses, alternative schools, learning through open schools, teaching training and child care centres the cluster level within ceiling of Rs. 60,000 per annum;
- (iv) Mobilization and community monitoring within a ceiling of Rs.95,000 per cluster over a five year period;
- (v) Development of materials and
- (vi) Planning, training and management support.

#### 10.5.3 Reach of NPEGEL :

Sl. No.	Coverage	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Blocks	3,282
2	Clusters	39,307
3	Model Cluster Schools	40,384
4	ECCE Support	2520
5	Additional classrooms	26,838
6	Skill Development (No. of children covered)	17,44,693
7	Bridge courses	657,622
8	Exposure visit (No. of Girls covered)	967738
9	Uniforms and other incentives	All Girls

#### 10.5.4 Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and Innovative Education (EGS& AIE) :

EGS& AIE is specially designed to improve access to elementary education for children in school-less habitation and out-of-school children. It supports flexible strategies for out-of-school children through bridge course, residential camps, drop-in-centres, summer camps, remedial coaching, etc,

#### 10.5.5 Norms of Assistance:

- i) Assistance Under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS):  
Rs.1535 per child/ annum at Primary level and  
Rs. 2960 per child/ annum at Upper Primary
- ii) Assistance Under Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) Centers:  
Rs.3000 per child/ annum for Non residential centres and  
Rs.10,000 per child /annum Residential centres.

#### 10.5.6 Progress till September 2009-10

- ❖ 23.24 lakh children enrolled in 25,961 EGS centres.
- ❖ 14,83,561 children enrolled in AIE centres.
- ❖ 1,06,136 EGS centres upgraded to primary schools.
- ❖ 2559 residential bridge courses opened.
- ❖ 4126 centres opened for urban deprived children and 90 centres for children belonging to migrating families

**10.5.7** To address the issue of seasonal migration for varying period of work in brick kiln, agriculture, construction, etc, SSA encourages identification of districts, blocks and villages from whereof to which there is a high incidence of migration/immigration and focuses to bring such children to regular schools. It also explores alternatives inter-alia, seasonal work site schools, residential and non-residential bridge courses etc.

#### 10.5.8 Identification and Enrollment of Children with Special Needs (CWNS) :

Household surveys and special surveys have been conducted by all states to identify CWSN. 29.72 lakh CWSN have been identified. 24.59 lakh CWSN (82.74% of those identified) are enrolled in schools. Further 71,453 CWSN are being covered through Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and Innovative Education (EGS/AIE) in 18 states/UTs and 1,64,002 CWSN are being provided home-based education in 29 States/UTs. In all 90.47% of the identified CWSN have been covered through various strategies.

#### 10.6 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV):

##### 10.6.1 Apart from National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL):

The second major initiative, in EBBs, is the new scheme called Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) was launched in August, 2004 to set up 750 residential schools in bringing with boarding facilities at elementary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, other backward castes (OBC) and minorities in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs). The scheme targets areas of scattered habitations, where schools are at great distances and are a challenge to the security of girls. This often compels girls to discontinue their education. KGBV addresses this through setting up residential schools, in the block itself. The KGBV scheme specifically targets:

- ❖ Adolescent girls who are unable to go to regular schools.
- ❖ Out of school girls in the 10+ age group who are unable to complete primary school.
- ❖ Younger girls of migratory populations in difficult areas of scattered habitations that do not qualify for primary/upper primary schools.

**10.6.2** The KGBV scheme provides 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. The funding pattern between the Centre and the State is in the ratio of 75:25. Till now KGBV is being implemented in 27 States and one UT. The salient features of KGBV are:

- ✚ KGBV sets up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to SC, ST, OBC and minority community. The hostels are set up in blocks where rural female literacy is less than the national average.
- ✚ Against 3598 KGBVs sanctioned, 3367 are operational as on 30.09.2011 in 26 States. Enrolment 2.83 lakh girls, of whom 30.32% girls belong to SC, 25.43% to ST, 26.36% to OBC, 9.51% to Muslims & 10% to BPL category.
- ✚ 458 KGBVs are in blocks with substantial

Muslim population; 663 KGBV's are in blocks with high ST population; 1035 are in SC dominated blocks.

**10.6.3** Both NPEGEL and KGBV schemes are expected to work in tandem to complement efforts under SSA to ensure 'inclusion' of all girls and provide them 'quality' education. While NPEGEL is designed to work through the day schools, KGBV establishes residential schooling facilities for the girls in remote areas that are un-served by upper primary schools or in areas with educational disadvantage amongst certain social groups. Districts with high gender gaps in enrolment receive special attention under SSA. 44 districts with gender gap of over 10 percentage points at the primary level and less than 20% at upper primary level were identified for priority allocation in 2009-10.

#### Progress against key inputs of SSA as on 31.03.2011

SI. NO.	Items	Annual Target 2010-11	Cumulative Target upto 2010-11	Achievements till 31.03.2011		% age Completed & in-Progress
				Comp.	In-Progress	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Opening New Primary Schools \$	28672	195433	181315	-	93%
2.	Opening New Upper Primary Schools \$	9892	170966	152449	-	89%
3.	Primary Schools Buildings	14031	178226	144033	18804	91.36%
4.	Upper Primary Schools Buildings	5345	104112	90198	10285	96.51%
5.	Construction of additional Classroom	268427	1371850	1044945	243051	93.88%
6.	Drinking Water Facilities	16081	214243	198643	7948	96.43%
7.	Construction of Toilets	120104	455028	342821	61731	89%
8.	Teacher Appointments	592531 @	17.4l lakh	12.00 lakh	-	64.03%
9.	Part time Instructor					
	(a) Art Education	40741	-	-	-	-
	(b) Health & Phy. Education	49213	-	-	-	-
	(c) Work Education	43825	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>133779</b>	-	-	-	-
10.	Annual in-Service Teacher training (Annual)	39.48 lakh	-	32.14 lakh	-	81.40%
11.	Supply of Free Textbooks	9.93 crore	-	9.55 crore	-	96.47% Completed
12.	<b>KGBV Schools</b>		2573 + 999*	2839	-	79.47% Operationalised

@ 133779 posts of instructors sanctioned separately through elementary AWP&B in October, 2010

\* Sanction in October, 2010

\$ including targets RTE approvals

**10.6.4 Monitored Parameters :** The monitorable parameters covered under the 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are Appointment of Teacher, Construction of School Buildings and Information on reduction of drop out rates at primary level.

(i) **Teachers Appointed :** During 2009-10, 52,369 Number of teachers have been appointed. The Pupil to Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the national level in 2007-08 was 46:1 for primary and 35:1 for upper primary level. In order to improve teacher presence in all schools, around 10.22 lakh teachers have been recruited under SSA from the inception of the program till December, 2009. Significant progress in teacher recruitment has been made in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Haryana, Mizoram, Punjab, and Tamil Nadu. To upgrade skills of teachers, the SSA provides for annual in service training up to 20 days for all teachers, condensed courses for untrained teachers already employed as teachers for 60 days, and induction training for 30 days for freshly trained recruits. In 2009-

10, 40.6 lakh teachers have been approved for in-service training under SSA. All trainings cover pedagogical issues, including content and methodology, aimed at improving teaching learning transactions at classroom level. Some of the major focus areas include guiding principles of NCF 2005, how children learn, subject-specific content or learning difficulties, activity-oriented methods, use of TLMs or learning kits, etc. Basic guidelines for Teachers Training in SSA have been framed, summarized in the 'Reflective Teacher' booklet prepared by NCERT, though each State defines its own priorities, teacher training modules, follow-up programmes and a decentralized training calendar.

**Progress :** As on 31.03.2011 under SSA 12.00 lakh of teachers have been appointed since inception.

**Number of School Building Constructed under SSA :** Till 2010-11 2.63 lakh of School Building have been constructed under SSA is (including work in progress). Status of infrastructure also has improved since the inception of SSA. About 25% of the SSA funds are provided for infrastructure support.

#### Position of Civil Works till 31.03.2011 (Primary & Upper Primary Schools)

Sl. No.	Coverage	Work Completed	Work in Progress	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	School Buildings	234231	29089	263320
2	Additional Classrooms	1044945	243051	1287996
3	Drinking Water Facilities	198643	7948	206591
4	Construction of Toilets	342821	61731	404552

#### Trends in Infrastructure Availability

Sl.No.	Details	2003-04	2007-08
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Ratio of PS to UPS	2.87	2.4
2	Student to Classroom Ratio	42	35
3	Pupil to Teacher Ratio	39	33
4	% of schools having drinking water facility	77.89	86.75
5	% of schools having common toilets school	41.81	62
6	% of schools having girls toilet	28.24	50.55



(iii) **Reduction in drop out rates at primary and elementary level**

**Drop out Rates :** The Drop out Rate represent percentage of pupils who drop out from a given grade or cycle or level of education in a given

school year. The method used to calculate Drop out Rates is known as the Apparent Cohort Method. There are certain limitations of this method in providing precise estimates, as it does not take into account the data on repeaters.

**Dropout Rates**

Sl.No. (1)	Dropout rate (2)	2001-02 (3)	2007-08 (4)	Difference (5)
1	Overall (Primary)	39.0	25.5	13.5
2	Girls (Primary)	39.9	24.8	15.1
3	Overall (Elementary)	54.6	43.0	11.6
4	Girls (Elementary)	56.7	41.4	15.3

The overall rates of drop out have decreased from 64.9% in 1960-61 to 25.5 % in 2007-08 in primary classes. The rate of dropouts for upper primary classes which was 78.3% in 1960-61 has come down to 43.0% in 2007-08. The dropout

rate for secondary classes which was 82.5% in 1980-81 has decreased to 56.8% in 2007-08 implying an improvement in retention rates. The same would be evident from following Statement.

**Drop out Rates at Primary and Elementary Stages**

Year (1)	Primary			Upper Primary/Elementary (I-VIII)			Secondary (I-X)		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)	Boys (5)	Girls (6)	Total (7)	Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Total (10)
1980-1981	56.2	62.5	58.7	68.0	79.4	72.7	79.8	86.6	82.5
1990-1991	40.1	46.0	42.6	59.1	65.1	60.9	67.5	76.9	71.3
1992-1993	43.8	46.7	45.0	58.2	65.2	61.1	70.0	77.3	72.9
1999-2000	38.7	42.3	40.3	52.0	58.0	54.5	66.6	70.6	68.3
2001-01	39.7	41.9	40.7	50.3	57.7	53.7	66.4	71.5	68.6
2001-02	38.4	39.9	39.0	52.9	56.9	54.6	64.2	68.6	66.0
2002-03	35.9	33.7	34.9	52.3	53.5	52.8	60.7	65.0	62.6
2003-04	33.7	28.6	31.5	51.9	52.9	52.3	61.0	64.9	62.7
2004-05	31.8	25.4	29.0	50.5	51.8	50.8	60.4	63.9	61.9
2005-06	29.5	22.5	26.4	49.6	50.4	49.9	60.4	63.4	61.7
2006-07*	24.4	26.6	25.4	46.6	45.3	46.0	58.6	61.5	59.9
@2007-08 *	26.2	24.8	25.5	44.3	41.4	43.0	56.4	57.3	56.8

\* Provisional

@ Source: Annual Report 2009-10 Ministry of HRD

It can also be observed that the transition rate from primary to upper primary has improved from 74.15 % (2003-04) to 81.13 % (2007-08). Though the girls dropout rates have decreased significantly, dropout rates of SC & ST children continue to be high both at primary & elementary level.

### 10.7 Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme:

**10.7.1** Mid-day meal in schools has had 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 states.

**10.7.2** Government of India launched MDM scheme on 15, August 1995. MDM is a centrally-sponsored Scheme, the largest school nutritional programme in the world covering nearly 12 crore children in more than 9.50 lakh Primary Schools, 1.67 lakh children of Upper Primary Schools and Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and Innovative Education (EGS&AIE) Centres. Under the revised scheme nutritional norms have been raised from the existing 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein to minimum 450 calories and 12 grams of protein per child. To facilitate this, central assistance toward cooking cost, has been raised from Rs.1 to Rs.1.50 per child per school with mandatory contribution of Rs. 0.50 per child by States, making the overall cost norm of Rs.2.00 per child per day. In the case of North-Eastern States, the sharing pattern is 90:10 between Centre and States. The Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme has the following main Objectives:

1. Improving the nutritional status of children in classes I – VIII in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools, and EGS and AIE centres.

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.

### 10.7.3 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 empty stomach. Even children who have a meal before they leave for school get hungry by the afternoon and are not able to concentrate – especially children from families who cannot give them a lunch box or are staying a long distance away from the school. Mid-day meal can help to overcome this problem by preventing “classroom hunger”.
- **Facilitating the healthy growth of children** : Mid-day meal can also act as a regular source of “supplementary nutrition” for children, and facilitate their healthy growth.
- **Intrinsic educational value** : A well-organized mid -day meal can be used as an opportunity to impart various good habits to children (such as washing one’s hands before and after eating), and to educate them about the importance of clean water, good hygiene and other related matters.
- **Fostering social equality** : Mid -day meal can help spread egalitarian values, as children from various social backgrounds learn to sit together and share a common meal. In particular, Mid-day meal can help

to break the barriers of caste and class among school. Appointing cooks from Dalit communities is another way of teaching children to overcome caste prejudices.

- **Enhancing gender equity** : The gender gap in school participation tends to narrow, as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme helps erode the barriers that prevent girls from going to school. Mid-Day Meal Scheme also provide a useful source of employment for women, and helps liberate workingwomen 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.

**10.7.4 Coverage** : The National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools (NP-MDMS) presently covers all children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government, Government Aided and Local Body Schools, as well as children studying in centres run under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres supported under SSA.

**10.7.5 Nutritional content** : - To achieve the above objectives a cooked mid day meal with the following nutritional content is provided to all eligible children.

Components	Primary	Upper Primary
(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>Calories</b>	450	700
<b>Protein</b>	12gms	20gms
<b>Micro-nutrients</b>	Adequate quantities of micro-nutrients like Iron, Folic Acid and Vitamin-A.	

**10.7.6 Revision of Mid-Day Meal Scheme in June, 2006** : The Mid-Day Meal Scheme was revised in June 2006 and the main components of Central Assistance as revised are:

- Free food grains (wheat/rice) @ 100 grams per child per school day through Food Corporation of India.
- Assistance for cooking cost @ Rs. 1.50 per child per school day with mandatory contribution of 50 paise by States to arrive at overall cost norm of Rs. 2.
- Reimbursement of transportation charges up to a maximum of Rs. 100 per quintal for special category States and up to Rs. 75 per Quintal for other States and UTs.
- Assistance for construction of kitchen-cum-store @ Rs. 60,000 per unit; simultaneously stressing the need to ensure convergence with other development programmes for construction.

- Assistance for cooking/kitchen devices @ Rs. 5,000 per school.
- Assistance for implementation of MDM Scheme during summer vacation in drought affected areas.

**10.7.7 Monitoring under Twenty Point Programme:** The following parameters are monitored annually under TPP-2006 for "Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme":-

- (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).

**10.7.8 Components of Central Assistance:** Mid-Day Meal Scheme provides the following

assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations:

- i. Supply of free food grains (wheat/rice) @ 100 grams per child per School Day from the nearest FCI Godown for primary classes (I-V).
- ii. Supply of free food grains (wheat/rice) @ 150 grams per child per School Day from the nearest FCI Godown for upper primary classes (VI-VIII).
- iii. Reimbursement of the actual cost incurred in transportation of food grain from nearest FCI Godown to the Primary School subject to the following ceiling :
  - Rs.125 per Quintal for 11 special category States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal.
  - Rs.75per quintal for all other States and UTs.
  - Assistance for cooking cost at the following rates:-

#### Primary Stage (classes I-V)

- @Rs. 1.89 per child per school day, for States in North-Eastern Region
- Provided the State Govt. contributes a minimum of 20 paisa.
- @Rs. 1.58 per child per school day, for other States & UTs Provided the State Govt./UT Admn. contributes a minimum of 50 paisa.

#### Upper Primary Stage (classes VI-VIII)

- @Rs.2.15 per child per school day,for States in North-Eastern Region provided the State Govt. contributes a Minimum of 20 paisa.

- @ Rs.2.10 per child per school day for other States & UTs provided the State Govt./UT Admn. contributes a minimum of 50 paisa.

- v. Assistance for cooked Mid-Day Meal during summer vacations to school children areas declared by State Governments as “drought-affected”.
- vi. Assistance to construct kitchen-cum-store in a phased manner up to a maximum of Rs. 60,000 per unit. However, as allocations under MDMS for construction of kitchen-cum-store for all schools in next 2-3 years may not be adequate, States would be expected to proactively pursue convergence with other development programmes for this purpose.
- vii. Assistance in a phased manner for provisioning and replacement of kitchen devices at an average cost of Rs. 2,000 per school. States/UT Administration will have the flexibility to incur expenditure on the items listed below on the basis of the actual requirements of the school (provided that the overall average for the State/UT Administration remains Rs. 5000 per school):
  - (a) Cooking devices (Stove, Chulha, etc.).
  - (b) Containers for storage of food grains and other ingredients.
  - (c) Utensils for cooking and serving.
- viii. Assistance for Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (MME) at the rate of 1.8% of total assistance on (a) free food grains, (b) transport cost and (c) cooking cost. Another 0.2%of the above amount will be utilized at the Central Government for management, monitoring and evaluation.

**10.7.9 Progress during the year 2010-11 :** During the year 1046.32 lakh children’s including upper primary are covered under Mid- Day

Meal Schemes. During the year allocation of foodgrains was 27.06 lakh (MTs) and total allocation of foodgrains 3rd quarter was 781103.53 MT. The States/UT wise details are given in Annexure-10.1. Number of Kitchen Sheds construction up to 2010-11 (Primary &

Upper Primary) was 4,68,074 units against total sanctioned construction of 8,79,109 units with 53% achievement. The number of Kitchen shed under construction was 1,09,084. The States/UT wise details are given in **Annexure-10.2**.

#### Achievements made during the period 2003-04 to 2010-11

Coverage	2003-04*	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10*	2010-11*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)
Children covered	10.57 crore	10.89 crore	11.94 crores	10.68 crore	11.37 crore	11.19 crore	11.36 crore	10.46 crore
Food-grain allocated	26.58 lakh MTs	26.69 lakh MTs	22.51 lakh MTS	21.60 lakh MTs	24.79 lakh MTs	29.30 lakh MTs	27.71 lakh MTs	27.06 lakh MTs

\*Primary and Upper Primary combined

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

In the year 2006-07, central Assistance for construction of kitchen shed-cum-stores @ Rs. 60,000 per unit to the states/UTs was introduced under MDM scheme in the year 2006-07. The cost of construction of Kitchen-cum-Store on the basis of plinth area norms (24sq. meter per 100 child and 4sq. meter additional space for each additional 100 children and State Schedule of Rates has been provided to States during the year 2009-10. It was decided to fill the infrastructure gap in a phased manner over a period of time. The central assistance of Rs. 5524.29 crores has already been released to States/UTs for construction of 8,50,313 Kitchen Sheds as per details given below.

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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,50,313</b>	<b>Rs. 5,524</b>

**10.7.11** Out of 8, 50, 313 sanctioned Kitchen sheds, 4,16,022 Kitchen sheds have been constructed till 30.9.2010. 1,70,353 kitchen sheds have been approved by PAB MDM for the year 2010-11.

#### 10.7.12 Procurement of Kitchen Devices :

The central assistance towards procurement of Kitchen Devices @ Rs. 5,000 per school was introduced in the year 2006-07. So far, Central assistance of Rs. 562.87 crores has already been released to States/UTs for procurement of Kitchen Devices in 11.26 lakhs schools, the details of which are as under:-

Year	Units	Amount (Crore)
● 2006-07	5, 20,863	Rs. 260.43
● 2007-08	2, 13,561	Rs. 106.78
● 2008-09	1, 21,212	Rs. 60.61
● 2009-10	2,70,096	Rs. 135.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11, 25,732</b>	<b>Rs. 562.87</b>

#### 10.7.13 Procurement of Food Grains for MDMS:

Procurement of food grains from FCI for last three years is as under:

(Figures in lakh MTs)

Year	Procurement of foodgrains from FCI		
	Wheat	Rice	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2007-08	3.89	14.54	18.43
2008-09	4.31	15.97	20.28
2009-10	4.47	19.41	23.88

**10.7.14 Engagement of Cooks and Helpers under Mid-Day Meal Scheme:** - State Government has been requested to engage cooks under the scheme from the disadvantageous section of the society. Out of 15 Lakhs cooks engaged under the scheme, 12 Lakhs (80%) are female. Further, 3.31 lakhs (23%) cooks are from SC, 2.52 lakhs (17%) from ST and 1.13 lakhs (7%) are from minority community.

**10.7.15 Honorarium to Cooks and Helpers :** The scheme provide for payment of honorarium of Rs. 1000 per month from 1.12.2009 to cook-cum-helpers under the scheme. There is provision for engagement of one cook-cum-helper for schools up to 25 students, two cook-cum-helpers for school with 26 to 100 students and one additional cook-cum-helper for every addition of up to 100 students.

#### Achievement during the period 2005-06 to 2009-10

Sl. No.	Coverage	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Average no. of children covered (in Cr.)	11.94	10.68	11.37	11.19	11.36 #
2	Foodgrain allocated (in lakh MTs)	22.51	21.60	24.79	29.30	27.71
3	Budget allocation (in Cr.)	3345.26	5348.00	6678.00	8000.00	7359.15
4	Total Exp.(in Cr.)	3186.33	5233.47	5835.44	6688.02	6937.79

\* Primary and Upper Primary combined

# Average up to 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter

#### 10.7.16 Achievement of scheme during 2010-11

Sl. No.	Items	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	No. of Institutions (in lakh)	9.06	3.57	12.63
2	No. of children covered (in Cr.)	7.97	3.39	11.36
3	Estimated No. of working days	220-242	220-242	220-242
4	Food grain requirement (in lakh MTs)	17.84	11.56	29.40
5	Unspent Balance of foodgrains as on 31.03.2009 (in lakh MTs)	1.60	0.74	2.34
6	Foodgrain allocated (in lakh MTs)	16.24	10.82	27.06
7	Foodgrain lifted upto Oct.-2010 (in lakh MTs)	-	-	10.53
8	Admissible Recurring Central assistance (cost of food grain +cooking cost +TA+MME+ honorarium) (in Cr.)	-	-	9845.33
9	Unspent Balance as on 31.03.2010 (in Cr.)	1158.23		
10	Funds released as Central assistance as on 31.12.2010 (in Cr.)	8190.73		

## CHAPTER 11

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

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

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

#### 11.1 SC Families Assisted :

##### 11.1.1 As per 2001 Census Scheduled Castes

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

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

wage labourers, in contrast to the national average of 26%. Although practice of unsociability has been declining all over the country, caste rigidities continue to prevail.

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

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

**11.1.5 Progress :** A large population of the Scheduled Caste population still lives below the poverty line. Economic assistance is provided to

Scheduled Caste families to enable them to rise above the poverty line through schemes funded through budgetary support of the Central and State Governments. Against the Annual target for year 2010-11 under TPP-2006 to assist 47.74 lakh SC families, achievement was 68.69 lakh (144 % of the targets). The performance of States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh was "Very Good". The performance of the State of West Bengal was "Good". The performance of remaining five States/UTs was "Poor". The details are given in **Annexure 11.1.**

## **11.2 Rehabilitation of Scavengers :**

**11.2.1** A National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents (NSLRS) was started in March, 1992 to rehabilitate manual scavengers and their dependents in alternative occupations. As per reports received from State Governments from time to time, there were about 7.70 lakh manual scavengers and their dependents, to be rehabilitated under NSLRS. Out of this, about 4.28 lakh beneficiaries were assisted for rehabilitation, during the period of implementation of NSLRS.

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

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through the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) and other agencies identified for this purpose.

**11.2.3 Progress under SRMS :** The Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers originally envisaged rehabilitation of all manual scavengers in alternative occupations by 31.3.2009. It has now been decided to extend

the scheme up to 31.3. 2010. The entire amount under the scheme is released to the NSKFDC, which in turn provides the funds to the other apex corporations of the Ministry, implementing the scheme. The apex corporations provide funds to the concerned State Channelizing agencies, based on specific proposal received from them for providing assistance under different components of the scheme to the identified beneficiaries.

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

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2006-07	1	56	#
2007-08	50	25	6,752 assisted for training, 3056 provided loan
2008-09	100	100	39,956 assisted for training, 33,890 provided loans
2009-10	100	50	-

# Implementation of the scheme started in January 2007.

**11.2.4** As per the latest data received from State Governments, there are 1.15 lakh beneficiaries eligible for coverage under SRMS, the revised number of identified beneficiaries changed slightly to 1,17,090. in 18 States. Out of 18 States, all the identified eligible beneficiaries in Karnataka and Pondicherry have already been rehabilitated. As per progress reports received from apex corporations till 31.03.09,

so far training has been completed or is in progress for 46,708 beneficiaries. Further 36,946 beneficiaries have been provided loan for self employment in the remaining 16 States / UT. Details of achievements during 2007-08, 2008-09 and cumulative achievements up to 31.3.09, in terms of beneficiaries' provided / undergone training, beneficiaries provided loan and funds released to SCAs, are as under:

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Sl. No.	Particulars	During 2007-08	During 2008-09	Cumulative up to 31.03.09
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	No. of persons undergoing/ undergone training	6,752	39,956	46,708
2.	No. of persons provided loan	3,056	33,890	36,946
3.	Funds released to SCAs by concerned apex corporation (Rs. In lakh)	4,577	10,142	14,719

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

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

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

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

#### Credit Based Schemes

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

# State Channelizing Agency (SCA)

**11.2.7 Progress :** During 2009-10, Rs. 30.00 crores was released as equity to the corporation. The paid up capital of the corporation as on 31.12.2009 is Rs.260.00 crore. The corporation implements schemes to promote self employment in alternative occupations through concessional finance, and schemes of skill development.

Since its inception the corporation has disbursed Rs.530 crore covering 1.97 lakh beneficiaries.

### 11.3 ST Families Assisted:

**11.3.1** The main thrust of 'Justice to Scheduled Tribes' is to improve the economic level of

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Scheduled Tribe families living below the poverty line. For this purpose, several economic development programmes have been undertaken in various sectors such as agriculture, rural development, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, forestry, fishery, small business etc. under Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy, to enable them to improve their socio-economic conditions. These economic activities also promote, strengthen and support their livelihood. During the year 2010-11,

a total of 95,632 Scheduled Tribe Families were economically assisted under family-beneficiary oriented programmes against 54,000 annual targets with 177% achievement. During the year, the Corporation focused on imparting entrepreneurial skill to STs by way of training. This corporation covered 19,800 ST beneficiaries against target of 15000 STs. A statement showing number of beneficiaries assisted under NSTFDC 's programme is as follow:

**Targets and Achievements 2010-11**  
**(National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation)**

Sl. No.	Monitorable / Indicators	Targets	Achievement	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Income Generating Activities (NSTFDC)	54,000	95,632	177
2	Marketing Support Assistance	15,000	19,800	132
	<b>Total Income Generating Activities All (1+2)</b>	<b>69,000</b>	<b>115432</b>	<b>167</b>

**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 Adivasis 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** NAC-DIP is actively lobbying to ensure that the process of land demarcation and application for legal entitlement is resumed and in late 2008 held consultations in 13 states to audit the situation regarding FRA and bring the matter to the attention of the various state governments. This process culminated in a national level consultation in New Delhi in January 2009 which brought together Adivasi communities, state and central government officials and civil society organizations to scrutinize and debate the current status of implementation of FRA and work in collaboration to a resolution which will enable Adivasi to benefit from the provisions of the Act.

**11.4.5 Present Status of implementation of the Act:** The states have progressed in varying degrees in implementation of the Act. The States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have established the prescribed structures and procedures, have received a large number of claims and have started distributing the title deeds. In the states of Bihar and Himachal Pradesh, distribution of titles has just started. In the state of Tamil Nadu, titles could not be distributed due to restrictive High Court's order. Other States, because of various reasons, are still to catch up.

**11.4.6** As a result of the efforts and persistent persuasion made by the Ministry with the States/UTs, more than 31.49 lakh claims have been

filed and more than 12.30 lakh titles have been distributed as on 31.10.2011. More than 13 thousand titles were ready for distribution. A total number of 28 lakhs claims have been disposed off which is 89.17% of the total claims filed. As per the information available from 13 States, the extent of forest land for which titles have been distributed is more than 16.11 lakh Hac ( more than 39.81 lakh Acres).

#### **11.5 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs):**

**11.5.1** There are certain tribal communities who are having low level of literacy declining or stagnant population, pre-agricultural level of technology and one economically backward. Seventy five such groups in 17 States/UT have been identified and have been categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs). Their problems and needs are different from other Scheduled Tribes. As Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups constitute the most vulnerable group among the Scheduled Tribes, there is need to provide support for their protection and development. Therefore, a Central Sector Scheme was started during 1998-99 for the development of PTGs. The scheme is flexible in nature and the funds are made available for those items/activities which are very crucial for their survival, protection and development. The activities under this scheme may include development of infrastructure, income generation activities, agricultural development, cattle development, education facilities drinking water facility, irrigation facility, insurance health care etc.

**11.5.2** The Ministry has also been releasing funds to the state Governments since 2004-05 to provide insurance coverage to five lakh head of PTG families under the scheme of "Janshree Beema Yojana" of Life Insurance Corporation of India. So far, the Ministry has released Rs. 21.59 crores covering 4.32 lakhs of PTG family heads in 16 States and one UT Administration.

**11.5.3 Janashree Beema Yojana (JBY):** During the year 2004-05, the Ministry decided to provide

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insurance cover to one earning member of each PTG family throughout the country under Janashree Beema Yojana of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and cover all PTG families within the remaining 3 years of the Tenth Five Year Plan. During 2004-05, an amount of Rs.5.00 crore was released to 16 States to cover 1 lakh earning members of PTG families and during 2005-06, Rs.10.00 crore was released to 15 States/UTs to cover 2 lakh earning members of PTG families. During 2006-07, Rs.5.48 crore has been released to 9 States to cover 1.095 lakh earning members of PTG families. During 2007-08, Rs.1.12 crore has been released to 4 States to cover 22400 earning members of PTG families. During 2008-09, no State/UT demanded funds for this scheme. As per latest information, during 2009-10 Rs.0.10 crore has been released to one State to cover 2000 earning members of PTG families. Thus in total, Rs.21.70 crore has been released to cover 4,33,400 earning heads

of PTG families since 2004-05. This scheme is due for renewal from 2009-10. As per the scheme, following benefits would be provided to those whose lives have been insured:

- (i) Payment of Rs.50, 000/- to nearest kith and kin of the person whose life is insured in case of accidental death or permanent disability caused;
- (ii) Payment of Rs.20, 000/- to nearest kith and kin in case of natural death;
- (iii) Payment of Rs.25, 000/- in case of partial disability and
- (iv) Educational grant of Rs.300/- per quarter for 2 children of the life insured, studying in Class IX and above.

The details of State wise numbers of families covered under Janashree Beema Yojana are given below:

#### Families Covered so far

Sl. No.	Name of State	Estimated Number of Families*	Families covered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh.	58000	58000
2.	Bihar	5920	3000
3.	Chhattisgarh	24975	24602
4.	Gujarat	26000	26000
5.	Jharkhand	72000	43000
6.	Kerala	6500	4500
7.	Karnataka	8500	8500
8.	Madhya Pra.	134300	90000
9.	Maharashtra	70000	42000
10.	Manipur	2500	2500
11.	Orissa	16000	16000
12.	Rajasthan	14000	13500
13.	Tamil Nadu	40000	40000
14.	Tripura	36689	30000
15.	Uttarakhand/Uttar Pr.	6500	1920
16.	West Bengal	15500	15500
17.	A & N Island	80	80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,37,464</b>	<b>4,19,102</b>

\* Number of families is taken on the basis of 1991 Census assuming five members in a family

**11.5.4 Allocation :** The approved outlay for entire 11th Plan period is Rs.670.00 crore. The annual allocation made under the scheme

of Development of PTGs during 2007-08 to 2010-11 has been given below

(Rs.in crore)

Allocation and releases from 2007-08 to 2010-11			
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

\* Includes fund from NE Pool.

**11.5.5 Performance during 2010-11 :** On the basis of the CCD Plans Rs.178.87 crore has been released to 10 States. The statement of

fund released during the 2010-11 and previous three years is as under.

**State-wise /UT NGOs/ year –wise releases during the Years 2007-08 to 2010-11 under the Scheme Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)**

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	860.00	985.00	0.00	2292.4
2	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	701.95	615.33	17.59	2257.61
4	Gujarat	500.00	1943.22	0.00	0.00
5	Jharkhand	239.37	1299.98	272.03	218.68
6	Kerala	0.00	960.00	10.00	0.00
7	Karnataka	200.00	3246.28	20.47	6000.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	1044.58	3754.90	5067.80	5428.20
9	Maharashtra	546.78	2007.98	584.32	3487.61
10	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Orissa	1000.00	1243.00	1228.70	1226.68
12	Rajasthan	0.00	1120.49	0.00	1280.28
13	Tamil Nadu	59.22	725.87	61.66	553.58
14	Tripura	185.00	403.00	461.80	315.70
15	West Bengal	300.00	901.74	537.24	0.00
16	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	100.14	0.00
17	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	A & Nicobar Islands	149.00	0.00	0.00	184.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5785.90</b>	<b>19206.78</b>	<b>8361.75</b>	<b>23244.74</b>

## 11.6 No alienation of Tribal Lands :

**11.6.1** The practice is the alienation of land to non-tribal and plains-men which has historically been the major form of transfer of land from tribal. The state was meant to play a pro-active role in ensuring that tribal lands are restored back from non-tribal in this kind of exploitation. Different state government has framed different kinds of protective laws under this and the results have been varied. Andhra Pradesh has an exemplary land regulation called the Land Transfer Regulation Act of 1959 which was later amended in 1970. Despite such a strong legislation, there are large number of pending cases where land has to be restored to the tribal.

**11.6.2 Prevention of Alienation and Restoration of Alienated Tribal Lands:** Article 46 of the Constitution places an obligation upon States to promote the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. There is a major concentration of tribal population in Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal, apart from the north eastern States. State Governments have accepted the policy of prohibiting transfer of land from tribal's to non-tribal and restoration of alienated land to tribals. States with large tribal populations have enacted laws prohibiting alienation of tribal lands and promoting restoration of alienated land.

**11.6.3** As per last reports received from various

States, there has been upto 31st March, 2008, 5.06 lakh cases of tribal land alienation registered, covering 9.02 lakh acres of land, of which 2.25 lakh cases have been disposed in favour of tribal's covering a total area of 5.00 lakh acres. 1.99 lakh cases covering an area of 4.11 lakh acres have been rejected by the Courts on various grounds.

**11.6.4 Progress of No alienation of tribal lands:** The policy of prohibiting transfer of land from tribal to non-tribal and restoration of alienated land to tribal has been accepted by the State governments. States with large tribal population have enacted laws prohibiting alienation of tribal lands and promoting restoration of alienated land.

**11.6.4.1** 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 implementation of the legislative provisions for preventing alienation of tribal lands and restoration of such alienated lands.

**11.6.4.2** The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were requested for submission of progress made on the subject during 2010-11 for inclusion in the Annual Review Report on the TPP-2006. However, information has been received from 10 States/ UTs so far and the same is as under.

## Number of Cases of Alienation of tribal lands

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Number of Cases Tribal Land Alienation (2010-2011)					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	Goa			Nil			-
3	Haryana			Nil			There is no tribal land in Haryana
4	Manipur			-Nil-			-
5	Meghalaya			-Nil-			The State Government in order to safeguard the interest of local people against exploitation and alienation of their land, passed a legislation in 1971 known as the Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1971 by which any transfer of land from tribal to any non-tribal, by way of sale, mortgage or lease etc. is prohibited under the Act.
6	Mizoram			-Nil-			-
7	Nagaland			-Nil-			-
8	Tamil Nadu			-Nil-			
9	West Bengal			-Nil-			-
10	D& N Haveli			-Nil-			-

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### 11.7 Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]:

**11.7.1** Under this item the status of implementation of PESA in States and Central Ministries is to be monitored. The provision of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas), Act, 1996 Act No. 40 of 1996) was passed by the Parliament in 1996 whereby Part IX of the Constitution was extended to Schedule V Areas. This was intended mainly to benefit the tribal population of the country which was concentrated in these areas. The Act has since been extended to the tribal areas of nine States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan.

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

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

The Reports of the three Sub-Committees have also been forwarded to the Ministries of Tribal Affairs, Environment and Forests, Water Resources, Mines, Rural Development, Social

Justice and Empowerment for comments.

### 11.8. Welfare of Minorities :

**11.8.1** The economic growth and development of a country depends on the integrated equitable development of all its citizens. The Government being well aware of the fact has always been the forerunner in protecting the legal rights of the minority communities on par with the majority and in ensuring their share in education, employment and economic benefits.

**11.8.2** Prime Minister's new 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities'-The Government of India has introduced 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities with following objectives:

- (a) Enhancing opportunities for education.
- (b) Ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment, through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self employment and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs.
- (c) Improving the conditions of living of minorities by ensuring an appropriate share for them in infrastructure development schemes.
- (d) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence.

**11.8.3** The main aim of new programme is to ensure that the benefits of various government schemes for the under privileged reach the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities. The underprivileged among the minorities are included in the target groups of various government schemes. It also provides that wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for minorities. The emphasis of the programme on the maintenance of communal peace and harmony, through appropriate measures

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and ensuring a reasonable representation of minorities in government including the public sector remains as emphatic as ever and these continue to be important constituents of the new programme. However, the programme does not envisage any change or relaxation of any criteria norms or eligibility conditions in any scheme for minorities. These would continue to be as provided for in the original schemes included in the programme, 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 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 population belong to that language group.

**(iv) Modernizing Madarsa Education:** The Central Plan Scheme of Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernization Programme provides basic educational infrastructure in areas of concentration

of educationally backward minorities and resources for the modernization of Madarsa education. Keeping in view of importance of addressing this need, this programme will be substantially strengthened and implemented effectively.

**(v) Scholarships for meritorious students from minority communities:** Schemes for pre-metric and post-metric scholarships for students from minority communities will be formulated and implemented.

**(vi) Improving educational infrastructure through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation.** The Government shall provide all possible assistance to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) to strengthen and enable it to expand its activities more effectively.

**(vii) Self-Employment and Wage Employment for the poor:** The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), the primary self-employment programme for rural areas, has the objective for bringing assisted poor rural families above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Governmental subsidy. A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under the SGSY will be earmarked for beneficiaries belonging to the minority communities living below the poverty line in rural areas.

The Swarnjayanti Shahary Rojgar Yojana (SSRY) consists of two major components namely, the Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under USEP and UWEP will be earmarked to benefit people below the poverty line from the minority communities.

**(viii) Up gradation of skill through technical training:** A very large proportion of the population of minority communities is engaged in low-level technical work or earns its

living as handicraftsmen. Provision of technical training to such people would upgrade their skills and earning capability. Therefore, a certain proportion of all new ITIs will be located in areas predominantly inhabited by minority communities and a proportion of existing ITIs to be upgraded to "Centres of Excellence" will be selected on the same basis.

**(ix) Enhanced credit support for economic activities:** The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) was set up in 1994 with the objective of promoting economic development activities among the minority communities. The Government is committed to strengthen the NMDFC by providing it greater equity support to enable it to fully achieve its objective.

**(x) Recruitment to State and Central Services:** Special consideration will be provided to minority communities in recruitment of police personnel, State Governments. For this purpose, the composition of selection committees should be representative. The Central Government will take similar action in the recruitment of personnel to the Central police forces. Large scale employment opportunities are provided by the Railways, nationalized banks and public sector enterprises. In these cases also, the concerned departments will ensure that special consideration is given to recruitment from minority communities. An exclusive scheme will be launched for candidates belonging to minority communities to provide coaching in Government institutions as well as private coaching institutes with credibility.

**(xi) Equitable share in rural housing scheme:** The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) provides financial assistance for shelter to the rural poor living below the poverty line. A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under IAY will be earmarked for poor beneficiaries from minority communities living in rural areas.

**(xii) Improvement in condition of slums inhabited by minority communities:** Under the schemes of Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNURM), the Central Government provides assistance to States/UTs for development of urban slums through provision of physical amenities and basic services. It would be ensured that the benefits of these programmes flow equitable 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.

**11.8.4 Performance:** The physical achievements during 2010-11 (up to 31st December, 2010) 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.

