



**TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME-2006  
ANNUAL REVIEW  
(2008-09)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**  
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## FOREWARD

The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was launched by the Government of India in the year 1975 and restructured in 1982, 1986 and again in 2006, known as Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006, which 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.

2. Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006 covers 65 items including over 150 Parameters, Out of which 20 items(19 Parameters) are being monitored on monthly basis. However the remaining items under TPP-2006 are being monitored on annual basis alongwith monthly monitored items on basis of information furnished by States/UTs and concerned Central Nodal Ministries and brought out in the form of Annual Review Report.

3. Publication of this Annual Review Report on TPP-2006 for the year 2008-09 is the second such effort by Twenty Point Programme Division of this Ministry which *inter alia* gives an overall view of item-wise & State/UTs wise performance of programmes/schemes covered under TPP-2006. I am delighted that the publication of Annual Review Reports has provided necessary inputs to policy makers and administrators for initiating necessary remedial measures for bringing out qualitative improvement in life style of poor in the changing global scenario.

4. I would like to place on record my appreciation of the efforts made by the entire team of officers & staff of TPP under the guidance of Shri Pankaj Jain, Additional Secretary, Dr. Ravendra Singh, DDG & Mr G. Narayan, Director and officers of Central Nodal Ministries for providing necessary cooperation in bringing out of this publication.

(Pronab Sen)

Dated: 29.06.2010  
New Delhi

पंकज जैन, आई.ए.एस.  
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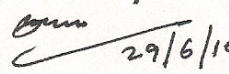
## PREFACE

I am glad to know that my Ministry has published the Annual Review Report for the year 2008-09 on Twenty Point Programme (TPP). This Report is the second report by the Twenty Point Programme Division of this Ministry which *inter alia* gives an overall view of performance of socio-economic programmes/schemes covered under TPP-2006 for upliftment of quality of life of vulnerable sections of society. A wide range of developmental works have been taken up under the schemes/ programmes and I am happy to note that various sections of people throughout the country have benefitted. The Twenty Point Programme is meant to give a thrust to schemes specially relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation in rural areas, housing, education, family welfare & health, protection of environment, and other schemes having a bearing on the quality of life, especially in the rural areas. The report has been compiled on the basis of inputs furnished by concerned Central Nodal Ministries.

2. Twenty Point Programme (TPP) – 2006 originally consisted of 20 Points and 66 items being monitored individually by Central Nodal Ministries concerned. From 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2008 *Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana* (SGRY) has been merged with another item namely “*National Rural Employment Guarantee Act*” which has now been renamed as *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act from 31st December, 2009*; therefore, SGRY has been dropped from the list of 66 items and only 65 items are now monitored under TPP-2006, out of which 20 items (information in respect of 16 items is being collected from various States/ UTs and for remaining 4 items from the concerned Central Nodal Ministries) are being monitored on monthly basis, however the remaining items under TPP-2006 are being monitored on annual basis alongwith monthly monitored items on basis of information furnished by States/UTs and concerned Central Nodal Ministries. For the purpose of monthly ranking of the States/UTs, the performance in respect of 19 identified parameters have been evaluated. The monitoring mechanism for TPP-2006 has now been widened by including block level monitoring in addition to District, State and central level monitoring. Most of the States/Union Territories have constituted the block, district and state level monitoring committees. At the Centre, the progress of individual items is monitored and reviewed by the Departments/Ministries concerned.

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

Dated: 29.06.2010  
New Delhi

  
29/6/10  
(Pankaj Jain)  
Additional Secretary

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# TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME-2006

## Twenty Points

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

### 1.1 Introduction

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

### 1.2 Objectives and Scope

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 can broadly be 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. A package of programmers 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 programmers 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 have yet to be completely attained. This programme was restructured in 1982, 1986 and 2006, and is called Twenty Point Programme-2006 (TPP-2006). The programmers 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. The original nomenclature, namely the Twenty Point Programme, which has been in existence for the past three decades, and carries the stamp of familiarity among the people and administrative agencies, has been retained.

TPP-2006 has Points for the benefit of both the rural and urban people. Its thrust is towards programmers for eradicating poverty and improving the quality of life of the poor and the under-privileged people all over the country. The programmed 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. TPP-2006 has 20 Points covering 65 items. All the 65 items of TPP-2006 (list at Annexure-I A) are not amenable to reporting on monthly basis. Also, some of the schemes/ programmers are yet to be operationalised by the Central Nodal Ministries concerned. These items will be monitored only after the schemes concerning them come into existence and their frequency of monitoring will be decided later. The present programme has been in operation since 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2007.

