



सत्यमेव जयते

# TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME- 2006 ANNUAL REVIEW (2011-2012)



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION  
SARDAR PATEL BHAWAN, SANSAD MARG,  
NEW DELHI-110001  
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ANNUAL REVIEW REPORT  
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श्रीकान्त कुमार जेना  
Srikant Kumar Jena



सत्यमेव जयते

राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)  
रसायन और उर्वरक,  
सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन  
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## MESSAGE

I am glad that the Annual Review Report for the year 2011-12 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.

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 Governments. 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.

The Annual Review Report for the year 2011-12 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 Dinesh Singh, 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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## FOREWORD

The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was launched by the Government of India in the year 1975 and has been restructured thrice since then. The current Programme known as Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006, became operational with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006 covers 65 items which are monitored annually on about 162 Parameters out of which 20 items (34 Parameters) are being monitored on monthly basis also on the basis of information furnished by States/UTs and concerned Central Nodal Ministries. The details of monitoring are brought out in the form of Annual Review Report which analyse the performance of the all the 65 items on all the parameters covered under TPP-06.

This Annual Review Report on TPP-2006 for the year 2011-12 is the fifth 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. The Report is a unique source to assess the performance of major Government Programmes in a financial year. 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 implementation of Programmes.

(T.C.A. Anant)

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## TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME – 2006

### Twenty Points

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Garibi Hatao  | [Poverty Eradication]  |
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| 4. Shramik Kalyan  | [Labour Welfare]   |
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| 8. Jan Jan Ka Swasthya   | [Health for All]   |
| 9. Sabke Liye Shiksha  | [Education for All]  |
| 10. Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-Sankhyak evam Anya 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]  |
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| 18. Grameen Oorja  | [Energization of Rural Area]   |
| 19. Pichhara Kshetra Vikas   | [Development of Backward Areas]                                      |
| 20. e-Shahsan  | [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 are yet to be completely attained. This programme was restructured in 1982, 1986 and 2006, The present programme now called Twenty Point Programme-2006 (TPP-2006) is in operation since April 2007. The programmes and schemes under the TPP-2006 are in harmony with the priorities contained in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations and SAARC Social Charter.

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

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

## CHAPTER 1

Twenty Point Programme

## CHAPTER 1

Twenty Point Programme

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 2011- 2012**

1.5.1 During the year 2011-12, this ministry brought out Monthly progress Reports and Capsule Retorts (for all 12 months) with an Annual Progress Report in June 2012. 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, 2011-March, 2012**, the performance of fourteen parameters has been **‘Very Good’** (90% or above the targets). These parameters are:

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

- (viii) ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)
- (ix) *Food Security:* Targeted Public Distribution System (only for BPL)
- (x) Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back)- NRDWP
- (xi) Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)
- (xii) *Food Security:* Targeted Public Distribution System (only for AAY)
- (xiii) Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands) and
- (xiv) Supply of Electricity

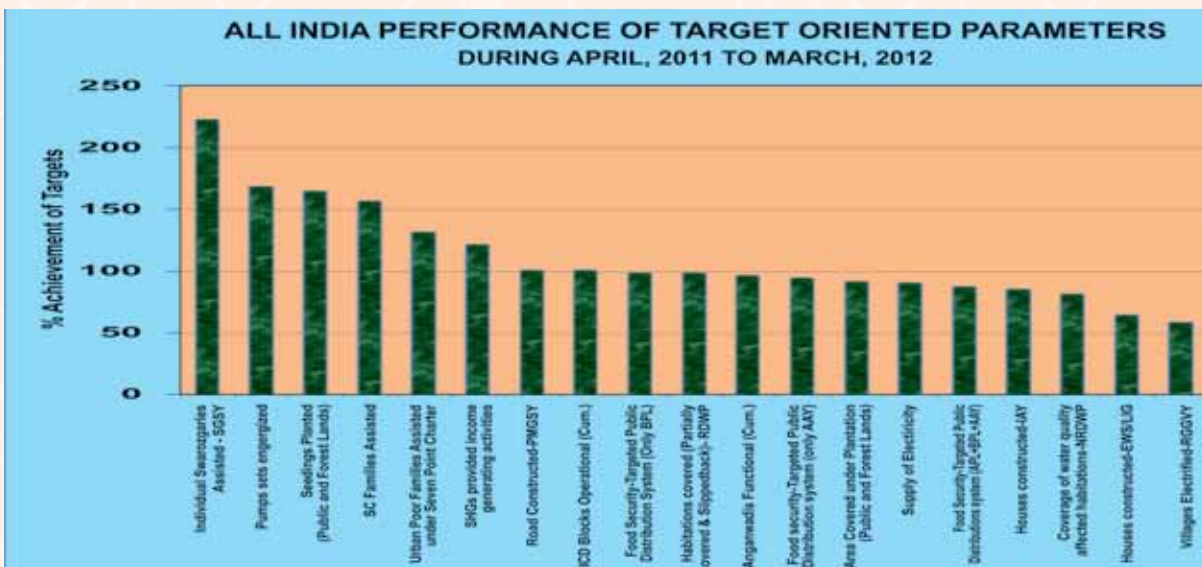
1.5.3 The performance of **three items** has been **‘Good’** (between 80% to 90% of targets). These items are:

- (i) *Food Security:* Targeted Public Distribution System for APL, BPL & AAY
- (ii) Houses Constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana IAY, and
- (iii) Coverage of water quality affected habitations – NRDWP

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

- (i) Houses constructed under EWS/LIG and
- (ii) Village Electrified–Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduytikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

**CHAPTER 1**  
Twenty Point Programme



## 1.6 Other Monitoring and Review Activities

### 1.6.1 National Review Meeting of TPP:

1.6.1.1 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation organized the second National Review Meeting of TPP-2006 on 11.11.2011 under the Chairmanship of Shri Srikant Kumar Jena, MOS (I/C), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in New Delhi. The meeting was attended by the representatives of State/UT Governments, Central Nodal Ministries and some public sector undertaking and corporations concerned. Meeting discussed the issues like, State-wise performance of Programmes and Schemes covered under Twenty Point Programme, Variation in reported performance 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 thereof. 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.

### 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 2011-12 visits and consultations have been held in the States/ UT Administrations of Rajasthan, Daman & Diu, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Haryana. Various issues relating to implementation of TPP were discussed with the officers of State Planning Departments and different line Departments concerned. These consultations have resulted in improved flow of information and better implementation of the programme.

## CHAPTER 2

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

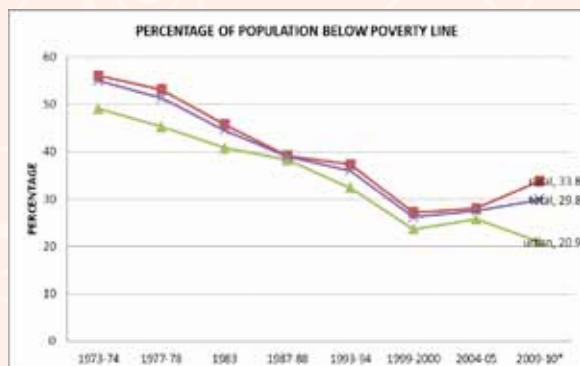
#### 2.1 Policy Initiatives:

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

**2.1.2** Since the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74), a number of programmes have successfully been implemented to alleviate rural poverty. There has been a steady decline in rural poverty, from 56% in 1973-74 to 37% in 1993-94 and 27% in 1999-2000 as per the latest available estimates. The poverty rate however was estimated at 29.8 in 2009-10\* with a changed definition.

**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 61<sup>st</sup> 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 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) (now restructured as NRLM);
3. Self Help Groups and
4. Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats

#### (B) Urban Areas:

5. Swarnajayanti Shehri Rojgar Yojana (SSRY)

## CHAPTER 2

Garibi Hatao

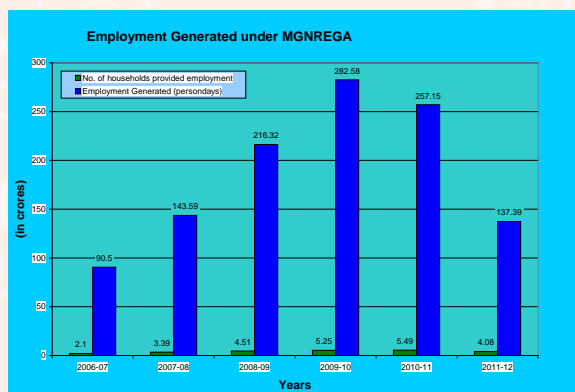
### 2.3. Employment Generation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

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

2.3.2 The Act made supplementary livelihood in rural areas through unskilled manual work as a legal right. Any rural household seeking unskilled manual work could register its family in the Gram Panchayat and obtain a job card. With the possession of a job card, the registered rural household could apply for work for at least 100 days in the Gram Panchayat. Gram Panchayat was entrusted with the legal duty of providing work to such applicant within 15 days of the receipt of the application, failing which unemployment allowance would become payable to the rural household. The law prescribes payment of wages every week and not later than a fortnight of the work done. In the event of delay in payment of wages, workers were entitled to compensation under Payment of Wages Act, 1936. The regime of right to livelihood was to be financially supported by the Central and State Government. State Governments were made responsible for ensuring the guarantee of livelihood and timely payment of wages. State would provide the necessary technical and administrative support through the Districts and the Blocks to ensure proper implementation of the Act. Separate provisions have been made for incurring administrative expenses by empowering the Central Government to fix a proportion of total 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 under 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. During 2011-12 4.08 crore household have been provided employment and 137.39 crore persondays of employment have been generated across the country. The State wise details are as per **Annexure-2.1**



## 2.4. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):

**2.4.1** The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a major 11<sup>th</sup> Plan scheme to bring the assisted rural poor families (swarozgaris) above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. The scheme has been restructured now for the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. The scheme involved selection of key activities, planning of activity clusters, organization of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and building their capacities through social mobilization, training and skill development, creation of infrastructure, technological and marketing support, etc. The scheme is being implemented through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) with active involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Banks, line Departments of the State Governments and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs).

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

- Organizing rural poor into Self- Help Groups (SHGs) at the grass-root level through the process of social mobilization.

- Capacity building and training of swarozgaris through basic orientation training and skill training
- .Selection of key economic activities based on available natural resources, occupational skills of the people and available natural resources, occupational skills of the people and available markets.
- Subsidy linked with credit is provided to the swarozgaris. Emphasis is on credit linkage of the swarozgaris with public sector banks and subsidy is only an enabling element. Credit is to be given in multiple doses.
- Subsidy under the SGSY will be 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% subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000/ respectively. For Groups of Swarozgaris (SHGs), the subsidy would be at 50% of the project cost of the scheme or per capita subsidy of Rs.10,000/- or Rs.1.25 lakh, whichever is less.
- 20 percent (25% in case on NE states) of the total annual allocation at the district level has been earmarked for creation of infrastructure to help the rural poor.
- Provision is also made for taking care of all aspects of marketing including marketing intelligence, backward and forward linkages and creation of marketing infrastructure.
- Thrust is on empowerment of the vulnerable sections of the society, i.e. 50% for SC/STs, 40% for women, 15% for minorities and 3% for disabled persons.
- Funds shared between Centre and State on 75:25 basis in Non NE States & 90:10 basis in NE States.

- 15% of the central allocation is allowed to be used for Special Projects to create new and alternative models of employment generation.

## 2.5 National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

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

**2.5.2** The two major strategic shifts under NRLM, vis-à-vis SGSY are that (i) NRLM will be a demand driven programme and the states will formulate their own poverty reduction action plans under it based on their past experience, resources and skills base and (ii) NRLM will provide for a professional support structure for programme implementation at all levels from National to Sub district level in different streams.

In order to ensure a holistic approach towards income enhancement of the rural poor,

NRLM will focus on four streams of livelihoods which would be as follows:

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

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

Revolving Fund assistance would help the SHGs to supplement their group corpus and acts as an incentive to inculcate the habit of thrift and credit and also to meet their immediate consumption needs without getting into the trap of money lenders. Capital subsidy & repeated doses of credit will be ensured for enabling the rural poor to take up income generating activities. In addition interest subsidy, will be provided for ensuring credit at reasonable rate of interest.

NRLM will also focus on ensuring skilled wage employment for rural youth through Placement Linked Skill Development Projects. In order to ensure monitoring, evaluation & transparency: NRLM will take steps like creation of MIS, impact assessment studies, social audit, panel studies etc.

#### **2.5.4 Skill Development and Innovative Projects**

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

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

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

#### **2.5.6 Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI)**

A new initiative has also been taken up for setting up Rural Self Employment Training Institute, one

in each district of the country for basic and skill development training of the rural BPL youth to enable them to undertake micro enterprises and wage employment. These will be Bank led institutions i.e. will be managed and run by the Public Sector/Private Sector Banks with active co-operation from the State Government.

#### **2.5.7 Mahila Kisan Shasaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)**

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

### **2.6 Progress under SGSY**

**2.6.1 Progress:** Under SGSY 16.77 lakh total Swarozgaris were assisted during the year 2011-12, which includes 5.38 lakh SCs, 2.51 lakh STs, 2.73 lakhs Minorities, 11.04 lakhs of women and 0.25 lakhs handicapped which is 32.06%, 14.99%, 16.30%, 65.80% & 1.46% of disadvantaged groups respectively.

Under Placement Linked Skill Development Projects, 0.60 lakh rural youth were trained and 0.54 lakh have been placed in various sector of economy during 2011-12. Against the target of 500 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) to be established in 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, 526 RSETIs have been established by the end of the plan period. The Ministry of Rural Development has approved RSETI proposal for 337 districts. Of this, 295 RSETIs (267 for infrastructure and 28 for hiring) received grant from MoRD during

the plan period. The State-wise details are given at **Annexure-2.2**. The number and percentage of total Swarozgaris assisted under SGSY is as under:



### 2.6.2 Progress of Individual Swarozgaris:

During the year 2011-12, 2.08 lakh Individual Swarozgaris were assisted under SGSY (including special projects) which is 202% of the annual targets of 1.03 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:

### 2.7 Self Help Groups under SGSY:

**2.7.1** Under SGSY, the focus is on vulnerable sections among the rural poor with SCs/STs accounting for 50%, women for 40%, minorities for 15% and the disabled for 3% of the beneficiaries. The list of BPL households, identified through BPL census, duly approved by the Gram Sabha forms the basis for assistance to families under SGSY. The beneficiaries (also called *Swarozgaris*) could be individuals or groups. While the identification of individual beneficiaries is made through a participatory approach, the programme lays emphasis on organisation of poor into *Self-Help Groups* (SHGs) and their capacity building. The SHG may consist of 10 to 20 persons. In case of minor irrigation work and in case of the disabled, the minimum number is 5 persons.

Under the SGSY, micro-enterprises in the rural areas are to be set up with an emphasis on the 'cluster' approach. Four to five key activities are to be identified in each block based on the resource endowments, occupational skills of the people and availability of markets. The key activities are to be selected with the approval of the Panchayat Samiti at the block level and DRDA/Zilla Parishad at the district level. The SGSY is a credit-cum-subsidy programme, with credit as the critical component and subsidy as a minor and enabling element. Accordingly, the SGSY envisages greater involvement of banks and promotion of multiple credits rather than a one time credit injection. Subsidy under SGSY is provided at 30% of the project total cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7,500. In respect of SCs/STs, it is 50% subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000. For groups, the subsidy is 50% subject to a ceiling of Rs.1.25 lakh. There is no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects. Subsidy under SGSY is back-ended to ensure proper utilisation of funds. Funds under the SGSY are shared by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25.

**2.7.2 Performance:** During the year 2010-12 total 2.51 lakh SHGs were formed and total No. of 2.30 lakhs SHGs were provided economic activities with 122% achievement against annual target of 1.88 lakh. The State-wise achievements of No. of SHGs formed and No. of SHGs taken up Economic Activities during the year 2011-12 are given at **Annexure-2.4**.

### 2.8 SHGs under other Schemes:

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



steps to make micro-finance programme as one of the world's largest programme in micro-finance sector. The major steps initiated by NABARD are:

- Conceptualisation and introduction of Pilot Programme in February 1992 for linking 500 SHGs with banks after consultations with Reserve Bank of India, Banks and NGOs,
- Developing a conducive policy framework through provisions of opening Savings Bank Accounts in the names of SHGs [though they are informal groups], relaxation of collateral norms, simple documentation and delegation of all credit decisions and terms to SHGs,
- Training and awareness building among the stakeholders,
- Provision of capacity building support of NGOs/SHGs/Banks,
- Mainstreaming the SHG Linkage Programme as part of corporate planning and normal business activity of banks in 1996 and internalizing training, monitoring and review mechanism,
- Encouraging Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks to act as Self Help Groups promoting Institutions,
- Support to NGOs for promotion of SHGs,
- Dissemination through Seminars, Workshops, Occasional Papers and media,
- Constitution of a High Powered Task Force to look into the aspects of Policy and Regulation of micro Finance and suggest policy, legal, regulatory measures for smooth, unhindered growth of micro Finance sector,
- Setting up a Micro-Finance Development and Equity Fund in NABARD for meeting the promotional costs of upscaling the micro-finance interventions,

- Assisting NGOs / MFIs by way of grant support for getting rated themselves by accredited rating agencies to have easy access of commercial loans,
- Introduce scheme for support to federations.

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

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

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

**2.8.5 Status of SHG Bank Linkage Programme:** NABARD's SHG-Bank Linkage Programme has emerged as the leading Micro-Finance (MF) programme in the country. It is recognized as a cost-effective and flexible strategy for extending benefits of formal financial service to un-banked rural poor. Encouraged by the success of the programme, State Government across have adopted the SHG model of credit delivery as a major poverty alleviation strategy.

**2.8.6 Progress of SHG Bank Linkage Programme:** Micro finance has had a tremendous impact on the lives of the underprivileged rural people. Under SHG bank Linkage Programme,

as on 31 March 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.

**2.8.7** 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 % i.e. 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, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is as follow:

**SHG Bank linkage Programme- Progress from 2009-10 to 2011-12**

**(Amount Rs. Crore / Numbers in lakh)**

Particular	Units		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	%age growth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)
Savings Account of SHG with Banks as on 31 March Of each year	No. of SHGs	Total	69.53	74.61	79.60	6.7
		Out of which under SGSY	16.94	20.23	21.23	5.0
	Amount (Saving)	Total	6198.71	7016.30	6551.41	-6.7
		Out of which under SGSY	1,292.62	1817.12	1395.25	-23.2

Bank Loans disbursed to SHG During the year	No. of SHGs	Total	15.87	11.96	11.48	-4
		Out of which under SGSY	2.67	2.41	2.10	-12.9
	Amount (Disbursed)	Total	14453.30	14547.73	16534.77	13.7
		Out of which under SGSY	2198.00	2480.37	2643.56	6.6
Bank Loans outstanding with SHGs as on 31 March	No. of SHGs	Total	48.51	47.87	43.54	-9.0
		Out of which under SGSY	12.45	12.86	12.16	-5.0
	Amount (Loan Pending)	Total	28038.28	31221.17	36340.00	16.4
		Out of which under SGSY	6251.08	7829.39	8054.83	2.9

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

**2.9.1 Quality and Sustainability of SHGs:** In order to expand and sustain this programme, the quality of SHGs is a prerequisite. Keeping this in mind, NABARD has introduced Training and Capacity Building of SHGs and other stakeholders like banks, Governments and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). During 2011-12 NABARD has trained 176880 officials of various agencies and cumulatively 2837698 officials have been trained. NABARD in association with GIZ has initiated the process of revising the content, coverage of training modules. Training needs of all stakeholders are being assessed for the purpose.

**2.9.2 Livelihood Promotion:** To enable the matured SHGs to scale up and diversify their income-generating activities, NABARD has introduced programme for Micro enterprise promotion matured SHGs i.e., Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDP). During

2011-12, 3461 MEDPs were conducted for 88632 members on various locations – specific farm, non-form and service sector activities. Cumulatively, 7910 MEDPs had been conducted for 197288 participants.

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

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

- Rajiv Gandhi Mahila Vikas Pariyojana:** NABARD continued to support the *Rajiv Gandhi Mahila Vikas Pariyojana* (RGMVP) – a special initiative of Rajiv Gandhi Charitable Trust (RGCT) for promotion, credit linkage and federating of SHGs in select districts of Uttar Pradesh, in association with participating banks and implementing NGO. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012, 36128 SHGs have been promoted, of which 22614 have been credit linked. In addition, 1238 cluster level federations and 45 block level federations have been formed.
- Priyadarshini Project:** A Programme for “*Women Empowerment and Livelihood in Mid Gangetic Plains*” called as “Priyadarshini Programme” has been launched in the selected districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The programme envisages holistic empowerment of 1,08,000 poor women and adolescent girls supported by sustainable and improved livelihood through formation of 7200

SHGs. The programme originally being implemented in six districts including four districts in Uttar Pradesh [Bahraich, Raibareili, Shravasti and Sultanpur] and two districts in Bihar [Madhubani and Sitamarhi], now covers seven districts consequent to the bifurcation of Sultanpur district into Sultanpur and CSM Nagar. The 8 years programme assisted by IFAD and Government of India has a total outlay of US \$ 32.73 million (IFED loan – US \$ 30 million and support from India – US \$ 2.73 million). The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Government of India is the nodal Ministry and NABARD is the lead programme agency for implementation of programme. NABARD has engaged Resource NGO for the purpose of capacity building of the programme staff and field NGOs for the implementation of the programme at the grass root level.

During 2011-12, the field NGOs have setup 39 community service centers (12 in Bihar and 27 in Uttar Pradesh for the purpose of social mobilization and formation of SHGs). The field NGOs have formed total 3410 SHGs during 2011-12, including 1659 SHGs in Uttar Pradesh and 1751 SHGs in Bihar. For the purpose of the capacity building of programme staff, the Resource NGO, SERP has conducted 6 orientation training programmes.

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

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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 2011-12, refinance to banks to the tune of Rs. 3,072.59 crores has been provided by NABARD to banks for financing SHGs.

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

### **2.9.7 Scheme for Promotion of Women SHGs in backward and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts of India**

A scheme in association with Govt. of India has been formulated to bring out a viable and self sustainable model for promotion and financing of women SHGs by, involving an anchor NGO in each of the selected backward districts of the country. This project is an attempt at having NGO-SHPI to work not merely as an SHPI for promoting and enabling credit linkage of these groups with banks, but also serving as a business facilitator, tracking, monitoring these groups and also being responsible for loan repayments. The scheme is being implemented in 109 backward/LWE districts of the country. Some of the salient features of the scheme are:

(i) An anchor NGO to be selected by LDM

in consultation with the DDM, NABARD and DLCC in each of the district for implementation of the project.

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

### **2.9.8 Women Self Help Group Development Fund**

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

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

- NABARD helps in review and 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.
- SHG-Post Office Linkage Programme aimed at utilizing the vast net work of Post –offices in rural areas in disbursement of credit to rural poor has gained momentum and the project, which was initially

launched in 5 districts of Tamil Nadu, has now been extended to Meghalaya also. Cumulatively 2816 SHGs have opened zero interest saving accounts of which 1259 SHGs credit linked by post offices with loan of Rs3.65 crore as on 31 March 2012.

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

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

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

(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
<b>Commercial Banks (Public &amp; Private Sector)</b>	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
<b>Regional Rural Banks</b>	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
<b>Cooperative Banks</b>	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

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(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. in 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
TOTAL	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. in 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
TOTAL	31. 03.2010	4851356	100	28038.28	100	57795	1245394	6251.07
	31. 03.2011	4786763	100	31221.17	100	65224	1285714	7829.39
	% growth	-1.3		10.2			3.1	20.2

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

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

**2.10.1** Article 243-G of the Constitution introduced in the year 1992 has mandated Panchayats as Institutions of Local Self Government responsible for preparation and implementation of plans for economic development and social justice in their areas of respective jurisdiction. Over the past 14 years, Panchayats across the country have achieved varying levels of success in effective delivery of basic services. Though a few of them have also been promoting economic development of local area by supporting micro credit, micro enterprises etc., government interventions in the direction of promoting rural, industrial and economic growth have largely ignored or bypassed Panchayats.

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

**2.10.3** In June 2004, Hon'ble PM of India introduced the concept of Rural Business Hub (RBH) as an initiative towards increasing rural income, getting rid of chronic mass poverty and giving control to the local level to plan for themselves. RBH initiative works on the platform of **4 Ps i.e. Public-Private-Panchayat Partnership (PPPP)**. It is conceived as a very flexible programme with models open to imagination but also meeting the following essential criteria:

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

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

#### 2.10.5 Objectives:

- To promote agriculture and allied activities as growth engines for rural development;
- To identify rural products which have potential for national/international markets and standardize their quality;

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- To identify interested Business Partners having required marketing/technical skills;
- To ensure value addition in rural products so that rural income is enhanced;
- To promote Rural Non-Farming Enterprises which utilize local skills and/or resources and promote rural employment (e.g. bio energy, power distribution, e-enabled information services etc.);
- To facilitate smooth credit flow to viable business initiatives;
- To foster mutually beneficial relations between the producers and industrial houses as identified above;
- To achieve convergence of Institutions and schemes (Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Schemes) at the Panchayat level for filling in gaps in economic infrastructure;
- To build the capacity of PRIs to plan for economic development of their area and implement these plans.

### 2.10.6 Strategy:

- Retain the decentralized production units where they exist but introduce and ensure compliance of high process/product standards.
- Include physical and functional hubs under the concept.
- Aim at convergence of relevant CSSs/ State schemes in the selected area.
- Limit additional financial assistance for hardware to exceptional cases.
- Engage the most brilliant business

professionals of the country to identify genuine business opportunities which could not be spotted/ developed by the private sector.

- Handhold the PRIs so that they can effectively negotiate with successful business houses on an equal platform and secure a non-exploitative, mutually beneficial business relationship.

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

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

### 2.11 Swarnajayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana:

**2.11.1** All 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.

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

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

- ❖ Addressing urban poverty alleviation through gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor by encouraging them to set up self-employment ventures (individual or group), with support for their sustainability; or undertake wage employment;
- ❖ Supporting skill development and training programmes to enable the urban poor have access to employment opportunities opened up by the market or undertake self-employment; and

- ❖ Empowering the community to tackle the issues of urban poverty through suitable self managed community structures like *Neighbourhood Groups* (NHGs), *Neighbourhood Committees* (NHC), *Community Development Society* (CDS), etc.

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

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

**2.11.4 Components:** SJSRY has five major components, namely-

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

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

- (i) For special category States (8 NER States and 3 other hilly States i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and

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- Uttrakhand), the funding pattern for the schme between centre and the states, has been revised from 75:25 to 90:10.
- (ii) For the beneficiary under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component of the Scheme, the education limit criteria of "not educated beyond 9<sup>th</sup> standard" has been removed and now no minimum or maximum educational qualification level has been prescribed for the purpose of eligibility of assistance.
- (iii) For the self-employment (individual category), the project cost ceiling has been enhanced to Rs.2.00 Lakhs from the earlier Rs.50000/- and the subsidy has also been enhanced to 25% of the project cost (subject to a maximum of Rs.50000/-), from the earlier 15% of the project cost (subject to a maximum of Rs.7500/-).
- (iv) For the group enterprises set up by urban poor women, the subsidy has been made as 35% of the project cost of Rs.300,000/- or Rs.60,000/- per member of the Group, whichever is less. The minimum number required to form a women group has been reduced from 10 to 5. The revolving fund entitlement per member has also been enhanced from the existing Rs.1000/- to Rs.2000/-.
- (v) Under the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) component, which is applicable to the towns having population less than 5 lakh as per 1991 census, the 60:40 Material labour ration for the works under UWEP, flexibility of 10% (either side) is now accorded to the States/UTs.
- (vi) The Skill Training of the Urban poor component has been restructured and quality skill training will be provided to the urban poor linking it with certification, imparted preferably on public-private partnership (PPP) mode, with the involvement of reputed institutions like IITs, NITs, Poly-techniques, it is, other reputed agencies etc. The average expenditure ceiling per trainee has been enhanced from the Rs.2600/- to Rs.10000/-.
- (vii) 3% of the total Scheme allocation will be retained at the Central level for special /innovative projects to be undertaken to implement a time-bound targeting to bring a specific number of BPL families above the poverty line through self-employment or skill development.
- 2.11.6 Urban Self Employment Programme (Loan & Subsidy):** This component of SJSRY focuses on providing assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self-employment ventures - micro-enterprises. This Component has two sub-components:
- (i). Assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self-employment ventures [Loan & Subsidy]
- (ii). Technology/marketing/infrastructure/knowledge & other support provided to the urban poor in setting up their enterprises as well as marketing their products [Technology, Marketing & Other Support].
- 2.11.6.1** The programme will be applicable to all cities and towns on a whole town basis. Within each town, it will be implemented by selecting whole clusters of the poor segments so as to

bring in efficiencies in the administration and the delivery mechanisms and also make the impact visible.

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

**2.11.6.3 Financing Pattern under USEP:**

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

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

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

Collateral - No Collateral required.

In the infrastructure component, an average of Rs. 80 Lakhs can be provided for the MBCs (one time capacity grant of Rs. 60 Lakhs + Rs. 20

Lakhs. For the running cost for three years on a tapered scale).

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

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

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

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

**2.11.7 The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP):** This programme seeks to provide wage employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. These assets may be Community Centres, Storm

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Water Drains, Roads, Night Shelters, Kitchen Sheds in Primary Schools under Mid-day Meal Scheme and other community requirements like Parks, Solid Waste Management facilities, as decided by the community structures themselves. The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) will be applicable only to towns/cities with population upto 5 Lakhs, as per the 1991 Census.

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

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

### **2.11.7.3 Implementation & Monitoring of SJRSY under TPP**

- At the National level the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation shall

be the nodal Ministry for implementation of SJRSY.

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

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

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

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

#### 3.1 Local Self Government:

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

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

regards to the financial powers of the Panchayats;

- (f) Constitution of District Planning Committees to prepare development plans for the district as a whole;
- (g) Setting up Gram Sabhas at the Gram Panchayat level.

**3.1.2 Panchayats** – At Present, there are 2,39,582 Panchayats with 28,18,290 elected representatives including 10,39,058 women representatives at all levels. It include 2,32,855 Panchayats with 26,45,883 elected representatives including 9,75,057 women representatives at village level, 6094 Panchayats with 1,56,794 elected representatives including 58,191 women representatives at intermediate level (Panchayat Samiti) and 633 Panchayats with 15,613 elected representatives including 5,810 women representatives at district (Zila) level. The State-wise details are at **Annexure-3.1**.

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

**3.1.3 Empowerment of Women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:** The devolution of power to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has led to the emergence of 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

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to respond to the needs of the more vulnerable sections of the village community. Women members and office bearers in Panchayats today account for approximately 36.87 per cent of the elected representatives. The Constitutional mandate for the marginalized sections - Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also provided them political space. Presently around 18.51 percent of the elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions at all the three levels belong to Scheduled Castes and 11.26 percent belong to Scheduled Tribes.

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

**3.1.5. Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA):** In order to address the empowerment of Women Representatives (WRs) and Youth Representatives (YRs) in a systematic, programmatic manner, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India, has launched a new scheme with the approval of the competent authority in

the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The objective of PMEYSA is to knit the WRs in a network and through group action, empower themselves, so that both their participation and representation on local governance issues, improves. PMEYSA aims at a sustained campaign to build the confidence and capacity of WRs, so that they get over the institutional, societal and political constraints that prevent them from active participation in rural local self governments.

**3.1.5.1 Funding Pattern:** The scheme is fully funded by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for organising various activities. Fund is released to the State Panchayati Raj Department in two equal installments. The second installment of 50% is released only on furnishing of (1) Utilization certificate in respect of funds released and (2) Audited Statement of account on the expenditure (item-wise) incurred by the State Government/SSC. The B.E. provision for the year 2011-12 is Rs. 3.00 Crore. The expenditure made under the scheme till 29.02.2012 is Rs. 1.58 crore.

#### **3.1.5.2 Progress of the scheme**

23 States have formed Core Committees and organized State level Sammелans. 14 State Support Centres under the scheme have been established in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Island, which work as repository of knowledge and varied information relating to participation of EWRs and EYRs in PRIs. Training & Sensitization Programme under the scheme have been conducted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Kerala, Assam, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Island and Sikkim and so far 627 batches of training & sensitization programme have been organized. 81 Divisional Level Sammелans have been conducted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala,

Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Island. State Level Association of EWRs/EYRs has been formed in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Sikkim and West Bengal.

### 3.1.6 State Panchayati Raj Act

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

The Government of Jammu & Kashmir conducted Panchayat elections during 13 April to 27 June 2011. Over 79 percent of the electorate exercised their right to vote in the Panchayat elections. The election was by and large peaceful. For the first time, there was one-third reservation for women for Ward members. As a result, the Panchayats have 9424 women out of 28248 Ward members. Though there was no women reservation for Sarpanch, 28 women were elected as Sarpanch out of the total 4081 Sarpanches.

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

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

### 3.1.8 Status Note on PESA

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

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 are further mandated to 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.

### 3.1.9 Implementation of PESA in Central Ministries and States:

PESA being an extension of constitutional provisions, takes precedence over all other legislations in so far as they relate to panchayats. All other legislations are expected to be in conformity with the provisions of the PESA Act and any contradiction between PESA and other legislations would render the provisions of those legislations repugnant to the PESA Act. Hence, there is a need to reconcile those legislations with the provisions of the Act. So far, as the central Acts are concerned, laws dealing with forests,

land resources and mines and minerals are the main central legislations which are related to the powers of the gram panchayats/ gram sabha under the PESA Act.

MoPR is following up with Central Government Ministries for amendments in Forest, Environment, Mining, and Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement laws. Department of Land Resources under the Ministry of Rural Development has introduced the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha. The Bill provides for consultation with the Gram Sabha in Scheduled Areas in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of a notification under this Bill, or any other Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force as per the PESA Act, 1996 and other relevant laws. It also provides for consultation with Gram Sabha before preparing rehabilitation and resettlement schemes. This Bill has since been referred to the Standing Committee on Rural Development. This Ministry has submitted its comments on the Bill to the Standing Committee. Ministry of Mines has framed a draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011. This Bill has since been referred to the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel. This Ministry has submitted its comments on the Bill to the Standing Committee.

### 3.1.10 Compliance of State Laws with PESA Act:

The status of compliance of State Laws with the provisions of PESA Act, 1996 in nine PESA states is as follows:

- (a) **Andhra Pradesh:** The State Panchayati Raj Act is in compliance with section 4 of PESA Act. The State has also framed and notified Andhra Pradesh PESA Rules, 2011. But the State laws relating to Land Acquisition, Excise, MFP, Village Market, Minor Minerals and Money Lending do not comply with the



provisions of the Act

- (b) Chhattisgarh:** Most of the provisions of the Section 4 of PESA Act have been incorporated in the State Panchayati Raj Act except clauses (i),(k), (l) and [m-(i),(ii),(iii),(v)]of sec. 4. Further, the State laws relating to land acquisition, excise, and minor minerals comply with PESA Act whereas village market, MFP and money lending do not comply with it.
- (c) Gujarat:** All the provisions of the Section 4 of PESA Act have been incorporated in the State Panchayati Raj Act except clauses (k), (l) and [m-(i),(iii) and (vi)]of sec. 4. But the State laws relating to land acquisition, minor minerals, village market, MFP and money lending do not comply with PESA Act.
- (d) Himachal Pradesh:** All the provisions of the Section 4 of PESA Act have been incorporated in the State Panchayati Raj Act except sub-clause(iii) of clause (m) of Sec. 4. The State has also framed Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj PESA Rules, 2011. Further, the State laws relating to land acquisition and minor minerals comply with PESA Act. But laws relating to village market, MFP, money lending and excise do not comply with the Act.
- (e) Jharkhand:** The State Panchayati Raj Act is in compliance with clauses (d), (e),(f),(j), (h) and sub-clauses (ii),(iv),(vi) of clause(m) of Sec. 4 of PESA Act. Other mandatory provisions contained in clauses,(i),(k),(l) and sub-clauses(i),(iii) and(v) of sec. 4 have not been complied with by the State Act. Subject laws relating to land acquisition, excise, minor minerals, village market, MFP and money lending do not comply with PESA Act. It is for the State Government to make the provisions of the State Panchayati Raj Act and other subject laws in compliance with PESA Act.
- (f) Orissa:** The State Panchayati Raj Act is in compliance with section 4 of PESA Act. Further, the laws relating to land acquisition, and village market do not comply with PESA Act whereas laws relating to excise, minor minerals, MFP and money lending comply with it.
- (g) Maharashtra:** All the provisions of the Section 4 of PESA Act have been incorporated in the State Panchayati Raj Act except clause (h) and sub-clause(iv) of clause (m) of Sec. 4. The laws relating to land acquisition, excise, minor minerals, village market, MFP and money lending do not comply with PESA Act.
- (h) Madhya Pradesh:** Clauses (d),(e),(f),(h),(j),(m-iv) and (m-vi) of sec. 4 have been incorporated in the State panchayati raj laws whereas clauses (i),(k),(l) and (m-i,ii,iii,and v) have not been incorporated. Subject laws relating to land acquisition, minor minerals, village market, excise and money lending comply with PESA Act. However, the law relating to MFP does not comply with the Act.
- (i) Rajasthan:** All the provisions of the Section 4 of PESA Act have been incorporated in the State Panchayati Raj Act. The laws relating to land acquisition, excise, village market and MFP do not comply with PESA Act but the laws relating to mines and

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minerals and money lending comply with it.

The detailed status of position in State Act in respect of mandatory provisions of PESA is as at **Annexure-3.2.**

### 3.1.11 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 completely in letter and spirit. Besides, several State and Central laws relating to mines and minerals, forests, land acquisition etc. are not PESA compliant.

### 3.1.12 Steps taken by Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR):

MoPR, for effective implementation of PESA, has taken following initiatives:

- a) **PESA Model Rules:** Draft Model Rules for PESA were prepared by the Ministry and circulated to all and circulated to all States having Fifth Schedule areas for framing of rules for effective implementation of PESA Act.
- 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 have been made in PESA States. Meetings were held with officials of State Departments concerned with PESA implementation viz. Panchayati Raj, Revenue, Excise, Environment and Forest and Mining, etc., 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, was formed to look into the aspects of Minimum Support Price (MSP), value addition and marketing MFP of in Fifth Schedule Areas. The Committee submitted its Final Report in May 2011. 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. The matter is being followed up also through the Planning Commission.

### e) **Study of State subject laws:**

MoPR has completed a study on compliance of State Panchayati Raj laws and other subject laws with the provisions of PESA. All reports have been received. Reports have been sent to received. Reports have been sent to Jharkhand, Odisha & Chhattisgarh and the others are being examined. In these reports, the state Panchayati Raj laws and other subject laws have been analyzed in the light of the PESA Act and various amendments have been proposed. The reports have also suggested some amendment in the PESA Act itself, most of which have already been included in the proposed amendments to PESA Act.

### f) **ILI Studies:**

The Indian Law Institute undertook a study to analyze a few Central laws and suggest amendments for compliance with PESA Act. The report has been circulated to the respective Central ministries for consideration.

### g) **Committee on Harmonization of**

**Central laws with PESA:** A Committee on Harmonization of Central laws with PESA has been set up on the recommendation of Second Administrative Reforms Commission for undertaking follow up action on the issue of harmonization of Central Laws with the PESA Act, 1996. This is chaired by Secretary (Legal Affairs). This Ministry is represented by a Joint Secretary.

### 3.1.13 Steps required to be taken by the States:

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

PESA Act:

#### A. PESA Compliant Acts and Rules

- Amend PR Acts, Subject Laws and Rules consistent with PESA Act.
- Adopt Model PESA Rules with appropriate modification.

#### B. Functioning of Gram Sabha

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

#### C. Empowered Gram Panchayat

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

#### D. Administrative Measures

- Committee of relevant departments and experts at State & District levels to review and ensure PESA compliance.

- Include implementation of PESA in Governor's Annual Report.
- Strengthen administrative machinery: fill up vacancies, create Panchayat cadres, give hardship allowance etc.
- Create information-cum-grievance redressal mechanisms.

### 3.1.14 Steps required to be taken by Central Ministries:

MoPR has, in various forums, urged Central Ministries to take the following measures:

- Planning Commission
  - i) Review compliance of PESA Act in Annual Plan discussions.
  - ii) Fund Panchayats: manpower & buildings, and untied funds in a big way.
  - iii) Ensure IAP funds are progressively given to the Panchayats.
  - iv) Support the scheme to provide manpower to GS.
- Central Ministries with flagship programmes
  - i) Amend scheme guidelines for PESA compliance.
  - ii) Make parallel bodies, if Make parallel bodies, if unavoidable, under various Schemes, accountable to GS through GP.
- D/o Land Resources, Ministry of Mines and Ministry of Environment and Forests
  - (i) Amend Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011;

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- Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 and Indian Forest Act, 1927.
- **D/o Financial Services**
  - (i) Enhance credit options, regulate MFIs.
- **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation**
  - (i) Ensure planning and implementation of MPLADS through the Panchayats.
- **Ministry of Tribal Affairs**
  - (i) Rationalize Schedule V Areas to include Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets and left out Integrate Tribal Development Project (ITDP)/Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) areas;
  - (ii) Link funding under article 275(1) to PESA compliance;
  - (iii) Ensure TSP funds are planned and utilized by the Panchayats;
  - (iv) Ensure transfer of ITDP functionaries to the Panchayats.

**3.1.15 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, and (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 73<sup>rd</sup> 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.

### 3.1.16 Devolution of 3 Fs to PRIs

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 that simultaneously action may be taken to devolve 3Fs as per MoPR's advisory dated 1.12.2009.

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 disbursement 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.