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**Performance of Schemes Included in the PM's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities for the year 2010-11.**

(up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2010)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme and Ministry/Dept. Concerned	Achievement (Physical)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): D/o School Education & Literacy	-
(i)	No. of Primary schools constructed	3300
(ii)	No. of upper primary schools constructed	811
(iii)	No. of additional classrooms constructed	25604
(iv)	No. of New primary schools opened	11501
(v)	No. of new upper primary schools opened	1886
(vi)	No. of teachers sanctioned	30759
(vii)	No. of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) sanctioned in educationally backward blocks, having a substantial minority population	All KGBVs sanctioned for Minority concentration districts have been operationalised. No target is fixed for 2010-11
2.	Swarojgaries assisted under Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) M/O RD	111785
3.	Below Poverty Line (BPL) families assisted under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) M/o Rural Development	363122
4	Beneficiaries assisted under Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)	
(i)	Individual enterprises Urban Self Employment Programme ( <b>USEP</b> )	4300
(ii)	Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor ( <b>STEP-UP</b> )	9672
5.	Operationalisation of Anganwadi Centres under ICDS: M/o Women & Child Development.	3406

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### 11.9. Professional Education Among All Minority Communities:

**11.9.1** In so far as the professional education of minorities are concerned, there are no schemes being implemented at present by Ministry of HRD for that purpose. At present there is no reservation for them in admission to educational institutions whether professional or otherwise. In the Ministry of Minority Affairs, The Maulana Azad Education Foundation gives Scholarships to Minorities. It is also funding minorities under its coaching scheme to prepare for competitive examinations for admission or for employment.

#### 11.9.2 Initiatives by AICTE for Promotion of Technical Education among Minorities:

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has taken the following initiatives for promotion of Technical Education among minorities:

- (a) A minority cell headed by Director QA Bureau has been established to exclusively look after the issues / policy decisions related to minority technical / professional institutions. It also maintains data base on minorities like list of minority institutions, list of experts/ assessors from minority communities etc.

- (b) AICTE maintains approved Directory of 118 Assessors/ Experts from Minority Community for nominating members to different committees;

- Appraisal Committees
- Hearing Committees
- Visiting Expert Committees
- Visiting Expert Committees for Accreditation.

- (c) There is representation of 18 members from minority community including two Chairpersons (Information Technology Board and Under Graduate Studies Board) amongst 10 statutory boards of All India Council for Technical Education.

- (d) 20% reduction in joint Fixed Deposit Receipt (FDR) for establishment of Minority Technical Education Institution.

#### 11.9.3 Expansion of Minority Technical Education:

Number of Existing Minority Technical Education Institutions (Degree level) with approved intake capacity (as available) are as given below:

Sl.No.	Discipline	Number of Institutions	Intake Capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Engineering	152	67313
2	Pharmacy	14	946
3	Architecture	6	190
4	HMCT	1	60
5	Management	89	10685
6	MCA	115	9065
	<b>Total</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>88259</b>

Number of degree level New Technical Education Institutions (Degree level) with intake capacity managed by Trust/ Society from Minority

Community approved by AICTE in 2007-08 are as given below:

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Sl. No.	Discipline	Number of Institutions	Intake Capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Engineering	15	3600
2	Pharmacy	19	1140
3	Architecture	0	0
4	HMCT	0	0
5	Management	8	480
6	MCA	9	540
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5760</b>

#### 11.9.4 Steps taken by All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE):

AICTE has taken steps to safeguard the interest of minority educational institution and students belonging to Minority communities. AICTE gives concession in processing fees and deposit money (FDR) to the minority institution for establishing new technical institution (Diploma, Post Diploma, Degree Technical Campus, Post Graduate Degree, Post Graduate Diploma). For giving extension of approval to the existing minority institutions, the processing fee is reduced as compared to others. The processing fees is relaxed in case of increase in intake/additional course, introduction of second shift and conversion of women only institution to Co-ed institution, introduction or continuation of PIO seats, introduction of continuation of NRI seats, reduction in intake/closure of course/program, change of name of institute. The processing fees for minority institution in case of foreign collaboration and twinning programmes is reduced as compared to others. The fee of the students is decided by the concerned state fee committee.

**11.9.5 Steps by UGC :** UGC was implementing the following 3 schemes for the welfare of the Minorities students up to X Plan.

- Remedial Coaching classes at UG/PG level for the students belonging to Minorities Communities in universities and colleges.
- Coaching classes for the students belonging

to Minorities Communities in universities and colleges for entry into services.

- Coaching classes for the students belonging to Minorities Communities in universities for preparation of National Eligibility Test (NET).

These schemes were later merged into the Plan Development Grant for the college/university with effect from XI Plan onwards. Details of the Steps Taken by the UGC to Safeguard the Interest of Minority Educational Institution during the XI Plan is as follows:

- UGC has identified three universities for the establishment of residential coaching academies for students belonging to Minority Communities. The objectives of the establishment of these coaching academies are (i) coaching for UG and PG level (ii) coaching for entry into services and (iii) coaching for NET/SET.
- Maula Azad National Urdu University (MANUU) in its XI Plan proposal has envisaged 11 Model Schools, 7 Polytechnic courses, 3 College of Teacher Education, a College of Pharmacy and Research Centre, a College of Unani Medicine and Research Hospital, and a College of Nursing and Paramedical Sciences.
- University Grants Commission has sanctioned

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233 Women's Hostels during 11th Plan in 90 Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs). Out of allocation of Rs. 122.78 crore, Rs. 64.65 crore has been released.

- iv) The University Grants Commission has approved the guidelines for establishment of Centers in Universities for study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive policy and sanctioned these centers in 35 Universities. Rs. 19.12 crore has been released during the 11th plan for the purpose.
- v) Rs. 46.31 crores has been sanctioned for the establishment of Residential Coaching Academies for Minorities, Women/SC/ST in Aligarh Muslim University, Baba Sahib Bhimrao Amedkar and Jamia Hamdard. An amount of Rs. 23.16 crore has been released during the years 2009-10 to these Academies.
- vi) Academies for Professional Development of Urdu Medium Teachers have been set up in three Central Universities viz. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI), New Delhi and Maulana

Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad. The Academy at JMI has trained 1336 teachers. Maulana Azad National Urdu University has trained 2571 teachers. The AMU has conducted 12 Refresher Courses/workshops for Primary / Secondary school Teachers and covered 230 teachers. National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA) has been conducting workshop for professional development of principals and managers of schools and colleges established by the minorities.

- vii) The UGC also provides financial assistance for establishment of a Model Degree College in each of identified 374 Educationally Backward District where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education is less than the national GER with the main focus on enhancing access to degree courses in Educationally Backward Districts in the Country. Status of proposals approved in Minority Concentrated Districts is given below:

#### Status of Proposals Approved in Minority Concentration Districts:

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Proposals Approved
(i)	(2)	(3)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	02
2	Kerala	01
3	Maharashtra	02
4	Uttar Pradesh	02
5	West Bengal	01

**11.9.6 National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions :** The NCMEI was established on the 11th November, 2004 to advise the Central Government or any State Government on protection of the constitutional rights of the minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice and other allied matters. The commission's powers have been further

amplified through the National Commission for Minorities Educational Institutions (Amendment) Act, 2006. The Commission has got three roles namely adjudicatory function, advisory role and recommendatory powers. The commission is a quasi judicial body and has been endowed with the powers of a Civil Court.

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**11.9.7 Progress :** During 2010-11 i.e April, 2010 to March, 2011, the Commission has registered 2168 cases and has disposed of 2031 cases. 474 Educational Institutions have been granted Minority Status Certificates by the Commission during the same period.

**11.9.8 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.

**11.9.9 Educational Scheme :** Under the Education scheme of the Central Wakf Council the fund is given for I.T.Is, Vocational and Training Courses, Book Banks in the school libraries and to the State Wakf Boards as matching grant for onward disbursement of scholarship to the student of Madarsa and I.T.Is etc. The scholarship scheme of the Council meant for students of Technical/Professional Degree courses and Ad-

hoc- grant to the students of general Degree courses has been discontinued from 2007-08, owing to the similar scheme launched by Ministry of Minority Affairs. The 6 % donation received from loaned Wokfs on outstanding, as well as the interest accrued on the bank deposited of the Revolving Fund, form the Education Fund on the Council. This fund is utilized for implementing the following programme are as under:

- a) Matching Grant to State Wokf 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.

Till 2007-08 the Central Wakf Council had programme of scholarship for the students of Technical/ Professional degree courses, Similarly, it was giving "Ad-hoc" grant to the students of general degree courses. Thus up to March 31st 2008 total of 12,952 scholarship were issued by the Council to the students Technical Degree courses such as MBBS, BUMS, BAMS, B.Tech and B.Sc. (Ag.) etc.. Similarly, in 6366 cases "Ad-hoc" grant was given to poor and needy student of general degree courses.

**11.9.10 Progress Upto 31st March 2010:** Under the programme of vocational training, 628 Voluntary Organizations/ Technical Institutes have been



assisted. Similarly, under the scheme for setting up I.T.Is, the Central Work Council has approved twenty I.T.Is in Muslim concentrated areas.

### 11.10 Reservation of OBCs:

**11.10.1** The first Backward Classes Commission, constituted on January 29, 1953 and headed by Kaka Sahib Kalelkar, then a Member Parliament, recommended 70 per cent seats in all technical and professional institutions for qualified students from the Backward Classes, besides a minimum reservation of vacancies in all government services and local bodies for OBCs on a three fold scale namely 25 per cent for Class I posts; 33.5 per cent for Class II posts; and 40 per cent for Class III and IV posts. The report could not be implemented, as, the Centre did not find any merit in drawing a national list of OBCs and said that it would be left to the State governments to draw up their own OBC lists.

**11.10.2** The Second Backward Classes Commission, constituted on December 20, 1978 to examine the desirability 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).

**11.10.3** The Commission recommended that all universities and affiliated colleges be covered by this scheme of reservation. Besides, it sought

27 per cent reservation for OBC students in all scientific, technical and professional Institutions run by the Central as well as State governments, as in its view, they would not be able to compete on an equal footing with others in securing admission to these institutions.

**11.10.4** Reservation to the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Schedule Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is available respectively at the rate of 15 percent, 7.5 percent and 27 percent in case of direct recruitment on all Indian otherwise than by open competition, reservation to them is provided at the rate of 16.66 percent, 7.5 percent and 25.84 percent respectively. Thus, total reservation to SCs, STs and OBCs is 49.5 percent in case of direct recruitment on all Indian basis by Open competition and 50 percent in case of direct recruitment on All India basis otherwise than by open competition.

**11.10.5 Relaxations and Concessions:** - In order to ensure that posts reserved for OBCs are filled by OBC candidates only, various relaxations are given to the candidates belonging to OBC. For example relaxation of three years in the upper age limit etc. There is a ban on de-reservation of reserved posts in case of direct recruitment. Ceiling of 50% on filling up of reserved vacancies of earlier years which as a separate and distinct group and is not subject to any ceiling.

**11.10.6 Liaison Officer:** - In each Ministry / Department / Attached and Subordinate Officers Deputy Secretary in-charge of Administrator or any other officer at least of the rank of Deputy Secretary should be designated as liaison Officer in respect of matters relating to the representation of the other backward Classes. Each Ministry / Department is supposed to have a Cell within the Ministry / Department

under the direct control of the Liaison Officer to assist him to discharge his duties effectively.

#### 11.10.7 Backlog Vacancies and Special Recruitment Drive for OBSC: -

A vacancy which was earmarked reserved in an earlier recruitment year but could not be filled in the previous attempt of filling it up and remained vacant is treated as a backlog reserved vacancy in the subsequent recruitment year(s). As per Department of Personal & Training's O.M. No. 36012/5/97- Estt (Res) Vol. II dated 20.07.2000, the ceiling of 50% on filling up of reserved vacancies would apply only on the vacancies of SCs and STs which arise in the current year and the backlog and carried forward reserved vacancies of SCs and STs of earlier year would be treated as a separate and distinct group and would not be subject to any ceiling. However, OM dated 20.07.2000 does not permit treating the backlog reserved vacancies of OBCs as a separate and distinct group not subject to the limit of 50 percent on reservation in a year.

**11.10.8** Vide OM dated 15.07.2008 the backlog reserved vacancies of other Backward Classes (OBCs) has to be treated to be separate and distinct group in the same way as the backlog reserved vacancies of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are treated on which ceiling of 50% on filling of reserved vacancies in a year would not apply. A fresh Special Recruitment Drive has been launched to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of SCs ST, and OBCs vide this Department's OM No.36038/1/2008 – Estt. (Res.) dated 19.11.2008.

#### 11.11.1 Reservation of OBCs in Education

: As a follow up of the Constitution (93rd) Amendment Act, 2005 inserting clause (5) in the Article 15 of the Constitution of India, Parliament enacted the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) Act,

2006 (CEI Act), making special provision for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (SCs STs/OBCs) in admissions to such institutions. In terms of section 6 of the Act, Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) were to give effect to reservation of seats in admissions to their academic sessions commencing on and from the calendar year 2007. The parameter to be monitored is "Percentage of reservation achieved against 27% reservation for OBCs in different Central Educational Institutions."

**11.10.2** 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.

#### 11.10.3 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: The information in respect of representation of OBCs in Central Government Services as on 1.1.2011 has been collected by Department of Personnel Training from various Ministries/ Department. The total representation of OBCs in service including sweepers was 76,262 against total representation of 5,91,703. In terms of percentage, the achievement was 12.89% of total representation. The representation of

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OBCs in service group-wise from group-A, was 2,498, 4,031, 47,252 and 18,034 including group-B, group-C & group-D (including sweeper) sweepers respectively. The details are as follow:

**Representation of OBCs in Central Government Services as on 1, January, 2011**

Sl.No.	Group	Total	OBCs	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	A	36,068	2,498	6.9
2	B	57,666	4,031	7.0
3	C	3,70,984	47,252	12.7
4	D (Excluding Sweepers)	84,140	18,034	21.4
5	Sweepers	42,845	4,447	10.4
	<b>Total (Excluding Sweepers)</b>	5,48,858	71,815	<b>13.08</b>
	<b>Total (Including Sweepers)</b>	5,91,703	76,262	<b>12.89</b>

**Note:** It does not include information in respect of twenty eight Ministries/Department.

**(ii) Vacancies reserved and filled up by the OBC candidates on the basis of Civil Services Examination.**

Cadre Strength of IAS: The authorized cadre strength of the IAS as on 1, January, 2010 was 5689 and the number of officer in position was

4534. The corresponding figures were 6077 and 4456 as on 1st January, 2011 respectively. The details of vacancies earmarked reserved and filled on IAS, IFS and IPS on the basis of Civil Services Examination – 2009, (filled by as on 20th December, 2010) are given below:

	Services	General	SC	ST	OBCs	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	I.A.S.	66	18	9	38	131
2.	I.F.S.	14	1	4	10	29
3.	I.P.S.	76	21	12	39	148
	<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>308</b>

## CHAPTER 12



### POINT 11: MAHILA KALYAN (WOMEN WELFARE)

Development of a society can not be done without empowerment of women by providing their rights, gender equality, and their interests fully protected by providing them equal opportunity in all spheres of activity. 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 'Women Welfare are:




**12.2 Financial Assistance for Women Welfare Scheme:** Details of various schemes covered under these items are as under:

- (i) Swadhar,
- (ii) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and
- (iii) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)

**12.2.1 Swadhar:** (A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances): This scheme was launched by Ministry of Women and Child Development during the year 2001-02 as a central sector scheme for providing holistic and integrated service to Women in difficult circumstances with the following objectives.

-  To provide primary need of 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

counseling 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 interventions by linking and networking with other organizations in both government and Non-Government Sector on case to case basis;
-  To provide Help line or other facilities to such women in distress.

#### 12.2.2 Target Group/ Beneficiaries

- Widows deserted by their families and relatives and left uncared for at religious places where they become victims of exploitation;
- Women prisoners released from jail and whose family does not provide any support to integrate back in society;
- Women survivors of natural disaster, who have been rendered homeless and are without any social and economic support;
- Trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels or other places or women/girl victims of sexual crimes, who are disowned by family or who do not want to go back to their respective family for various reasons;
- Women victims of terrorist/extremist violence who are without any family support and without any economic means for survival;
- Mentally challenged women who are

without any support of family or relatives,

- Women with HIV/AIDS deserted by their family or women who have lost their husband due to HIV/AIDS and are without social and economic support.
- Similarly placed women in difficult circumstances.

**12.2.3 Implementing Agencies:** The implementing agencies are the Social Welfare/ Women and Child Welfare Department of State Governments, women's Development Corporation, Urban Local Bodies and reputed Public/Private Trust or Voluntary Organizations who are willing to take up the responsibility of rehabilitating such women. The organizations must have adequate experience/expertise for taking up such work of rehabilitation. The package of services made available under the scheme include provision of food, clothing, health care counseling and legal support, social and economic rehabilitation through education, awareness generation, skill up-gradation and behavioral training. Scheme also supports a Helpline for women in distress.

**12.2.4 Coverage:** During 2010-11, 36 new Swadhar Homes and 29 women Help-lines were sanctioned up to 31st March, 2011. As on 31.03.2011, there are 332 Swadhar Homes and 233 Women Help Lines functional across the country. During the year, 2010-11, 18,630 women were benefited under the scheme.

**12.3.1 Rashtriya Mahila Kosh:-** The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was set up on 30th March, 1993 as a registered society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in the Department of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India. RMK was given a one time corpus fund of Rs. 31 crore. The Kosh is administered by a Governing Board of 16 members consisting of senior officers of Central and State Governments and specialists and representatives of organizations active in the field of micro-credit for women. The Board is chaired by Minister of State for Women

and Child Development. Since its inception, RMK has established itself as the premier micro-credit agency of the country, with its focus on women and their empowerment through the provision of credit for livelihood and related activities. Its success can be gauged by the geographical spread of its credit delivery system and its partnership with about 700 NGO partners. This fund has now grown to about Rs. 100.00 crores due to prudent investment, credit & recovery management.

**12.3.2 Rashtriya Mahila Kosh,** popularly known as RMK, extends micro-finance to the needy and poor women in the informal sector through a client-friendly, without collateral and in a hassle-free manner for livelihood activities, housing, micro-enterprise, etc. for their socio-economic upliftment. RMK has pioneered an alternate credit-delivery mechanism in the country by advancing micro-credit to the self-Help Groups (SHGs) of poor women through a diverse range of intermediary organization working at the grass-root level such as NGOs, Women Federations, Co-operative, Urban Women Cooperative Banks, Government Autonomous Bodies, Not-for-profit Section 25 Companies registered under the Companies Act etc. RMK, took a number of promotional measures to popularize the concept of micro financing, thrift and credit, formation and stabilization of SHGs and also enterprise development for poor women through these intermediaries. To be eligible for loan from RMK, the Intermediary Micro-financing Organizations (IMOs) should have experience in thrift and credit management of 3 years or more and must not work for profit. While loans to IMOs are given at 8% p.a., IMOs are allowed to charge women beneficiary maximum of up to 18% p.a. on reducing balance method.

**12.3.3** In order to remove the uneven presence of micro-credit in the country which is witnessed mostly in North-Eastern region due to poor presence of banking network, lack of infrastructure and awareness, RMK has formulated a client

friendly credit package for the North-East region by relaxing its credit norms to meet the needs of the women. RMK believes in the women empowerment through micro-financing. The partner organization that take loans from RMK are instructed to impart literacy, education, awareness on health, hygiene, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, legal rights etc., to the women SHG members. RMK has extended micro-credit across 27 States and UTs including the Andaman & Nicobar Island and Jammu & Kashmir. As on 28.02.2011, RMK had sanctioned cumulative loans of Rs.306 crore benefiting 6.83 lakh women. Out of this disbursement amounted to Rs. 246 crore. The initial corpus of Rs.31 crore has since been augmented to Rs.164 crore due to prudent credit, investment and recovery management as well as additional allocation in the last 4 years.

**12.3.4 Other Initiatives :** RMK believes in women empowerment through micro financing. Besides micro-credit to the women beneficiaries, it also undertake capacity building of women SHGs and partner NGOs in micro-finance and income generation activities with a view to enable them to train and guide their fellow NGOs, group leaders and grass root level beneficiaries so as to improve the quality of life of poor women. The partner organizations that take loans from RMK are also instructed to impart literacy education, health awareness etc. to the women SHG members. Under its developmental initiatives for the future growth of micro finance, RMK has launched a Nodal Agency Schemes. Till date, RMK has appointed 22 Nodal Agencies in the entire country for credit linkages with potential NGOs with a view to expand its outreach in a cost effective manner in less or uncovered areas of the country. The performance of these Nodal Agencies is reviewed from time to time. RMK has another important scheme called 'Franchisee'. As on date RMK has appointed 3 Franchisees. RMK extends bulk finance to Franchisees who in turn lend it to small NGOs of the State/District on similar terms and conditions as prescribed by RMK. These IMOs then lend to the ultimate

women beneficiaries.

### 12.3.5 Loan Scheme for RMK:

- (i) Loan Promotion Scheme: RMK provides smaller loan upto a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakh to promote the activity of thrift and credit among newer and smaller but potentially capable organisations having at-least six months experience in formation of Self-Help-Groups thrift, credit and recovery management.
- (ii) Main Loan Scheme: IMOs having minimum 3 years experience in thrift and credit activities are being considered under the scheme. Loan upto A maximum of Rs. 300 lakhs can be granted at a time under this scheme.
- (iii) Revolving Fund Scheme: Organisations having 5 years experience in the field of micro-credit with satisfactory track record are being considered under this scheme. The organisations can revolve principal amount sanctioned by RMK for income generation activities among the SHGs. Maximum loan of Rs. 300 lakhs can be given under this scheme.
- (iv) Refinance Scheme: RMK provides 100% refinance assistance to Mahila Urban Co-operative Banks on finances provided by them to poor women either directly or through SHGs within the norms of the RMK Main Loan Scheme.
- (v) Repeat Loan: Repeat Loan is also available to the organisations on successful utilization of first loan. The borrowing organisation has to repay 50% of its existing loan to be eligible for a repeat loan.
- (vi) 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. The Credit Limit under

the scheme is Rs. 500 lakh.

- (vii) Gold Credit Pass Book Scheme: This scheme of providing hassle free finance has been designated for medium and large NGOs to revolve the fund sanctioned by RMK for 3 years. Maximum credit limit under this scheme is Rs. 500 lakhs.
- (viii) Housing Loan Scheme: To provide shelter/repair of houses to SHG members through partner organizations of RMK the maximum limit is Rs.50,000/- per beneficiary to SHG members for construction of low cost house/repair.
- (ix) Family Loan Scheme: RMK extends loans for family related needs such as medical needs, marriage, education, funeral, birth, festivals, religious occasions and purchase of food grain, food stuff, ration and clothing. The aggregate amount of loan for all purpose put together should not exceed seven times of savings of the beneficiary or Rs. 10,000/- per year, whichever is less. The application for family loan has to be submitted as part of the Main Loan Scheme.
- (x) 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 up- gradation 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 organizations. The maximum loan that can be sanctioned under this scheme is Rs.3 crore, subject to the condition that it does not exceed Rs.1 crore in any one State.

**12.3.6 Achievement :** Since inception, up to 31st March, 2011, RMK has achieved the following landmarks:

A. Loans Sanctioned	Rs. 307.52 Crore
B. Loans Released	Rs. 251.82 Crore
C. No. of Women Beneficiaries	6,87,512

**12.3.7 Restructuring of RMK :** In the Union Budget 2009-10, the Finance Minister stated need for restructuring and revitalizing RMK and announced to increase its corpus from Rs.100 crore to Rs.500 crore over next few years. Consequent upon this RMK is being restructured from existing single office Society to Government owned Non Deposit Taking Systemically Important Non – Banking Finance Company (NBFC-ND-SI) u/s 617 of the Companies Act, with a Pan-Indian office network backed by need based capital. This will enable RMK to respond to the going need for micro-finance to low-income households on reasonable terms. In recent times, microfinance sector had witnessed turmoil, which led to 'review' of practices within microfinance sector and working of MFIs' by a committee appointed by Reserve Bank of India (Malegam Committee). In pursuance of the guidelines issued by reserve Bank of India, RMK proposes to continue with its policies of providing microfinance to poor women on soft terms and conditions viz low interest rates, longer repayment period and collateral free loans.

#### **12.4 Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP):**

**12.4.1** The scheme was launched as a Central Sector Scheme in 1986-87. The Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) scheme aims to make a significant impact on women in traditional sectors by upgrading skills and providing employment on a project basis by mobilizing women in viable cooperative groups, arranging for marketing linkages, support services and access to credit.

**12.4.2 Coverage :** The scheme covers 10 traditional sectors of employment i.e. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture, Waste Land Development and Social Forestry. The scope and coverage of the scheme has been enlarged with the introduction of locally appropriate sectors. This has helped to enhance and broaden the employment opportunities, including self employment and entrepreneurial skills.

**12.4.3 Objective of the Scheme:** The objective of the scheme is to provide training for skill up-gradation.

- ✚ to enable groups of women to enhance their earning capacity by employment-cum-income generation programmes,
- ✚ to train them in managerial entrepreneurship and marketing skill so that both backward

and forward linkages can be established,

- ✚ to help in asset formation in income generation and
- ✚ to provide support services like legal awareness, gender sensitization, health, education etc.

#### 12.4.4 Major Components of the Scheme:

- ✚ 90% of the cost of the project is borne by the government of India and 10% by the implementing agency
- ✚ Project should cover a minimum of 500 beneficiaries; the maximum beneficiaries in a project to be not more than 10,000.
- ✚ The maximum permissible per capita cost up to Rs.8,000/- under the scheme has been enhanced to Rs. 16,000/- as per revised norms of the scheme.

#### Funding Pattern:

Sl.No.	Items	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Administration & Project Staff Cost	6%
2.	Skill Up gradation & Orientation of beneficiaries and Project Functionaries	20%
3.	Infrastructure including market support, quality control and managerial support	25%
4.	Raw Material for training including equipments and other materials	25%
5.	Establishment of Cooperatives wherever required – Mobilization and strengthening of field level set ups	10%
6.	Support Services	8%
7.	Overriding Costs	6%

**12.4.5 Implementing Agencies :** The scheme is implemented through Public Sector organization, District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA), Federations, Cooperatives and Voluntary Organizations (Registered).

**12.4.6 Target Group :** The target group to be covered under the STEP Programme includes marginalized, asset less rural and urban poor women with special focus on SC/ST households and families below the poverty line.



## Physical Targets/ Achievements of STEP Scheme during 2010-11

Year	Target (No. of Beneficiaries)	Achievement (No. of Beneficiaries)	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2010-11	35,000	36,500	104

**12.5 Improved Participation of Women:**

**12.5.1** The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. The goal of this Policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. The Policy will be widely disseminated so as to encourage active participation of all stakeholders for achieving its goals. Specifically, the objectives of this Policy include Women's equality in power sharing and active participation in decision making, including decision making in political process at all levels will be ensured for the achievement of the goals of empowerment. All measures will be taken to guarantee women equal access to and full participation in decision making bodies at every level, including the legislative, executive, judicial, corporate, statutory bodies, as also the advisory Commissions, Committees, Boards, and Trusts etc. Affirmative action such as reservations/quotas, including in higher legislative bodies, will be considered whenever necessary on a time bound basis. Women-friendly personnel policies will also be drawn up to encourage women to participate effectively in the developmental process.

**12.5.2 Participation of Women in Panchayats:**

Currently, though almost 40 percent of Panchayat members are women, there are hardly any women posted to executive jobs, such as secretaries of Gram Panchayats, in most States. This resulting imbalanced gender insensitivity in the preparation of decentralized plans and their execution and needs to be corrected through an emphasis in recruitment of women to such posts.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is working towards issues concerning gender empowerment through Panchayats which would fall into two broad categories, first those concerning reservations of seats for women and second bringing gender sensitivity into expenditure choices of Panchayats.

**12.5.3 Reservations for women :** With the Constitution providing 33% reservation for women in local bodies, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has taken upon itself the task of gender empowerment through empowerment of elected women representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions which now number more than a million. It has initiated a movement for fostering of a collective identity by the Elected Women and Youth representatives of PRIs. During 2006-07, the Ministry had launched an initiative namely, the "Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan" aimed at joining together and supporting the efforts of elected women representatives in the country, by promoting their unity through the creation of decentralized institutions and fora of their own. Total allocation of the Schemes for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period is Rs. 43.07 Crore and for current year it is Rs. 3.00 crore. Scheme is demand driven and process based. 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.

**12.5.4** During the first year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (i.e.2007-08), this initiative was translated into a Plan scheme titled 'Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan' with an allocation of Rs. 4.00 crore. The scheme aims to support

efforts of elected women representatives (EWRs) to organize themselves, gain in confidence and articulate their views. Under this scheme, State level as well as Divisional level conventions of elected women representatives of PRIs and youth representatives are held, charter of demands are drafted and presented to the State Governments. Besides this, State Support Centers are established and Training and Sensitization Programmes for multi-term representatives are organized. The latest position about the representation of women in the three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is given in **Annexure 12.1**.

**12.5.5** Participation of Women in Municipalities: The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act 1992 provides for a mandatory provision of 1/3rd reservation of seats for women in local bodies (Article 243(T)). All the States have implemented this provision of the constitution (74th Amendment) Act. The State Municipal Acts now contain the provision for reservation of 1/3rd seats in the Municipalities for women. Hence, the total number of women councilors in urban local bodies in India is more than 33% of the total municipal councilors in the country.

**12.5.6 State Legislatures :** Women's role in political leadership is yet to be more visible. Political parties have women wings. Very few women are in the fray or are selected for being

Women legislators and had even been inducted into the cabinet of the State where they have proven themselves as able administrators. Moreover, there are also renowned women who had received the coveted National Awards such as 'Padmashree Awards' as well as other awards which proves that women do not fare less than men in various fields including legislative.

**12.5.7** The participation of women in Panchayati Raj has become substantial after the reservation for women. If the Bill regarding the reservation of 33% for women pending in the Parliament is enacted, it will change the entire scenario as the role played by women in politics will definitely be substantial and would have far reaching effects. It may be worthwhile to mention that the women legislators are actively engaged in the welfare activities for women, girls, poor widows, and eradication of social evils like dowry, illiteracy, child marriage, atrocities and violence against women and especially for the empowerment of women.

**12.5.8 Parliament :** Women in Lok Sabha : While there were only 4.4 per cent women in the first Lok Sabha, the percentage doubled to 8.3 per cent by the fourteenth Lok Sabha. At present there is a 10.83% participation in the present 15th Lok Sabha. The year-wise details 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	59	10.83

## CHAPTER 13

### POINT 12: BAL KALYAN (CHILD WELFARE)

Children in the age group 0-15 years constitute 41% of the population as such children are the future human resource of the country. Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes for welfare, development and protection of children. "Universalisation of ICDS Scheme", and "Functional Anganwadis" are two schemes which are covered under this point of TPP-2006.

#### 13.1 Universalisation of ICDS Scheme:

**13.1.1** ICDS Scheme was conceived for achieving the holistic development of mother and children in the country. The target population includes children up to 6 years of age and pregnant women & nursing mothers. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Service and Nutrition & Health Education are the six services provided under the Scheme. In addition, the scheme envisages effective convergence of inter-sectoral service at the Anganwadi Centres. While selecting the location for a project, preference is given to those areas which are predominantly inhabited by vulnerable and weaker sections of society, such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities and low income families found in economically backward areas, drought-prone areas and areas in which the development of social service require strengthening. This is done through a community level survey of families.

**13.1.2 ICDS Blocks Operational :** Launched on 2nd October 1975 in 33 Community Development Blocks, ICDS today represents one of the world's largest programmes for early childhood development. ICDS is the foremost symbol of India's commitment to her children—India's response to the challenge of providing pre-school education on one hand and breaking the vicious

cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality, on the other. As per 2001 Census, India has around 157.86 million children, constituting 15.42% of India's population, who are below the age of 6 years. A significant proportion of these children lives 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. All 0-6 years children and Pregnant & Lactating mothers are eligible for availing of the services under ICDS. BPL is not a criteria for registration of beneficiaries under ICDS. The Scheme is universal in coverage for these categories.

#### 13.1.3 Objectives of ICDS:

- ✚ To lay the foundation for proper psychological development of the child
- ✚ To improve nutritional & health status of children below six years of age
- ✚ To reduce incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop outs
- ✚ To enhance the capability of the mother and family to look after the health, nutritional and development needs of the child through proper nutrition & health education.
- ✚ To achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among various departments to promote child development.

**13.1.4 Services :** The scheme provides an integrated approach for converging basic services

through community based workers and helpers. The services are provided at a centre called the 'Anganwadi. The Anganwadi, literally a courtyard play centre, is a childcare centre, located within the village itself. A package of following six services is provided under the ICDS Scheme:

- (i) Supplementary nutrition
- (ii) Pre-school non formal education
- (iii) Immunization
- (iv) Health Check up
- (v) Referral Services and
- (vi) Nutrition and Health Education

#### **Broadly following key services are provided under ICDS**

- **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.

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.

**13.1.5 The ICDS Team:** The ICDS team comprises of the Aanganwadi helpers, Aanganwadi workers at Aanganwadi level, supervisors, Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs) at Block and project level respectively and at district level District Programme Officers (DPOs). Anganwadi Worker, a lady selected from the local community is a community based frontline voluntary 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 this staff, the medical officers, the lady health visitors (LHVs) and Auxiliary Nurse Midwife and female health workers from nearby primary health centres (PHCs) and Health Sub-Centre form a team with the ICDS functionaries to achieve convergence of different services.

**13.1.6 Financing Pattern :** ICDS is a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme implemented through the State Governments/UT administrations with 100% financial assistance for inputs other than supplementary nutrition which the States were to provide out of their own resources. From 2005-06, it has been decided to extend support to States up to 50% of the financial norms or 50% of expenditure incurred by them on supplementary nutrition, whichever is less. This Central Assistance has been proposed to ensure that supplementary nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries for 300 days in a year as per nutritional norms laid down under the scheme.

**13.1.7 Nutritional Norms :** Ministry of Women and Child Development has revised the nutritional norms and the cost of supplementary nutrition for different category of beneficiaries as under:

Sl. No.	Category	Existing			Revised (per beneficiary per day)		
		Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)	Rates (Rs.)	Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)	Rates (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	300	8-10	2.00	500	12-15	4.00
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72) months	600	20	2.70	800	20-25	6.00
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	500	15-20	2.30	600	18-20	5.00

**13.1.8 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 Serva Shiksha Abhiyan & District Primary Education Programme. For this, the State have been requested to ensure necessary convergence between ICDS scheme and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan & District Primary Education Programme.

**13.1.9 Population Norms :** The ICDS Scheme envisages that the administrative unit for the location of ICDS Project will be the CD Blocks in rural areas, tribal blocks in tribal areas and wards or slums in urban areas. For the purpose of working

out the estimated number of beneficiaries, a rural/urban Project is assumed to have a population of 1 lakh and a tribal project of 35,000. One Anganwadi Centre normally caters to 1000 population in a rural/urban project and 700 populations in a tribal project with suitable adjustments, wherever necessary, in the light of local conditions. An Inter-Ministerial Task Force was set up in 2004 to review the existing population norms for sanction of an ICDS Project/AWC and suggest revised norms. The Task Force submitted its reports/ recommendations in May 2005. 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:

Type of Project	Population Size	Anganwadi Centre (In Number)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Rural	500-1500 150-500	1 1 Mini AWC
Tribal	300-1500 150-300	1 1 Mini AWC
Urban	500-1500	1
Mix Rural/Urban	400-800 800-1600 1000-2400 There after, in multiples of 800 150-400	1 2 3 1 per multiple of 800 1 Mini AWC
For Tribal/ Riverine /Desert, Hilly and other difficult areas/ Projects	300-800 150-300	1 1 Mini AWC

Note: For habitation with less than 150 populations, specific proposal should be submitted by the State Governments for consideration and appropriate decision by the Government of India.

**13.1.10 Registration of beneficiaries :** While the remaining 5 services under the ICDS Scheme are extended to all the beneficiaries, irrespective of the income of the family to which they belong, supplementary nutrition was supposed to be given to the beneficiaries of low income group families only. Since BPL is no longer a criteria under ICDS, States have to ensure registration of all eligible beneficiaries

**13.1.11 Coverage of Projects/ AWCs :** The ICDS Scheme was introduced in 33 Blocks (Projects) in 1975. During 2008-09, 789 projects, 1,89,458 AWCs and 77,102 mini-AWCs were sanctioned by the Government as part of universalisation of ICDS Scheme.

During 2009-10, 123 projects have been withdrawn from State Government of Chhattisgarh keeping in view the universalisation of ICDS. 62 projects have been sanctioned in 5 States viz. Arunachal Pradesh (5), Assam (3), Himachal Pradesh (2), Orissa (12) and Delhi (40). Thus, Government of India has cumulatively sanctioned 7,012 ICDS Projects as on 31.03.2010. Of these, 6,542 ICDS Projects became operational as on 31.3.2010. There were 13.66 lakh AWCs/ mini-AWCs sanctioned in the country as on 31.3.2010.

Of these, 11.42 lakh AWCs/ mini- AWCs became operational as on 31.3.2010.

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 micro—nutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food as THR. These norms have also been endorsed by the Apex court in its order dated 22nd April 2009.

**13.1.12 Progress Projects / AWCs :** Government of India has cumulatively sanctioned 7015 ICDS Projects as on 31.3.2011. Of these, 6722 ICDS Projects became operational as on 31.3.2011. All India progress (physical) made under ICDS Scheme during the period April, 2010-March, 2011, State-wise performance , is given in **Annexure-13.1 & 13.2.**

#### Physical Targets and Achievements (April, 2010-March, 2011)

Sl. No.	Category	Targets	Achievements	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	No. of Operational ICDS Projects	7,015	6,722	96
2	No. of Operational Anganwadis (AWCs) /mini-AWCs	13,66,776	12,57,312	92

There are 13.67 lakh AWCs / mini-AWCs sanctioned in the country as on 31.3.2011. Of these, 12.57 lakh AWCs/ mini-AWCs became operational as on 31.3.2011.

### 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. 1.4.2008 by Rs.500 above the last honorarium drawn by Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and by Rs.250 of the last honorarium drawn by Helpers of AWCs and Workers of Mini-AWCs. Prior to enhancement, AWWs were earlier being paid a monthly honoraria ranging from Rs. 938/to Rs. 1063/-per month depending on their educational qualifications and experience, Similarly, AWHs were being paid monthly honoraria of Rs. 500/-. The honoraria of AWWs, AWHs and Workers of mini-AWCs has been enhanced by Rs.1500/- p.m. for AWW and by Rs.750/- p.m. for AWH and Worker of mini-AWCs with effect from 01.04.2011.

#### 13.2.2 Status of Anganwadi Workers/Helpers:

Recognising the need for securing convergence of various services in the Anganwadi Centres to improve the efficiency of sectoral programmes and to ensure that the services are provided to the beneficiaries in a cost effective manner, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has identified specific thrust areas. These concern

different Central Ministries/ Departments such as Ministry of Rural Development, Health Education, Urban Development, Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs and the nodal Department for the purpose of such convergence. Under ICDS, an Anganwadi is the primary unit of services which extends supplementary feeding to bridge the calorie gap between the recommended national standards and average intake of children and women as a supplement to family food.

#### 13.2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation :

The ICDS Programme is characterized by a built in monitoring system for promoting assessment analysis and action at different levels, at which data is generated. The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), has the overall responsibility of monitoring the programme implementation. A central level monitoring cell collects and analyse periodic reports based on which program strategies are refined and timely interventions made for effective programme planning, implementation and monitoring. Each State Government also has a State cell and districts having more than five operational ICDS projects have a district cell, at district level to facilitate programme monitoring.

#### 13.2.4 Management Information System

**(MIS) :** The existing Management Information System ensures regular flow of information and feedback between each Anganwadi and the ICDS projects, between each ICDS projects and State Government, and between the State Government and the Government of India.

##### 13.2.4.1

A comprehensive Management Information System (MIS) for ICDS has been in existence for a long time. Records are maintained at every Anganwadi relating to the number of children and pregnant women and lactating mothers in every family, a record of immunization of every child in the catchment’s area of the Anganwadis, a register for supplementary nutrition

for children and pregnant and lactating mothers. Selected information from the Anganwadi level is included in the MIS to the block, district State and national levels. This information helps to monitor the number of children and women receiving supplementary nutrition, pre-school education, immunization as well as information relating to nutritional status of children operationalisation of centres etc.

**13.2.4.2** The flow of information is not only upwards but also downwards through the State Governments. The data from all the AWCs are collected through pre-designed formats consisting block wise details. Various quantitative inputs are first gathered from Anganwadi Centers and are compiled at the projects level. The Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs) at the project level then consolidate the information and send project wise information to the State cell.

**13.2.4.3** Under the National Plan to monitor ICDS, Anganwadi workers compile standardized monthly and half yearly reports based on the data recorded in their various registers. These Anganwadi Workers (AWW's) reports are then checked by the supervisors and forwarded to 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.

**13.2.4.4** The ICDS Programme is characterized by an in-built 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 programme. 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 the district level to facilitate programme monitoring.

**13.2.5 Monitoring and Evaluation – A continuous process :** The ICDS Programme is characterized by a in-built 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 analyses periodic reports based on which programme 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 the district level to facilitate programme monitoring.