The details of TPP-2006 in terms of its constituent points and items are given at Annexure-IB. 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.

### 1.3 Monitoring Design

For monitoring of Twenty Point Programme-2006 by this Ministry, each Point of the

programme has been further sub-divided into various items aggregating 65 in all. The details of these items and names of nodal Ministries concerned are given in Annexure-IB. The Management Information System (MIS) developed by this Ministry consists of a Monthly Progress Report (MPR) 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. The sources of information for the Annual Review Report are the Central Nodal Ministries and the State/UT Governments.

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.

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 by the Central Nodal Ministries concerned. The charter of this Ministry is to monitor the TPP-2006 as a whole with a view to enhancing its effectiveness.

#### 1.4 Performance Criteria

For the purpose of ranking, 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 State score card

The criteria for overall assessment of the performance of States has been adopted by assigning category-wise marks as indicated below:

Category "A"	90% or more achievement	3
Category "B"	Percentage achievement above national average	2
Category "C"	Percentage achievement below national average	1
Category "D"	Nil performance	0

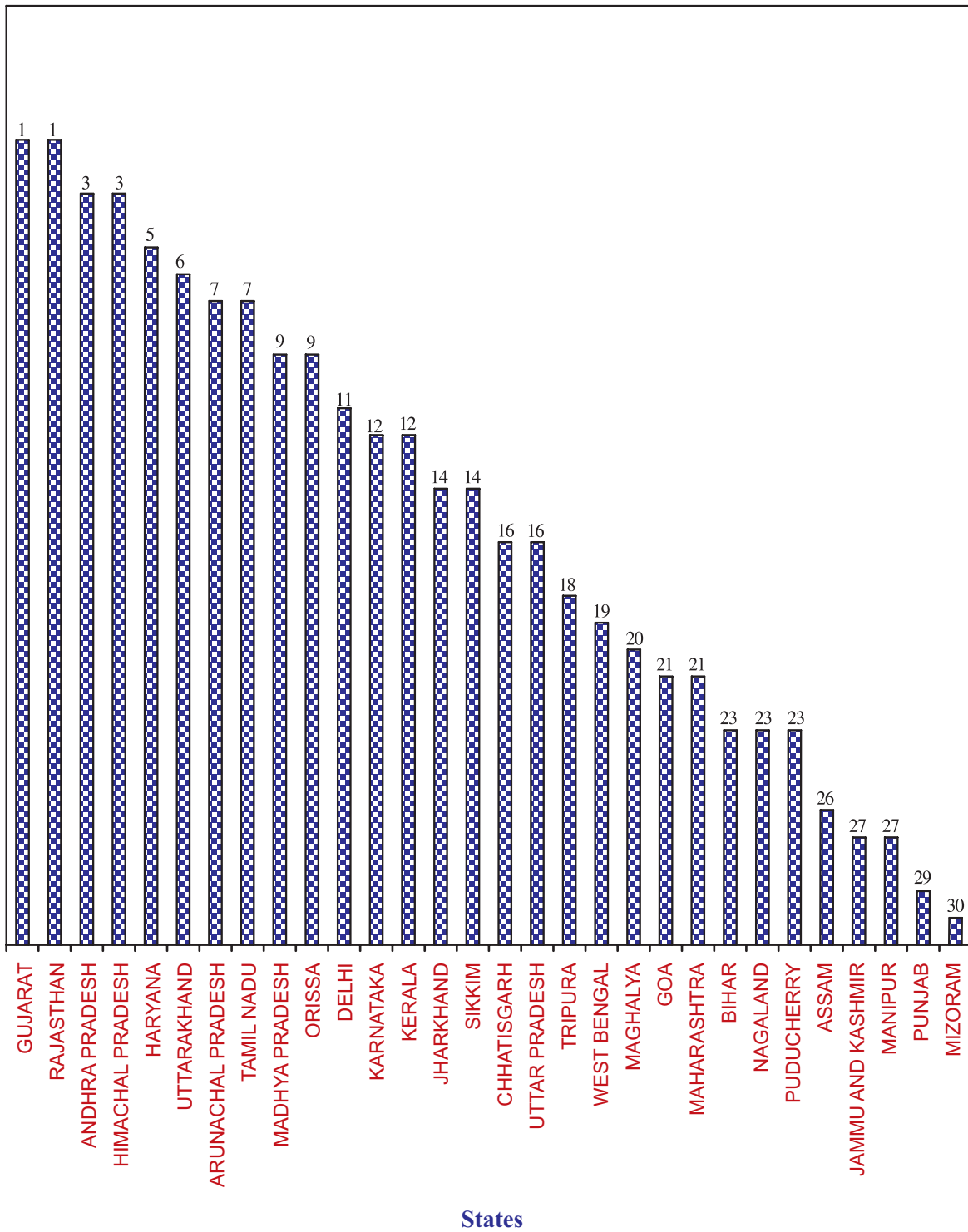
For the ranking of the States, the all-India percentage achievement is taken as the national average.