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.

**3.1.17 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.

**3.1.18 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,

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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**

**3.1.19 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 (73<sup>rd</sup> 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 is being operationalised by Ministry of Law and Justice. The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 came into force w.e.f 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2009. The Act provides for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at the grass root level with a view to providing access to Justice to citizens at their door steps. At the time of its enactment, it was envisaged that 5067 Gram Nyayalayas would be set up throughout the country.

The Scheme provides for non-recurring assistance @ Rs. 18.00 lakh per Gram Nyayalaya (Rs. 1 lakh for office building, Rs. 5.00 lakh for vehicle and Rs. 3 lakh for furnishing the office). In addition, there is a provision for recurring assistance for 50% of such expenditure upto a ceiling of Rs. 3.2 lakh per annum per Gram Nyayalaya for the first three years. As per the information available, 153 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified till 31.03.2012. Out of these 151 Gram Nyayalayas have started functioning in the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Maharashtra. The State of Karnataka has notified two Gram Nyayalayas but they are yet to be operationalized. So far, Rs. 25.39 crore has been released to these States for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas.

Initially most of the states had welcomed the idea of setting up of Gram Nyayalayas. However, later States like Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal sought full Central assistance for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas. Government of Rajasthan requested for enhanced financial assistance at the rate of (i) Rs. 45 lakh per Gram Nyayalayas towards non-recurring expenditure and (ii) Rs. 51.40 lakh per Gram Nyayalayas as recurring expenditure for the first three years to be met entirely by the Central Government. Besides, Tamil Nadu, Delhi and Uttarakhand did not feel the need for setting of Gram Nyayalayas in their States.

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

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

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

implementation and better outcome.

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

**3.3.2 Provisions for DPC:** Details statutory provisions of DPC are as under:

- (1) There shall be constituted in every State at the district level a District Planning Committee to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole.
- (2) The Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to:
  - (a) The composition of the District Planning committees;
  - (b) The manner in which the seats in such committees shall be filled; "Provided that not less than four fifths of the total number of members of such Committee shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members of the Panchayat at the district level and of the Municipalities in the district in proportion to the ratio between the population of the rural areas and of the urban areas in the district;"
  - (c) The functions relating to district

planning which may be assigned to such Committees;

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

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

(a) have regard to -

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

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

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

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

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



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### POINT 3: KISAN MITRA (SUPPORT TO FARMERS)

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

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

#### 4.1 Watershed Development:

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

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

**4.1.2** The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) 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 11<sup>th</sup> Plan i.e. 2007-08 as per existing guidelines of **NWDPA scheme**. Since its inception and upto the end of the Xth Plan, an area of about 9.3 million hectares has been developed. National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA), Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) and Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR) are being implemented by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation which envisages integrated watershed management and sustainable farming systems development.

**4.1.3** Under the River Valley Project/ Flood Prone River (RVP/FPR) Scheme which is

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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.

#### 4.1.4 Watershed Development through the Department of Land Resources:

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

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

##### (a) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP):

At present the DPAP is under implementation in 972 blocks of 195 districts in 16 States. Since 1995-96 to 2006-07, 27,439 DPAP projects covering an area of 13.72 million hectares have been sanctioned in identified DPAP Blocks. A total number of 22,409 projects covering an area of 11.2045 million hectares were completed/closed upto 31.12.2011. Other projects are at various stages of implementation in different States. Central funds to the tune of Rs. 4,105 crore have been released upto 31.12.2011.

##### (b) Desert Development Programme (DDP):

The DDP is under implementation in 235 blocks of 40 districts in 7 States. Since 1995-96 to 2006-07, 15,746 DDP projects covering an area of 7.873 million hectares have been sanctioned in identified DDP Blocks. A total number of 12,314 projects covering an area of 6.15 million hectares

were completed/closed upto 31.12.2011. Other projects are at various stages of implementation in different States. Central funds to the tune of Rs.3,099 crore have been released upto 31.12.2011.

##### (c) Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP):

The projects under IWDP are sanctioned in the Blocks not covered by DDP and DPAP. The projects under the programme are being implemented in 470 districts in all 28 States of the country. Since 1995-96 to 2006-07, 1,877 IWDP projects covering an area of 10.722 million hectares have been sanctioned covering all 28 States, except in the identified DDP and DPAP Blocks. A total number of 770 projects covering an area of 4.895 million hectares were completed upto 31.12.2011. Other projects are at various stages of implementation in different States. Central funds to the tune of Rs.4,361.60 crore have been released upto 31.12.2011.

The above three Watershed Development Programmes of the Department i.e. IWDP, DPAP and DDP have been consolidated into a single modified programme namely 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)' and launched in 2009-10. 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, Rs.15,000/ha. for the hilly & difficult areas and upto Rs.15,000/ha. for the IAP Districts.
- Funding pattern in the ratio of 90:10 between Centre and States

Area covered under different Watershed Development programmes during 2011-12 are as follows:

Sl. No.	Watershed Development Programme	Area covered (in ha)
1	Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project & Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR)	1,82,218
2	Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA)	41,680
3	National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPPRA)	2,47,957
4.	Participatory Watershed Development Programme through Watershed Development Fund (WDF) being implemented by NABARD	2,37,000
<b>Total Area Covered</b>		<b>7,08,855</b>

#### 4.2 Marketing and Infrastructural Support to Farmers:

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

##### 4.2.1 DIRECTORATE OF MARKETING AND INSPECTION:

It was set up in the year 1935 to implement agricultural marketing policies and programmes of the Central Government. Since its inception,

the Directorate continues to be responsible for bringing about an integrated development of marketing of agricultural and allied produce in the country with a view to safeguard interests of producer, sellers as well as consumers. It maintains a close liaison between Central and State Governments in implementation of agricultural marketing policies in the country.

##### Major functions of DMI:

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

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

Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation has launched the 'Grameen Bhandaran Yojana' from 01.04.2001. The main objectives of the scheme include creation of

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scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas to meet out various requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce agricultural input, etc., and prevention of distress sale by creating the facility of pledge loan and marketing credit. The scheme provided for credit linked back ended subsidy to the entrepreneurs, which is released through NABARD and NCDC. The size and construction of godown to construct depend upon the demand in market.

Under the scheme, subsidy @ 25% is being given to all categories of farmers, Agriculture graduates, cooperatives & CWC/ SECs. All other categories of individual's 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 has been recently revised for making it more attractive by enhancement of maximum capacity to 30,000 MT with maximum ceiling on subsidy of Rs.3.00 crores for other than North Eastern States & for North Eastern States the maximum capacity is 25,000 MT with the ceiling on subsidy of Rs. 3.333 crores.

The project for construction of rural godowns can be taken up by individuals, farmers, Group of farmers/growers, partnership/ Proprietary firms, Non-Government Organizations (NGO's) Self Help Groups (SHGs), Companies, Corporation, Co-operatives, Local Bodies other than Municipal Corporations, Federations, Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees, Marketing Boards and Agro Processing Corporations in the entire country. The scheme is demand driven and not location specific. Banks sanctions the projects depending on viability. Since the inception of the scheme w.e.f 1/4/2001 and up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012, 28087 godowns having a capacity of 317.18 lakhs tones with Grant – in – aid released to NABARD & NCDC as subsidy Rs. 936.18 crore have been sanctioned

all over the country.

The target for 2011-12 was 20 lakh MTs and against that there had been higher achievement of 33.92 lakh MTs capacity creation with 3381 Rural Godown Projects and a subsidy release of Rs. 190.87 crore.

#### **4.2.3 Development / Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Grading and Standardization (AMIGS):**

The Scheme for Development / Strengthening Agricultural marketing Infrastructure Grading & Standardization was launched on 20.10.2004. Under this Scheme, Credit linked investment subsidy is provided for general or commodity specific marketing infrastructure for agriculture and allied commodities and for strengthening and modernization of existing agriculture markets, wholesale, rural periodic or in tribal areas. The scheme covers all agricultural and allied sectors including dairy, poultry, fishery, livestock and minor forest produce. It is reform linked and is being implemented in those States/ UTs which have amended their APMC Act to permit (i) setting up of agricultural markets in private and cooperative sectors (ii) allow direct marketing and (iii) contract farming.

Accordingly, 28 States/U.T. namely Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab Sikkim, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Aruchachal Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Bihar, U.T. of Chandigarh, Assam, Tripura, Gujarat, Karantaka, Goa, Jharkhand, Mizoram and Utrkhand have been permitted to take benefits of the scheme till date.

Assistance under the scheme is credit linked and subject to sanction of the infrastructure project by the banks and the subsidy is released through NABARD. For cooperative sector projects, subsidy is released through NCDC. However for

the projects promoted by the State Agencies (APMC etc.), the Stipulation of credit linkage and sanction of the infrastructure project by Banks is optional and subsidy is released by DMI directly for own funded projects of State Agencies.

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

#### Rate of subsidy

- (i) 25% of the capital cost of the project with a ceiling of Rs. 50 lakh per project.
- (ii) 33.33% with a ceiling of Rs.60 lakh per project located in North Eastern States, in the States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, hilly and tribal areas, and to entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC)/ Scheduled Tribe (ST) and their cooperatives

The Scheme for Development / Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization is a Demand Driven Scheme. The physical target of 520 projects to be sanctioned for 2011-12 had been fixed. There is no State-wise financial allocation of funds. The agency-wise progress during 2011-12 is as follows:

(Rs. In crore)

S. NO.	Name of Implementing Agency	No. of Projects sanctioned	TFO	Eligible subsidy	Amount of subsidy released
1	NABARD	877	1196.10	178.82	166.81
2	NCDC	475	157.58	23.36	10.09

3	State Agency Projects	72	86.20	21.74	0.38
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1424</b>	<b>1439.88</b>	<b>223.92</b>	<b>177.28</b>

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

#### 4.3.1 Micro Irrigation for Agriculture:

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation (MI) has been launched in January, 2006 to enhance water use efficiency aiming to increase productivity of crops through micro irrigation technology. Under this Scheme, Central share of subsidy @ 40% of the total cost of the system are provided to all categories of farmers of different State. Since 2005-06, 18 States have implemented this scheme towards installation of drip and sprinkler irrigation system.

#### 4.3.2 NATIONAL MISSION ON MICRO IRRIGATION:

The National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) is being implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture since June, 2010 under which financial assistance is provided for both agriculture and horticulture crops towards installation of drip and sprinkler irrigation system along with the advanced technology like fertigation with fertilizer tank/venturi systems, sand filters/media filters, hydro cyclone filters/sand separators and other different type of filters and valves required for MI systems. Besides, assistance is also provided for training of high tech Micro Irrigation system for farmers, officials and entrepreneurs. The NMMI implementation is enhanced the water use efficiency by irrigating in the field as per its requirement through drip and sprinkler system, reduced electricity and fertilizer consumption, create employment in the equipment manufacturing sector and ultimately with increased productivity of crops (30-50%) enhanced the economic return of farmers.

Since launching of the NMMI scheme in 2010-11,

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

**4.3.3 Components:** Since June, 2010, this Micro Irrigation Scheme is being implemented 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 Area Coverage achieved during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given below:

**Physical Achievement under National Mission on Micro Irrigation during 2010-11 & 2011-12**

S. No	State	2010-11			2011-12		
		Physical (Area in ha)			Physical (Area in ha)		
		Drip	Sprinkler	Total	Drip	Sprinkler	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	84418.00	38340.00	<b>122758.00</b>	78857.00	26206.00	<b>105063.00</b>
2	Bihar	131.44	13353.60	<b>13485.04</b>	453.98	22840.30	<b>23294.28</b>
3	Chattisgarh	2250.27	19580.66	<b>21830.93</b>	1395.48	16998.15	<b>18393.63</b>
4	Goa	38.70	80.36	<b>119.06</b>	42.19	98.56	<b>140.75</b>
5	Gujarat	32397.02	45896.97	<b>78294</b>	41757.14	23344.68	<b>65101.82</b>
6	Haryana	3987.47	5352.73	<b>9340.20</b>	5786.00	0.00	<b>5786.00</b>
7	Jharkhand	265.70	951.40	<b>1217.10</b>	830.00	5669.00	<b>6499.00</b>
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
9	Karnataka	48009.00	39438.00	<b>87447.00</b>	40659.00	17354.00	<b>58013.00</b>
10	Kerala	827.51	1512.50	<b>2340.01</b>	1333.88	1744.76	<b>3078.64</b>
11	Madhya Pradesh	26467.14	14771.10	<b>41238.24</b>	23108.88	13436.00	<b>36544.88</b>
12	Maharashtra	86794.54	31230.54	<b>118025.08</b>	71987.08	44011.86	<b>115998.94</b>
13	Orissa	843.45	11170.51	<b>12013.96</b>	2038.69	9797.90	<b>11836.59</b>
14	Punjab	4870.20	54.80	<b>4925.00</b>	4780.80	90.35	<b>4871.15</b>
15	Rajasthan	13402.00	134211.00	<b>147613.00</b>	21024.00	101159.00	<b>122183.00</b>
16	Tamil Nadu	25845.21	307.95	<b>26153.16</b>	27475.56	74.98	<b>27550.54</b>
17	Uttar Pradesh	632.33	2476.30	<b>3108.63</b>	255.60	3535.26	<b>3790.86</b>
18	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
19	West Bengal	116.00	178.00	<b>294.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
20	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
21	Assam	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
22	Manipur	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
23	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	0.00	278.50	<b>278.50</b>
24	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
25	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
26	Tripura	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
27	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	353.69	156.00	<b>509.69</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>331295.98</b>	<b>358906.42</b>	<b>690202.4</b>	<b>322138.97</b>	<b>286795.3</b>	<b>608934.27</b>

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

- (i) Area Covered
- (ii) Irrigation Potential Created and

(iii) No. of Schemes Approved

**4.3.5 Irrigation Potential Created and Utilized:**

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

**4.3.6 Achievements** As per information provided by State Governments, the total irrigation potential created during the 2005-06 to 2010-11 is given in the table.

(in million hectare)

Year	Target	Achievement
2005-06	1.90	1.69
2006-07	2.40	1.96
2007-08	2.85	1.73
2008-09	2.85	1.93
2009-10	1.75	1.86
2010-11	1.75	1.56

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

**4.3.8** 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.

**4.3.9** 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.

**4.3.10 Minor Irrigation (MI) Schemes under AIBP:**

During 2011-12, a total No. of 693 MI schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 2078.67 crore have been included under AIBP. The total potential planned of these schemes is 182.74 th. ha. to be completed in the next three financial years including the year of inclusion under AIBP. As per the information received in this office, a total number of 1487 MI schemes have been completed and a potential of 249.51 th. ha. has been created during 2011-12 under AIBP. Other details are given in the following Table below:

## Detail of Minor Irrigation (MI) Schemes Included Under AIBP during 2011-12

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	4.68
2	Assam				115	46.31
3	Manipur				131	8.28
4	Meghalaya				54	21.69
5	Mizoram				48	4.10
6	Nagaland	96	50.51	4.79	169	11.46
7	Sikkim				4	0.20
8	Tripura				22	1.29
9	Himachal Pradesh				16	8.18
10	Jammu & Kashmir	217	559.97	62.48	72	28.98
11	Orissa (KBK)					0.00
12	Uttarakhand	40	152.25	11.16	342	19.20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>762.73</b>	<b>78.43</b>	<b>1052</b>	<b>154.38</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Non-Special Category States</b>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	17	328.22	18.81	29	7.57
2	Chhattisgarh	85	462.24	38.66	49	18.00
3	Madhya Pradesh	67	337.91	24.94	58	26.91
4	Maharashtra				12	5.10
5	Bihar					
6	West Bengal				19	1.29
7	Rajasthan					
8	Karnataka				127	10.25
9	Jharkhand	171	187.57	21.90	141	26.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1315.94</b>	<b>104.31</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>95.13</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>2078.67</b>	<b>182.74</b>	<b>1487</b>	<b>249.51</b>

The time for completion of MI schemes under AIBP is three years including the year of inclusion under AIBP. Thus, the number of schemes completed as mentioned above include the spill over schemes from 2009-10 and 2010-11.



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

The Command Area Development (CAD) Programme was started as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the year 1974-75 with the objective to bridge the gap between irrigation potential created and that utilized through micro level infrastructure development for efficient water management and enhancement of agricultural production and productivity so as to improve socio-economic conditions of the farmers. The programme was restructured and renamed as Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM) with effect from 01.04.2004. The scheme is being implemented as a State Sector Scheme since the XI Five Year Plan(2008-09 to 2011-12).

#### 4.3.12 Coverage

Initially, 60 major and medium irrigation projects were taken up under the CAD programme, covering a Culturable Command Area (CCA) of about 15.00 million hectare. There are now 151 ongoing projects spread across the 28 states of the country with CCA of 16.248 Mha. The National Water Policy-2002 stresses participatory approach in water resources management. It has been recognized that participation of beneficiaries will greatly help for the optimal upkeep of irrigation system and utilization of irrigation water. The participation of farmers in the management of irrigation would give responsibility for operation and maintenance, collection of water charges from areas under the jurisdiction of the Water Users' Associations (WUAs) and redressal of petty grievances. A provision of one time functional grant of Rs.1000/- per hectare is also provided for the registered WUAs under the programme. Minimum contribution of 10 percent for the beneficiaries has been made mandatory in the cost of construction of field channels, reclamation of water logged areas and one time functional grants to WUAs. 63,167 Water User's Associations (WUAs) have been formed in

various States covering an area of 14.623 Mha. under different commands of irrigation projects.

#### 4.3.13 Progress under CADWM Programme:

An area of about 19.69 Mha has been covered under the programme since inception up to end of March, 2011, out of which an area of 1.8 Mha has been covered during the IX Plan and an area of 2.31 Mha has been covered during the X Plan. During XI plan, 1.62 Mha has been covered in four years till March, 2011. CCA of 0.459 Mha has been covered during 2011-12 and total CCA of 20.149 Mha has been covered upto March 2012, since inception, total central assistance of Rs.5208.23 crore has been released to States at the end of the year 2011-12.

An area of about 2.117 Mha has been covered for construction of field drain under the programme since inception up to end of March, 2012 out of which an area of 0.376 Mha (including a tentative area of 0.024 Mha during 2011-12 ) has been covered during the XI Plan.

The evaluation made in the past has revealed that the CAD programme made positive impact on various important indicators, like increase in the irrigated area, productivity and production, irrigation efficiency, etc. Despite best efforts being made for efficient irrigation water management, the problem of water logging has surfaced in many irrigated commands. Under the component on reclamation of water logged areas, 823 schemes of 9 states, namely, Bihar, Gujarat , Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have been approved for reclamation of 122.532 th.ha. of water logged areas. Out of this, an area about 69.847 th.ha. has been reclaimed by these States upto March, 2012.

The scope of the CADWM Programme has been expanded to correct system deficiencies occurring above the outlet [on distributaries of capacity up to 4.25 cumec(150 cusec)] through proper

rehabilitation so as to improve the output of the activities below the outlet, to improve availability of irrigation water at farm level, to improve irrigation efficiency and smooth O&M related activities. So far 129 schemes of 6 states namely Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu approved for correction of system deficiency of 315.275 th. ha. area. Out of this, an area of about 145.269 th.ha.

has been reported to be covered by these States upto March, 2012 (progress of 27 schemes of Rajasthan is yet to be received).

CADWM activities are to implemented pari-passu with the works undertaken under AIBP during XII Plan. The total proposed outlay for the XII Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17) (Central share) is Rs.15,000 crore and is to cover about 5 Mha.

#### 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 2011-12	
			Target in '000 ha	Achievement in '000 ha
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	141	0.20	0.824
2	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Manipur	86	3.50	3.275
4	Meghalaya	6	0.24	0.12
5	Mizoram	5	0.0	0.053
6	Nagaland	13	0.0	0.073
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>4.345</b>

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**4.3.14 Physical Achievements:** The core components of physical works are construction of field channels, and field drains. The cumulative

progress of works on these components are given below.

#### Physical Achievements under CADWM Programme:

(Million hectare)

SI.No.	Item of work	Cumulative achievement since 1974-75 to 1996-97	Achievement during		
			IX Plan	X Plan	XI Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Field Channel	13.95	1.80	2.31	2.08
2	Field Drains	0.77	0.35	0.64	0.376

\* Provisional

#### 4.4 Credits to Farmers:

**4.4.1** The instrument of Kisan Credit Card Scheme introduced to provide adequate and timely support from the banking system to the farmers for their cultivation needs including purchase of all inputs in a flexible manner, has made rapid progress with the banking system having issued 11.34 crore cards upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012. 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 has also been operationalised.

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

- Assessment of crop loan component based on the scale of finance for the crop plus insurance premium x Extent of area cultivated + 10% of the limit towards post-harvest / household/consumption requirements + 20% of limit towards maintenance expenses of farm assets.
  - Flexi KCC with simple assessment prescribed for marginal farmers.
  - Validity of KCC for 5 years.
  - For crop loans, no separate margin need to be insisted as the margin is in-built in scale of finance.
  - No withdrawal in the account to remain outstanding for more than 12 months; no need to bring the debit balance in the account to zero at any point of time.
  - Interest subvention /incentive for prompt repayment to be available as per the Government of India and / or State Government norms.
  - No processing fee up to a limit of Rs. 3.00 lakh.
  - One time documentation at the time of first availment and thereafter simple declaration (about crops raised/proposed) by farmer.
  - KCC cum SB account instead of farmers having two separate accounts. The credit balance in KCC cum SB account to be allowed to fetch interest at saving bank rate.
  - Disbursement through various delivery channels, including ICT driven channels like ATM/ PoS/ Mobile handsets.
- The State Governments have been advised to launch an intensive branch/village level campaign to provide Kisan Credit Card to all the eligible and willing farmers in a time bound manner. Upto March, 2012, 11.34 crore KCC have been issued.

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**4.4.3 Targets & Achievements:** Since inception up to 31st March, 2012, total number of Kisan Credit Cards issued to farmers was 11.34 crore and total amounts sanctioned Rs. 572614.17 crore in which number of Kisan Credit Cards issued in respect of Cooperative Banks, RRBs and Commercial Banks were 4.72, 1.71 and 5.31 crore and banks sanctioned amounts were Rs. 161952.88, Rs. 76946.61 and Rs. 1133659.27 crore respectively. Total number of cards issued since inception to up to 31st March, 2012 State-wise/UTs are given at **Annexure-4.2.**

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

**4.5.1** Land is the most important natural resource upon which all human activity is based. Man's inexorable progress towards development has, however, considerably damaged out land resource base. Land suffers from various kinds of soil erosion degradation and deforestation. To harness the full potential of the available land resources and prevent its further degradation, wasteland development is of great significance. The problem of degraded land and its management is complex and multi-dimensional and its development requires a scientific, holistic and innovative approach.

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

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

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

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

Atlas of India-2005". As per the latest estimates arrived through this exercise, the total extent of wastelands in the country stands at 55.27 m.ha. Further, it was felt desirable to improve the 13 fold classification system to 28 fold classification system, where sub classes are included to map the severity of degradation. New wasteland classification will help in wastelands reclamation programmes depending on the severity of wastelands. The maps will help to retrieve the information at village/watershed (500 ha) level,

for implementation of wastelands/watershed programmes.

**4.5.6 Progress** Distribution of wasteland to the landless has been included as item No. 13 of the restructured Twenty Point Programme 2006. Accordingly the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were requested for intimating the achievement during 2011-12 under this item for inclusion in the Annual Review Report on the TPP-2006. During the year 2011-12, information has been received from 10 States/UTs and the details are as follow:

#### Distribution of wasteland to landless

S. No.	State/UT	Land distributed during 2011-12 (Area in Hectares )				Remarks
		SC	ST	Others	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
2	Uttar Pradesh	3731.911	0.121	2709.81	6441.844	
3	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	There is no wasteland in the state
4	Odisha	53.396	91.823	83.944	229.163	
5	Pondicherry	00.97				
6	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	There is no wasteland in Tripura for distribution
7	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	There is no Government wasteland in Sikkim
8	Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	.
9	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
10	Gujarat	Nil		Nil	Nil	

## CHAPTER 5

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

Rural labourers are largely unorganized.

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

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

(4) Welfare of Women Labour

#### 5.1 Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganized Labour:

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

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

making, tailoring, and embroidery work.

**5.1.2 'The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008:** Social Security Act, 2008 was enacted on 31.12.2008. Thereafter, the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Rules, 2009 were framed. The Act has come into force w.e.f. 16.05.2009. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board which shall recommend social security schemes viz life and disability cover, health maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers.

**5.1.3** The National Board was constituted on 18.08.2009. Till now, the board has had five meetings. The Board recommended that existing social security schemes viz Rashtriya 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.

## **5. 2 Minimum Wages Enforcement (Including Farm Labour):**

**5.2.1** In a labour surplus economy like India, fixation and enforcement of minimum wage can save labourers, particularly unorganized rural labourers, from exploitation. Minimum Wages Act, 1948 empowers both the Central and the State Governments to fix, review, revise and enforce minimum rates of wages in the scheduled employment falling under their respective

jurisdictions. For effective implementation of the provision of the act, there is enforcement machinery at the State Level as well at the Central level. In the Central sphere, the act is enforced through Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) working under the supervision of Central Labour Commissioner (C) office. In the State sphere, the inspectors appointed by the State Governments enforce the provisions of the act. The details of the enforcement cases by CIRM are as given in the following table.

### **Enforcement of Provisions of Wages Law by Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) during 2011-12 (Provisional)**

#### **Minimum Wages Enforcement (including farm labour)\***

<b>SL. No.</b>	<b>Items</b>	<b>2011-12</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
1	No. of Inspections made	69,453
2	No. of Irregularities Detected	6,447
3	No. of Irregularities Rectified	6,628
4	No. of Claims filed	5,275
5	No. of Claims settled	924
6	No. of Prosecutions Cases filed	45
7	No. of Prosecutions Cases decided	108

Source: TPP-2006 MPR-2011-12

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 2011-12**

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of Inspections Made	No. of Irregularities		No. of Claims		No. of persons Prosecution Cases		
			Detected	Rectified	Filed	Settled	Pending	Filed	Decided
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Bihar	13,742	2,736	2767	822	883	401	0	0
2	Goa	898	12	6	1	0	0	4	0
3	Gujarat	46,750	3,160	3442	0	0	6720	33	107
4	Jharkhand	5,220	522	379	4447	30	20	7	0
5	Kerala	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0
6	Manipur	551	12	6	0	0	0	0	0
7	Rajasthan	2,287	5	1	4	7	4	0	1
8	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
9	A.N. Island	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
10	D&N Haveli	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>69,453</b>	<b>6,447</b>	<b>6628</b>	<b>5275</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>7147</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>108</b>

**Note:** The information is from progress report of TPP-2006 for 2011-12

**CHAPTER 5**  
Shramik Kalyan

**5.3 Prevention of Child Labour**

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

(NCLP) Scheme in 1988 to rehabilitate working children. The NCLP scheme is a Central Sector Scheme. Under the scheme, project societies are set up at the district level under the Chairpersonship of the Collector / District Magistrate for overseeing the implementation of the project. Instructions to involve civil society and NGOs have also been issued. Under the Scheme, children are withdrawn from work and put into the special schools, where they are being provided with bridging education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care facilities, etc. and finally mainstreamed to the formal education system. Initially the scheme was started in 12 child labour endemic districts of the country. Its coverage has increased progressively to cover 271 districts. 8.91 lakh children have been mainstreamed under the Scheme so far.

**5.3.3 Achievement:**

The achievement made during 2011-12 under the Scheme NCLP is given as under:



Parameters/ Indicators/ Scheme being monitored	Achievement
(i) Project Societies set up	266 NCLP Societies were operational
(ii) School Opened	7311 Special Schools were running.
(iii) Children Covered	More than 3 lakh children were enrolled in these schools.
(iv) Children mainstreamed	1,25,716 children were mainstreamed

#### 5.4 Welfare of Women Labour:

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

**5.4.2** Several laws have been enacted by the Government to secure reasonable working conditions for women employees and to prevent their exploitation. These include the Factories Act, 1948, the Plantations Labour 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 in 2011-12:** A total grant in aid of Rs. 15.27 lakh was released to 39 organizations i.e. NGO/VOs for the benefit of women labour and 52,630 women were benefited during the year 2011-12.

## 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 BPL families including 2.43 crore AAY families in

the country. In addition to this 7.42 lakh families of KBK districts in Orissa are also allocated at the same scale.

**Progress:** During the year 2011-12, total allocation and offtake of food grains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was 488.77 lakh tonnes and 431.02 lakh tonnes respectively with 88% achievement in terms of offtake with respect to allocation of foodgrains. 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 to 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 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 2011-12, total allocation and offtake of food grains under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was 102.38 lakh tonnes and 97.09 lakh tonnes respectively with 95 % achievement in terms of offtake with respect to allocation of foodgrains. During the year 2010-11 total allocation and offtake of food grains under

## CHAPTER 6

Khadya Suraksha

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was 102.29 lakh tonnes and 96.56 lakh tonnes respectively with 94 % 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. The scheme since 24.11.2004 is being implemented by the Department of Food & Public Distribution with certain modifications.

**6.3.2** The main objective of the scheme presently being implemented is to provide safeguard against starvation during the period of natural calamity or during lean season when the marginalized

food insecure households do not have sufficient resources to purchase rations. Such people in need of 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 details are as in the table below:

**Fund Sanctioned for Establishment of Grain Bank During the year 2011-12 is as follow:**

Sl. No.	States	No.of Bank Sanctioned	Financial Assistance Sanctioned for Food grains (Rs. In Lakhs)	Fund Sanctioned for Establishments of Grain banks (Rs. In Lakhs)	Total Financial Assistance Sanctioned (Rs. In Lakhs)	Date of Sanction
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	West Bengal.	770	349.61	93.94	443.55	15.09.2011
2	Uttarakhand	55	45.52	6.71	52.23	15.09.2011
3	Nagaland	257	207.99	31.35	239.35	29.09.2011
4	Andhra Pradesh	268	231.65	32.70	264.34	29.02.2012
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1350</b>	<b>834.76</b>	<b>164.70</b>	<b>999.46</b>	<b>-</b>

**6.3.3** The revised Village Grain Bank (VGB) Scheme for establishment of Grain Banks in chronically food scarce areas was approved by Ministry of Finance on 15.2.2006 for the year 2005-06 and 2006-07. During 11<sup>th</sup> Plan

(2007-12), a provision of Rs.87.00 crore has been provided under the scheme. Details of VGBs sanctioned and expenditure incurred since 2005-06 are as follows:

Year	VGBs 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
2010-11	1709	Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Orissa & Nagaland	13.00
2011-12	1350	West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Nagaland & Andhra Pradesh	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>21751</b>	-	<b>146.03</b>

## CHAPTER 6

Khadya Suraksha

## 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:

#### 7.1 Rural Housing

**7.1.1** The Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY) is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development to provide houses to the below the poverty line (BPL) families in the rural areas. It has been in operation since 1985-86. The funding of IAY is shared between the Centre and States except in North-Eastern States and Sikkim in the ratio of 75:25 respectively. In the case of North-Eastern States and Sikkim, funding is shared in the ratio of 90:10. In the case of UTs, entire funds of IAY are provided by the Centre. Under IAY, w.e.f. 1.4.2010, a BPL family is given grant of Rs.45000/- for new construction in plain areas and Rs.48,500/- for construction in hilly/difficult areas. In addition, the IAY beneficiary is also eligible to avail loan upto Rs.20,000 per housing unit at an interest rate of 4% per annum. Further, IAY funds can also be utilized for up- gradation of a kutch house for which a subsidy of Rs.15000/- per unit is provided.

#### 7.1.2 The salient features of the Scheme are as under:

- i) The criterion for allocation of IAY funds to the States & UTs involves assigning 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% to poverty ratio. The allocation amongst districts is based on 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to SC/ST component. Further, 60% of the IAY allocation is meant for benefiting SC/ST families, 3% for physically handicapped and 15% for minorities. Also the IAY houses are expected to be invariably allotted in the name of women.
- ii) 5% of the total allocated funds under IAY are kept apart to meet the exigencies arising out of natural calamities and other emergent situations like riot, arson, fire rehabilitation under exceptional circumstances etc. with a state-wise ceiling of 10% of annual allocation (including State share). In case of occurrence of calamities in any part of any State, funds under this component of IAY will be made available to those districts with the limit of 50% of the normal allocation for each district which will again be subjected to a ceiling of 10% of State allocation.
- iii) Gram Sabha select the beneficiaries from the list of eligible BPL households/Permanent IAY Waitlist wherever it has been prepared.
- iv) In order to introduce transparency in selection of beneficiaries permanent IAY waitlists have to be prepared Gram

Panchayat wise. These lists contain the name of deserving BPL families who need IAY houses in order of their poverty status based on the BPL list 2002

- v) Construction of an IAY house is the sole responsibility of the beneficiary. Engagement of contractors is prohibited and no specific type design has been stipulated for an IAY house. However, Sanitary latrine and smokeless chullah are required to be constructed alongwith each IAY house. For construction of the sanitary latrine, the beneficiary can avail of the existing assistance from the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).
- vi) IAY scheme has been converged with RGGVY w.e.f 2005, with Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) from 20/12/2006, with Janshree and Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana on 12/9/2008 and Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme from 2008-09 etc. Consequently, IAY beneficiaries can get the benefits available under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Janshree and Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana and Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme etc.
- vii) A scheme has been launched on 24<sup>th</sup> 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 and the funding is shared by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 50:50. Funds amounting to Rs.770.89 crore were released as incentive to States namely Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, West Bengal,

Rajasthan & Maharashtra during 2011-12

**7.1.3 Performance under IAY:** During the financial year 2009-10, total rural houses 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 year 2011-12, Rs. 9491.20 crore was allocated for construction of 27.27 lakh houses.

#### Financial Performance during 2011-2012:

Allocation of funds under IAY	Rs. 9991.20 crore (incl. of Rs. 500 crore for Homestead component)
Central Releases	Rs. 9864.77 crore*
Total Available Funds (including Opening Balance & State Share) as on 31.03.2012	Rs. 19159.32 crore
Utilization of Funds	Rs. 12926.32 crore
Percentage of Utilization	67.47 %

\* Includes the amount kept for housesites.

#### Physical Performance during 2011-2012

Physical Target for the year	27.27 lakh houses
Houses constructed	24.71 lakh houses
Houses under construction	27.96 lakh houses
Percentage of Physical Achievement <sup>20</sup>	90.64%

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

## CHAPTER 7

Subke Lye Aawas

**7.1.4** During 2011- 2012, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh have shown “**Very Good**” progress with achievement of more than 90% and above the targets. The performance of the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep has been between 80% and 90% and have been categorized as “**Good**”. The performance of rest of *eight 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 2011-12 is at **Annexure-7.1**.

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

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

**7.2.1** The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (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.

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

**7.2.3** During the period 2010-11, 1,65,365 number of dwelling units were constructed by the various State Government/UTs Administrations against the targets of 1,50,000 number of dwelling units showing 110% achievement. In comparison the achievement during the financial year 2011-12, for construction of EWS/LIG dwelling units was 1,99,617 only against the annual target of 4,00,000 dwelling units. In terms of percentage of achievement, it was 50% only of the annual target. The State-wise physical performance during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 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 "National Rural Drinking Water Programme" and "Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme" in urban areas have been included in the Twenty Point Programme for monitoring. The main objectives of these programmes are to provide safe drinking water to all villages, assisting local communities to maintain sources of safe drinking water in good condition, with special attention for water supply to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

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

**8.1.2 National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP):** The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial and technical assistance under the **National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)** earlier known as **Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)**. A National Water Supply Programme was introduced in the social sector in the year 1954. The ARWSP was launched during 1972-73 to assist the States and the Union Territories with 100% grants-in-aid in problem villages. The entire programme was given a mission approach when the technology mission on Drinking Water Management, called the National Drinking Water Mission (**NDWM**) was

introduced as one of the 5 Societal Missions in 1986. NDWM was renamed as Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (**RGNDWM**) in 1991. In 1999-2000, Sector Reform Project was evolved to involve the community in planning, implementation and management of drinking water related schemes. In 2002, this was scaled up as Swajaldhara programme. This programme was revised and named National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) w.e.f. 01.04.2009.

**8.1.3 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 .

**8.1.4** Under the NRDWP flexibility has been

given to states to fix their own norms regarding quantity of domestic water and distance from source. However, for purpose of comparability the following norms are adopted:

- **40 liters** per capita per day (lpcd) of safe drinking water for human beings.
- **30 lpcd** additional for cattle in the Desert Development Programme Areas.
- The water source should exist within the habitation / within 500 meter in the plains and within 50 mtrs. elevation in the hilly areas or within 30 minute of time taken for fetching water.

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

## CHAPTER 8

Sudha Peya Jal

### 8.2 Provision of Safe Water under Bharat Nirman:

**8.2.1** 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 un-covered 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.

**8.2.2** 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.

**8.2.3** 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.

### 8.2.4 The strategy under Bharat Nirman is:

(i) **Uncovered habitations:** These are mostly located in difficult areas, and are propose to be covered by 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 to be 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 has been 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-generic, but is caused due to leaching of fertilizers and sewage pollution. The Department is also implementing Total Sanitation Campaign which inter alia 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.

**8.2.5** 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.

#### **8.2.6 Physical Progress under Bharat Nirman during 2011-12:**

**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 2009-10, 251 habitations out of 586 targeted habitations were covered. In 2010-11, 376 habitations were reported as covered,

**ii) Slippedback/ Partially habitations:** In Phase I (2005-06 to 2008-09) 3.58 lakh slipped back habitations were reported as covered by the States against the target of 3.31 lakh habitations. However, as on 1/4/2009, the States reported that a further 4.94 lakh habitations were partially covered. In 2009-10 and 2010-11, 2.10 lakh partially covered/slipped back habitations have been covered. During 2011-12, against the states' target of covering 1,15,379 partially covered habitations with safe and adequate drinking water supply, states have reported coverage of 1,16,246 habitations. However, the Ministry's outcome budget and RFD target is coverage of 75,000 partially covered habitations against which coverage is 1,16,246 (100% target achieved). 15 states namely Andhra Pradesh,

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Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattishgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himanchal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal have achieved their targets fully. 4 States namely Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya and Mizorum have achieved between 90-100 % of their targets. Bihar, Manipur and Uttarakhand have achieved between 70-90 % of their targets. Rest of the states have achieved less than 70 % of their target.

### iii) Coverage of Quality affected habitations:

Against the target of covering 29,790 Quality Affected Habitations with safe and adequate drinking water supply, States have reported coverage of 22,121 habitations. However, the Ministry' Outcome Budget and RFD target is coverage of 25,000 Quality Affected Habitations only against which the achievement is 88.48%. Only 3 states of Assam, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have achieved their full targets. States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa have achieved more than 90 % of their targets. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh have achieved between 70-90 % of their targets. Rest of the states have achieved less than 70 % of their target.

The State-wise details of habitation covered during 2011-12 are at **Annexure-8.1 & Annexure-8.2**

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

**8.3.1** The Accelerated clean water supply programme (AUWSP) was launched in 1993-94 for providing water supply to the towns. There were 2151 such small towns in the entire country which have less than 20,000 population as per 1991 census. The towns covered by the same population criteria as per 2001 census were also made eligible for Assistance. As on 31.03.2005, the Ministry has sanctioned schemes for 1244 towns at a cost of Rs. 1822.88 cores and released Rs.884.46 crores to the

State since launching of programme in March 1994. As per the reports received from State Governments, 1022 schemes have been commissioned/partially commissioned. Under the scheme priority is given to towns with special problems like very low per capita supply, very distant or deep water source, drought-prone areas, excess salinity, fluoride, iron content in the water source, and high incidence of water borne diseases.

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

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

#### 8.4.1 Objectives

The objectives of the scheme are to:

- Improve infrastructural facilities and help create durable public assets and quality oriented services in cities & towns
- Enhance public-private-partnership in infrastructural development and
- Promote planned integrated development of towns and cities.

#### 8.4.2 Duration & Coverage of the Scheme

The Scheme is for seven year duration beginning

from 2005-06. All cities / towns as per 2001 census excepting cities / towns covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), are eligible to be covered under the Scheme. The components for assistance under the Scheme include all urban infrastructure development projects including water supply and sanitation. An amount of Rs. 6400.00 crore has been earmarked for the 7 year Mission period (2005-2012) which has been enhanced by Rs. 5000.00 crore during 2008-09.

### 8.4.3 Structure of the scheme:

#### 8.4.3.1 Components

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

#### 8.4.3.2 Admissible Components:-

##### The Scheme covers the following areas:

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

- iv) Construction and improvement of drains/storm water drains
- v) Construction/Upgradation of roads, highways/expressways
- vi) Parking lots / spaces on Public Private Partnership basis
- vii) Development of heritage areas
- viii) Prevention & rehabilitation of soil erosion/landslides only in case of Special Category States where such problems are common and,
- ix) Preservation of water bodies.

#### 8.4.3.3 Inadmissible Items

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

While sanctioning projects for slum improvement, State Level Sanctioning Committee would ensure that there has not been any duplication of efforts from other sources. For this purpose the implementing agencies are required to submit requisite certificate.

#### 8.4.4 Financing Pattern

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

of cities/towns in North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir sharing of funds would be in the ratio of 90:10 between Central & State Government.

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

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

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

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

The nodal agency will be responsible for the following:

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

#### **8.4.8 Physical progress during 2010-11 (as reported by the States):**

- (i). 142 projects in 10 States (21 in Andhra Pradesh, 8 in Gujarat, 2 in Himachal Pradesh, 3 in Karnataka, 6 in Madhya Pradesh, 1 in Maharashtra, 8 in Rajasthan, 1 in Maharashtra and 86 in Tamil Nadu, 4 in Uttar Pradesh and 3 in West Bengal)
- (ii). Out of 142 completed projects, 78 are Water supply, 9 are Storm Water drain and 52 are of Roads and 1 each of Solid Waste Management/Urban Renewal/ Heritage and Prevention of Soil Erosion.
- (iii). 645 projects are at various stages of implementation.