**13.2.6 Impact of the Scheme :** To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout is one of the objectives of the ICDS Scheme. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined from 110 in 1981 to 58 per thousand live births in 2004. Similarly, Under-mortality has declined from 161 in 1983 to 87 in 2003 (Source Sample Registration System). The surveys have revealed that there has been significant impact of the scheme.

**13.2.7 Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition:-** At present, total service to children & mothers under the scheme are being provided to about 959.47 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about 781.71 lakh children (6 months – 6



years) and 177.76 lakh pregnant women and lactating mothers through a network of 12.57 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres. The average

coverage per Anganwadi received supplementary nutrition was 70 children of below 6 years and 16 pregnant women & Nursing mothers.

No. of Anganwadis Centres Providing Services*	Children (6 months – 6 years) (in lakhs)	Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (in lakhs)	Total Beneficiaries Children & Mothers (in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
11,11,886	781.71	177.76	959.47

\* including mini-AWCs.

### 13.2.8 Non-formal Pre-school Education :

During 2010-11, a total of 366.23 lakh children consisting of 186.77 lakh boys and 179.45 lakh girls of the 3-6 years age group have received pre-school education at 11.29 lakh Anganwadis Centre, making average attendance of 17 boys and 16 girls per Anganwadi.

### 13.2.9 Achievement under ICDS & Anganwadis Centres :

There has been a significant progress in the implementation of ICDS Scheme during X Five Year Plan and 1st year of XI Plan up to 31.03.2011, both 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 2011

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

It is significant to note that during the period (01.04.2002 to 31.03.2011), the number of beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition have increased from 375.10 lakh to 959.47 lakh with (155.79% increase). Similarly, the number of children (3-6 year) attending Anganwadi

Centres for Pre-school Education has increased from 166.56 lakh to 366.23 lakh with (119.88% increase).

## CHAPTER 14

### POINT 13: YUVA VIKAS (YOUTH DEVELOPMENT)

The Youth are the hope and future of our country which constitute about 30 percent of the population. Lack of proper employment opportunities, limited educational facilities, growing strength of divisive and separatist forces, breakdown of the traditional Indian value system and lure of western culture are some of the major problems of youth today. With a view to giving emphasis on the development of the youth in the country the Point titled “Yuva Vikas” covers three monitorable items, viz.

- i) Sports for all in Rural and Urban Areas;
- ii) Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana and
- iii) National Service Scheme.

#### 14.1 Sports and Urban Areas:

**14.1.1** The Government has launched a national programme titled ‘Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan’ (PYKKA) in 2008-09 for the creation of basic sports infrastructure in all village and block panchayats of the country over a period of 10 years and organizing sports competitions at block, district, State and national levels. The scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, being implemented through States/UTs. The operational Guidelines for implementation of PYKKA were finalized in September, 2008 and circulated to all State Government/UTs. 29 Proposals had been received from States /UTs upto 31st March, 2010. The Executive Committee of PYKKA met seven times till January, 2011 and approved proposals for grant under One-Time Capital Grant, Annual Acquisition Grant and Annual Operational Grant worth Rs. 560.29 crore for covering 47,058 Villages Panchayat and 1417 block Panchayat.

**14.1.2** All the 2,50,000 village and 6,400

block panchayats and equivalent units will be covered during the period. The scheme will not only contribute to public health and social inclusiveness, but also stimulate the economic activities within the sports sector, as it would lead to an exponential growth in the demand for supports instructors, coaches, sports equipment and consumables and sports events and related support services. Promotion of indigenous games and the expansion of the talent pool through the identification and nurturing of rural sports talent, are some of the major benefits of the scheme. The scheme titled “Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)” for the development of sports infrastructure in rural areas has been implemented and the status of implementation of the scheme shall be monitored on annual basis. The scheme titled “Nagar Palika Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan” for the development of sports infrastructure in urban areas is yet to be approved.

#### 14.1.3 Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan:

A national programme titled “Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan”, which aims at creation of basic sports infrastructure at grassroots level in all village and block panchayats of the country is being implemented, over a period of 10 years for organizing sports competitions at village, block, district and national levels.

Under the programme financial assistance is given to a village/ block panchayat for the following purpose.

-  **One-time Seed Capital Grant :** For development of sports infrastructure, Rs. 1 lakh to each village panchayat having minimum 4,600 populations (national average) with additional funding on prorata basis for additional population size beyond

the national average. This is contributed on 75:25 basis between the Central Government and State Government for normal States and on 90:10 basis for Special Category States.

**For block Panchayats :** Grant of Rs. 5 lakh is to each block panchayat is provided for development of sports infrastructure. The sharing pattern between the Central Government and State Government is 75:25 for normal States and 90:10 for Special Category States.

**Annual Acquisition Grant :** For a period of five years for acquisition of sports equipment, accessories, support fixtures, consumables and repair and maintenance. Beyond five year it will be the responsibility of the State Government/ local body to fund this component. The grant is hundred percent central grants and a sum Rs. 10,000 per annum to each village panchayat and Rs. 20,000 per annum to each block panchayat is given.

**Annual Operational Grant :** for a period of five years to meeting the operational expenses of non competition activities including to honorarium to kridashrees maintenance of infrastructure etc. Beyond five years it will be the responsibility of the State Government to fund this component. This grant is also hundred percent and a sum Rs. 12,000 per annum to each village panchayat and Rs. 24,000 per annum to each block panchayat is granted.

**Annual Competition Grant :** - For organizing tournaments at block, district, state and national levels as per details given below:

- Rs. 50,000 per annum to each block

panchayat for organizing block level competitions.

- Rs. 3 Lakh per annum to each to each district for holding district level competitions.
- Rs. 10 lakh per annum to each state and Rs. 5 lakh to each UT per annum for holding State/UT levels competitions.
- Rs. 70 lakh per annum for holding national competitions.

#### 14.1.4 Progress during the year 2010-11:

##### (A) Sports for all in Rural Areas

- The scheme is in its third year of implementation in 2010-11. The entire budget allocation of Rs. 350 crore in 2010-11 was utilized for developing playfields, acquisition of sport equipments, maintenance of playfields and conduct of various competitions, under PYKKA scheme, at block, district and state level.
- A sum of Rs. 260.15 crore was released to the States/UTs in 2010-11 to cover 23,129 village/blocks panchayats for development of playfields, procurement of sports kit, and payment of honorarium to Kridashrees etc.
- The scheme also provides ample opportunity to rural youth by participating in the annual sports competitions, at the block, district, state and national level, leading to further opportunity for talented sports persons, emerging from this process, to receive advanced training and exposure for participating in the national and international tournaments.
- Government of India has given assistance of Rs. 84.85 crore to States in 2010-11 for conducting annual competitions

under PYKKA. More than 30 lakh rural youth, women and school children had participated in the competitions.

- Training of community coaches (Kridashrees) is an important component of PYKKA scheme. Government of India released a grant of Rs. 1.30 crore to States/UTs and 32,431 Kridashrees have been trained for the last two years.

#### **(B) Scheme of Central Financial Assistance to develop urban sports infrastructure in States:**

This is a Central Scheme that aims to address the issues of players training and development, coaching and infrastructure etc. This scheme has been introduced on a pilot scale for two years viz. 2010-11 and 2011-12. Rs. 13.94 crore had been sanctioned in the year 2010-11 for 82 urban sports infrastructure i.e. development of 78 playfields in NDMC area and 4 modern sports infrastructure to other States.

#### **14.2 Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana (RSY) / National Youth Corps (NYC):**

**14.2.1** To imbibe the spirit of patriotism and love for the nation in the young minds, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports launched a new scheme viz; Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana in 2005 in place of the erstwhile National Reconstruction Corps Scheme. This recently approved scheme of the Ministry aims at encouraging leadership among the rural youth. Under the scheme 10-20 volunteers in each of 501 districts with Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan NYKS presence are enrolled as Nehru Yuva Sathee. These Sathees are nominated by the best selected Youth Clubs and Youth Development Centres in the block and district respectively. They are entitled to receive monthly honorarium of Rs.1000/-.The parameters, on which the clubs are evaluated, have been sent to all registered clubs affiliated with NYKS for participation in the scheme. These trained volunteers are a great strength for their

peer group in their endeavour to empower youth.

#### **14.2.2. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS):**

Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India has decided to give responsibility to NYKS for undertaking Sports & Games Tournaments at the village and block level. Nehru Yuva Kendras were established in the year 1972 with the objective of providing rural youth avenues to take part in the process of nation building as well providing opportunities for the development of their personality and skills. In the year 1987-88, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) was set up as an autonomous organization under the Government of India, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, to oversee working of these Kendras.

**14.2.2.1 Coverage :** NYKS along with the rural youth clubs is the largest grassroots level voluntary organization; one of its kind in the world. It channelizes the power of youth who are in the age group of 13-35 years on the principles of voluntarism, self-help and community participation. NYKS has 501 Kendras, 28 Zonal offices and over 1.25 lakh village based active youth clubs with enrollment of about 37 lakh volunteers. The aim is to form village level voluntary action groups of youth at the grassroots level and harness this huge potential for nation building activities. It is proposed to expand NYKS to the remaining 122 new districts of the country during the current XI Plan period. The youth clubs and its member volunteers form the base of the NYKS's vast national rural network. NYKS, with its extensive spread and network of youth clubs, nearly 20,000 National Youth Corps (NYC) volunteers and Nehru Yuva Kendras has developed into a vibrant mechanism to offer an opportunity to the youth to function as a strategic asset for the country.

**14.2.3. National Service Volunteers (NSV) :-** The primary objective of NSV scheme is to provide opportunities to those graduate students below

25 years of age who feel motivated to serve the community for a year or two. Each volunteer is paid an honorarium of Rs.2500/-p.m. NSVs are given instance training on their induction, which primarily focuses on personality development, public speaking, positive thinking and a basic capsules of event management so that they can organize small campaigns and awareness programmes. Subsequently they are given refresher courses.

**14.2.4. National Youth Corps (NYC) :** The Government has launched a new Scheme “National Youth Corps” during the current financial year 2010-2011 to tap the potential of the youth and channelizing their energy towards nation building. A new scheme National Youth Corps (NYC) has been created with the merger of the scheme of Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana (RSY) and the National Service Volunteer Scheme (NSVS) of this Ministry. This is in pursuance of the President’s Address to both Houses of Parliament in June 2009 outlined the broad areas of priority of the Government of India as well as certain specific commitments. These, inter-alia included a new scheme of Voluntary National Youth Corps to take up creative social action. The NYC scheme has become operational during 2010-11. The Scheme envisages enrollment of 20,000 volunteers, of which 8,000 are to be deployed in Jammu and Kashmir and 12,000 volunteers in other States. The new scheme has the following objectives:

#### 14.2.4.1 Objectives :

- ✚ To set up a group of disciplined and dedicated youth who have the inclination and spirit to engage in the task of nation building.
- ✚ To act as points for dissemination of information, basic knowledge in the community.
- ✚ To act as group modulators and peer group

educators.

- ✚ To act as role models for the younger people especially towards enhancement of public ethics, probity and dignity of labour.

**14.2.4.2** The NYC Scheme enables young men and women in the age group of 18-25 years to serve up to two years on a full time basis up to March 2012 for which they receive an honorarium of Rs 2500/- per month. Representation from the weaker sections of the society and gender balance is encouraged. The youth volunteers of the National Youth Corps (NYC) have been deployed in various areas of deployment, inter-alia, in

- ❖ Panchayats (J&K)
- ❖ Cleaning and maintenance of Dal & Nagin Lake.
- ❖ Youth Club Survey and Validation Programme across villages in the country.
- ❖ Assistance in the training and orientation of workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA).
- ❖ Initiation of training of youth leaders and formation of supervisory committees under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- ❖ Promotion of Rural Sports under Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)
- ❖ Voter Awareness Campaigns in State Assembly Elections in Jharkhand & Maharashtra (2009), Bihar (2010) with Election Commission of India.

**14.2.4.3 Progress :** Till date 17,600 volunteers including 7098 volunteers in Jammu & Kashmir have been selected, trained and deployed by

the Ministry and the State Government of J&K in different districts across the country.

### 14.3. National Service Scheme (NSS) :

**14.3.1** National Service Scheme (NSS) is a noble experiment in academic expansion. It inculcates the spirit of voluntary work among the students and teachers through sustained community interactions. Over the years, NSS has emerged as India's largest student youth movement in linking with the community. National Service Scheme, popularly known as NSS was launched during Gandhiji's Birth Centenary Year 1969 in 37 universities involving 40,000 students with primary focus on the development of personality of student volunteers through community work. The coverage of NSS has increased to more than 32.46 lakh volunteers upto during 2010-11. The Volunteers have spread over 251 Universities in 14698 colleges/ institutes of higher and technical education and 8174 Secondary schools all over the country.

**14.3.2** Since its inception, more than 2.8 crore student from the Universities, Colleges and Institutions of higher learning have benefited from the NSS activity. For undertaking training, research and evaluation of the scheme and to motivate and equip the programme officers with requisite skills, 5 Training Orientation and Research Centres (TORCs) and 13 Training and Orientation Centres, (TOCS) have been set up.

#### 14.3.3 The aims and objectives of the National Service Scheme (NSS) are:

- (i) to render service to the community while studying in an educational institution;
- (ii) to arouse the social conscience among the people;
- (iii) to engage in creative and constructive social action;

(iv) to enhance knowledge of oneself and the community through a confrontation with reality;

(v) to use the knowledge gained in the classroom in a practical way for mitigating at least some of the social problems and

(vi) to gain skills in programme development to be able to be self-employed. The goals are to achieve improvement in personality, leadership potential, national outlook and a sense of civic responsibility.

**14.3.4** The NSS volunteers undertake two types of activities viz.

- (i) Regular Activities, and
- (ii) Special Camping Programmes.

**(i) Regular Activities :** During the Regular activities they devote 120 hours per year for two consecutive years, which includes 20 hours of general orientation regarding NSS and the mode of work they have to do in their volunteership. After completion of the tenure they are given certificates by the universities and +2 councils. In this period they work in their adopted villages/slums in the field of cleanliness, adult education, environment conservation/protection, disaster management, health awareness through health check programmes, pulse polio immunization, drive against social evils like dowry, drug abuse, superstitions etc. The list of activities is very large depending upon the area of action as this programme is completely a need based one.

The expense for regular activities is Rs. 160/- per volunteer and Rs. 300/- per volunteer for special camping programme. In the North East Region, Sikkim and all hilly terrains including Himachal Pradesh, the expense is Rs. 200/- and Rs. 400/- per volunteer for regular and special camping activities respectively.

**(ii) Special Camping Programme :** NSS added a new dimension to the process of education, aligning to the needs of the community and simultaneously preparing students for their future role as sensitized, self confident citizens. Special Camping provides unique opportunities to the students for group living, collective experience sharing and constant interaction with community. The NSS special camps were organized under various themes decided as per need and requirement of the country. It has been a long journey in programme development for the student youth. NSS is a value based volunteer programme, which has always remained closed to the living issues affecting Indian Society. NSS volunteers have always come to the forefront to extend voluntary service in natural calamities and disasters like Cyclone, Earthquake, Tsunami, Drought and Flood. NSS special camps were organized under various themes like Youth against Dirt & Disease, Youth for Aforestation & Tree Plantation etc. The current theme of Special Camping is "Healthy Youth for Healthy India". A volunteer is expected to participate in Special Camps of 7 days duration, in this tenure of enrolment of two years-i.e., every year half of the volunteers of each unit participate in the special camp.

**14.3.5 Growth :** From a humble beginning made with 40,000 volunteers in 37 universities, NSS has over 32.46 lakh student volunteers spread over 251 Universities in 14698 colleges/ institutes of higher and technical education and 8174 Secondary schools all over the country. It has covered a long journey in programme development for the student youth. NSS is a value based voluntary programme which has always remained close to the living issues affecting Indian Society. NSS over the years has made various constructive endeavors in the field of Mass Literacy, Environment Preservation, Health Education, Community Development and drive against social evils etc. NSS volunteers have

always come into the forefront to extend voluntary service in natural calamities like drought, flood, cyclone, earthquake, and Tsunami.


**14.3.6 Indira Gandhi NSS Awards :** The IGSS awards were instituted in 1993-94, the silver jubilee year of NSS. These awards are given in recognition of the selfless service rendered by the NSS Volunteers, Programme Officers and Programme Coordinators. This award is conferred on—(i) Best University (Programme Coordinator), (ii) 6 best Programme Officers and 6 Units and (iii) 16 best NSS Volunteers. The prize money for Indira Gandhi NSS Award has been significantly enhanced for all categories. The University/ +2 Council level award, now carries a cash prize of Rs. 2,00,000/-; Rs. 70,000/- each for six NSS units; Rs. 20,000/- each for six Programme Officers and Rs. 15,000/- each for sixteen volunteers. This year these awards were given away on 24th September, 2010 during the NSS Foundation Day celebration. It has also been decided to increase the number of awards. The awards for the year 2010-11 will be presented to 10 NSS Units/ Programme Officers instead of six and 30 NSS Volunteers instead of the present number of 16. This year a short corporate film of 12 minutes duration on NSS was made and it was released during the Foundation Day.





**14.3.7 Targets & Achievements :** The NSS is a monitorable item under Twenty-Point Programm (TPP) of the Government of India. As per report from NSS, during the year 2010-11 there is a target to enroll 38.80 lakh volunteers for Regular activities and 16,105 Special Camps are to be organized for development of 16,105 adopted villages. Against this, the enrollment of volunteers during 2010-11 was 32.46 lakh. The target and achievement for the period April, 2010 to March, 2011 is as follows:

Activities	Targets	Achievement	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Enrolment of NSS Volunteers @	38.80	32.46	83.66
Special Camps **	16105	22545	139.99
Adopted Villages **	16105	27129	168.45

@ Figures in lakhs \*\* Figures are in numbers

**14.3.7.1** The NSS volunteers under the regular activities for environment conservation and enrichment planted thousands of saplings throughout the Nation. They have undertaken innovative projects like creation of NSS Gardens in the institution campus, avenue plantation, plant identification and conducted a large number of plantation camps. The NSS is a value based volunteer programme for student youth. It is not always possible to measure in quantifiable terms the 'outcome' of value based programme like NSS. However, the followings are broad spectrum of the activities taken up by NSS volunteers during their 120 hours of regular activities

 Blood donation

-  Tree Planting
-  Literacy
-  Immunization and Pulse Polio
-  Desalting and cleaning of lakes

Blood is a vital component of human body which can only be replaced by blood at emergencies. Keeping this in mind the NSS volunteers enroll themselves as potential blood donors and donate blood as and when required by the community members. Apart from this, regular blood donation camps, the National Voluntary Blood Donation Day was observed through out the country.

**The year wise monitorable output proposed is as follows:**

Output from NSS during 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan							
<i>(Figures in lakhs)</i>							
Sl.No.	Component	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	No. of volunteer to be enrolled	29.15	32.06	35.27	38.80	42.68	46.94
2	No. of villages to be adopted	12100	13310	14641	16105	17715	19486
3	No. of special camp to be held	12100	13310	14641	16105	17715	19486



## 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 provisional results of 2001 Census, the total slum population in the country is 40.3 million comprising 22.3% of the total urban population in 607 cities/towns reporting slums.

**15.2** Cities and towns of India constitute the

world's second largest urban system. They contribute over 50% of country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and are central to economic growth. For these cities to realize their full potential and become true engines of growth, it was necessary that focused attention be given to the improvement of infrastructure and basic services to the poor therein. For achieving these objectives, a Mission mode approach was essential. Accordingly, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005. The Mission comprises two Sub-Missions – one for Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the other for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UI&G). BSUP is being implemented in selected 63 cities (now 65). The duration of the Mission is 7 years. Smaller cities/towns are covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Ministry of HUPA is implementing BSUP and IHSDP.

**15.3 Progress of Reforms :** The main thrust of the revised strategy of urban renewal is to ensure improvement in urban governance so that Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and para-statal agencies become financially sound with enhanced credit rating and ability to access market capital for undertaking new programmes and expansion of services. In this improved environment, public-private participation models for provisioning of various services would also become feasible. To achieve this objective, State Governments, Urban Local Bodies and para-state agencies are required to accept implementation of an agenda of reforms. The proposed reforms broadly fall into two categories viz. (A) Mandatory Reforms, and (B) Optional Reforms. National Steering Group is however empowered to add additional reforms to the identified reforms

**15.4 Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is specifically monitoring 3 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: Housing Project nearing completion under JNNURM (BSUP) in Asansol, West Bengal. 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.

**15.6 (B) Optional Reforms :**

- (i) Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act.
- (ii) Amendment of Rent Control Laws balancing the interest of landlords and tenants.
- (iii) Enactment of Public Disclosure Law to ensure preparation of medium-term fiscal plan of ULBs and release of quarterly performance information to all stakeholders.
- (iv) Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings, development of sites, etc.
- (v) Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.
- (vi) Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs.
- (vii) Earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both Public and Private Agencies) for EWS/LIG category with a system of cross subsidization.
- (viii) Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property.
- (ix) Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings to come up in future and for adoption of water conservation measures.
- (x) Bye-laws on reuse of recycled water.
- (xi) Administrative reforms, i.e., reduction in establishment by bringing out voluntary retirement schemes, on-filling up of posts falling vacant due to retirement etc., and achieving specified milestones in this

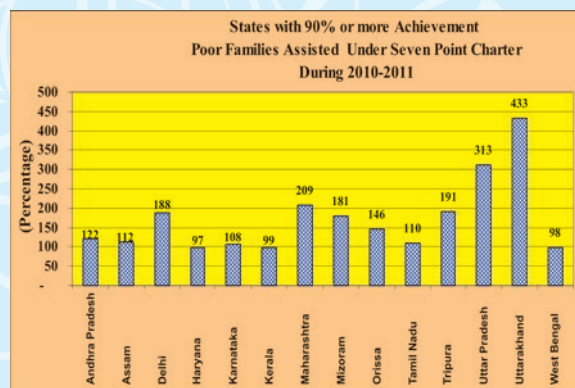
regard.

(xii) Structural reforms

(xiii) Encouraging Public-Private partnership.

**15.7** States/ULBs are required to implement all the Mandatory Reforms and Optional Reforms within the Mission period. The States/ULBs are required to choose at least two Optional Reforms each year for implementation. The details of reforms which have already been implemented and/or proposed to be taken up are included in the detailed project reports.

**15.8 Progress during 2010-11 :** Under TPP-2006 during the year 2010-11, the overall achievement was coverage of 2,21,902 persons having received Assistance under seven point charter. This makes 111% achievement as against the annual targets of 2,00,000 persons. The State-wise performance during the year has been "Very Good" in respect of States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. The performance of State of Nagaland has been "Good" for being between 80 to 90% of targets. The Performance of rest of States/UTs has been 'Poor' i.e. below 80% of Targets. The State-wise achievement and percentage achievement is given below in the following bar chart. The State-wise details are at **Anexure-15.1**



## CHAPTER 16

### POINT 15: PARYAVARAN SANRAKSHAN EVAM VAN VRIDHI (ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND AFFORESTATION)

Ideally 33% of the land area of the country should be under forest cover and no State should have less than 20% forest cover. In the hill areas, Govt. aim to have 60% forest cover for which people's participation is a necessary pre-condition for any successful afforestation programme. The local tribal communities are to be conferred with the right to derive full benefit of local forest produce. Special efforts are needed to afforest all degraded and denuded land. Diversion of forest land for non-forest activities should be stopped and forests based industries are to be encouraged to raise their own raw material. As Tribals are solely dependent on produces of forest as such, they should be involved in forest management. The National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB) is the nodal agency to coordinate and monitor the afforestation programmes.

Ensuring environmental sustainability along with the development process through social mobilization and participation of people at all levels, is an important focus of our development strategy. Strict environment laws, efficient regulatory agencies and proper enforcement are vital for the protection of the environment. Public participation is particularly important for environmental sustainability. In this area, mass media has a big role to play. Considering the importance of the issue, the following Parametres are monitored under TPP-2006 :

- (1) Afforestation;
- (2) Prevention of Pollution of Rivers and Water Bodies and
- (3) Solid and liquid Waste Management in
  - Rural Areas
  - Urban Areas

#### 16.1 Afforestation:

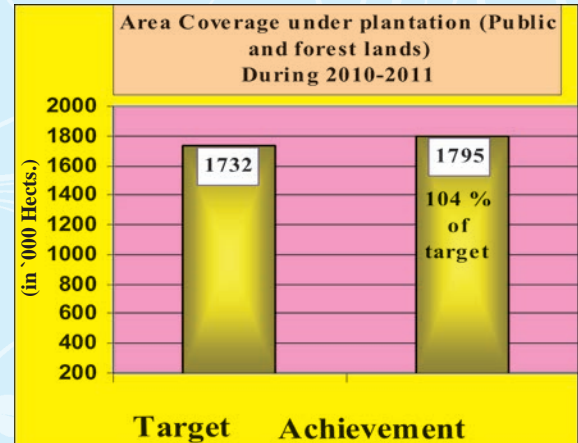
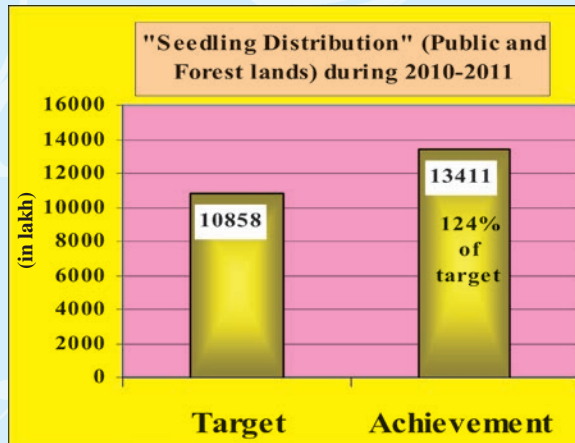
**16.1.1** The targets for afforestation and tree planting activities taken up under the Twenty Point Programme are set under two mutually exclusive categories, viz., Seedling Distribution for Planting on Public & Forest Lands and Area Coverage (under plantation) in respect of Public Lands including 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 2010-11 in respect of afforestation items covering Area Covered under Plantation and Number of Seedlings planted under Twenty Point Programme which includes reclamation of Wastelands, including hill area, deserts, coastal area etc. are as follows:

Sl. No.	Item	"Seedling Distribution" (Public and forest land) (in number)	"Area Coverage" (Public and forest land (in hect.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	<b>Target (2010-11)</b>	108,58,20,000	17,31,850
2	<b>Achievement</b>	134,10,60,225	17,95,496
3	<b>% Achievement</b>	124	104

The targets and achievements in respect of "Seedling Distribution" and "Area Coverage under Plantation" has been shown pictorially in the following bar charts:



**16.1.2.3** The State wise targets and achievements for 2010-11 are given in **Annexure 16.1** for Seedling Distribution and in **Annexure 16.2** for Area Coverage. For the year 2010-11, performance of Tree Plantation on Public Lands has been “Very Good” for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep. 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, 2010-March, 2011 has been ‘Very Good’ for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. The performance of the States of Goa and Uttar Pradesh has been “Good”. The performance of rest of the States/UTs has been “Poor”.

**16.1.5 Survival Rate :** The State Governments have their own arrangements to monitor progress

in tree planting/ afforestation under the item “Afforestation” of the TPP. At the Centre, the achievements are monitored by the National Afforestation and Eco-development Board and the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Sample checks in respect of tree planting in 50 selected districts in the country with appropriate regional distribution, is also carried out through independent agencies/experts every year since 1991-92. Reports of Sample Check of Plantations for the year 2009-10 have been received from 37 districts. The report indicates that in 19 districts survival percentage is over 80%, in 9 districts, it is between 70-80%, in 6 districts, it is between 60-70% and in the remaining 3 districts it is below 60%. The State Government of the concerned districts have been informed about the sample check outcomes, and requested to take remedial / follow – up action on the recommendations of the sample check studies. The survival rates in the sampled districts during 2009-10 are given in **Annexure-16.3**. The region wise variation in survival rate could be due to choice of species planted and local area conditions.

**16.1.6 Wasteland Reclaimed & Hill / Desert / Coastal Vegetation :** The afforestation and tree planting activities carried out under 20 Point Programme include reclamation of wastelands including the hill areas, desert and coastal regions. The achievement figures reported in para-1 above

include the wastelands developed in such areas. Sample check in respect of afforestation and tree planting activities in the selected districts of the country also include the evaluation of work done to reclaim wastelands including the hill areas, desert and coastal regions. Further decentralized structure for raising plantations through Forest Development Agencies under the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme has been put in operation with focuses on:-

- People – centric approach for regeneration and rejuvenation of degraded forests and forest-fringe areas through convergence of centrally sponsored afforestation schemes of the Ministry of Environment & Forests under the umbrella of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme.
- Institutionalization of decentralized set up of Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) as a confederation of village level Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs).
- Institutionalization of 3 tiers set up of State Forest Development Agencies (SFDAs) at State level, FDA at Division level as a confederation of village level Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs).
- As on 31st March, 2010, 800 FDA projects in Orissa State have been approved under NAP for rehabilitation of Jhum lands (Shifting cultivation).
- 35 FDA projects in North – Eastern States and 1 FDA project in Orissa State have been approved under NAP for rehabilitation of Jhum lands (Shifting cultivation).
- Apex monitoring committees at both State and central level has been constituted to monitor the progress of NAP. At state level, the committee is called State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) headed by the Chief Secretary. The SLCC is expected to have regular meeting to assess the

qualitative and quantitative achievement of the FDA projects. At national level, this task is handled by the National Level Steering Committee (NLSC) chaired by the Secretary, Environment & Forests. Officials of MoEF have been nominated to SLCC for effective coordination between State and Central Government in the implementation of NAP.

- The minimum survival percentages of plants under NAP scheme from 1st year to 5th year have been fixed for different bio-geographic zone FDA wise.

## 16.2 Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies:

**16.2.1** Government has conceived a [National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)] functioning under 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 to bring the river water quality to bathing quality standards. So far a total of 39 rivers have been covered under the programme.

The important works being taken up under the NRCP includes

- 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

## Chapter-16

Paryavaran  
Sanrakshan  
Evam Van Vridhi

Improved Wood Crematoria to conserve the use of wood and help in ensuring proper cremation of bodies brought to the burning ghats.

- ✚ River Front Development works such as improvement of bathing ghats.
- ✚ Afforestation and public Awareness and Participation.

**16.2.2 National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) – (Other Schemes):** At present, the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) includes works in 178 towns along polluted stretches of 39 rivers spread over 20 states on 70:30 funding pattern between Centre and States. This includes works undertaken under GAP-II. The total cost of the sanctioned projects is about `6311 crores. The main rivers under this Plan are Ganga, Yamuna, Gomti and Damodar, Mahananda, Godavari, Musi, Sabarmati, Tungabhadra, Krishna, Satluj, Cauvery Ranichu, Veehar, Narmada etc. Out of an sanctioned cost of `6311 crores for NRCP, an amount of `3419.31 crores has been released by the Government of India so far. 860 schemes have been completed as against 1124 number sanctioned of schemes. 4537.80 mld has been sanctioned so far on the basis of sanctioned DPRs within the approved cost of the respective projects and a capacity to treat 3195 mld of sewage has been created till the end of September, 2010 in addition to 869 mld already created under the completed project of Ganga Action Plan.

**16.2.3 Progress :** During the year 2007-08, the number of sewage treatment plants set up was 8 with new capacity of 435 mld raising the total number of sewage treatment plant to 128 with capacity of 3358.54 mld up to 31st March, 2008. 15 low cost sanitation toilets were constructed during 2007-08 resulting in total low cost sanitation toilets to 143 upto 31st March, 2008. The Plan presently covers 190 towns along the polluted stretches of 39 rivers spread over

20 States of the country. Setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) is also a pollution abatement scheme, among others, being undertaken under the Plan. Till 31st March, 2011, a total of 190 STPs have been set up under the Plan with a capacity to treat sewage of 4919.43 million liters per day (mld). Low Cost Sanitation is a non-core activity/ scheme, taken up under the Plan as proposed by the State Government as part of comprehensive proposals for pollution abatement in rivers. Till 31st March, 2010, a total of 143 Low Cost Sanitation Units have been set up under the Plan.

**16.2.4 National Lake Conservation Plan for 41 Lakes :** Government of India under National lake Conservation Plan approved a programme for conservation and management of polluted lakes in May, 2001. The objective of the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) is to restore and conserve polluted degraded urban and semi-urban lakes of the country where degradation is primarily on account of discharge of waste water into the lake, through an integrated ecosystem approach.

**16.2.5** The activities covered under the NLCP mainly include prevention of pollution from point sources like sewage, in-situ cleaning (desilting, de-weeding, bioremediation, aeration/bio-manipulation, constructed wetland approach), catchment area treatment, solid waste management, public awareness / participation, capacity building etc.

**16.2.6** Formulation of sewerage system (including setting up of STPs) for the lake catchment area has been one of the core components under the Scheme whereas, to check open defecation and other anthropogenic activities mainly in the vicinity of the lake, low cost sanitation facilities at suitable locations has been promoted to reduced the population load entering the lake from its catchment. At the same time, NLCP project are aimed at other components/ activities also which may not be considered in isolation as far

as conservation / restoration works of lakes are concerned.

**16.2.7** Out of conservation works of 60 lakes in 14 States sanctioned so far under the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) at a total cost of Rs.1015.59 crores, works in respect of 18 lakes have been completed till March, 2010, which includes creation of sewage treatment facility of nearly 40 mld.

### **16.3 Solid and Liquid Waste Management:**

**16.3.1** The NEAC has been launched with the cooperation and active participation of various NGOs, institutions, State Government Departments, academic institutions, etc. throughout the country. The NEAC programme was started in the year-1986 for creating environmental awareness at the National level. In this campaign, nominal financial assistance is provided to NGOs, schools, colleges, universities, research institutions, women and youth organisations, army units, government departments etc. from all over the country for conducting awareness raising activities. The activities could be seminars, workshops, training programmes, camps, padyatras, rallies, public meetings, exhibitions, essay/ debate/painting/ poster competitions, folk dances and songs, street theatre, puppet shows, preparation and distribution of environmental education resource materials etc., followed by action like plantation of trees, management of household waste etc. Diverse target groups encompassing students, youths, teachers, tribal, farmers, other rural population, professionals and the general public are covered under NEAC. The programme is implemented through designated Regional Resource Agencies (RRAs) appointed for specific States/Regions of the country.

**16.3.2** The National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC) 2005-06 was conducted through out the country with the major theme on "Solid Waste Management" to inculcate

environmental awareness among the various sections of the country's population. A total number of 9566 organizations belonging to NGOs, schools, colleges, universities, research institutions, women and youth organisation, army units, government departments, etc., were associated for conducting several awareness raising activities in this campaign throughout the country and were provided suitable financial assistance by the Ministry. 29 Regional Resource Agencies (RRAs) selected by the Ministry helped in conducting, supervising and monitoring the NEAC programme throughout the country.

**16.3.3** Under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) 40 projects of Solid Waste Management Sector with total approved cost of Rs.218614.35 lakh has been sanctioned. Under the UIDSSMT scheme 51 projects under Solid Waste Management component at an approved cost of Rs.327.02 crores have been sanctioned and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) amounting to Rs. 135.90 crore has been released to various States/UTs. During the year 2008-09, 16 projects at an approved cost of Rs. 94.90 crore have been approved and ACA of Rs. 39.11 crore has been released.

**16.3.4 Progress :** Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT): Under this scheme 56 Solid Waste Management Projects with an approved cost of Rs.342.02 crores have been approved and ACA amounting to Rs.151.55 crores has been released to 10 States and 97 Sewerage projects with an approved cost of Rs.2894.04 crores have been approved and ACA amounting to Rs.1462.85 crore has been released to 16 States. Details of State-wise Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released towards Sewerage & SWM projects are released are given below (A) & (B).

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**(A) Status of State-wise Sewerage Project under UIDSSMT****(Rs. In Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	States	Population of Towns/Cities as per 2001	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	No. of Projects ACA Committed	No. of Projects ACA Released	Fund Utilized
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pr.	1017250	8	35046.00	28430.84	26835.85	25199.48
2	Chattisgarh	275694	1	19025.00	8578.00	4289.00	7003.00
3	Haryana	453054	5	10887.48	8778.62	4423.64	6406.16
4	Karnataka	679534	10	7808.10	6350.59	4496.02	5062.56
5	Kerala	48380	1	4978.00	4057.07	2065.87	0.00
6	Madhya Pr.	1364366	7	15870.76	12696.61	6348.30	8.38
7	Maharashtra	2151014	16	51703.79	41469.02	25930.51	14565.83
8	Orissa	157253	1	593.23	483.48	246.20	24.37
9	Punjab	2056026	8	33646.91	27040.80	15564.03	15874.80
10	Rajasthan	2934572	13	39789.30	31984.31	16197.97	9957.75
11	Sikkim	30566	4	2412.00	2170.80	1085.40	1269.07
12	Tamil Nadu	689153	15	30433.95	24347.16	12566.77	689.44
13	Uttar Pr.	612970	5	28842.39	23344.47	23235.06	18899.39
14	Uttarakhand	20069	1	6173.25	4938.60	2469.30	276.00
15	West Bengal	40019	1	1251.59	1001.27	500.64	0.00
16	Daman&Diu	35770	1	942.37	753.90	31.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12565690</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>289404.12</b>	<b>226425.55</b>	<b>146285.56</b>	<b>105236.23</b>

**(B) Status of State-wise Solid and Waste Project under UIDSSMT****(Rs. In Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	States	Population of Towns/Cities as per 2001	No. of Towns/Projects Approved	Approved Cost	No. of Projects ACA Committed	No. of Projects ACA Released	Fund Utilized
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pr.	84970	1	361.00	294.21	149.82	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21942	3	866.73	780.06	390.03	411.30
3	Bihar	203345	1	983.99	787.19	393.60	-
4	Haryana	785433	3	5520.33	4499.07	2290.94	2043.16
5	J&K	324364	12	2533.77	2295.90	1155.70	337.47
6	Jharkhand	270698	3	1584.59	1291.44	657.60	411.72
7	Kerala	643301	11	3657.00	2962.04	1499.24	145.42
8	Meghalaya	72158	2	1433.26	1289.93	644.97	241.60
9	Tamil Nadu	53055	1	358.25	286.60	286.60	354.37
10	Uttar Pradesh	4814660	19	16903.12	13701.36	7686.22	3071.53
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7273926</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>34202.04</b>	<b>28187.81</b>	<b>15154.72</b>	<b>7016.57</b>

## CHAPTER 17

### POINT 16 : SAMAJIK SURAKASHA (SOCIAL SECURITY)

With a view to provide social security to the weaker sections of society, this Point covers two items namely "Rehabilitation of handicapped & Orphans", and "Welfare of aged persons". A National Policy for Persons with Disabilities has been formulated by the Government of India which focuses on the prevention of disabilities and physical and economic rehabilitation measures for disabled persons. It also addresses the problems of women and children with disabilities. The Government has also introduced a scheme of assistance to Homes for Children to promote in-country adoption with the main objective of regulating adoption within the country. The Government has also announced the National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP) with the main objective to encourage families to take care of their older family members so an item "Welfare of Aged" has been included under this Point to meet this objective. The following parameters are monitored under TPP-2006.-

- i) Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans and

- ii) Welfare of the aged

#### 17.1 Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans:

17.1.1 According to Population Census 2001, there were 2.19 crore persons with disabilities in India who constituted 2.13 percent of the total population. Out of the total population of persons with disabilities, 1.26 crore are male and 0.93 crore are female. This includes persons with visual, hearing, speech, locomotor and mental disabilities. The Census data also shows that 75 percent of persons with disabilities lived in rural areas, 49 percent are literate, and only 34 percent are employed. Data collected in 2002 by the National Sample Survey, Organization, indicated that the number of persons with disabilities was 1.85 Crore, with a disability-wise break up which was significantly different from the Census-2001 data, as given in the table below, due to difference in coverage and definitions used for collection of data. The estimated population of persons with disabilities in 2008, projected on the basis of figures of the last Census, is 2.44 Crore.

#### Persons with Disability in India – By Type of Disability

Sl. No.	Type of Disability	Census, 2001		NSSO, 2002	
		Population (In Crore)	%	Population (In Crore)	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Locomotors	0.61	28	0.97	52
2	Visual	1.06	49	0.25	14
3	Hearing	0.13	6	0.18	10
4	Speech	0.16	7	0.09	5
5	Mental	0.22	10	0.16	9
6	Multiple	-	-	0.19	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>100</b>

### 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 orthopaedically handicapped) in Group C & D posts under the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings is provided for. To assist the employable handicapped, 35 special employment exchanges and 55 special cells are functioning throughout the country. For comprehensive rural rehabilitation services, Rehabilitation Centres are also functioning. Action has been initiated to suitably emphasize disability concerns in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and ensure that most of the children with disabilities are covered through inclusive education programme. Mostly, this involves getting the disabled children enrolled in the regular school where those with locomotors disability and mild hearing impairment can easily be educated. The Programmes are implemented through the National and Apex Institutes dealing with different categories of disabilities such as visual, hearing, orthopedic and mental. These institutes conduct short term and long-term courses for various categories of personnel for providing rehabilitation services to those needing them.