On the basis of the total marks scored by each State, a ranking table is prepared each month and is presented in the Monthly Progress Report (MPR). As per the report, for the period April 2008-March 2009, the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan have jointly secured first position, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have jointly secured second position and the State of Haryana has secured third position. The following table indicates the score card and ranking of States according to their performance.



<b>STATE SCORE CARD</b>										
<b>April, 2008 - March, 2009</b>										
SL. No.	States	No. of Items	Maximum Score	Items in Category				Total Marks	% Achievement	Rank
				A	B	C	D			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Gujarat	16	48	15	0	1	0	46	96	1
2	Rajasthan	17	51	16	0	1	0	49	96	1
3	Andhra Pr.	13	39	12	0	1	0	37	95	3
4	Himachal Pr.	13	39	12	0	1	0	37	95	3
5	Haryana	15	45	13	1	1	0	42	93	5
6	Uttarakhand	16	48	13	0	3	0	42	88	6
7	Arunachal Pr.	15	45	12	0	3	0	39	87	7
8	Tamil Nadu	15	45	12	0	3	0	39	87	7
9	Madhya Pr.	15	45	11	0	4	0	37	82	9
10	Orissa	15	45	11	0	4	0	37	82	9
11	Delhi	9	27	6	0	3	0	21	78	11
12	Karnataka	18	54	12	0	5	1	41	76	12
13	Kerala	15	45	9	1	5	0	34	76	12
14	Jharkhand	14	42	8	0	6	0	30	71	14
15	Sikkim	16	48	10	0	4	2	34	71	14
16	Chhattisgarh	17	51	9	0	8	0	35	69	16
17	Uttar Pradesh	14	42	7	1	6	0	29	69	16
18	Tripura	15	45	8	0	6	1	30	67	18
19	West Bengal	16	48	7	1	8	0	31	65	19
20	Meghalaya	15	45	7	0	8	0	29	64	20
21	Goa	14	42	7	0	5	2	26	62	21
22	Maharashtra	16	48	7	0	9	0	30	62	21
23	Bihar	14	42	5	1	8	0	25	60	23
24	Nagaland	14	42	6	0	7	1	25	60	23
25	Puducherry	14	42	6	0	7	1	25	60	23
26	Assam	17	51	7	1	7	2	30	59	26
27	J & K	15	45	5	1	8	1	25	56	27
28	Manipur	13	39	5	0	7	1	22	56	27
29	Punjab	15	45	4	1	10	0	24	53	29
30	Mizoram	14	42	5	0	7	2	22	52	30