- (iv). 553 UCs amounting of Rs.3644.19 crore have been received from 26 States. Out of which Rs.2337.26 crore has been released as 2nd instalment for 375 projects.
- (iv). Out of total 787 projects approved so far 108 projects at a 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%.

#### 8.4.9 Cumulative Progress of the Scheme:

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

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

(Rs. In crore)

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

**8.4.10** As required under the Scheme, all the States which have availed ACA have signed Memorandum of Agreements (MoAs) with Government of India for carrying out Urban

Sector Reforms at State/ parastatal /ULB levels. As reported by the State Governments, implementation of the Reform Agenda is at various stages within the agreed timeline.

## CHAPTER 9

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

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

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

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

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

appropriate steps in introducing control and prevention of major diseases.

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

**9.1.1.1 National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) Phase-III (2007-2012):** NACP Phase-III has the overall goal of halting and reversing the epidemic in India. This phase has, therefore, placed the highest priority on preventive efforts by integrating prevention with care, support and treatment through a four-pronged strategy:

1. Preventing new infections in high risk groups and general population through saturation of coverage of high risk groups with targeted interventions and scaled up interventions in the general population,
2. Providing greater care, support and treatment to larger number of PLHIV,
3. Strengthening the infrastructure, systems and human resources in prevention, care, support and treatment programmes at the district, state and national levels, and
4. Strengthening the nationwide Strategic Information Management System..



**9.1.1.2 The Status of HIV / AIDS Epidemic in India:** HIV epidemic in India is concentrated in nature. The HIV prevalence among the High Risk Groups, i.e., Female Sex Workers, Injecting Drug Users, Men who have Sex with Men and Transgender is higher than the general population. Based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2008-09, it is estimated that 23.9 lakh people are infected with HIV in India, of whom 39% are female and 4.4% are children. Adult HIV prevalence at national level has declined from 0.41% in 2000 to 0.31% in 2009. The estimated number of new annual HIV infections has declined by 56% over the past decade from 2.7 lakh new infections in 2000 to 1.2 lakh in 2009. The estimates highlight an overall reduction in adult HIV prevalence and HIV incidence (new infections) in India.

The HIV prevalence among the High Risk Groups (HRGs) is – Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) (9.2%), Men who have with Men (MSM) (7.3%), Female Sex Workers (FSW) (4.9%) and Sexually Transmitted Infection clinic attendees (2.5%). Compared to this prevalence among ANC clinic attendees (pregnant women – proxy for general population is much lower (0.49%). While heterosexual mode of HIV transmission accounts for 88.2% of HIV positive cases detected, Mother to Child transmission accounts for 5.0% of HIV infections, Injecting Drug Users 1.7%, Homosexual 1.5% and contaminated blood and blood products accounts for 1% for HIV infections detected during 2011-12.

**9.1.1.2.1 Estimating HIV Incidence:** One of the key characteristics of this round of estimations (i.e. HIV S.S. 08-09) is that it allowed for generating estimates of the HIV incidence (number of new HIV infections per year). Analysis of epidemic projections revealed that the number of new annual HIV infections has declined by around 56% during the last decade (2000-2009). This is one of the most important evidence on the impact of the various interventions under

National AIDS Control Programme and scaled-up prevention strategies. It is estimated that India had approximately 1.2 lakh new HIV infections in 2009, as against 2.7 lakh in 2000.

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

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

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

**9.1.1.2.3 Declining Trends of Adult HIV Prevalence:** The adult HIV prevalence at national level has continued its steady decline from estimated level of 0.41% in 2000 through 0.36% in 2006 to 0.31% in 2009. All the high prevalence states show a clear declining trend

in adult HIV prevalence. HIV has declined notably in Tamil Nadu to reach 0.33% in 2009. However, the low prevalence states of Chandigarh, Odisha, Kerala, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya show rising trends in adult HIV prevalence between 2006 and 2009.

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

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

**9.1.1.2.5 HIV amongst Injecting Drug Users and Men who have Sex with Men:** This round of estimates has confirmed the clear decline of HIV prevalence among female Sex Workers at national levels and in most states. However,

the evidence shows that Injecting Drug Users and Men who have Sex with Men are more and more vulnerable to HIV with increasing trends in many states.

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

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

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

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

**(i) Targeted Interventions for High Risk Behaviour Group:** The main objectives of Targeted Interventions is to improve health seeking behavior of high risk behavior groups and reducing their vulnerability and risk to acquire

STIs and HIV infections. TI provides services such as behaviour change communication, condom promotion and safe needle and syringe for people who inject drugs, STI care, referrals for HIV and Syphilis testing and Anti-Retroviral Treatment.

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

**(ii) Link Worker Scheme:** This community-based intervention addresses HIV prevention and care needs of the high risk and vulnerable groups in rural areas by providing information on HIV, condom promotion and distribution and referrals to counseling, testing and STI services through Link workers. The scheme has been expanded to cover 209 districts across 20 states during 2011-12 in partnership with various Development Partners.

**(iii) Condom Promotion:** NACO launched the fourth phase of the Condom Social Marketing Programme in July 2011 in 13 States/UTs through 7 Social Marketing Organizations (SMO). SMO distributed 21.9 crore pieces of condoms till December 2011. Special focus was given to establish rural outlets, non-traditional outlets, outlets in TI project areas and at truck halt-points. NACO dispatched 32 crore free condoms to SACS till December 2011. Other initiatives include implementation of Female Condom scale-

up Programme and condom promotion extensively through enhanced mid-media contacts.

**(iv) Information, Education & Communication:**

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

**(v) Blood Safety:** Access to safe blood has been ensured through a network of around 1,149 NACO supported Blood Banks including 171 Blood Component Separation Units and 28 Model Blood Banks. During 2011-12, 72.7 lakh blood units were collected till January 2012, of which 83.1 percent was through voluntary donation in NACO-supported blood banks. Other initiatives include setting up of four Metro Blood Banks as Centres of Excellence in Transfusion Medicine, and one Plasma Fractionation Centre with processing capacity of more than 1,50,000 litres of plasma.

**(vi) Management of Sexually Transmitted**

**infections:** The Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)/ Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) services based on the Syndromic Case Management are being provided through 1,112 designated STI/RTI clinics, including 79 new clinics established during 2011-12. Around 3,942 private preferred providers were identified for providing STI services to high risk behaviour groups. Overall, 74.57 lakh STI episodes were treated during 2011-12 (till December 2011). Seven regional STI training, reference and research centres have been strengthened. NACO has branded the STI/RTI service centres as "Suraksha Clinics" and has developed a

communication strategy for generating demand for these services. Preferred Private Provider approach has been rolled out to scale up STI/RTI services to HRG population under TI Projects.

**(vii) Mainstreaming:** As a part of the initiative to mainstream HIV/AIDS response over 5.61 lakh frontline workers and personnel from various Government departments, Civil Society Organisations and corporate sector were trained. Initiatives are being taken for strengthening convergence of NACP with National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). NACO supported the Forum of Parliamentarians on HIV/AIDS, in organising a National Convention of Parliamentarians, Legislators, Zila Parishad Chairpersons and Mayors on HIV & AIDS in July 2011.

**(viii) HIV Counseling and Testing Services:** The ICTC programme offering Counseling and Testing services for HIV includes three main components – Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC), Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) and HIV-TB collaborative activities. The ICTC services are provided through 4,486 stand-alone ICTCs, 4,071 Facility integrated Counseling and Testing Centres at 24x7 PHCs and 902 ICTCs under Public Private Partnership model. During 2011-12, 161.39 lakh clients including 70.87 lakh pregnant women were counseled and tested till January 2012. Out of 13,213 pregnant women who tested HIV positive, 11,074 mother-baby pairs were provided Nevirapine prophylaxis to prevent the mother to child transmission of HIV. Under the HIV-TB coordination programme, during January to December 2011, around 12 lakh cross-referrals were made between NACP and Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), and 44,686 patients with HIV-TB co-infection were identified at ICTC and linked to care, support and treatment.

**(ix) Care, Support and Treatment (CST) for PLHIV:** CST programme provides prevention

and treatment of opportunistic infections, Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART), psycho social support, home-based care, positive prevention and impact mitigation. Around 4.86 lakh PLHIV including 28,225 children are receiving free ART through 342 ART Centres and 685 Link ART Centres. Ten Centres of Excellence and seven Pediatric Centres of Excellence provide tertiary level specialist care and treatment, Second line and Alternate First Line ART, management of complicated Opportunistic Infections and specialized laboratory services to children. Currently, 4,208 persons are receiving free second line ART. 253 Community Care Centres provide psycho-social support, ensure drug adherence, treat opportunistic infections and trace lost to follow-up cases. The other new initiatives include universal access of second line ART for adults and adolescents; ART Plus Scheme to provide second line ART; setting up of Comprehensive Care & Support Centres (CCSC) as referral or mentoring centres to other CCCs; and LAC Plus Scheme.

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

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

the programme to collect, analyze and utilize data for planning and implementation. HIV estimates for 2008 and 2009 were widely disseminated. HIV Sentinel Surveillance has been expanded to 1,361 sites across the country. Research

in HIV/AIDS including capacity building in operational research and ethics have been strengthened. Thirteen research scholars were awarded the NACO research fellowship in 2012.

#### 9.1.1.4 Achievements of NACP Phase-III during 2010-11 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	Indicator	2010-11		2011-12	
		Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement upto January 2012
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(4)
1	New Targeted Interventions established	140	188	170	208
2	STI/RTI patients managed as per national protocol	100 lakh	100.1 lakh	120 lakh	74.57 lakh*
3	New Blood Component Separation Units established	12	26	7	4
4	New District Level Blood Banks set up	6	7	22	8
5	Districts covered under Link Worker Scheme	186	179	219	209
6	Clients tested for HIV	111.71 lakh	95.45 lakh	120 lakh	90.52 lakh
7	Pregnant Women tested for HIV	86.49 lakh	66.38 lakh	90 lakh	70.87 lakh
8	HIV+ Pregnant Women & Babies receiving ARV prophylaxis	11,350	11,962	17,500	11074
9	HIV-TB Cross Referrals	8.5 lakh	10.48 lakh	9.5 lakh	9.97 lakh*
10	New ART Centres established	332	300	340	342
11	PLHA on ART	4,04,815	4,07,361	450000	486173
12	Opportunistic Infections treated	2.7 lakh	4.97 lakh	3.1 lakh	541997
13	Campaigns released on Mass Media - TV/Radio	6	6	9	6
14	New Red Ribbon Clubs formed in Colleges	1,200	5,190	1000	585
15	Persons trained under Mainstreaming training programmes	2,50,000	5,22,337	150000	561734
16	Voluntary blood donation	80%	79.5%	90%	83.1%
17	Social Marketing of condom by NACO contracted Social Marketing Organisation	22.46 crore pieces	44.72 crore pieces	34.9 crore pieces	42.9 crore pieces

Source: Annual Report 2011-12, Department of AIDS Control, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

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**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 and in 2011-12, 1.51 million TB patients have been registered for treatment. Treatment success rates have tripled from 25% in pre-RNTCP era to 87% presently and TB death rates have been reduced from 29% to 4% during the same period. Since 2007, RNTCP has also achieved the NSP case detection rate of more than 70% inline with the global target for TB control while maintaining the treatment success rate of > 85%. In 2010, the NSP Case detection rate was 72% and treatment success rate 87%. In 2011 the NSP case detection rate was 71% and treatment success rate 88%. Treatment is available free of cost to the patient, based on the Directly Observed Treatment Strategy through Govt. and various non-government institutes etc leading to bringing down prevalence of all forms of TB.

**9.1.2.2** The performance of the National TB Programme was being monitored against two types of physical targets which are objectives of the Programme. The physical targets are 1) Achievement of a case detection of at least 70% of the estimated new smear positive (NSF) cases

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

**9.1.2.3 Impact of the Programme:** Prevalence of all form of TB has been brought down from 586 per lakh population in 1990 to 249 per lakh population in 2009 and TB mortality in the country has reduced from over 42 per lakh population in 1990 to 23 per lakh population in 2009 as per WHO Global Report 2010. National estimates of ARTI prior to 2000 were 1.7 and estimates based on national ARTI survey in 2001-03 is 1.5. Repratt population survey conducted by TRC indicate an annual decline in prevalence of disease by 12 %.

### 9.1.3 Malaria:

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

**9.1.3.2 Progress:** During 2010, 1.60 million cases of Malaria were recorded and total number of deaths were 1018 whereas during the year 2011 the provisional report reveals 1.28 million malaria cases and 463 deaths. During the year 2012, as on 24.05.2012, 0.19 million malaria cases and 22 deaths have been reported. The most affected

areas are Northeastern (NE) States, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan, West Bengal and Karnataka which report about 90% of malaria cases and deaths. However other states are also vulnerable and have local and focal outbreaks. Resistance in *Plasmodium falciparum* to Chloroquine is being detected from more areas and Artesunate Combination Therapy has been

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

#### State - wise Malaria Cases & Deaths

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

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

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

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

Year	Population	Total Cases	P.f.	P.F.%	SPR	SFR	Deaths
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2008	113334073	113810	18963	13.42	1.66	0.22	102
2009	114699850	166065	31134	18.75	2.98	0.56	213
2010	116136978	207314	32648	15.75	3.62	0.57	149
2011*	130316971	83588	5461	6.53	1.78	0.62	2011*

\*Provisional up to December, 2011

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### 9.1.4 Leprosy:

**9.1.4.1** The National Leprosy Control Programme (NLEP) was launched by the Govt. of India in 1955. Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) came into wide use from 1982 and the *National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)* was launched in 1983. Since then, remarkable progress has been achieved in reducing the disease burden. India achieved the goal of elimination of leprosy as a public health problem, defined as less than 1 case per 10,000 populations, at the National level in the month of December 2005 as set by the National Health Policy, 2002. The National Leprosy Eradication Programme is 100% centrally sponsored scheme. MDT is supplied free of cost by WHO. The objective of the programme is to further reduce the burden of leprosy and stop stigma & discrimination against persons affected leprosy.

**9.1.4.2** The *National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)* in India is being implemented as a centrally sponsored programme. The main

activities of the programme are; to detect cases in the community, to bring all the cases detected under treatment, to release from treatment after completion of the treatment and other supportive activities. The programme is monitored at the national level for case detection, treatment and cases discharged 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 2011-12:** The following are the financial and physical achievements for 2011-12 of National Leprosy Eradication Programme:

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

**9.1.5 Blindness:**

**9.1.5.1 National Programme for Control of Blindness** was first launched in the year 1976

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

**9.1.5.2 Main objectives of the programme:**

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

**9.1.5.3 Causes of blindness:** Main causes of blindness are as follows – Cataract (62.6%), Refractive Error (19.17%), Corneal Blindness (0.90%), Glaucoma (5.80%), Surgical

Complication (1.20%), Posterior Capsular Opacification (0.90%), Posterior Segment Disorder (4.70%) and Others (4.7%) Estimated National Prevalence of Childhood Blindness/ Low Vision is 0.80 per thousand.

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

As per latest available information, the status of achievement in respect of major performance indicators during 2011-12 is as under:

**A) Achievements during 2011-12:**

Sl. No.	Activities	Targets	Achievements	% Achievements
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Cataract Operations	70,00,000	62,42,000	89
2.	No of free Spectacles provided to School age Children with Refractive Error under School Eye Screening Programme	6,00,000	6,18,000*	103
3.	Collection of donated Eyes	60,000	48,014*	80
4.	Training of Eye Surgeons	400	350	88

\* Figures are provisional.

**B) Year Wise 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
2009-10*	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):**

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

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

and reduce the mortality due to communicable diseases.

**9.2.2** NEHM has emerged as a major financing and health sector reform strategy to strengthen State Health Systems. Most prominent features of NRHM are involvement of communities in planning and monitoring, provision of untied grants to the health facilities and the communities annually, placing a trained female health activist in each village for 1000 population known as Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) to act as a link between the public health system and the community and bottom-up planning. It stresses on infrastructure strengthening and providing Human Resources both, medically skilled/technical and managerial at all levels. The Mission attempts to integrate vertical Health & Family Welfare Programme and their budget and bring them on one horizontal platform. It provides a platform for convergence with departments looking after determination of health like safe water, sanitation and nutrition.

**9.2.3 Progress:** Progress during the period 2009-12 is as under.

- During the period 2009-12, 2234 more PHCs were made functional round-the-clock (24X7) and 458 facilities were operationalised as First Referral Unit (FRUs). As a result, number of 24X7 facilities and functional FRUs got raised to 8475 and 2315 respectively.
- Additional 60643 personnel were added to the health system during 2009-12 on contractual basis which include 10051 Doctors/Specialists including AYUSH doctors, 9148 Staff Nurses, 11439 Paramedics and 26818 ANMs. With this, additional 1.4 lakhs human resources were added to the health system under NRHM.

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- During last three years, district Programme Managers were added in 9 more Districts & District Accounts Managers were added in 13 more Districts. 861 more Accountants are added at Block level and 1101 more Accountants are added at PHC level. Thus the total programme management strength (including DPM, DAM and Accountants at PHCs & Block level) under NRHM rose to 9650.
- During 2009-12, 1.7 lakh ASHAs were added thereby taking the total number of ASHAs engaged by States/UTs to 8.66 lakh. During 2009-12, 2.24 lakh more ASHAs were trained in 1<sup>st</sup> module. 3.25 lakh more ASHA's were provided with drug kits during 2009-12
- To ensure involvement of the communities in over-seeing the provisioning of health care and to redress the public grievances, 2656 new Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) were registered and additional 86122 VHSNCs were constituted.
- Rs.39301.72 crores have been released to States under NRHM during last three years which gives rise in total releases to Rs.67643.72 crores.

**9.2.4 Community Link Worker:** The Mission envisaged the selection of a trained female community health worker called **Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)** in each village in the ratio of one per 1000 population. The programme was launched in the 18 high focus states and tribal areas of all other states in the year 2006. Within two years over 3,00,000 ASHAs had been selected and deployed. In response to popular acclaim and demand, the programme was expanded in early 2009 to the entire country. Today the programme exists in 30 States and Union Territories - with all but two small states (Himachal Pradesh and Goa)

and three Union Territories (Puducherry, Daman & Diu and Chandigarh) having not opted for the programme.

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

population' which may be relaxed in tribal, hilly and desert areas. They include: Married women, educated upto Class VIII, and resident of the village /habitation. Several states

used the modality of the Panchayat system rather than the Gram Sabha as the means to enable community participation.

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

### Status of ASHA selection

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

\* upto November, 2011

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

There is a shortage of 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 (Mows). 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 (*Rogji Kalyan Samitis*) at various levels are being set up as registered societies with Panchayati Raj Institutions representation. These societies are also being given funding support under NRHM to allow local action.

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

PHCs and CHCs functioning in the country are 1,47,069, 23,673 and 4,510 respectively as on March, 2010.

### 9.3 Immunisation of Children:

#### 9.3.1 ROUTINE IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

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

- BCG (Bacillus Calmette Guerin) 1 dose at Birth (upto 1 year if not given earlier)
- DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus Toxoid) 5 doses; Three primary doses at 6,10,14 weeks and two booster doses at 16-24 months & 5 years of age
- OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine) 5 doses; 0 dose at birth, three primary doses at 6,10 and 14 weeks and one booster dose at

16-24 months of age

- Hepatitis B vaccine 4 doses; 0 dose within 24 hours of birth and three doses at 6,10 and 14 weeks of age.
- Measles 2 doses; first dose at 9-12 months and second dose at 16-24 months of age
- TT (Tetanus Toxoid) 2 doses at 10 years and 16 years of age
- TT – for pregnant woman two doses or one dose if previously vaccinated within 3 year

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

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

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

### 9.3.2 PULSE POLIO PROGRAMME

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

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

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

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

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

\*up to 25<sup>th</sup> May 2012

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

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

- ❖ During 2010-11, two Nation Immunization Days in January 11 and February 11 and 7 SNIDs in highrisk areas were conducted using a combination of mOPV, bOPV and tOPV vaccine. Further, the Govt. of India has identified 107 High Risk Blocks which have been targeted through a multi-progred approach to ensure sanitation, hygiene and clean drinking water in addition to vaccinating each and every child with Oral Polio Vaccine(OPV);
- ❖ Migratory population from UP and Bihar are being identified in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and West Bengal and covered during the SNID in UP and Bihar;
- ❖ Social Mobilization activities are being intensified by involving the local influencers., community and religious leaders to improve community participation and acceptance of polio vaccine;
- ❖ In the States of UP and Bihar every new born child is being identified and vaccinated during the polio immunization campaigns and is being tracked for 8 subsequent rounds.
- ❖ In order to reach every eligible child during the pulse polio round, apart from the strategy of vaccinating children at fixed booths and house to house visit, efforts in vaccinating children in transit at railway stations, inside long distance trains, major

bus stops, market places, religious congregations, major road crossings etc. through out the country have been intensified.

- ❖ Efforts are being continually intensified to remove the misconception and rumours among certain section of the community about the use of Oral Polio vaccine.

### 9.3.3 Mother Child Health (MCH):

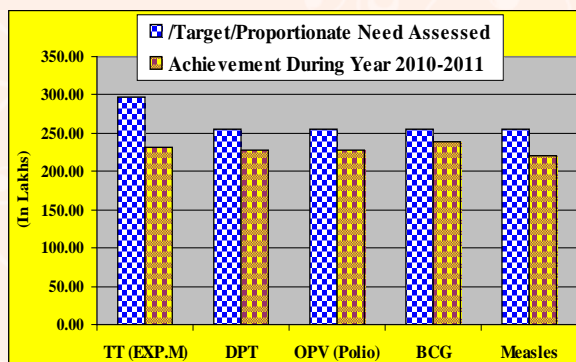
**9.3.3.1 Routine Immunisation:** Proper health care of child and mother instills a sense of security in the parents, which in turn, encourages acceptance of small family norms. Pre-natal, natal and postnatal care of mother and immunization of mother and children are the main components of this programme.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

#### Achievements of Routine Immunisation during 2010-11

(Numbers in Lakhs)

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

\*Figures are provisional



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

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

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

**9.3.3.5 Cold Chain:** A well functioning cold chain system is one of the essential pillars of the immunization programme. For proper storage of vaccine the following cold chain equipment

is installed in the country viz. at Govt. Medical Store Depot (GMSD), State and Regional stores, at Divisional and District stores and at District stores, Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres

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

The coverage Evaluation Survey (2009) conducted by UNICEF indicated an increase in full immunization from 53.5% (DLHS 3) to 61%. States of UP, MP, Bihar, Manipur, Rajasthan, Assam, Jharkhand and Gujarat have shown improvement as from past survey (DLHS 3) but 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.

#### 9.3.4 Newer Initiatives:

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



### Status of Second Opportunity for Measles

(A) All the 17 states where 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> Phase of Measles Second dose SIA, 45 districts from 13 states were covered with 11 million children vaccinated. 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of Measles SIA is proposed in October-November, 2011 to cover the remaining districts in the 13 States and pilot districts of UP. The third phase will cover remaining districts of UP during 2012

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

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

It has also been decided to introduce Hib vaccine as liquid pentavalent vaccine in 10 dose vial presentation. The vaccine schedule will be given at the age of 6, 10 & 14 weeks in 0.5 ml via 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.

### 9.4 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 under served areas to avail of health institutions for delivery, GOI has launched the **Janani Suraksha Yojana** as one of the important interventions under NRHM. The JSY is a scheme to promote

Institutional Delivery for reducing *Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)* and *Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)* by providing quality maternal care during pregnancy, delivery and immediate post-delivery period with appropriate referral transport system along with cash assistance to pregnant women with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL women). The scheme also covers SC/ST women delivering in the Govt. Health Institutions and accredited Private Institutions. The deliveries being conducted at the health facilities including that at the accredited health sub-centres is being considered as Institution delivery which includes both at public and private health facilities. As per DLHS III (2007-08), the institutional delivery is 47.0%. As per CES 2009, the Institutional delivery in the country is 72.9% while as per the HMIS 2010-11, the percentage of Institutional delivery is 81.4%. Under the National Population Policy (NPP)- 2000, the target of institutional delivery has been kept at 80% and safe deliveries at 100% by the year 2012.

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

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a cash benefit scheme to promote Institutional Delivery with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women.
- Operationalizing Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centre for round the clock (24X7) services.
- Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower specially the anesthetists and obstetricians by means of different skills-based training such as training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anesthetic Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarean Section at FRUs.

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- Augmenting the skills of ANMs.SNs/ LHV's through the training of skilled Birth Attendant.
  - Provision of Ante-natal and Post Natal Care Services including prevention and treatment of Anemia by supplementation with Iron and folic Acid Tablets during pregnancy and lactation.
  - Organizing Village Health & Nutrition Day at Anganwadi Centers.
  - Appointment of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) to facilitate assessing of health care services by community including pregnant women. Strengthening of Health Facilities like District Hospitals, Community Health Centers, Primary Health Facilities Centers and Sub Centers.
  - Maternal Death Review: The process of Maternal Health Death review has been initiated in the states for which guidelines and tools have been disseminated.
  - Monitoring of the programme implementation including care of mother and new-born during the process of birth and thereafter is being done through a Health Management System.
- d. Review of Maternal Death at the health facilities and in the community to identify gaps and take corrective action to improve the quality;
  - e. Introduction of Mother and Child Health Card (MCH) for monitoring services for MCH and Nutrition interventions;
  - f. Provided Safe Motherhood Booklet for empowering women to know her rights on the quality of service delivery being imparted during ANC, PNC and Immunization.
  - g. Identified 264 High Focus Districts out of 642 districts 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

### 9.4.3. New Initiatives:

- a. Free and cashless deliveries to all pregnant women and sick newborns up to 30 days with no out of pocket expenses at government institutions;
- b. Identified Maternal and child health (MCH) centers/ delivery points in 264 high focus districts by GOI to priorities and direct resources for these facilities for filling the gaps in infrastructure, training personnel, drugs and supplies;
- c. Initiated Name based tracking of women

**9.4.4 Physical Progress:** The coverage of the JSY has been increasing since its inception in 2005. The number of beneficiaries which was 7.39 lakhs in 2005-06 increased to 31.58 lakhs in 2006-07 to 73.29 lakhs in 2007-08, to 90.37 lakhs in 2008-09 , 98.93 lakhs in 2009-10 and 113.38 lakhs in 2010-11. The expenditure under JSY which was Rs. 38.29 crores in 2005-06 increased to Rs. 258.22 crores in 2006-07, to Rs. 880.17 crores in 2007-08, to 1241.33 crores in 2008-09 , to Rs. 1473.76 crores in 2009-10 and 1618.39 Crores in 2010-11. The progress on implementation of JSY during the last six years is as 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
6	2010-11	113.38

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

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

- Appointment of an *Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)* for every village with a population up to one thousand. ASHA will facilitate pregnant women in accessing health facilities as she has to mobilize pregnant women for antenatal care, institutional delivery and post natal check-ups as well as children for immunization.
- Organizing of Village Health & Nutrition Day at Anganwadi center at least once

every month to provide various services and also to provide health education and promote institutional delivery.

- Ensuring skilled attendance at every birth both in the community and the Institutions by empowering SNs/LHV/ANMs to use certain drugs and interventions during pregnancy and delivery.
- Operationalising all Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRU) for providing Emergency Obstetric and Child Health Services.
- Equipping 50% of all Primary Health Centres for providing 24 hours delivery services, by 2010.
- Strengthening of sub-centers by providing each with an untied fund of Rs. 10,000/- to improve service delivery.
- Ensuring quality of services by implementing Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for Primary Healthcare Facilities, which includes providing infrastructure, specialized man-power and equipments.
- Training of Medical doctors in emergency obstetric care and administering anesthesia.

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

- Increasing the Bed Strength of the health facility to cope up with the demand of services.
- To overcome the shortage of manpower, contractual appointments can be undertaken and skill based trainings can be utilized for augmenting the skills of MBBS Doctor, SNs, ANMs, LHVs.
- All Districts and Blocks have been strengthened with persons available in managerial skills and financial management so that planning and implementation of services can be ensured.

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- District Health Society and Rogi Kalyan Samities have been formed for financial independence and better implementation of quality services.
- All States have been requested to formulate a Quality assurance Cell at State and District Level to monitor the quality of MCH Services.

### 9.5 Two Child norms:

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

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

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

**9.5.2** The number of Sterilisations during April, 2011–September, 2011 at the national level has shown no increase over the corresponding period of the previous year i.e. April, 2010 – September, 2010. The total number of IUD Insertions and condom users during April, 2011–September, 2011 have shown an increase of 4.31% & 9.46 % respectively over the corresponding period of previous year i.e. April, 2010 – September, 2010. The total number of Oral Pill users has decreased with 10.75%. Total Acceptors of Family Planning Methods at national level have increased with 3.12% over the corresponding period of previous year. The details are given as under:

### Achievements under various Family Planning Methods

(Figures are in million)

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

\* The figures are provisional

Source: HMIS Portal

# Total does not match due to rounding off.

### 9.6 Prevention of Female Foeticide:

**9.6.1** Government of India has enacted PC&PNDT act to provide for regulation of prenatal diagnostic techniques for the purposes of detecting genetic abnormalities or metabolic disorders or chromosomal abnormalities or certain congenital malformations or sex-linked disorders and for the

prevention of their misuse for sex determination leading to female foeticide and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**9.6.2** The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, was brought into operation from 1<sup>st</sup> 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 PNMT 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, 42,143 bodies using ultrasound, image scanners etc. have been registered under the Act and 616 ultrasound machines have been sealed and seized for violation of the law. As on 30.09.2011, there were 918 ongoing cases in the Courts/ Police for various violations of the law. Though most of the cases (234) are for non-registration of the centre/ clinic, 237 cases relate to Non-maintenance of records, 104 cases related to communication of sex of foetus, 45 cases relate to Advertisement about pre-natal/ conception diagnostic facilities and 80 cases relate to other violations of Act/ Rules. The concerned State governments are regularly advised to take effective measures for speedy disposal of the ongoing cases. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has taken number of steps for the implementation of the Act.

**9.6.6** The nodal authority for administering the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (PNMT) 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 PNDDT 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 PNDDT 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 2008-2010.

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

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

India & Bigger States	Total					Rural					Urban				
	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10
<b>India</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>898</b>
Andhra Pradesh	917	915	917	919	920	909	911	913	915	921	941	928	930	932	919
Assam	920	939	933	931	928	922	942	936	936	933	905	911	900	891	889
Bihar	881	909	914	917	912	884	912	917	920	914	847	876	880	886	890
Chhattisgarh	961	969	975	980	985	967	978	985	990	995	929	913	914	915	922
Delhi	847	871	877	882	884	810	867	873	878	879	854	871	877	882	885
Gujarat	865	891	898	904	903	886	915	922	929	920	827	848	856	859	873
Haryana	837	843	847	849	848	838	851	853	855	853	834	822	829	834	836
Himachal Pradesh	872	931	938	944	942	870	931	939	947	944	888	926	916	906	915
Jammu & Kashmir	838	854	862	870	873	834	851	859	867	870	861	866	879	886	888
Jharkhand	888	927	922	921	919	896	937	935	935	932	838	867	846	843	851
Karnataka	917	926	935	944	943	908	924	935	944	948	938	932	937	942	934

Kerala	922	958	964	968	966	910	957	962	966	963	962	962	970	975	974
Madhya Pradesh	913	913	919	926	921	914	913	919	926	920	907	912	921	928	927
Maharashtra	879	871	884	896	895	879	866	878	889	888	878	879	893	908	906
Odisha	934	933	937	941	938	937	934	939	944	940	908	919	917	913	918
Punjab	808	837	836	836	831	813	827	827	828	820	800	855	852	851	852
Rajasthan	855	865	870	875	877	855	868	875	882	884	856	852	849	846	850
Tamil Nadu	955	944	936	929	927	970	940	935	932	930	933	950	937	925	923
Uttar Pradesh	874	881	877	874	870	876	883	878	874	869	866	871	875	877	878
West Bengal	931	936	941	944	938	937	932	938	943	935	903	951	950	949	951

The sex ratio at birth for the country for period 2008-10 (3-year average) has been estimated as 905. It varies from 907 in rural area to 898 in urban area. Among the bigger States, the sex ratio at birth varies from 985 in Chhattisgarh to 832 in Punjab. In the rural areas, the highest and the lowest sex ratio at birth are in the States of Chhattisgarh (995) and Punjab (822) respectively. The sex ratio in urban areas varies from 974 in Kerala to 836 in Haryana.

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

In order to check female feticide, the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation & Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, was brought into operation from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1996. The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation & Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 has since been amended to make it more comprehensive. The amended Act and rule came into force with effect from 14.02.2003 and the PNDA Act has been renamed as Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prevention of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 " to make it more comprehensive to check the declining sex ratio.

As the country has lost about 50 million girls to foeticide, the Centre has decided to make the Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDA) Act more stringent. Use of ultrasound machines has also been brought within the purview of this Act more explicitly so as to curb their misuse of detection and disclosure of sex. The Central Supervisory

Board (CSB) constituted under the chairmanship of Minister of Health and Family Welfare has been further empowered for monitoring the implementation of Act. State level Supervisory Boards in the line of CSB constituted at the Centre has been introduced for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the Act in States/UTs.

#### Punishment Under the Act:

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

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

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

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and out of which 45 convictions were recorded in Maharashtra followed by 30 cases in Haryana, 23 in Punjab, 11 in MP, 5 in Delhi and 4 convictions in Gujarat during 2011-12.

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

**9.7.1** As the most viable vehicle for achieving the holistic development with a focus on mother and child in the country, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was conceived. The intended development of women and children, as a national priority, is being guided and pursued through the National Policy for Children 1974 and the National Plan of Action for Children. The target population includes pregnant women, nursing mothers, children upto 6 years of age and adolescent girls. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Services and Nutrition and Health Education are main intervention packages offered. In addition, the scheme envisages effective convergence of inter-sectoral services in the Anganwadi centres. The beneficiaries under ICDS scheme are drawn from the poorest of the poor families. While selecting the location for a project, preference is given to those areas which are predominantly inhabited by vulnerable and weaker sections of society, such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and low income families found in economically backward areas, drought-prone areas and areas in which the development of social services require strengthening. This is done through a community level survey of families living below poverty line.

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



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

**9.7.3 Progress:** Government of India has cumulatively sanctioned 7076 ICDS Projects as on 31.3.2012. Of these, 6908 ICDS Projects became operational as on 31.3.2012. There are 13.70 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs sanctioned in the country as on 31.3.2012. Of these, 13.04 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs became operational as on 31.3.2012. All India progress (physical)

made under ICDS Scheme during the period April, 2011-March, 2012, under restructured TPP-2006 is given below:

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

Sl. No.	Category	Targets	Achievements	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	No. of Operational ICDS Projects	6900	6908	100.12
2	No. of Operational Anganwadis (AWCs) / mini-AWCs	1309298	1304611	99.64 .....

**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 7036 ICDS Projects as on 31.3.2012. There are 13.70 Lakh AWCs/ mini AWC's sanctioned in the county as on 31.03.2012.

**9.7.3.3 Beneficiaries:** At present, total service to children & mothers under the scheme are being provided to about 972.48 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about 790.05 lakh children (6 months – 6 years) and 182.43 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of 13.04 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres. The average coverage per Anganwadi who received supplementary nutrition was 65 children of below 6 years and 15 pregnant women & Nursing mothers.

### Anganwadi Beneficiaries (In lakhs)

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

\* including mini-AWCs.

#### 9.7.3.4 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

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

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

#### No. of Anganwadis (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	11.98	182.53	175.68	358.22	30

**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 in terms of increase in number of operational projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs). During the period (01.04.2002 to 31.03.2011), the number of beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition have increased from 375.10 lakh to 972.48 lakh with (159.26% increase). Similarly,

the number of children (3-6 year) attending Anganwadi Centres for Pre-school Education has increased from 166.56 lakh to 358.22 lakh with (115.07% increase). The coverage of beneficiaries is indicated below:

#### Achievement under ICDS during 2002 to 2012

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

### 9.8 Sanitation Programme:

**9.8.1** Almost fifty per cent of the developing world's population – 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. 22,672 crore. The Central, State and Beneficiary contributions are Rs.14,889 crore, Rs. 5,549 crore and Rs. 2,234 crore respectively. Upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012, an amount of Rs. 8181 crore has already been released by the government of India for implementation of these projects. Only about 22% of the rural families had access to toilets in 2001. The percentage has gone up to 77.76% in 2011-12 as per information entered by States in online monitoring system, which is mainly due to the success of Total Sanitation Campaign

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

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

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

The incentive has been revised from the existing Rs.2200/- (Rs.2700/- for hilly and difficult areas) to Rs.3200/- (Rs.3700/- for hilly and difficult areas) w.e.f/ 1.6.2011. The incentive amount now to a Below Poverty Line(BPL) household for construction of one unit of IHHL shall be Rs.3200.00 (Rs.3700.00 for difficult and hilly areas). The central share out of this shall be Rs.2200.00 (Rs. 2700.00 in case of hilly and difficult areas ) and state government share shall be Rs.1000.00. Minimum beneficiary share shall be Rs.300.00.

**9.8.5 Ecological Sanitation:** To translate the policy changes into field level projects a need was felt by all NBA programme managers and field level practitioners for receiving technical guidance on implementation of Eco sanitation. A Manual on Ecosan was released in association of UNICEF. This Practitioners Manual presents both the theoretical and practical aspects of implementation of Eco sanitation including

detailed designs of different types of Ecosan Toilets and some case studies and successful Eco sanitation models set up in rural India. The manual has been developed in association with UNICEF based on a consultative workshop with all key stakeholders. The manual is useful in integrating Eco sanitation concept with the ongoing NBA programme and develop design options for different geographical regions particularly in schools. This would facilitate the integration of much desired sustainability issues in the ongoing national sanitation programme in rural areas and make NBA a total sustainable sanitation Campaign.

**9.8.6** To encourage the Panchayati Raj Institutions to take up sanitation promotion, the incentive scheme of Niramal 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 Niramal Gram Puraskar has ignited the imagination of Panchayat leaders throughout the country and made them champions of sanitation. It has been the prime mover behind the amazing progress achieved in rural sanitation coverage since 2005. Under NGP, the following PRIs and other institutions have received the award in the last 7 years:

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

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

**9.8.7 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 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2005 is expected to give focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and services in selected 63 cities with emphasis on provision of basic services to the urban poor including housing, water supply, sanitation, slum improvement, community toilets/baths etc. Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 59 projects of Drainage/Storm Water Drainage, 99 projects of Sewerage Sector with the sanctioned cost of Rs.728866.78 lakh and Rs.1211671.81 lakh respectively has been approved up to 31.03.2009 under Sub-Mission for Urban Infrastructure and Governance component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a

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Centrally Sponsored scheme was launched on 03.12.2005 to fund infrastructure facilities to all towns and cities as per 2001 Census other than those covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The components for assistance under the Scheme included all urban infrastructure development projects *including water supply and sanitation*. An amount of Rs. 6400 crore has been earmarked for the 7 year Mission period (2005-2012) which has been enhanced by Rs.5000 crore during 2008-09. Under UIDSSMT, 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 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 enclose at **Annexure-9.3**

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## 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 the World Bank committed to achieving six specific education goals:

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

education and ensure the excellence of all so that recognized and measurable learning outcomes are achieved by all, especially in literacy, numeracy and essential life skills.

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

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

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

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

#### 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 in the leaving 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.

**10.2.4** SSA has been operational since 2000-2001 to provide for a variety of interventions for universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in elementary education and improving the quality of learning. SSA interventions include inter alia, opening of new schools and alternate schooling facilities, construction of schools and additional classrooms, toilets and drinking water, provisioning for teachers, periodic teacher training and academic resource support, textbooks and support for learning achievement. With the passage of the RTE Act, changes have been incorporated into

the SSA approach, strategies and norms. The changes encompass the vision and approach to elementary education, guided by the following principles:

- (i) Holistic view of education, as interpreted in the National Curriculum Framework 2005, with implications for a systemic revamp of the entire content and process of education with significant implications for curriculum, teacher education, educational planning and management.
- (ii) Equity, to mean not only equal opportunity, but also creation of conditions in which the disadvantaged sections of the society – children of SC, ST, Muslim minority, landless agricultural workers and children with special needs, etc. – can avail of the opportunity.
- (iii) Access, not to be confined to ensuring that a school becomes accessible to all children within specified distance but implies an understanding of the educational needs and predicament of the traditionally excluded categories – the SC, ST and others sections of the most disadvantaged groups, the Muslim minority, girls in general, and children with special needs.
- (iv) Gender concern, implying not only an effort to enable girls to keep pace with boys but to view education in the perspective spelt out in the National Policy on Education 1986 /92; i.e. a decisive intervention to bring about a basic change in the status of women.
- (v) Centrality of teacher, to motivate them to innovate and create a culture in the classroom, and beyond the classroom, that might produce an inclusive environment for children, especially for girls from oppressed and marginalised backgrounds.
- (vi) Moral compulsion is imposed through



the RTE Act on parents, teachers, educational administrators and other stakeholders, rather than shifting emphasis on punitive processes.

(vii) Convergent and integrated system of educational management is pre-requisite for implementation of the RTE law. All states must move in that direction as speedily as feasible.

**10.3 Right to Education and SSA:** 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 (86<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 from 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 (1)	Time Frame (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> <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

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**5. Development since RTE enactment:**
**i. 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 9<sup>th</sup> April, 2010. These are also hosted on the MHRD website [www.education.nic.in](http://www.education.nic.in).