The following two parameters are covered under TPP-2006

- (a) Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme
- (b) Assistance to Disabled persons for

purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances

### 17.1.3 Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme:

**17.1.3.1** Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (earlier known as Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities). The scheme provides support to Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to deliver various rehabilitation services to person with disabilities. The Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) is a Central Sector Scheme that includes projects for providing education and vocational training and rehabilitation of persons with mental disabilities. The Scheme is being implemented since 1999 with the objective of ensuring effective implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, by creating an enabling environment and encouraging non-governmental organizations through financial assistance for undertaking projects for the empowerment of the disabled. The DDRS guidelines, applicable since 1.4.2003, include 19 model projects covering various services provided by voluntary agencies which can be supported through grant in-aid. The services provided include:

- i) programmes for pre-school and early intervention
- ii) special education,
- iii) vocational training and placement
- iv) community based rehabilitation
- v) manpower development
- vi) psycho-social rehabilitation of persons with mental illness and
- vii) rehabilitation of leprosy-cured persons, etc.

**17.1.3.2** The cost norms of the Deendayal Rehabilitation Scheme had been revised by the Government and are in effect from 01.04.2009. The guidelines of Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation

Scheme have also been revised. It includes revised cost norms for honoraria, recurring items & non-recurring items of expenditure. Besides this enhancement of cost norms, rationalization and merger of manpower categories in the various model projects have been carried out. As against 80 categories in the original scheme, the revised list contains 66 manpower categories. 14 new trades that can be offered in VTCs have been added considering the demand for new skills like computer applications & programming, web-designing, internet management, mobile repairing etc

**17.1.3.3** District Disability Rehabilitation Centers set up by the Ministry are also funded under this scheme. After these have been run for a period of three years (five years in case of centers set up in Jammu & Kashmir or North East), the centers are handed over to prominent voluntary organizations for its further continuance and maintenance. These voluntary organizations are supported by the Government for this purpose. The financial and physical achievements for the last six financial years and current year 2010-11 under the scheme are as follows:

(Rs. In Crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Released/ Expenditure	Beneficiaries (in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2004-05	80.00	67.31	2.13
2005-06	90.00	66.80	1.87
2006-07	90.00	54.60	1.26
2007-08	70.00	70.30	1.93
2008-09	70.00	64.70	1.97
2009-10	76.00	61.56	1.14
2010-11	120.00	82.26	2.30

**17.1.3.4** During the year 2010-11 an amount of Rs. 82.26 crore released and 2.30 lakhs beneficiaries are benefited under the scheme. During the financial year, 2009-10- total 61.56 crore amount was released and 1.14 lakh beneficiaries are benefited under the scheme. During the financial

year, 2008-09, 592 organizations have been assisted with Rs. 64.70 crore to benefit over 1.97 lakh persons in comparison to grant in aid assistance of Rs. 70.30 crore provided to 587 organisations to benefit 1.93 lakh persons. Details are as under:

**Physical Achievement against Target  
No. of Beneficiaries**

(in lakhs)

Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage Against target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2008-09	1.98	1.97	99.5
2009-10	2.00	1.14	57.0
2010-11	2.00	2.30	115.0

### 17.1.4 Assistance to Disabled persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP Scheme) :

**17.1.4.1** The main objective of the scheme is to assist the needy physically handicapped persons with durable modern and standard aids and appliances which can promote their physical social and psychological rehabilitation. The aids and appliances supplies under the scheme must be ISI. The scheme also envisages conduct of corrective surgeries, whenever required, before providing an assistive device.

From the year 2007-08, a new approach for district-wises allocation of funds to organize disability camps for distribution of aids and appliance has been adopted to ensure coverage throughout the country. In the current year 2010-11 for promoting the involvement Red Cross Societies, District Disability Rehabilitation Centers and the State Govt. Corporation /bodies ,the procedure has been further amended and the state Govt have been requested to recommend the Implementation Agencies for the districts who were allotted the districts during 2009-10. The funds under the ADIP Scheme have been earmarked for the following activities:

**17.1.4.2 Revision of ADIP Scheme :** Since 1981 the Scheme has been revised twice. The Scheme

was first revised in 1998. The Scheme was again revised in 2005. Further, revision of scheme is under consideration of the Ministry to examine the following:

- (i) Review the income ceiling for the eligible beneficiaries.
- (ii) Review the ceiling of the cost of the assistive devices.
- (iii) Streamline the provisions in the Scheme.

**17.1.4.3** A Committee comprising representatives of various stakeholders Non – Governmental Organization, National Institutes under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO) a PSU under the Ministry and representatives of the State Govt. has been constituted to deliberate upon the issues concerning revision of various provisions under the scheme. The final meeting of the Committee has been held on 15.12.2010. The report of the committee has been received on 1.4.2011 and is under consideration. The revision of the scheme will be effected with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

**17.1.4.4** The financial and physical achievements for the last three financial years and for the year 2009-10 under the scheme are as under:

(Rs.In Crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Released	No. of NGOs Assisted	No. of Beneficiaries (In Lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2006-07	71.20	67.59	84	3.07
2007-08	70.00	49.08	98	2.25
2008-09	79.00	60.22	81	2.11
2009-10	79.00	23.23*	02	-

\* Up to 31.12.2009

**17.1.4.5** During the year 2009-10 up to 31 Dec. 2009 an amount of Rs. 23.23 crore released against budget allocation of Rs79.00 crore. During the year 2008-09, 81 organization have been assisted with Rs. 60.22 crore, in comparison to grant in aid assistance of Rs. 67.59 crores to 84 NGO to benefit 3.07 lakh persons in 2006-07

and grant in aid assistance of 49.08 crores to 98 NGOs to benefit 2.25 lakh persons in 2007-08.

**17.2 Rehabilitation of Orphans :** The Government has introduced a scheme of assistance to Homes for Children to promote In-Country Adoption and Inter-country adoptions

with the main objective of regulating adoption within the country. The assistance to Home for Children (Shishu Greh) is implemented through Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA).

**17.2.1 Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) :** Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Women & Child Development works as a nodal body in the matter of adoptions in the country. CARA was established on 28th June 1990 by the then Ministry of Welfare through a Resolution.

Pursuant to a decision of the Union Cabinet dated 2nd July 1998, the then Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment conferred the autonomous status on CARA w.e.f. 18.03.1999 by registration of it as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It was designated as Central Authority by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment on 17.07.2003 for the implementation of the Hague Convention on Protection of Children & Cooperation in respect of Inter-country Adoption (1993). The Ministry of Women & Child Development has of late been mandated to look after the subject matters 'Adoption' & 'Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000' pursuant to 16th Feb. 2006 notification of Govt. of India regarding reallocation of work.

The Central aim of CARA is to facilitate the adoption of as many Indian children as possible who would benefit from adoption and to ensure that numbers of eligible children are available for adoption without Prospective Adoptive Parents having to endure unnecessary onerous requirements, unreasonable delays and illegal demands. CARA is mandated to monitor and regulate in-country and inter-country adoptions.

**17.2.2 Adoption Guidelines notified by Government of India and Acts governing adoptions :** In-country Adoption procedure is

governed by In-Country Adoption Guidelines 2004 while inter-country Adoption is governed by Guidelines of Adoption from India 2006. Both the guidelines are under revision now. Adoption is legalized under the following laws of the land.

- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act 2006.
- Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act 1956.
- Guardianship & Maintenance Act 1890 (Non-Hindus take guardianships under the Act).

**17.2.3 Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption 1993 :** India signed the Hague Convention on "The Protection of Children and International Cooperation in Inter-country Adoption (1993)" on 9th January, 2003 and ratified the same on 6th June, 2003 with a view to strengthening international cooperation and protection of Indian Children placed in inter-country adoption. For the purpose of implementation of the Convention in the country, the Ministry of Women and Child Development functions as the Administrative Ministry and Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) as the Central Authority.

**17.2.4 Role & Functions of CARA :** The CARA shall function as a nodal body on adoption matters in the country and it shall discharge the following functions, namely: -

- (a) Evolve a structure for non-institutional child care services in the country and to standardize, streamline and implement such services;
- (b) Build an environment that provides an opportunity for every adoptable child in the country to find a suitable family;
- (c) Frame rules and guidelines for adoption of Indian children and ensure their proper implementation;

- (d) Regulate and monitor adoptions and maintain a database on adoptions done in the country;
- (e) Function as a nodal body in the country on matters related to adoption and establish uniform standards and indicators, relating to
  - i. adoption procedure;
  - ii. quality child care standards;
  - iii. monitoring and supervision;
  - iv. standardization of documents;
  - v. safeguards and ethical practices.
- (f) prepare a centralized database of all children and PAP(s) with the help of its associated agencies for the purpose of establishing central and state level information pool on orphan, abandoned and surrendered children and waiting parents;
- (g) Carry out research and documentation on adoption in order to continuously improve the adoption system;
- (h) Arrange capacity building programmes for adoption agencies, and other stakeholders engaged in child welfare activities;
- (i) Carry out advocacy, awareness and IEC activities for promoting non institutional child care services either by it self or through its associated bodies.
- (j) Coordinate with all State Government, State Adoption Resource Agencies (SARAs) or Adoption Coordinating Agencies (ACAs) and advice and support them in adoption related matters;
- (k) Monitor the status of children placed adoption and to maintain information and records of all such children for the purpose of follow up and root-search.
- (l) Act as the Central Authority on adoption matters under the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Inter country Adoption, 1993;
- (m) Enter into bilateral agreement with Foreign Central Authorities, wherever necessary and as prescribed under the Hague Convention;
- (n) Authorise foreign adoption agencies, as bodies authorized to sponsor applications of PAP(s) for Inter-country Adoption of Indian children;
- (o) Issue a "No Objection Certificate" for the inter-country adoption; and
- (p) Recognise adoption agencies as accredited bodies for processing inter-country adoption cases and monitor their working in this area.

#### 17.2.5 Associated Agencies of CARA :

- i. Central Authorities in the countries who have ratified Hague Convention:
- ii. Enlisted Foreign Adoption Agencies by CARA (EFAAs):
- iii. Recognized Indian Placement Agencies recognized by CARA (RIPA):
- iv. Adoption Coordinating Agencies (ACAs):
- v. Shishu Grehs Scheme:

Besides the above, a number of adoption agencies have been recognized by the respective State Government to place children in domestic adoption.

**17.2.6 Sishu Greh Scheme :** The "Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Sishu Greh) to Promote In country Adoption" has been in

operation since 1992-93 with the following objectives:-

- ✚ to regulate adoption within the country to ensure minimum standards in care of children;
- ✚ to provide support for institutional care within the country for care and protection of infants and children up to 0-6 years of age

who are either abandoned or orphaned/ destitute and their rehabilitation through in-country adoption; and

- ✚ to promote in-country adoption.

**17.2.7 Data on Adoption :** Number of children placed in adoption through CARA associated agencies during the last 11 years are as follows:

Year (January- December)	In-country Adoption			Inter-country adoption by NRIs/PIOs/Foreigners No. of NOCs given for	Total (4+5)
	RIPAs	Shishu Grehs	Total (2+3)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2001	1960	573	2533	1298	3831
2002	2014	690	2704	1066	3770
2003	1949	636	2585	1024	3609
2004	1707	587	2294	1021	3315
2005	1541	743	2284	867	3151
2006	1536	873	2409	852	3261
2007	1510	984	2494	770	3264
2008	1419	750	2169	821	2990
2009	1369	483	1852	666	2518
2010	-	-	5693	593	6286
2011 *	-	-	1728	127	1855

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RIPA: Recognized Indian Placement Agencies

\* Data January- March 2011

Data do not include the figures of Licensed Adoption Placement Agencies (LAPAs).



**CENTRAL ADOPTION RESOURCE AUTHORITY (CARA)**

In-country adoption (State-wise) for the period  
January, 2009 to 31st December, 2009

Sl. No.	State	2009		
		RIPA	Shishu Greh	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	10	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1
3.	Assam	0	1	1
4.	Bihar	0	1	1
5.	Delhi	7	1	8
6.	Goa	2	0	2
7.	Gujarat	4	9	13
8.	Haryana	1	1	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1
10.	Karnataka	6	4	10
11.	Kerala	5	3	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	2
13.	Maharashtra	24	13	37
14.	Manipur	0	6	6
15.	Mizoram	1	2	3
16.	Rajasthan	0	4	4
17.	Orissa	3	5	8
18.	Pondicherry	2	0	2
19.	Punjab	2	0	2
20.	Tamil Nadu	9	0	9
21.	Tripura	0	3	3
22.	Uttarakhand	1	0	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1	5	6
24.	West Bengal	5	2	7
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>148</b>

**17.2.8** Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to Promote In-country Adoption: The main objective of this Scheme is to provide support for institutional care within the country for care and protection of infants and children up to 6 years of age who are either abandoned or orphaned or rendered destitute and ensure their rehabilitation through in-country adoption. Grant-in-aid is provided by the Ministry to NGOs for setting up Homes for infants (Shishu Greh) in order to promote their placement in in-country adoption.

The scheme has been revised w.e.f. 01.04.2001 to enable Govt.-run-Children Homes to receive Grant-in-aid. Under the scheme, grant-in-aid is being given up to 90% to NGOs and 100% to the State run-Institutions for meeting the cost of the project subject to a ceiling of Rs.6.00 lakhs in a financial year. This scheme is being implemented by the Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA).

### 17.3 Welfare of the Aged:

**17.3.1** The growth rate in the ageing population has become a global phenomenon. The population of older persons in India is increasing at a fast pace. Because of the general improvement in the health care facilities over the years, there is a continuous increase in the expectation of life. This has resulted in the fact that more and more people are now living longer. As such, India became the second largest country in the world in respect of the population of older persons in the age group 60+above. The total population of older persons in India as per Census 2001 is 7.66 crores. The Government has announced

the National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP) with the main objective to encourage families to take care of their older family members. Under the Scheme – Integrated Programme for Older Persons, the two items covered are:

- (a) Beneficiaries under Day-care Homes
- (b) Beneficiaries under Old-age Homes

**17.3.2** Between 2001 and 2026 due to declining fertility the proportion of population aged under 15 years is projected to decline from 35.4 to 23.4 percent, the proportion of the middle (15 -59 years) and the older ages ( 60 years and above) are set to increase considerably with the declining fertility, coupled with the increase in life expectancy, the number of older persons in the population is expected to increase by more than double from 71 million in 2001 to 173 million 2026- an increase in their share to the total population from 6.9 to 12.4 percent. The proportion of population in the working age group 15-59 years is expected to rise from 57.7 percent in 2001 to 64.3 percent in 2026. The sex ratio of the total population (females per 1000 males) is expected to decrease (i.e. become less feminine) from 933 in 2001 to 930 during 2026. However, on the contrary, sex ratio among the 60+ is expected to rise i.e. older women will outnumber their male counterparts. The projected population aged 60+ and their percentage share in the total projected population as on 1st March 2001-2026 as per the Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by the National Commission on Population, May 2006 is as under:

(in millions)

Year	Persons	% of persons to total Population
(1)	(2)	(3)
2001	70.69	6.90
2006	83.58	7.50
2011	98.47	8.30
2016	118.10	9.30
2021	143.24	10.70
2026	173.18	12.40

**17.3.3 Schemes for older Persons :** The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is also implementing two grant-in-aid schemes for the welfare of older persons. The details of these schemes are given below:

**Integrated Programme for older Persons:** The Scheme of Integrated Programme for older Persons is aimed to empower and improve the quality of life of older persons. Under the scheme, financial assistance upto 90% of the project cost is provided to

non-governmental organizations for establishing and maintaining old age homes, day care centres, and mobile medicare units and to provide non institutional services to older persons. The scheme has been made flexible so as to meet the diverse needs of older persons including reinforcement and strengthening of the family, awareness generation on issues pertaining to older persons, popularization of the concept of life long preparation for old age, facilitating productive ageing etc. The financial and physical achievements for the last three years are given as under:-

(Rs. in Crores)




Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Released	Achievement		
			No. of NGOs Assisted	No. of Project Assisted	No. of Beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2007-08	22.00	16.12	391	660	48,563
2008-09	22.00	17.72	304	437	32,650
2009-10*	22.00	10.37	196	278	14,250

\* As on 31.12.2009

(II) Assistance to PRIs/ Voluntary Organisations/ SHGs for Construction of Old Age Homes/ Multi Service Centres for Older Persons: The scheme provides for one time construction grant for old age homes/multi service centres. For this purpose registered societies, public trust, charitable companies or registered Self Help Groups (SHGs) of older persons in addition to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are eligible to get assistance under this scheme. Grant-in-aid is given upto a maximum of Rs. 15 lakh (50% of the budget estimate) and it is disbursed in two installments, first being 70% and second being 30%. The organization has to show matching contribution while applying for 2nd installment. The Scheme was not found attractive by implementing agencies and was discontinued at the end of the X Plan (2006-07). Section 19 of the Maintenance & Welfare of Parents & Senior Citizens Act 2007 envisages a provision of at least old age home for indigent senior citizens with 150 capacities in every district of the country. A new Scheme for giving assistance for Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens in pursuance of the said provision is under formulation.

Persons: The International Day of Older Persons is celebrated every year on 1st October. On 1.10.2009, the Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment flagged off "Walkathon" at Rajpath, India Gate, to promote inter-generational bonding. More than 3000 senior citizens from across Delhi, NGOs working in the field of elderly issues, and school children from different schools participated. Helpage India, New Delhi collaborated with the Ministry in organizing the event of the day.

17.3.5 Vayoshrestha Samman: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment organized a function to give away "Vayoshrestha Samman" on 1.10.2009 at Kamani Auditorium, New Delhi, to felicitate Senior Citizens and organizations in the categories of:

-  Institutional Award for Knowledge
-  Institutional Award for Service
-  Courage and Bravery Award
-  Lifetime Achievement Award
-  Creative Art Award
-  Best Sportsman Award and
-  Economic Leadership Award

17.3.4 Celebration of International Day of Older

## 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 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) :

**18.1.1** Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December, 2000. It has set a goal to provide all weather road connectivity to unconnected habitations with a population of 500 or more [250 persons or more in Hill States including North East, Desert (DDP covered) and Tribal (Schedule-V) Areas]. Under the programme, work is executed by the State Government agencies and in some case by Nominated Executive Agencies (NEAs). National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) has been set up as a society under the Societies Registration Act to provide technical support to the programme. A three-tier quality monitoring system, including independent National Quality Monitors deputed by NRRDA, ensure that the construction of the rural works conform to the highest standards. The construction cost is

fully borne by the Governments of India as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme while the State Governments are responsible for providing maintenance funds.

**18.1.2** Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The primary objective of PMGSY is to provide connectivity by way of All-weather Road (with necessary culverts and cross – drainage structures, which can be operable throughout the year) to the unconnected Habitations in the rural areas.

**18.1.3** All States are to prepare comprehensive New Connectivity Priority list (Block and District-wise) of all proposed road links under PMGSY (with road code, names of habitations being connected with habitation code, population served and length) grouping them in specified general Order of Priority.

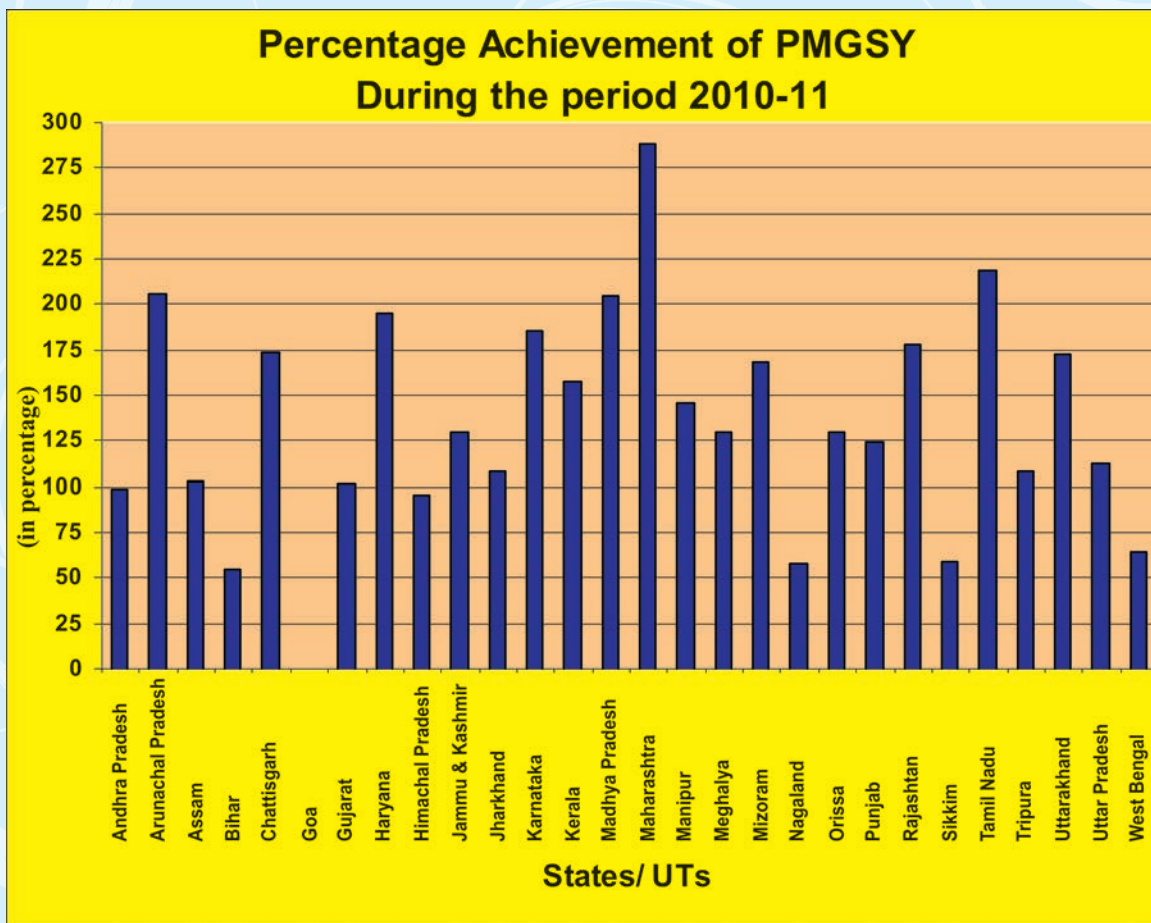
**18.1.4** It is ensured that each road work that is taken up under the PMGSY is part of the Core Network and that New Connectivity is given primacy while keeping the objective of connectivity in view Priority is given to these roads which also incidentally serve other habitations.

**18.1.5** 'Upgradation' can also be taken-up as part of a Comprehensive Core Network Managements Plan. PMGSY permits up-gradation of the existing roads in these districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all weather road connectivity.

**18.1.6 Progress during 2010-11** : During the year 2010-11, 45,108 Kms. of rural road was

constructed under PMGSY against the annual target of 34,090 Kms, getting achievement of 132%. Statement showing length of road constructed under PMGSY during 2010-11 is

given at **Annexure-18.1**. State-wise percentage achievement of PMGSY during 2010-11 is given in the following bar diagramme.



## 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 Vidyutikaran Yojana;
- (3) Renewable Energy;
- (4) Energizing Pump Sets;
- (5) Supply of Electricity and
- (6) Supply of Kerosene and LPG

#### 19.1 Bio-diesel Production :

**19.1.1** To promote the use of Bio-diesel which besides, being eco-friendly also reduces the burden on import of petroleum products, the Government is concentrating towards development of Bio-fuel. The National Mission on Bio-diesel with special focus on plantation of *Jatropha curcas* has been recently launched by the Government. The Indian scientific establishment has been working on the development of various renewable energy systems.

**19.1.2** Bio-diesel is an eco-friendly, alternative

diesel fuel prepared from domestic renewable resources i.e. vegetable oils (edible or non-edible oil) and animal fats. These natural oils and fats are made up mainly of triglycerides. Biodiesel is produced through a process in which organically derived oils are combined with alcohol (ethanol or methanol) in the presence of a catalyst to form ethyl or methyl ester. Biodiesel can be made from soya bean or Canola oils, animal fats, waste vegetable oils or micro algae oils. As India is deficient in edible oils, non-edible oil may be material of choice for producing bio diesel. For this purpose, *Jatropha curcas* considered as most potential source for it. Bio diesel is produced by transesterification of oil obtained from the plant.

**19.1.3 *Jatropha Curcas* :** *Jatropha Curcas* has been identified for India as the most suitable Tree Borne Oilseed (TBO) for production of bio-diesel both in view of the non-edible oil available from it and its presence throughout the country. The capacity of *Jatropha Curcas* to rehabilitate degraded or dry lands, from which the poor mostly derive their sustenance, by improving land's water retention capacity, makes it additionally suitable for up-gradation of land resources. Presently, in some Indian villages, farmers are extracting oil from *Jatropha* and after settling and decanting it, they are mixing the filtered oil with diesel fuel.

**19.1.4** Although, so far the farmers have not observed any damage to their machinery, yet this remains to be tested and Petroleum Construction Research Association (PCRA) is working on it. The fact remains that this oil needs to be converted to bio-diesel through a chemical reaction-transesterification. This

reaction is relatively simple and does not require any exotic material. IOC (R&D) has been using a laboratory 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 Planning Commission in July, 2002, in its report of April, 2003, recommended launching of the National Commission on Bio-diesel. Ministry of Rural Development was designated as the Nodal Ministry for this Mission. As a follow-up detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared by the Energy Research Institute (TERI) New Delhi and submitted to Planning Commission. The Planning Commission accorded "in principal approval" to the Bio-Diesel Project on 23.12.2005.

19.1.6 The proposal for establishment of National Mission on Bio-Diesel in Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, with the approval of EFC meeting on 9.10.2006, was placed before the Cabinet Committee on

Economics Affairs (CCEA). CCEA has referred the matter to Group of Ministers (GoM) headed by Union Agriculture Minister. Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNE) was made the Nodal Ministry for GoM. The GoM meeting held on 24.2.2009 gave in principle conditional approval for the establishment of a National Mission on Bio-Diesel in DoLR. The GoM recommendations were submitted to the Cabinet by Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE). The Cabinet gave "in principle" conditional approval to the Programme to take up 3 lakh ha. Plantations of bio-diesel producing, non-edible oilseeds species (Jatropha and Pongamia) on degraded forest land and waste land, i.e. approval subject to receipt of positive feedback of the assessment of the plantations work already carried out in the country.

**19.1.7** The objectives of the programme is to bring unutilized wasteland in to productive use by promotion of Jatropha and Pongamia Plantation for 20% blending with HSD and also generating a renewable source of Bio-fuel, thereby reduce country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel. Now the department is contemplating a study to assess the Plantation work already carried out in the country so that the Department can go back to the cabinet with clear findings about taking up demonstration phase of the programme.

## **19.2 Villages Electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)**

**19.2.1** This scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification has been introduced in April, 2005 for achieving the National Common Minimum Programme objectives of providing access to electricity to all Rural Household over a period of four years. The Rural Electricity Corporation (REC) is the nodal agency of the programme. The projects are being implemented by the State utilities and Central Public Undertakings (CPSUs) selected by the states. RGGVY was sanctioned in 10th Five Year Plan and has been continues in 11th Plan. Ministry of Power has sanctioned 573 projects at an estimated cost of about ` 31,611.22 crore for electrification of 1,18,499 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 3.55 lakh electrified villages and free electricity connections to 246 lakh BPL households under RGGVY.

**19.2.2** Under Bharat Nirman, it is targeted to electrify 1 lakh un-electrified villages and to release 175 lakh electricity connections to rural BPL households by March, 2012. As on 31st March, 2011, 96,562 un-electrified villages have been electrified and free electricity connections have been released to 159.80 lakh BPL households. Further, 1,89,589 already electrified villages have

been intensively electrified. Prior commitments of the State have been obtained before sanction of projects under XI Plan for the following:

- a) State Government to ensure for a minimum daily supply of 6-8 hours of electricity in the RGGVY network with the assurance of meeting any deficit in this context by supplying electricity at subsidized tariff as required under the Electricity Act, 2003.
- b) Deployment of franchisees for the management of rural distribution in projects financed under the scheme and to undertake steps necessary to operationize the scheme. Under this scheme, 90% Capital subsidy is provided for rural electrification for infrastructure through.
  - Creation of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) with one 33/11kv (or 66/11kv) substation in every block where it does not exist.
  - Creation of Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI) for electrification of all un-electrified villages/ habitations and provision of distribution transformer(s) of appropriate capacity in every village/ habitation.
  - Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) and Supply System from conventional sources for Villages/ Habitations where grid supply is not cost effective and where Ministry of New and Renewable Energy would not be providing electricity through their programme(s). Balance 10% will be loan assistance on soft terms by REC.

**19.2.3 Progress during 2010-11 :** During 2010-11, it was targeted to electrify 17,500 villages and to provide electricity connections to 47 lakh



BPL rural households. The targets have been surpassed by electrifying 18,306 villages and releasing 58.83 lakh BPL households. During the period 2010-11, 18,306 villages were electrified against annual target of 17,500 with 105% achievement. The State-wise details are at **Annexure– 19.1.**

### 19.3 Renewable Energy (Solar Energy) :

**19.3.1** The Government supports a broad-spectrum programme covering the entire range of new and renewable energy. The programme seeks to supplement conventional power through wind, small hydro and biomass power 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 to meet these objectives.

**19.3.2** The Remote Village Electrification Programme of the Ministry aims at providing basic lighting/electricity facilities through renewable energy system in those un-electrified remote village and hamlets where grid connectivity will not 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 notified implementing agencies. The Ministry provides a Central Financial Assistance of upto 90% of the costs of installation of various renewable energy devices/systems. A majority of covered village have used solar lighting system which typically cost. 12000-13000 per system of two lamps.

**Progress during 2010-11 :** Remote Village Electrification Programme achievements in 2010-11 are 1207 villages completed and 330 hamlets

completed whereas cumulative achievements are 6975 villages completed and 1871 hamlets completed.

**19.3.3 Bio-Gas Plants :** During the year 2010-11, 1,51,138 family type biogas plants were installed across the country, against targets of 1,40,390 biogas plants with percentage achievement 108% providing the benefit of clean cooking and lighting fuel to millions of rural households. The State-wise details are at **Annexure-19.2.**

### 19.4. Energizing Pump sets:

**19.4.1** Electric power in rural areas is not only required for domestic purpose and agricultural purpose only but also needed for irrigation. As per TPP-2006 progress during the period April 2010 to March 2011, 4,53,208 pumpsets were installed, against the annual target of 3,28,950. The achievement was 138 % of targets. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal had shown “Very Good” performance (more than 90% of targets). The performance of states of Chhattisgarh, Punjab and Daman & Diu had been “Poor” (Below 80% of targets). The State-wise details are at **Annexure-19.3.**

### 19.5 Supply of Electricity :

**19.5.1** The National Electricity Policy (NEP) stipulates power for all and annual per capita consumption of electricity to rise to 1000 units by 2012. This entails provision of adequate reliable power, at affordable cost with access to all citizens. Electricity is in the Concurrent List in the Constitution and the primary responsibility of structuring its availability and distribution is that of the States. However, both the Centre and the States have to play a decisive and positive role. While shortages are presently being experienced in each region, it is much more acute in the case of some regions/States.

**19.5.2** The all India installed power generation capacity as on 31.1.2011 was 1,70,228 MW comprising of 1,11,294 MW thermal, 37,367 MW hydro, 4,780 MW nuclear and 16,787.10 MW R.E.S. The Central Sector's share in generation has gradually increased from 12% in 1979 to 31% as on 31.12.2010. On the other hand, the share of the State Sector has declined from 82.5% to 48% while the share of Private Sector has gone

up from 5.2% to 21% during the same period.

**19.5.3** To fulfill the objectives of the NEP, a capacity addition of 78,700 MW has been proposed for the 11th Plan. This capacity addition is expected to provide a growth of 9.5% to the power sector. The breakup of the capacity addition target is as under:-

#### Performance of Capacity Addition

(Figure in MW)

Power Generation	Central Sector Additional Capacity	State Sector Additional Capacity	Private Sector Additional Capacity	Total Additional Capacity	Share %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Thermal	24840	23301	11552	59693	75.8
Hydro	8654	3482	3491	15627	19.9
Nuclear	3380	--	--	3380	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>36874</b>	<b>26783</b>	<b>15043</b>	<b>78700</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Share %	<b>46.9</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>

**19.5.4 Electricity Generation :** The overall power generation (Thermal + Nuclear+Hydro) in the country has increased from 420.6 billion units (BUs) during 1997-98 to 597.61 BUs during year

2010-11(April-December, 2011).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 2010-11

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	55924	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

**19.5.5 Progress :** The all India energy requirement during 2010-11 is 861591 MU against availability of 788355 MU with shortage of 73236 MU equivalent to shortage % of 8.5.

## **19.6. Supply of Kerosene and LPG:**

**19.6.1** With a view to address the energy needs of general population, the item "Supply of Kerosene and LPG" have been included for monitoring of items under TPP-2006. The distribution of Kerosene under the Public Distribution System (PDS) is through State Governments and this item therefore needs to be monitored especially for poor families. Following parameters are covered under this item.

### **19.6.2 (a) Supply of Kerosene**

(i) Allocation of Kerosene in States (MT)

(ii) Stock of Kerosene lifted and Distributed (MT)

**(i) 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 Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene is made by the Ministry of Petroleum

and Gas to different States/union Territories (UT) on quarterly basis for distribution under PDS for cooking/ illumination only.

(ii) 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 BPL cardholders. During the year 2010-11, total stock distributed was 80.75 lakh MTs against total allocated 87.61 lakh MTs PDS Kerosene with the achievement of 92%. In order to improve the delivery system and plugging the leakages, the Ministry has taken some initiatives. The government has advised public sector OMCs to adopt a scheme of mixing a Marker (chemical) in PDS Kerosene at their depots, in order to detect adulteration of even the smallest magnitude. This practice, which has been introduced by the OMCs at all their depots w.e.f. 1st October, 2006 heralds the adoption of new technology to curb adulteration of kerosene at any stage in the supply chain. State wise allocation and uplifted PDS kerosene are at **Annexure-19.4**.

**19.6.2 (b) Supply of LPG :** Supply of LPG depends upon LPG Consumers (number) and Quantity of LPG Distributed to Dealers (MT). LPG is marketed by Oil Marketing Companies for domestic and non-domestic use. LPG for domestic use is marketed in 14.2 kg and 5 kg LPG capacity cylinders. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that at present, there is no overall shortage of LPG in the country and LPG supplies to distributors are being made by the OMCs through indigenous production and imports in accordance with genuine demand of

customers registered with the LPG distributors.

**19.6.3. Progress :** Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) were serving 1253.88 lakh customers through their 9686 LPG distributors (out of which 25% are serving in rural areas) in the country as on 01.04.2011. More than 60% of India's population now use LPG as cooking fuel. As on 01.04.2011 OCM had supplied 12368.76 thousand MTs of domestic LPG in the country to 1253.88 lakh LPG domestic customers. State- wise allocation and uplifted PDS kerosene are at **Annexure-19.5**

**19.6.4** Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is the most convenient and clean cooking fuel. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited are engaged in marketing of subsidized LPG in the country under Public

Distribution System. With increased availability of LPG, the number of LPG customers enrolled by them has also been increasing over the years. Recently, Government has permitted use of LPG, being a clean and environment friendly fuel, as an auto fuel.

**19.6.5** 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 held 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.

## CHAPTER 20

### POINT 19: PICHHARA KSHETRA VIKAS (DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS)

With a view to develop the backward areas in the country, the item titled "Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)" has been kept under this Point for monitoring. The Backward Regions Grant Fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development through the medium of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

#### 20.1 Backward Regions Grants Fund (BRGF):

**20.1.1** The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme, launched during 2006-07 aims at redressing regional imbalances in development through the medium of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs) by providing financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into the 250 identified backward districts, so as to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows.

**20.1.2** Under the Development Grant component of BRGF, for bridging identified critical gaps in infrastructure, participative plans are required to be prepared by each Panchayat and Municipality for its functional domain. These plans, which should take into account all development inflows into the area, including those other than BRGF, are then to be consolidated into district plans by the District Planning Committees.

**20.1.3 Funding Pattern:** The BRGF consists of two funding windows, as follows:

- (i) A Capability Building Fund of Rs. 250 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 grant for the balance amount of the annual allocation. 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.

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 of the release funds to the Consolidated Fund following the same pattern, as in the case of transfer of Twelfth Finance Commission Grants. States have been requested to adopt the mechanism of bank transfer through core banking arrangements.

#### 20.1.4 Development Grants (DG) Component:

Under the DG component of BRGF, for bridging identified critical gaps in infrastructure, participative plans are required to be prepared by each Panchayat and Municipality for its functional domain. These plans, which should take into account all development inflows into the area, including those other than BRGF, are then to be consolidated into district plans by

the District Planning Committees. The funds provided under this component of BRGF are untied and can be used to meet any form of gap identified by the community in its interaction with the Panchayats and Municipalities. District Plans prepared by the various States indicate that the untied fund under the Programme are generally being used for taking up locally useful works such as construction of buildings for schools/class rooms, health sub-centres, Anganwadi and Panchayat offices, drinking water / sanitation facilities, irrigation tanks / channels, street lights, link roads, culverts, soil and water conservation measures, etc.

**20.1.5 Capacity Building (CB) Grants Component:** Under the capacity building component, funds are allocated to States at the rate of Rs. 1 crore per BRGF district, for undertaking the activities for building the capacities of elected Panchayat representative, officials and other stakeholders in the BRGF district. The activities include creation of training infrastructure, courses including study tours for the functionaries of Panchayats, Municipalities and other local bodies.

The annual entitlement of the district under the development grant component and the States under the capacity building component, computed at the rate of Rs. 1 crore per district, are fixed and released in two installments. The districts/ States submit reports of utilization / expenditure of funds at the time of claiming their next installment. In pursuance of the General Financial Rules, the Ministry insists that the States/ districts submit utilization certificates within one year of the closure of Financial Year in which the funds were released.

The Ministry made releases of Rs.86.56 crore in 2006-07 to 10 States, Rs.121.32 crore in 2007-08 to 9 States, Rs.135.70 crore in 2008-09 to 15 States, Rs.190.61 crore in 2009-10 to 20 States and Rs. 197.17 crore to 23 states out of 27 states

in 2010-11 against the capacity building plans of these States. The capacity building grants have been utilized in training of approximately 12.26 lakh elected representatives and 2.14 lakh officials in different States.

**20.1.6 Progress :** The Programme has two components namely, a district component covering 250 districts and Special plans for Bihar and the KBK districts of Orissa. A total provision of Rs. 5000 crore had been made for the two components in the Budget of 2006-07. Out of this allocation Rs. 1250 crore had been provided in the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Finance for the Special Plans dealt with by the Planning Commission. The remaining amount of Rs. 3750 crore had been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for the District Component, covering 250 districts. The allocation of Rs. 3750 crore consisted of two funding windows (a) capacity building fund of Rs. 250 crore and (b) development grants of Rs. 3500 crore for the financial year 2006-07. This allocation was reduced to Rs.1925 crore at the Revised Estimates stage.

The existing Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) has been subsumed into the BRGF Programme. The erstwhile districts under RSVY will receive their full allocation of Rs. 45 crore per district as per norms of RSVY. Thereafter, they will shift to the BRGF mode of funding.

Rs.1925 crore, Rs.3,597.5 crore and Rs.3889.75 crore were released under BRGF programme for the Financial years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively.

**20.1.7** Integrated development will commence with each district undertaking a diagnostic study of its backwardness by enlisting professional planning support. This will be followed by preparing a well-conceived participatory district development perspective plan to address this

backwardness during 2006-07 and the period of the Eleventh Five- Year. The Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district level, referred to in Part IX of the Constitution, will undertake planning and implementation of the programme, in keeping with the letter and spirit of Article 243 G, while the Municipalities referred to in Part IX A will similarly plan and implement the programme in urban areas in conformity with the letter and spirit of Article 243 W, read with Article 243 ZD of the Constitution.

## 20.2 Fund Flow Mechanism and Tracking of Fund under BRGF:

**20.2.1** All funds are transferred from Government of India (Ministry of Panchayati Raj) to the Consolidated Funds of the State in terms of approved District Action Plans. State Government are required to transfer these funds to the Panchayats and Municipalities in their respective Bank accounts, following the same stipulations as prescribed for the devolution of 12th Finance Commission Grants, namely within 15 days of the release of funds to the Consolidated fund.

In June 2009, the Ministry communicated to the States its decision of imposing penal interest as per the RBI rate for delayed transfer of BRGF funds from Consolidated Fund of the States to the Implementing Entities (IEs). The penal interest is required to be credited to the accounts of IEs and this decision is being mentioned in all Sanction

Orders issued after August 2009. Following the Ministry's efforts, the situation has substantially improved, though further efforts are still called for. The Ministry has proposed a scheme of Authorization based Online Transfer of Funds by the States to the IEs, which is being discussed with the Ministry of Finance and other Ministries / Organisations concerned.