### Ranking of States : During April, 2008-March, 2009





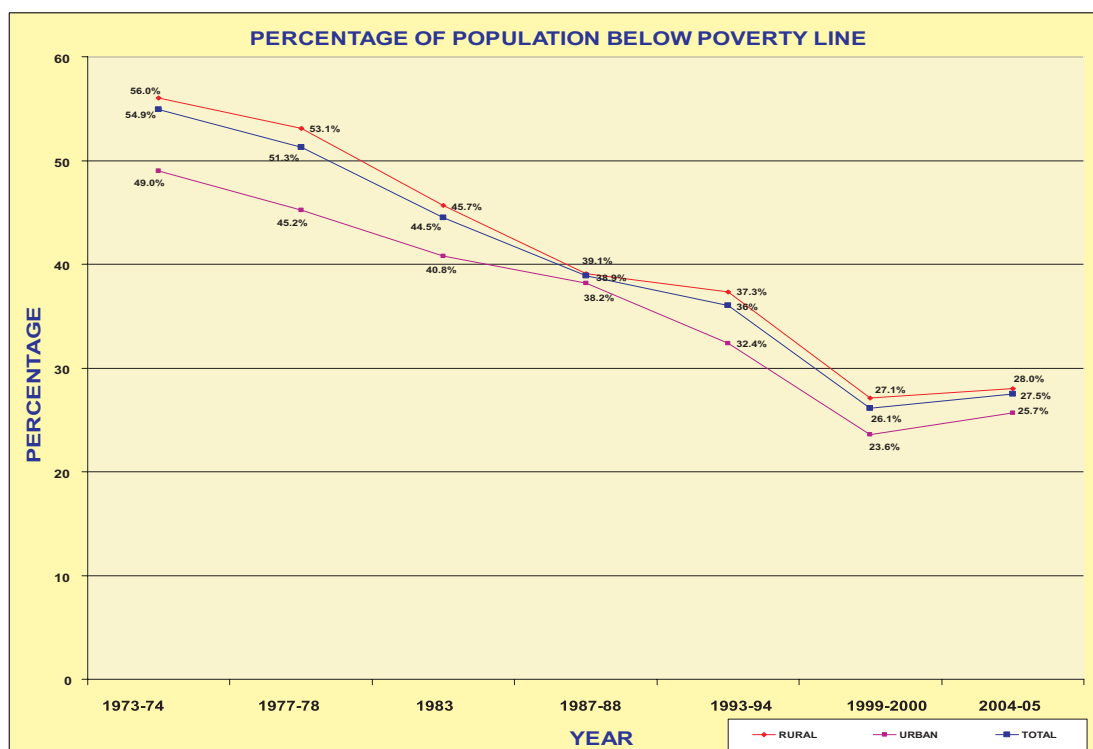
## POINT 1: GARIBI HATAO [POVERTY ERADICATION]

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.

Since the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74), a number of programmes have successfully been implemented to alleviate rural poverty. While there has been a steady decline in rural poverty, from 55% in 1973-74 to 36% in 1993-94 and 26% in 1999-2000 as per the latest available estimates.

According to a 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:-



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 laid 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 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. Items covered under TPP-2006 and monitored under the 'Garibi Hatao (Poverty Eradication) are as under :-

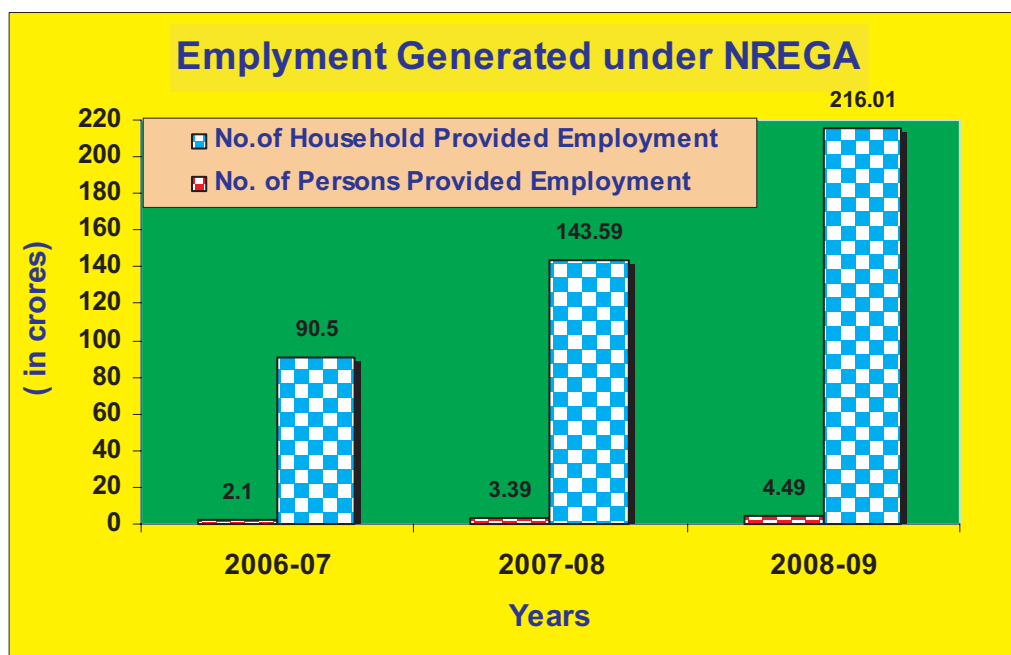
1. Employment generation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. (NREGA) (for Rural Areas)
2. Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY); (for Rural Areas)
3. Self help Groups; (for Rural Areas)
4. Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana (SSRY) (for Urban Areas)
5. Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats; (for Rural Areas)