**ii. Preparation of Model RTE Rules:**

MHRD had set up a committee to prepare Model Rules under the RTE Act. The Model Rules were shared with the States. 33 States & UTs have notified the State RTE Rules. Goa is yet to notify the State RTE Rules.

**iii. Notification of NCTE as authority to prescribe Teacher Qualifications:**

Section 23(1) of the Act states that "Any person possessing such minimum qualifications as laid down by an academic authority authorized by the central government by notification shall be eligible for appointment as a teacher." Consequentially, the Central Government has issued notification dated 5<sup>th</sup> April, 2010 authorizing the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as the academic authority to lay down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher. NCTE has since then prescribed the Teacher Qualifications for appointment of teachers as per section 23 of the RTE Act.

**iv. Notification of NCERT as the academic authority:**

The Central Government has issued notification on 5<sup>th</sup> April, 2010 for National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) to be the academic authority under section 29 for laying down the curriculum and evaluation procedure for elementary education in respect of UTs without legislature and to develop

a framework of national curriculum under section 7(6)(a) of the Act. The Central Government has also clarified that the NCF-2005 will be the National Curriculum Framework till such time as the Central Government decides to develop a new framework.

**v. Committee to harmonise SSA with RTE:**

The Government had set up a Committee on the Implementation of RTE and the resultant revamp of SSA under the chairpersonship of Shri Anil Bordia, former Union Education Secretary. The Committee has submitted its Report. (copy on website: [www.education.nic.in](http://www.education.nic.in).)

**vi. Revision of SSA Framework of Implementation:**

Based on the Committee's Report Government has revised the SSA norms. The SSA framework for the implementation of SSA has also been revised, and approved by SSA's Executive Committee in February 2011.

**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 6-14 year age group. There were 3.20 crore out of school children (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. Out 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 as 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 Upper Primary and facilities like boundary walls, electrification etc.
- ii. One time assistance for Upper 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,

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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%
Upper 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	2005-06	2009-10
(1)	(2)	(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:

SES	2001-02	2009-10	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(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	2001-02	2009-10	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(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 rates 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.

#### 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:

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

(iii) For promoting education of SC/ST/ Minorities the following approaches and inputs are available under SSA.

- a. Free textbooks and uniforms to SC/ ST children.
- b. Targeted provision of school infrastructure in SC, ST and Muslim dominated districts.
- c. Support to Madarsa/Maqtab for transacting regular curriculum under SPQEM.
- d. Statutory representation of the disadvantaged groups in school based bodies in SMC
- e. Improving learning outcomes of

disadvantaged groups through sensitization of teachers, use of primers in tribal languages, training of teachers and remedial teaching.

- f. Untied funds at district level for SC, ST, Muslim and urban deprived children for innovation activities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a. Provision of teachers – as per the PTR norms prescribed under the RTE Act; one teacher for every class/section at upper primary level and subject specific teacher for Math & Science, Social Studies and Language. Provision of part time instructors for art education health & physical education and works educations

at upper primary level.

- b. Free textbooks to all children wherever states do not have prior provisioning for free textbooks.
- c. School Grant @ Rs 5000 per primary and Rs 7000 per upper primary for replacement of non-functional school equipment, consumables and items for science labs, computer education
- d. Teacher Grant of Rs 500 per teacher in primary and upper primary school for low cost teaching aids.
- e. Provision of Training – upto 20 days annual in-service training / induction training/training of professionally untrained teachers.
- f. Training of Community leaders
- g. Provision of 2% of district outlay for learning enhancement programme.
- h. Provision of academic supervision and monitoring structure through Block Resource Centre and Cluster Resource Centre.
- (iv) SSA invests over 50% of its funds towards quality of which about 30% is towards teacher's salary and 20% is for various components like teacher training, textbooks, etc.

**10.4.5 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 upto 31.03.2012, include construction of 2.79 lakh primary & upper primary school buildings besides construction of 15,51,162 additional classrooms including Completed & in-progress, 2.18 lakh drinking water facilities, construction of 5.65 lakh toilets including Completed & in-progress and appointment of 12.26 lakh teachers recruited by 31.03.2012 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.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the primary level has 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 10.14% to 28.86% in 2009-10 from 39.00% (2001-02). Primary level Dropout rate for girls declined by 12.65% points for the same period.

### 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 centrist 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** Under NPEGEL, around 40,623 Model schools have been opened, 4367 ECCE centres are being supported, 24,593 additional classrooms and 21,464 toilets have been constructed, vocational and skill development covering 32.35 lakh girls, 9.10 lakh girls are covered under Meena Activities, additional incentives like uniforms are given to 1.67 crore girls.

#### 10.5.4 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 or 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 hostels, 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 is the new scheme called **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)** launched in August, 2004 to set up 750 residential schools 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, often compel 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 is cost-sharing basis between the Central and the State 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 the 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 31.3.2012 is as follows:**

Items	Sanctioned till 2009-10	Completed and in-progress till 2009-10	Sanctioned in 2010-11 & 2011-12	Cumulative sanctions	Cumulative completed & in-progress till 31.03.2012
Opening new PS	1,70,412	1,57,759	39,502	2,09,914	1,81,522
Opening new UPS	1,62,017	1,45,243	11,952	1,73,969	1,52,818
Construction of PS	1,64,195	1,54,113	28,561	1,92,756	1,76,131
Construction of UPS	98,807	95,429	8,247	1,07,054	1,02,831
Additional classrooms	11,03,475	10,77,727	4,98,339	1,601,814	15,51,162
Drinking water	1,98,162	1,92,486	22,791	2,20,953	2,18,095
Toilets	3,34,924	3,19,547	2,49,400	5,84,324	5,65,263
Teachers	12,82,419	10,30,201	6,82,788	19,65,207	12,26,441

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

**(i) Teachers Appointed:** During 2009-10, 52,369 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 31.03.2012 under SSA, 12.26 lakh of teachers have been appointed since inception.

**(ii) Number of School Building Constructed under SSA:** Till 2011-12, 2.78 lakh of School Building (1.76 lakh PS & 1.02 lakh UPS) have been constructed under SSA (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 31.03.2012 (Primary & Upper Primary Schools)

Items	Sanctioned till 2009-10	Completed and in-progress till 2009-10	Sanctioned in 2010-11 & 2011-12	Cumulative sanctions	Cumulative completed & in-progress till 31.03.2012
Construction of PS	1,64,195	1,54,113	28,561	1,92,756	1,76,131
Construction of UPS	98,807	95,429	8,247	1,07,054	1,02,831
Additional classrooms	11,03,475	10,77,727	4,98,339	1,601,814	15,51,162
Drinking water	1,98,162	1,92,486	22,791	2,20,953	2,18,095
Toilets	3,34,924	3,19,547	2,49,400	5,84,324	5,65,263

## 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

## Dropout Rates

Sl. No.	Dropout rate	2001-02	2007-08	Difference
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(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

(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.

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	Primary			Upper Primary/Elementary (I-VIII)			Secondary (I-X)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(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 a long history in India. In 1925, a Mid -Day Meal (MDM) Programme was introduced for disadvantaged children in Madras Municipal Corporation. By the mid 1980s, three States viz. Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and the UT of Pondicherry had universalized a cooked Mid-Day Meal Programme with their own resource for children studying at the primary stage. By 1990-91, the number of States implementing the mid day meal programme with their own resources on a universal or a large scale had increased to twelve.

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

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

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

of primary stage in drought-affected areas during summer vacations also.

**10.7.3** Over the years, this scheme has been revised many times to make it more effective. During 2011-12, the scheme has further been revised as follow:-

- (i) The revision of norms for providing mid-day meal to NCLP children has been changed from primary to upper primary children-norms w.e.f. 1.11.2011. Accordingly, the Central Assistance to States/UTs for NCLP children has been revised and given for the year 2011-2012 as per norms applicable to Upper Primary children.
- (ii) MME @ 1.8% of Cost of foodgrain, cooking cost, Transportation & Honorarium to Cook-cum-Helpers is being provided to States w.e.f. 1.4.2011. Prior to this, MME was provided @1.8% of only three components i.e cost of foodgrain, cooking cost & Transportation.
- (iii) Transportation assistance effective from 1.4.2010 in the 11 special Category States (8 NER States and 3 (TA) special category states i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir) have been made at par with the PDS rates prevalent in these States. In case of all other States/UTs TA is reimbursed on the basis of the actual cost incurred for transportation of food grains from nearest FCI godown to the school subject to the ceiling of Rs75/- per quintal.
- (iv) As the system of payment of cost of foodgrains to FCI from the Government of India was prone to delays and risk, the payment of cost of foodgrains to the FCI has been decentralized at the district level w.e.f/1.4.2010 Now the payment of cost of foodgrain is a part of recurring Central Assistance and is being released to all States/UTs to make payment to FCI.

**10.7.4 The rationale of Mid-Day Meal Scheme is:**

➤ **Promoting school participation:**

Mid-day meals have big effects on school participation, not just in terms of getting more children enrolled in the registers but also in terms of regular pupil attendance on a daily basis.

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

a useful source of employment for women, and helps liberate 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.

**10.7.5 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.

**10.7.6 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)
Calories	450	700
Protein	12gms	20gms

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

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

### 10.7.7 Financial components of the Scheme Components of Central Assistance:

Presently, 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 for primary & @150 gram per child per school day for upper primary and NCLP children from the nearest FCI godown.
- (ii) Transportation assistance (TA) effective from 1.4.2010 in the 11 Special Category States (viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Tripura) at par with the PDS rates prevalent in these States. In case of all other States/UTs, the
- (iii) Cooking cost has been revised from 1.12.2009 (excluding the labour and administrative charges) to Rs. 2.50 for primary and Rs. 3.75 for upper primary children and further enhanced by 7.5% on 1.4.2010 i.e. Rs. 2.69 for primary and Rs. 4.03 for upper primary and again revised on 1.4.2011 @7.5%. The cooking cost is being shared between the Centre and the NER States on 90:10 basis and with other States/UTs on 75:25 basis. Accordingly, the share of the Centre and the minimum share of the State/ UTs are currently as under:

Total Cost per meal		Centre-State sharing			
		Non-NER. States (75:25)		NER States (90:10)	
		Centre	State	Centre	State
Primary	Rs. 2.89	Rs. 2.17	Rs. 0.72	Rs. 2.60	Rs. 0.29
Upper Primary	Rs. 4.33	Rs. 3.25	Rs. 1.08	Rs. 3.90	Rs. 0.43

#### Cooking Cost proposed for the year 2012-13

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

Cooking cost includes costs of pulses, vegetables, cooking oil and condiments, fuel etc.

- (iv) Instead of a flat rate of Rs. 60,000 for construction of kitchen-cum-store per school across the country, effective from 1.12.2009, the construction cost is to be determined on the basis of plinth area norms and State Schedule of Rates prevalent in the State/ UT. The cost of construction of Kitchen—cum—stores is to be shared between the

Centre and the NER States on 90:10 basis and with other States/UT on 75:25 basis. This Department vide letter No.1-1/2009-Desk (MDM) dated 31.12.2009 has prescribed 20 sq.mt. plinth area for construction of Kitchen—cum—Store in schools having upto 100 children. For every additional 100 children, additional 4 sq.mt. plinth area will be added. States/

UTs have the flexibility to modify the slab of 100 children depending upon the local conditions.

(v) Assistance for procurement of kitchen devices at an average cost of Rs. 5,000 per school. Kitchen devices include:

- (a) Cooking devices (Stove, Chulha, etc)
- (b) Containers for storage of food grains and other ingredients
- (c) Utensils for cooking and serving.

(vi) Honorarium of Rs. 1000 per month from 1.12.2009 to cook—cum—helper and engagement of one cook—cum—helper for schools upto 25 students, two cooks—sum—helpers for schools with 26 to 100 students and one additional cook—cum—helper for every addition of upto 100 students. The expenditure towards the honorarium of cook—cum—helper is to be shared between the Centre and the NER States on 90:10 basis and with other States/ UTs on 75:25 basis. At present 24 lakh cook-cum—helpers are working in the schools to prepare and serve meal to children.

(vii) Assistance for Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (MME) of the Scheme at the rate of 1.8% of the total assistance for (a) cost of food grains, (b) transportation

cost, (c) cooking cost and (d) honorarium to cook—cum—Helpers. 0.2% of the total assistance for (a) food grains, (b) transportation cost (c) cooking cost and (d) honorarium to cook-cum—helpers is utilized at the National level for management, monitoring and evaluation purposes.

#### 10.7.8 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.

#### 10.7.9 Progress during the year 2011-12:

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

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

Coverage	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)
Children covered	10.89 crore	11.94 crores	10.68 crore	11.37 crore	11.19 crore	11.36 crore	10.46 crore	10.54 crore
Food-grain allocated	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	29.20 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.5962.17 Crores has already been released to States/UTs for construction of 8,73,748 Kitchen Sheds. The details are given below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Amount (Crore)</u>
● 2006-07	2, 21,039	Rs. 1,326
● 2007-08	2, 22,849	Rs. 1,337
● 2008-09	3, 02,870	Rs. 1,817
● 2009-10	1,03,555	Rs. 1,044
● 2010-11	28,897	Rs. 438
● 2011-12	2,062	Rs. 45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>8,73,748</u></b>	<b><u>Rs. 5,962</u></b>

### 10.7.11 Procurement of Kitchen Devices:

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Amount (Crore)</u>
● 2006-07	5, 20,944	Rs. 260.47
● 2007-08	2, 13,521	Rs. 106.78
● 2008-09	1, 21,212	Rs. 60.61
● 2009-10	2,70,096	Rs. 135.05
● 2010-11	5,795	Rs. 2.90
● 2011-12	17,259	Rs. 8.63
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>11, 48,827</u></b>	<b><u>Rs. 574.44</u></b>



## 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.

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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 2011-12 under TPP-2006 to assist 47.74 lakh SC families, achievement was 75.00 lakh (157 % of the targets). The performance of States Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu And Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh was **“Very Good”**. The performance of the State of Uttar Pradesh was **“Good”**. The performance of remaining seven States/UTs was **“Poor”**. The details are given in **Annexure 11.1**.

## 11.2 Rehabilitation of Scavengers:

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

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stipend of Rs. 1000 per month during the period of training. The scheme is being implemented through the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) and other agencies identified for this purpose.

**11.2.3 Progress under SRMS:** The Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers originally envisaged rehabilitation of all manual scavengers in alternative occupations by 31.3.2009. It has now been decided to extend the scheme up to 31.3. 2010. The entire amount under the scheme is released to the NSKFDC, which in turn provides the funds to the other apex corporations of the Ministry, implementing the scheme. The apex corporations provide funds to the concerned State Channelizing Agencies, based on specific proposal received from them for providing assistance under different components of the scheme to the identified beneficiaries.

The year-wise Budget Allocation and expenditure since introduction of the scheme, is as follows:  
**(Rs. in Crore)**

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

# Implementation of the scheme started in January 2007.

**11.2.4** As per the updated number reported

by States/UTs after launch of the Scheme, about 1.18 lakh manual scavengers and their dependents in 18 States/UTs were identified for implementation of the Scheme.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993, had defined "Safai Karamchari" as "a person engaged in, or employed for, manually carrying human excreta or any sanitation work." The target groups of the corporation are "**Scavengers**", which means persons wholly or 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 24<sup>th</sup> January 1997 under Section 25 of the Company Act 1956 with the objective of providing all round socio-economic upliftment of the Safai Karmacharis and their dependents and to extend concessional financial assistance to the beneficiaries for establishment of income generating projects. This Corporation acts as Apex Finance Institution with the objective of financing income-generating activities through the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs). The mission of NSKFDC is to empower the Safai Karamcharis, Scavengers and their dependents to break them away from traditional occupation, depressed social condition and poverty and to provide leverage to them to work their own way up the social economic ladder with dignity and pride. NSKFDC also provide technical and professional training, quality control, technology up-gradation, and common facility centers for carrying out sanitation works. No income limit is fixed for availing financial assistance. However, the Corporation accords priority to the economic development and rehabilitation of Scavengers, and amongst Scavengers, those whose income is below double the poverty line; Women and Disabled persons from among the target group.

### Credit Based Schemes

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

# State Channelizing Agency (SCA)

**11.2.7 Progress:** Authorised share capital of the Corporation was enhanced from Rs. 200 crore to Rs.300 crore in February, 2009. During 2010-11, Rs.40.00 crore was released as equity to the Corporation. The paid up capital of the Corporation as on 31.03.2011 is Rs.299.99 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. 629.09 crore covering 2,12,283 lakh beneficiaries, out of which an amount of Rs.73.48 crore covering 0.15 lakh beneficiaries were covered in 2010-11(upto 28.02.2011).

### 11.3 ST Families Assisted:

**11.3.1** The main thrust of '*Justice to Scheduled Tribes*' is to improve the economic level of Scheduled Tribe families living below the

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poverty line. For this purpose, several economic development programmes have been undertaken in various sectors such as agriculture, rural development, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, forestry, fishery, small business etc. under Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy, to enable them to improve their socio-economic conditions. These economic activities also promote, strengthen and support their livelihood.

The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) continued to function as a catalytic agent for financing, facilitating and mobilizing funds for promoting economic developmental activities of STs. This Corporation provides financial assistance at concessional rates of interest. During the year 2011-12, the Corporation has fixed a target of Rs. 160 Crore for sanction under Income Generating Activities. Against this, sanction of Rs. 157.80 Crore was made for 101025 numbers of beneficiaries as on 31.12.2011 under Income Generating Activities. This includes sanction of Rs. 16.55 Crore under Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY) for 6197 nos. of women beneficiaries and Rs. 5.31 Crore under Micro Credit Scheme for 3923 nos. of beneficiaries. During the year as on 31.12.2011, the Corporation has also released Rs. 41.46 Crore for implementation of sanctioned schemes.

#### 11.4 Rights of Forest Dwellers—Owners of Minor Forest Produce:

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

**11.4.2** The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional

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

**11.4.3** The Act recommends the allocation of legal rights of ownership on forest land to a maximum of four hectares to each of the Adivasi families in the Scheduled Areas who have been continuously resident on and utilizing the forest land before December 2005. Through right conferred to the Adivasi families on hereditary basis, but they cannot exchange or sell the land. The Act recognized the “rights of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes” which “include the responsibilities and authority for sustainable use, conservation of bio-diversity and maintenance of ecological balance and thereby strengthening the conservation regime of the forests while ensuring livelihood and food security of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes.” The Act also acknowledges that “the forest rights on ancestral lands and their habitat were not adequately recognized in the consolidation of the state forests during the Colonial period as well as in independent India, resulting in historical injustice to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes who are integral to the very survival and sustainability of the forest ecosystems. Since its notification at the beginning of 2008, several cases have been lodged in High Courts of various states contesting the legality of FRA. The result has been a hiatus in the administrative processing for FRA provision - land demarcation, application and recognition of claims of land entitlements – at state level due to misinterpretation of a High Court ruling.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has taken the following measures during the year for accelerating the implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006:

- This Ministry has been interacting with the State Governments and UT Administrations urging them to take all necessary steps for effective implementation of the Act. For this purpose, Hon'ble Minister of Tribal Affairs & Panchayati Raj, Hon'ble Minister of State for Tribal Affairs and senior officers of the Ministry have been visiting the States/UTs.
- The clarifications, sought by some of the States on certain issues with reference to the provisions of the Act were issued by this Ministry after examination of the same and whenever needed, in consultation with Ministry of Law & Justice.
- A meeting of the State Secretaries/ Commissioners of Tribal Welfare Departments was held on 7.4.2011 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister of Tribal Affairs & Panchayati Raj, to review the progress of implementation of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. Another meeting under the chairmanship of the Secretary was also held on 26 th July, 2011 with the State Secretaries/ Commissioners of Tribal Welfare Departments to review the progress of implementation.

As a result of the efforts of more than 31.68 lakh claims filed, more than 12.46 lakh titles have been distributed as on 31.12.2011. More than 17 thousand titles were ready for distribution. A total

number of 27,16,349 claims have been disposed of, which is 85.73% of the total claims received. As per the information available from 14 States, the extent of forest land for which 12,33,316 titles have been distributed, is 16,49,378.42 Hac. (40,73,964.71 Acres).

### 11.5 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs):

**11.5.1** There are certain tribal communities who are having low level of literacy declining or stagnant population, pre-agricultural level of technology and economically backward. Seventy five such groups in 17 States/UT have been identified and have been categorized as *Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups* (PTGs). Their problems and needs are different from other Scheduled Tribes. As Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups constitute the most vulnerable group among the Scheduled Tribes, there is need to provide support for their protection and development. Therefore, a Central Sector Scheme was started during 1998-99 for the development of PTGs. The scheme is flexible in nature and the funds are made available for those items/activities which are very crucial for their survival, protection and development. The activities under this scheme may include development of infrastructure, income generation activities, agricultural development, cattle development, education facilities drinking water facility, irrigation facility, insurance health care etc.

**11.5.2 Objective:** Given the vulnerability of PTGs, it becomes necessary to allocate adequate funds from Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored and State Plan schemes for the socio-economic development of PTGs. In 1998-99, a separate 100% Central Sector Scheme for exclusive development of PTGs was started. Based on the knowledge and experience gathered meanwhile, the scheme was revised in 2008-09, to make it more effective.

**11.5.3 Scope:** The scheme covers only the 75 identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (earlier

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known as Primitive Tribal Groups) among scheduled tribes. The scheme is very flexible and it enables every State to focus on any area that they consider is relevant to their PTGs and their socio-cultural environment. Activities under it may include housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, cattle development, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including Janshree Beema Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of under this scheme are made available for those items/ activities which are very crucial for the survival, protection and development of PTGs and are not specifically catered to by any other scheme of State or Central Government or by guidelines governing the utilization of funds under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) of the Constitution. The general principle of convergence of funds and functionaries also applies.

**11.5.4 Implementation of the scheme (CCD Plans):** During 2011-12 upto 31.12.2011, the implementation of long term "Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan for PTGs" continued. The CCD Plans were prepared by the State Governments and Union Territory of A&N Islands for five years by adopting habitat development approach on the basis of data obtained from baseline or other surveys conducted by them, and were approved by the Expert Committee of the Ministry. The CCD Plans indicate the PTG-wise annual provisions for each financial year and also the agency involved in implementation of that activity. The State Governments/UT Administration have been asked to ensure proportionate flow of financial resources for all PTGs found in their State and the activities to be taken with a proper mix of interventions through the State Governments/UT Administration and NGOs. The duplication of intervention in same area has to be avoided. The delivery mechanism has to be strengthened through innovative plans and procedures.

An Expert Committee examines the CCD Plans submitted by State Governments/UT Administration. Funds have been released during 2011-12 (Upto 31.12.2011) to 8 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Tripura on the basis of prioritized activities in accordance with the approved CCD Plans.

**11.5.5 Implementing Agency:** The scheme is implemented in accordance with CCD Plans by the State/UT through various agencies of the State Government/UT Administration like Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs)/ Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), and also Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

**11.5.6 Pattern of funding:** It is a 100% Central Sector Scheme. The funds are generally released to States/NGOs in one instalment in accordance with the annual programme proposed for a particular financial year in the CCD Plan. Funds in favour of NGOs are released directly by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in accordance with CCD Plan.

**11.5.7 Janashree Beema Yojana (JBY):** The Ministry is providing insurance cover to one earning member of each PTG family throughout the country under Janashree Beema Yojana of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. Following benefits would be provided to those whose lives have been insured:

- (i) Payment of Rs.50, 000/- to nearest kith and kin of the person whose life is insured in case of accidental death or permanent disability caused;
- (ii) Payment of Rs.20, 000/- to nearest kith and kin in case of natural death;
- (iii) Payment of Rs.20, 000/- in case of partial disability and



- (iv) Educational grant of Rs.300/- per quarter for 2 children of the life insured, studying in Class IX and above.

**11.5.8 Allocation:** The approved outlay for entire 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period is Rs.670.00 crore. The annual allocation made under the scheme of Development of PTGs during 2007-08 to 2011-12 have been given below.

(Rs.in crore)

Allocation and releases from 2007-08 to 2011-12			
Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2007-08	40.00	58.46	57.86

2008-09	178.00	194.00	192.07
2009-10	160.00	83.62 *	83.62
2010-11	185.00	244.20 *	232.44
2011-12 (up to 31.12.2011)	244.00	244.00*	159.73

\* Includes fund from NE Pool.

**11.5.9 Performance during 2011-12:** On the basis of the CCD Plans Rs. 159.73 crore has been released to 8 States (up to 31.12.2011). The Statement of fund released during the 2011-12 and previous three years is as under.

**State-wise /UT NGOs/ year –wise Releases during the Years 2008-09 to 2011-12 under the Scheme Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)(Rs. In Lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to 31.12.2011)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	985.00	0.00	2292.4	2292.4
2	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	615.33	17.59	2257.61	1659.77
4	Gujarat	1943.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jharkhand	1299.98	272.03	218.68	167.33
6	Kerala	960.00	10.00	0.00	1210.00
7	Karnataka	3246.28	20.47	6000.00	0.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	3754.90	5067.80	5428.20	5570.15
9	Maharashtra	2007.98	584.32	3487.61	0.00
10	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Orissa	1243.00	1228.70	1226.68	918.55
12	Rajasthan	1120.49	0.00	1280.28	2677.00
13	Tamil Nadu	725.87	61.66	553.58	1161.04
14	Tripura	403.00	461.80	315.70	317.00
15	West Bengal	901.74	537.24	0.00	0.00
16	Uttarakhand	0.00	100.14	0.00	0.00
17	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	A & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	184.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19206.78</b>	<b>8361.75</b>	<b>23244.74</b>	<b>15973.24</b>

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### 11.6 No alienation of Tribal Lands:

**11.6.1** The practice is the alienation of land to non-tribal and plains-men which has historically been the major form of transfer of land from tribal. The state was meant to play a pro-active role in ensuring that tribal lands are restored back from non-tribal in this kind of exploitation. Different state government has framed different kinds of protective laws under this and the results have been varied. Andhra Pradesh has an exemplary land regulation called the Land Transfer Regulation Act of 1959 which was later amended in 1970. Despite such a strong legislation, there is a large number of pending cases where land has to be restored to the tribal.

This is reviewed from time to time at various fora, including Conferences of the Revenue Ministers/ Secretaries of States and UTs organized by the Ministry of Rural Development. The State Government have been requested from time to time for taking effective steps for implantation of the legislative provisions for preventing alienation of tribal lands and restoration of such alienated lands.

### 11.6.2 Prevention of Alienation and Restoration of Alienated Tribal Lands:

Article 46 of the Constitution places an obligation upon States to promote the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. There is a major concentration of tribal population in Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal, apart from the north eastern States. State Governments have accepted the policy of prohibiting transfer of land from tribal's to non-tribal and restoration of alienated land to tribals. States with large tribal populations have enacted laws prohibiting alienation of tribal lands and promoting restoration of alienated land.

### 11.6.3 Progress of No alienation of tribal lands:

The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were requested for submission of progress made on the subject during 2011-12 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 (2011-2012)					Remarks
		Filed in the court	Cases disposed off	Cases rejected	Cases decided in favour of tribal's	Cases pending in the court	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Arunachal Pradesh			-Nil-			
2	Nagaland			-Nil-			There are no tribal land in the State
3	Tripura	29152	29152	20052	9088	12	
4	Punjab			-Nil-			There are no tribal land in the State
5	Odisha	35190	1837	1395	442	1815	
6	Puducherry			-Nil-			-
7	Uttar Pradesh			-Nil-			-
8	Sikkim			-Nil-			
9	Kerala	3652	1837	1395	442	1815	-
10	Gujarat	20847	20127	02529	19598	720	-

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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, Chhattisgarh, 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, and is following up with Central Government Ministries for amendments in Forest, Environment, Mining, and Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement laws. Detailed comments on Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011; Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 and Indian Forest Act, 1927 have been sent to the Ministries concerned. LARR Bill, 2011 has since been referred to the Standing Committee on Rural Development. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also placed its views on the LARR Bill, 2011 before the Standing Committee.

### 11.8. Welfare of Minorities:

**11.8.1** The economic growth and development of a country depends on the integrated equitable development of all its citizens. The Government being well aware of the fact has always been the forerunner in protecting the legal rights of the minority communities 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 Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities was announced in June, 2006. It provides programme specific interventions, with definite goals which are to be achieved in a specific time frame. The objectives of the programme are:

- (a) Enhancing opportunities for education.
- (b) Ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment, through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self employment and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs.
- (c) Improving the conditions of living of minorities by ensuring an appropriate share for them in infrastructure development schemes.
- (d) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence.

**11.8.3** The main aim of new programme is to ensure that the benefits of various government schemes for the under privileged reach the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities. The underprivileged among the minorities are included in the target groups of various government schemes. It also provides that wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked

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for minorities. The emphasis of the programme on the maintenance of communal peace and harmony, through appropriate measures and ensuring a reasonable representation of minorities in government including the public sector remains as emphatic as ever and these continue to be important constituents of the new programme. However, the programme does not envisage any change or relaxation of any criteria norms or eligibility conditions in any scheme for minorities. These would continue to be as provided for in the original schemes included in the programme, details are as under:

(i) **Equitable availability of ICDS Services:**

The integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is aimed at holistic development of children and pregnant/lactating mothers from disadvantaged section, by providing services through Anganwadi Centers such as supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school and non-formal education. A certain percentage of the ICDS projects and Anganwadi Centers will be located in blocks/villages with a substantial population of minority communities to ensure that the benefits of the scheme are equitable available to such communities also.

(ii) **Improving access to School Education:**

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme, and other similar Government schemes, it will be ensured that a certain percentage of such schools are located in villages/localities having a substantial population of minority communities

(iii) **Greater resources for teaching Urdu:**

Central assistance will be provided for recruitment and posting of Urdu language teachers in primary and upper primary schools that serve a population in which at least one-fourth belong to that language group.

(iv) **Modernizing Madarsa Education:** The

Central Plan Scheme of Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernization Programme provides basic educational infrastructure in areas of concentration of educationally backward minorities and resources for the modernization of Madarsa education. Keeping in view of importance of addressing this need, this programme will be substantially strengthened and implemented effectively.

(v) **Scholarships for meritorious students from minority communities:** Schemes for pre-metric and post-metric scholarships for students from minority communities will be formulated and implemented.

(vi) **Improving educational infrastructure through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation.** The Government shall provide all possible assistance to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) to strengthen and enable it to expand its activities more effectively.

(vii) **Self-Employment and Wage Employment for the poor:** The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), the primary self-employment programme for rural areas, has the objective for bringing assisted poor rural families above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Governmental subsidy. A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under the SGSY will be earmarked for beneficiaries belonging to the minority communities living below the poverty line in rural areas.

The *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

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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 2011-12 for schemes included in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme (considered amenable to monitoring and, where targets for minorities have been fixed for the Welfare of Minorities) are as under.

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**Performance of Schemes Included in the PM's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities for the year 2011-12.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme and Ministry/Dept. Concerned	Achievement ( Physical)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): D/o School Education & Literacy	-
(i)	No. of Primary schools constructed	1241
(ii)	No. of upper primary schools constructed	66
(iii)	No. of additional classrooms constructed	36895
(iv)	No. of New primary schools opened	1251
(v)	No. of new upper primary schools opened	356
(vi)	No. of teachers sanctioned	7601
(vii)	No. of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) sanctioned in educationally backward blocks, having a substantial minority population	75
2.	Swarojgaries assisted under Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) M/O RD	150128
3.	Below Poverty Line (BPL) families assisted under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) M/o Rural Development	378907
4	Beneficiaries assisted under Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation( HUPA)	
(i)	Individual enterprises Urban Self Employment Programme ( <b>USEP</b> )	11610
(ii)	Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor ( <b>STEP-UP</b> )	48011
5.	Operationalisation of Anganwadi Centres under ICDS: M/o Women & Child Development.	3489

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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 Steps taken by All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE):

The details of steps taken by *All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)* to safeguard the interest of minority educational institution and students belonging to minority communities is given below:

1. For establishing new technical institution (Diploma, Post Diploma, Degree Technical Campus, Post Graduate Degree, Post Graduate Diploma), AICTE has given concession in processing fees and deposit money (FDR) to the minority Institution.
2. For giving extension of approval to the existing minority institutions the processing fee is reduced as compared to others.
3. The processing fee is relaxed in case of increase in intake / additional course, introduction of second shift and conversion of women only institution to Co-Ed institution, introduction or continuation of PIO seats, introduction or continuation of NRI seats, reduction in intake / closure of course / program, change of name of institute.

4. The processing fee for minority educational institution in case of foreign collaboration and twinning programmes is reduced as compared to others.
5. The tuition fee is decided by the concerned state fee committee.

**11.9.3 Steps by UGC:** Details of the steps taken by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to safeguard the interest of Minority Educational Institution and Student belong to Minority communities areas under:

- University Grants Commission has sanctioned 284 Women's Hostels during 11th Plan in 90 Minority Concentrated Districts (IVICDs). Out of allocation of Rs.366.49 crore, Rs.201.55 crore has been released.
- The University Grants Commission has approved the guidelines for establishment of Centres in Universities for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy and sanctioned these centres in 35 Universities. Rs.21.53 crore has been released during the 11th Plan for the purpose.
- Rs.61.31 crores has been sanctioned for the establishment of Residential Coaching Academies for Minorities, Women/SC/ST in Aligarh Muslim University, Maulana Azad National Urdu Univerisyt, Jamia Milia Islamia Baba Sahib Bhimrao Amedkar and Jamia Hamdard. An amount of Rs.30.66 crore has been released so far to these Academies. Jamia Hamdard has admitted 146 students, MANUU has admitted 148 students, Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar has admitted 95 students and AMU has admitted 96 students and Jamia Millia Islamia has admitted 210 students.

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- Academies for Professional Development of Urdu Medium Teachers have been set up in three Central Universities viz. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI), New Delhi and Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad. The Academy at JMI has trained 1675 teachers. Maulana Azad National Urdu University has trained 3061 teachers. The AMU has conducted 16 Refresher Courses/Workshops for Primary/Secondary School Teachers and covered 356 teachers for teaching modern subjects in Urdu Medium.
- The UGC also provides financial assistance for establishment of a Model Degree College in each of the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education is less than the national GER with the main focus on enhancing access to degree courses in Educationally Backward Districts in the Country. In so far as Minority Concentration Districts are concerned, 64 such districts have been identified under this scheme. Approval has been granted to 14 Model Degree College in minority concentration district out of which an amount of Rs.2.67 crore has been released to two colleges.
- As per the CEI Act, 2006, 15%, 7.5% and 27% seats are reserved in admission in certain central educational institutions established, maintained or aided by the Central Government for SC/ST/OBC students respectively in all programmes.

**11.9.4 National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions:** The mandate of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions established through an Act of Parliament is to protect and safeguard the rights of minorities to establish and administer educational

institutions of their choice. The Commission is a quasi judicial body and has been endowed with the powers of a Civil Court. The Commission has three specific roles namely adjudicatory function, advisory role and has recommendatory powers. The Commission has also powers to advise the Central Government or any State Government on any question relating to the education of minorities that may be referred to it. The Commission also makes recommendations to the Central Governments and State Governments and other authorities regarding any matter which directly or indirectly deprives the minority community of their educational rights enshrined under Article 30.

**11.9.5 Progress:** Since its inception, the Commission has registered 12359 cases out of which 11125 have been disposed of as on 15.3.2012. During this period, 5830 Educational institutions have been granted Minority Status Certificate(MSC) by the Commission. State wise and year wise details of these MSCs is enclosed.

**11.9.6 Details of Education Programme Run by the Central Wakf Council:** The Central Wakf Council is a statutory body, established under the Wakf Act in December, 1964. The Council consists of the Union Minister-in-charge of wakfs as ex-officio Chairperson and other members, not exceeding twenty in number, appointed by the Central Government. The Secretary, Central Wakf Council is the Chief Executive Officer of the Council. The main function of the Council is to advise the Central Government on matters concerning the working of Wakf Boards and the proper administration of Wakfs in the country. Ministry of Minority Affairs is also implementing some more schemes for which details may be obtained from the Ministry. Central Wakf Council also comes under the preview of Ministry Affairs. The Central Wakf Council meets twice a year. However, various committees of the Council meet as often as possible, to transact business relating to the monitoring of programmes, administrative



and financial matters, implementation of the scheme for development of urban wakf properties and educational schemes. The committees discharge the functions entrusted to them by the Council.

**11.9.7 Educational Scheme:** Under the Education scheme of the Central Wakf Council the fund is given for I.T.Is, Vocational and Training Courses, Book Banks in the school libraries and to the State **Wakf** Boards as matching grant for onward disbursement of scholarship to the student of Madarsa and I.T.Is etc. The scholarship scheme of the Council meant for students of Technical/Professional Degree courses and Ad-hoc- grant to the students of general Degree courses has been discontinued from 2007-08, owing to the similar scheme launched by Ministry of Minority Affairs. The 6 % donation received from loaned 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 Wakf Board for providing scholarship in their respective States to the higher Secondary, Madarsa Students and to the student undergoing Technical/ Professional Diploma Courses.
- b) Grant for the establishment of I.T.Is in the Muslim concentrated areas.
- c) Financial assistance to voluntary organizations for vocational training centers
- d) Financial assistance to libraries for developing book banks.
- e) Ad-hoc grant/ Emergency grant for admission in professional and free coaching of competitive exams to poor and needy students.

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 31<sup>st</sup> 2008 total of 12,952 scholarship were issued by the Council to the students Technical Degree courses such as MBBS, BUMS, BAMS, B.Tech and B.Sc. (Ag.) etc.. Similarly, in 6366 cases " Ad-hoc" grant were given to Poor and needy student of general degree courses.

**11.9.8 Progress Upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010:** Under the programme of vocational training, 628 Voluntary Organizations/ Technical Institutes have been assisted. Similarly, under the scheme for setting up I.T.Is, the Central Wokf Council has approved 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

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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 Indian basis otherwise than by open competition.

**11.10.5 Relaxations and Concessions:** - In order to ensure that posts reserved for OBCs are filled by OBC candidates only, various relaxations are given to the candidates belonging to OBC. For example relaxation of three years in the upper age limit etc. There is a ban on de-reservation of reserved posts in case of direct recruitment. Ceiling of 50% on filling up of reserved vacancies does not apply to the backlog reserved vacancies does not apply

to the backlog reserved vacancies of earlier years which are treatment as a separate and distinct group and are not subject to any ceiling.

**11.10.6 Liaison Officer:** - In each Ministry / Department / Attached and Subordinate Officers at least of the rank of Deputy Secretary in-charge of administrator or any other officer at least of the rank of Deputy Secretary should be designated as liaison Officer in respect of matters relating to the representation of the other backward Classes. Each Ministry / Department is supposed to have a Cell within the Ministry / Department under the direct control of the Liaison Officer to assist him to discharge his duties effectively.

**11.10.7 Backlog Vacancies and Special Recruitment Drive for OBSC:** - A vacancy which was earmarked reserved in an earlier recruitment year but could not be filled in the previous attempt of filling it up and remained vacant is treated as a backlog reserved vacancy in the subsequent recruitment year(s). As per Department of Personal & Training I O.M. No. 36012/5/97- Estt (Res) Vol. II dated 20.07.2000, the ceiling of 50% on filling up of reserved vacancies would apply only on the vacancies of SCs and STs which arise in the current year and the backlog and carried forward reserved vacancies of SCs and STs of earlier year would be treated as a separate and distinct group and would not be subject to any ceiling. However, OM dated 20.07.2000 does not permit treating the backlog reserved vacancies of OBCs as a separate and distinct group not subject to the limit of 50 percent on reservation in a year.

**11.10.8** Vide OM dated 15.07.2008 the backlog reserved vacancies of other Backward Classes (OBCs) has been decided to be treated to be separate and distinct group in the same way as the backlog reserved vacancies of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are treated on which ceiling of 50% on filling of reserved vacancies in a year would not apply. A fresh Special Recruitment Drive has been launched to fill up the backlog

reserved vacancies of SCs ST, and OBCs vide this Department's OM No.36038/1/2008 – Estt. (Res.) dated 19.11.2008.

**11.11.1 Reservation of OBCs in Education:** As a follow up of the Constitution (93<sup>rd</sup>) Amendment Act, 2005 inserting clause (5) in the Article 15 of the Constitution of India, Parliament enacted the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) **Act, 2006** (CEI Act), making special provision for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (SCs STs/OBCs) in admissions to such institutions. In terms of section 6 of the Act, *Central Educational Institutions* (CEIs) were to give effect to reservation of seats in admissions to their academic sessions commencing on and from the calendar year 2007. The parameter to be monitored is "Percentage of reservation achieved against 27% reservation for OBCs in different Central Educational Institutions."

**11.10.2** 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:**

Representation of OBCs in services, as per information received from various Ministries/ Departments is still quite low because reservation for them started only in 1993. It is also important to note that the information about OBCs does not include such members of Other Backward Communities who were appointed prior to introduction of reservation for them or who fall within the creamy layer. It is expected that as a result of introduction of reservation, their representation in services would increase in due course of time. The information in respect of representation of OBCs in Central Government Services has been collected by Department of Personnel Training from various Ministries/ Department. 67 Ministries/ Departments have supplied information about representation of SCs, STs and OBCs as on 1st January, 2010. Remaining six Ministries/ Departments could supply information about representation as on 1st January, 2008. Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in the Government services by combining the two sets of information is given in the following table:

**Representation of OBCs in Central Government Services**

Sl. No.	Group	Total	OBCs	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	A	88,896	7,505	8.4
2	B	173,495	10,648	6.1
3	C	2,070,666	306,176	14.8
4	D (Excluding Safai Karmchari)	665,739	101,114	15.2
5	Safai Karmchari	71,324	7,822	11.0
	<b>Total (Excluding Safai Karmchari)</b>	<b>2,998,788</b>	<b>425,443</b>	<b>14.19</b>
	<b>Total (Includin Safai Karmchari)</b>	<b>3,070,112</b>	<b>433,265</b>	<b>14.11</b>

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**(ii) Vacancies reserved and filled up by the OBC candidates on the basis of Civil Services Examination.**

**Cadre Strength of IAS:** Almost all the vacancies reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs in the All India Services and other Central services to which recruitment is made through the Civil Services Examination have been filled by the candidates of respective categories in the recent years.