## 20.3 Achievement:

**20.3.1** Since the inception of the Programme in 2006-07, the Ministry has sanctioned Rs.15,591.50 crore by 29.09.2009. In 2010-11, under the Programme, as per B.E. total allocation was Rs. 5050 crore which was enhance to Rs. 6550 crore at the Third Supplementary Stage in March 2011 towards recouping Rs. 1500 crore released by the Ministry for the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) of selected Tribal and Backward Districts. During 2011 the entire allocation of Rs.6550 crore was released to the States that includes Rs.4852.83 crore as development grant against the district plans of 249 out of the total 250 BRGF districts, Rs.197.17 crore as capacity building grant to 23 States and Rs.1500 crore towards IAP of 60 selected Tribal and Backward districts at the rate of Rs. 25 crore per District. The details of funds sanctioned to the States in 2010-11 are **Annexure-20.1**.

The status of utilization of BRGF allocation in 2010-11 as on 31-03-2011 is given in following table:

**The Status of Utilization/ Allocation of BRGF in 2010-11**

(Rs. crore)

(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Total allocation (BE)	6550.00
2	BRGF development grant released	4852.83
3	Capacity building allocation released	197.17
4	IAP of Selected Tribal and Backward Districts	1500.00
<b>5</b>	<b>Total funds released</b>	<b>6550.00</b>

## CHAPTER 21

### POINT 20: E-SHASAN (IT ENABLED E-GOVERNANCE)

#### 21.1 E Governance Plan:

**21.1.1** The Government of India had approved the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) in May 2006 with the following vision: "Make all Government services accessible to the common man in his locality, throughout common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency & reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man".

**21.1.2** With a view to facilitate realization of this vision, the Point titled e-Shasan (IT enabled e-Governance) with e-governance projects at the Central and State Governments level and Panchayats and Municipalities level has been included for monitoring in the TPP - 2006. The Government has accorded approval to the vision, approach, strategy, key components and implementation framework for the NeGP. However, the approval of the NeGP does not constitute a financial approval for all the MMPs and components under it. The existing/ ongoing projects in the MMP category, being implemented by various Central Ministries/ State Departments/ States would be suitably augmented / enhanced to align them with the objectives of NeGP.

**21.1.3** The National e-Governance plan aims to make government services accessible to the common man in his locality through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services.

The plan would especially be very relevant for all citizens particularly those living in rural areas, and has the potential to transform the socio-economic landscape of rural India. This would not only provide many conveniences at the doorstep of citizens but would also empower them like never before.

#### 21.2 Mission Mode Projects:

**21.2.1** The NeGP currently consists of 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) and 8 Support Components to be implemented at the Central, State and Local Government levels. These include Projects such as Income Tax, Customs & Excise, & Passports at the Central Level, Land Records, Agriculture, and e-District at the State Level and Panchayats and Municipalities at the Local Level. 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 :** Projects relating to Panchayats are part of State category Mission Mode Projects of National e-Governance Programme. Monitoring would start when the projects are approved and enter into the stage of implementation. The design could include the following functions:



## Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Services Proposed Under e-Panchayats	Service level Defined	Benchmarked Service Levels
(1)	(2)	(3)
Issue of Trade Licenses and NOC	Delivery of Services within 7 working days	Within 5 Working Days which require investigation - Same day for all other services Submission of forms online & through CSCs.
House Related Services	Approval of Building Plans <15 working days; Issues of House Related Certificates Same day	Approval of Building Plans Within 15 working days Issues of House Related Certificates in 1 day Info available online & through CSCs
Certificate of Birth and Death Income and Solvency	Delivery of Services within 7 working days for income certificate and same day for birth and death certificate	5 Working Days which require investigation - Same day for all other services Submission of forms online & through CSCs.
Dissemination of Internal Process of Panchayats—agenda, voting, resolution	Within 3 working days of the transaction through information made available on the Panchayats Boards and Web	Information made available online & through service centres Within 2 working days of the transaction in villages where a CSC exist – else within 5 working days.

**21.3.2 Municipalities :** Projects relating to Municipalities are part of State category Mission Mode Projects of National e-Governance Programme. Monitoring would start when the

projects are approved and enter into the stage of implementation. The design could include the following functions:

### Ministry of Urban Development

Services Proposed Under e-Panchayats	Service level Defined	Benchmarked Service Levels
(1)	(2)	(3)
Issue of Trade Licenses and NOC	Delivery of Services within 7 working days	Within 5 Working Days which require investigation  Same day for all other services  Submission of forms online & through CSCs.
House Related Services	Approval of Building Plans <15 working days; Issues of House Related Certificates Same day	Approval of Building Plans within 15 working days  Issues of House Related Certificates in 1 day  Info available online & through CSCs
Certificate of Birth and Death Income and Solvency	Delivery of Services within 7 working days for income certificate and same day for birth and death certificate	5 Working Days which require investigation  - Same day for all other services  Submission of forms online & through CSCs.
Dissemination of Internal Process of Panchayats – agenda, voting, resolution	within 3 working days of the transaction through information made available on the Panchayats Boards and Web	Information made available online & through service centres  within 2 working days of the transaction in villages where a CSC exist – else within 5 working days.

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#### 21.4 Major Initiatives Taken By Department of Information Technology (DIT)

21.4.1 The Department of Information Technology (DIT) is creating a common platform for the integrated delivery of services. This shared platform includes high speed networks for Data Connectivity, Data Centres, Call Centres, common Access Points all over the country (including the

remotest areas) and laying down standards that enable and ensure integration. The DIT is setting up a professional Programme Management Unit (PMU) for the NeGP to undertake programme monitoring and strategic planning. The PMU has commenced functioning in DIT. The PMU will also assist individual Departments in conceptualization and formulation of their projects wherever

required while technical organizations of the DIT like NIC, STQC, etc. would continue to assist Departments in the implementation of the various projects. Independent assessment of projects/services is envisaged. The entire approach incorporates need-based support, stakeholder participation, constant monitoring and a feedback loop to ensure learning. Funding for various projects and components of NeGP is through Plan and non-Plan budgetary provisions of the respective Ministries/Departments in Central or State governments.

#### **21.4.2 State Wide Area Networks (SWANs):**

Government has approved in March 2005 the Scheme for establishing State Wide Area Networks (SWANs) in 29 States and 6 Union Territories. This Scheme envisages establishment of an intra-government network with a minimum of 2 Mbps connectivity from the State Headquarters to Block level through District/Sub-Division Headquarters for providing the connectivity to facilitate the rolling out of citizen-centric services under various Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) under NeGP. The SWAN Scheme is at an advanced stage of implementation, and as on April, 2011, implementation of SWAN has been completed in Twenty Six States/UTs. In addition, implementation is in advance stage in three States (Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya) i.e. more than 75 % nodes are completed. Expected completion date in these States is June-2011. Implementation in all 33 States/ UTs under the scheme is likely to be completed by end of December, 2011. Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa have opted out.

#### **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, envision CSCs as the front-end delivery

points for Government, involving private and social sector service to rural citizens of India in an integrated manner. The objective is to develop a platform that can enable Government, private and social sector organization to align their social commercial goals for the benefit of the rural population in remotest corners of the country through a combination of IT-based as well as non-IT-based services. The MMP is a part of the core & support infrastructure of NeGP.

**21.4.3.1** The Common Service centers would be designed as ICT-enabled Kiosks having a PC along with basic support equipment like printer, Scanner, Ups, with Wireless Connectivity as the backbone and additional equipment for edutainment, telemedicine, projection systems, etc., as the case may be. The Scheme is to be implemented through a Public Private Partnership and is being repositioned to be a network of Panchayat level Bharat Nirman Common Service Centre CSC for delivery of government service to citizens in all Panchayats in next three years.

**21.4.3.2** As on April 2011, a total of 94,786 CSCs have been rolled out in thirty one States/UTs. 100% CSCs have been rolled out in 12 States; more than 70% of the rollout has been completed in 13 States and in about 3 States implementation of CSCs have crossed half way mark (more than 50%). It is expected that the roll out of 100,000 CSCs would be completed by June 2011.

**21.4.3.3** Connectivity has been provided to 67,883 CSCs. Out of the total connected CSCs, 24548 are using VSAT Connectivity, 18913 are using BSNL Connectivity, 9060 are using Data Card and 15362 are using Connectivity through other technology like WLL and GPRS of various service providers such as AirTel, Reliance and Tata Indicom. Only 163 CSCs are using Wimax Ph-1 connectivity. BSNL is expected to provide connectivity to all the one lakh CSCs by December 2011.

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 eGovernance Plan (NeGP). State Data Centres (SDCs) are proposed to be established across 29 States and 6 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. As on April-2011, twelve SDC have been operational. Seven SDCs are under implementation. Implementation of SDCs is expected to be complete in 31 States by December, 2011.

**21.4.5 Capacity Building (CB) :** A Capacity Building scheme has been approved by the Government in January 2008 for setting up State e-Mission Teams (SeMTs). The most significant bottleneck in implementing NeGP pervasively and vigorously is the lack of human capacities to conceptualize and develop an e-Governance initiative and thereafter to monitor and supervise its time-bound implementation. Since the focus of current e Governance initiatives is on services and not merely on procurement of hardware and software, major managerial and technological challenges are envisaged. Specialized skills are required in all States and UTs, as well as, at the

Centre to provide technical support to the policy and decision-making process, besides to manage implementation and oversee the transformation. The skills typically needed are in the areas of Programme Management, Developing Business and Financial Models, Technology, Enterprise Architecture, Business Process Re-engineering and Change Management. Except for certain technical competencies, these skills typically are largely missing within the government. 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.

**21.4.5.1** First phase of SeMT recruitments were held during 30th August 2010 to 16th September-2010 and till date ~120 Consultants at different levels and for different domains have joined SeMTs of 29 States/UTs. Second phase of recruitments have been initiated from 13th May 2011 covering 9 States/UTs, for remaining vacancies and States/UTs not covered during 1st phase of recruitments. To sensitize the leadership regarding e-governance, the way forward and to share with them successes and challenges in various states, 17 leadership meets have already been conducted and 15 meets are planned in 2011-12. Specialized training programs in e-governance have also been rolled out for the senior administrative and operational level officers. 11 such workshops have already been held and more than 300 officers in 8 States have undergone training. It is planned to eventually cover about 5000 officers under this programme.

**21.4.6 Last Mile Connectivity :** The CSC Scheme requires broadband connectivity infrastructure in rural areas reaching up to the village level. Towards this end Department of Information Technology (DIT), GOI and Department of Telecom (DOT), GOI are in the process of implementing a connectivity plan

dovetailed with the roll-out of the CSC scheme, which would not only provide connectivity for these CSCs, but would make broadband connections available in those areas for other agency, whether government or private, should it so require. Thus while being the end users of broadband, the CSCs have also acted as a catalyst in ushering in broadband into rural areas. The connectivity infrastructure is being created through three distinct initiatives, namely, Leveraging BSNL rural exchanges; Wireless Connectivity from BSNL; and Last Mile Connectivity through USOF. The first two seek to use the infrastructure already created by BSNL for last mile connectivity, and the third seeks to use the resources available under the USOF.

**21.4.7 India Portal :** India Portal is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) in the integrated service category under the NeGp being implemented by NIC. The objective behind the Portal is to provide a single window access to the information and services of the Indian Government at all levels from Central Government to State Government to District Administration and Panchayat for the Citizens, Business and Overseas Indians, in a multi-lingual form. The information in the Portal has been well classified into distinct modules, which are also interlinked at relevant places to provide the visitor with a holistic view. Project was approved on July 3, 2005 with a project outlay of Rs 23.35 Crore.

**21.4.7.1** First version of the Portal was launched by the Hon'ble Union Minister for Communications & IT, Thiru Dayanidhi Maran in a public function on November 10, 2005. The portal is available in Hindi & English. As a part of the Content Management Strategy, National Portal Coordinators (NPCs) have been nominated from both 66 Central Ministries/Departments and 35 State Government, who are responsible for the content development, compilation and maintenance. A Web Based secured Content

Management System (CMS) <http://portalcontent.nic.in> has been developed to facilitate contribution of content by the NPCs. India Portal has bagged the Website Quality Certificate by Standardization, Testing and Quality Certification (Quality Level-I).

**21.4.7.2** There is continuous content enhancement on India Portal. Over the period it has become a Central repository of various categories of content namely Forms, Acts, Rules, Services, Schemes and Documents.

**21.4.8 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. NSDG 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. NSDG 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. NSDG 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

(IIPIIIS) that are based on open standards such as the W3C XML and SOAP specifications.

**21.4.8.1** The Go Live for NSDG 1.0 was undertaken on August 14, 2008 with the key objective of demonstrating the capabilities of the middleware for future use by the respective Departments and Line Ministries. NSDG was not integrated with any Departmental applications at the Go Live.

**24.4.8.2** In order to integrate departments across the country, NSDG has been productized as SSDG (State e-Governance Service Delivery Gateway) and is proposed to be installed in all the State data centers. Thus, this middleware

infrastructure will be available at the Centre and the State levels. These gateways can be connected to one another in the Gateway constellation. The Operations and Maintenance phase of NSDG commenced in April 2009. Efforts have been underway to integrate NSDG 2.0 with various Departmental applications like eBiz, e-District, Passport, MCA and Trademark.

## 21.5. List of Mission Mode Projects & Components

**21.5.1 National e-Governance Plan Mission Mode Projects Mission Mode Projects have been identified and they are classified as follows :**

Sl. No	Name of MMP	Nodal Ministry/Department
<b>CENTRAL MMPs</b>		
1	MCA 21	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
2	Pensions	Department of Pensions and Pensioners Welfare
3	Income Tax	Department of Revenue/CBDT
4-A	Passport and Visa	Ministry of External Affairs
4-B	Immigration	Ministry of Home Affairs
5	Central Excise	Department of Revenue/CBEC
6	Banking	Department of Banking
7-A	MNIC (Pilot)	Ministry of Home Affairs/RGI
7-B	UID	Department of IT
8	e-Office (Pilot)	Department of AR& PG
9	Insurance	Department of Banking
<b>INTEGRATED MMPs</b>		
10	CSC	Department of IT
11-B	e-Courts	Department of Justice
12	EDI	Department of Commerce
13	India Portal	Department of IT & DAR&PG
14	NSDG	Department of IT
15	e-Biz (Pilot)	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
16	e-Procurement	Department of Commerce
<b>STATE MMPs</b>		
17	Land Records Ph. 1 (Pre-NeGP)	Ministry of Rural Development
18	NLRMP	Department of Land Resources
19	Road Transport	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
20	Agriculture	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
21	Police	Ministry of Home Affairs
22	Treasuries	Ministry of Finance
23	Municipality	Ministry of UD & PA
24	e-District (Pilot)	Department of IT
25	Commercial Taxes	Ministry of Finance
26	Gram Panchayat	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
27	Employment Exchange	Ministry of Labour & Employment

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.

### 21.5.2 Support Components Category

SL.No.	Support Components	Line Ministry/ Department Responsible
(1)	(2)	(3)
01	Core Policies	Department of Information Technology
02	Core Infrastructure	Department of Information Technology
03	Support Infrastructure	Department of Information Technology
04	Technical Assistance	Department of Information Technology
05	R&D	Department of Information Technology
06	Human Resource Development & Training	Department of Information Technology and Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances
07	Awareness & Assessment	Department of Information Technology and Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances
08	Organization structures	Department of Information Technology and Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances

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### 21.6 PRESENT STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MMPS UNDER NATIONAL E-GOVERNANCE PLAN

#### 21.6.1 CENTRAL MMPs

**1. MCA 21 :** The MMP is under post implementation stage and is providing electronic services to the Companies registered under the Company's Act for their related activities like name allocation for a company, incorporation of a company, change of name of a company, on-line payment of registration charges, changes in address of registered office, view of public records and other related services. Ongoing management of the Mission Mode Project is being currently undertaken and benefits already available to the citizens are being monitored continuously.

E-Stamping facilities for selected MCA services have been introduced from 13th September 2009. Under e-stamping, firms can pay stamp duty for purposes like hike in share capital, article of association for incorporating a company and memorandum of association. The initiative is aimed at reducing time consumption and paperwork. From 1st April, 2010, the electronic generation of stamps has been made compulsory in respect of the States and UTs who have authorized this Ministry. Based on specific authorisation, the electronic generation of stamp papers was introduced in 24 States and 5 UTs. E-Stamping for MCA services has now been extended to the State of Jammu & Kashmir in the month of April-2011. With this addition, companies registered in 25 States and 5 Union Territories have the facility of availing online e-stamping for

MCA services.

Ministry has approved introduction of e-governance in the office of the Official Liquidators (OL). The Ministry has engaged consultants for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR).

Since MCA21 MMP is in operation and maintenance stage, and contract with the Private partner will expire in next two years and budget will also be exhausted, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to support MCA21 has been formed as a sub-society under the existing Society of the Ministry, namely, IICA (Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs) and Board for the SPV for independent functioning has been constituted.

**2. Pension :** Pensioner's portal launched in March, 2007 is providing updated information on government pension rules and regulations, regulations, facility for registration of pensioner's grievances, monitoring timely sanction of pension/gratuity and database of Pensioners, links to the websites of Directorates of Pensions and AGs of various States.

This project aims at providing a mechanism for grievances redressed for pensioners and their disbursing Department and any other Government organization through a web site. The website provides update information on rules and regulations, records, status of sanction of pension and gratuity and online facility to register pensioners' grievance is available.

Various types of forms, including forms nomination in respect of retirement/death gratuity, etc., details of family members, application form for commutation, forms for assessment of pension and other pension related benefits have been uploaded on the Portal. As a part of Integration

of CPENGRAMS with CPGRAMS, a demo of Netizen (Pensioners) module has been given to Officials of D/O Pension and Pensioners Welfare. It has also been submitted to NIC HQ for Security Audit. The interface for Ministries/Departments of CPENGRAMS to handle Pension Grievances redress and monitoring has been developed

**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.

One of the most important services impacting the taxpayers is that of electronic facility for filing returns. Since its launch in the Financial Year 2006-07, the e-filing service has become increasingly popular over the years. For example, a total of over 91.57 lakhs e-returns have been filed in FY 2010-11, an increase of 74% with comparison to 52.53 lakhs e-return files in FY 2009-10. The progressive achievement of e-filing scheme is as under:

- Financial Year 2006- 07 3, 62,961
- Financial Year 2007- 08 21, 70,687
- Financial Year 2008- 09 48, 31,300
- Financial Year 2009-10 52, 52,771
- Financial Year 2010-11 91, 56, 722

**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.

Complete Go-Live in Karnataka State happened on May 28, 2010. Two Passport Offices and 7 PSKs (Bangalore 1 and 2, Mangalore, Hubli, Chandigarh, Ambala and Ludhiana) have started operations on the new system as a Pilot launch. Total number of Applications received and processed in the new PSP System till 6th May 2011 was 4,58,240 (3,10,528 in Bangalore RPO and 1,47,712 in Chandigarh RPO) while total number of Passport Printed and Dispatched till 6th May 2011 is 3,57,920 and 3,49,330 respectively.

The PSK build(s) at sites under Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh have also been started. PSKs under Delhi is under review and likely to start the build activity soon. The roll out of PSKs under Tamil Nadu is scheduled to start in June 2011.

Immigration Visa and Foreigner's Registration & Tracking (IVFRT): The MMP aims at providing efficient immigration services to people visiting India. The services that the MMP envisages to offer include fast Immigration clearance, improved security by checking an immigrant against IB's blacklist etc.

CCEA approval of scheme for Immigration MMP was obtained in May, 2010. Target project completion date is Sept. 2014. In Phase-I, the MMP is to be implemented at 2 Missions, 4

Immigration Check Posts and 3 Foreigners Regional Registration Offices. Implementation of Phase-I of the MMP has commenced. Integrated online Visa application system with appointment scheduling, PR, New BL, Photo Visa has been introduced in Sri Lanka at HCI, Colombo, CGI, Kandy, CGI Hambantota and Jaffna. VPN connectivity has been provided for these missions and posts. Over one million foreigners (till 20.04.2011) have made use of on-line visa application system implemented by MHA in Indian Missions in the four countries viz. U.K., Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. This accounts for approximately 20 percent of total annual foreign visitors to India.

**5. Central Excise :** The MMP in Central Excise is in Implementation stage and 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.

The upgraded version of the Customs EDI system, ICES 1.5, has been rolled out at the pilot site at Dadri on the new infrastructure, i.e. form the Data Centre and the new WAN/LAN. Two more pilots projects are planned in October and November 2009. Customs would facilitate e-payment of duties from any of its authorized banks for all Customs locations by 31.12.2009. RMS Exports has been developed and tested in the Development environment at Data Centre. Its integration with ICES 1.5 is pending and will be done after interface with ICES version 1.5 is ready.

ACES has been rolled out nationally

with all modules in all 104 Commissionrates of Central Excise, Service Tax and Large Tax Payer Units (LTUs) as on 23.12.2009. Facility for online registration, e-filing of returns and e-filing of documents namely claims, intimations and permissions has been made available to the assesses of 104 locations on 23.12.2009. 1541613 Registered assesses and approx. 24000 Departmental officers are covered by these services. Training of officers across the country has been completed.

**6. Banking:** The MMP is being implemented by the banking industry and is in implementation stage. The MMP aims at streamlining various e-services initiatives undertaken by individual Banks. E-Governance implementation in different Banks is being done by the Banks concerned, with Banking Department providing a broad framework and guidance to them. Out of three components of the MMP, the component on Electronic Mass Payment System may not be taken-up for implementation because Banks are independently taking-up their own initiatives on this front. The other two components i.e. Electronic Central Registry and One India One Account for Public Sector banks have been referred to Indian Banks Association.

The MMP in the Banking is an Industry Initiative and Govt. of India did not provide for any funding.

**7. Multi National Identity Card (MNIC) /Unique Identity Card (UID) :** The MNIC Pilot project has been competed and now the project has been merged/integrated with UID Scheme. Govt. of India approved the establishment of Unique Identity Authority of India Under the aegis of the Planning Commission. Govt. of India has now approved establishment of Unique Identity

Authority of India under the aegis of the Planning Commission. UID Authority with it's core team as approved by EGOM has been notified by the Planning Commission (28.01.09). Cabinet based on the note from Planning Commission has decided to create the post of Chairperson, UID Authority of India and appointed Mr. Nandan Nilekani as Chairperson.

**MNIC /NPR :** The Pilot Project on Multi-purpose National Identity Card (MNIC) has been completed on March 31, 2009 and around 13 lakh identity (smart) cards were issued to the citizens in the pilot areas in 12 states and 1 UT. As a result of the pilot project, processes for collection and verification of individual data as well as the technology for personalization of identity cards using an inter-operable operating system has been established.

The experience of the pilot project on MNIC has shown that determination of citizenship is an involved and complicated matter and that creation of National Population Register (NPR) of all usual residents with a single reference date would be more feasible. Therefore the Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) of usual residents. The NPR would contain 15 items of information. Additionally, photograph, 10 finger prints and IRIS information will be collected from every usual resident of the age of 15 years and above. IRIS will also be collected for the persons of age 5-15 years. The NPR data would be sent to the Unique Identification Authority (UID) of India for de-duplication and issue of UID Numbers. It is proposed to set up NPR Centres at Taluk/ Tehsil/ Town level for continuous maintenance and updating of the NPR data base.

The work of data collection (in paper

format) has been completed in all the States/UTs except few areas of West Bengal and Chhattisgarh. The scanning of the NPR Schedules has commenced from August 2010 at 16 data centres. Scanning of 26 crores NPR Schedules have been completed. The data entry for one district in coastal State has commenced from December, 2010 and biometric capture would be commenced soon.

For strengthening the security along the coastline of the country, the creation of NPR in 3331 coastal villages has been undertaken ahead of 2011 Census. In Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the towns also have been covered. The direct data collection of 1.21 crore persons and biometric capture of 70 lakh persons have been completed so far. The work of production and personalization of identity cards has been awarded to the consortium of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and the trial production of identity (smart) cards would commence from January-February 2011. Final design of the identity card has been approved by Honable H M in the month of December, 2010. Trial production is being undertaken.

**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 MMP is under implementation phase.

The e-Office application has become operational in Pilot locations w.e.f. 30th September, 2010. Finalization of e-Manual is in progress. Secretaries of the Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India were requested to give consent for roll out of e-Office MMP during 2011-12. DARPG will take a final view shortly based on replies received. Ministry has informed that reply from 40 Ministries/Departments has been received so far and deployment plan for 15 Ministries/Departments is being finalized.

**9. Insurance:** The MMP is an industry initiative (by public sector insurance companies) and is in conceptualization stage. The MMP aims at facilitating customer services, automating grievance redressal mechanism and, creating a holistic database of insurance users.

The MMP is an industry initiative and Govt. of India did not provide for any funding.

#### **21.6.2 Integrated Mission Mode Projects :**

**1. CSC:** The CSC scheme, as approved by the Government of India, envisions CSCs as the front-end delivery points for Government, private and social sector service to rural citizens of India, in an integrated manner. The objective is to develop a platform that can enable Government, private and social sector organizations to align their social and commercial goals for the benefit of the rural population in the remotest corners of the country through a combination of IT-based as well as non-IT-based services. The MMP is a part of the core & support infrastructure of NeGP.

As on April 2011, a total of 94,786 CSCs have been rolled out in thirty one States/UTs. 100% CSCs have been rolled out in 12 States; more than 70% of the rollout has been completed in 13 States and in about 3 States implementation

of CSCs have crossed half way mark (more than 50%). It is expected that the roll out of 100,000 CSCs would be completed by June 2011.

Connectivity has been provided to 67,883 CSCs. Out of the total connected CSCs, 24548 are using VSAT Connectivity, 18913 are using BSNL Connectivity, 9060 are using Data Card and 15362 are using Connectivity through other technology like WLL and GPRS of various service providers such as AirTel, Reliance and Tata Indicom. Only 163 CSCs are using Wimax Ph-1 connectivity. BSNL is expected to provide connectivity to all the one lakh CSCs by December 2011.

**2. e-Courts :** The MMP aims at utilizing technology for improved provisioning of judicial services to citizens. Under the first phase of this project, 700 courts in metro cities and 900 courts in Capital cities barring NE regions, Ahmadabad and Patna have already been computerized. A sanction of Rs. 441.80 Crore have been granted for computerization of remaining 13000 districts and subordinate courts and upgrading of ICT infrastructures at High Courts and Supreme Court.

Increase in funds from Rs. 442 crores to Rs. 935 crores was required due to increase in number of court complexes and courts, increase in change in rates of products and services and increase due to additional items. CCEA has approved the revised scheme on 16 September 2010. Project timeline has been extended from March 2009 to March 2012.

**3. Electronic Data Interchange/e-Trade (EDI):** The MMP aims at facilitating Electronic Data Interchange amongst various 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.

EDI MMP is currently under implementation and offers services like electronic filing and clearance of EXIM documents and e-payments of duties and charges etc. The Customs central server EDI system, ICES 1.5 is live at 94 sites which include 54 new sites and 40 existing EDI sites. To enhance the ePayment usage Customs is integrating ePayment of duties from any of its authorized banks for all Customs locations. Sixteen banks have been authorized by Pr. CCA, CBEC for ePayment of duties. Pr. CCA reported that ePAO is ready and the same would start once Customs start giving them the physical payment and ePayment separately. Customs has agreed to send the same so as to facilitate the operationalisation

**4. India Portal:** India Portal is a Mission Mode Project in the integrated service category under the NeGP. The MMP aims at providing single window access to the information and services of the Indian Government at all levels in a multi-lingual form. National Portal Coordinators in 35 States and 66 Central Ministries are responsible for the content development, compilation, etc. The portal is available in Hindi & English. Launched in November 2005, India Portal has bagged the Website Quality Certificate by Standardization, Testing and Quality Certification (Quality Level I). The portal aggregates over 5000 government websites today.

There is continuous content enhancement on India Portal and over the period it has become a Central repository of various categories of content namely (till March 2011): Weblinks (3511), Forms (7548), Acts (2270),

Rules (1464), Services (1676), Schemes (1408), Contact Directories (1909) & Documents (6294).

#### **5. National Service Delivery Gateway (NSDG):**

The MMP aims at providing a common interface between the service seekers and service providers (Government Departments). National Service Delivery Gateway (NSDG) is also an integrated MMP. NSDG 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 NSDG 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.

The scope of work of year-1 of the project includes provisioning of 18 central and 47 State services (in five Pilot States - Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu). Approvals for 45 services have been obtained and efforts are being made for obtaining approvals on remaining 20 services. Out of 45 approved services, the concessionaire has declared 22 services "Ready to Go Live". The mandatory third party audit of these services is expected to be completed shortly by STQC, Department of Information Technology. Out of these 22 services, 11 services involve payment of statutory fees. The solution for collection of the fee is ready and the modalities for disbursement of fees to central, State and parastatal departments/ agencies are under finalization and expected to be completed

in next 6 months. It has been decided that eBiz portal should be put in the public domain only after the online payment solution is completed in all aspect.

**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 Central registration of suppliers/contractors, Indent management, E-Auction, E-tendering, Contract management, E-billing & payment mechanism and Management Information Systems. One of the Pilot states i.e. Himachal Pradesh has opted out and has decided to join the e-procurement portal of DGS&D. In case of Kerala, the other Pilot State, bids received are being evaluated.

The status and progress of the e-Procurement MMP was reviewed in the Apex Committee Meeting chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, held on 29th June, 2010, wherein it was felt that there is an urgent need to accelerate the implementation of the e-Procurement MMP through regulatory interventions in the form of directions from the Ministry of Finance by laying down thresholds and timelines for mandatory adoption of e-Procurement system for government procurements. Accordingly, Department of

Information Technology (DIT) had prepared draft instructions for mandatory e-Procurement to be issued by the DoE and requested DoE to issue the instructions in consultation with various stakeholders vide the communication dated 5th October 2010. DIT also examined the amendments which could be made to the General Financial Rules to allow e-Procurement. These were communicated to the DoE along with a request to expedite the issuance of instructions on mandatory adoption of e-Procurement vide the communication dated 8th November 2010.

Department of Commerce has proposed a scheme for rolling out e-Procurement MMP using the NIC solution for 23 States which have not yet gone for e-Procurement in a significant way. The cost of the project is Rs 67.28 Crores. SFC meeting was held on Feb 07, 2011. An advance payment of Rs. 2.5 crore has been made to NICS for rolling out the project. Department of Commerce has taken up with Planning Commission and Department of Expenditure for the budgetary support of Rs. 37 crore app. for the project for the FY 2011-12.

### 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).

In three meetings of the Project Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee proposals

from 19 States /UT have been cleared. The Core Technical Advisory Group has been formally constituted. ASCI, Hyderabad has been selected for setting up of PMU under NLRMP. Rs 141 Crores of fund has been released to States/ UTs to covering 141 districts in 21 states under this program till Mar 2010. A draft of Land Titling Bill 2010 for the establishment, administration and management of a system of conclusive property titles has been circulated.

**2. Road Transport :** The MMP aims to induct technology in the transport offices across India to offer vehicle registration, driving license and smart card based RC and Driving License to citizens.

EFC has approved the proposal for creation of State Registers and National Register at a cost of Rs. 148 crore. Rollout of the project is completed in 27 states. Connectivity between RTOs and STA has been established in 29 states. Establishment of State Registrar has been completed.

**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.

Based on needs of the farmers and Key stakeholders, 18 core services were identified and prioritized. States to be covered in Phase-I are Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Kerala. Services and sub-services have been clubbed in 12 different. 80 websites/applications/portals have been developed and are under various stages of implementation. These include DACNET, DAC website, DACNET, INTRADAC, SEEDNET, NHM, NFSM, RKVY and AGMARKNET. The States have also taken their own initiatives under

AGRISNET. Thus, some of these applications have already been implemented partly in some of the States.

EFC has recommended Agriculture MMP in its meeting held on Nov 16, 2010 with the modified outlay of Rs 227.79 Crores. Approval of AM and FM has also been obtained. Administrative approval of the project is issued. Service Level Agreement with NIC for the software solution has also been signed. Instructions to State Government have been issued. Release of funds to state government is under progress. Target completion of Agriculture MMP is expected by August 2012.

**4. Police :** This Mission Mode Project of Police-Crime and Criminal Tracking and Network System (CCTNS) -- aims at facilitating the process of civil policing and law enforcement by utilizing ICT effectively. Under this project 12000+ police stations are to be computerized which are expected to create information base regarding crimes and criminals. Work is going on for computerization of remaining police stations across the country.

CCEA has approved the scheme on 19th of June 2009. Preparation of guidelines for implementing states was completed on 30th June 2009. State Plans for 2009-10 of all States/UTs assessed and response has been sent to States. SDA RFP had been finalized and was issued to short-listed vendors on 24th Oct 2009. State Designated Agencies and Governance Structure have been constituted at all States/UTs. 5 regional workshops were held to facilitate activities amongst States/UTs. RFP for empanelment of firms for selection as SPMU by the States/UTs is under finalization. RFP for selection of System Integrator has been issued by 11 States/UTs.

Contract with private vendor as Central Project Management Unit has been signed on 29.3.2011. Project is expected to be completed by March 2012.

**5. Treasuries:** This MMP aims at computerization of treasuries and involving common set of standards for seamless integration of participating agencies. The proposal was appraised in the meeting of EFC held on 15th March, 2010 and project was recommended by the EFC at an overall cost of Rs. 626 crore with GOI share of about Rs. 470 crore. GOI and States to share costs, GOI 75% (90% for N E States) limited to Rs. 75 Lakhs (Rs. 90 Lakhs for N E States) per district. GOI share to be released against specified milestones in three installments of 40%, 30% and 30%. CCEA has approved the project in June-2010.

Eight proposal (DPRs) have so far been received from the State Governments. A PSC meeting with officials of States of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, and Rajasthan has been held through video conferencing for appraisal and discussion on their DPRs. The Empowered Committee of the MMP (Treasuries) under the Chairpersonship of Special Secretary (Exp.) has approved the DPRs and first installment of ACA to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan on 22.02.2011. Further, second meeting of PSC under the Chairpersonship of JS(PF-I) with officials of States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir has also been held through video conferencing on 24.02.2011 for appraisal and discussion on their DPRs.

**6. Municipalities:** The MMP aims at providing various services offered by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to residents electronically. Planning

Commission has decided that the scheme would be a part of JNNURM for 35 cities with population of over 10 lakhs and it would be a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for other cities and towns. MoUD has released the guidelines on National Mission Mode Project (NMMP) on e-governance as a part of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The project is being extended to cover the remaining 30 mission cities so as to cover all States.

Seven DPRs from cities of Nagpur, Vijayawada, Cochin, Navi Mumbai, Ulhasnagar, Pune and Chennai are approved by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee which is set up under JNNURM. Implementation is in various stages in these 7 places. Additionally, one DPR of Dhanbad including State Level Solution for Jharkhand was approved by CSMC in July, 2010 and another DPR of Kanpur with State Level Solution for UP was approved by CSMC, MoUD on 20th Dec 2010.

**7. e-District:** The e-district MMP aims at delivery of high volume, citizen centric services through CSCs. These would be services primarily not covered by other specific MMPs. Pilot implementation of the e-district MMP has been taken up in 41 districts in 16 states in phases in Feb 2006. Under the pilot implementation, delivery of e-Services is partially live in three more States, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Haryana in addition to the States of Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Kerala and West Bengal.

On the basis of the learning of the implementation of the eDistrict MMP on a pilot basis as well as on the basis of extensive discussions and deliberations with all stakeholders including State Governments, Line Ministries/ Departments in Government of India,

National Informatics Centre (NIC), Industry and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) /Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) it was observed that for bringing in quantum improvement in the delivery of public services it is necessary to automate backend processes at district and sub-district level. This will also ensure end to end delivery of services electronically with utmost reliability, efficiency and transparency.

Thus a Scheme for the National Rollout of the e-District MMP was prepared which has been appraised by EFC with a financial outlay of Rs 1663.08 Crores, out of which Government of India's share is estimated to be Rs 1233.08 Crores and States' share Rs 430 Crores over a period of 4 years. Approval of the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure, for Nation rollout of the MMP has been obtained on 20 April 2011.

**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 crores has been cleared by the IFU. Cabinet has approved the scheme in the meeting held on 18th February 2010. Central funding under the project is roughly 70 percent of the project cost for States/UTs. However central funding is 90 percent for NE States and 100 percent for UTs without legislature. Project proposal for 31 States and UTs with overall cost of Rs 974.06 crore have already been approved. No project is required to be sanctioned for Andaman and Nicobar Islands



and Lakshadweep at present as there is no VAT in these UTs. Department of Revenue has released Rs. 10.06 cr. of Central share to States under MMP-CT in FY 2011-12. Total release of Central share under the project has thus become Rs. 361.38 Crore.

A good number of States have started e-services like e-payment, e-filing of return. Some of the States have also started e-registration, e-refund and e-issue of inter State forms. Many States are adding a number of banks to provide e-payment facilities to their dealers.


**9. Gram Panchayat :** This MMP aims at improving governance at grass root level and provide various e-services at the Panchayat level. The scheme will provide citizen services such as issuance of various certificates such as Birth, Death, marriage, etc at Gram Panchayat level.

The total cost implication estimated by MoPR, now stand revised to Rs. 6989 Crore (earlier Rs. 7742 Crore) with timeline of four years for which the sanction of Planning Commission is yet to be obtained. Project steering committee for application design, development and deployment has been constituted on 14th January 2010. The SFC to enhance the coverage of the study undertaken by NIC/NICSI for DPRs of the remaining States of the North Eastern Region has been approved on 28th January, 2010 at a revised total outlay of Rs. 46.36 crores. This

includes development of 12 core common applications. DPR reports of all states excluding Delhi have been completed and are also available on the Ministry website. Development of identified 12 Core Common Applications has started. Presently, selected 6 software applications are being developed in the first phase. National DPR is also available on Ministry website.

**10. Employment Exchange:** This MMP of Ministry of Labour aims at providing e-Services to employment seekers and employers. This MMP may be implemented across country in one go rather than phasing in two stages. Central Govt. may decide or empanel technology partners for implementation of project for both central and state levels. States may be given opportunity to select the partners of their choice from the panel.

Scheme is yet to be approved. Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) has requested Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) to provide some additional documents related to scheme. Additionally Planning Commission has also raised concerns on phasing of expenditure between the Centre and the States towards meeting the project cost. Department of Expenditure have suggested that meeting of EFC may be considered once the issues raised by DEA and Planning Commission are resolved. The matter is being processed further in MoLE and would be taken up with respective authorities.



**PART - II**  
**ANNEXURES**



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## Annexures

## Annexure-IA

## 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 Act (MGNREGA)
	2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)
	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)
	22.	<b>Urban Areas:</b> - Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme

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<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

<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>XIV.</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
	<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

Annexures



## Annexure-IB

## 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 (MGNREGA)	(i) No. of job cards issued (ii) Employment generated (iii) Wages given in cash	Number Persons days Rupees (in thousands)	Monthly  -do- -do-	Ministry of Rural Development
2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	Individual Swarozgaries Assisted (i) total (ii) SC (iii) ST (iv) Women (v) Disabled person	Number Number Number Number Number	Monthly	Ministry of Rural Development
3.	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats	Memorandum of Understanding MOUs signed under various schemes.	Number	Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
4.	Self help Groups	SHGs under SGSY - SHGs formed  - SHGs to whom income generating activities provided SHGs under other schemes	Number  Number  Number	Monthly  Monthly  Annual	Ministry of Rural Development  -do-  Information to be collected from sources like NABARD
<b>Urban Areas</b>					
5.	Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana	(i) <u>Urban Wage Employment Programme:</u> Total Wage Employment Generated  (ii) <u>Urban Self Employment Programme:</u> People Assisted for Self Employment (i) Total, (ii) SC, (iii) ST (iv) Women	Number of Persons days   Number Number Number	Annual    Annual	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation    Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation

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6.	Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies)  - Activity Mapping for devolution of functions  - Budget Flow of Funds  - Assignment of Functionaries	Status of number of activities devolved to Panchayats out of the 29 activities being monitored		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
7.	Quick and Inexpensive Justice – Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.	The Gram Nyayalayas Act was enacted on 2nd October, 2009. Gram Nyayalayas scheme implemented by the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice is in incubation stage and Department of Justice is still finalising parameters for monitoring the scheme..  -Nyaya Panchayat is still under consideration/ finalization in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.			Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice.
8.	District Planning Committees.	Status of constitution of District Planning Committees being monitored.		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj

### III. Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]

9.	Water shed development  Dry land farming	<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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10.	Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers	(i) Construction of Rural Godowns/Grameen Bhandaran Yojana			
		- Storage capacity created	Tonne	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
		- Marketing Infrastructure Projects sanctioned	Number	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
		(ii) Development of Agricultural Marketing infrastructure, grading and standardization	Number	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
		- 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			
		- Area covered under Drip irrigation	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
		- Area covered under sprinkler irrigation	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
		(ii) Minor Irrigation			
		- Area Covered	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Water Resources
		- 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
13.	Distribution of waste land to the landless	Land Distributed		<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Rural Development
		(i) Total	Hectare		
		(ii) SC	Hectare		
		(iii) ST	Hectare		
		(iv) Others	Hectare		
<b>IV. Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare]</b>					
14.	Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour	Unorganized Sector Workers Social Security		Annual	Ministry of Labour and Employment
		Bill- 2008 has been passed and enacted.			