### 2.1. Employment Generation under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA):

National Rural Employment Guarantee (NREGA) Act 2005 has been passed by the Parliament and notified on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2005, which aimed at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Various existing schemes covered under Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) for creation of wage employment opportunities for poor have been subsumed into National Rural Employment Guarantee Act with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2008. Through the process of providing employment as works (under Schedule-I of NREGA) that address cause of chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion, the Act seeks to strengthen the natural resource base of rural livelihood and create durable assets. There is a 15 (fifteen) days time limit for fulfilling the legal guarantee of providing employment. NREGA fosters conditions for inclusive growth ranging from basic wage security and recharging rural economy to a transformative empowerment process of democracy.

#### 2.1.1 Performance:

The physical and financial performance during the first two 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 and during 2007-08, 3.39 crore families were covered for providing employment and 143.59 crore persondays generated in 330 districts. During 2008-09, all 615 districts were covered under NREGA providing employment to 4.49 crores families and generating 216.01 crore persondays. The average number of days of employment under NREGA have been of the order of 48 days during 2008-09 as against 42 days 2007-08. The Statewise details are as per **Annexure-2.1**



## 2.2 Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a major self-employment programme for the rural poor under implementation since 1.4.1999. This programme has been conceived keeping in view the strengths and weaknesses of the earlier schemes of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Allied Programmes along with Million Wells Scheme (MWS). The objective of restructuring was to make the programme more effective in providing sustainable incomes through micro enterprises. The SGSY lays emphasis on the following:

- Focussed approach to poverty alleviation.
- Capitalising advantages of group lending.
- Overcoming the problems associated with multiplicity of programmes.

**2.2.1** SGSY is conceived as a holistic programme of micro enterprises covering all aspects of self employment viz. organisation of the rural poor into self help groups (SHGs) and their capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure build up, technology, credit and marketing. Micro enterprises in the rural areas are sought to be established by building on the potential of the rural poor. The objective of the programme is to bring the existing poor families above the poverty line.

**2.2.2** Under the SGSY, the focus is on vulnerable sections among the rural poor with SCs/STs accounting for 50 per cent, women 40 per cent and the disabled 3 per cent 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 SHGs and their capacity building. The SHG may consist of 10 to 20 persons. In case of minor irrigation, and in case of the disabled, the

minimum is 5 persons. Group activities stand a better chance of success because it is easier to provide back-up support and marketing linkages for group activities. Involvement of women members in each SHG is encouraged and at the block level it is stipulated that, at least half of the groups will be exclusively women's groups. For providing a revolving fund to the SHGs, the DRDAs could use 10 per cent of the allocation under SGSY.

**2.2.3** The SGSY is implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) through the Panchayat Samitis. However, the process of planning, implementation and monitoring involves coordination with banks and other financial institutions, the PRIs, the NGOs as well as technical institutions in the district. Hence, the implementation of SGSY calls for integration of various agencies - DRDAs, banks, line departments, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other semi-government organisations.

**2.2.4** Under 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. These activities may be implemented preferably in clusters so that backward and forward linkages can be effectively established. The key activities are to be selected with the approval of the Panchayat Samiti at the block level and DRDAs/Zila Parishad at the district level. SGSY adopts a project approach with project reports being prepared for each key activity in association with banks and financial institutions. It is envisaged that a major share of SGSY assistance would be in activity clusters.