The authorized cadre strength of the IAS as on 1, January, 2010 was 5689 and the number of officer in position was 4534. The corresponding figures were 6077 and 4456 as on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2011 respectively. Number of vacancies reserved in Indian Administrative Service, Indian Foreign Service and Indian Police Service for Civil Services Examination, 2010 and vacancies filled up are given in the following statement:

	Services	General	SC	ST	OBCs	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	I.A.S.	76	23	11	41	151
2.	I.F.S.	18	03	06	08	35
3.	I.P.S.	76*	22	11	40	149
	<b>Total</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>335</b>

\*One candidate's medical status is indeterminate as on date

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## 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 rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness, skill up gradation 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;
- Women prisoners released from jail and without family support;
- Women survivors of natural disaster who have been rendered homeless;
- Trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels;
- Women victims of terrorist/extremist/ violence who are without any family support and without any economic means for survival;
- Mentally challenged women (except for

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the psychotic categories who require care in specialized environment in mental hospitals) who are without any support of family or relatives;

- Women with HIV/AIDS deserted by their family and are without social/economic support.

**12.2.3 Implementing Agencies:** The implementing agencies 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 2011-12, 7 new Swadhar Homes with 6 women Help-lines were sanctioned. At present, there are 319 Swadhar Homes and 220 Women Help Lines functioning across the country. During the year, 2011-12, 17,830 women were benefited under the scheme.

### 12.3 Rashtriya Mahila Kosh:

**12.3.1** The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was set up on 30<sup>th</sup> 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. The initial corpus of Rs.31 crore has grown over to Rs.186 crore including reserves and surplus etc. due to prudent credit, investment and recovery management and additional budgetary allocation of Rs.69 crore during X and XI Five Year Plans.

**12.3.2** 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 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.

**12.3.4** RMK has also taken a number of promotional measures to popularize the concept of woman empowerment through micro financing ,thrift and credit,formation and stabilization of SHGs and also enterprise development for poor women.For RMK there is no provision yearly financial allocation and its physical

targets are non-quantifiable.

### 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:** The following data gives the performance of RMK since its inception and during the year 2011-12:

	Rs. Crore	
	Since inception	During 2011-12
a. Loan Sanctioned	Rs.327.37	Rs. 19.85
b. Loan Released	Rs.268.13	Rs. 16.31
c. No. of Women Beneficiaries -	Over 7.06 Lakh	18,182

**12.3.6 Restructuring of RMK:** Hon'ble Finance Minister announced in Union Budget 2009-10 " *Rashtriya Mahila Kosh has been working towards the facilitation of credit support or micro-finance to poor women and has developed a number of innovative schemes for their benefit. In recognition of its role as an instrument of socio-economic change and development, the Corpus of the Kosh, which at present Rs. 100 crore, would be raised to Rs. 500 crore over the next few years*". In pursuance of the announcement, the Governing Board of RMK has approved "to restructure and strengthen RMK from existing single office Society to Government owned Non – Banking Finance Company (NBFC) u/s 617 of the Companies Act, with a Pan-Indian office network



backed by need based capital with a view to enable RMK to respond to the growing need for micro-finance in low-income household on further flexible terms. The work relating to restructuring of RMK is in progress.

#### 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 by:

- Mobilising women in small viable groups and making facilities available through training, access to credit and other inputs.
- Providing training for skill up-gradation.

- Enabling groups of women to take up employment cum income generation programmes of their own, or to access wage employment.
- Provide support services for further improving and employment conditions of women and for access to health care, literacy, legal literacy, and other information.

#### 12.4.4 Major features of the Scheme:

- 90% of the cost of the project is borne by the government of India and 10% by the implementing agency
- Project should cover a minimum of 200 beneficiaries; the maximum beneficiaries in a project to be not more than 10,000.
- Per capita cost should not exceed Rs. 16,000/-
- The project duration can be upto 5 years.

#### Cost structure of different components:

S. No.	Items	Percentage
1.	Administration & Project Staff Cost	6%
2.	Technical Skill Training & Orientation of beneficiaries and Project Functionaries	20%
3.	Infrastructure including marketing support, quality control and managerial support	25%
4.	Raw Material for training including equipments and other materials required for training	25%

5.	Establishment of development 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.

**12.4.7 Achievement:** Under the scheme, funds released during 2011-12 were Rs. 8.33 crores and the number of beneficiaries were 29,650.

### 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. Under this scheme, State level as well as Divisional level sammelans of elected women representatives of PRIs are held, charter of demands are drafted and presented to the State Governments. Besides this, State Support Centers are established and training and sensitization Programmes for multi term representatives are organized. The scheme is proposed to be subsumed in newly proposed scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) during 12<sup>th</sup> five plan period.

**12.5.4 Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan:** During the first year of the *Eleventh Five Year Plan* (i.e.2007-08), this initiative was translated into a Plan scheme titled '**Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan**' with an allocation of Rs. 4.00 crore. The scheme aims to support efforts of elected women representatives (EWRs) to organize themselves, gain in confidence and articulate their views. Under this scheme, State level as well as Divisional level conventions of elected women representatives of PRIs and youth representatives are held, charter of demands are drafted and presented to the State Governments. Besides this, State Support Centers are established and Training and Sensitization Programmes for multi-term representatives are organized. The latest position about the representation of women in the three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is given in **Annexure 12.1**.

**12.5.5 Participation of Women in Municipalities:** The Constitution (74<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Act 1992 provides for a mandatory provision of

1/3<sup>rd</sup> reservation of seats for women in local bodies (Article 243(T)). All the States have implemented this provision of the constitution (74<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Act. The State Municipal Acts now contain the provision for reservation of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> seats in the Municipalities for women. Hence, the total number of women councilors in urban local bodies in India is more than 33% of the total municipal councilors in the country.

**Amendment to Article 243T of the Constitution to provide for 50 percent reservation for women in Urban Local Bodies** The Constitution (112th Amendment) Bill 2009 to provide for 50% reservation of women in Urban Local Bodies was introduced in Lok Sabha on 24.11.2009. Through this Bill the Government of India seeks to increase the representation of women in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) from the present level of one-third to 50 percent which would also include enhancement of reservation for women upto 50 percent in seats reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and 50 percent reservations for women in the posts of Chairpersons. This would result in increased representation of women in ULBs and is likely to yield significant benefits in terms of higher priority to women's issues in critical areas of Urban Governance and service delivery such as water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, education and health, etc. Presently the bill is under the consideration of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development.

**12.5.6 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 11.19% participation in the present 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabhas. Further, The Constitution (One Hundred and Eight Amendment) Bill, 2008 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 6<sup>th</sup> May, 2008 so as to amend the Constitution of India, to reserve as nearly as one third of the total number of seats in the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly of every States for women. Thereafter, the Rajya Sabha in its sitting held on the 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2010 considered and passed the bill.

The Bill is now pending before the Lok Sabha for consideration and passing.

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	61	11.19

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## CHAPTER 13

### POINT 12: BAL KALYAN (CHILD WELFARE)

Children in the age group 0-6 years constitute more than 13% of the population of India as such children are the future human resource of the country. Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes for survival, 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 launched in 1975, was conceived for achieving the holistic development of mother and children in the country. The target population includes children up to 6 years of age and pregnant women & nursing mothers. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Service and Nutrition & Health Education are the six services provided under the Scheme. In addition, the scheme envisages effective convergence of inter-sectoral service at the Anganwadi Centres. While selecting the location for a project, preference is given to those areas which are predominantly inhabited by vulnerable and weaker sections of society, such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities and low income families found in economically backward areas, drought-prone areas and areas in which the development of social service require strengthening. This is done through a community level survey of families.

**13.1.2 ICDS Blocks Operational:** Launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1975 in 33 Community Development Blocks with 4,891 AWCs and 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 live in economic and social environment which impedes the Child’s physical and mental development. These conditions include poverty, poor environmental sanitation, disease, infection, inadequate access to primary health care, inappropriate child caring and feeding practices etc. 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, physical and social 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; and
- To achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among

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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 Anganwadi helpers, Anganwadi workers at Anganwadi 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:** Prior to 2005-06, providing supplementary nutrition was the responsibility of the States and administrative cost was provided by the Government of India as 100% central assistance. It was decided in 2005-06, to support the States/UTs up to 50% of the financial norms or to support 50% of expenditure incurred by them on supplementary nutrition, whichever is less. In 2009-10, Government of India further modified the sharing pattern of the ICDS Scheme between the Centre and States. The sharing pattern of supplementary nutrition in respect of North-Eastern States between Centre and States

has been changed from 50:50 to 90:10 ratio. In respect of other States and UTs, the existing sharing pattern in respect of supplementary nutrition in the ratio of 50:50 continues. However, for all other components of ICDS, including the administrative cost, the ratio has been modified to

90:10 which was 100% Central Assistance earlier.

**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 *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan & District Primary Education Programme*. For this, the States have been requested to ensure necessary convergence between ICDS scheme and *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan & District Primary Education Programme*.

**13.1.9 Population Norms:** Population Norms for setting up of AWCs and Mini-AWCs have been revised to cover all habitations, particularly keeping in view those inhabited by SC/ST/ Minorities. The revised population norms of the ICDS Scheme are as under:

**13.1.10 Registration of beneficiaries:** All children below 6 years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers are eligible for availing of

services under the ICDS Scheme. The Scheme is universal in coverage for all the categories. BPL is not a criterion for registration of beneficiaries under ICDS. However, the scheme operates on self-selection basis.

**13.1.11 Coverage of Projects/AWCs:** The ICDS Scheme was introduced in 33 Blocks (Projects) in 1975. Under ICDS, the effort is to provide daily nutritional supplements to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Daily Intake (ADI). Under the revised Nutritional and Feeding Norms for Supplementary Nutrition, State Governments/ UTs have been mandated to provide more than one meal to the children who come to AWCs which include providing a morning snack in the form of milk/ banana/egg/ seasonal fruits/ micro-nutrient fortified food followed by a Hot cooked meal. For children below 3 years of age and pregnant and lactating women, age appropriate Take Home Ration (THR) is to be provided. Besides, for severely underweight children in

the age group of 6 months to 6 years, States / UTs have been mandated to give additional food items in the form of micronutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food as THR. These norms have also been endorsed by the Apex court in its order dated 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2009.

**13.1.12 Progress Projects / AWCs:** Government of India has cumulatively sanctioned 7076 ICDS

Projects as on 31.3.2012. Of these, 6908 ICDS Projects became operational as on 31.3.2012. There are 13.70 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs sanctioned in the country as on 31.3.2012. Of these, 13.04 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs became operational as on 31.3.2012. All India progress (physical) made under ICDS Scheme during the period April, 2011-March, 2012, under restructured TPP-2006 is given below.:

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

Sl. No.	Category	Targets	Achievements	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	No. of Operational ICDS Projects	6900	6908	100.12
2	No. of Operational Anganwadis (AWCs) / mini-AWCs	1309298	1304611	99.64 .....

**13.2 Functional Anganwadi:**

**13.2.1 Grass-root Level/ Village Level**

**Functionaries:** The ICDS Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Helpers (AWHs) as "**honorary workers**" from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part-time basis in the area of child care and development. Anganwadi Workers & Helpers are the grass roots level functionaries to implement the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) & Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs), being honorary workers, are paid a monthly honoraria as decided by the Government from time to time. Government of India has enhanced the honoraria of these Workers, w.e.f. 1.4.2011. The existing rates of honoraria for AWCs are as under:-

(In Rupees)

Qualification/year	01.04.2011
Non-Matriculate	2938
Matriculate	3000
Non-Matriculate With 5 year exp.	2969
Matriculate With 5 year exp	3031
Non-Matriculate With 10 year exp	3000
Matriculate With 10 year exp	3063
Mini-Anganwadi Workers	1500
<b>Honorarium of Helper</b>	
Helper	1500

In addition to the honoraria paid by the Government of India, many States/UTs are also giving monetary incentives to these workers out of their own resources for additional functions assigned under other Schemes.

There were about 12.45 lakh Anganwadi Workers and 11.44 lakh Anganwadi Helpers in position in the 12.86 lakh reporting AWCs out of



13.04 lakh operational AWCs in the country as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012.

### **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.

**13.2.5 Impact of the Scheme:** To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout is one of the objectives of the ICDS Scheme. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined from 110 in 1981 to 58 per thousand live births in 2004. Similarly, Under-mortality has declined from 161 in 1983 to 87 in 2003 (*Source Sample Registration System*). The surveys have revealed that there has been significant impact of the scheme.

**13.2.6 Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition:-** At present, total service to children & mothers under the scheme are being provided to about 972.48 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about 790.05 lakh children (6 months – 6 years) and 182.43 lakh pregnant women and lactating mothers through a network of 13.04 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres. The average coverage per Anganwadi received supplementary

nutrition was 65 children of below 6 years and 15 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)
1206805	790.05	182.43	972.48

\* including mini-AWCs.

**13.2.7 Non-formal Pre-school Education:** During 2011-12 a total of 358.22 lakh pre-school children consisting of 182.53 lakh boys and 175.68 lakh girls of the 3-6 years age group have received pre-school education at 11.98 lakh Anganwadis Centre, making average attendance of 30 children per Anganwadi.

**13.2.8 Achievement under ICDS & Anganwadies Centres:** There has been a significant progress in the implementation of ICDS Scheme during X Five Year Plan and XI Plan 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 2012

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

It is significant to note that during the period (01.04.2002 to 31.03.2012), the number of beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition have increased from 375.10 lakh to 972.48 lakh (with

159% increase). Similarly, the number of children (3-6 year) attending Anganwadi Centres for Pre-school Education has increased from 166.56 lakh to 358.22 lakh (with 115% increase).

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### POINT 13: YUVA VIKAS (YOUTH DEVELOPMENT)

The Youth are the hope and future of our country which constitute about 30 percent of the population. Lack of proper employment opportunities, limited educational facilities, growing strength of divisive and separatist forces, breakdown of the traditional Indian value system and lure of western culture are some of the major problems of youth today. With a view to giving emphasis on the development of the youth in the country the Point titled “**Yuva Vikas**” covers three monitorable items, viz.

- i) Sports for all in Rural and Urban Areas;
- ii) Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana and
- iii) National Service Scheme.

#### 14.1 Sports for all in Rural and Urban Areas:

**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. It 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.

**14.1.2** 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 population ( national average ) with additional funding on Pro-rata basis for additional population of 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 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:** This grant is provided for a period of five years for acquisition of sports equipment, accessories, support fixtures, consumables and repair maintenance. Beyond five year it is 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 Operatinal Grant:** This grant is also provided for a period of five years to meet the operational expenses of non-competition activities including honorarium to Kridashrees,

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maintenance of infrastructure etc. Beyond five years it is be the responsibility of the State Government to fund this component. This grant is also hundred percent and as 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:** This grant is provided 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 district for holding district level competitions.
  - Rs 10 lakh per annum to each state and Rs.5 lakh per annum to each UT for holding State/UT levels competitions.
  - Rs. 70 lakh per annum for holding national level competitions.

**Grant-in-aid:** The PYKKA scheme has been adopted in 28 States and 3 UTs in respect of basic sports infrastructure development, out of a total of 35 States/UTs. Four UTs namely Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Chandigarh and Delhi have not yet adopted the PYKKA scheme. Upto December, 2011, 49,796 village panchayats and 1,461 block panchayats have been approved with grant-in-aid of Rs. 591.67 crore. A sum of Rs. 555.37 crore has so far been released to States/UTs up to 31st December, 2011.

2. The scheme of PYKKA is in its fourth year of implementation in 2011-12. The entire budget allocation of Rs.165.20 crore in 2011-12 was utilized for developing playfields, acquisition of

sports equipment, maintenance of playfields and conduct of various competitions, at block, district and state level.

3. A sum of Rs.134.05 crore was released to the States/UTs in 2011-12 to cover 4822 village/block panchayats for development of playfields, procurement of sports kit, payment of honorarium to Kridashrees etc.

4. 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.

5. Government of India has given assistance of Rs.30.98 crore to States in 2011-12 for conducting annual competitions under PYKKA. More than 28 lakh rural youth, women and school children had participated in the competitions.

6. Training of community coaches (Kridashrees) is an important component of PYKKA scheme. Government of India released a grant of Rs.4.80 crore to States/UTs for training of Kridashrees and 25,038 Kridashrees have so far been trained.

**Physical Progress (Sports Infrastructure):** Most of the States have set up PYKKA Cells, Executive Committees at state, district and block level; identified PYKKA implementing agencies; and engaged Kridashrees (community coaches) for managing the PYKKA centres;

**Annual Rural Sports Competitions:** Number of States availing themselves of grants for conducting PYKKA competitions has increased to 26 in 2010-11 from 18 in 2009-10. The total number of participants in these competitions for 2010-11 was 43.15 lakh (24.21 lakh men and 18.94 lakh women).

**Convergence of PYKKA with other schemes:**

PYKKA scheme encourages convergence with different Central and State schemes for meeting its objectives. The scheme recommends convergence approach in terms of resource mobilization by village/block panchayats through own resources or from other sources like State Government contribution, MLALAD scheme, MPLAD scheme, Backward Region Grant Fund, MGNREGA assistance, private contributions, etc.

The scheme specifically envisages that funding from Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) should be tapped for undertaking labour intensive work such as leveling of playing fields, etc. States/UTs have been, accordingly, advised to avail the benefits under MGNREGA scheme for development of playfields.

Some States have already been utilizing the sources of funds from MGNREGA, MLALAD scheme and MPLAD scheme for leveling and fencing of playfields. Ministry of Rural development has agreed to provide assistance for construction of 'Mini Stadium' for every 100 villages.

**14.1.4 Central Financial Assistance to develop urban sports infrastructure in States:**

The Government approved introduction of a central scheme titled 'Scheme of Assistance for the creation of Urban Sports Infrastructure' on pilot basis in 2010-11 with a view to addressing the entire 'sports eco-system' in holistic manner i.e., players' training and development, coaching and infrastructure. The Scheme envisages development of playfields by the State Governments through Playfield Associations, coach development programme through Central and State Governments, setting up of players academies where SAI centres will provide the nucleus of a hub and spoke model

for such academies catering to premier sports in each State. The Scheme will focus on promoting and supporting a mechanism at national and state level to encourage, assist and preserve community playfields, incentivizing utilization of infrastructure already available in the State at all levels by filling up critical gaps, creating need-based infrastructure and creating capacity building among coaches, including community coaches. Under the Scheme, State Governments, local civic bodies, schools, colleges, universities and sports control boards are eligible for assistance.

**Progress:** During 2010-11, the Department released funds for the 4 projects viz., Synthetic Hockey field at Indira Stadium, Una (Himachal Pradesh), Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Taran Taran (Punjab), Renovation/modification and modernization of Indoor Sports Complex (Khudiram Anushilan) Eden Gardens, Kolkata (West Bengal) and Astro Turf for Hockey at Aizwal (Mizoram).

During 2011-12, the Department has till 31.12.2011 released funds for 5 projects viz., Synthetic Hockey Surface, Kalinga Stadium, Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Synthetic Track, Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima (Nagaland), Multipurpose Indoor Hall, Mualpui, Aizwal (Mizoram), Multi purpose Hall, Ummed Stadium, Jodhpur(Rajsthan) and Synthetic Hockey Field, Ranital Sports Complex, Jabalpur ( Madhya Pradesh).

**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 Sadhabhavana 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-

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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 National Youth Corps Scheme (NYC):

The Government has launched a new Scheme "National Youth Corps" during the financial year 2010-11 to tap the potential of the youth and channeling their energy towards nation building. This is in pursuance of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament in June 2009 and also the Prime Minister's announcement in October 2009 for Jammu & Kashmir. 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, called "National Youth Corps" (NYC) has been launched, amalgamating the existing two volunteer schemes namely National Service Volunteer (NSV) and Rashtriya Sadbhawana Yojana (RSY).

#### 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 facilitate the realization of inclusive growth (both social and economic).
- 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 specially towards enhancement of public ethics, probity and dignity of labour.

**14.2.2.1** 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.

During the year 2010-11 and 2011-12, 18808 volunteers including 7347 volunteers from the State of J&K, have been selected, trained and deployed by the Ministry and the State Government of J&K in different districts across the country. 11989 NYC were deployed/ extended during 2011-12.

#### 14.3. National Service Scheme (NSS):

**14.3.1** National Service Scheme, under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India, popularly known as NSS was launched in the Gandhiji's Birth Centenary Year 1969, in 37 Universities involving 40,000 students with primary focus on the development of personality of students through community service. Today, NSS has more than 3.2 million student volunteers on its roll spread over 298 Universities and 42 (+2) Senior Secondary Councils and Directorate of Vocational Education all over the country. Since its inception, more than 3.75 crores students from Universities, Colleges and Institutions of higher learning have benefited from the NSS activities, as student volunteers.

**14.3.2** Under NSS, 32 lakh volunteers have enrolled themselves from **15,109** Colleges / Technical institutions and **8,174** Sr. Secondary Schools to carry out development activities in

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**26,202** villages/urban slums which have been adopted for this purpose.

**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 social conscience among the people;
- (iii) to engage in creative and constructive social action;
- (iv) to enhance knowledge of oneself and the community by facing the 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.

This programme is jointly funded by Union and State Governments in the ratio of 7:5 in all States except North East Region, Sikkim and hilly terrains where the ratio is 3:1. In J&K and all the Union Territories, the programme is 100% funded by Government of India. Expenses pertaining to administration, training, research, orientation, evaluation and publications regarding the NSS activities are being borne fully by the Union Government. At State level, State NSS Cells established by Central Government with full financial support to look after the inter-departmental coordination for smooth implementation of the programme at the State level. The expense for regular activities is paid at Rs. 250/- per volunteer and for Special Camping Programme at Rs.450/- per volunteer.

**(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.

During 2011-12, the camps were organized on the following themes.

1. Environment including preservation of natural resources and conservation of cultural/historical heritage;
2. Health, public sanitation and personal hygiene;
3. Rural development including project identification, programme formulation, implementation and evaluation;
4. Education and literacy including legal awareness; and

5. Emergency interventions including trauma care, initial counseling and data collection.

All the field establishments were advised to choose one of the above five core areas for each university in the country.

**14.3.7 Targets & Achievements:** NSS is a monitorable item under Twenty-Point Programme (TPP) of the Government of India. During the year 2011-12, target was to enroll 31.97 lakh volunteers for Regular Activities and 15,500 Special Camps to be organized for the development of 15,500 adopted villages. Against this, the enrollment of volunteers during 2011-12 was 32.26 lakh. The target and achievement for the period April, 2011 to March, 2012 is as follows:

Activities	Targets	Achievement	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Enrolment of NSS Volunteers	3196846	3225643	101
No. of Special Camps	15500	18006	116
No. of Adopted Villages	15500	13854	89

#### The year wise Targets and Achievements of NSS from 2004-05 to 2011-12

Year	Enrolment (no.)		Special camps (no.)		Adopted villages (no.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2004-05	2340120	2341308	10000	14990	10000	18931
2005-06	2447124	2403262	10500	15858	10500	20062
2006-07	2610000	2655200	11000	15309	11000	20102
2007-08	2901200	2911302	13500	15905	13500	22756
2008-09	3112752	3112744	15500	17313	15500	23202
2009-10	3128270	3187186	15500	18217	15500	25308
2010-11	3196846	3157503	15500	32517	15500	21646
2011-12	3196846	3225643	15500	18006	15500	13854



## CHAPTER 15

### POINT 14: BASTI SUDHAR (IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS)

Urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon of modernization and economic development. Slums grow as a result of structural inequities in the development of the urban sector. Due to the high price of land and housing and low purchasing power, the urban poor are forced to join the existing slums for cheap shelter or to occupy any vacant land/areas wherever available in the city. Urban slums, particularly in the big cities of our country, are the picture of human misery and degradation. With a view to paying particular attention to the needs of slum dwellers, the Point titled **Basti Sudhar** monitors “number of urban poor families assisted under the seven point charter”. The following seven items are covered under this point:

- (i) Land tenure,
- (ii) Housing at affordable cost,
- (iii) Water,
- (iv) Sanitation,
- (v) Health,
- (vi) Education and
- (vii) Social security

**15.1** In response to industrial and trade expansion and modernization of the city, migration of the poor from the rural areas and small towns in search for jobs/work and better life further add to the proliferation of slums in the cities. Though the city enjoys the benefits of cheap labour, it is not able to absorb and accommodate them in the main socio-economic development of the urban society. As per the 2011 Census, the total slum population in the country is 61.8 million comprising 17.4% of the total urban population in 607 cities/towns reporting slums.

**15.2** Cities and towns of India constitute the world's second largest urban system. They contribute over 50% of country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

and are central to economic growth. For these cities to realize their full potential and become true engines of growth, it was necessary that focused attention be given to the improvement of infrastructure and basic services to the poor therein. For achieving these objectives, a Mission mode approach was essential. Accordingly, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005. The Mission comprises two Sub-Missions – one for Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the other for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UI&G). BSUP is being implemented in selected 63 cities (now 65). The duration of the Mission 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

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Alleviation is specifically monitoring three pro-poor key reforms. The details of reforms are as under:

- Internal earmarking within local body budgets for Basic Services to the Urban Poor. 43 cities have undertaken implementation of this reform.
- Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both public and private agencies) for EWS/LIG category. 14 States (40 Cities) have issued the policy directives to reserve developed land in public and/or private housing projects
- Implementation of 7-Point Charter: This reform is to be implemented in a staggered manner over the Mission Period in convergence with the programmes of other Ministries as this is also an outcome of the Mission.

#### 15.5 (A) Mandatory Reforms:

##### 15.5.1 Urban Local Body Reforms (at ULB Level)

- (i) Adoption of modern, accrual-based double entry system of accounting in Urban Local Bodies.
- (ii) Introduction of system of e-governance using IT applications like GIS and MIS for various services provided by ULBs.
- (iii) Reform of property tax with GIS, so that it becomes major source of revenue for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and arrangements for its effective implementation so that collection efficiency reaches at least 85% within *the Mission period*.
- (iv) Levy of reasonable user charges by ULBs/Parastatals with the objective that full cost of operation and maintenance is collected within *the Mission period*. However, cities/towns in North East and

other special category States may recover at least 50% of operation and maintenance charges initially. These cities/towns should graduate to full O&M cost recovery in a phased manner.

- (v) Internal earmarking within local body budgets for basic services to the urban poor.
- (vi) Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other already existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security.

##### 15.5.2 State Level Reforms

- (i) Implementation of decentralization measures as envisaged in Seventy Fourth Constitutional Amendment. States should ensure meaningful association/ engagement of ULBs in planning function of Parastatals as well as delivery of services to the citizens.
- (ii) Rationalization of Stamp Duty to bring it down to no more than 5% within the Mission period.
- (iii) Enactment of community participation law to institutionalize citizen participation and introducing the concept of the Area Sabha in urban areas.
- (iv) Assigning or associating elected ULBs into "city planning function" over a period of five years; transferring all special agencies that deliver civic services in urban areas and creating accountability platforms for all urban civic service providers in transition.

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**15.6 (B) Optional Reforms:**

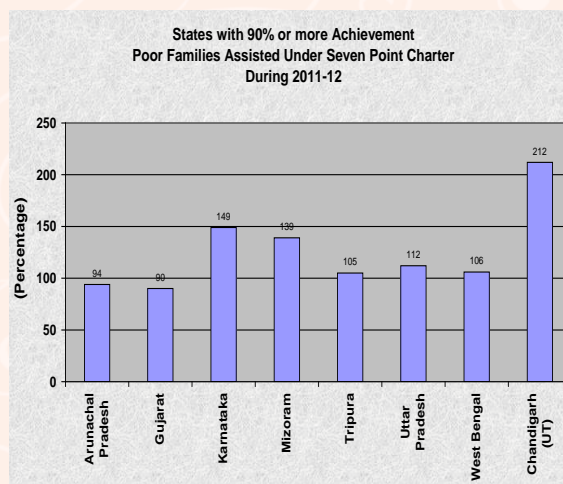
- (i) Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act.
- (ii) Amendment of Rent Control Laws balancing the interest of landlords and tenants.
- (iii) Enactment of Public Disclosure Law to ensure preparation of medium-term fiscal plan of ULBs and release of quarterly performance information to all stakeholders.
- (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 2011-12:** Under TPP-2006 during the year 2011-12, the overall achievement was coverage of 4,72,843 persons having received assistance under seven point charter. This makes 79% achievement as against the annual targets of 6,00,000 persons. The State-wise performance during the year has been "**Very Good**" in respect of State of Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Mizoram, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal & Chandigarh (UT). The performance of States of Gujarat, Haryana & Maharashtra has been "**Good**" for being between 80 to 90% of targets. *The Performance of rest of States/UTs has been 'Poor' i.e. below 80% of Targets.* The State-wise achievement and percentage achievement is given below in the following bar chart. The State-wise details are at

**Anexure-15.1**

Source: Annual Report 2011-12 M/O HUPA

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### POINT 15: PARYAVARAN SANRAKSHAN EVAM VAN VRIDHI (ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND AFFORESTATION)

Ideally 33% of the land area of the country should be under forest cover and no State should have less than 20% forest cover. In the hill areas, Govt. aim to have 60% forest cover for which people's participation is a necessary pre-condition for any successful afforestation programme. The local tribal communities are to be conferred with the right to derive full benefit of local forest produce. Special efforts are needed to afforest all degraded and denuded land. Diversion of forest land for non-forest activities should be stopped and forests based industries are to be encouraged to raise their own raw material. As Tribals are solely dependent on produces of forest as such, they should be involved in forest management. The National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB) is the nodal agency to coordinate and monitor the afforestation programmes.

Ensuring environmental sustainability along with the development process through social mobilization and participation of people at all levels, is an important focus of our development strategy. Strict environment laws, efficient regulatory agencies and proper enforcement are vital for the protection of the environment. Public participation is particularly important for environmental sustainability. In this area, mass media has a big role to play. Considering the importance of the issue, the following Parametres are monitored under TPP-2006:

- i) Afforestation;
- ii) Prevention of Pollution of Rivers and Water Bodies and
- iii) Solid and liquid Waste Management in
  - Rural Areas
  - Urban Areas

#### 16.1 Afforestation:

**16.1.1** The targets for afforestation and tree planting activities taken up under the Twenty Point Programme are set under two mutually exclusive categories, viz., Seedling Distribution for Planting on Public & Forest Lands and Area Coverage (under plantation) in respect of Public Lands including Forest Lands.

- (a) Area Covered under Plantation on -  
Public and Forest Lands
- (b) Number of Seedlings planted on -  
Public and Forest Lands

#### 16.1.2 Annual Target and Achievement:

Under TPP-2006, the targets and achievements during 2011-12 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:

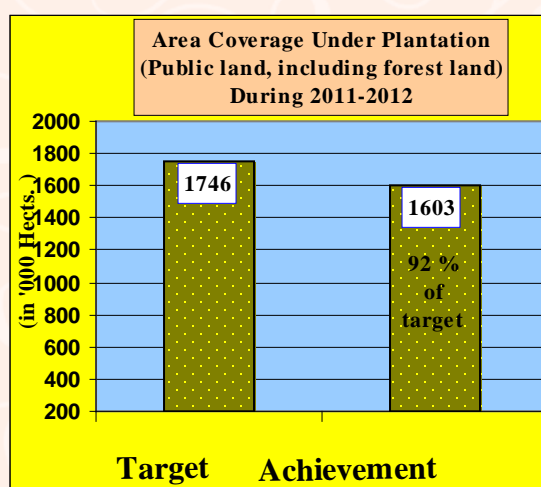
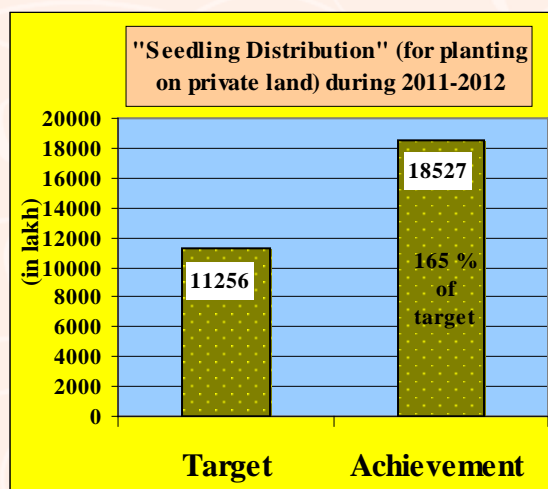
Sl. No.	Item	"Seedling Distribution" (Public and forest land) (in number)	"Area Coverage" (Public and forest land (in hect.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	<b>Target (2011-12)</b>	1,12,56,28,063	17,45,580
2	<b>Achievement</b>	1,85,26,70,299	16,03,289
3	<b>% Achievement</b>	165	92

The targets and achievements in respect of "Seedling Distribution" and "Area Coverage

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under Plantation” has been shown pictorially in the following bar charts:



**16.1.3** The State wise targets and achievements for 2011-12 are given in **Annexure 16.1** for Seedling Distribution and in **Annexure 16.2** for Area Coverage. For the year 2011-12, performance of *Tree Plantation on Public Lands* has been “**Very Good**” for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep and “**Good**” for

state of Maharashtra. 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, 2011-March, 2012 has been “**Very Good**” for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Punduchery, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. The performance of the States of Punjab has been “**Good**”. The performance of rest of the States/UTs has been “**Poor**”.

## 16.2 Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies:

**16.2.1** Government has conceived a [*National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)*] 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 the following:

- Interception and diversion works to capture the raw sewage flowing into the river through open drains and divert them for treatment.
- Setting up Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) for treating the diverted sewage.

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- Construction of Low cost sanitation toilets to prevent open defecation on river banks.
- Construction of Electric crematoria and Improved Wood Crematoria to conserve the use of wood and help in ensuring proper cremation of bodies brought to the burning ghats.
- River Front Development works such as improvement of bathing ghats.
- Afforestation and public Awareness and Participation.

**16.2.2 National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) –(Other Schemes):** The schemes of GAP-II and other rivers of the country have now been merged under one Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan based on 70:30 funding pattern and presently National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) is undertaking all river water pollution abatement works under this head.

At present, the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) includes works in 190 towns along polluted stretches of 39 rivers spread over 20 states.

### 16.2.3 Progress:

**16.2.3.1 Setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs):** Setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants is a pollution abatement scheme, among others, taken up under the Plan. Till 31st March, 2011, a total of 169 STPs have been set up under the Plan with a capacity to treat sewage of 4423 million litres per day (mld). During 2010-11 a treatment capacity of 350 mld was targeted. Out of this, while 352 mld treatment capacity has been created and 2011-12 a treatment capacity of 300 mld was targeted. Out of this, while 241 mld treatment capacity has been created, works relating to creation of balance capacity are in progress, as reported by the states.

**16.2.3.2: Low Cost Sanitation:** Low Cost Sanitation is a non-core activity/scheme, taken up under the Plan as proposed by the State Governments as part of comprehensive proposals for pollution abatement in rivers. Till 31st March, 2012, a total of 144 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 reduce the population load entering the lake from its catchment. At the same time, NLCP projects are aimed at other components/ activities also which may not be considered in isolation as far as conservation / restoration works of lakes are concerned.

**16.2.7** Out of conservation works of 61 lakes in 14 States sanctioned so far under the National Lake Conservation Plan at a total cost of Rs.1028.13 crores, works in respect of 18 lakes

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have been completed till March, 2011, which includes creation of sewage treatment facility of nearly 43.5 mld. Conservation/ rejuvenation works in 5 lakes was completed during 2010-11 and during 2011-12 conservation works in 5 lakes was targeted to be achieved. Out of this, Conservation/rejuvenation works in 4 lakes have been completed.

### 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. Thirty four Regional Resource Agencies (RRAs) appointed by the Ministry are involved in conducting, supervising and monitoring the NEAC activities during the year. A total of 14,297 organisations have been involved in the campaign across the country. The Ministry sanctioned an amount of Rs.12.12 Cr to the RRAs for further disbursement among the approved participating organisations.

**16.3.3** Under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of *Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission* (JNNURM) 40 projects of **Solid Waste Management Sector** with total approved cost of Rs.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>

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## 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

**17.1.1** According to Population Census 2001, there were 2.19 crore persons with disabilities in India who constituted 2.13 percent of the total population. Out of the total population of persons with disabilities, 1.26 crore are male and 0.93 crore are female. This includes persons with visual, hearing, speech, locomotor and mental disabilities. The Census data also shows that 75 percent of persons with disabilities lived in rural areas, 49 percent are literate, and only 34 percent are employed. Data collected in 2002 by the

National Sample Survey, Organization, Indicated that the number of persons with disabilities were 1.85 Crore, with a disability-wise break up which was significantly different from the Census-2001 data, as given in the table below, due to difference in coverage and definitions used for collection of data. The estimated population of persons with disabilities in 2008, projected on the basis of figures of the last Census, is 2.44 Crore.

#### 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,

## CHAPTER 17

Samajik Surakasha

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 locomotor disability and mild hearing impairment can easily be educated. The Programmes are implemented through the National and Apex Institutes dealing with different categories of disabilities such as visual, hearing, orthopedic and mental. These institutes conduct short term and long-term courses for various categories of personnel for providing rehabilitation services to those needing them.

The following two parameters are covered under TPP-2006

- (a) Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme
- (b) Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances

### 17.1.3 Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme:

**17.1.3.1 Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme** (earlier known as Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities). The scheme provides support to Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to deliver various rehabilitation services to person with disabilities. The *Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)* is a Central Sector Scheme that includes projects for providing education and vocational training and rehabilitation of persons with mental disabilities. The Scheme is being implemented since 1999 with the objective of ensuring effective implementation of the Persons with Disabilities

Act, 1995, by creating an enabling environment and encouraging non-governmental organizations through financial assistance for undertaking projects for the empowerment of the disabled. The DDRS guidelines, applicable since 1.4.2003, include 19 model projects covering various services provided by voluntary agencies which can be supported through grant in-aid. The services provided include:

- i) programmes for pre-school and early intervention
- ii) special education,
- iii) vocational training and placement
- iv) community based rehabilitation
- v) manpower development
- vi) psycho-social rehabilitation of persons with mental illness and
- vii) rehabilitation of leprosy-cured persons, etc.

**17.1.3.2** The cost norms of the Deendayal Rehabilitation Scheme had been revised by the Government 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**

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 provide grant in aid to the various implementing agencies (NGOs/NIs/District Disability Rehabilitation Centres/ALIMCO/ State Handicapped Development Corporation/ other local bodies) to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manu-factured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation, by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential. The aids and appliances supplied under the Scheme must be ISI. The scheme also envisages conduct of corrective surgeries, whenever required, before providing an assistive device.

From the year 2007-08, a new approach for district-wises allocation of funds to organize disability camps for distribution of aids and appliance has been adopted to ensure coverage throughout the country. In the current year 2010-11 for promoting the involvement of 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:

- ADIP-SSA Camps: Assistive aids and appliances are distributed to the children below 14 years of age and attending School under the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme of the HRD Ministry. As per the agreement with HRD, ALIMCO, the implementing agency, is reimbursed 40% of the expenditure by the State

Government Authorities and 60% of the expenditure through grants under ADIP Scheme.

- (b) Special Camps: Special camps are held on occasional basis whenever the demand arises.
- (c) Headquarter Activity:
  - (i) The National Institutes require ADIP grant to attend to eligible beneficiaries who approach the Institute or their Regional Centres.
  - (ii) Some well established NGO have Centres/Sub-centres that carry out OPD activities and also undertake corrective surgery operations for Persons with Disability. Many disabled persons approach their centres/sub-centres for assistive aids and devices. Therefore, ADIP Grant is released for their HQ activities.

- (d) Services /Camps at the District: Under the ADIP Scheme, grants are also released for holding camps by the Implementing Agencies at the district level for distribution of assistive aids and devices.

**17.1.4.2 Revision of ADIP Scheme:** Since 1981 the Scheme has been revised twice. The Scheme was first revised in 1998. The Scheme was again revised in 2005. Further, revision of scheme is under consideration of the Ministry to examine the following:

- (i) Review the income ceiling for the eligible beneficiaries.
- (ii) Review the ceiling of the cost of the assistive devices.
- (iii) Streamline the provisions in the Scheme.

**17.1.4.3** A Committee comprising representatives of various stakeholders Non – Governmental

Organization, National Institutes under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO) a PSU under the Ministry and representatives of the State Govt. has been constituted to deliberate upon the issues concerning revision of various provisions under the scheme. The 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 four financial years under the scheme are as under:

(Rs. In Crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Released	No. of NGOs Assisted	No. of Beneficiaries (In Lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2007-08	70.00	49.08	98	2,24,990
2008-09	79.00	60.22	81	2,10,591
2009-10	79.00	67.35	66	2,50,000 (estimated)
2010-11	100.00	69.69	64	Data notbe received.

**17.2 Rehabilitation of Orphans:** The Government has introduced a scheme of assistance to Homes for Children to promote in-Country Adoption and inter-country adoptions with the main objective of regulating adoption within the country. The assistance to Home for Children (Shishu Greh) is implemented through *Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)*.

**17.2.1 Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA):** Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. It functions as the nodal body for adoption of Indian children and is mandated to regulate in-country and inter-country adoptions. CARA primarily deals with adoption of orphan,

abandoned and surrendered children through its associated/recognized Adoption agencies. CARA is designated as the central Authority to deal with inter-country adoptions in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention on Inter country adoption, 1993 ratified by Govt. of India in 2003.