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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	<b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b>	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

**V. Khadya Suraksha [Food Security ]**

18.	<b>Food Security:</b> <b>(I)</b> Targeted Public Distribution System, TPDS (APL+BPL+AAY)  <b>(II)</b> Targeted Public Distribution System TPDS (only AAY)  <b>(III)</b> Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas	<b><u>Under TPDS</u></b> (i) Allocation of Food Grains under TPDS (APL+BPL+AAY) to States/UTs (ii) Off take under TPDS (APL+BPL+AAY) of States/UTs  <b><u>FOR BPL</u></b> (i) Allocation of Food Grains under BPL to States/UTs (ii) Off take under BPL of States/UTs (i) Allocation of Food Grains under <b>AAY</b> to States /UTs (ii) Off take under AAY of States /UTs  No. of Grain Banks established	Tonne  Tonne Tonne Tonne  Tonne  Tonne  Tonne  Numbers	<b>Monthly</b>  <b>Monthly</b>  <b>Monthly</b>  <b>Monthly</b>  <b>Monthly</b>  Annual	Department of Food & Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution --do-  -do - -do- -do-  -do-  -do-  -do-
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<b>VI. Subke Liye Aawas [Housing for All]</b>					
<b>19.</b>	Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana	(i) Houses sanctioned (ii) Houses constructed	Number Number	<b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b>	M/o Rural Development
<b>20.</b>	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas	(i) Houses sanctioned (ii) Houses constructed	Number Number	<b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b>	M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
<b>VII. Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]</b>					
<b>21.</b>	<b>Rural Areas.</b>  - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme- ARWSP	(i) Habitations covered (NC and PC)  (ii) Slipped back Habitations and habitations with water quality problems addressed-ARWSP	Number  Number	<b>Monthly</b>  <b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Rural Development  D/ o Drinking Water Supply
<b>22.</b>	<b>Urban Areas:</b>  - Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme	(i) Towns to cover (ii) Towns covered	Number Number	Annual	Ministry of Urban Development
<b>VIII. Jan Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All]</b>					
<b>23.</b>	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
<b>24.</b>	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
<b>25.</b>	Immunisation of Children	(i) <i>Routine Immunisation</i> comprising of DPT, Polio, BCG and Measles - children Immunised  (ii) <i>Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme</i> - children Immunised	Number  Number	Annual  Annual	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare  -do-

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26.	Sanitation Programme in - Rural Areas  - Urban areas	(i) Individual Household latrines constructed	Number	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation  The Ministry of Urban Development
		Sanitation Programme in Urban areas is covered under the scheme – JNNURM.		Annual	
27.	Institutional Delivery	Reported deliveries in institutions	Number	<b>Monthly</b>	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 PNDT 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	-do-
30.	Two Child norm	(i) Sterilizations	Number	Annual	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
		(ii) IUD Insertions	Number	Annual	
<b>IX. Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]</b>					
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		

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<b>X. Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan</b>					
<b>[Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]</b>					
<b>33.</b>	SC Families Assisted	SC Families Assisted	Number of beneficiaries	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.
<b>34.</b>	Rehabilitation of Scavengers	The manual scavengers and their dependents assisted for "Rehabilitation"	Number	Annual	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
<b>35.</b>	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>
<b>36.</b>	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
<b>37.</b>	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	<b>(i)</b> Performance of the projects/activities undertaken under the Centrally Funded Schemes for the exclusive development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) being monitored.  <b>(ii)</b> 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
<b>38.</b>	No alienation of Tribal lands	Number of cases of Tribal land alienation under the prevention of alienation and restoration of alienated Tribal land,;  (i) Filed in court (ii) Cases disposed off (iii) Cases rejected (iv) Cases decided in favour of Tribals (v) Cases pending in Court		Annual	Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development

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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) 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities.  There are a number of schemes covered under 15 Point programme for the welfare of Minorities. Progress on these schemes are covered.		Annual	Ministry of Minority Affairs
		(ii) Coaching and Allied Scheme for Minorities - Students benefitted	Number	Annual	- do-
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.		Annual	Information to be provided by AICTE and UGC
		(b) Details of action taken by National Commission for Minority Education Institution to look into & settle various issues concerning educational matters relating to Minority.		Annual	National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions
		(c) Details of Education programme run by the Central <b>wokf</b> council including scholarship to students and financial assistance to set up ITIs.		Annual	Department of Higher Education M/o HRD
42.	Reservation of OBCs in:  - Education - Employment	Percentage of reservation achieved against 27% reservation for OBCs in different Central Education Institutions.		Annual	Department of Higher Education, M/o HRD shall provide the information once the bill is passed
		(i) Representation of OBCs in Central Government Services.	Number	Annual	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
		(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

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<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  (b) Municipalities  (c) State Legislatures  (d) Parliament	Participation of women in Panchayats  Participation of women in Municipalities  Participation of women in State Legislation  Participation of women in Parliament			Annual  Annual  Annual  Annual	M/o Panchayati Raj  M/o Urban Development  M/o Law & Justice  Legislative Department -do-
<b>XII. Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)</b>						
45.	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative)	Number		<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Women and Child Development
46.	Functional Anganwadis	Anganwadis Functional (cumulative)	Number		<b>Monthly</b>	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 (ii) Special camping Programme (iii) Adoption of villages	Number  Number  Number		Annual	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

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<b>XIV. 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.	Poor Families Assisted	Number	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
<b>XV. Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]</b>					
<b>51.</b>	<i>Afforestation:</i> <b>(a)</b> Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands <b>(b)</b> Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands	(a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands  (b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands	Hectare  Number	<b>Monthly</b>  <b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Environment and Forest
<b>52.</b>	Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies	(i) National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for 34 rivers  - Sewerage plants set up  - Low cost sanitation  (ii) National lake conservation plan for 41 lakes  - Sewerage plants set up  - Low cost sanitation	  Number  Number  Number  Number	  Annual  Annual	Ministry of Environment and Forest      -do-
<b>53.</b>	Solid and liquid waste management in  🏠 Rural Areas    🏠 Urban Areas	  "Gram Panchayets Covered  Urban infrastructure development scheme	  Number	  Annual  Annual	Ministry of Rural Development  Ministry of Urban Development

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<b>XVI. Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]</b>					
54.	Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans.	<b>(a) Rehabilitation of handicapped</b>			
		<b>(i) Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme</b> - Beneficiaries	Number	Annual	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
		<b>(ii) Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase/ fitting of Aids and Appliances</b> - Beneficiaries	Number	Annual	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
		<b>(b) Rehabilitation of Orphans</b>	Number	Annual	Ministry of Women and Child Development
		<b>(i) Assistance to Home for Children (Shishu Greh)</b> - In country adoptions - Inter country adoptions	Number	Annual	
55.	Welfare of the aged	Under the Scheme – <i>Integrated Programme for older persons –</i>			
		<b>(i) Beneficiaries under Day-care Homes</b>	Number	Annual	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
		<b>(ii) Beneficiaries under Old-age Homes</b>	Number	Annual	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
<b>XVII. Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]</b>					
56.	Rural Roads - PMGSY	Length of Road Constructed	Kilometer	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Rural Development
<b>XVIII. Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]</b>					
57.	Bio-diesel Production	- Area covered under plantation of Jatroph curcas	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Rural Development
58.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)	Villages electrified	Number	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Power

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59.	Renewable Energy	(i) Remote village Programme	No. of remote villages/ Hamlets provided with renewable energy lighting system  No. of Family type Bio-gas Plants provided in rural areas	Annual	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
		(ii) Family Type Bio – Gas Plants for cooking		Annual	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
60	Energising Pump sets	Pumpsets Energised	Number	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Power
61	Supply of Electricity	(i) Electricity demanded	Million Unit (MU)	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Power
		(ii) Electricity supplied	-do-		-do-
		(iii) shortage observed	-do-		-do-
62	Supply of Kerosene and LPG	<b>Kerosene</b>			Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
		(i) Allocation of Kerosene in States	Metric Tonne	Annual	
		(ii) Stock of Kerosene lifted and Distributed	Metric Tonne	Annual	-do-
		<b>LPG</b>			
		(i) LPG Consumers	Number	Annual	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
		(ii) Quantity of LPG Distributed to dealers	Metric Tonne	Annual	
<b>XIX. Pichhara Kshetra Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]</b>					
63.	Backward Regions Grants Fund	Information on utilization of funds designed to redress regional imbalances in development through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Annexures

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**XX. e- Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]**

64.	Central and State Governments	<p>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:</p> <p>(i) List of Deliverables / Milestones.</p> <p>(ii) Time schedule for each Deliverables/ Milestones</p> <p>(iii) Present status</p>		Annual	Department of Information and Technology, M/o Communication & IT.
65.	Panchayats and Municipalities	<p>Status of Implementation of Mission Mode Projects of Panchayats and Municipalities covered under State category of MMPs of National e-Governance Programme.</p>		Annual	Department of Information and Technology, M/o Communication & IT.

## Annexure-2.1

## NREGA Implementation Status of for the year 2010-11

Sl. No.	STATES /U.T.	Number of Households who have Demanded Emploment	Number of Households Provided Emploment	Personday in Lakhs				
				Total	SCs	STs	Women	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Andhra Pradesh	6200423	6200423	3351.61	815.03	537.08	1912.09	1999.50
2	Arunachal Pradesh	151574	134527	31.12	0.01	28.09	10.35	3.02
3	Assam	1807788	1798372	470.52	51.74	128.26	124.73	290.55
4	Bihar	4763659	4738464	1602.62	727.52	34.27	456.66	840.80
5	Chattisgarh	2485581	2485581	1110.35	161.76	405.43	539.96	543.17
6	Gujarat	1097483	1096223	491.84	71.53	202.51	217.55	217.80
7	Haryana	237480	235281	84.20	41.20	0.00	29.99	43.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	447064	444247	219.46	71.51	17.97	105.90	129.98
9	Jammu & Kashmir	497617	492277	210.68	15.19	52.85	15.75	142.67
10	Jharkhand	1989083	1987360	830.90	111.71	349.65	278.07	369.54
11	Karnataka	2414441	2224468	1097.85	177.40	102.72	505.08	817.75
12	Kerala	1186356	1175816	480.34	77.90	14.89	434.17	387.53
13	Madhya Pradesh	4445781	4407643	2198.18	425.18	955.02	976.02	817.96
14	Maharashtra	453941	451169	200.00	44.01	51.12	91.77	104.87
15	Manipur	437228	433856	295.61	7.63	208.81	103.66	79.17
16	Meghalaya	357523	346149	199.81	0.75	188.85	87.75	10.21
17	Mizoram	170894	170894	165.98	0.00	165.71	56.34	0.27
18	Nagaland	350815	350815	334.34	0.00	334.34	117.09	0.00
19	Orissa	2030029	2004815	976.57	177.03	347.21	384.82	452.35
20	Punjab	278567	278134	75.40	59.03	0.01	25.53	16.34
21	Rajasthan	6156667	5859667	3026.22	771.56	704.60	2068.14	1550.06
22	Sikkim	56401	56401	48.14	5.79	19.21	22.46	23.14
23	Tamil Nadu	4969140	4969140	2685.93	1550.06	58.71	2218.43	1077.17
24	Tripura	557413	557055	374.51	67.22	162.71	144.37	144.58
25	Uttar Pradesh	6581786	6431213	3348.97	1807.02	70.48	717.28	1471.51
26	Uttaranchal	542391	542391	230.20	60.70	9.76	92.77	159.76
27	West Bengal	5011657	4998239	1553.08	573.32	208.30	523.19	771.47
28	Andman and Nicobar	17937	17636	4.03	0.00	0.55	1.91	3.48
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2290	2290	0.47	0.00	0.47	0.40	0.00
30	Daman & Diu	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Goa	13997	13897	3.70	0.15	0.90	2.53	2.65
32	Lakshadweep	4507	4507	1.34	0.00	1.34	0.46	0.00
33	Pondicherry	38574	38118	11.27	3.70	0.01	9.06	7.57
34	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55756087</b>	<b>54947068</b>	<b>25715.24</b>	<b>7875.65</b>	<b>5361.83</b>	<b>12274.28</b>	<b>12477.87</b>

Annexures

**PHYSICAL PROGRESS - MEMBERS OF SHGS AND NO. OF SWAROZGARIS ASSISTED UNDER SGSY  
DURING THE YEAR 2010-11**

(As on 05.05.2011)

Annexure-2.2

Sl. No.	STATES /U.T.	Members Covered under SHGs	Number of Individual Swarozgaris Assisted	Number of Individual Swarozgaris Assisted under Spl. Project	Total Swarozgaris Assisted (3+4+5)	Coverage of Disadvantaged Groups										
						SC	ST	Minorities	Women	Handi-capped	SC	ST	Minorities	Women	Handi-capped	
						(Numbers)					(Percentage)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	Andhra Pradesh	147912	15926	1367	165205	119931	26545	10838	162190	4804	72.60	16.07	6.56	98.17	2.91	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	163	873	0	1036	0	1036	0	431	0	0.00	100.00	0.00	41.60	0.00	
3	Assam	134333	9608	0	143941	16124	25008	42329	81882	1052	11.20	17.37	29.41	56.89	0.73	
4	Bihar	150103	11906	0	162009	69466	2263	20800	100030	2150	42.88	1.40	12.84	61.74	1.33	
5	Chattisgarh	40830	11188	1546	53564	8407	22568	581	33800	211	15.70	42.13	1.08	63.10	0.39	
6	Goa	700	68	0	768	51	98	18	647	0	6.64	12.76	2.34	84.24	0.00	
7	Gujarat	24464	19606	2550	46820	5865	18179	2959	22744	246	12.53	38.83	6.32	48.58	0.53	
8	Haryana	26361	3838	0	30199	16395	0	4230	25041	386	54.29	0.00	14.01	82.92	1.28	
9	Himachal Pradesh	9280	2335	0	11615	4778	860	427	7389	150	41.14	7.40	3.68	63.62	1.29	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1432	2839	0	4271	882	526	24	2187	1	20.65	12.32	0.56	51.21	0.02	
11	Jharkhand	74684	10820	28399	113903	11841	44047	7007	86889	38	10.40	38.67	6.15	76.28	0.03	
12	Karnataka	92743	9522	5018	107283	31581	11445	10869	83168	3250	29.44	10.67	10.13	77.52	3.03	
13	Kerala	38962	6960	1124	47046	20057	2847	8887	39023	1017	42.63	6.05	18.89	82.95	2.16	
14	Madhya Pradesh	70586	20029	7146	97761	21305	31629	10120	47884	2903	21.79	32.35	10.35	48.98	2.97	
15	Maharashtra	131230	19526	9099	159855	40137	33031	15216	128706	2908	25.11	20.66	9.52	80.51	1.82	
16	Manipur	603	0	0	603	120	190	0	603	0	19.90	31.51	0.00	100.00	0.00	
17	Meghalaya	37422	124	3006	40552	0	39650	222	26016	291	0.00	97.78	0.55	64.15	0.72	
18	Mizoram	3230	335	0	3565	183	3405	87	1625	72	5.13	95.51	2.44	45.58	2.02	
19	Nagaland	4441	552	0	4993	0	4993	0	3396	66	0.00	100.00	0.00	68.02	1.32	
20	Orissa	116346	22249	0	138595	35443	38958	5973	119905	3004	25.57	28.11	4.31	86.51	2.17	
21	Punjab	7040	6718	1899	15657	11094	0	3661	8950	63	70.86	0.00	23.38	57.16	0.40	
22	Rajasthan	57092	16115	1646	74853	22622	21369	6546	49459	1332	30.22	28.55	8.75	66.07	1.78	
23	Sikkim	1025	269	0	1294	81	592	366	920	2	6.26	45.75	28.28	71.10	0.15	
24	Tamil Nadu	119405	13001	6510	138916	64686	5748	26543	123747	11329	46.56	4.14	19.11	89.08	8.16	
25	Tripura	63890	0	0	63890	9620	21298	2107	33526	89	15.06	33.34	3.30	52.47	0.14	
26	Uttar Pradesh	303255	87608	837	391700	190426	1119	45514	156836	5309	48.62	0.29	11.62	40.04	1.36	
27	Uttaranchal	17186	3603	0	20789	7690	951	1068	12453	27	36.99	4.57	5.14	59.90	0.13	
28	West Bengal	66873	69	0	66942	25430	3536	17805	62791	121	37.99	5.28	26.60	93.80	0.18	
29	A&N Islands	222	226	0	448	0	0	15	223	7	0.00	0.00	3.35	49.78	1.56	
30	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
32	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
33	Pondicherry	1913	0	0	1913	560	0	13	1598	10	29.27	0.00	0.68	83.53	0.52	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1743726</b>	<b>296113</b>	<b>70147</b>	<b>2109986</b>	<b>734775</b>	<b>361891</b>	<b>244225</b>	<b>1424059</b>	<b>40838</b>	<b>34.82</b>	<b>17.15</b>	<b>11.57</b>	<b>67.49</b>	<b>1.94</b>	

Annexures

## Annexure - 2.3

**PHYSICAL PROGRESS: NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUAL SWAROJGARIES ASSISTED  
DURING THE YEAR 2010-11**

SI.No.	STATE/UTs Name	Individual Swarozgaries Assisted (SGSY)		
		Annual Targets	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	17,304	17,293	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	795	873	110
3	Assam	20,656	9,608	47
4	Bihar	41,164	11,906	29
5	Chhatisgarh	9,144	12,734	139
6	Goa	281	88	31
7	Gujarat	6,514	22,456	345
8	Haryana	3,832	3,838	100
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,613	2,685	166
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1,997	2,839	142
11	Jharkhand	15,522	39,219	253
12	Karnataka	13,067	14,540	111
13	Kerala	5,863	8,084	138
14	Madhya Pradesh	19,587	27,365	140
15	Maharashtra	25,829	28,625	111
16	Manipur	1,385	0	0
17	Meghalaya	1,551	3,870	250
18	Mizoram	359	1535	428
19	Nagaland	1,064	552	52
20	Orissa	19,793	22,249	112
21	Punjab	1,861	8,617	463
22	Rajasthan	9,922	17,761	179
23	Sikkim	398	369	93
24	Tamil Nadu	15,300	31,511	206
25	Tripura	2,500	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	59,262	88,445	149
27	Uttaranchal	3,120	3,603	115
28	West Bengal	21,996	689	3
29	Andaman and Nicobar Island	26	226	869
30	Daman & Diu	26	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	0	0
32	Lakshadweep	26	0	0
33	Pondicherry	310	-	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>322,093</b>	<b>381,580</b>	<b>118</b>

Annexures



## Annexure-2.4

**PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF SHGs FORMED & NO. OF SHGs TAKEN UP ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES UNDER SGSY DURING THE YEAR-2010-11**

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of SHGs Formed	No. of SHGs taken up Economic Activities		
			Target 2010-11	Achievement 2010-11	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	33,072	9,967	27,563	277
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	458	30	7
3	Assam	26,047	11,898	31,891	268
4	Bihar	28,413	23,710	26,117	110
5	Chattisgarh	6,033	5,267	5,094	97
6	Goa	71	160	185	116
7	Gujarat	7,433	3,752	5,403	144
8	Haryana	4,912	2,207	5,251	238
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,200	929	998	107
10	Jammu & Kashmir	609	1,150	270	23
11	Jharkhand	9,204	8,941	12,937	145
12	Karnataka	8,258	7,526	13,429	178
13	Kerala	2,077	3,377	3,301	98
14	Madhya Pradesh	17,029	11,282	14,309	127
15	Maharashtra	14,195	14,878	22,968	154
16	Manipur	27	798	172	22
17	Meghalaya	2072	894	651	73
18	Mizoram	189	207	465	225
19	Nagaland	541	613	432	70
20	Orissa	9,536	11,401	18,788	165
21	Punjab	896	1,072	1097	102
22	Rajasthan	3,424	5,715	6,095	107
23	Sikkim	139	229	297	130
24	Tamil Nadu	30,647	8,813	19,898	226
25	Tripura	5,286	1,440	4743	329
26	Uttar Pradesh	52,846	34,135	47,270	138
27	Uttarakhand	7,189	1,797	2,260	126
28	West Bengal	39,807	12,670	41,802	330
29	A & N Islands	40	15	43	0
30	Daman & Diu	0	15	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	15	0	0
32	Lakhsawep	0	15	0	0
33	Puducherry	112	179	97	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>311,314</b>	<b>185,525</b>	<b>313,856</b>	<b>169</b>

Annexures

## Annexure 2.5

**Progress under Microfinance - Bank Loan Disbursed during the year**  
Region-wise/State-wise/Agency-wise Position during 2010-11

(Amount ` lakh)

SL. No.	Region/State	Commercial Banks		Regional Rural Banks		Coperative Banks		Total	
		No.of SHGs	Bank Loan Disburse0d//	No.of SHGs	Bank Loan Disbursed	No.of SHGs	Bank Loan Disbursed	No.of SHGs	Bank Loan Disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A	Northern Region								
1	Haryana	2,141	3,298.65	2,487	2,771.57	161	173.24	4,789	6,243.46
2	Himachal Pradesh	1,801	2,475.70	1,200	1,847.80	2,292	3,005.93	5,293	7,329.43
3	Punjab	1,632	2,001.47	483	691.42	533	527.94	2,648	3,220.83
4	Jammu & Kashmir	300	356.06	166	221.61	156	99.66	622	677.33
5	Rajasthan	8,427	5,975.72	7,977	5,544.21	12,319	8,295.36	28,723	19,815.29
6	New Delhi	344	381.76	-	-	-	-	344	381.76
7	chandigarh	74	84.08	-	-	-	-	74	84.08
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>14,719</b>	<b>14,573.44</b>	<b>12,313.00</b>	<b>11,076.61</b>	<b>15,461.00</b>	<b>12,102.13</b>	<b>42,493.00</b>	<b>37,752.18</b>
B	North Eastern Region								
1	Assam	8,042	9,631.52	18,809	9,823.59	2,243	3,260.50	29,094	22,715.61
2	Meghalaya	765	480.71	348	278.15	-	-	1,113	758.86
3	Nagaland	243	194.39	78	77	336	248	657	519.74
4	Tripura	1,300	871.65	3,091	4,021.24	1,624	1,943.07	6,015	6,835.96
5	Arunachal Pradesh	937	441.00	17	8.81	2	3	956	452.41
6	Mizoram	45	49.15	363	227.65	12	10.12	420	286.92
7	Manipur	203	140.74	518	210.90	-	-	721	351.64
8	Sikkim	267	108.31	-	-	64	66.20	331	174.51
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>11,802</b>	<b>11,917.47</b>	<b>23,224</b>	<b>14,647.48</b>	<b>4,281</b>	<b>5,530.70</b>	<b>39,307</b>	<b>32,096</b>
C	Eastern Region								
1	Bihar	16,959	15,087.77	15,065	17,116.99	-	-	32,024	32,204.76
2	Jharkhand	9,043	11,859.20	2,243	2,473.55	-	-	11,286	14,332.75
3	Orissa	29,218	29,322.86	31,284	21,270.04	11,341	6,899.27	71,843	57,492.17
4	West Bengal	38,089	22,091.60	38,762	25,029.54	55,061	10,468.66	131,912	57,589.80
5	A & N Islands (UT)	256	70.75	-	-	303	260	559	330.91
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>93,565</b>	<b>78,432.18</b>	<b>87,354</b>	<b>65,890.12</b>	<b>66,705</b>	<b>17,628.09</b>	<b>247,624</b>	<b>161,950.39</b>
D	Central Region								
1	Chattisgarh	2,492	2,813.16	5,368	2,681.80	998	404.28	8,858	5,899.24
2	Madhya Pradesh	4,558	8030.77	2,188	2,320.02	1,021	1,182.47	7,767	11,533.26
3	Uttaranchal	1,511	2,505.35	1,266	1,079.42	902	1,312.76	3,679	4,897.53
4	Uttar Pradesh	12,949	18408.34	13,988	19,648.60	1,493	368.11	28,430	38,425.05
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>21,510</b>	<b>31,757.62</b>	<b>22,810</b>	<b>25,729.84</b>	<b>4,414</b>	<b>3,267.62</b>	<b>48,734</b>	<b>60,755.08</b>
E	Western Region								
1	Goa	2,400	1,207.94	-	-	658	1,156.42	3,058	2,364.36
2	Gujarat	16,503	5,762.86	6,113	1,606.14	2,984	1,631.15	25,600	9,000.15
3	Maharashtra	21,800	24,151.11	13,098	11,244.84	28,398	15,830.94	63,296	1,226.89
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>40,703</b>	<b>31,121.91</b>	<b>19,211</b>	<b>12,850.98</b>	<b>32,040</b>	<b>18,618.51</b>	<b>91,954</b>	<b>2,591.40</b>
F	Southern Region								
1	Andhra Pradesh	268,392	469,557.22	89,870	136,045.33	9,158	15,316.32	367,420	620,918.87
2	Karnataka	35,111	67,332.31	28,617	37,710.84	26,614	32,392.28	90,342	137,435.43
3	Kerala	46,244	53,430.73	5,449	6,364.71	21,068	17,973.18	72,761	7,768.62
4	Lakshadweep	14	6.50	-	-	-	-	14	6.50
5	Tamil Nadu	134581	208005.37	7009	7889.24	49879	39727.57	191469	255622.18
6	Puducherry	3,100	6,320.52	916	1,556.44	-	-	4,016	7,876.96
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>487,442</b>	<b>804,652.65</b>	<b>31,861</b>	<b>189,566.56</b>	<b>106,719</b>	<b>105,409.35</b>	<b>726,022</b>	<b>1,099,628.56</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>669,741</b>	<b>972,455.27</b>	<b>96,773</b>	<b>319,761.59</b>	<b>229,620</b>	<b>162,556.40</b>	<b>1,196,134</b>	<b>1,454,773.26</b>

Annexures

Note : - Total does not tally in North Eastern Region (Regional Rural Banks, Coperative Banks &amp; Total)

## Annexure- 2.6

## Physical Targets and Achievement of SJSRY during the Year 2010-11

(Units: Numbers)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Urban Poor-Beneficiaries Assisted Under Micro-Enterprise - ( USEP)		No. of Urban Poor Beneficiaries Assisted for setting up Group Micro Enterprises ( UWSP)		No. of Beneficiaries Provided Skill Training to Urban Poor (STEP-UP)	
		Target 2010-2011	Achievement 2010-2011	Target 2010-2011	Achievement 2010-2011	Target 2010-2011	Achievement 2009-2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,900	6,884	1,900	7,420	15,200	20,559
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	4	3	5	22	9
3	Assam	40	164	40	-	317	205
4	Bihar	1,003	0	1,003	-	8,026	17,134
5	Chhatisgarh	602	1,251	602	876	4,820	-
6	Goa	51	0	51	-	406	-
7	Gujarat	841	5,395	841	223	6,731	19,549
8	Haryana	328	1,606	328	818	2,624	4,724
9	Himachal Pradesh	7	-	7	-	54	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	68	0	68	-	542	-
11	Jharkhand	408	-	408	-	3,268	-
12	Karnataka	1,975	2,678	1,975	2,420	15,801	4,546
13	Kerala	531	182	531	1,050	4,250	1,975
14	Madhya Pradesh	2,291	9,693	2,291	504	18,326	29,654
15	Maharashtra	4,527	7,449	4,527	34,699	36,203	38,669
16	Manipur	6	8	6	-	50	97
17	Meghalaya	5	-	5	-	40	-
18	Mizoram	5	68	5	330	40	2,055
19	Nagaland	4	130	4	196	30	154
20	Orissa	827	1,693	827	1,360	6,620	2,620
21	Punjab	201	-	201	-	1,609	-
22	Rajasthan	1,470	4,399	1,470	25	11,761	1,956
23	Sikkim	1	67	1	70	5	280
24	Tamil Nadu	2,139	3,925	2,139	4,660	17,113	2,330
25	Tripura	6	342	6	20	50	1,586
26	Uttarakhand	274	-	274	10	2,191	1,052
27	Uttar Pradesh	3,621	4,078	3,621	771	28,971	40,909
28	West Bengal	1,087	2,611	1,087	309	8,699	3,959
29	A& N Islands	10	43	10	-	79	-
30	Chandigarh	21	0	21	-	166	-
31	D&N Haveli	5	0	5	-	37	-
32	Daman & Diu	4	0	4	-	35	-
33	Delhi	690	80	690	-	5,520	109
34	Puducherry	49	411	49	904	394	153
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>53,161</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>56,670</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>194,284</b>

Annexures

**Annexure-3.1**

**Basic Statistic in Panchayati Raj Institution and Elected Representatives in the three tiers  
Latest Status in respect of No. of Panchayats and Elected Representatives in the three tier Panchayati Raj System State-Wise  
Number of Panchayats and Elected Representatives**

SL. No.	State	Gram Panchayat						Panchayat Samity/ Intermediat Panchayats						Zilla Parishad						Total all Levels					
		Num-ber	Gen-eral	SC	ST	Total	Wom-en	Num-ber	Gen-eral	SC	ST	Total	Wom-en	Num-ber	Gen-eral	SC	ST	Total	Wom-en	Num-ber	Gen-eral	SC	ST	Total	Wom-en
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
1	Andhra Pradesh	21807	156714	45595	22967	25276	80518	1097	11886	2975	1287	16148	5341	22	801	205	91	1097	368	22926	169401	48775	24345	242521	86227
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1646	0	0	7415	7415	2561	136	0	0	1646	1646	577	14	0	0	136	136	45	1796	0	0	9197	9197	3183
3	Assam	2196	20862	1254	782	22898	8977	189	1982	80	86	2148	791	20	362	10	18	390	135	2405	23206	1344	886	25436	9903
4	Bihar	8463	103100	20280	959	124339	58044	531	9594	1881	91	11566	5371	38	961	192	9	1162	598	9032	113655	22353	1059	137067	64013
5	Chattisgarh	9820	74498	17200	65552	157250	53145	146	1362	305	1164	2831	954	16	153	35	117	305	103	9982	76013	17540	68833	160386	54202
6	Goa	189	1328	0	181	1509	513	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	44	0	6	50	20	191	1372	0	187	1559	533
7	Gujarat	13693	80349	7615	21245	109209	36400	224	3049	297	815	4161	1394	25	586	58	175	819	274	13942	83984	7970	22235	114189	38068
8	Haryana	6187	52268	14320	0	66588	24406	119	2216	617	0	2833	962	19	302	82	0	384	135	6325	54786	15019	0	69805	25503
9	Himachal Pradesh	3243	15383	6095	1176	22654	8864	75	1155	416	105	1676	596	12	168	64	19	251	92	3330	16706	6575	1300	24581	9552
10	Jharkhand	4562	0	0	0	0	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	4795	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	5628	63871	16997	9880	90748	39318	176	2640	678	347	3665	1519	29	735	184	84	1003	373	5833	67246	17859	10311	95416	41210
13	Kerala	999	14176	1755	208	16139	5701	152	1767	215	23	2005	695	14	307	35	1	343	119	1165	16250	2005	232	18487	6515
14	Madhya Pradesh	23051	218196	59889	110744	388829	134388	313	3958	1078	1972	7008	2393	48	497	136	222	855	304	23412	222651	61103	112938	386592	137065
15	Maharashtra	27893	172370	24624	26863	223857	74620	351	3022	430	470	3922	1307	33	1482	215	264	1961	654	28277	176874	25269	27597	229740	76581
16	Manipur	165	1599	37	39	1675	859	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	57	2	2	61	22	169	1656	39	41	1736	881
17	Orissa	6234	52582	15746	25453	93781	33602	314	3498	1025	1704	6227	2188	30	496	139	219	854	296	6578	56576	16910	27376	100862	36086
18	Punjab	12447	60696	27440	0	88136	30875	141	1689	794	0	2483	814	20	133	63	0	196	64	12608	62518	28297	0	90815	31753
19	Rajasthan	9188	69249	23940	20248	113437	40044	237	3220	1057	980	5257	2014	32	633	188	187	1008	377	9457	73102	25185	21415	119702	42435
20	Sikkim	166	577	52	276	905	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	62	5	33	100	32	170	639	57	309	1005	384
21	Tamil Nadu	12618	86325	22156	827	109308	36824	385	5119	1358	47	6524	2313	28	514	139	3	656	227	13031	91958	23653	877	116488	39364
22	Tripura	513	3653	1408	291	5352	1852	23	206	78	15	299	106	4	55	23	4	82	28	540	3914	1509	310	5733	1986
23	Uttar Pradesh	52000	527779	174842	673	703294	273229	820	49164	16453	52	66689	24674	70	2041	655	2	2698	1122	52890	578984	191960	727	771661	299025
24	Uttarakhand	7227	41717	10413	1858	53988	20319	95	2451	596	105	3152	1079	13	282	68	10	360	126	7335	44450	11077	1973	57500	21524
25	West Bengal	3354	31425	14492	3628	49545	18150	341	5540	2422	601	8563	2953	18	469	198	53	720	248	3713	37434	17112	4282	58828	21351
26	A & Nislands	67	758	0	0	758	261	7	67	0	0	67	25	1	30	0	0	30	10	75	855	0	0	0	296
27	Chandigarh	17	91	13	0	104	34	1	10	5	0	15	6	1	4	2	0	6	1	19	105	20	0	149	41
28	D & N Haveli	11	6	3	105	114	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	10	11	4	12	7	3	115	120	49
29	Daman & Diu	114	64	1	12	77	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	1	2	20	7	115	81	2	14	88	37
30	Lakshadweep	10	3	0	82	85	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	24	25	9	11	4	0	106	105	41
31	Puducherry	98	695	218	0	913	330	10	89	19	0	108	40	1	0	0	0	0	0	109	784	237	0	1021	370
<b>Total</b>		<b>233606</b>	<b>1850334</b>	<b>506385</b>	<b>321464</b>	<b>2678183</b>	<b>984273</b>	<b>6094</b>	<b>113684</b>	<b>32779</b>	<b>11510</b>	<b>157973</b>	<b>58112</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>11193</b>	<b>2699</b>	<b>1691</b>	<b>15583</b>	<b>5793</b>	<b>240243</b>	<b>1975211</b>	<b>541863</b>	<b>334665</b>	<b>2851739</b>	<b>1048178</b>

Annexures

## Annexure-3.2

## State-wise Status of Panchayat Elections in India

Sl No.	States	Election last held			Elections next scheduled
		District Panchayat	Intermediate Panchayat	Gram Panchayat	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	July, 2006	July, 2006	August, 2006	DP & IP-July 2011; GP-August 2011
2	Arunachal Pradesh	May, 2008	May, 2008	May, 2008	May, 2013
3	Assam	Dec-Jan, 2007-08	Dec-Jan, 2007-08	Dec-Jan, 2007-08	December, 2012
4	Bihar	May-June, 2006	May-June, 2006	May-June, 2006	May, 2011
5	Goa	May, 2007	May, 2007	May, 2007	May, 2012
6	Gujarat	Dec, 2005	Dec, 2005	Dec, 2006	DP & IP-December 2010; GP-December, 2011
7	Haryana	June, 2010	June, 2010	June, 2010	June, 2015
8	Himachal Pradesh	December, 2005	December, 2005	December, 2005	December, 2010
9	Karnataka	May, 2010	May, 2010	May, 2010	May, 2015
10	Kerala	September, 2005	September, 2005	September, 2005	September, 2010
11	Madhya Pradesh	January, 2010	January, 2010	January, 2010	January, 2015
12	Chattisgarh	Jan-Feb, 2010	Jan-Feb, 2010	Jan-Feb, 2010	January, 2015
13	Maharashtra	March, 2007	March, 2007	October, 2007	DP & IP-March, 2012; GP-October, 2012
14	Manipur	Sept, 2007	Sept, 2007	Sept, 2007	GP & DP-September, 2012
15	Orrisa	March, 2007	March, 2007	March, 2007	March, 2012
16	Punjab	May, 2008	May, 2008	May, 2008	May, 2013
17	Rajasthan	Jan-Feb, 2010	Jan-Feb, 2010	Jan-Feb, 2010	January, 2015
18	Sikkim	October, 2007	October, 2007	October, 2007	October, 2012
19	Tamil Nadu	October, 2006	October, 2006	October, 2006	October, 2011
20	Tripura	July, 2009	July, 2009	July, 2009	Tripura, 2014
21	Uttarakhand	September, 2008	September, 2008	September, 2008	September, 2013
22	Uttar Pradesh	August, 2005	August, 2005	August, 2005	August, 2010
23	West Bengal	May, 2008	May, 2008	May, 2008	May, 2013
	Union Territories				
24	A & N Islands	September, 2005	September, 2005	September, 2005	N/A
25	D & N Haveli	October, 2005	October, 2005	October, 2005	N/A
26	Daman & Diu	September, 2005	September, 2005	September, 2005	N/A
27	Lakshadweep	Dec, 2007 Jan, 2008	Dec, 2007 Jan, 2008	Dec, 2007 Jan, 2008	N/A
28	Chandigarh	July, 2005	January, 2007	January, 2004	N/A
29	Puducherry	-	June-July, 2006	June-July, 2006	N/A
States where Panchayat Elections have not been held under 73 rd CAA					
30	Jharkhand				N/A
States where 73rd CAA is not applicable or yet to be adopted					
31	J & K	Panchayat Elections held in Jan-Feb, 2001 according to State PR Act.			
32	NCT of Delhi	Panchayati Raj Institutions have been superseded and are yet to be revived.			
33	Meghalaya	Provisions of 73rd CAA not applicable			N/A
34	Mizoram				N/A
35	Nagaland				N/A

Note- GP-Gram Panchayat; IP-Intermediate Panchayat; DP-District Panchayat.  
N/A - Not Available

## Annexure – 3.3

**Status of devolution of departments/subjects with funds, functions and functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions.**

Sl. No	State/UT	No. and names UT the Departments/subjects Transferred to Panchayats with respect to		
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	<p>1. Zilla and Mandal Panchayats are not empowered to collect taxes. Gram Panchayats (GP) collect taxes such as house, lighting and water tax. GPs also collect a variety of duties and fees and generate revenues through auctions and lease rentals.</p> <p>2. Governments Orders (GO's) issued for devolving funds in 10 departments. 75-80% funds devolved to PRIs are tied. Apart from establishment expenses, PRIs receive grants under TFC, SFC, BRGF and a per capita grant.</p>	Under the State PR Act. 23 matters have been transferred to Mandal Panchayats, 21 to GPs and 1 to Zilla Panchayats (ZPs).	Functionaries are under the administrative control of their respective line departments but they are partially accountable to PRIs in respect of the devolved functions.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	<p>1. PRIs do not collect taxes.</p> <p>2. Transfer of funds by departments has not taken place. The SFC had identified various departments for devolution of funds but a decision has not yet been taken.</p>	29 subjects as per Eleventh Schedule have been devolved. GOs covering 20 Departments have been issued, but not yet Implemented.	Functionaries have not been transferred.