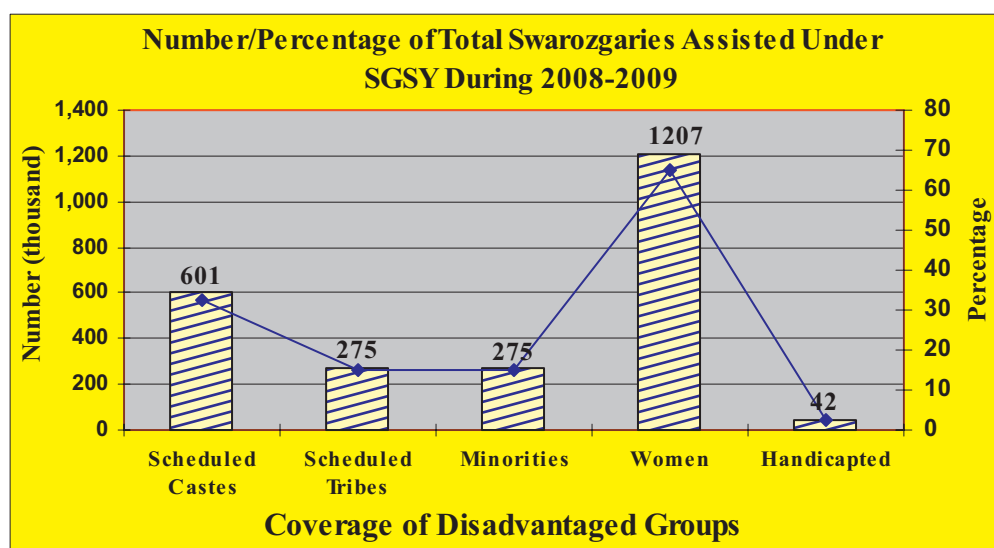
**2.2.5** The SGSY is a credit-cum-subsidy programme, with credit as the critical component and subsidy as a minor and enabling element. Accordingly, the SGSY envisages greater involvement of banks and promotion of multiple credit rather than a one-time credit injection. Subsidy under SGSY is provided at 30 per cent of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7500. In respect of SCs/STs, it is 50 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs.10000. For groups, the subsidy is 50 per cent 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 by the target group.

**2.2.6** Since SGSY lays emphasis on skill development through well designed training courses, the DRDAs are allowed to set apart 10 per cent of the SGSY allocation on training to be maintained as SGSY Training Fund to be utilised to provide both orientation and training programmes to Swarozgaris. For this purpose, training facilities of polytechnics, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Khadi and Village Industries Boards, State Institutes of Rural Development are available. Extension Training Centres, reputed voluntary organisations and departmental training institutes could be utilised. The programme also seeks to ensure upgradation of the technology in the identified activity clusters and for promoting marketing of the goods.

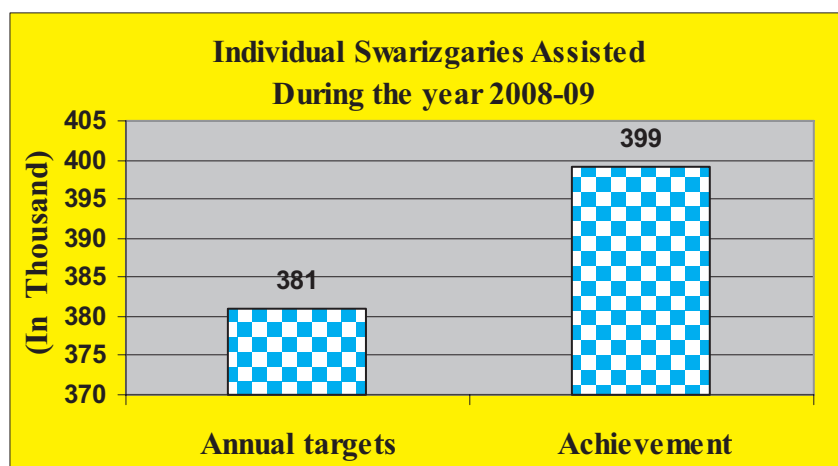
**2.2.7** 15 per cent of the funds under SGSY are set apart, at the national level, for projects having a far reaching significance to be taken up in conjunction with other Departments or semi-government or international organisations.

**2.2.8** Funds under the SGSY are shared by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. The Central allocation is distributed in relation to the incidence of poverty in the States. However, additional parameters like absorption capacity and special requirements can also be considered.