Pursuant to a decision of the Union Cabinet dated 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1998, the then Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment conferred the autonomous status on CARA w.e.f. 18.03.1999 by registration of it as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It was designated as Central Authority by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment on 17.07.2003 for the implementation of the Hague Convention on Protection of Children & Cooperation in respect of Inter-country Adoption (1993). The Ministry of Women & Child Development has of late been mandated to look after the subject matters 'Adoption' & 'Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000' pursuant to 16<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2006 notification of Govt. of India regarding reallocation of work.

The Central aim of CARA is to facilitate the adoption of as many Indian children as possible, who would benefit from adoption and to ensure that numbers of eligible children are available for adoption without prospective Adoptive Parents having to endure unnecessary onerous requirements, unreasonable delays and illegal demands. CARA is mandated to monitor and regulate in-country and inter-country adoptions.

The Objectives of CARA are to:

1. Function as a nodal and non-institutional child care services in the country.
2. Act as a Central Authority as envisaged under the Haque Convention on Inter-country Adoption.

3. Facilitate and promote adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered child.
4. Streamline adoption procedures and delivery systems.

#### Progress of in-country & inter-country adoptions in India.

Year	In-country	Inter-country	Total
2007	1510	770	2280
2008	2169	821	2990
2009	1852	666	2518
2010	5693	593	6286
2011-12	5848*	589	6437

\* Provisional, yet to be finalized.

**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 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2003 and ratified the same on 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2003 with a view to strengthening international cooperation and protection of Indian Children placed in inter-country adoption. For the purpose of implementation of the Convention

in the country, the Ministry of Women and Child Development functions as the Administrative Ministry and Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) as the Central Authority.

**17.2.4 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 Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to Promote In-country Adoption:**

The main objective of this Scheme is to provide support for institutional care within the country for care and protection of infants and children up to 6 years of age who are either abandoned or orphaned or rendered destitute and ensure their rehabilitation through in-country adoption. Grant-in-aid is provided by the Ministry to NGOs for setting up Homes for infants (Shishu Greh) in order to promote their placement in in-country adoption.

The scheme has been revised w.e.f. 01.04.2001 to enable Govt.-run-Children Homes to receive Grant-in-aid. Under the scheme, grant-in-aid is being given up to 90% to NGOs and 100% to the State run-Institutions for meeting the cost of the project subject to a ceiling of Rs.6.00 lakhs in a financial year. This scheme is being implemented by the **Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA)**.

**17.2.8 Data on Adoption:** Number of children placed in adoption through CARA associated agencies during the last 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	-	-	5069	521	5590

**RIPA:** Recognized Indian Placement Agencies

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 31<sup>st</sup> 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.	Uttrakhand	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>



### 17.3 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 1<sup>st</sup> March 2001-2026 as per the Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by the National Commission on Population, May 2006 is as under:

(in millions)

Year	Persons	% of persons to total Population
(1)	(2)	(3)
2001	70.69	6.90
2006	83.58	7.50
2011	98.47	8.30
2016	118.10	9.30
2021	143.24	10.70
2026	173.18	12.40

**17.3.3 Schemes for older Persons:** The *Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment* is also implementing two grant-in-aid schemes for the welfare of older persons. The details of these schemes are given below:

**(I) Integrated Programme for older Persons:** The Scheme of Integrated Programme for older Persons is aimed to empower and improve the quality of life of older persons. Under the scheme, financial assistance upto 90% of the project cost is provided to non-governmental organizations for establishing and maintaining *old age homes*, day care centres, and mobile medicare units and to provide non institutional services to older persons. The scheme has been made flexible so as to meet the diverse needs of older persons including reinforcement and strengthening of the family, awareness generation on issues pertaining to older persons, popularization of the concept of 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 2<sup>nd</sup> installment. The Scheme was not found attractive by implementing agencies and was discontinued at the end of the X Plan (2006-07). Section 19 of the Maintenance & Welfare of Parents & Senior Citizens Act 2007 envisages a provision of at least old age home for indigent senior

citizens with 150 capacities in every district of the country. 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.

**17.3.4 Celebration of International Day of Older Persons:** The International Day of Older Persons is celebrated every year on 1<sup>st</sup> 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 Sportsperson Award and
- Economic Leadership Award

## 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 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide road connectivity in rural areas of the country. The objective of the PMGSY programme is to provide connectivity by way of All Weather Road to the eligible un connected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above in hilly states, the tribal areas (Schedule-V) the desert areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in the 82 selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission. Technical advice and operational management at Central level is the responsibility of the National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) under the Ministry of Rural Development. A three-tier quality monitoring system, including independent National Quality Monitors deputed by NRRDA ensures that the construction of the rural works confirm to the

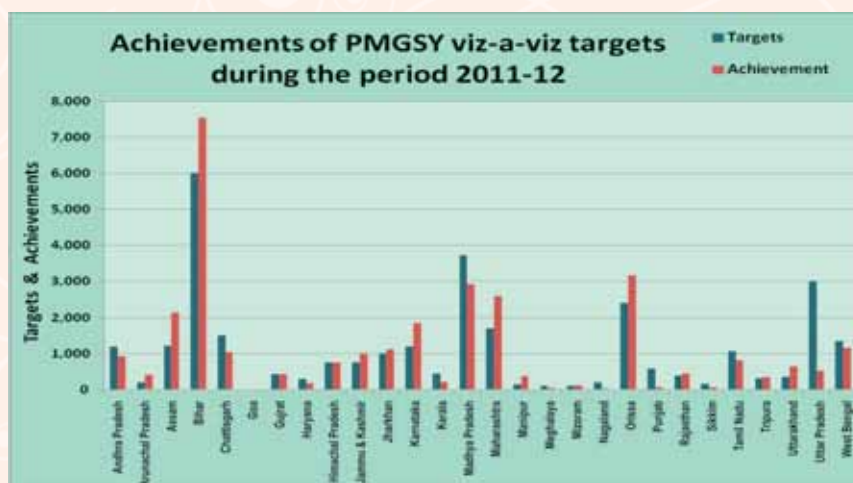
highest standards. The construction cost is fully borne by the Government of India while the State Government are responsible for providing maintenance funds. Statement showing length of road constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during 2011-12 is given at Annexure-18.1.

18.1.2 As per scheme guidelines, all States are to prepare comprehensive New Connectivity Priority list (Block and District-wise) of all proposed road links under PMGSY (with road code, names of habitations being connected with habitation code, population served and length) grouping them in a specified general Order of Priority.

18.1.3 It is to be ensured that each road work that is taken up under the PMGSY is part of the Core Network and that New Connectivity is given primacy, while keeping the objective of connectivity in view priority is given to such roads, which also incidentally serve other habitations.

18.1.4 'Up-gradation' can also be taken-up as part of a Comprehensive Core Network Managements Plan. PMGSY permits up-gradation of the existing roads in these districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all weather road connectivity.

18.1.5 Progress during 2011-12: During the year 2011-12, 30994 Kms. of rural road was constructed under PMGSY against the annual target of 30566 Kms, getting achievement of 101.4%. Statement showing state-wise length of road constructed under PMGSY during 2011-12 is given at Annexure-18.1. State-wise achievement of PMGSY viz-a-viz targets during 2011-12 is given in the following bar diagramme.



## CHAPTER 18 Grameen Sadak

## 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 a Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared by the TERI, New Delhi and submitted to Planning Commission. The Planning Commission accorded "in principal approval" to the Bio-Diesel Project on 23.12.2005.

**19.1.6** The proposal for establishment of National Mission on Bio-Diesel in Department of Land

Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, with the approval of EFC meeting on 9.10.2006, was placed before the Cabinet Committee on Economics Affairs (CCEA). CCEA has referred the matter to Group of Ministers (GoM) headed by Union Agriculture Minister. Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNE) was made the Nodal Ministry for GoM. The GoM meeting held on 24.2.2009 gave "in principle" conditional approval for the establishment of a National Mission on Bio-Diesel in DoLR. The GoM recommendations were submitted to the Cabinet by Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE). The Cabinet gave "in principle" conditional approval to the Programme to take up 3 lakh ha. Plantations of bio-diesel producing, non-edible oilseeds species (*Jatropha* and *Pongamia*) on degraded forest land and waste land, i.e. approval subject to receipt of positive feedback of the assessment of the plantations work already carried out in the country.

**19.1.7** The objective of the programme are to bring unutilized wasteland in to productive use by promotion of *Jatropha* and *Pongamia* Plantation for 20% blending with HSD and also generating a renewable source of Bio-fuel, thereby reduce country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel. Now the department is contemplating a study to assess the Plantation work already carried out in the country so that the Department can go back to the cabinet with clear findings about taking up demonstration phase of the programme.

## 19.2 Villages Electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

**19.2.1** This scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification has been introduced in April, 2005 for achieving the *National Common Minimum Programme* objectives of providing access to electricity to all Rural Household over a period of four years. The Rural Electricity

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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 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and has been continued in 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period also. Ministry of Power has sanctioned 576 projects at an estimated cost of about Rs.33,921 crore for electrification of 1,10,886 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 3.48 lakh electrified villages and free electricity connections to 230 lakh BPL households under RGGVY.

**19.2.2** Under Bharat Nirman, it is targeted to electrify 1 lakh un-electrified villages and to provide 175 lakh electricity connections to rural BPL households by March, 2012. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012, 1,04,496 un-electrified villages have been electrified and free electricity connections have been released to 194.25 lakh BPL households. Further, 2,48,553 already electrified villages have been intensively electrified. Prior commitments of the State have been obtained before sanction of projects under XI Plan for the following:

- a) State Government to ensure for a minimum daily supply of 6-8 hours of electricity in the RGGVY network with the assurance of meeting any deficit in this context by supplying electricity at subsidized tariff as required under the Electricity Act, 2003.
- b) Deployment of franchisees for the management of rural distribution in projects financed under the scheme and to undertake steps necessary to operationalize 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 2011-12:** During 2011-12, it was targeted to electrify 14,500 villages and to provide electricity connections to 52 lakh BPL rural households and against this target, 7,934 un-electrified villages have been electrified and free electricity connections have been released to 34.44 lakh BPL households. The State-wise details are at **Annexure– 19.1**.

### 19.3. Renewable Energy (Solar Energy):

**19.3.1** The Government supports a broad-spectrum programme covering the entire range of new and renewable energy. The programme seeks to supplement conventional power through wind, small hydro and biomass power to provide renewable energy to remote rural areas for cooking & lighting besides encouraging use of renewable energy in urban, industrial and commercial applications; by developing alternate fuels, i.e. hydrogen, synthetic fuel and bio-fuel systems/devices for stationary, portable and transport applications. The item “**Renewable Energy**” has been kept under Twenty Point Programme - 2006 to meet these objectives.

**19.3.2** The Remote Village Electrification Programme of the Ministry aims at providing basic lighting/electricity facilities through renewable energy system in those un-electrified remote village and hamlets where grid connectivity cannot be provided in near future under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. The progress in implementation of Remote Village Electrification Programme has, therefore, to be viewed in this perspective. The Programme is implemented in States by State's notified implementing agencies. The Ministry provides a Central Financial Assistance of upto 90% of the costs of installation of various renewable energy devices/systems. A majority of covered village have used solar lighting system which typically cost to Rs.12000-13000 per system of two lamps.

**Progress during 2011-12:** Remote Village Electrification Programme achievements in 2011-12 are 7113 villages completed and 1871 hamlets completed. Total villages sanctioned are 9729 and total hamlets sanctioned are 2640. The ongoing villages are 1992.

**19.3.3 Bio-Gas Plants:** During the year 2011-12, 1,40,264 family type biogas plants were installed across the country, against targets of 1,51,900 biogas plants with percentage achievement of 92.34% providing the benefit of clean cooking and lighting fuel to millions of rural households. The State-wise targets vis-à-vis achievements are at **Annexure-19.2**.

#### 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 2011 to March 2012, 5,70,950 electric pumpsets were installed, against the annual target of 3,38,331. The achievement was 169

% of targets. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal had shown "**Very Good**" performance (more than 90% of targets). The performance of states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Puducherry, 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) besides seeking power for all, also stipulates and annual per capita consumption of electricity to rise to 1000 units by 2012. This entails provision of adequate reliable power, at affordable cost with access to all citizens. Electricity is in the Concurrent List in the Constitution and the primary responsibility of structuring its availability and distribution is that of the States. However, both the Centre and the States have to play a decisive and positive role. While shortages are presently being experienced in each region, it is much more acute in the case of some Regions/ States.

**19.5.2** The All India installed power generation capacity as on 30.11.2011 was 1,85,496.62 MW comprising of 1,21,805.98 MW thermal, 38,748.40 MW hydro, 4,780 MW nuclear and 20,162.24 MW R.E.S. The Central Sector's share in generation has gradually increased from 12% in 1979 to 31% as on 30.11.2010. On the other hand, the share of the State Sector has declined from 82.5% to 45% while the share of Private Sector has gone up from 5.2% to 24% 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 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period. The breakup of the capacity addition target is as under:

#### Performance of Capacity Addition

(Figure in MW)

Power Generation	Central Sector Additional Capacity	State Sector Additional Capacity	Private Sector Additional Capacity	Total Additional Capacity	Share %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Thermal	24840	23301	11552	59693	75.8
Hydro	8654	3482	3491	15627	19.9
Nuclear	3380	--	--	3380	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>36874</b>	<b>26783</b>	<b>15043</b>	<b>78700</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Share %</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>

**Capacity of addition for last five years:** In the last five years, including 2011-12 (April, 2011 – November, 2011), the following new capacities have been added:

(Unit: MW)

Year	Central	State	Private	Total
2007-08	3240	5273	750	9268
2008-09	750	1821.2	882.5	3453.7
2009-10	2180	3118	4827	9585
2010-11	4280	2759	5151.5	12160.5
2011-12 (April, 2011- Nov., 2011)	2160	1581	6566.5	10307.5

Source: Annual Report 2011-12 of Ministry of Power

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**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 580.5 BUs during year

2011-12(April-November, 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 2011-12

Year	Position of power supply during normal hours (MUs)				Position of power supply during Peak hours (MW)			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Shortage (MU)	Shortage (%)	Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	Shortage (MW)	Shortage (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2003-04	559264	519398	39866	7.1	84574	75066	9508	11.2
2004-05	591373	548115	43258	7.3	87906	77652	10254	11.7
2005-06	631554	578819	52735	8.4	93255	81792	11463	12.3
2006-07	690587	624495	66092	9.6	100715	86818	13897	13.8
2007-08	737052	660660	72392	9.8	108866	90793	18073	16.6
2008-09	777039	691038	86001	11.1	109809	96785	13024	11.9
2009-10	830594	746644	83950	10.1	119166	104009	15157	12.7
2010-11	861591	788355	73236	8.5	122287	110256	12031	9.8
2011-12*#	613869	569081	44788	7.3	127724	114233	13491	10.6

\* Upto November, 2011

# Provisional



**19.5.5 Progress:** The all India energy requirement during 2011-12 (upto November, 2011) is 613869 MU against availability of 569081 MU with shortage of 44788 MU equivalent to shortage of 7.3 %.

### 19.6. Supply of Kerosene and LPG:

**19.6.1** With a view to address the energy needs of general population, the item "Supply of Kerosene and LPG" have been included for monitoring of items under TPP-2006. The distribution of Kerosene under the Public Distribution System (PDS) is through State Governments and this item therefore needs to be monitored especially with regard to poor families. Following parameters are covered under this item.

#### 19.6.2 Supply of Kerosene

**19.6.2.1 Allocation of Kerosene under PDS and Lifted to States/UTs:** - In accordance with the policy adopted by the Government of India in 2000, Kerosene (SKO) allocation for distribution under the Public Distribution System (PDS) was reduced every year beginning 2001-02 till 2003-04, taking into account the number of LPG connections released in each State/Union Territory. While the initial allotment for 2004-05 was based on the criteria adopted hitherto, additional allocations were made during the year to meet urgent emergent demand. There has been no reduction in the PDS Kerosene to States/UTs after the financial year 2004-05. For the years 2005-06 to 2007-08, allocations have been maintained at the level of 2004-05 including additional allocations made during that year. Allocation of Kerosene for Public Distribution System (PDS) is made by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to different States/ Union Territories (UTs) on quarterly basis for distribution under PDS for cooking/ lighting only.

**19.6.2.2** Further distribution within the States/UTs through their PDS network is the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs. The scale of distribution of PDS kerosene per card holder is decided by the State Government and it varies from State to State. Some of the States are distributing PDS kerosene to Above Poverty Line (APL) cardholders also in addition to Below Poverty Line (BPL) cardholders. During the year 2011-12, total stock distributed was 80.45 lakh MTs against total allocated 80.67 lakh MTs PDS Kerosene with the achievement of 99.73%. In order to improve the delivery system and plugging the leakages, the Government has taken some initiatives. The government has advised public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to adopt a scheme of mixing a Marker (chemical) in PDS Kerosene at their depots, in order to detect adulteration of even the smallest magnitude. This practice, which has been introduced by the OMCs at all their depots w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2006 heralds the adoption of new technology to curb adulteration of kerosene at any stage in the supply chain. State wise allocation and uplifted PDS kerosene are at **Annexure-19.4**.

#### 19.6.3 Supply of LPG

**19.6.3.1** Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is the most convenient and clean cooking fuel. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited are engaged in marketing of subsidized LPG in the country under Public Distribution System. With increased availability of LPG, the number of LPG customers enrolled by them has also been increasing over the years. Recently, Government has permitted use of LPG, being a clean and environment friendly fuel, as an auto fuel.

**19.6.3.2** Supply of LPG depends upon LPG Consumers (number) and Quantity of LPG Distributed to Dealers (MT). LPG is marketed by

Oil Marketing Companies for domestic and non-domestic use. LPG for domestic use is marketed in 14.2 kg and 5 kg LPG capacity cylinders. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that at present, there is no overall shortage of LPG in the country and LPG supplies to distributors are being made by the OMCs through indigenous production and imports in accordance with genuine demand of customers registered with the LPG distributors.

**19.6.3.3** Oil Marketing Companies had launched sale of 5 Kg LPG cylinders since August, 2002 in domestic sector to meet the demand of low income group. Since then, it has spread across the country. This helped in meeting the requirement of economically weaker sections of the society. The programme also extends LPG reach to

hilly terrain and interior areas on account of convenience in transportation. It is expected that this would help in restricting deforestation thereby ensuring a pollution free environment in urban, semi urban and rural pockets.

**19.6.3.4 Progress:** Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) were serving 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, OMC had supplied 12368.76 thousand MTs of domestic LPG in the country to 1253.88 lakh LPG domestic customers. State-wise details of LPG domestic customers and distribution of LPG are at **Annexure-19.5**

## CHAPTER 20

### POINT 19: PICHHARA KSHETRA VIKAS (DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS)

The Backward Regions Grant Fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development through the medium of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). With a view to develop the backward areas in the country, the item titled "Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)" has been kept under Twenty Point Programme for monitoring.

#### 20.1 Backward Regions Grants Fund (BRGF):

20.1.1 The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme was launched during 2006-07. The Rashtriya Sama Vikas Yojana (RSVY), which was earlier administered by the Planning Commission was subsumed in the BRGF programme. The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund aims to supplement and converge existing developmental inflows into identified districts, so as to:

- (a) Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows,
- (b) Strengthen, Panchayat and Municipality level governance with capacity building to facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring,
- (c) Provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans,
- (d) Improve the performance and

delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats.

**20.1.2** The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) represents a novel approach towards tackling chronic regional backwardness by entrusting a central role in planning and implementation of the programme to Panchayats in rural areas, municipalities in urban areas and District Planning Committees (DPCs) at the district level to consolidate Panchayat and Municipality plans into the district plan. The planning process under BRGF represents a major shift in approach from top-down plans to participative plans prepared from the grassroots level upwards. BRGF aims to break out of the mould of programme wise planning and thus does not mandate the preparation of a BRGF plan, but of a district plan which takes into account all flows of funds. Considerable resources are available today through a host of central and State schemes for poverty alleviation, infrastructure development and improvement of service delivery such as the Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, the National Rural Health Mission, ICDS, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid Day Meal Programme, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Irrigation Development, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, the National Food Security Mission etc. BRGF aims to boost the efficiency of these programmes by supplementing and converging them. Once such a convergent plan is prepared, the gaps that are not met through such sector specific programmes can be met through the application of BRGF funds.

**20.1.3** Creation of capacity for effective planning and implementation at Panchayat and

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Municipality and lower levels is a key-pre-requisite to participative planning. Hence BRGF contains a specific component for the capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities at Rs. 250 crore per year, representing 5.3 percent of the annual outlay. A framework that looks upon capacity building in a very comprehensive fashion, encompassing training, handholding and providing ongoing support to Panchayat elected representatives has been developed for States to follow, while undertaking capacity building.

**20.1.4** There are two features of BRGF that necessitate a different approach to monitoring programme implementation, as compared to other sectoral programmes. First, the rigour with which the participatory processes are undertaken is a key outcome of the programme, as it affects not only the efficiency of expenditure of BRGF funds, but also expenditure of other important schemes implemented at the Panchayat level. Second the use of funds are highly flexible and therefore, a wide range of quantitative and qualitative outcomes are expected from the well considered and sensitive use of BRGF funds.

**20.1.5 Funding Pattern:** The BRGF consists of two funding windows, as follows:

- (i) A Capability Building Fund of Rs. 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.

**20.1.6 Development Grants (DG) Component:** BRGF is a highly process oriented programme and the quality of its implementation depends upon the institutional strength of Panchayats/ Municipalities and districts planning in the state concerned. The quality of district plans, on which BRGF proposals are based, varies from State to State. The detailed participative process if carried out in full letter and spirit is a time consuming one and is expected to be developed gradually. However, it would not be wrong to conclude that in many districts, BRGF plans have been prepared participatively.

The Ministry has sanctioned the first installment of development grant entitlement for 2011-12 in respect of 210 districts of 25 States out of the total 255 districts in 27 States. Till 15.1.2012, 24 districts have claimed their full entitlement of 2011-12. District Plans received from the States indicate that the untied fund allocated to the districts are generally being used for filling infrastructural gaps in connectivity, drinking water, health, education, social sectors,

electrification, etc. The basket of works taken up includes construction of school buildings and class rooms, health sub-centres, drinking water facility, sanitation facilities, Anganwadi buildings, Panchayat buildings, irrigation tanks/channels, street lights, link roads, school hostels, market yards, culverts, soil and water conservation measures, etc.

#### 20.1.7 Capacity Building (CB) Grants Component:

BRGF has adopted the National Capability Building Framework (NCBF) which envisages strengthening of institutional arrangements, including the infrastructure as well as software support for capacity building of elected representatives, the functionaries and other stakeholders of Panchayats and thereby improving the vigour of grassroots level democracy. In pursuance of the NCBF, under this component, each State is required to identify nodal authorities for preparation and implementation of a six-year perspective capacity building plan and annual capacity building plans. Against these capacity building plans, funds are allocated to states, calculated at the rate of Rs 1 crore for each BRGF district in the States per annum. Moreover, part of the State's allocation is to be used for state level activities too. These funds are to be used for undertaking the capacity building of elected Panchayat representatives, officials and other stakeholders in BRGF districts as also planning for essential hardware required for strengthening the capacity building system.

The Ministry released Rs 106.58 crore to 21 States during 2011-12 towards capacity building. The capacity building grants have been utilised in training of elected representatives and functionaries in different States in 2011-12.

20.1.8 Fund Flow Mechanism and Tracking of Funds under the BRGF: All funds sanctioned by the Ministry under the Programme are transferred to the Consolidated Fund of the State Government concerned. These funds are required to be transferred to the Panchayats and Municipalities by the State Government within 15 days of the release of funds to the Consolidated Fund. The states are required to transfer penal interest to the accounts of implementing entities in case of delay in transfer of BRGF funds beyond the stipulated 15 days.

20.1.9 Progress of Release of Funds under the BRGF in 2011-12: In 2011-12, BRGF was allocated Rs.5050 crore under two components, namely Capacity Building Allocation of Rs.250 crore calculated at Rs.1crore per district and an Untied Fund of Rs.4800 crore. As on 31-03-2012, the Ministry had released Rs.3917.00 crore. The status of utilization of BRGF allocation in 2011-12 as on 31-03-2012 is given in following table:

#### Allocation and release of BRGF grants in 2011-12

(Rs. crore)

(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Total allocation (BE)	5050.00
2	BRGF development grant released	3810.42
3	Capacity building allocation released	106.58
4	<b>Total funds released</b>	<b>3917.00</b>

State-wise fund released under Development Grant & Capacity Building Grant Components of BRGF during 2011-12 is given at **Annexure – 20**

## CHAPTER 21

### POINT 20: E-SHASAN (IT ENABLED E-GOVERNANCE)

#### 21.1 E Governance Plan:

**21.1.1** A major initiative of the Government for ushering in, e-Governance on national scale, called National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) was approved on 16 May, 2006 with a vision to provide Public services to the common man in his locality at affordable costs. The NeGP is a multi-stakeholder programme which primarily focuses on making critical public services available and promoting rural entrepreneurship.

**21.1.2** With a view to facilitate realization of this vision, the Point titled e-Shasan (IT enabled e-Governance) with e-governance projects at the Central and State Governments level and Panchayats and Municipalities level has been included for monitoring in the TPP - 2006. The Government has accorded approval to the vision, approach, strategy, key components and implementation framework for the NeGP. However, the approval of the NeGP does not constitute a financial approval for all the MMPs and components under it. The existing/ongoing projects in the MMP category, being implemented by various Central Ministries/State Departments/States would be suitably augmented / enhanced to align them with the objectives of NeGP.

**21.1.3** The objective of NeGP is to transform traditional processes and service delivery mechanisms and create an environment that is citizen-centric, with rights based approach to governance while making interaction with Government easier, effective and transparent. Thus, the National e-Governance plan aims to make government services accessible to the common man in his locality through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services.

The plan would especially be very relevant for all citizens particularly those living in rural areas, and has the potential to transform the socio-economic landscape of rural India. This would not only provide many conveniences at the doorstep of citizens but would also empower them like never before.

#### 21.2 Mission Mode Projects:

**21.2.1** NeGP consists of 31 Mission Mode Projects encompassing 10 Central MMPs, 14 State MMPs and 7 integrated MMPs to be implemented at the Central, State and Local Government levels. These include Projects such as Income Tax, Customs & Excise, Passports at the Central Level, Land Records, Agriculture, and e-District at the State Level and Panchayats and Municipalities at the Local Level. 'India Post 2011' has been added as a Central MMP while the 3 MMPs (Education, Health and PDS) have been added as State MMPs. Of the 31 MMPs 24 have been approved by the Government of India. 19 MMPs have gone live and are delivering services electronically. There are also a number of Integrated MMPs like e Procurement, Service Delivery Gateway and EDI which are integrated MMPs where delivery of services envisaged in the project entail coordinated implementation across multiple Departments of Government.

#### 21.3 Panchayats and Municipalities:

##### 21.3.1 Panchayats: Panchayats

The Panchayat represents the first-level of Government interaction for over 60 per cent of the Indian populace, and provides a large number of basic services for millions of citizens living in rural locations across the Nation. It is

against this backdrop that the Panchayat MMP has been included in NeGP. The MMP aims to address and overcome the typical challenges faced in the villages, such as lack of reliable communication infrastructure, delay in delivery of services to citizens, low revenue mobilization for implementing schemes at the Gram Panchayat level, and lack of monitoring mechanisms for schemes.

The MMP envisages implementation of various modules across the services and management functions within Gram Panchayat, such as the following:

- Issue of trade licences and NoC
- House-related services

- Issue of certificates of Birth and Death, Income and Solvency
- Dissemination of internal process of Panchayat agenda, voting, and resolution
- Copy of proceedings of Gram Sabha and Action Taken Report (ATR)
- Receipt of funds / progress report
- Dissemination of BPL data

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.

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**21.3.2 Municipalities:** The Municipalities MMP aims to leverage ICT for sustained improvement in efficiency and effectiveness of delivery of municipal service to citizens.

The key objectives of the MMP are:

- To provide single window services to citizens on anytime, anywhere basis
- To increase the efficiency and productivity of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)
- To develop a single, integrated view of ULB information system across all ULBs in the State
- To provide timely and reliable management information relating to

municipal administration for effective decision-making

- To adopt a standards-based approach to enable integration with other related applications

This MMP is one with significant citizen interaction, given that municipalities provide a large number of basic services for millions of citizen living in urban centres across the Nation.

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.



## 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):

The Government has approved the Scheme for establishing State Wide Area Networks (SWANs) across the country, in March, 2005 at a total outlay of Rs. 3,334 crore to be expended by the Department under Grant-in-Aid of Rs 2,005 crore, over a period of five years. Under this Scheme, technical and financial assistance are being provided to the States/UTs for establishing SWANs to connect all State/UT Headquarters up to the Block level via District/sub-Divisional Headquarters, in a vertical hierarchical structure with a minimum bandwidth

capacity of 2 Mbps per link. Each State/UT can enhance the bandwidth up to 34 Mbps between SHQ and DHQ and upto 8 Mbps between DHQ and BHQ depending upon the utilization. Steps have been initiated to integrate all SWANs using the National Knowledge Network (NKN). Four States namely Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have been integrated using NKN.

SWAN proposals from 34 States/UTs have been approved, with a sanctioned total outlay of 1972 crore from the Department. The Proposal for implementation of SWAN in the UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has been approved by the Empowered Committee recently. The State of Goa has implemented GOA Wide Area Network outside SWAN Scheme.

The SWANs in 28 States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Mizoram have been made operational .

- The SWANs in Nagaland are in advanced stage of implementation. Rajasthan has identified the Network Operator and implementation is underway.
- J&K has initiated the bid process to identify the Network Operator for implementation in the State.
- Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Andaman and Nicobar are in RFP/BOM finalization stage.
- It is expected that all State SWANs would be operational by September, 2012.

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### 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. The scheme has been approved at a total cost of Rs. 5742 crore with the Government of India contribution being Rs. 856 crore and State Governments contribution being Rs. 793 crore. The balance funds would be brought in by the private sector.

**21.4.3.1** The Common Service centers 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 (PPPs) 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** The CSC projects are under implementation in 33 states/UTs. Recently, the department has approved CSC proposal of two UTs, namely Andaman & Nikobar Islands and

Lakshadweep. As of December 2011, 97,871 CSCs have been established across the country in rural areas. Out of the total rolled out CSCs, 9464 centers are presently non operational due to termination of Service Center Agencies (SCAs) in the States by the State Governments. The issue of connectivity to the CSCs has also been addressed. BSNL has been identified to provide broadband connectivity to all 100,000 CSCs. This initiative is being partly funded by the Department. BSNL has committed to provide connectivity for all the CSCs by September 2012. Further, Department is also providing VSAT connectivity for 2500 CSCs situated in NE States and other difficult areas. CSC Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) has been entrusted the responsibility of Programme Management Agency for installation of VSATs. One of the key components for sustainability of the CSC or the Village Level Entrepreneur (VLE), is the delivery of the Government services (G2C) to the citizens through these centers. The CSCs are to be leveraged for various services for Bharat Nirman and flagship Schemes like NREGA, NRHM and SSA. Already many of the CSCs in the States have started delivering services concerning these Flagship Schemes / Programmes.

**21.4.4 State Data Centers (SDC):** State Data Centre (SDC) has been identified as one of the important element of the core infrastructure for supporting e-Governance initiatives of National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). State Data Centres (SDCs) are proposed to be established across States and UTs in the country in order to provide shared, secured and managed infrastructure for consolidating and securely hosting State level data and applications. SDC would provide better operations and management control and minimize overall cost of Data Management, IT management, deployment etc. SDCs would ordinarily be located at the State Headquarters and help the State Government, State Line

Ministries and Departments in providing central repository (database consolidation), application consolidation, State Intranet/Internet portal, State messaging infrastructure, remote management, business continuity site etc. needed for their G2G, G2C and G2B services. The various Mission Mode Projects (MMPs), both at the Central level, State level and also the integrated services of the NeGP are expected to use SDCs to deliver their services. Since the approval of the SDC Scheme by the Government, Department of Electronics and Information Technology has approved the proposals received from 31 States/UTs at a total outlay of Rs. 1378.00 crore. An amount of Rs. 134.74 crore as department share has been released to 31 States/UTs.

**21.4.4.1** As on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011 16 SDCs have been made operational (Gujarat, Tripura, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Karnataka, Manipur, Orissa, Sikkim, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra and Nagaland). SDCs in 3 States are under Implementation (Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nikobar Islands and Madhya Pradesh). The bid process is complete but the site is yet to be handed over in 2 States (Mizoram, Jharkhand). The bid process is in advanced stages in 5 States (Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Lakshadweep, Chhattisgarh and Bihar). Bid process is in progress in Uttarakhand. RFP is yet to be published/ under review in 4 States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Punjab, Goa) DPR is yet to be received from 3 States (Dadra & Nagar, Daman & Diu and Delhi). Chandigarh has opted out of the SDC Scheme. It is expected that all State Data Centers shall be made operational by December 2012.

- SDC Enhancement : As part of the SDC enhancement initiative by the Department, the following components have been considered for implementation at the SDCs:

- Cloud Enablement : It has been proposed to enhance the efficiency & performance of infrastructure hosting components at the SDCs by enabling private cloud in the SDCs. Currently, a Proof of Concept (PoC) is in progress in States like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, etc. for proof of Cloud capabilities in as SDC environment.
- Disaster Recovery Solution: Four National Data Centers (NDC), run by NIC, have been identified to be used as DR sites for the SDCs. DR Strategy and DR handbook template has been prepared to help States prepare their DR Plans.
- Third Party Audit of State Data Centers: Six Agencies have been empanelled as Third Party Auditors by the Department to carry out Audit activities of the State Data Centers for a period of five years from the date of appointment by the State.

**21.4.5 Capacity Building (CB):** 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

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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. The capacity building scheme at an outlay of Rs. 313 crore was approved on 10<sup>th</sup> January, 2008. Approval for extension of Capacity Building Scheme without cost escalation has been obtained.

### Achievements during 2011-12:

#### Training

The programme for imparting orientation/training for policy & decision makers specialized training and orientation program for SeMTs under the CB Scheme has been divided into two phases.

#### Phase-I

The objective of orientation/training for policy & decision makers termed "e-Governance Leadership Meet" is to sensitize the political and senior policy makers in the States/UTs in e-Governance. A calendar for these programmes was circulated to all States/UTs for opting slots according to their convenience. 20 States/UTs have already conducted the 'e-Governance Leadership Meet' so far.

#### Phase-II

The "Specialized Training Program" (STeP) is for senior and middle level officers of the States/UTs viz. Secretaries, Jt. Secretaries, Directors, Jt. Director and other senior level officers at HQ and District level preferably from NeGP

and State MMPs; as well PeMT members in the areas like Government Process Reengineering, Business Models and PPP, Project Management, Change Management, Regulatory & Legal framework for e-Governance, Knowledge Management, Documentation standards & skills, Security Standards and Open Source Standards. Course design and content development for eight modules have been completed. Roll out of the training programmes has commenced in November 2010. 1487 Government Officers from 18 States/UTs have undergone trainings in these modules under the STeP Trainings so far.

- Chief Information Officers Training programme has been launched to create a talent pool of in-house resources within Departments and Line Ministries to lead e-Governance Programmes. 24 officers of Central and State Governments, working in key areas of e-Governance have completed the CIO Certification Programme.
- The work of development and publishing of Case Studies from various sectors on e-Governance Projects has been taken up. 50 Case Studies were to be developed by April, 2012.

**21.4.5.1 State e-Governance Mission Team (SeMT):** Setting up of SeMTs in the 35 States/UTs with about 300 professionals is under process. The SeMTs are a team of professionals in the areas of Technology, Programme Management and Capacity Building etc. Their role is to assist the policy and decision makers in the States/UTs primarily on technology and programme related matters related to the conceptualization, implementation and management e-Governance Programme.

**21.4.6 Last Mile Connectivity:** The CSC Scheme requires broadband connectivity infrastructure in rural areas reaching up to the village level. Towards this end Department of 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. The National Gateway has been implemented by CDAC and has been Live in production since August 2008. Currently three services are available in the NSDG production environment, viz. Issuance of Income Certificate, Issuance of Caste Certificate and the Trademark Verification Service. NSDG aims to achieve a high order

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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 (IIP/IIIS) that are based on open standards such as the W3C's XML and SOAP specifications.

### 21.4.8.1 Achievements during 2011-2012:

The specific achievements made under this project during 2011-12 are summarized as under:

- Go Live of the Trademark Verification Service of DIPP via NSDG in December 2011 for access by the MCA21 application.
- Integration of 22 services of e-Biz has been completed in the staging environment and this integration is currently under audit by STQC.
- Integration with UID application for NSDG as AUA has been successfully completed in the staging environment.
- Integration of NSDG with Passport Seva project for the Passport Verification service and the CCTNS application for

the Police Verification service is currently underway in the staging environment.

- Dialogues underway with CBDT, MOPR, IVFRT, e-Migrate in order to integrate their services via NSDG.
- ISMS certification of NSDG is currently underway.
- MPTA (Marketing, Promotion, Training, Awareness) team operationalized by CDAC for the NSDG/SSDG project.
- Callback enhancement for NSDG implemented Citizen services for e-Biz in December 2011.

**21.4.8.2** 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. 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. Mission Mode Projects & Components

**21.5.1 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
10	India Post 2011	Department of Post
<b>INTEGRATED MMPs</b>		
11	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
28	Education	Ministry of Human Resource Development
29	Health	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
30	Public Distribution System	Department of Food

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**21.5.2** To sustain the above projects, there is also a need to create the right governance and institutional mechanisms, set up core infrastructure, formulate key policies, standards and the legal framework for adoption and to channelise private sector technical and financial

resources into the National E-Governance efforts. For this purpose, certain key components have also been identified for implementation and the same are given in Table below. These components cut across and support various projects.

SL.No.	Support Components	Line Ministry/ Department Responsible
(1)	(2)	(3)
01	Core Policies	Department of 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

## 21.6 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MMPS UNDER NATIONAL E- GOVERNANCE PLAN

### 21.6.1 CENTRAL MMPS

**1. MCA 21:** This 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 has been introduced in 27 States and 7 UTs. Thus companies registered in these States and 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 latest available progressive achievement of e-filing scheme is as under:

#### Financial Years Number of e-returns filed

2006-07	3, 62,961
2007-08	21, 70,687
2008-09	48, 31,300
2009-10	52, 52,771
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.

As per latest available information, The 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.

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**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 Pilot Project on Multi-purpose National Identity Card (MNIC) has been completed on March 31, 2009 and around 13 lakh identity (smart) cards were issued to the citizens in the pilot areas in 12 states and 1 UT. As a result of the pilot project, processes for collection and verification of individual data as well as the technology for personalization of identity cards using an inter-operable operating system has been established. The MNIC Pilot project has now been merged/ integrated with UID Scheme. Govt. of India approved the establishment of Unique Identity Authority of India Under the aegis of the Planning Commission. UID Authority with 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 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 field work of biographic data collection for creation of NPR in the Country has been completed in all the States/UTs. The scanning of these filled in NPR schedules (aprox. 27 crore) has also been completed.

The work of digitization and capture of biometry under NPR for the country has been entrusted to a consortium of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and the Department of Information Technology (DIT). The data entry from the scanned images of more than 53 crore records has been completed. The capture of biometrics is in progress in Manipur, Nagaland, Delhi, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Gujarat and Lakshadweep and biometric enrolment of more than 1.42 crore persons has been completed as on 13.03.2012.

The NPR database would be sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication and assigning of the UID numbers (Aadhaar). The list of 'usual residents', along with the Aadhaar number, would be published in the local area for inviting claims and objections (if any) which would be dealt with as per the prescribed procedure. It is proposed to issue identity (smart) cards to all the 'usual residents' of age 18 years and above in the country. The office of RG&CCI will maintain and update the NPR database.

**National Population Register (NPR) in Coastal Areas:** As one of the measures to strengthen coastal security, creation of NPR in 3331 coastal villages in all the 9 Maritime States and 4 Union Territories has been undertaken. In Andaman & Nicobar Islands, all the towns have also been covered. In these areas, the method of direct data collection has been resorted to and photographs and finger prints of all the usual residents of these villages [15 year of age and above] has also been undertaken. The direct data collection of more than 120 lakh persons and biometric details [for persons of age 15 years and above] of more than 70 lakh persons have been collected. The Local Register of Usual Residents (LRUR) has been displayed in the local areas for inviting correction and objections. After vetting by Gram Sabha, the corrections in LRUR have been incorporated. The work of production and personalization of identity (smart) cards, which would be issued to 'usual residents' of age 18 years and above in these areas has commenced and 3,11,369 cards have been produced upto 31.12.2011.

**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. 30<sup>th</sup> 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.

**10. Posts:** For more than 150 years, the Department of Posts (DoP) has been the backbone of the country's communication and has played a crucial role in the country's socio-economic development. It touches the lives of Indian citizens in many ways: delivering mails, accepting deposits under Small Savings Schemes, providing life insurance cover under Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) and providing retail services like bill collection, sale of forms, etc. The Department of Posts also acts as an agent

for Government of India in discharging other services for citizens such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) wage disbursement and old age pension payments. With 1,55,015 Post Offices, the Department of Posts has the most widely distributed postal network in the world.

Trends such as urbanisation, increased demand for financial services, increased funding by the government for the weaker sections and the rural sector, have opened up new opportunities for the Department of Posts which, in turn has necessitated development of new processes and supporting technology. The Department of Posts is also faced with twin challenges of increasing competition and continuing advances in communication technology, especially in mobile telephony and the Internet. In order to provide the best-in-class customer service, deliver new services and improve operational efficiencies, the Department of Posts has undertaken an end to end IT Modernisation project to equip itself with requisite modern tools and technologies.