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3.	Assam	<p>1. Though the Assam Panchayat Act 1994 empowers PRIs to collect taxes, such as tax on trade, entertainment, markets, fisheries etc. and duties, cess etc, the main source of revenue for all PRIs is lease rent from markets, river banks and ponds. PRIs cannot enforce tax collection, which remains poor.</p> <p>2. PRIs receive funds under NREGS, BRGF, IAY, TFC and DDP.</p>	<p>All 29 functions have been devolved through Legislation. The activity-mapping document has been prepared covering 23 subjects and 17 Departments. But GOs have been issued only for 7 subjects out of 23 by 6 departments.</p>	<p>There has been very minimal devolution of functionaries in a few Subjects. Officials continue to report to departments.</p>
4.	Bihar	<p>1. No taxes are collected by PRIs but a proposal regarding the same is under consideration of State Government.</p> <p>2. Funds under TFC, BRGF and NREGS are allotted to PRIs. Apart from these 3 schemes, PRIs do not receive funds under any of the Centrally and State sponsored Schemes.</p>	<p>29 subjects as per Eleventh Schedule have been devolved as per the Act and activity mapping has been Conducted. 21 line depts. have issued GO's PRIs play an important role in rural development social welfare programmes, education, health and relief.</p>	<p>Departmental staffs answer to departments. Angadwadi workers, teachers are health workers are appointed by PRI's.</p>
5.	Chattisgarh	<p>1. The GP is authorized to collect various types of taxes, including house tax, business tax, livestock registration tax etc.</p> <p>2. Funds for 12 departments have been devolved.</p>	<p>Activity Mapping Of 27 matters has been Undertaken.</p>	<p>Panchayat make recruitments for 9 Departments.</p>
6.	Goa	<p>1. Panchayats levy 11 types of taxes and also have non-tax sources of revenue. Matching grants are given by State Govt. on the basis of tax collection in previous year.</p> <p>2. Untied funds are given to Panchayats through the Panchayati Raj Deptt. as well as specific purpose grants such as grant in aid to financially weak PRI's for strengthening administration, rural infrastructure and departmental grants.</p>	<p>Goa Panchayati Raj Act empowers Panchayats with respect to 29 subjects. A detailed activity mapping exercise has been conducted by the Second SFC and a report has been submitted and is under consideration of the State Government. At present, 18 matters are devolved to GPs, while 7 are devolved to ZPs.</p>	<p>PRI's have their own core staff for the execution of works. At the GP level, a secretary has been appointed and GPs have also employed own staff such as clerks and peons. The services of Executive, Assistant and Junior Engineers have been placed at the disposal of ZPs.</p>

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7.	Gujarat	<p>1. 8 major taxes are collected by PRI's, which form an important source of 'own funds'.</p> <p>2. In 2008-09, 13 departments allocated funds to PRI's.</p>	<p>14 functions have been completely devolved and 5 are partially devolved.</p>	<p>Panchayats have power of appointment, transfer, and promotion etc. of all class III and class IV staff. GDs have been issued for devolution of functionaries for 14 functions.</p>
8.	Haryana	<p>1. GPs generate revenue from lease amount from auctioning of Panchayat land, liquor cess collected on behalf of Panchayats and rental of Panchayat premises to other deptts.</p> <p>2. The 12 the FC grant is made available to PR's and some project specific grants are given to PR's.</p>	<p>Panchayati Raj Act devolves 29 functions.</p> <p>GO's have been issued for 10 deptts. Five departments have issued instructions to implement these GOs.</p>	<p>There is no significant devolution of functionaries.</p>
9.	Himachal Pradesh	<p>1. Only the GP is empowered to levy taxes such as house tax, tax on shops, mills etc. GPs also levy service charges. Land revenue is transferred by the State Government to the GPs. A portion of the tax on liquor as well as telecommunication towers is also transferred to GPs.</p> <p>2. Funds have not been transferred for any of the 29 subjects. PR's mainly receive TFC grants and NREGS funds.</p>	<p>Activity Mapping of all 29 subjects has been undertaken vide notification dated 19<sup>th</sup> October, 2009.</p>	<p>The Panchayats of all 3 levels have been empowered to appoint functionaries of many categories on contract basis and pay their salary out of grant-in-aid provided by the State Government.</p>
10.	J&K	Elections to PRI's have not been held		
11	Jharkhand	Elections to PRI's have not been held		

Annexures

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12.	Karnataka	<p>1. PRI's collect 7 types of taxes. GPs also collect fees for various activities.</p> <p>2. Panchayati Raj legislation provides the mandatory transfer for untied funds to PRI's. The Govt. makes an untied grant of not less than Rs.5 lakhs to GPs. At the ZP level, funds have been devolved for 19 functions, at the Taluk Panchayat level for 14 functions and at the GP level for 10 functions.</p>	Karnataka has delegated all 29 subjects to PRI by issuing Activity Mapping Notification dated 12.8.2003. The activity mapping positions Zilla and Taluka Panchayats as planners and facilitators and owners of common executive machinery, GPs as local service providers and Gram and Ward Sabhas as instruments of down ward accountability.	All Panchayat posts barring those at the lower level are filled through deputation of Govt. employees who function under dual control of the Deptt. and the PRI's.
13.	Kerala	<p>1. GPs have their own tax domain of 9 types of taxes and several non-tax revenue sources. Block a Zilla Panchayats do not levy taxes.</p> <p>2. Untied funds devolved to Panchayats for development purposes to be used as per local prioritization. In addition, funds are transferred for specific purposes by depts.</p>	Detailed activity mapping for all 29 functions has been conducted and activities have been devolved to Panchayats.	Functionaries have been transferred in PRIs, which have full managerial and part disciplinary control over them.
14.	Madhya Pradsh	<p>1. Panchayats are empowered to collect taxes such as property tax, mela tax, as well as generate non-tax income from sources such as temporary lease of land, rights for fisheries in ponds etc.</p> <p>2. Funds for 13 departments are released to PRI's.</p>	GOs containing the Activity Mapping in respect of 25 matters Pertaining to 22 deptts have been issued.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to the PRI's.
15.	Maharashtra	<p>1. ZP and GP collect taxes. A percentage of taxes collected by the Revenue Department are passed on to the ZP.</p> <p>2. Grants for 11 departments are transferred to PRIs.</p>	11 subjects have been devolved totally to PRIs. For 18 subjects, schemes are implemented by PRIs as agencies from time to time.	Class III and Class IV employees at all levels are Zilla Parishad employees. Class I and Class II officers in Line Departments are State Government employees but their performance review is initiated at the ZP level.

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16.	Manipur	PRJs receive 12th FC grants. State Finance Commission grants and BRGF grants. Additionally, Central and State Govts. allocate funds for implementation of NREGS, IAY and SGSY schemes.	The Panchayati Raj Act vests all 29 subjects with Panchayats. GOs have been issued across 16 departments. Five of these departments have taken steps to actually operationalise the devolution.	Staff continue to function under the direction and control of State Government.
17.	Orissa	1. Panchayats collect 6 types of taxes and fees. 2. Funds are provided for specific activities under NREGS, SGSY, IAY, scholarships, pensions etc covering 12 subjects. There is no clear devolution of untied funds.	11 departments have devolved 21 subjects. The functions devolved to PRI's are basically of monitoring.	Officials of 11 departments are accountable to PRI's as per GO'S issued. The PRI control over official is in the nature of calling for information, supervision etc.
18.	Punjab	1. The main source of income of village Panchayats is through auction of Panchayat land. 2. There is no clear devolution of funds. Allocations are made by Line Departments for specific projects.	The devolution plan in respect of 7 key departments relating to 13 subjects has been approved by the State Govt. wherein crucial village level function of the same has been transferred to the PRI's.	No functionaries have been transferred to PRI by line departments.
19.	Rajasthan	1. GPs and Panchayat Samitis have own sources of revenue through taxes and the Zilla Panchayats earn revenues through fees etc. which PRIs are empowered to spend. 2. Funds are provided to PRIs under schemes such as SGSY, NREGS, IAY, BRGF, TFC etc.	Activity Mapping has been completed in case of 18 subjects and is still in progress.	Village level Standing Committees have been set up under the chairmanship of Sarpanch of GP to keep a watch on absence of grassroots functionaries. 7 departments have given limited disciplinary powers over functionaries' to PR s. DRDAs have been merged with the ZPs.
20.	Sikkim	1. Panchayats do not collect taxes but levy a few user charges. 2. Funds are being transferred by 17 departments.	Functions have been devolved with respect to 17 departments.	Functionaries of 17 departments have been devolved to Panchayats, but Panchayats exercise limited control over them.

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21.	Tamil Nadu	<p>1. Only village Panchayats have the power to levy taxes. GPs and the intermediate Panchayats also have income from non-tax revenues and assigned and shared taxes. The only source of revenue of District Panchayat is from grants.</p> <p>2. Panchayats receive Central and SFC grants. The State Government has issued orders that 9% of the States own tax revenue will be devolved to Local Bodies, of which rural local bodies will receive 58% share.</p>	Out of 29 subjects in the Eleventh Schedule activities have been devolved to Panchayats in 21.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
22.	Tripura	<p>1. Panchayats collect non tax revenues, but the amounts are very small. Draft rules prepared for tax collection by Panchayats are under consideration of State Government.</p> <p>2. Part funds related to lift irrigation scheme of the PWD Department, primary schools and Social Welfare and social education department and pension funds have been transferred to the Panchayats. Untied funds are also transferred to PRIs.</p>	All 29 functions are devolved through legislation. So far G0s have been issued devolving irrigation schemes, primary schools and activities related to adult and non-formal education, women and child development and social welfare.	Functionaries of 5 subjects for which functions have devolved, have been transferred to Panchayats.
23.	Uttar Pradesh	<p>1. All 3 tiers have the power to collect taxes. But since the tax base is small, there is very limited financial planning independence with PRI's.</p> <p>2. Funds are received by Panchayats for NREGA, BRGF, SGSY, IAY mid-day meal scheme, total sanitation campaign and distribution of scholarships.</p>	16 subjects relating to 12 departments have been devolved to PRI's.	PRIs do not have control over functionaries of the subjects devolved.

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24.	Uttara-khand	<p>1. ZPs collect taxes. No taxes are collected at Block Panchayat. Gram Panchayat can levy property and Panchayat tax.</p> <p>2. Funds are made available to PRI's for activities for only 3 functions.</p>	Activity Mapping of 14 departments has been done.	Orders were issued in regard to 14 subjects, giving certain powers of seeking information and supervision to Panchayats over officials hut Panchayats exercise limited control over officials.
25.	West Bengal	<p>1. GPs can impose and realize taxes on land and buildings. All 3 tiers can charge fees, tolls and realize charges against different services. Schematic funds are transferred from the Central and State Govt.</p> <p>2. Untied funds are allocated under the TFC grant as well as SFC grant. The State Govt. also provides a grant for PRI's to meet establishment costs. Deptts. of the State Govt. transfer fund for devolved/assigned functions. 5 departments have opened Panchayat Window in their respective departmental budgets.</p>	The State Govt. has devolved all 29 functions included in the 11 <sup>th</sup> Schedule to the 3 tier PRI's. Activity Mapping has been completed for 28 subjects. 11 departments have so far issued necessary GOs.	The State Govt. has built a cadre of officials and technocrats specializing in devolved functions. 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 at appropriate level of Panchayat till 2008-09.
26	Daman & Diu	Not Available	12 subjects are fully devolved and 10 subjects are partially devolved.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to Panchayats,

Annexures

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27	Puducherry	<p>1. Panchayats collect taxes such as house tax, profession tax, entertainment tax etc. Panchayats also generate income from fees, lease on rights to sell vegetable, fish etc.</p> <p>2. Panchayats receive funds from the state budget under the community development sector but PRI's are not able to meet the demands of community development.</p>	22 functions have been devolved to the PRI.	Devolution of functionaries has not been done yet.
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Note: Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland are exempt.

- Delhi has no Panchayats.
- information is not available for UTs of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Andaman & Nicobar, islands, Lakshadweep and Chandigarh.

## Annexure – 3.4

**STATUS OF DEVOLUTION OF FUNDS TO PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN VARIOUS STATES/UTs**

SI.No	Name of The State	Status of Devolution of Funds
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Grants are being released by State Government to Panchayats Raj either (a) directly transferred through the treasury, or (b) transferred by the GOI directly to the parallel bodies at the district level. Funds, including State contribution to Centrally Sponsored Scheme are sent by the line department concerned into the personal accounts of the Panchayats either to treasury accounts or Bank Accounts as the case may be. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	The scheme of the Department of Rural Development i.e. IAY, SGSY, NREGS and Total Sanitation Programme are implemented through DRDA. Under NREGS, Gps prepare project proposals and send them to block level at which projects are also prepared and combined with GPs plans and sent to DRDA. The governing body of DRDA places these project proposals before Zilla Parishad after approval. DRDA is concerned with monitoring of the scheme.
3	Assam	Funds of scheme such as MPLADS, Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development, Self sufficiency Scheme and Central Rural Sanitation Programme Scheme, implemented through Anchalik Panchayats. Development grants under various government sponsored programmes implemented through Gaon Panchayats. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
4	Bihar	The funds of centrally sponsored schemes like the NREGS are transferred to Panchayats as per instruction of the Schemes. 50% of the 5 total fund is made available to the G6P, 30% to Panchayat Samities and 20% to Zilla Parishad. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
5	Chhatisgarh	The allocations of funds are based on the 1998 order by which each department whose functions are devolved, have been earmarking schemes relating to these functions and devolved funds relating to these schemes into the concerned budget head. The Funds of Rs. 103674.61 millions for 12 departments have been earmarked for the year 2008-09.
6	Goa	Matching grants linked to tax collection, grants in lieu of octroi, salary/ establishment grants, grants to weaker Panchayats for strengthening administration, grant-in-aid for rural infrastructure, DRDA grants, centrally sponsored scheme grants are devolved to PRIs. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.

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7	Gujarat	The funds pertaining to functions developed are being transferred to PRIs. In all, Panchayats were developed Rs.2880.40 crore, which also include Rs.293 Crore of additional devolution consequent to the State Finance Commission's recommendation. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
8	Haryana	The Funds pertaining to functions developed to PRIs, Centrally Sponsored Schemes i.e. DDP and IWDP are being transferred to PRIs. TFC grants are also being released through banking channels to PRIs as per guidelines.
9	Himachal Pradesh	The Funds pertaining to Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development fund are being released to PRIs. TFC grants are also being released to GP, PS & ZP
10	Jammu & Kashmir	RFC grants is being released to PRIs as per recommendation of Finance Commission. Funds under SGRY are being earmarked to the extent of 50.12% of the total availability of individual Panchayats. The State Govt. has been contributing matching share under various Centrally Sponsored Scheme like IAY, SGSY, NREGA, IWDP & DPAP, where consequently the scheme are being implemented through PRIs.
11	Jharkhand	Panchayat elections have not been held in the State due to court case pending in Supreme Court. However, it is reported that there is a strong system of traditional Panchayats functioning in other areas in the form of Manki – Munda and the Parha system. During 2005-06, the State Government decided to allot Rs.50,000/- each to the traditional Panchayats. In the absence of elected Panchayats, the issue of sending of united funds to Panchayats does not arise. TFC grants are not being given to Panchayats, as election to Panchayats have not been held.
12	Karnataka	The Funds pertaining to functions devolved to PRIs, Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e. NREGA and other Centrally Sponsored Scheme are being transferred to PRIs. TFC grants are also being released through banking channels to PRIs as per guidelines.
13	Kerala	The State initiatives of developing Funds to Local Self Government Institutions (LSGI) are a significant initiative towards fiscal decentralization. The untied funds allocated under three main categories are Development expenditure, Maintenance of assets and Traditional Functions to LSGI. Development funds are released in 10 equal installments on the first working day of the month from May to Feb. Funds for implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e. PMGSY, Rural Health Mission, Sarva Sikksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, NREGA and TFC grants are also being released to PRIs.

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14	Madhya Pradesh	The funds pertaining to functions developed are being transferred to PRIs. The funds under Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e. NREGA, mid day meal, old age pension, Indira Awas Yojana etc. are being released to PRIs directly and all such programme have a direct accountability of the Sarpanch. DRDA continue to exist as separate and distinct bodies with the President of ZP as its Chairman. Funds pertaining to rural development programmes are channelised through the DRDA. The scheme like SGSY, IAY, PSYSVBY & SSPY are being handled by DRDA. TFC grants are also being directly transferred to PRIs through Electronic Clearing system wherever possible.
15	Maharashtra	The Funds pertaining to function devolved to PRIs, Centrally Sponsored Scheme and TFC grants are being released to PRIs.
16	Manipur	The Funds pertaining to function devolved to PRIs, development schemes like Mahila Shakthi Abhiyan, Hariyali Schemes etc. and NREGA and TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
17	Orissa	The Funds pertaining to functions devolved to PRIs, State Plan Schemes (for development of rural poor, unemployed youth & accommodate to poor people through Rural Housing Programme ), Centrally Sponsored (NREGA etc.) , Central Plan Schemes (IAY etc.), and TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
18	Punjab	The Funds pertaining to functions devolved to PRIs, Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Gram Panchayat have little or no control and independence in utilization of their funds because lack of control over functions and functionaries at Gram Panchayat level. Gram Panchayat simply follow the instructions from Block Development Officer & Panchayat Officer. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
19	Rajasthan	The Funds pertaining to functions devolved to PRIs, & Centrally Sponsored Scheme & State grants are being released to PRIs. TFC grants are also being released through banking channels to PRIs as per guidelines.
20	Sikkim	Budget of Rs. 1818 lakh were earmarked to Panchayats in 18 departments during the 2007-08. Each Gram Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat receives the untied block grant of Rs. 10 lakh and Rs. 60 lakh respectively. The State has secured only 1st installment of Rs. 1.30 crore for the year 2005-06. High Level Committee constituted as per guidelines of Finance Commission has approved to utilize the grant i.e. 20 lakh for creation of Data base, Rs. 10 lakh for maintenance of Accounts of PRIs and Rs. 1270 lakh for O&M cost for civic services.

Annexures

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21	Tamil Nadu	The funds pertaining to functions devolved to PRIs are being released. To ensure adequate fund to weaker Village Panchayats, State Government has proposed to allocate a minimum grants of Rs. 3 lakh to each Village Panchayat. The Panchayat Union Council can sanction and executive works up to Rs. 10 lakh from their general funds without any external approvals. However, for Centrally Sponsored and State Scheme, prior administrations approval of DC is necessary. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
22	Tripura	Devolution of funds of line department, only part funds relating to Lift Irrigation Scheme of the PWD (Water Resource) Deptt. Have been transferred to PRIs. Some funds of Primary Schools of the School Education Deptt., Social Welfare and social Education Deptt. and Pension funds were being transferred to PRIs. Untied funds are renamed a Panchayat Development Fund and are transferred to three tier PRIs in the ratio of 20:30:50. DRDAs implemented the programme of the Ministry of RD and CSS after the approval of Gram Panchayats. The State has secured only 1st installment of Rs. 5.70 crore for the year 2005-06 of TFC grants. TFC grants are also being transferred to PRIs similarly to Panchayat Development Funds.
23	Uttar Pradesh	The Funds pertaining to function devolved to PRIs, Centrally Sponsored Schemes & State grants are being released to PRIs. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
24	Uttarakhand	The funds pertaining to minor irrigation and watershed department have completely been devolved to PRIs. Untied funds are being given to Gram Panchayats, Keshetra Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
25	West Bengal	The State Government provides financial support to the Panchayat bodies to discharge the responsibilities entrusted upon them. Funds are provided by the State Government for meeting establishment cost including salary and pension of the employees of Panchayat bodies and honorarium or remuneration and traveling allowance of elected functionaries. The other major source of fund available to the Panchayats is those, which are released by the Centre and State Government for implementation of various Programme/Schemes. TFC grants are being released to Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishad in ratio of 60:20:20.
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Funds are being transferred to Panchayats as grants –in-aid. Only Village Panchayats are empowered to collect taxes and also utilize completely. Panchayats have received Rs. 46.85 lakhs as untied funds in 2006-07.

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27	Daman & Diu	Matching with the devolution of function to the district Panchayat, simultaneous devolution of finances for implementation at the Panchayat level has been carried out. A separate sector for District Panchayat has been carved out in the annual budget of UT, which contain both plan schemes concerning the 29 matters of the 11 <sup>th</sup> Schedule are also directly transferred to the district Panchayat for implementation.
28	Lakshadweep	The Funds pertaining to functions devolved to PRIs are being received by Panchayats from various departments over the last 5 years. Village Panchayats receive annual untied grants of Rs. 5 lakh which can be utilized only after Panchayats have submitted their plan for the same and the Director of Panchayat have approved the Plan. The District Panchayats receives annual untied grant of Rs.20 lakhs which can be spent only after the DPC chaired by Collector approves the plan for the same. However, District Panchayats can spend, at their discretion, up to Rs. 25 lakhs from the tax revenue.
29	A & N Island	Tied and Untied funds provided by A & N Islands are utilization by the Panchayats with flexibility in case of untied funds. Untied funds are released in the ratio of 15:15:70 to Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayat. Sectoral Funds for road and water are distributed in the ratio of 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> of the Administration is used for all the developmental activities, maintenance of created assets, infrastructure, office expenses etc.
30	Chandigarh	There are only 13 villages with 12 Gram Panchayats in UT Chandigarh. Therefore, activity mapping could not be undertaken for Panchayats. However, schemes of Rural Development Department are being implemented through the Panchayats and funds for implementing these schemes are released to Panchayats by drawing from the State exchequer and then the Panchayats utilize the funds by maintaining their own bank accounts.
31	Puducherry	Financial assistance in the form of tied and untied grants-in-aid are being given the PRIs. With respect to financial autonomy, the Commune Panchayats have been empowered to incur expenditure towards the execution of civil works upto a limit of Rs. 10 lakhs for each work and Village Panchayats are empowered to incur expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh towards the execution of civil works for each work. For Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e. Sarve Shiksha Abhiyan, Village Education Committees and school Level Committees have been re-constituted for implemented of the scheme by appointing Village Panchayat President as the President of the Committees and School Level Committees have been re-constituted for implementation of the scheme by appointing Village Panchayat President as the President of the Committee. Under NRHM, UT Health & Family welfare Department have constituted four Committees which, inter alia, include Commune Panchayat Council as the representative of the Commune Panchayats. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is proposed to be implemented in the w.e.f. 1/4/2008 through Village Panchayats.

Annexures

## Annexure – 3.5

**STATUS OF DEVOLUTION OF FUNCTIONARIES TO PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN VARIOUS STATES/UTS**

SL.No.	State	Devolution of Functionaries
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Only General staff given, departmental staff answer to departments
2.	Assam	Activity Mapping Notification issued by the State provides for devolution of functionaries matching to the devolution of functions to Panchayats.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Only skeleton staff given
4.	Bihar	Only General staff given, departmental staff answer to departments
5.	Chhatisgarh	Sahayak Gram Panchayat Adhikari, Gram Panchayat Adhikari Clerical and class IV cadres of Education Tribal Health and 7-8 other departments declared as dying cadres and new recruitment to these cadres is undertaken directly by the Panchayats, Chhatisgarh has been particularly successful in recruitment of new Shiksha Karmis at the level of the Janpad Panchayats. More than 30,000 teaches have been so recruited into local level cadres.
6.	Goa	Village Panchayats can appoint employees other than Secretary or Gram Sevak using Panchayat funds. In ZPs, CEO and Adhyaksha of ZP have full control over ZP Staff.
7.	Gujarat	2.2 lakh employees devolved to Panchayats, mainly on deputation from State Govt. to Panchayat level post, covering 11 department.
8.	Haryana	Activity mapping of Feb 2006 devolves staff through deemed deputation in respect of 3 departments
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Staff is with State Govt. Panchayats are appointing authority for 6 types of employees of group C&D category. In addition, Panchayats can report on physical attendance in respect of 2 categories of people.

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SL.No.	State	Devolution of Functionaries
(1)	(2)	(3)
10.	Jharkhand	No election held to Panchayats
11.	Karnataka	Staff of all departments for which functional devolution undertaken, devolved to Panchayats on deputation. GPs can appoint Panchayat staff, except Panchayat Secretary. All transfers within the district done by committee headed by CEO of ZP
12.	Kerala	Staff of 14 departments transferred to Panchayats, with disciplinary control and career review (through CRs) transferred to them
13	Madhya Pradesh	All Class III village level functionaries converted into dying cadres and fresh recruitments undertaken by Panchayats. These include Panchayat secretaries, primary school teachers anganwadi workers etc.
14	Maharashtra	All Group III and IV Panchayat level functionaries to be appointed by Zilla Panchayats. New amendment in 2003 brings all village level officials under the Village Panchayats
15.	Manipur	Staff of the Government are posted to Panchayats and continue under the control and superintendence of the government
16.	Orissa	Officials of departments are to report to Panchayats in respect of transferred schemes. Panchayats do not make any appointments of their own.
17.	Punjab	Seven departments propose to delegate powers of supervision to Panchayats. In health department, the powers of outsourcing the running of PHCs has been devolved to Panchayats. Recently, in education department powers of recruitment of teachers has been given to Panchayats.
18.	Rajasthan	Officials of 8 departments placed with each Panchayat through deputation from government

Annexures

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SL.No.	State	Devolution of Functionaries
(1)	(2)	(3)
19.	Sikkim	Staff on deputation from the Government, Panchayat Secretary elected by the members. Draft Panchayati Raj service rules prepared by the State and is under examination by line departments.
20.	Tamil Nadu	At GP level, part time clerks can be appointed by the Panchyat President. ZPs and Block Panchayats have no control over line department staff
21.	Tripura	Staff in respect of 21 departments deputed to Panchayat from the government with Panchayats exercising powers of payment of salaries, grant of leave writing of CRs and disciplinary action
22.	Uttar Pradesh	GPs have power of verification of attendance of all village level workers. Village level functionaries of some departments were transferred to Gram Panchayats in 1999 but they were subsequently withdrawn
23.	Uttarakhand	In January 2005, executive orders were issued transferring powers of seeking information and supervision over employees of 14 departments to Panchayats.
24.	West Bengal	EO of the ZP made appointing authority for all posts except group D posts at GP level for which EO of Panchayat samiti is the appointing authority. This has been done by the WB Panchayat amendment Act 2006. Each GP has 6 sanctioned posts.

Annexures

## Annexure-4.1

Physical Progress under NWDPRRA Scheme during first two years of XI Plan  
(2009-2010)

(Area in hectare)

Sl. No.	State / UT	I Year progress (2008-09)	II Year progress (2009-10)	Total Achievement (2008 to 2010)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhara Pradesh	5,400	1,344	6,744
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4,350	15,045	19,395
3	Assam	0	0	0
4	Bihar	52	1,840	1,892
5	Jharkhand	7,258	6,860	14,118
6	Goa	1,099	1,499	2,598
7	Gujarat	4,253	13,816	18,069
8	Haryana	2,654	2,417	5,071
9	Himachal Pradesh	5,279	3,286	8,565
10	Jammu & Kashmir	9,056	4,165	13,221
11	Karnatak	24,227	14,710	38,937
12	Kerala	1,570	1,255	2,825
13	Madhya Pradesh	26,062	10,520	36,582
14	Chattishgarh	12,287	7,125	19,412
15	Maharashtra	15,561	1,667	17,228
16	Manipur	3,798	3,827	7,625
17	Mizoram	10,581	11,012	21,593
18	Meghalaya	5,000	8,934	13,934
19	Nagaland	9,000	9,500	18,500
20	Orissa	7,168	17,597	24,765
21	Punjab	4,785	152	4,937
22	Rajasthan	0	12,980	12,980
23	Sikkim	3,324	4,950	8,274
24	Tamil Nadu	9,192	14,884	24,076
25	Tripura	3,411	4,406	7,817
26	Uttar Pradesh	47,884	51,609	99,493
27	Uttarkhand	15,562	14,620	30,182
28	West Bengal	4,066	12,860	16,926
	<b>Total</b>	<b>242,879</b>	<b>252,880</b>	<b>495,759</b>

Annexures

Statement Showing Year-wise Progress of Issuing of KCCs  
(since inception up to 28.02.2011)

Annexure-4.2 (A)

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Cooperative Banks		RRBs		Commercial Banks \$		Total	
		No. of Cards issued	Banks Amount Sanctioned *	No. of Cards issued	Banks Amount Sanction **	No. of Cards issued	Banks Amount Sanction #	Total No. of Cards issued	Amount Sanctioned
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1998-1999	155353	826	6421	11	622391	1473	784165	2310
2	1999-2000	3594869	3606	173301	405	1365911	3537	5134081	7548
3	2000-2001	5614445	9412	648324	1400	2389588	5615	8652357	16427
4	2001-2002	5435859	15952	833629	2382	3071046	7524	9340534	25858
5	2002-2003	4578923	15841	963950	2955	2699883	7481	8242756	26277
6	2003-2004	4878236	9855	1274289	2599	3094108	9331	9246633	21785
7	2004-2005	3555783	15597	1729027	3833	4395564	14756	9660374	34186
8	2005-2006	2598226	20339	1249474	8483	4164551	18779	8012251	47601
9	2006-2007	2297640	13141	1405874	7373	4807964	26215	8511478	46729
10	2007-2008	2091329	19991	1772498	8743	4605775	59530	8469602	88264
11	2008-2009	1343845	8428	1414647	5648	5833981	39009	8592473	53085
12	2009-2010	1743253	7606	1949785	10132	5313085	39940	9006123	57678
13	2010-2011	2573199	9857	1566239	10002	2673359	21183	6812797	41042
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40460960</b>	<b>150451</b>	<b>14987458</b>	<b>63966</b>	<b>45037206</b>	<b>254373</b>	<b>100485624</b>	<b>468790</b>

@ Data Provisional

Term loan financing under KCC introduced in August, 2004

\* Total amount sanctioned includes Rs.3487 crore for term loan under KCC for Co-operative Bank

\*\* Total amount sanctioned includes Rs.2912 crore for term loan under KCC for RRBs.

# Total amount sanctioned includes Rs.13270 cr.for term loan under KCC for Commercial Banks for the period from April, 2007 to September, 2010 only.

\$ Data pertaining to Commercial Banks received from RBI upto 30th September,2010

## Annexure- 4.2(B)

## State-wise Progress of Kisan Credit Card Issued by different Banks (since Inception to 30.11.2009)

(in numbers)

Sl.No	Name of States/Uts	Cooperative Banks	RRBs	Commercial Banks	Total
		Cards Issued	Cards Issued	Cards Issued	Cards Issued
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,594,385	1,992,946	9,086,541	4,673,872
2	Assam	14,387	135,802	335,181	485,370
3	Arunachal Pradesh	980	3,121	16,131	20,232
4	Bihar	795,942	973,213	1,542,869	3,312,024
5	Gujarat	1,199,799	248,409	1,430,355	2,878,563
6	Goa	4,337	0	11,341	15,678
7	Haryana	1,256,145	357,542	788,363	2,402,050
8	Himachal Pradesh	145,598	48,854	226,019	420,471
9	Jammu & Kashmir	52,722	16,845	12,744	82,311
10	Karnataka	1,805,378	1,203,597	2,313,763	5,322,738
11	Kerala	1,434,180	465,172	1,424,407	3,323,759
12	Madhya Pradesh	3,229,927	541,497	1,602,955	5,374,379
13	Maharashtra	5,393,052	329,369	2,479,329	8,201,750
14	Meghalaya	10,844	22,036	38,229	71,109
15	Mizoram	2,116	9,460	12,029	23,605
16	Manipur	13,495	1,957	25,323	40,775
17	Nagaland	2,311	1,433	18,404	22,148
18	Orissa	3,522,614	685,977	1,089,702	5,298,293
19	Punjab	900,004	130,687	1,245,794	2,276,485
20	Rajasthan	2,904,753	476,196	1,518,623	4,899,572
21	Sikkim	2,880	0	6,945	9,825
22	Tamil Nadu	1,802,983	290,463	3,846,489	5,939,935
23	Tripura	3,713	49,811	52,864	106,388
24	Uttar Pradesh	6,164,341	3,552,734	6,176,983	5,894,058
25	West Bangal	1,498,348	345,091	1,360,619	3,204,058
26	A & N Island	3,580	0	2,367	5,947
27	Chandigarh	0	0	3,061	3,061
28	Daman & Diu	0	0	1,765	1,765
29	New Delhi	2,137	0	20,371	22,508
30	D & N Haveli	0	0	3,217	3,217
31	Lakshdweep	0	0	645	645
32	Pondicherry	7,211	133	50,328	57,672
33	Jharkhand	278,892	350,849	420,371	1,050,112
34	Chhattisgarh	1,014,710	292,822	272,924	1,580,456
35	Uttaranchal	299,697	47,439	270,378	617,514
36	Other States	0	0	47	47
	Breakup not available	0	0	188,005	188,005
	for CBs (1998-99)	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,361,461</b>	<b>12,573,455</b>	<b>37,895,481</b>	<b>7,830,397</b>

Annexures



## Annexure- 6.1

## Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

(in tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Allocation of Food Grains		Off take		Percentage of offtake w.r.t. Allocation of Food Grains	
		2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010	2010-2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,884,250	3,676,480	3,526,692	3,433,137	91	93
2	Arunachal Pradesh	101,556	101,556	99,538	85,023	98	84
3	Assam	1,485,966	1,673,126	1,400,233	1,591,641	94	95
4	Bihar	3,437,481	3,543,192	2,274,014	2,969,154	66	84
5	Chhatisgarh	1,091,952	1,168,032	1,005,898	1,135,107	92	97
6	Delhi	592,548	595,734	577,275	607,303	97	102
7	Goa	46,708	68,751	45,308	53,804	97	78
8	Gujarat	1,618,488	1,885,998	1,025,464	1,532,880	63	81
9	Haryana	980,472	685,242	501,671	613,097	51	89
10	Himachal Pradesh	497,466	508,988	461,812	486,462	93	96
11	Jammu & Kashmir	756,804	757,104	758,854	749,115	100	99
12	Jharkhand	1,311,792	1,319,412	1,038,280	1,032,747	79	78
13	Karnataka	2,167,492	2,260,476	2,092,192	2,132,040	97	94
14	Kerala	1,301,604	1,399,646	1,233,443	1,373,157	95	98
15	Madhya Pradesh	3,030,870	2,610,454	2,953,426	2,707,860	97	104
16	Maharashtra	4,509,359	4,490,412	3,576,017	3,687,169	79	82
17	Manipur	117,146	141,844	122,104	71,209	104	50
18	Meghalaya	147,276	182,928	145,315	156,605	99	86
19	Mizoram	82,908	70,140	75,675	64,502	91	92
20	Nagaland	129,546	126,876	134,532	138,126	104	109
21	Orissa	2,115,852	2,221,788	2,080,701	2,052,089	98	92
22	Puducherry	53,712	56,112	32,317	48,435	60	86
23	Punjab	1,213,920	786,348	987,526	680,707	81	87
24	Rajasthan	1,945,464	2,037,128	1,919,335	1,937,843	99	95
25	Sikkim	44,220	44,250	44,206	43,000	100	97
26	Tamil Nadu	3,767,832	3,722,832	3,951,112	3,698,126	105	99
27	Tripura	302,004	302,622	279,176	249,020	92	82
28	Uttarakhand	436,002	474,122	408,472	455,838	94	96
29	Uttar Pradesh	7,039,894	6,948,948	6,455,013	6,555,953	92	94
30	West Bengal	3,316,544	3,601,864	3,145,23	3,325,618	95	92
31	A& N Islands	31,959	34,020	18,489	17,921	58	53
32	Chandigarh	25,796	31,380	25,276	25,975	98	83
33	D&N Haveli	8,880	9,924	2,973	2,457	33	25
34	Daman & Diu	4,320	4,980	1,346	1,162	31	23
35	Lakshadweep	4,614	4,620	3,707	6,385	80	138
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>47,602,697</b>	<b>47,547,329</b>	<b>42,402,685</b>	<b>43,720,667</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>92</b>

Annexures

## Annexure- 6.2

## Food Security: Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

(in tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Allocation of Food Grains		Off take		Percentage of offtake w.r.t. Allocation of Food Grains	
		2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010	2010-2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	654,288	654,288	624,841	651,972	95	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15,972	15,972	15,515	13,258	97	83
3	Assam	295,692	295,692	294,940	292,276	100	99
4	Bihar	1,019,988	1,047,884	917,645	990,201	90	94
5	Chhatisgarh	301,944	301,944	297,851	290,276	99	96
6	Delhi	63,084	63,084	51,464	47,692	82	76
7	Goa	6,108	6,108	5,584	6,007	91	98
8	Gujarat	340,080	340,080	309,727	329,707	91	97
9	Haryana	122,820	122,820	111,564	119,619	91	97
10	Himachal Pradesh	82,740	82,740	81,899	82,488	99	100
11	Jammu & Kashmir	107,388	107,388	100,636	106,211	94	99
12	Jharkhand	385,536	385,527	377,555	361,799	98	94
13	Karnataka	503,892	503,892	512,891	455,472	102	90
14	Kerala	250,260	250,260	249,106	256,364	100	102
15	Madhya Pradesh	664,260	664,260	43,101	593,133	112	89
16	Maharashtra	1,034,880	1,034,880	953,669	943,946	92	91
17	Manipur	26,724	26,724	28,787	17,699	108	66
18	Meghalaya	29,484	29,484	29,263	29,024	99	98
19	Mizoram	10,920	10,920	9,620	9,938	88	91
20	Nagaland	19,968	19,968	22,638	20,826	113	104
21	Orissa	531,120	531,120	536,384	520,996	101	98
22	Puducherry	13,548	13,548	8,943	12,385	66	91
23	Punjab	75,360	75,360	50,170	51,853	67	69
24	Rajasthan	391,488	391,488	384,712	384,787	98	98
25	Sikkim	6,936	6,936	7,000	6,451	101	93
26	Tamil Nadu	783,144	783,144	781,254	775,561	100	99
27	Tripura	47,520	47,520	48,243	45,016	102	95
28	Uttarakhand	63,516	69,072	62,885	67,535	99	98
29	Uttar Pradesh	1,719,480	1,719,480	1,664,269	1,679,267	97	98
30	West Bengal	621,684	621,684	509,152	491,693	82	79
31	A& N Islands	1,800	1,800	1,352	907	75	50
32	Chandigarh	624	624	194	140	31	22
33	D&N Haveli	2,196	2,196	732	373	33	17
34	Daman & Diu	636	636	268	143	42	22
35	Lakshadweep	498	504	504	504	101	100
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,195,578</b>	<b>10,229,027</b>	<b>9,794,358</b>	<b>9,655,519</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>94</b>

Annexures

## Annexure-7.1

Indira Awass Yojana (IAY)  
during 2009-10 and 2010 -11

SI. NO.	Name of the States/ UTs	Annual Target for		Achievement		% Target Achieved	
		2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	371982	257104	434733	257104	117	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10873	7,726	6026	5581	55	72
3	Assam	240446	170849	181162	156911	75	92
4	Bihar	1098001	758904	653214	566148	59	75
5	Chhattisgarh	57520	39,759	58449	58419	102	147
6	Goa	2291	1,584	1864	667	81	42
7	Gujarat	182429	126090	166760	167313	91	133
8	Haryana	25611	17,703	23788	18055	93	102
9	Himachal Pradesh	8212	5,793	9295	5834	113	101
10	Jammu & Kashmir	25508	17,995	18594	19666	73	109
11	Jharkhand	97926	167691	87524	167254	89	100
12	Karnataka	143311	99,055	158417	95567	111	96
13	Kerala	79695	55,084	51590	54853	65	100
14	Madhya Pradesh	114396	79,073	96877	79097	85	100
15	Maharashtra	224323	155052	207695	156575	93	101
16	Manipur	9439	6,707	2363	4682	25	70
17	Meghalaya	16440	11,681	9875	11439	60	98
18	Mizoram	3504	2,489	4851	3517	138	141
19	Nagaland	10878	7,730	11645	15514	107	201
20	Orissa	215715	149100	170766	171223	79	115
21	Punjab	31674	21,893	27108	20483	86	94
22	Rajasthan	91670	63,362	86992	63464	95	100
23	Sikkim	2080	1,478	1819	2739	87	185
24	Tamil Nadu	148929	102939	169753	96256	114	94
25	Tripura	21182	15,050	8322	9058	39	60
26	Uttarakhand	22476	15856	20373	15924	91	100
27	Uttar Pradesh	493156	340868	483949	305376	98	90
28	West Bengal	297564	205671	230155	167037	77	81
29	A&N Islands	2750	2,446	242	316	9	13
30	D&N Haveli	458	407	0	0	0	0
31	Daman & Diu	205	182	0	0	0	0
32	Lakshshadweep	229	158	88	0	38	0
33	Puducherry	1370	1218	47	0	3	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4052243</b>	<b>2908697</b>	<b>3384336</b>	<b>2696072</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>N.E. STATES</b>	<b>314842</b>	<b>223710</b>	<b>226063</b>	<b>209441</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>NON N.E. STATES</b>	<b>3737401</b>	<b>2684987</b>	<b>3158273</b>	<b>2486631</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>93</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4052243</b>	<b>2908697</b>	<b>3384336</b>	<b>2696072</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>93</b>

Annexures

## Annexure-7.2

**EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas**  
**House Constructed**  
**During 2009-10 and 2010-11**

Unit: Number

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Target		Achievement		Achievement Percentage	
		2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	90,000	24000	82,790	29751	92	124
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100	NA	41	NA	41	NA
3	Assam	293	500	0	620	0	124
4	Bihar	NA	2000	NA	250	NA	13
5	Chattisgarh	10,000	NA	5,720	NA	57	NA
6	Delhi	6,896	3000	8,900	5628	129	188
7	Goa	130	NA	0	NA	0	NA
8	Gujarat	10,000	27000	41,895	19178	419	71
9	Haryana	701	2100	701	1977	100	94
10	Karnataka	10,000	9000	4,135	9719	41	108
11	Kerala	2,200	8000	1,055	7940	48	99
12	Madhya Pradesh	NA	3000	NA	2245	NA	75
13	Maharashtra	14,033	7500	25,229	16189	180	216
14	Mizoram	1,512	300	540	504	36	168
15	Nagaland	NA	1500	NA	1230	NA	82
16	Orissa	208	1500	151	2104	73	140
17	Puducherry	233	NA	24	NA	10	NA
18	Rajasthan	2,288	2200	2,605	1640	114	75
19	Sikkim	25	NA	28	NA	112	NA
20	Tamil Nadu	10,000	20000	10,000	22092	100	110
21	Tripura	456	500	533	956	117	191
22	Uttarakhand	NA	200	NA	802	NA	401
23	Uttar Pradesh	NA	3200	NA	9796	NA	306
24	West Bengal	632	32000	0	31144	0	97
25	Chandigarh (UT)	NA	2,500	NA	1,600	NA	64
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>159,707</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>184,347</b>	<b>165,365</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>110</b>

\* NA -Not Applicable

Annexures

## Annexure-8.1

**National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)  
Coverage of Uncovered Habitations  
During 2010-11**

(Unit: Number)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target	Achievement	Percent Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Punjab	16	16	100
2	Rajasthan	316	316	100
3	Uttarakhand	26	26	100
4	A & N Islands	8	8	100
5	Lakshadweep	10	Not Reported	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>97</b>

**Note:** Achievement includes 25 uninhabited/ unpopulated habitations in Rajasthan and 2 disputed habitations in Uttarakhand.