The IT Modernisation project, intends to achieve the following:

- Wider reach to the Indian populace through more customer interaction channels
- Better customer service
- Growth through new lines of business
- IT enablement of business processes and support functions

As a part of India Post Project, the Department of Posts has carried out business process reengineering across various functional areas and has created To-Be processes that will enable it to achieve these objectives. In order to implement

these processes in a sustainable manner, they need to be IT enabled in an integrated manner that improves operational efficiencies.

#### 21.6.2 Integrated Mission Mode Projects:

**1. CSC:** The CSC Scheme as approved by Government of India in September 2006 for setting up of 100,000+ (one lakh) internet enabled centers in rural areas under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) is being implemented in a Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The Common Services Centers (CSC) are proposed to be the delivery points for Government, Private and Social Sector services to rural citizens of India at their doorstep. The CSC Scheme is envisaged to be a bottom-up model for delivery of content, services, information and knowledge, that can allow like-minded public and private enterprises - through a collaborative framework - to integrate their goals of profit as well as social objectives, into a sustainable business model for achieving rapid socio-economic change in rural India.

CSCs are operational in thirty three (33) States/UTs. 100% CSCs have been rolled out in 11 (Eleven) States (Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Puducherry, Sikkim & Tripura). More than 70% of the rollout has been completed in 9 (Nine) States (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttarakhand and West Bengal). In about 6 (Six) States (Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) implementation of CSCs have crossed half way mark (more than 50%). As of March 2011, the target of completing roll out of 100,000 CSCs was June 2011. However, the target is not met as many of the CSCs have become non operational due to termination of SCA contracts, naxal activity and

non-availability of connectivity. In the month of October 2012, 48,549 CSCs across 25 States and 21 SCAs have reported to have completed 119 lakh transactions worth about Rs. 245 crores.

#### **Connectivity:**

As on 31st October 2012, States have reported that 81,739 CSCs are connected out of which 26,063 CSCs are connected through BSNL, 23,489 CSCs are connected via VSATs, 14,577 CSCs are using Data Cards and 17,610 are using Connectivity through other technology like WLL and GPRS.

As on 31st October 2012, Online Monitoring Tool (OMT) has been installed/ registered in 70,126 CSCs covering twenty seven (27) States and user ID has been created/ commissioned for 88,053 CSCs.

**2. e-Courts:** The Indian judiciary comprises of nearly 15,000 courts situated in approximately 2,500 court complexes throughout the country. Under the e-Courts MMP, it is proposed to implement ICT in Indian judiciary in 3 phases over a period of 5 years. The MMP aims to develop, deliver, install, and implement automated decision-making and decision-support systems in 700 courts across Delhi, Bombay, Kolkata and Chennai; 900 courts across 29 States/ Union Territory capitals; and 13,000 district and subordinate courts across the Nation.

The objectives of the project are:

- To help judicial administration in streamlining their day-to-day activities;
- To assist judicial administration in reducing the pendency of cases;
- To provide transparency of information to the litigants; and

- To provide judges with easy access to legal and judicial databases

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 agencies involved in the process of Imports and Exports. This project was an ongoing project which was included as an MMP. It is done on self support basis and the funds are provided by respective participating agencies/departments.

EDI 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 e-Payment usage Customs is integrating e-Payment of duties from any of its authorized banks for all Customs locations. Sixteen banks have been authorized by Pr. CCA, CBEC for e-Payment of duties. Pr. CCA reported that ePAO is ready and the same would start once Customs start giving them the physical payment and e-Payment 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. This Portal is envisaged to be a unified portal that will

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provide 'single window' access to information and services to be electronically delivered from all state sector institutions and organizations.

#### Achievements during 2011-2012

- **Content Enhancement** – This is an ongoing activity and content is regularly enhanced under different section/modules of India Portal namely Business, Overseas, Citizen, Governments, Sector, Know India and Services.
- **Web Ratna Award** – Awards in 8 different categories for Government Ministers/ Departments/States/Offices to promote exemplary e-government initiatives.
- **Training and support** – for website design guidelines implementation.

#### 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 e-Biz 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

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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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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 February 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 March 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. 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 19<sup>th</sup> of June 2009. Preparation of guidelines for implementing states was completed on 30<sup>th</sup> 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 24<sup>th</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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 & 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:**

e- District is a State Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan. The Project aims to target certain high volume services currently not covered by any MMP under the NeGP and to undertake backend computerization to enable the delivery of these services through common Services centres.

The Department has approved 16 pilot e-District

projects covering 41 districts. Pilot project has been launched /gone live in 32 districts across 12 States in Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala, Haryana & Jharkhand.

The scheme for National Roll Out of e-District MMP was approved by the Cabinet Committee for infrastructure on 20<sup>th</sup> April 2011. The progress in National Rollout of e-District MMP so far has been following:

- The Empowered Committee has provided the guiding principles for approval of DPRs submitted by the States and subsequent release of funds to these States.
- M/s Accenture has been selected as National Program Management Unit.
- The process is underway for selection of the consultancy agencies that will provide state level program management support for the implementation of the e-District MMP.
- EOI bid evaluation for Selection of consultancy agencies for State Program Management Unit in the various States & Union Territories is completed.
- Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 10 States have been appraised and submitted for approval to the Empowered Committee.

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 e-District 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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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## 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 Guarantee 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

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<b>XIII.</b>		<b>Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]</b>
	<b>47.</b>	Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas
	<b>48.</b>	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana
	<b>49.</b>	National Service Scheme
<b>IV.</b>		<b>Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]</b>
	<b>50.</b>	Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.
<b>XV.</b>		<b>Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]</b>
	<b>51.</b>	Afforestation (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands  (b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands
	<b>52.</b>	Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies
	<b>53.</b>	Solid and liquid waste management in - Rural Areas - Urban Areas
<b>XVI.</b>		<b>Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]</b>
	<b>54.</b>	Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans.
	<b>55.</b>	Welfare of the aged
<b>XVII.</b>		<b>Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]</b>
	<b>56.</b>	Rural Roads - PMGSY
<b>XVIII.</b>		<b>Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]</b>
	<b>57.</b>	Bio-diesel Production
	<b>58.</b>	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
	<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

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## 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 Partnership with 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.	<u>Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana</u>	<u>(i) Urban Wage Employment Programme:</u> Total Wage Employment Generated (ii) Urban Self Employment Programme: 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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<b>II. Jan Shakti (Power to People)</b>					
<b>6.</b>	Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies) -Activity Mapping for devolution of functions - Budget Flow of Funds - Assignment of Functionaries	Status of number of activities devolved to Panchayats out of the 29 activities being monitored		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
<b>7.</b>	Quick and Inexpensive Justice – Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.	The Gram Nyayalayas Act was enacted from 2nd October, 2009. Gram Nyayalayas scheme implemented by the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice is in incubation stage and Department of Justice is 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.
<b>8.</b>	District Planning Committees.	Status of constitution of District Planning Committees being monitored.		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
<b>III. Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]</b>					
<b>9.</b>	Water shed development Dry land farming	<b>Area Covered</b> Area Covered under Dry Land Farming has been merged with -Rainfed Area Development Programme”.	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Rural Development

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10.	Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers	(i) Construction of Rural Godowns/ Grameen Bhandaran Yojana	Tonne	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
		- Storage capacity created	Number	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
		- Marketing Infrastructure Projects sanctioned	Number	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
11.	Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture	(ii) Development of Agricultural Marketing infrastructure, grading and standardization			
		- Projects relating to development of markets and marketing infrastructure sanctioned			
12.	Credit to farmers	(i) Micro Irrigation for Agriculture	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
		- Area covered under Drip irrigation	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
		- Area covered under sprinkler irrigation			
13.	Distribution of waste land to the landless	(ii) Minor Irrigation	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Water Resources
		- Area Covered	Hectare	Annual	
		- Irrigation potential created	Number	Annual	
14.	Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour	- No. of schemes recommended / approved			
		Kisan Credit Cards issued	Number	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
		Land Distributed		Monthly	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 Bill- 2008 has been passed and enacted.		Annual	Ministry of Labour and Employment

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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	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 ]

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18.	<b>Food Security:</b> <b>(I)</b> Targeted Public Distribution System, T P D S (APL+BPL+AAY)	<u><b>Under TPDS</b></u> (i) Allocation of Food Grains under TPDS (APL+BPL+AAY) to States/UTs (ii) Off take under TPDS (APL+BPL+AAY) of States/UTs  <u><b>FOR BPL</b></u> (i) Allocation of Food Grains under BPL to States/UTs (ii) Off take under BPL of States/UTs	Tonne Tonne Tonne Tonne Tonne	<b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b>	Department of Food & Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution --do- -do - -do- -do-
	<b>(II)</b> Targeted Public Distribution System TPDS (only AAY)	(i) Allocation of Food Grains under <b>AAY</b> to States /UTs (ii) Off take under AAY of States /UTs	Tonne Tonne	<b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b>	-do- -do-
	<b>(III)</b> Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas	No. of Grain Banks established	Numbers	Annual	-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>	Urban Areas: - 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

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25.	Immunisation of Children	(i) <i>Routine Immunisation</i> comprising of DPT, Polio, BCG and Measles - children Immunised	Number	Annual	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
		(ii) <i>Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme</i> - children Immunised	Number	Annual	-do-
26.	Sanitation Programme in - Rural Areas  - Urban areas	(i) Individual Household latrines constructed	Number	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
		Sanitation Programme in Urban areas is covered under the scheme – JNNURM.		Annual	The Ministry of Urban Development
27.	Institutional Delivery	Reported deliveries in institutions	Number	<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	

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<b>IX. Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]</b>					
<b>31.</b>	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan	(i) Appointment of Teacher (ii) Construction of School Buildings (iii) Reduction of drop out rates at primary level	Number Number Percentage	Annual	Department of Elementary and School Education, M/o HRD
<b>32.</b>	Mid Day Meal Scheme	(i) No. of children availing mid-day meal State/UT wise (ii) Food grains allocated and utilized, State/UT wise (iii) Kitchen shed unit allocated constructed in progress State/UT wise	Number Metric Tonne Number	Annual	Department of Elementary and School Education, M/o HRD
<b>X. 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	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 (Information will be provided only in respect of schemes of M/of Tribal Affairs on annual basis)
<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

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37.	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	(i) Performance of the projects/ activities undertaken under the Centrally Funded Schemes for the exclusive development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) being monitored. (ii) Monitoring the progress of an Insurance scheme- (Janshree Bima Yojana) for each of PTG family.		Annual  Annual	Ministry of Tribal Affairs  Ministry of Tribal Affairs
38.	No alienation of Tribal lands	Number of cases of Tribal land alienation under the prevention of alienation and restoration of alienated Tribal land, : (i) Filed in court (ii) Cases disposed off (iii) Cases rejected (iv) Cases decided in favour of Tribals (v) Cases pending in Court		Annual	Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development
39.	Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]	Status of implementation of PESA in States		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
40.	Welfare of Minorities	(i) <i>15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities.</i> There are a number of schemes covered under 15 Point programme for the welfare of Minorities. Progress on these schemes are covered. (ii) Coaching and Allied Scheme for Minorities - Students benefitted	Number	Annual  Annual	Ministry of Minority Affairs  - do-

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41.	Professional education among all minority communities	(a) Details of the step taken by AICTE & UGC to safeguard the interest of Minority Education Institution and Student belonging Minority communities. (b) Details of action taken by National Commission for Minority Education Institution to look into & settle various issues concerning educational matters relating to Minority. (c) Details of Education programme run by the Central <b>wokf</b> council including scholarship to students and financial assistance to set up ITIs.		Annual	Information to be provided by AICTE and UGC	
				Annual	National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions	
				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.  (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.		Annual	Department of Higher Education, M/o HRD shall provide the information once the bill is passed	
				Number	Annual	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
				Number	Annual	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

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<b>XI. Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]</b>					
<b>43.</b>	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
<b>44.</b>	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>					
<b>45.</b>	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative)	Number	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Women and Child Development
<b>46.</b>	Functional Anganwadis	Anganwadis Functional (cumulative)	Number	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Women and Child Development
<b>XIII. Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]</b>					
<b>47.</b>	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
<b>48.</b>	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana	(i) Nehru Yuva Sathee Deployed	Number	Annual	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

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<b>49.</b>	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
<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> (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands (b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands	(a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands  (b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands Hectare Number	<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	Annual Annual	Ministry of Environment and Forest  -do-

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53.	Solid and liquid waste management in				
	- Rural Areas	"Gram Panchayets Covered	Number	Annual	Ministry of Rural Development
	- Urban Areas	Urban infrastructure development scheme		Annual	Ministry of Urban Development
<b>XVI. Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]</b>					
54.	Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans.	<b>(a) Rehabilitation of handicapped</b> <b>(i)</b> Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme - Beneficiaries	Number	Annual	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
			Number	Annual	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
		<b>(b) Rehabilitation of Orphans</b> <b>(i)</b> Assistance to Home for Children (Shishu Greh) - In country adoptions - Inter country adoptions	Number	Annual	Ministry of Women and Child Development
			Number	Annual	
55.	Welfare of the aged	Under the Scheme – <i>Integrated Programme for older persons</i> – <b>(i)</b> Beneficiaries under Day-care Homes	Number	Annual	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
			Number	Annual	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
<b>XVII. Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]</b>					
56.	Rural Roads - PMGSY	Length of Road Constructed	Kilo-meter	Monthly	Ministry of Rural Development
<b>XVIII. Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]</b>					

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<b>57.</b>	Bio-diesel Production	- Area covered under plantation of <i>Jatropha curcas</i>	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Rural Development
<b>58.</b>	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)	Villages electrified	Number	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Power
<b>59.</b>	Renewable Energy	(i) Remote village Programme	No. of remote villages/ Hamlets provided with renewable energy lighting system	Annual	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
		(ii) Family Type Bio –Gas Plants for cooking	No. of Family type Bio-gas Plants provided in rural areas	Annual	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
<b>60</b>	Energising Pump sets	Pumpsets Energised	Number	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Power
<b>61</b>	Supply of Electricity	(i) Electricity demanded (ii) Electricity supplied (iii) shortage observed	Million Unit (MU) -do- -do-	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Power  -do- -do
<b>62</b>	Supply of Kerosene and LPG	<b>Kerosene</b> (i) Allocation of Kerosene in States	Metric Tonne	Annual	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
		(ii) Stock of Kerosene lifted and Distributed	Metric Tonne	Annual	-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	

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<b>XIX. Pichhara Kshetra Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]</b>					
<b>63.</b>	Backward Regions Grants Fund	Information on utilization of funds designed to redress regional imbalances in development through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
<b>XX. e- Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]</b>					
<b>64.</b>	Central and State Governments	Under the National e-Governance Programme, 27 Mission Mode Projects have been identified in Central Govt., State Govt. Integrated Services and supported components category. For each of the project, following parameters would be monitored: (i) List of Deliverables / Milestones. (ii) Time schedule for each Deliverables/ Milestones (iii) Present status		Annual	Department of Information and Technology, M/o Communication & IT.
<b>65.</b>	Panchayats and Municipalities	Status of Implementation of Mission Mode Projects of Panchayats and Municipalities covered under State category of MMPs of National e-Governance Programme.		Annual	Department of Information and Technology, M/o Communication & IT.

Annexures



## Annexure-2.1

## MGNREGA Implementation Status of for the year 2011-12

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	4400550	4400550	1962.97	544.13	353.10	1132.68	1065.74
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9091	2381	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.00
3	Assam	1008364	1002870	225.95	12.47	53.31	55.96	160.16
4	Bihar	789359	774277	239.46	59.85	4.91	66.98	174.69
5	Chattisgarh	2341891	2338507	833.60	86.04	291.54	377.80	456.03
6	Gujarat	710870	698168	234.32	18.50	92.58	107.28	123.24
7	Haryana	219106	218332	70.93	35.41	0.01	25.58	35.51
8	Himachal Pradesh	469915	413693	177.09	53.83	12.10	105.36	111.16
9	Jammu & Kashmir	212499	207129	70.44	4.30	8.62	10.94	57.53
10	Jharkhand	1330471	1323293	441.87	56.85	168.71	137.13	216.31
11	Karnataka	982264	976339	310.49	48.80	25.86	142.08	235.83
12	Kerala	1373606	1341199	430.27	61.83	10.96	399.76	357.48
13	Madhya Pradesh	2960787	2942608	1018.17	209.83	276.53	432.51	531.81
14	Maharashtra	932118	922355	332.55	19.30	55.89	153.17	257.36
15	Manipur	295008	252199	63.51	0.52	38.61	21.65	24.38
16	Meghalaya	275463	274576	95.38	0.68	89.57	39.41	5.13
17	Mizoram	167334	167307	66.61	0.06	66.34	15.82	0.20
18	Nagaland	243422	228245	84.56	1.25	75.99	19.00	7.32
19	Orissa	1186535	1172044	346.88	61.36	128.08	133.49	157.44
20	Punjab	198204	197562	45.65	35.48	0.02	19.98	10.15
21	Rajasthan	4462870	4274896	1548.95	259.55	408.93	1068.86	880.47
22	Sikkim	39778	37482	16.20	0.79	5.73	7.53	9.68
23	Tamil Nadu	5644982	5614541	2042.42	594.67	25.07	1536.52	1422.68
24	Tripura	556549	556068	343.54	60.92	148.25	131.26	134.37
25	Uttar Pradesh	6413616	6379217	2008.37	637.01	24.57	344.62	1346.80
26	Uttaranchal	337166	334340	111.93	20.90	3.83	48.43	87.20
27	West Bengal	3662908	3639878	600.82	204.55	64.64	190.48	331.62
28	Andman and Nicobar	13510	13103	4.02	0.00	0.08	1.87	3.94
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
30	Daman & Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	10607	10582	2.83	0.09	0.61	2.14	2.14
32	Lakshadweep	3201	3183	1.15	0.00	1.13	0.46	0.02
33	Pondicherry	39810	39774	8.12	2.99	0.01	6.47	5.13
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41291854</b>	<b>40756698</b>	<b>13739.19</b>	<b>3091.96</b>	<b>2435.72</b>	<b>6735.26</b>	<b>8211.52</b>

## Annexures

## Annexure-2.2

## PHYSICAL PROGRESS - MEMBERS OF SHGs AND NO. OF SWAROZGARIS ASSISTED UNDER SGSY DURING THE YEAR 2011-12

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									
						(Numbers)					(Percentage)				
						SC	ST	Minorities	Wom-en	Handi-capped	SC	ST	Minorities	Wom-en	Handi-capped
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	102449	6365	0	108814	41139	10778	52128	51023	1488	37.81	9.90	47.91	46.89	1.37
2	Arunachal Pradesh	75	233	0	308	0	308	0	106	0	0.00	100.00	0.00	34.42	0.00
3	Assam	135808	8075	0	143883	16388	20136	38684	86942	1305	11.39	13.99	26.89	60.43	0.91
4	Bihar	128687	6739	0	135426	46380	1206	46008	68818	866	34.25	0.89	33.97	50.82	0.64
5	Chattisgarh	37162	7723	0	44885	5796	20084	2216	27663	122	12.91	44.75	4.94	61.63	0.27
6	Goa	169	15	0	184	5	23	3	184	1	2.72	12.50	1.63	100.00	0.54
7	Gujarat	16268	13999	0	30267	3750	11072	2529	14347	226	12.39	36.58	8.36	47.40	0.75
8	Haryana	21436	2999	0	24435	13601	0	2833	20934	286	55.66	0.00	11.59	85.67	1.17
9	Himachal Pradesh	8926	1902	0	10828	4367	844	274	6941	124	40.33	7.79	2.53	64.10	1.15
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2627	2609	0	5236	282	473	2650	2122	0	5.39	9.03	50.61	40.53	0.00
11	Jharkhand	48656	8363	0	57019	9588	23882	5413	46322	122	16.82	41.88	9.49	81.24	0.21
12	Karnataka	78532	2222	0	80754	29041	8816	9619	71956	2931	35.96	10.92	11.91	89.11	3.63
13	Kerala	36012	4299	0	40311	14883	1830	8319	31458	810	36.92	4.54	20.64	78.04	2.01
14	Madhya Pradesh	71649	17211	0	88860	20716	27002	3671	49628	3145	23.31	30.39	4.13	55.85	3.54
15	Maharashtra	139254	13175	0	152429	34729	33466	13506	128551	2556	22.78	21.96	8.86	84.34	1.68
16	Manipur	290	73	0	363	0	363	0	251	2	0.00	100.00	0.00	69.15	0.55
17	Meghalaya	5107	75	0	5182	0	5182	35	2825	20	0.00	100.00	0.68	54.52	0.39
18	Mizoram	2773	237	0	3010	0	3010	249	1453	48	0.00	100.00	8.27	48.27	1.59
19	Nagaland	4928	591	0	5519	0	5474	0	4145	41	0.00	99.18	0.00	75.10	0.74
20	Orissa	121892	7471	0	129363	32869	38665	4173	124408	1448	25.41	29.89	3.23	96.17	1.12
21	Punjab	5726	4561	0	10287	7796	0	2136	6089	43	75.78	0.00	20.76	59.19	0.42
22	Rajasthan	62419	13730	0	76149	21426	26583	5368	51738	990	28.14	34.91	7.05	67.94	1.30
23	Sikkim	1029	308	0	1337	82	714	512	965	26	6.13	53.40	38.29	71.43	1.94
24	Tamil Nadu	68201	3894	0	72095	35932	1602	11847	70996	3665	49.84	2.22	16.43	98.48	5.08
25	Tripura	13456	0	0	13456	2207	3353	2060	8089	33	16.40	24.92	15.31	60.11	0.25
26	Uttar Pradesh	262358	79577	0	341935	163424	1150	39635	141579	4146	47.79	0.34	11.59	41.41	1.21
27	Uttaranchal	16135	1538	0	17673	5573	921	1254	11549	11	31.53	5.21	7.10	65.35	0.06
28	West Bengal	74494	0	0	74494	26998	4400	18141	70107	41	36.24	5.91	24.35	94.11	0.06
29	A&N Islands	176	183	0	359	0	0	45	184	1	0.00	0.00	12.53	51.25	0.28
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	2102	154	0	2256	695	0	47	2190	8	30.81	0.00	2.08	97.07	0.35
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1468796</b>	<b>208321</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1677117</b>	<b>537667</b>	<b>251337</b>	<b>273355</b>	<b>1103553</b>	<b>24505</b>	<b>32.06</b>	<b>14.99</b>	<b>16.30</b>	<b>65.80</b>	<b>1.46</b>

## Annexures

## Annexure - 2.3

**PHYSICAL PROGRESS : NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUAL SWAROJGARIES ASSISTED  
DURING THE YEAR 2011-12**

SI.No.	STATE/UTs Name	Individual Swarozgaries Assisted (SGSY)		
		Annual * Targets	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	5,496	8,880	162
2	Arunachal Pradesh	271	333	123
3	Assam	7,038	8,075	115
4	Bihar	13,075	8,698	67
5	Chhatisgarh	2,905	11,744	404
6	Goa	82	35	43
7	Gujarat	2,069	12,428	601
8	Haryana	1,217	3,125	257
9	Himachal Pradesh	513	1,902	371
10	Jammu and Kashmir	634	7,363	1161
11	Jharkhand	4,930	13,935	283
12	Karnataka	4,151	4,322	104
13	Kerala	1,862	4,299	231
14	Madhya Pradesh	6,222	17,211	277
15	Maharashtra	8,205	12,868	157
16	Manipur	472	93	20
17	Meghalaya	529	75	14
18	Mizoram	122	250	205
19	Nagaland	363	770	212
20	Orissa	6,287	7,471	119
21	Punjab	592	4,104	693
22	Rajasthan	3,152	13,705	435
23	Sikkim	136	771	567
24	Tamil Nadu	4,860	5,442	112
25	Tripura	852	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	18,824	1,575	8
27	Uttaranchal	991	79,430	8015
28	West Bengal	6,987	300	4
29	Andaman and Nicobar Island	9	253	2811
30	Daman & Diu	9	172	1911
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	16	178
32	Lakshadweep	9	310	3444
33	Pondicherry	99	154	156
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,02,972</b>	<b>2,30,109</b>	<b>223</b>

\*Source:T.P.P MPR 2011-12

## Annexure-2.4

**PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF SHGs FORMED & NO. OF SHGs TAKEN UP ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES UNDER SGSY DURING THE YEAR-2011-12**

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of SHGs Formed	No. of SHGs taken up Economic Activities		
			Target 2011-12	Achievement 2011-12	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	23,134	10,025	11,280	113
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12	494	7	1
3	Assam	24,218	12,838	12,445	97
4	Bihar	12,017	23,849	19,149	80
5	Chattisgarh	3,031	5,298	4,389	83
6	Goa	58	155	46	30
7	Gujarat	7,692	3,773	4,285	114
8	Haryana	2,163	2,221	2,074	93
9	Himachal Pradesh	867	935	1,078	115
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,362	1,157	436	38
11	Jharkhand	4,570	8,992	16,155	180
12	Karnataka	10,150	7,571	8,160	108
13	Kerala	2,790	3,397	3,112	92
14	Madhya Pradesh	11,891	11,349	15,074	133
15	Maharashtra	11,252	14,965	23,435	157
16	Manipur	649	861	907	105
17	Meghalaya	715	964	585	61
18	Mizoram	157	223	217	97
19	Nagaland	740	661	664	100
20	Orissa	14,235	11,467	10,788	94
21	Punjab	783	1,079	492	46
22	Rajasthan	2,849	5,749	5,500	96
23	Sikkim	106	248	609	246
24	Tamil Nadu	27,752	8,865	7,871	89
25	Tripura	1,943	1,554	2,184	141
26	Uttar Pradesh	51,269	34,336	43,979	128
27	Uttarakhand	5,107	1,808	2,273	126
28	West Bengal	29,460	12,743	32,473	255
29	A & N Islands	73	16	73	0
30	Daman & Diu	0	16	18	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	16	0	0
32	Lakhsawep	0	16	0	0
33	Puducherry	220	180	161	0
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2,51,265</b>	<b>1,87,821</b>	<b>2,29,919</b>	<b>122</b>

Source: TPP-06 MPR 2011-12

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 Disbursed	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)
<b>A</b>	<b>Northern Region</b>								
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>B</b>	<b>North Eastern Region</b>								
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>
<b>C</b>	<b>Eastern Region</b>								
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	1,31,912	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>2,47,624</b>	<b>1,61,950.39</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Central Region</b>								
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>
<b>E</b>	<b>Western Region</b>								
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	51,226.89
	<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>62,591.40</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>Southern Region</b>								
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,68,392	4,69,557.22	89,870	1,36,045.33	9,158	15,316.32	3,67,420	6,20,918.87
2	Karnataka	35,111	67,332.31	28,617	37,710.84	26,614	32,392.28	90,342	1,37,435.43
3	Kerala	46,244	53,430.73	5,449	6,364.71	21,068	17,973.18	72,761	77,768.62
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>4,87,442</b>	<b>8,04,652.65</b>	<b>1,31,861</b>	<b>1,89,566.56</b>	<b>1,06,719</b>	<b>1,05,409.35</b>	<b>7,26,022</b>	<b>10,99,628.56</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6,69,741</b>	<b>9,72,455.27</b>	<b>2,96,773</b>	<b>3,19,761.59</b>	<b>2,29,620</b>	<b>1,62,556.40</b>	<b>11,96,134</b>	<b>14,54,773.26</b>

Note : - Total does not tally in North Eastern Region (Regional Rural Banks, Coperative Banks &amp; Total)

**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/ Intermediate Panchayats					Zilla Parishad					Total all Levels								
		Num-ber	General	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)	Andhra Pradesh	21825	160386	31243	1662	208291	68736	1098	10938	2586	1093	14617	4919	22	812	196	87	1095	364	22945	172136	34025	17842	224003	74019
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1639	0	0	6485	6485	2561	136	0	0	1639	577	14	0	0	136	136	45	1789	0	0	8260	8260	3183	
3	Assam	2223	20862	1254	782	22898	8977	188	1982	80	86	2148	791	20	362	10	18	390	135	2431	23206	1344	886	25436	9903
4	Bihar	8471	99672	16941	784	117397	64152	531	9139	2307	91	11537	5671	38	956	192	9	1157	577	9040	109767	19440	884	130091	70400
5	Chattisgarh	9820	74498	17200	65552	157250	53045	146	1404	316	1257	2977	1005	160	153	37	124	321	109	9982	76062	17553	66933	160548	54159
6	Goa	189	1328	0	181	1509	514	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	50	0	0	50	20	191	1378	0	181	1559	534
7	Gujarat	13819	80349	7615	21245	109209	36400	224	3049	297	815	4161	1394	25	584	58	175	817	274	14068	83982	7970	22235	114187	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	3746	0	0	0	0	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	3979	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	64525	16997	9880	91402	38318	176	2658	678	347	3683	1519	29	737	184	84	1005	373	5833	67920	17859	10311	96090	41210
13	Kerala	999	14181	1750	208	16139	5705	152	1775	212	17	2004	694	14	300	35	4	339	119	1165	16256	1997	229	18482	6518
14	Madhya Pradesh	23051	226873	57752	104204	388829	133508	313	3833	1105	1913	6851	2378	48	540	153	233	836	310	23412	231246	59106	106350	396516	136196
15	Maharashtra	27893	172370	24624	28663	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	730	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	57	2	2	61	28	169	1656	39	41	1736	758
17	Orissa	6234	48396	14805	22166	85367	31121	314	3449	1056	1728	6233	2208	30	488	146	220	854	301	6578	52333	16007	24114	92454	33630
18	Punjab	12443	60692	27440	0	88132	30875	141	1782	840	0	2622	866	20	140	69	0	209	68	12604	62614	28349	0	90963	31809
19	Rajasthan	9188	21403	24140	20248	113713	40044	237	1253	1098	1025	5494	2108	32	260	194	193	1040	391	9457	22296	25432	21466	120247	42543
20	Sikkim	163	440	52	399	891	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	43	5	47	95	38	258	483	57	446	986	394
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	65669	24674	70	2041	655	2	2698	1122	52890	578884	191950	727	771661	299025
24	Uttarakhand	7227	41717	10413	1858	53988	20319	95	2451	596	105	3152	1079	13	282	68	10	360	119	7335	44450	11077	1973	57500	21517
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	759	0	0	759	261	7	67	0	0	67	25	1	30	0	0	30	10	75	856	0	0	856	296
27	Chandigarh	17	135	27	0	162	53	1	11	4	0	15	6	1	7	3	0	10	3	19	153	34	0	187	62
28	D & N Havell	11	6	3	105	114	45	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	10	11	4	12	7	3	115	125	49
29	Daman & Diu	14	64	1	12	77	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	1	5	20	7	15	81	2	14	97	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	110	41
31	Puducherry	98	695	218	0	913	330	10	89	19	0	108	40	1	0	0	0	0	0	108	784	237	0	1021	370
<b>Total</b>		<b>232855</b>	<b>180786</b>	<b>485825</b>	<b>304350</b>	<b>2645883</b>	<b>975057</b>	<b>6094</b>	<b>110213</b>	<b>32968</b>	<b>11406</b>	<b>156794</b>	<b>58191</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>10768</b>	<b>2729</b>	<b>1723</b>	<b>15613</b>	<b>5810</b>	<b>29582</b>	<b>192826</b>	<b>521618</b>	<b>317479</b>	<b>2818290</b>	<b>1039058</b>

Source - Ministry of Panchayati Raj, as on 31.03.2008.

**Annexures**

## Annexure - 3.2

## Status of compliance of State Panchayati Raj Acts and Subject laws with PESA

States	State Panchayati Raj Act whether compliant with (Section 4 of PESA)														Compliance of Important Subject Laws with PESA					
	Paragraphs														Land Acquisition	Excise	Forest Produce	Mines & Minerals	Ag. Produce & Market	Money Lenders
	d	e	f	h	i	j	k	l	m											
Andhra Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Chhattisgarh	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Gujarat	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	NA	N	N	N	N
Himachal Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Jharkhand	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Orissa	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Maharashtra	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Madhya Pradesh	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Rajasthan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	NA	Y	N	Y

Annexures

**Annexure – 3.3*****Status of devolution of departments/subjects with funds, functions and functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions for Major States/UTs.***

Sl. No	State/UT	No. and names of the Departments/subjects Transferred to Panchayats with respect to		
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	Only Gram Panchayats (GPs) are empowered to collect taxes. Governments Orders (GOs) issued for devolving funds of 10 departments.	22 GOs issued during 1997-2002. Further, 10 line departments have devolved certain powers to PRIs.	Functionaries are under the administrative control of their respective line departments but they are partially accountable to PRIs.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	PRIs do not collect taxes. Transfer of funds by departments has not taken place.	29 subjects have been devolved. GOs covering 20 departments have been issued, but not yet implemented.	Functionaries have not been transferred.
3	Assam	PRIs are empowered to collect taxes but cannot enforce. Main source of revenue is lease rent from markets, river banks and ponds.	Activity-mapping done for 23 subjects. But GOs have been issued only for 7 subjects by 6 departments.	There has been very minimal devolution of functionaries. Officials continue to report to departments.
4	Bihar	No taxes are collected by PRIs but a proposal regarding the same is under consideration of State Government.	Activity mapping has been conducted. 20 line deptts. have issued GOs.	Departmental staff are answerable to departments. Angandwadi workers, teachers and health workers are appointed by PRIs.
5	Chattisgarh	GP is authorized to collect various types of taxes. Funds for 12 departments have been devolved.	Activity Mapping of 27 matters has been undertaken. GOs not issued.	Panchayat make recruitments for 9 departments.
6	Goa	Panchayats levy 11 types of taxes. Untied funds are given to Panchayats.	18 matters are devolved to GPs, while 6 are devolved to ZPs.	PRIs have their own core staff for the execution of works.
7	Gujarat	8 major taxes are collected by PRIs. In 2008-09, 13 departments allocated funds to PRIs.	14 functions have been completely devolved and 5 are partially devolved.	GOs have been issued for devolution of functionaries for 14 functions.
8	Haryana	GPs generate revenue from lease of Panchayat land, liquor cess and rental of Panchayat premises.	Panchayati Raj Act devolves 29 functions. GOs have been issued for 10 departments.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
9	Himachal Pradesh	Only GP is empowered to levy taxes. Funds have not been transferred.	27 out of 29 subjects have been devolved to PRIs.	Functionaries have not been transferred to PRIs.

**Annexures**

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10	J&K	State Govt. has issued GO notifying activity mapping. Funds have been devolved in a limited sense. Functionaries have been identified in the Activity Mapping document to assist Panchayats in carrying out assigned functions but have not been transferred.		
11	Jharkhand	Elections to PRIs were held in November- December 2010 for the first time since 73 <sup>rd</sup> CAA came into force. Activity Mapping has not been done so far.		
12	Karnataka	PRIs collect 7 types of taxes. Panchayati Raj Act provides the mandatory transfer for untied funds to PRIs.	Karnataka has delegated all 29 subjects to PRI by notifying Activity Mapping.	All Panchayat employees function under dual control of the Departments concerned and the PRIs.
13	Kerala	GPs have tax domain of 9 types of taxes. Untied funds and funds for specific purposes by departments are given to PRIs.	Activity mapping for all 29 functions done and activities devolved to Panchayats.	PRIs have full managerial and part disciplinary control over transferred functionaries.
14	Madhya Pradesh	GPs are empowered to collect taxes. Funds for 13 departments covering 19 matters are released to PRIs.	GOs containing the Activity Mapping in respect of 25 matters pertaining to 22 depts. have been issued.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to the PRIs. There is a State Panchayat Service.
15	Maharashtra	ZP and GP collect taxes. Grants for 11 departments are transferred to PRIs.	11 subjects have been fully devolved. For 18 subjects, schemes are implemented by PRIs.	Class III and Class IV employees at all levels are Zilla Parishad employees.
16	Manipur	Five Departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs.	GOs have been issued devolving functions related to 22 departments.	5 Departments have issued GOs transferring functionaries to PRIs.
17	Orissa	PRIs collect 6 types of taxes. There is no clear devolution of untied funds.	11 departments have devolved 21 subjects.	Officials of 11 departments are accountable to PRIs.
18	Punjab	Main source of income of GP is from auction of Panchayat land. There is no clear devolution of funds.	The devolution of 7 key departments relating to 13 subjects approved.	No functionaries have been transferred to PRI by line departments.
19	Rajasthan	5 departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs up to district level. 10% untied fund to PRIs.	Five Departments have transferred all functions up to district level to PRIs. Fresh Activity Mapping of above 5 Departments has been done.	5 departments have transferred all functionaries upto district level to PRIs.

## Annexures

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20	Sikkim	PRIs do not collect taxes. Funds are being transferred by 17 departments. 10% of total fund of each department is given to Panchayats. Untied funds are given to PRIs.	All 29 subjects are devolved as per legislation. Activity Mapping has been conducted for 20 subjects covering 16 departments.	Employees are under the control of PRIs, but Panchayats exercise limited control over them.
21	Tamil Nadu	Only village Panchayats have the power to levy taxes. 9% of the States own tax revenue devolved to Local Bodies, of which rural local bodies will receive 58% share.	Government of Tamil Nadu has delegated supervision and monitoring powers of 29 subject to PRIs	There is no significant devolution of of functionaries.
22	Tripura	Part funds related to PWD Department, primary schools and Social Welfare and social education department and pension funds have been transferred to the Panchayats. Untied funds are also transferred to PRIs.	So far GOs have been issued devolving irrigation schemes, primary schools and activities related to adult and non-formal education, women and child development and social welfare.	Functionaries of 5 subjects for which functions have devolved, have been transferred to Panchayats.
23	Uttar Pradesh	All 3 tiers have the power to collect taxes.	16 subjects relating to 12 departments have been devolved to PRIs.	PRIs do not have control over functionaries.
24	Uttarakhand	Only ZPs collect taxes. Funds are made available to PRIs for activities for only 3 functions.	Master GO on transferring financial and administrative powers on 14 subjects has been issued in 2003.	Supervisory role over functionaries related to 14 subjects.
25	West Bengal	GPs can impose and realize taxes. Untied funds are allocated under the TFC grant as well as SFC grant. 5 departments have opened Panchayat Window in their budgets.	State Govt. agrees with transfer of these 28 subjects. 14 departments have so far issued matching GOs transferring 27 subjects.	The Panchayat employees have been made into different district cadres. Other than the posts created in the Panchayat bodies, 7 departments of the State Govt. have devolved functionaries

## Annexures

## Annexure-3.4

## STATUS OF DEVOLUTION OF FUNDS TO PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN VARIOUS STATES/UTs

Sl. No	Name of The State	Status of Devolution of Funds
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Grants are being released by State Government to Panchayats Raj either (a) directly transferred through the treasury, or (b) transferred by the GOI directly to the parallel bodies at the district level. Funds, including State contribution to Centrally Sponsored Scheme are sent by the line department concerned into the personal accounts of the Panchayats either to treasury accounts or Bank Accounts as the case may be. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	The scheme of the Department of Rural Development i.e. IAY, SGSY, NREGS and Total Sanitation Programme are implemented through DRDA. Under NREGS, Gps prepare project proposals and send them to block level at which projects are also prepared and combined with GPs plans and sent to DRDA. The governing body of DRDA places these project proposals before Zilla Parishad after approval. DRDA is concerned with monitoring of the scheme.
3	Assam	Funds of scheme such as MPLADS, Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development, Self sufficiency Scheme and Central Rural Sanitation Programme Scheme, implemented through Anchalik Panchayats. Development grants under various government sponsored programmes implemented through Gaon Panchayats. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
4	Bihar	The funds of centrally sponsored schemes like the NREGS are transferred to Panchayats as per instruction of the Schemes. 50% of the 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.

## Annexures

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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.

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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.

## Annexures

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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.
10.	Jharkhand	No election held to Panchayats

Contd..

Annexures



SL.No.	State	Devolution of Functionaries
(1)	(2)	(3)
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
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

Contd..