**Annexure- 8.2**

**National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)**  
**Coverage of Slippedback and Water Quality Affected Habitations**  
**During 2010-11**

(Unit: Number)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target	Achievement*	Percent Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	6673	6971	104
2	Arunachal Pradesh	534	601	113
3	Assam	8157	6467	79
4	Bihar	18749	14221	76
5	Chhattisgarh	9948	7847	79
6	Gujarat	1100	1079	98
7	Haryana	1007	752	75
8	Himachal Pradesh	5000	5094	102
9	Jammu & Kashmir	962	903	94
10	Jharkhand	1099	11399	1037
11	Karnataka	8750	6130	70
12	Kerala	744	405	54
13	Madhya Pradesh	13300	13937	105
14	Maharashtra	9745	8987	92
15	Manipur	330	227	69
16	Meghalaya	840	380	45
17	Mizoram	124	121	98
18	Nagaland	105	128	122
19	Orissa	5494	7525	137
20	Punjab	2007	1642	82
21	Rajasthan	7448	6938	93
22	Sikkim	175	100	57
23	Tamil Nadu	8009	7039	88
24	Tripura	825	976	118
25	Uttar Pradesh	2142	1879	88
26	Uttarakhand	1539	1298	84
27	West Bengal	6630	5967	90
28	Puducherry	-	12	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121436</b>	<b>119025</b>	<b>98</b>

\* As per IMIS on 26.5.2011.

Annexures

## Annexure-9.1

## National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-Fact sheet for Institutional Delivery

Sl. No.	States/UTs	NFHS-3 (2005-06)			NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
		Rural	Urban	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Andhra Pradesh	60.5	85.0	68.6	49.8	34.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19.0	64.1	31.7	31.2	20.1
3	Assam	18.6	59.0	22.9	17.6	11.7
4	Bihar	18.6	47.7	22.0	14.8	NA
5	Chhatisgarh	7.5	58.0	15.7	13.8	NA
6	Delhi	0.0	0.0	60.7	59.1	45.3
7	Goa	92.4	92.6	92.6	90.9	87.8
8	Gujarat	42.2	78.0	54.6	46.3	36.8
9	Haryana	30.3	66.7	39.4	22.4	17.4
10	Himachal Pradesh	42.1	79.1	45.3	28.9	17.1
11	Jammu & Kashmir	48.8	75.8	54.3	35.7	NA
12	Jharkhand	11.0	54.1	19.2	13.9	NA
13	Karnataka	56.8	84.8	67.0	51.1	38.4
14	Kerala	99.3	100.0	99.5	92.9	88.9
15	Madhya Pradesh	20.2	59.9	29.7	22.0	NA
16	Maharashtra	50.5	84.8	66.1	52.6	44.5
17	Manipur	40.9	71.2	49.3	34.5	23.0
18	Meghalaya	20.4	75.0	29.7	17.3	31.0
19	Mizoram	39.1	89.8	64.6	57.7	48.5
20	Nagaland	6.6	32.0	12.2	12.1	6.1
21	Orissa	34.6	65.4	38.8	22.6	14.1
22	Punjab	48.4	60.2	52.5	37.5	24.8
23	Rajasthan	23.3	67.7	32.2	21.5	12.0
24	Sikkim	43.1	87.6	49.0	31.5	NA
25	Tamil Nadu	86.7	94.9	90.4	79.3	64.3
26	Tripura	44.8	75.7	48.9	45.2	29.6
27	Uttarakhand	28.8	59.9	36.1	20.6	NA
28	Uttar Pradesh	17.5	39.9	22.0	15.2	NA
29	West Bengal	33.8	79.2	43.1	40.1	32.0
	<b>India Total</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>26.1</b>

Annexures

## Annexure-9.2

**TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN (TSC)**  
**NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD LATRINES CONSTRUCTED**  
**DURING 2010-11**

SL.	State	Physical Achievement
No.		No. of Individual Household Latrine Constructed
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pr.	1,049,704
2	Arunachal Pr.	19,799
3	Assam	498,849
4	Bihar	717,792
5	Chattisgarh	236,164
6	D & N Haveli	-NA-
7	Goa	800
8	Gujarat	515,224
9	Haryana	132,137
10	Himachal Pr.	216,571
11	J&Kashmir	125,228
12	Jharkhand	296,678
13	Karnataka	810,104
14	Kerala	20,241
15	Madhya Pr.	1,166,016
16	Maharashtra	562,183
17	Manipur	49,576
18	Meghalaya	65,417
19	Mizoram	1,611
20	Nagaland	18,224
21	Orissa	853,303
22	Puducherry	77
23	Punjab	118,415
24	Rajasthan	750,948
25	Sikkim	-NA-
26	Tamil Nadu	473,647
27	Tripura	30,392
28	Uttar Pradesh	2,915,407
29	Uttarakhand	132,913
30	West Bengal	466,311
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,243,731</b>

Annexures

NA - Not Reported



## Annexure-9.3

**Status of Sewerage & SWM Projects under UIDSSMT  
(Cumulative as on 31.03.2009)**

SL. No.	States	Project	Appvd_Cost	Central Govt. Share	Total ACA Released
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	35,046.00	28,435.10	15,401.05
2	-do-	1*	361.00	288.80	149.82
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3*	866.73	780.06	390.03
4	Bihar	1*	983.99	787.19	393.60
5	Chattisgarh	1	19,025.00	15,220.00	4,289.00
6	Daman & Diu	1	942.37	753.90	31.00
7	Haryana	5	10,887.48	8,709.98	4,423.64
8	-do-	3*	5,520.33	4,416.26	2,290.94
9	Jammu & Kashmir	7*	1,033.77	930.39	480.70
10	Jharkhand	3*	1,584.59	1,267.67	657.60
11	Karnataka	10	7,808.10	6,246.48	3,963.02
12	Kerala	1	4,978.00	3,982.40	2,065.87
13	-do-	11*	3,657.33	2,925.86	1,499.24
14	Madhya Pradesh	7	15,870.76	12,696.61	6,348.30
15	Maharashtra	15	48,528.79	38,823.03	19,206.00
16	Meghalaya	2*	1,433.26	1,289.93	644.97
17	Orissa	1	593.23	474.58	246.20
18	Punjab	9	33,748.30	26,998.64	13,630.43
19	Rajasthan	13	39,793.71	31,834.97	16,197.97
20	Sikkim	4	2,412.00	2,170.80	1,085.40
21	Tamil Nadu	15	30,433.95	24,347.16	12,173.57
22	-do-	1*	358.25	286.60	143.30
23	Uttar Pradesh	5	28,842.39	23,073.91	11,807.52
24	-do-	19*	16,903.12	13,522.51	6,940.10
25	Uttarakhand	1	6,173.25	5,555.93	2,469.30
26	West Bengal	1	1,251.59	1,001.27	500.64
	<b>Total Sewerage</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>286,334.92</b>	<b>230,324.76</b>	<b>113,838.91</b>
	<b>Total SWM</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>32,702.37</b>	<b>26,495.27</b>	<b>13,590.30</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>319,037.29</b>	<b>256,820.03</b>	<b>127,429.21</b>

Annexures

## Annexure-10.1

## No. of Children Covered and Foodgrains Allocated under Mid Day Meal(MDM) Scheme for 3rd Quarter of during the year 2010-11

(in MTS.)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Children Covered			Allocation (Wheat + Rice)		
		Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	4075385	2228854	6304239	14391.85	17084.03	31475.88
2	Arunachal Pradesh	200018	68984	269002	790.78	539.61	1330.39
3	Assam	2994566	1521318	4515884	19939.55	9996.65	29936.20
4	Bihar	7832405	2045212	9877617	33435.95	11887.71	45323.66
5	Chhattisgarh	2718490	1142558	3861048	11993.11	8576.00	20569.11
6	Goa	93893	62823	156716	631.15	377.63	1008.78
7	Gujarat	2889045	988650	3877695	17445.56	11108.75	28554.31
8	Haryana	1371801	633879	2005680	6972.74	5223.75	12196.49
9	Himachal Pradesh	411894	303856	715750	2024.85	2258.77	4283.62
10	J & K	571120	268924	840044	1632.99	1538.01	3171.00
11	Jharkhand	2451496	780425	3231921	16349.73	14427.11	30776.84
12	Karnataka	3292284	1924686	5216970	19169.94	15975.24	35145.18
13	Kerala	1699651	1081966	2781617	10832.16	10540.61	21372.77
14	Madhya Pradesh	6135265	2520678	8655943	32638.92	25064.27	57703.19
15	Maharashtra	6834807	3799392	10634199	44147.53	130821.62	174969.15
16	Manipur	189634	40501	230135	949.81	355.69	1305.50
17	Meghalaya	338268	121510	459778	1166.81	379.38	1546.19
18	Mizoram	100969	50749	151718	471.25	497.16	968.41
19	Nagaland	209151	61993	271144	1139.14	591.76	1730.90
20	Orissa	3711317	1515835	5227152	20905.22	15278.76	36183.98
21	Punjab	1085764	667896	1753660	5261.42	4703.98	9965.40
22	Rajasthan	3952440	1828958	5781398	23716.62	17644.20	41360.82
23	Sikkim	67067	27788	94855	242.70	232.30	475.00
24	Tamilnadu	2699771	1574944	4274715	20446.73	18014.81	38461.54
25	Tripura	296982	138111	435093	2070.60	1464.93	3535.53
26	Uttarakhand	491275	310634	801909	2704.01	2785.12	5489.13
27	Uttar Pradesh	8685569	2628708	11314277	48098.16	38935.33	87033.49
28	West Bengal	7050814	2452590	9503404	30437.88	13221.58	43659.46
29	A & N Islands	19036	13413	32449	11.85	35.01	46.86
30	Chandigarh	36232	21950	58182	171.29	130.90	302.19
31	D & N Haveli	24688	9881	34569	154.98	117.33	272.31
32	Daman & Diu	9469	5829	15298	61.13	63.47	124.60
33	Delhi	731246	419086	1150332	5391.83	4735.40	10127.23
34	Lakshadweep	5321	3714	9035	48.38	38.30	86.68
35	Puducherry	50337	37801	88138	290.51	321.23	611.74
	<b>Total</b>	<b>73327470</b>	<b>31304096</b>	<b>104631566</b>	<b>396137.13</b>	<b>384966.40</b>	<b>781103.53</b>

Annexures

Source: QPRs (3rd and 4th)

## Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM)

## Status of Kitchen Sheds till 31.03.2011 under MDM

Annexure-10.2

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total Number of Institute	Kitchen Sheds Sanctioned till 2010-11	Number of Kitchen Sheds construction upto 2010-11	Number of Kitchen Sheds under construction	Number of Kitchen Sheds construction not yet started	% Constructed	Number of Kitchen Sheds-construction through convergence
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Andhra Pradesh	75283	50,529	3,077	2,887	44,565	6	17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2914	4,131	4,085	0	46	99	0
3	Assam	61810	48,670	28,490	14,063	6,117	59	0
4	Bihar	65977	62,187	36,886	9,367	15,934	59	0
5	Chhattisgarh	47266	38,313	18,325	7,838	12,150	48	0
6	Goa	1523	0	0	0	0	-	0
7	Gujarat	33540	19,868	13,312	2,816	3,740	67	0
8	Haryana	15305	11,483	4,058	4,383	3,042	35	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	15104	14,959	8,075	4,777	2,107	54	0
10	J & K	22416	5,815	4,775	6	1,034	82	88
11	Jharkhand	23964	22,401	12,546	-	9,855	56	3,850
12	Karnataka	56073	27,847	16,828	4,942	6,077	60	17,031
13	Kerala	17092	2,450	318	484	1,648	13	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	103824	97,099	69,041	19,588	8,470	71	6,367
15	Maharashtra	120371	65,783	18,601	258	46,924	28	18,584
16	Manipur	2966	3,053	1,174	-	1,879	38	3,860
17	Meghalaya	9581	9,491	3,007	1,294	5,190	32	0
18	Mizoram	2314	1,533	1,533	-	0	100	91
19	Nagaland	2223	2,223	1,777	-	446	80	0
20	Orissa	65751	69,152	27,965	5,203	35,984	40	0
21	Punjab	20669	18,969	12,451	5,994	524	66	0
22	Rajasthan	82346	88,960	55,094	9,494	24,372	62	486
23	Sikkim	863	859	763	96	0	89	0
24	Tamilnadu	42435	14,340	3,781	5,377	5,182	26	0
25	Tripura	6127	2,884	2,414	470	0	84	7,332
26	Uttarakhand	17907	8,773	4,850	174	3,749	55	1,252
27	Uttar Pradesh	156715	122,572	83,810	1,055	37,707	68	614
28	West Bengal	67829	64,262	31,019	8,419	24,824	48	2,047
29	A & N Islands	312	276	0	0	276	0	0
30	Chandigarh	113	10	0	7	3	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	282	99	0	0	99	0	7
32	Daman & Diu	96	26	19	0	7	73	0
33	Delhi	3515	0	0	0	0	0	35
34	Lakshadweep	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	457	92	0	92	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,145,017</b>	<b>879,109</b>	<b>468,074</b>	<b>109,084</b>	<b>301,951</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>61,661</b>

Annexures

**Annexure 11.1****SC Families Assisted****(Unit : Number)**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Target 2010-2011	Achievement 2010-2011	Percent Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	450,000	1,007,629	224
2	Assam	44,000	73,817	168
3	Bihar	255,000	762,818	299
4	Chhatisgarh	375,000	391,464	104
5	Delhi	5,000	1,217	24
6	Goa	550	264	48
7	Gujarat	140,000	177,017	126
8	Haryana	88,500	80,930	91
9	Himachal Pradesh	58,000	63,657	110
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,100	53,723	4,884
11	Jharkhand	550,000	874,565	159
12	Karnataka	500,000	675,071	135
13	Kerala	33,000	64,702	196
14	Madhya Pradesh	243,000	230,067	95
15	Maharashtra	154,000	299,192	194
16	Manipur	550	-	-
17	Orissa	72,600	65,006	90
18	Puducherry	5,000	5,025	101
19	Punjab	88,000	82,410	94
20	Rajasthan	412,000	621,509	151
21	Sikkim	2,200	2,221	101
22	Tamil Nadu	900,000	997,832	111
23	Tripura	22,000	1,717	8
24	Uttarakhand	7,000	7,143	102
25	Uttar Pradesh	257,000	236,224	92
26	West Bengal	110,000	92,912	84
27	Chandigarh	700	526	75
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,774,200</b>	<b>6,868,658</b>	<b>144</b>

Annexures

## Annexure 12.1

**No. of Panchayats and Elected Representatives in the three Tiers of  
Panchayats in States/UTs  
(As per latest available Information)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Panchayats	Panchayat at All India Levels:				No. of Elected Representatives				
			General (Non-SC/ST) categories	SC		ST		OBC	Total	Women	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	Total	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Andhra Pradesh	22945	172136	34025	15.19	17842	7.97	-	224003	74019	33.04
2	Arunachal Pr.	1789	0	0	0	8260	100.00	-	8260	3183	38.54
3	Assam	2431	23206	1344	5.28	886	3.48	-	25436	9903	38.93
4	Bihar	9040	109767	19440	14.94	884	0.68	-	130091	70400	54.12
5	Chhatisgarh	9982	76062	17553	10.93	66933	41.69	-	160548	54159	33.73
6	Goa	191	1378	0	0.00	181	11.61	-	1559	534	34.25
7	Gujarat	14068	83982	7970	6.98	22235	19.47	-	114187	38068	33.34
8	Haryana	6325	54786	15019	21.52	0	0	-	69805	25503	36.53
9	Himachal Pradesh	3330	16706	6575	26.75	1300	5.29	-	24581	9552	38.86
10	Jharkhand	3979	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	5833	67920	17859	18.59	10311	10.73	-	96090	41210	42.89
12	Kerala	1165	16256	1997	10.81	229	1.24	-	18482	6518	35.27
13	Madhya Pradesh	23412	231246	59106	14.90	106350	26.81	-	<b>396702</b>	136196	34.33
14	Maharashtra	28277	176874	25269	11.00	27597	12.01	-	229740	76581	33.33
15	Manipur	169	1656	39	2.25	41	2.36	-	1736	758	43.66
16	Orissa	6578	52333	16007	17.31	24114	26.08	-	92454	33630	36.37
17	Punjab	12604	62614	28349	31.17	0	0	-	90963	31809	34.97
18	Rajasthan	9457	22296	25432	21.27	21466	17.96	50357	<b>119551</b>	42543	35.59
19	Sikkim	167	483	57	5.78	446	45.23	-	986	394	39.96
20	Tamil Nadu	13031	91958	23653	20.31	877	0.75	-	116488	39364	33.79
21	Tripura	540	3914	1509	26.32	310	5.41	-	5733	1986	34.64
22	Uttarakhand	7335	44450	11077	19.26	1973	3.43	-	57500	21517	37.42
23	Uttar Pradesh	52890	578984	191950	24.87	727	0.09	-	771661	299025	38.75
24	West Bengal	3713	37434	17112	29.09	4282	7.28	-	58828	21351	36.29
25	A& N Islands	75	856	0	0	0	0	-	856	296	34.58
26	Chandigarh	19	153	34	18.18	0	0	-	187	62	33.16
27	D&N Haveli	12	7	3	2.40	115	92.00	-	125	49	39.20
28	Daman & Diu	15	81	2	2.06	14	14.43	-	97	37	38.14
29	Lakshadweep	11	4	0	0	106	96.36	-	110	41	37.27
30	Puducherry	108	784	237	23.21	0	0	-	1021	370	36.24
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>239491</b>	<b>1928326</b>	<b>521618</b>	<b>18.51</b>	<b>317479</b>	<b>11.27</b>	<b>50357</b>	<b>2817780</b>	<b>1039058</b>	<b>36.88</b>

**Sources :** Compiled from data provided by the States and UTs

**Note:** General (Non-SC/ST) categories, Male & Female

**SC :** Scheduled Caste Male & Female

**ST:** Scheduled Caste Male & Female

**Women:** Combind SC, ST and General Categories

**ICDS BLOCKS OPERATIONAL (CUMULATIVE)****Annexure - 13.1**

(Units: Numbers)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 2010-2011	Achievement 2010-2011	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	387	387	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	98	93	95
3	Assam	231	231	100
4	Bihar	545	544	100
5	Chhatisgarh	220	163	74
6	Delhi	95	55	58
7	Goa	11	11	100
8	Gujarat	336	336	100
9	Haryana	148	140	95
10	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	100
11	Jammu & Kashmir	141	141	100
12	Jharkhand	204	204	100
13	Karnataka	185	185	100
14	Kerala	258	258	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	100
16	Maharashtra	553	553	100
17	Manipur	42	42	100
18	Meghalaya	41	41	100
19	Mizoram	27	27	100
20	Nagaland	59	59	100
21	Orissa	338	326	96
22	Puducherry	5	5	100
23	Punjab	154	154	100
24	Rajasthan	304	304	100
25	Sikkim	13	13	100
26	Tamil Nadu	434	434	100
27	Tripura	56	56	100
28	Uttarakhand	105	105	100
29	Uttar Pradesh	897	897	100
30	West Bengal	576	414	72
31	A & N Islands	5	5	100
32	Chandigarh	3	3	100
33	D&N Haveli	2	2	100
34	Daman & Diu	2	2	100
35	Lakshadweep	9	1	11
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>7,015</b>	<b>6,722</b>	<b>96</b>

Annexures

## Annexure-13.2

## ANGANWADIS (CUMULATIVE)

(Units: Numbers)

Sl. No. (1)	States/Uts (2)	Target 2010-2011 (3)	Achievement 2011 (4)	Percentage Achievement (5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	91,307	82,306	90
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6,225	6,028	97
3	Assam	62,153	55,642	90
4	Bihar	91,968	80,211	87
5	Chhatisgarh	64,390	39,137	61
6	Delhi	11,150	6,606	59
7	Goa	1,262	1,258	100
8	Gujarat	50,226	49,338	98
9	Haryana	25,699	18,548	72
10	Himachal Pradesh	18,925	18,356	97
11	Jammu & Kashmir	28,577	25,793	90
12	Jharkhand	38,296	38,186	100
13	Karnataka	63,377	63,366	100
14	Kerala	33,115	33,026	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	90,999	90,999	100
16	Maharashtra	110,486	106,231	96
17	Manipur	11,510	9,883	86
18	Meghalaya	5,115	5,112	100
19	Mizoram	1,980	1,980	100
20	Nagaland	3,455	3,455	100
21	Orissa	72,873	69,572	95
22	Puducherry	788	788	100
23	Punjab	26,656	26,656	100
24	Rajasthan	61,119	57,406	94
25	Sikkim	1,233	1,173	95
26	Tamil Nadu	54,439	54,439	100
27	Tripura	9,906	9,906	100
28	Uttarakhand	23,159	15,441	67
29	Uttar Pradesh	187,517	173,533	93
30	West Bengal	117,170	111,404	95
31	A & N Islands	720	697	97
32	Chandigarh	500	420	84
33	D & N Haveli	267	267	100
34	Daman & Diu	107	102	95
35	Lakshadweep	107	107	100
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,366,776</b>	<b>1,257,372</b>	<b>92</b>

Annexures

## Annexure-15.1

Performance of Urban Poor Families Assisted Under Seven Point charter  
During 2010-2011

(Unit: Number)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/ UTs	Target	Achievement	% Target Achieved
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	31000	37862	122
2	Arunachal Pradesh	NF *	75	-
3	Assam	750	842	112
4	Bihar	3000	375	13
5	Chhattisgarh	NF *	1614	-
6	Delhi	3750	7035	188
7	Goa	-	-	-
8	Gujarat	34250	24449	71
9	Haryana	2975	2877	97
10	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
11	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-
12	Jharkhand	-	-	-
13	Karnataka	12250	13241	108
14	Kerala	11000	10910	99
15	Madhya Pradesh	4000	2837	71
16	Maharashtra	10000	20899	209
17	Manipur	-	-	-
18	Meghalaya	NF *	114	-
19	Mizoram	400	722	181
20	Nagaland	2000	1658	83
21	Orissa	2050	2992	146
22	Punjab	NF *	175	-
23	Rajasthan	3250	2420	74
24	Sikkim	-	-	-
25	Tamil Nadu	28000	30781	110
26	Tripura	750	1434	191
27	Uttar Pradesh	4175	13049	313
28	Uttarakhand	275	1192	433
29	West Bengal	43000	42018	98
30	A&N Islands	-	-	-
31	Chandigarh (UT)	3125	2000	64
32	D&N Haveli	-	-	-
33	Daman & Diu	NF *	3	-
34	Lakshshadweep	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	NF *	328	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200000</b>	<b>221902</b>	<b>111</b>

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**Note:** NF\* Targets not fixed by the concerned nodal Ministry



**Annexure-16.1****Afforestation: Number of Seedlings Planted  
(Public and Forest Lands)**

Units : Number

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 2010-2011	Achievement 2010-2011	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	221,000,000	250,300,000	113
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6,500,000	122,668	2
3	Assam	7,800,000	9,000,000	115
4	Bihar	17,549,000	10,000,000	57
5	Chhatisgarh	38,500,000	67,455,000	175
6	Delhi	65,000	1,229,826	1892
7	Goa	750,000	697,000	93
8	Gujarat	81,250,000	222,193,000	273
9	Haryana	16,250,000	51,200,000	315
10	Himachal Pradesh	15,600,000	16,061,000	103
11	Jammu & Kashmir	18,200,000	7,484,000	41
12	Jharkhand	32,500,000	24,813,110	76
13	Karnataka	65,000,000	82,789,000	127
14	Kerala	5,850,000	9,183,743	157
15	Madhya Pradesh	175,500,000	109,641,000	62
16	Maharashtra	113,750,000	138,157,000	121
17	Manipur	6,500,000	7,414,243	114
18	Meghalaya	1,950,000	2,378,167	122
19	Mizoram	3,900,000	2,790,065	72
20	Nagaland	3,900,000	-	0
21	Orissa	97,500,000	124,443,700	128
22	Puducherry	33,000	61,096	185
23	Punjab	4,550,000	13,486,000	296
24	Rajasthan	17,600,000	25,264,000	144
25	Sikkim	3,250,000	2,194,000	68
26	Tamil Nadu	28,400,000	30,007,910	106
27	Tripura	7,800,000	9,800,000	126
28	Uttarakhand	14,000,000	16,132,800	115
29	Uttar Pradesh	65,000,000	76,685,695	118
30	West Bengal	14,300,000	28,727,000	201
31	A & N Islands	715,000	726,650	102
32	Chandigarh	195,000	194,119	100
33	D&N Haveli	130,000	396,000	305
34	Daman and Diu	20,000	10,407	52
35	Lakshadweep	13,000	22,026	169
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,085,820,000</b>	<b>1,341,060,225</b>	<b>124</b>

## Annexure-16.2

**Afforestation: Area Covered Under Plantation  
(Public and Forest Lands)**

Units: Hectare)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 2010-2011	Achievement 2010-2011	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	340000	383927	113
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10,000	6,150	62
3	Assam	12,000	3,509	29
4	Bihar	27,000	15,378	57
5	Chhatisgarh	60,500	58,458	97
6	Delhi	100	1,496	1496
7	Goa	550	488	89
8	Gujarat	125000	127149	102
9	Haryana	25,000	79,883	320
10	Himachal Pradesh	24,000	24,710	103
11	Jammu & Kashmir	28,000	15,453	55
12	Jharkhand	50,000	21,914	44
13	Karnataka	100000	94,376	94
14	Kerala	9,000	8,463	94
15	Madhya Pradesh	270000	168678	62
16	Maharashtra	175000	178498	102
17	Manipur	10,000	10,532	105
18	Meghalaya	3,000	654	22
19	Mizoram	6,000	7,197	120
20	Nagaland	6,000	0	0
21	Orissa	150000	242868	162
22	Puducherry	50	33	66
23	Punjab	7,000	13,711	196
24	Rajasthan	44,000	96,356	219
25	Sikkim	5,000	2,734	55
26	Tamil Nadu	93,000	95,499	103
27	Tripura	12,000	16,650	139
28	Uttarakhand	16,000	20,044	125
29	Uttar Pradesh	100000	84,516	85
30	West Bengal	22,000	14,286	65
31	A&N Islands	1,100	1,377	125
32	Chandigarh	300	272	91
33	D&N Haveli	200	200	100
34	Daman & Diu	30	10	33
35	Lakshadweep	20	27	135
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,731,850</b>	<b>1,795,496</b>	<b>104</b>

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## Annexure-16.3

## Sample Check during the year 2009-10

SI.No. (1)	States (2)	Districts (3)	Name of Agency / Expert (4)	Survival % (5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	M/S Environmental forestry Services, Trivandrum	82.00
		Vishakhapatnam	-do-	85.00
2	Assam	Karimganj	RC for NAEB, Jadavpur University, Kolkata	58.20
		Tinsukia	-do-	33.50
3	Bihar	Kishanganj	M/S Gramin Vikas Trust, Noida	94.33
		Vaishalli	-do-	91.67
4	Chhatisgarh	Durg	M/S Madhya Bharat Chapter, Bhilai	69.00
		Bustar	-do-	75.00
5	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	M/S Santek Consultant Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi	67.00
		Patan	-do-	65.00
		Surat	M/S SAMVAYA, New Delhi	76.99
6	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	M/s N.H. Consultants Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	63.00
		Una	-do-	61.00
7	Jharkhand	Bokaro	M/S Resource Planning Management, New Delhi	95.00
		Garhwa	-do-	94.00
8	Karnataka	Bellary	M/S Eco Troops, Trivandrum	80.00
		Hassan	-do-	63.00
		Malappuram	-do-	81.40
9	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	M/S, the PANACEA,	79.20
10	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	RC for NAEB, UAS, Bangalore	82.50
		Parbhani	-do-	31.39
11	Manipur	Bishnupur	M/S Agents of Change, NOIDA	85.00
		Thoubal	-do-	86.00
12	Nagaland	Wokha	M/S Citizen Foundation, Ranchi	78.64
13	Orissa	Angul	RC for NAEB, NBHU, Shillong	92.60
		Bolangir	-do-	89.20
		Dhenkanal	-do-	87.09
14	Punjab	Roopnagar	M/S Centre for Logiactal Research & Dev. Studies, New Delhi	79.99
		Firozpur	-do-	74.33
15	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu Society for Social Forestry Research and development, Chennai	77.00
		Dindigul	-do-	86.00
16	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	RC for NAEB, IIFM, Bhopal	77.40
		Mathura	-do-	80.11
17	Uttaranchal	Almora	Amity University, NOIDA	45.00
		Dehradun	-do-	79.10
18	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	All India Citizen Welfare Society, Delhi	89.00
		Uttar Dinajpur	-do-	86.84

Annexures

## Annexure-18.1

Targets and Achievement of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)  
during 2010-11

(Unit: in Km)

Sl. No.	States	Targets	Achievement	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,150	2,121	99
2	Arunachal Pradesh	178	367	206
3	Assam	2,008	2,057	102
4	Bihar	4,644	2,515	54
5	Chattisgarh	906	1,571	173
6	Goa	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	596	606	102
8	Haryana	200	389	195
9	Himachal Pradesh	693	662	96
10	Jammu & Kashmir	367	474	129
11	Jharkhand	1,482	1,599	108
12	Karnataka	1,000	1,849	185
13	Kerala	156	246	158
14	Madhya Pradesh	4,488	9,163	204
15	Maharashtra	1,292	3,718	288
16	Manipur	335	487	145
17	Meghalaya	64	83	130
18	Mizoram	150	252	168
19	Nagaland	150	86	57
20	Orissa	3,800	4,942	130
21	Punjab	500	623	125
22	Rajasthan	1,700	3,020	178
23	Sikkim	147	86	59
24	Tamil Nadu	1,020	2,229	219
25	Tripura	400	432	108
26	Uttarakhand	320	552	173
27	Uttar Pradesh	3,207	3,594	112
28	West Bengal	2,137	1,385	65
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>34,090</b>	<b>45,108</b>	<b>132</b>

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## Annexure- 19.1

**Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)**  
**Village Electrified during 2010-11**

Units: Number

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Target 2010-11	Achievement 2010-11	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)/(3)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	600	464	77
2	Assam	2,380	4,086	172
3	Bihar	1,723	1,937	112
4	Chhatisgarh	41	77	188
5	Hinachal Pradesh	20	26	130
6	Jammu & Kashmir	75	45	60
7	Jharkhand	4,650	3,901	84
8	Karnataka	10	1	10
9	Madhya Pradesh	150	187	125
10	Manipur	150	143	95
11	Meghalaya	200	13	7
12	Mizoram	40	36	90
13	Nagaland	25	43	172
14	Orissa	6,773	5,890	87
15	Rajasthan	550	1,258	229
16	Sikkim	5	20	400
17	Tripura	48	65	135
18	Uttarakhand	0	28 *	0
19	Uttar Pradesh	0	23 *	0
20	West Bengal	60	63	105
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>18,306</b>	<b>105</b>

**Note:** \* achievements are backlog of previous years

## Annexure-19.2

**National Bio-gas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)  
State-wise Target and achievement for family type biogas plants during 2010-11**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Targets	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	18,000	15,050	84
2	Arunachal Pradesh	200	100	50
3	Assam	5,000	4,832	97
4	Bihar	300	-	0
5	Chhatisgarh	3,700	3,782	102
6	Goa	50	18	62
7	Gujarat	10,000	5,805	58
8	Haryana	2,000	1,354	68
9	Himachal Pradesh	300	390	130
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,000	30	3
11	Jharkhand	1,000	413	41
12	Karnataka	11,000	13,089	119
13	Kerala	3,000	2,591	86
14	Madhya Pradesh	12,000	15,492	129
15	Maharashtra	8,000	18,471	231
16	Manipur	50	-	0
17	Meghalaya	600	800	133
18	Mizoram	200	100	50
19	Nagaland	500	871	174
20	Orissa	7,000	6,050	86
21	Puducherry	50	-	0
22	Punjab	16,000	21,000	131
23	Rajasthan	100	100	100
24	Sikkim	240	98	41
25	Tamil Nadu	1,500	643	43
26	Tripura	100	89	89
27	Uttarakhand	500	1,482	296
28	Uttar Pradesh	4,000	3,153	53
29	West Bengal	15,000	15,000	100
30	KVIC	19,000	20,335	107
	<b>Total</b>	<b>140,390</b>	<b>151,138</b>	<b>108</b>

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## Annexure- 19.3

## Pumpsets Energised during 2010-11

Units: Number

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Target 2010-11	Achievement * 2010-11	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)/(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	50,000	132,761	266
2	Chattisgarh	30,000	20,390	68
3	Goa	200	286	143
4	Gujarat	20,000	36,612	183
5	Haryana	15,000	30,408	203
6	Himachal Pradesh	760	1,707	225
7	Karnataka	25,400	31,595	124
8	Kerala	12,000	11,390	95
9	Madhya Pradesh	8,800	33,283	378
10	Orissa	1,600	2,086	130
11	Puducherry	35	43	123
12	Punjab	60,000	36,089	60
13	Rajasthan	65,000	65,649	101
14	Tamil Nadu	17,300	25,674	148
15	Uttarakhand	350	972	278
16	Uttar Pradesh	22,058	23,544	107
17	West Bengal	422	719	170
18	Daman & Diu	25	0	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>328,950</b>	<b>453,208</b>	<b>138</b>

\* As per TPP Progress

## Annexure-19.4

## Details of PDS Kerosene Allocated to States/UTs and Quantity Uplifted by the States/UTs during 2010-11

Sl. No.	States/UTs	PDS Kerosene Allocated (Qty in MTs) *	PDS Kerosene Uplifted (Qty in MTs) *	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	463,532	463,531	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9,131	9,041	99
3	Assam	258,044	257,668	100
4	Bihar	641,663	637,645	99
5	Chhatisgarh	145,464	145,076	100
6	Delhi	108,064	105,518	98
7	Goa	17,645	17,642	100
8	Gujarat	716,193	71,674	10
9	Haryana	134,385	133,816	100
10	Himachal Pradesh	31,322	31,184	100
11	Jammu & Kashmir	74,208	70,281	95
12	Jharkhand	210,723	209,070	99
13	Karnataka	437,868	437,935	100
14	Kerala	175,125	175,165	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	487,349	474,777	97
16	Maharashtra	1,216,929	1,216,116	100
17	Manipur	19,718	10,612	54
18	Meghalaya	20,334	20,245	100
19	Mizoram	6,162	6,096	99
20	Nagaland	13,304	13,300	100
21	Orissa	313,643	311,639	99
22	Puducherry	12,239	12,215	100
23	Punjab	222,038	221,105	100
24	Rajasthan	398,059	397,588	100
25	Sikkim	5,135	5,124	100
26	Tamil Nadu	496,479	496,562	100
27	Tripura	30,575	30,528	100
28	Uttarakhand	86,405	86,726	100
29	Uttar Pradesh	1,239,952	1,238,976	100
30	West Bengal	751,227	750,864	100
31	A & N Islands	5,639	5,639	100
32	Chandigarh	7,133	6,692	94
33	D& N Haveli	2,362	2,350	99
34	Daman & Diu	1,811	1,705	94
35	Lakshadweep	794	794	100
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>8,760,654</b>	<b>8,074,899</b>	<b>92</b>

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\* Figures are Provisional and based on IPR Meeting of March'11



**Annexure-19.5****Details of States/UTs total LPG Customer Population  
(As on 1.04.2011)**

SI. No.	States/UTs	No. of LPG Domestic Customers ( in lakh) *	Quantity of LPG Distributed (000' MT) *
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	140.61	1,084.87
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.64	13.05
3	Assam	22.75	198.57
4	Bihar	32.86	362.81
5	Chhatisgarh	12.79	126.32
6	Delhi	46.16	664.26
7	Goa	4.67	46.56
8	Gujarat	63.75	648.06
9	Haryana	39.08	436.27
10	Himachal Pradesh	14.24	96.57
11	Jammu & Kashmir	15.87	137.69
12	Jharkhand	13.46	123.08
13	Karnataka	75.07	779.41
14	Kerala	66.27	530.29
15	Madhya Pradesh	50.60	519.89
16	Maharashtra	158.75	1,692.46
17	Manipur	2.54	13.38
18	Meghalaya	1.38	12.12
19	Mizoram	2.23	18.63
20	Nagaland	1.68	14.91
21	Orissa	18.24	160.07
22	Puducherry	3.11	28.88
23	Punjab	56.19	582.89
24	Rajasthan	56.07	586.18
25	Sikkim	1.41	9.90
26	Tamil Nadu	130.51	1,148.54
27	Tripura	2.95	24.62
28	Uttarakhand	18.24	162.13
29	Uttar Pradesh	130.21	1,420.36
30	West Bengal	65.25	674.89
31	A & N Islands	0.59	6.22
32	Chandigarh	3.66	34.81
33	D & N Haveli	0.49	4.94
34	Daman & Diu	0.53	4.98
35	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,253.88</b>	<b>12,368.76</b>

\* Figures are Provisional

Annexure - 20.1

**BRGF-Sactioned of funds under RSVY, Development Grants & Capacity Building Components in 2010-11 (As on 31.03.2011)**

Sl. No.	State	No. of Districts		RSVY			Development Grant			Capacity Building *			Total Release to the State in 2010-11
		RSVY	BRGF	Released in 2010-2011	Released Sofar	Balance To be Released	Allocation	Amount Released in 2010-2011	Total Amount Released	Allocation	Amount Released in 2010-11	(12)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	13	0	450.00	0	335.28	335.34	335.34	13	13.00	348.34	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	45.00	0	14.47	12.70	12.70	1	0.00	12.70	
3	Assam	5	11	0	225.00	0	157.19	126.04	126.04	11	13.08	139.12	
4	Bihar	21	36	0	945.00	0	602.99	708.91	708.91	36	31.34	740.25	
5	Chhatisgarh	8	13	0	360.00	0	235.48	263.36	263.36	13	17.54	280.90	
6	Gujarat	3	6	0	135.00	0	101.31	101.31	101.31	6	1.85	103.16	
7	Haryana	1	2	0	45.00	0	28.44	37.53	37.53	2	2.00	39.53	
8	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	0	90.00	0	28.50	28.50	28.50	2	2.00	30.50	
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	0	135.00	0	45.85	41.26	41.26	3	0.00	41.26	
10	Jharkhand	16	21	0	720.00	0	322.56	322.56	322.56	21	8.46	331.02	
11	Karnataka	4	5	0	180.00	0	103.17	113.48	113.48	5	5.00	118.48	
12	Kerala	2	2	0	90.00	0	32.33	30.31	30.31	2	1.28	31.59	
13	Madhya Pradesh	10	24	0	450.00	0	428.40	511.80	511.80	24	24.00	535.80	
14	Maharashtra	9	12	0	405.00	0	253.57	278.95	278.95	12	12.00	290.95	
15	Manipur	1	3	0	45.00	0	39.09	52.30	52.30	3	2.02	54.32	
16	Meghalaya	1	3	0	45.00	0	37.01	47.42	47.42	3	3.00	50.42	
17	Mizoram	1	2	0	45.00	0	22.98	26.68	26.68	2	2.00	28.68	
18	Nagaland	1	5	0	45.00	0	44.02	37.04	37.04	5	3.00	40.04	
19	Orissa	5	19	0	225.00	0	305.67	385.20	385.20	19	0.00	385.20	
20	Punjab	1	1	0	45.00	0	15.65	17.22	17.22	1	1.00	18.22	
21	Rajasthan	3	13	0	135.00	0	250.99	296.23	296.23	13	8.45	304.68	
22	Sikkim	1	1	0	45.00	0	12.97	15.08	15.08	1	0.84	15.92	
23	Tamil Nadu	5	6	0	225.00	0	108.04	108.04	108.04	6	5.24	113.28	
24	Tripura	1	1	0	45.00	0	12.21	12.21	12.21	1	1.00	13.21	
25	Uttar Pradesh	21	34	0	945.00	0	602.09	640.02	640.02	34	28.07	668.09	
26	Uttarakhand	3	3	0	135.00	0	41.85	37.66	37.66	3	0.00	37.66	
27	West Bengal	8	11	0	360.00	0	244.90	265.68	265.68	11	11.00	276.68	
	<b>NABARD</b>	-	-	0	7.62	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>		<b>147</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,622.62</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>4,427.01</b>	<b>4,852.83</b>	<b>4,852.83</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>197.17</b>	<b>5,050.00</b>	

\* NOTE: Capacity building allocation is calculated for each State @Rs.1.00 Cr. per annum per district. However, each state prepares a five year prospective plan so that while the total amount for five years remains the same, expenditure in its annual plan can be proposed in a phased manner which may be higher or lower than its annual allocation.

Annexures