<b>SL.No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Devolution of Functionaries</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
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 NWDPR 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>2,42,879</b>	<b>2,52,880</b>	<b>4,95,759</b>

Annexures

**Annexure - 4.2****Progress of Kisan Credit Card Issued since inception to 31.3.2012**

Rs. (amounts sanctioned) in lakh

Sr. No.	Name of State/Uts	Cooperative Banks		Regional Rural Banks		Commercial Banks #		Total	
		Cards Issued	Amount Sanctioned	Cards Issued	Amount Sanctioned	Cards Issued	Amount Sanctioned	Cards Issued	Amount Sanctioned
1	Andhra Pradesh	4174481	730257	2492510	567513	11975335	4690172	18642326	5987942
2	Assam	21555	2879	276559	90832	601327	147654	899441	241365
3	Arunachal Pradesh	980	147	3368	480	27215	6888	31563	7515
4	Bihar	867574	108345	1576268	678796	2418418	1177933	4862260	1965074
5	Gujarat	1380880	1917373	296685	294511	1885499	2664804	3563064	4876688
6	Goa	5661	2269			14731	16285	20392	18554
7	Haryana	1298501	809781	450755	447490	1050678	1312167	2799934	2569438
8	Himachal Pradesh	216528	86866	86379	58309	309506	203713	612413	348888
9	Jammu & Kashmir	54619	8405	42267	27932.00	25126	18924	122012	55261
10	Karnataka	2098737	815959	1508086	773250	3259689	2329270	6866512	3918479
11	Kerala	1713377	535029	544295	239883	1815367	915502	4073039	1690414
12	Madhya Pradesh	4174101	2093364	729573	456420	2215845	1931205	7119519	4480989
13	Maharashtra	5719704	3390155	384068	145418	4192079	2257887	10295851	5793460
14	Meghalaya	12116	1755	23095	4396.00	60270	17608	95481	23759
15	Mizoram	2255	287	10018	6032	22685	7038	34958	13357
16	Manipur	13532	3380	2082	284	32095	9262	47709	12926
17	Nagaland	3470	213	1841	394	33828	8124	39139	8731
18	Orissa	4182847	1164601	824902	188455.00	1622269	519209	6630018	1872265
19	Punjab	958837	691141	187976	301871	1634445	2595675	2781258	3588687
20	Rajasthan	3528806	1121415	674592	794791.00	2392440	2965715	6595838	4881921
21	Sikkim	3476	815			10542	5139	14018.00	5954
22	Tamil Nadu	1936258	664610	395691	97890	5259695	2529280	7591644	3291780
23	Tripura	30087	3082	109090	16707	98541	25083	237718	44872
24	Uttar Pradesh	6987941	894466	4805204	1972317	8341164	5360711	20134309	8227494
25	West Bangal	1693611	632527	719307	309822.00	1946905	657450	4359823.00	1599799
26	A & N island	4258	1351			3821	1417	8079	2768
27	Chandigarh					8302	7250	8302	7250
28	Daman & Diu					1790	1819	1790	1819
29	New Delhi	2303	1057			27186	39027	29489	40084
30	D & N Haveli					3413	3466	3413	3466
31	Lakshdweep					1331	565	1331	565
32	Pondicherry	7781	3615	133	38	78312	39793	86226	43446
33	Jharkhand **	281079	55394	488978	71125	714272	242821	1484329	369340
34	Chhattisgarh	1418490	367084	427263	118388	379184	221771	2224937	707243
35	Uttaranchal	383388	87666	62838	31317	413514	414225	859740	533208
36	Other States					47	12	47	12
Breakup not available for CBs (1998-99)						188005	26604	188005	26604
TOTAL		43177233	16195288	17123823	7694661	53064871	33371468	113365927	57261417

Note: \*\* Data under reconciliation.

# Data in case of Commercial Banks received from RBI upto 31st December, 2011.

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	
		2010-2011	2011-2012	2010-2011	2011-2012	2010-2011	2010-2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	36,76,480	37,38,252	34,33,137	30,65,474	93	82
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,01,556	1,01,556	85,023	83,589	84	82
3	Assam	16,73,126	18,06,756	15,91,641	16,62,751	95	92
4	Bihar	35,43,192	36,50,312	29,69,154	27,57,350	84	76
5	Chhatisgarh	11,68,032	12,18,752	11,35,107	10,85,194	97	89
6	Delhi	5,95,734	5,97,858	6,07,303	5,45,295	102	91
7	Goa	68,751	60,316	53,804	60,421	78	100
8	Gujarat	18,85,998	20,18,738	15,32,880	12,42,799	81	62
9	Haryana	6,85,242	7,32,422	6,13,097	5,86,431	89	80
10	Himachal Pradesh	5,08,988	5,19,146	4,86,462	5,12,663	96	99
11	Jammu & Kashmir	7,57,104	7,56,804	7,49,115	7,43,485	99	98
12	Jharkhand	13,19,412	13,39,032	10,32,747	10,22,038	78	76
13	Karnataka	22,60,476	23,86,646	21,32,040	22,34,612	94	94
14	Kerala	13,99,646	14,31,674	13,73,157	14,28,807	98	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	26,10,454	26,80,736	27,07,860	26,53,417	104	99
16	Maharashtra	44,90,412	46,47,114	36,87,169	35,39,245	82	76
17	Manipur	1,41,844	1,60,446	71,209	1,44,884	50	90
18	Meghalaya	1,82,928	1,81,696	1,56,605	1,82,690	86	101
19	Mizoram	70,140	70,140	64,502	66,233	92	94
20	Nagaland	1,26,876	1,26,876	1,38,126	1,40,094	109	110
21	Orissa	22,21,788	21,17,762	20,52,089	20,58,005	92	97
22	Puducherry	56,112	58,912	48,435	47,816	86	81
23	Punjab	7,86,348	8,14,100	6,80,707	6,86,355	87	84
24	Rajasthan	20,37,128	21,15,140	19,37,843	20,78,693	95	98
25	Sikkim	44,250	44,270	43,000	44,936	97	102
26	Tamil Nadu	37,22,832	37,22,832	36,98,126	37,00,634	99	99
27	Tripura	3,02,622	3,08,034	2,49,020	2,75,381	82	89
28	Uttarakhand	4,74,122	5,02,702	4,55,838	4,56,876	96	91
29	Uttar Pradesh	69,48,948	71,14,590	65,55,953	66,45,333	94	93
30	West Bengal	36,01,864	37,63,754	33,25,618	32,81,205	92	87
31	A & N Islands	34,020	34,020	17,921	16,026	53	47
32	Chandigarh	31,380	34,980	25,975	34,216	83	98
33	D&N Haveli	9,924	10,284	2,457	10,247	25	100
34	Daman & Diu	4,980	5,430	1,162	4,669	23	86
35	Lakshadweep	4,620	4,620	6,385	4,053	138	88
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,75,47,329</b>	<b>4,88,76,702</b>	<b>4,37,20,667</b>	<b>4,31,01,917</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>88</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	
		2010-2011	2011-2012	2010-2011	2011-2012	2010-2011	2011-2012
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,54,288	6,54,288	6,51,972	6,32,317	100	97
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15,972	15,972	13,258	13,687	83	86
3	Assam	2,95,692	2,95,692	2,92,276	2,93,832	99	99
4	Bihar	10,47,884	10,50,420	9,90,201	9,50,358	94	90
5	Chhatisgarh	3,01,944	3,01,944	2,90,276	2,91,602	96	97
6	Delhi	63,084	63,084	47,692	40,467	76	64
7	Goa	6,108	6,108	6,007	6,160	98	101
8	Gujarat	3,40,080	3,40,080	3,29,707	3,29,426	97	97
9	Haryana	1,22,820	1,22,820	1,19,619	1,16,173	97	95
10	Himachal Pradesh	82,740	82,740	82,488	81,365	100	98
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1,07,388	1,07,388	1,06,211	1,07,652	99	100
12	Jharkhand	3,85,527	3,85,524	3,61,799	3,76,440	94	98
13	Karnataka	5,03,892	4,99,546	4,55,472	4,90,513	90	98
14	Kerala	2,50,260	2,50,260	2,56,364	2,49,383	102	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	6,64,260	6,64,260	5,93,133	6,42,184	89	97
16	Maharashtra	10,34,880	10,34,880	9,43,946	9,13,181	91	88
17	Manipur	26,724	26,724	17,699	33,606	66	126
18	Meghalaya	29,484	29,484	29,024	29,673	98	101
19	Mizoram	10,920	10,920	9,938	10,121	91	93
20	Nagaland	19,968	19,968	20,826	21,722	104	109
21	Orissa	5,31,120	5,31,120	5,20,996	5,21,182	98	98
22	Puducherry	13,548	13,548	12,385	12,759	91	94
23	Punjab	75,360	75,360	51,853	54,871	69	73
24	Rajasthan	3,91,488	3,91,488	3,84,787	3,87,224	98	99
25	Sikkim	6,936	6,936	6,451	7,252	93	105
26	Tamil Nadu	7,83,144	7,83,144	7,75,561	7,70,227	99	98
27	Tripura	47,520	47,520	45,016	47,465	95	100
28	Uttarakhand	69,072	80,184	67,535	76,354	98	95
29	Uttar Pradesh	17,19,480	17,19,480	16,79,267	17,11,989	98	100
30	West Bengal	6,21,684	6,21,684	4,91,693	4,84,786	79	78
31	A & N Islands	1,800	1,800	907	909	50	51
32	Chandigarh	624	624	140	125	22	20
33	D&N Haveli	2,196	2,196	373	2,459	17	112
34	Daman & Diu	636	636	143	571	22	90
35	Lakshadweep	504	504	504	504	100	100
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,02,29,027</b>	<b>1,02,38,326</b>	<b>96,55,519</b>	<b>97,08,539</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>

Annexures

## Annexure-7.1

## Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) during 2010-11 and 2011 -12

Sl. NO.	Name of the States/ UTs	Annual Target for		Achievement		% Target Achieved	
		2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	257104	249013	257104	249013	100	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7,726	7,548	5581	1400	72	19
3	Assam	170849	166913	156911	143770	92	86
4	Bihar	758904	737486	566148	469885	75	64
5	Chhattisgarh	39,759	37,466	58419	77485	147	207
6	Goa	1,584	1,547	667	1087	42	70
7	Gujarat	126090	123168	167313	111999	133	91
8	Haryana	17,703	17,293	18055	17282	102	100
9	Himachal Pradesh	5,793	5,659	5834	6019	101	106
10	Jammu & Kashmir	17,995	17,578	19666	9042	109	51
11	Jharkhand	167691	63477	167254	117343	100	185
12	Karnataka	99,055	96,760	95567	26965	96	28
13	Kerala	55,084	53,808	54853	54499	100	101
14	Madhya Pradesh	79,073	76,135	79097	98447	100	129
15	Maharashtra	155052	151063	156575	141479	101	94
16	Manipur	6,707	6,552	4682	2956	70	45
17	Meghalaya	11,681	11,412	11439	13147	98	115
18	Mizoram	2,489	2,432	3517	3227	141	133
19	Nagaland	7,730	7,552	15514	13362	201	177
20	Orissa	149100	142082	171223	141398	115	100
21	Punjab	21,893	21,386	20483	16622	94	78
22	Rajasthan	63,362	61,894	63464	125642	100	203
23	Sikkim	1,478	1,444	2739	1805	185	125
24	Tamil Nadu	102939	100553	96256	91631	94	91
25	Tripura	15,050	14,704	9058	26529	60	180
26	Uttarakhand	15856	15488	15924	15573	100	101
27	Uttar Pradesh	340868	332804	305376	307012	90	92
28	West Bengal	205671	199176	167037	186224	81	93
29	A&N Islands	2,446	2,389	316	578	13	24
30	D&N Haveli	407	398	0	0	0	0
31	Daman & Diu	182	178	0	0	0	0
32	Lakshshadweep	158	154	0	0	0	0
33	Puducherry	1218	1190	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2908697</b>	<b>2726702</b>	<b>2696072</b>	<b>2471421</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>N.E. STATES</b>	<b>223710</b>	<b>218557</b>	<b>209441</b>	<b>206196</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>NON N.E. STATES</b>	<b>2684987</b>	<b>2508145</b>	<b>2486631</b>	<b>2265225</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>90</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2908697</b>	<b>2726702</b>	<b>2696072</b>	<b>2471421</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>

## Annexures

## Annexure-7.2

## EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas

## House Constructed During 2010-11 and 2011-12

Unit: Number

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Target		Achievement		Achievement Percentage	
		2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	24000	40000	29751	23563	124	59
2	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	250	NA	92	NA	37
3	Assam	500	4000	620	435	0	11
4	Bihar	2000	8000	250	941	13	12
5	Chattisgarh	NA	12,500	NA	10,624	NA	NA
6	Delhi	3000	20000	5628	1316	188	7
7	Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Gujarat	27000	35000	19178	15405	71	44
9	Haryana	2100	5500	1977	2661	94	48
10	Jharkhand	NA	5000	NA	1408	NA	28
11	Karnataka	9000	14000	9719	18809	108	134
12	Kerala	8000	15000	7940	6523	99	43
13	Madhya Pradesh	3000	25000	2245	4609	NA	18
14	Maharashtra	7500	70000	16189	32345	216	46
15	Meghalaya	NA	600	NA	192	NA	32
16	Mizoram	300	1150	504	473	168	41
17	Nagaland	1500	2000	1230	520	NA	26
18	Orissa	1500	5800	2104	1465	140	25
19	Puducherry	NA	1,200	NA	218	NA	18
20	Punjab	NA	2,000	NA	793	NA	40
21	Rajasthan	2200	22000	1640	1772	75	8
22	Tamil Nadu	20000	35000	22092	22705	110	65
23	Tripura	500	1000	956	647	191	65
24	Uttarakhand	200	3000	802	660	NA	22
25	Uttar Pradesh	3200	32000	9796	21600	NA	68
26	West Bengal	32000	35000	31144	28016	97	80
27	Chandigarh (UT)	2,500	5,000	1,600	1,825	NA	37
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,50,000</b>	<b>4,00,000</b>	<b>1,65,365</b>	<b>1,99,617</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>50</b>

Source: Ministry of Housing &amp; Urban Poverty Alleviation

\* NA -Not Applicable

Annexures



Annexure-8.1

**National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)**  
**Coverage of Partially Covered Habitations during 2011-12**

( Unit: Number)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target	Achievement	Percent Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	5433	5994	110
2	Arunachal Pradesh	300	415	138
3	Assam	2915	3148	108
4	Bihar	9435	7294	77
5	Chhattisgarh	5126	6437	126
6	Goa	0	0	
7	Gujarat	720	843	117
8	Haryana	839	839	100
9	Himachal Pradesh	2557	2558	100
10	J & K	903	535	59
11	Jharkhand	18306	17010	93
12	Karnataka	7000	7262	104
13	Kerala	667	364	55
14	Madhya Pradesh	16140	15145	94
15	Maharashtra	5135	5187	101
16	Manipur	326	232	71
17	Meghalaya	523	506	97
18	Mizoram	125	122	98
19	Nagaland	35	80	229
20	Orissa	3116	5238	168
21	Punjab	1608	633	39
22	Rajasthan	2272	3584	158
23	Sikkim	200	50	25
24	Tamilnadu	5923	5923	100
25	Tripura	0	191	
26	Uttar Pradesh	22500	22500	100
27	Uttarakhand	1341	1102	82
28	West Bengal	1934	3054	158
29	A & N Islands	0	0	
30	Chandigarh	0	0	
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	
33	Delhi	0	0	
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	
35	Puducherry	0	0	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>115379</b>	<b>116246</b>	<b>101</b>

Annexures

## Annexure- 8.2

**National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)**  
**Coverage of Quality Affected Habitations during 2011-12**

(Unit: Number)

SI. No.	State/UT	Target	Achievement*	Percent Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	201	189	94
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0		
3	Assam	3158	3453	109
4	Bihar	6375	3949	62
5	Chhattisgarh	3283	1540	47
6	Gujarat	405	322	80
7	Haryana	23	20	87
8	Himachal Pradesh	0		
9	Jammu & Kashmir	20	1	5
10	Jharkhand	804	415	52
11	Karnataka	2000	1495	75
12	Kerala	157	55	35
13	Madhya Pradesh	575	499	87
14	Maharashtra	1272	1177	93
15	Manipur	4	2	50
16	Meghalaya	12	4	33
17	Mizoram	0		
18	Nagaland	50	36	72
19	Orissa	1609	1544	96
20	Punjab	22	10	45
21	Rajasthan	3801	4301	113
22	Sikkim	0		
23	Tamil Nadu	77	77	100
24	Tripura	982	833	85
25	Uttar Pradesh	800	634	79
26	Uttarakhand	0		
27	West Bengal	4160	1565	38
28	Puducherry	0	0	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29790</b>	<b>22121</b>	<b>74</b>

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 2011-12**

SL. No.	State	Physical Achievement No. of Individual Household Latrine Constructed
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pr.	6,54,282
2	Arunachal Pr.	27,781
3	Assam	5,10,243
4	Bihar	8,39,927
5	Chattisgarh	82,496
6	D & N Haveli	0
7	Goa	0
8	Gujarat	3,21,357
9	Haryana	1,03,913
10	Himachal Pr.	30,066
11	J&Kashmir	70,626
12	Jharkhand	53,479
13	Karnataka	4,14,782
14	Kerala	2,188
15	Madhya Pr.	9,00,769
16	Maharashtra	5,19,563
17	Manipur	53,306
18	Meghalaya	51,550
19	Mizoram	17,237
20	Nagaland	46,318
21	Orissa	3,59,171
22	Puducherry	0
23	Punjab	32,535
24	Rajasthan	7,30,385
25	Sikkim	0
26	Tamil Nadu	4,10,794
27	Tripura	24,761
28	Uttar Pradesh	16,13,384
29	Uttarakhand	1,25,051
30	West Bengal	8,00,900
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8796864</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>

@ S – Sewerage

\* Solid Waste Management

## Annexure-10.1

## No. of Children Covered under Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme during the year 2011-12

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Children Covered		
		Primary	Upper Primary	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3700179	1961430	5661609
2	Arunachal Pradesh	198952	69522	268474
3	Assam	3139869	1553979	4693848
4	Bihar	6872599	2009843	8882442
5	Chhattisgarh	2633643	1117355	3750998
6	Goa	91324	62528	153852
7	Gujarat	2938041	1172681	4110722
8	Haryana	1423062	685757	2108819
9	Himachal Pradesh	385179	276772	661951
10	J & K	522807	247086	769893
11	Jharkhand	2400915	815061	3215976
12	Karnataka	3321907	1956890	5278797
13	Kerala	1622338	1064741	2687079
14	Madhya Pradesh	5545762	2538480	8084242
15	Maharashtra	6940756	3927395	10868151
16	Manipur	162060	35794	197854
17	Meghalaya	363472	121017	484489
18	Mizoram	116083	51065	167148
19	Nagaland	207863	52843	260706
20	Orissa	3370951	1466110	4837061
21	Punjab	1128592	681754	1810346
22	Rajasthan	3921838	1843392	5765230
23	Sikkim	59851	30731	90582
24	Tamilnadu	2504239	1624999	4129238
25	Tripura	302871	139748	442619
26	Uttarakhand	490631	316533	807164
27	Uttar Pradesh	8479926	3130922	11610848
28	West Bengal	8070780	4109337	12180117
29	A & N Islands	18581	13164	31745
30	Chandigarh	33982	19958	53940
31	D & N Haveli	24549	11518	36067
32	Daman & Diu	9396	6053	15449
33	Delhi	784768	448704	1233472
34	Lakshadweep	5543	3942	9485
35	Puducherry	44066	35406	79472
	<b>Total</b>	<b>71837375</b>	<b>33602510</b>	<b>105439885</b>

Annexures

**Annexure-10.2****Foodgrains Allocated and Utilised under Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme during the year 2011-12****(in MTS.)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation			Utilisation		
		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

## Annexure-10.3

**Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM)**  
**Status of Kitchen Sheds till 31.03.2012 under MDM**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Kitchen Sheds Sanctioned till 2011-12	Number of Kitchen Sheds construction upto 2011-12	Number of Kitchen Sheds under construction	Number of Kitchen Sheds construction not yet started	% Constructed
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	50,529	3,077	2,887	44,565	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4,131	4,085	0	46	99
3	Assam	48,670	28,490	14,063	6,117	59
4	Bihar	62,187	36,886	9,367	15,934	59
5	Chhattisgarh	38,313	18,325	7,838	12,150	48
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	-
7	Gujarat	19,868	13,312	2,816	3,740	67
8	Haryana	11,483	4,058	4,383	3,042	35
9	Himachal Pradesh	14,959	8,075	4,777	2,107	54
10	J & K	5,815	4,775	6	1,034	82
11	Jharkhand	22,401	12,546	-	9,855	56
12	Karnataka	27,847	16,828	4,942	6,077	60
13	Kerala	2,450	318	484	1,648	13
14	Madhya Pradesh	97,099	69,041	19,588	8,470	71
15	Maharashtra	65,783	18,601	258	46,924	28
16	Manipur	3,053	1,174	-	1,879	38
17	Meghalaya	9,491	3,007	1,294	5,190	32
18	Mizoram	1,533	1,533	-	0	100
19	Nagaland	2,223	1,777	-	446	80
20	Orissa	69,152	27,965	5,203	35,984	40
21	Punjab	18,969	12,451	5,994	524	66
22	Rajasthan	88,960	55,094	9,494	24,372	62
23	Sikkim	859	763	96	0	89
24	Tamilnadu	14,340	3,781	5,377	5,182	26
25	Tripura	2,884	2,414	470	0	84
26	Uttarakhand	8,773	4,850	174	3,749	55
27	Uttar Pradesh	1,22,572	83,810	1,055	37,707	68
28	West Bengal	64,262	31,019	8,419	24,824	48
29	A & N Islands	276	0	0	276	0
30	Chandigarh	10	0	7	3	0
31	D & N Haveli	99	0	0	99	0
32	Daman & Diu	26	19	0	7	73
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	92	0	92	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,79,109</b>	<b>4,68,074</b>	<b>1,09,084</b>	<b>3,01,951</b>	<b>53</b>

Annexures



## Annexure 11.1

## SC Families Assisted

(Unit : Number)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Target * 2011-2012	Achievement 2011-2012	Percent Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	4,50,000	12,40,277	276
2	ASSAM	44,000	1,11,705	254
3	BIHAR	2,55,000	12,49,294	490
4	CHHATISGARH	3,75,000	6,03,028	161
5	DELHI	5,000	2,001	40
6	GOA	550	228	41
7	GUJARAT	1,40,000	1,86,713	133
8	HARYANA	88,500	94,120	106
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	58,000	57,584	99
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,100	79,386	7,217
11	JHARKHAND	5,50,000	7,35,934	134
12	KARNATAKA	5,00,000	5,89,226	118
13	KERALA	33,000	43,208	131
14	MADHYA PRADESH	2,43,000	2,63,108	108
15	MAHARASHTRA	1,54,000	3,50,535	228
16	MANIPUR	550	-	-
17	ORISSA	72,600	53,421	74
18	PUDUCHERRY	5,000	3,208	64
19	PUNJAB	88,000	63,074	72
20	RAJASTHAN	4,12,000	5,78,887	141
21	SIKKIM	2,200	2,205	100
22	TAMIL NADU	9,00,000	9,31,990	104
23	TRIPURA	22,000	21,844	99
24	UTTARAKHAND	7,000	7,136	102
25	UTTAR PRADESH	2,57,000	2,23,430	87
26	WEST BENGAL	1,10,000	7,669	7
27	CHANDIGARH	700	707	101
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>47,74,200</b>	<b>74,99,918</b>	<b>157</b>

\* Targets of 2007-08 has been repeated provisionally for 2011-12.

## 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
(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>

Annexures

**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

## Annexure - 13.1

## ICDS BLOCKS OPERATIONAL (CUMULATIVE)

(Units: Numbers)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 2011-2012	Achievement 2011-2012	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	94	99
7	Goa	11	11	100
8	Gujarat	336	336	100
9	Haryana	148	148	100
10	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	100
11	Jammu & Kashmir	141	141	100
12	Jharkhand	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	416	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	9	100
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>7,015</b>	<b>6,779</b>	<b>97</b>

Note: Achievement figures as on November, 2011

## Annexure-13.2

## ANGANWADIS (CUMULATIVE)

(Units: Numbers)

Sl. No.	States/Uts	Target 2011-2012	Achievement 2011-2012	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	91,307	85,712	94
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6,225	6,028	97
3	Assam	62,153	57,656	93
4	Bihar	91,968	80,211	87
5	Chhatisgarh	64,390	41,076	64
6	Delhi	11,150	10,517	94
7	Goa	1,262	1,261	100
8	Gujarat	50,226	50,134	100
9	Haryana	25,699	24,988	97
10	Himachal Pradesh	18,925	18,651	99
11	Jammu & Kashmir	28,577	26,400	92
12	Jharkhand	38,296	38,186	100
13	Karnataka	63,377	63,372	100
14	Kerala	33,115	33,079	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	90,999	90,999	100
16	Maharashtra	1,10,486	1,06,231	96
17	Manipur	11,510	9,883	86
18	Meghalaya	5,115	5,113	100
19	Mizoram	1,980	1,980	100
20	Nagaland	3,455	3,455	100
21	Orissa	72,873	68,729	94
22	Puducherry	788	788	100
23	Punjab	26,656	26,656	100
24	Rajasthan	61,119	58,066	95
25	Sikkim	1,233	1,199	97
26	Tamil Nadu	54,439	54,439	100
27	Tripura	9,906	9,906	100
28	Uttarakhand	23,159	16,718	72
29	Uttar Pradesh	1,87,517	1,86,447	99
30	West Bengal	1,17,170	1,16,390	99
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>13,66,776</b>	<b>12,95,863</b>	<b>95</b>

Note: Achievement figures as on November, 2011

Annexures

**Annexure-15.1****Performance of Urban Poor Families Assisted Under Seven Point charter  
During 2011-2012***(Unit: Number)*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Target	Achievement	% Target Achieved
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	60000	41790	70
2	Arunachal Pradesh	375	354	94
3	Assam	6000	3753	63
4	Bihar	12000	2384	20
5	Chhattisgarh	18750	3711	20
6	Delhi	30000	12993	43
7	Goa	-	<b>105</b>	-
8	Gujarat	52500	47297	90
9	Haryana	8250	6870	83
10	Himachal Pradesh	-	<b>480</b>	-
11	Jammu & Kashmir	-	<b>1716</b>	-
12	Jharkhand	7500	2112	-
13	Karnataka	21000	31293	149
14	Kerala	22500	17172	76
15	Madhya Pradesh	37500	24834	66
16	Maharashtra	105000	91871	87
17	Manipur	-	<b>1761</b>	-
18	Meghalaya	900	570	-
19	Mizoram	1725	2405	139
20	Nagaland	3000	780	26
21	Orissa	8700	3207	37
22	Punjab	3000	2580	-
23	Rajasthan	33000	8190	25
24	Sikkim	-	<b>288</b>	-
25	Tamil Nadu	52500	34404	66
26	Tripura	1500	1577	105
27	Uttar Pradesh	48000	53610	112
28	Uttarakhand	4500	2067	46
29	West Bengal	52500	55740	106
30	A&N Islands	-	-	-
31	Chandigarh (UT)	7500	15936	212
32	D&N Haveli	-	-	-
33	Daman & Diu	-	-	-
34	Lakshshadweep	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	1800	993	55
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>600000</b>	<b>472843</b>	<b>79</b>

.Source: Annual Report 2011-12 M/HUPA

## Annexure-16.1

**Afforestation: Number of Seedlings Planted  
(Public and Forest Lands)**

Units : Number

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 2011-2012	Achievement 2011-2012	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	20,28,00,000	30,99,00,000	153
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	42,25,000	2,25,528	5
3	ASSAM	61,75,000	44,39,500	72
4	BIHAR	1,62,50,000	1,48,17,000	91
5	CHHATISGARH	5,07,00,000	4,00,71,000	79
6	DELHI	68,000	9,56,893	1407
7	GOA	3,25,000	6,83,000	210
8	GUJARAT	8,93,75,000	22,19,69,000	248
9	HARYANA	1,56,00,000	5,01,39,000	321
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,30,00,063	2,07,60,000	160
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,82,00,000	75,47,334	41
12	JHARKHAND	1,95,00,000	1,84,19,430	94
13	KARNATAKA	6,50,00,000	5,98,95,000	92
14	KERALA	58,50,000	90,92,927	155
15	MADHYA PRADESH	13,65,00,000	71,95,60,000	527
16	MAHARASHTRA	11,70,00,000	9,81,16,000	84
17	MANIPUR	65,00,000	1,21,17,667	186
18	MEGHALAYA	16,25,000	45,18,650	278
19	MIZORAM	35,75,000	10,48,345	29
20	NAGALAND	32,50,000	10,13,300	31
21	ORISSA	13,97,50,000	6,00,01,000	43
22	PUDUCHERRY	49,000	1,56,985	320
23	PUNJAB	52,00,000	49,43,000	95
24	RAJASTHAN	3,00,00,000	3,50,95,000	117
25	SIKKIM	39,00,000	45,68,005	117
26	TAMIL NADU	7,70,25,000	3,62,70,156	47
27	TRIPURA	84,50,000	1,70,85,700	202
28	UTTARAKHAND	1,30,00,000	2,41,58,000	186
29	UTTAR PRADESH	5,85,00,000	6,63,55,002	113
30	WEST BENGAL	1,30,00,000	71,52,000	55
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	8,45,000	9,82,681	116
32	CHANDIGARH	1,95,000	1,94,314	100
33	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	1,63,000	3,78,000	232
34	DAMAN AND DIU	20,000	20,447	102
35	LAKSHADWEEP	13,000	20,435	157
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,12,56,28,063</b>	<b>1,85,26,70,299</b>	<b>165</b>

Annexures

## Annexure-16.2

Afforestation: Area Covered Under Plantation  
(Public and Forest Lands)

Units: Hectare)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target 2011-2012	Achievement 2011-2012	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3,12,000	4,07,700	131
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	6,500	10,817	166
3	ASSAM	9,500	43	0
4	BIHAR	25,000	22,796	91
5	CHHATISGARH	78,000	50,412	65
6	DELHI	105	1,239	1180
7	GOA	500	465	93
8	GUJARAT	1,37,500	1,40,513	102
9	HARYANA	24,000	64,401	268
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	20,000	31,938	160
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	28,000	10,466	37
12	JHARKHAND	30,000	34,214	114
13	KARNATAKA	1,00,000	66,091	66
14	KERALA	9,000	3,971	44
15	MADHYA PRADESH	2,10,000	1,10,702	53
16	MAHARASHTRA	1,80,000	1,22,880	68
17	MANIPUR	10,000	17,997	180
18	MEGHALAYA	2,500	6840	274
19	MIZORAM	5,500	6,240	113
20	NAGALAND	5,000	1047	21
21	ORISSA	2,15,000	1,96,671	91
22	PUDUCHERRY	75	82	109
23	PUNJAB	8,000	6,965	87
24	RAJASTHAN	60,000	71,301	119
25	SIKKIM	6,000	6,739	112
26	TAMIL NADU	1,18,500	75,492	64
27	TRIPURA	13,000	25,572	197
28	UTTARAKHAND	20,000	23,505	118
29	UTTAR PRADESH	90000	83,233	92
30	WEST BENGAL	20,000	753	4
31	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	1,300	1,583	122
32	CHANDIGARH	300	316	105
33	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	250	269	108
34	DAMAN AND DIU	30	14	47
35	LAKSHADWEEP	20	22	110
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17,45,580</b>	<b>16,03,289</b>	<b>92</b>

Annexures

**ANNEXURE-18.1****Targets and Achievement of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana  
(PMGSY) During 2011-12****(Unit : in Km )**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>States</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Achievement Percentage</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,189	932	78
2	Arunachal Pradesh	196	419	214
3	Assam	1,224	2,131	174
4	Bihar	6,000	7,540	126
5	Chattisgarh	1500	1,054	70
6	Goa	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	425	431	101
8	Haryana	292	188	64
9	Himachal Pradesh	750	761	101
10	Jammu & Kashmir	750	1,000	133
11	Jharkhand	1,005	1,123	112
12	Karnataka	1,204	1,859	154
13	Kerala	446	214	48
14	Madhya Pradesh	3,719	2,927	79
15	Maharashtra	1,700	2,592	152
16	Manipur	150	375	250
17	Meghalaya	100	45	45
18	Mizoram	100	131	131
19	Nagaland	200	25	13
20	Orissa	2,400	3,167	132
21	Punjab	593	72	12
22	Rajasthan	400	451	113
23	Sikkim	154	75	49
24	Tamil Nadu	1,058	814	77
25	Tripura	314	352	112
26	Uttarakhand	350	640	183
27	Uttar Pradesh	3,000	523	17
28	West Bengal	1,347	1,155	86
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>30,566</b>	<b>30,996</b>	<b>101</b>

Annexures



## Annexure- 19.1

**Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)**  
**Village Electrified during 2011-12**

Unit: Number

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Target 2011-12	Achievement 2011-12	Percentage Achievement
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(iv)/(iii)
1	Andhra Pradesh*	0	0	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,450	634	44
3	Assam	2,062	1,810	88
4	Bihar	2,230	0	0
5	Chhatisgarh	901	682	76
6	Gujarat*	0	0	-
7	Haryana*	0	0	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	83	52	63
9	Jammu & Kashmir	136	35	26
10	Jharkhand	2,153	724	34
11	Karnataka	0	2	-
12	Kerala*	0	0	-
13	Madhya Pradesh	492	228	46
14	Maharashtra*	0	0	-
15	Manipur	591	345	58
16	Meghalaya	1,616	1,022	63
17	Mizoram	81	53	65
18	Nagaland	38	22	58
19	Odisha	2,162	1,039	48
20	Punjab*	0	0	-
21	Rajasthan	418	182	44
22	Sikkim	5	5	100
23	Tamilnadu	0	0	-
24	Tripura	82	49	60
25	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	-
26	Uttarakhand	0	2	-
27	West Bengal	0	0	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>6,886</b>	<b>47</b>

## Annexures

**Annexure- 19.2****National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) State-wise Target achievement for family type biogas during 2011-12**

SI. No.	Name of State/UT	Target 2011-12	Achievement 2011-12	Percentage Achievement
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(iv)/(iii)
1	Andhra Pradesh	16,000	15,346	96
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100	150	150
3	Assam	5,000	6,581	132
4	Bihar	1,000	3,285	329
5	Chhatisgarh	4,000	4,779	119
6	Goa	50	65	130
7	Gujarat	7,000	2,631	38
8	Haryana	1,700	1,819	107
9	Himachal Pradesh	500	426	85
10	Jammu & Kashmir	200	136	68
11	Jharkhand	500	750	150
12	Karnataka	13,000	12,363	95
13	Kerala	2,600	3,483	134
14	Madhya Pradesh	14,000	12,415	89
15	Maharashtra	13,000	22,220	171
16	Manipur	50	-	0
17	Meghalaya	1,000	1,390	139
18	Mizoram	200	100	50
19	Nagaland	1,000	1,325	133
20	Odisha	7,000	7,186	103
21	Punjab	18,000	14,173	79
22	Rajasthan	500	498	100
23	Sikkim	200	635	318
24	Tamilnadu	1,000	1,531	153
25	Tripura	200	117	59
26	Uttar Pradesh	5,000	4,759	95
27	Uttarakhand	2,000	2,114	106
28	West Bengal	16,000	19,986	125
29	A N Islands	-	-	-
30	Chandigarh	-	-	-
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
32	Delhi/ New Delhi	-	1	-
33	Puducherry	100	-	-
34	KVIC	21,000	#	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,51,900</b>	<b>1,40,264</b>	<b>92</b>

Annexures

## Annexure- 19.3

## Pumsets Energised during 2011-12

Unit: Number

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Target 2011-12	Achievement 2011-12	Percentage Achievement
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(iv)/(iii)
1	Andhra Pradesh	50,000	1,48,798	298
2	Bihar	2,764	2,173	79
3	Chhatisgarh	20,000	22,677	113
4	Goa	100	116	116
5	Gujarat	25,000	29,898	120
6	Haryana	19,000	20,808	110
7	Himachal Pradesh	760	1,651	217
8	Jharkhand	22,000	2,218	10
9	Karnataka	25,400	1,26,036	496
10	Kerala	12,000	11,703	98
11	Madhya Pradesh	17,237	1,02,918	597
12	Odisha	1,190	2,836	238
13	Puducherry	25	18	72
14	Punjab	60,000	14,909	25
15	Rajasthan	45,000	41,111	91
16	Tamilnadu	15,000	15,125	101
17	Uttarakhand	350	1,118	319
18	Uttar Pradesh	22,058	26,000	118
19	West Bengal	422	837	198
20	Daman & Diu	25	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>3,38,331</b>	<b>5,70,950</b>	<b>169</b>

\* As per TPP Progress Report

Annexures

## Annexure- 19.4

## Details of PDS Kerosene Allocated to States/ UTs and Quantity Uplifted by the States/ UTs

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	PDS Kerosene Allocated (Qty in MTs) *	PDS Kerosene Uplifted (Qty in MTs) *	Percentage Achievement
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(iv)/(iii)
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,13,080	4,13,081	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9,049	8,964	99
3	Assam	2,57,360	2,54,574	99
4	Bihar	6,38,381	6,34,700	99
5	Chhatisgarh	1,45,214	1,44,418	99
6	Delhi	47,767	46,793	98
7	Goa	15,390	15,389	100
8	Gujarat	5,24,190	5,23,926	100
9	Haryana	1,22,381	1,22,312	100
10	Himachal Pradesh	25,270	25,211	100
11	Jammu & Kashmir	73,994	71,703	97
12	Jharkhand	2,10,332	2,09,494	100
13	Karnataka	4,19,879	4,19,861	100
14	Kerala	1,53,404	1,53,400	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	4,87,480	4,86,738	100
16	Maharashtra	9,79,620	9,78,287	100
17	Manipur	19,723	17,058	86
18	Meghalaya	20,283	20,151	99
19	Mizoram	6,098	6,079	100
20	Nagaland	13,307	13,308	100
21	Odisha	3,12,019	3,10,643	100
22	Puducherry	8,125	7,956	98
23	Punjab	2,12,106	2,11,265	100
24	Rajasthan	3,97,980	3,96,925	100
25	Sikkim	5,127	5,344	104
26	Tamilnadu	4,29,068	4,29,476	100
27	Tripura	30,556	30,433	100
28	Uttarakhand	83,673	83,269	100
29	Uttar Pradesh	12,39,455	12,38,079	100
30	West Bengal	7,50,761	7,50,618	100
31	A & N Islands	5,640	5,631	100
32	Chandigarh	5,706	5,485	96
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,933	1,921	99
34	Daman & Diu	1,569	1,466	93
35	Lakshadweep	794	775	98
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>80,66,714</b>	<b>80,44,733</b>	<b>100</b>

Annexures

## Annexure - 19.5

**Details of LPG Customer Population in States/ UTs  
(As on 01.04.2011)**

SI. No.	States/UTs	No. of LPG Domestic Customers (in lakh) *	Quantity of LPG Distributed (000' MT) *
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
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	Odisha	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	Tamilnadu	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	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.49	4.94
34	Daman & Diu	0.53	4.98
35	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.15
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,253.88</b>	<b>12,368.76</b>

## Annexures

**Annexure - 20**  
**Fund Released under Development Grant & Capacity Building Grant Components of BRGF of 2010-11 & 2011-12**  
 (as on 31.03.2012)

S. No.	State	No. of BRGF Dis-tricts	Annual Entitlement				2010-11			2011-12 (31.03.2012)			Grand Total
			Ca-pacity Build-ing	Development Grant		Devel-opment Grant	Ca-pacity Build-ing	Total	Devel-opment Grant	Ca-pacity Build-ing	Total		
				2007-08 to 2010-11	2011-12								
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	13.00	335.28	376.77	335.34	13.00	348.34	360.52	6.07	366.59	714.93	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1.00	14.47	15.38	12.70	0.00	12.70	10.70	0.00	10.70	23.40	
3	Assam	11	11.00	157.19	166.75	126.04	13.08	139.12	49.63	9.76	59.39	198.51	
4	Bihar	36	36.00	602.99	652.05	708.91	31.34	740.25	408.58	0.00	408.58	1148.83	
5	Chhattisgarh	13	13.00	235.48	256.80	263.36	17.54	280.90	246.94	13.00	259.94	540.84	
6	Gujarat	6	6.00	101.31	109.64	101.31	1.85	103.16	109.64	0.00	109.64	212.80	
7	Haryana	2	2.00	28.44	30.15	37.53	2.00	39.53	17.63	1.04	18.67	58.20	
8	Himachal Pradesh	2	2.00	28.50	30.22	28.50	2.00	30.50	21.62	2.00	23.62	54.12	
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3	3.00	45.85	49.06	41.26	0.00	41.26	30.40	0.00	30.40	71.66	
10	Jharkhand	21	21.00	322.56	345.31	322.56	8.46	331.02	183.60	0.00	183.60	514.62	
11	Karnataka	5	5.00	103.17	113.91	113.48	5.00	118.48	90.05	2.69	92.74	211.22	
12	Kerala	2	2.00	32.33	34.83	30.31	1.28	31.59	34.66	0.00	34.66	66.25	
13	Madhya Pradesh	24	24.00	428.40	466.50	511.80	24.00	535.80	390.96	12.41	403.37	939.17	
14	Maharashtra	12	12.00	253.57	280.56	278.95	12.00	290.95	250.03	5.06	255.09	546.04	
15	Manipur	3	3.00	39.09	40.93	52.30	2.02	54.32	31.49	0.67	32.16	86.48	
16	Meghalaya	3	3.00	37.01	38.44	47.42	3.00	50.42	22.56	2.04	24.60	75.02	
17	Mizoram	2	2.00	22.98	23.58	26.68	2.00	28.68	23.58	1.32	24.90	53.58	
18	Nagaland	3	3.00	37.05	38.48	37.04	3.00	40.04	38.48	3.00	41.48	81.52	
19	Orissa	19	19.00	305.67	320.96	385.20	0.00	385.20	320.96	4.99	325.95	711.15	
20	Punjab	1	1.00	15.65	16.80	17.22	1.00	18.22	14.50	1.00	15.50	33.72	
21	Rajasthan	12	12.00	250.99	277.46	296.23	8.45	304.68	277.45	8.70	286.15	590.83	
22	Sikkim	1	1.00	12.97	13.58	15.08	0.84	15.92	13.58	0.63	14.21	30.13	
23	Tamil Nadu	6	6.00	108.04	117.74	108.04	5.24	113.28	100.03	6.00	106.03	219.31	
24	Tripura	1	1.00	12.21	12.66	12.21	1.00	13.21	12.66	1.00	13.66	26.87	
25	Uttar Pradesh	34	34.00	602.09	655.05	640.02	28.07	668.09	528.60	12.21	540.81	1208.90	
26	Uttarakhand	3	3.00	41.85	44.24	37.66	0.00	37.66	27.55	1.99	29.54	67.20	
27	West Bengal	11	11.00	244.90	272.14	265.68	11.00	276.68	194.02	11.00	205.02	481.70	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>4420.04</b>	<b>4799.99</b>	<b>4852.83</b>	<b>197.17</b>	<b>5050.00</b>	<b>3810.42</b>	<b>106.58</b>	<b>3917.00</b>	<b>8967.00</b>	

Annexures