**2.2.9 Progress:** Under SGSY during the year 2008-09, 18.58 lakh total Swarojgaris were assisted including 6.01 lakh SCs 2.75 lakh STs, 2.75 lakhs Minorities, 12.07 lakhs of women and 0.42 lakhs handicapped which is 32.36%, 14.78% , 14.81%, 64.94% & 2.28% of disadvantaged groups respectively. The State-wise details are given at **Annexure-2.2**. The number and percentage of total Swarojgaris assisted under SGSY is as under:-



Progress for Individual Swarojgaris during the year 2008-09 under SGSY were assisted 3.99 lakh (including special projects) which is 105% of the annual achievement against annual targets of 3.81 lakh. The State-wise details are given at **Annexure-2.3**. The number and percentage of Individual Swarojgaris (including special projects) assisted under SGSY is as under:-





### 2.3 Self help Groups under SGSY:

Under the SGSY, the focus is on vulnerable sections among the rural poor with SCs/STs accounting for 50%, women 40% and the disabled 3% of the beneficiaries. The list of BPL households, identified through BPL census, duly approved by the Gram Sabha forms the basis for assistance to families under SGSY. The beneficiaries (also called Swarozgaris) could be individuals or groups. While the identification of individual beneficiaries is made through a participatory approach, the programme lays emphasis on organisation of poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their capacity building. The SHG may consist of 10 to 20 persons. In case of minor irrigation work and in case of the disabled, the minimum number is 5 persons. Under the SGSY, micro-enterprises in the rural areas are to be set up with an emphasis on the 'cluster' approach. Four to five key activities are to be identified in each block based on the resource endowments, occupational skills of the people and availability of markets. The key activities are to be selected with the approval of the Panchayat Samiti at the block level and DRDA/Zilla Parishad at the district level. The SGSY is a credit-cum-subsidy programme, with credit as the critical component and subsidy as a minor and enabling element. Accordingly, the SGSY envisages greater involvement of banks and promotion of multiple credits rather than a one time credit injection. Subsidy under SGSY is provided at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7,500. In respect of SCs/STs, it is 50% subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000. For groups, the subsidy is 50% subject to a ceiling of Rs.1.25 lakh. There is no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects. Subsidy under SGSY is back-ended to ensure proper utilisation of funds. Funds under the SGSY are shared by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25.

#### 2.3.1 Performance:

During the year 2008-09, total 5.64 lakh SHGs was formed and total No. of 1.10 lakhs SHGs have provided economic activities with 80% achievement against annual target 1.38 lakh. The State-wise achievements of No. of SHGs formed and No. of SHGs taken up Economic Activities against target during the year 2008-09 are given at **Annexure-2.4**.

#### SHGs under other Schemes:

##### 2.3.2 SHG - Bank Linkage Programme:

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

- Conceptualisation and introduction of Pilot Programme in February 1992 for linking 500 SHGs with banks after consultations with Reserve Bank of India, Banks and NGOs,
- Developing a conducive policy framework through provision 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 internalising 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,
- Introduced scheme for support to federations.

#### A. Support to Partner Agencies:

During the year, NABARD continued to provide grant support of 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. During 2008-09, grant assistance of Rs.1768.53 lakh was sanctioned to various agencies for promoting 59,359 SHGs, taking the cumulative assistance sanctioned to Rs.7887.90 lakh for 4.21 lakh groups (Table 1). As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009, Rs. 3275.62 lakh was released and 2.06 lakh SHGs credit linked to banks.

#### Grant Assistance Extended to various Partners in SHG-Bank Linkage Programme (Rs. Lakhs)

Agency	Sanctions during the Year			Cumulative Sanctions			Cumulative Progress		
	No.	Amount	No. of SHGs	No.	Amount	No. of SHGs	Amount Released	SHG formed	SHGs Linked
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NGOs	311	1564.29	46504	2318	6405.71	291780	2773.93	214927	134861
RRBs	2	20.70	800	113	389.30	44590	181.16	53595	35942
Cooperative Banks	12	136.92	9465	85	563.13	53875	207.15	40327	22835
IRVs	6	46.62	2590	66	529.76	31233	52.32	8607	4566
Farmers clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.06	14544	7836
<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1768.53</b>	<b>59359</b>	<b>2592</b>	<b>7887.90</b>	<b>421478</b>	<b>3275.62</b>	<b>332000</b>	<b>206040</b>

**B. Capacity Building of Partner Agencies:**

NABARD continued to play the role of a facilitator in scaling-up the MF programme. During the year 2008-09, 6,278 training programmes were conducted and 2,83,998 participants attended the training.

**C New Policy Initiatives:  
Support to SHG Federations:**

The SHG 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. Recognising the growing role of the SHG Federations and their value addition to SHG functioning, NABARD.

**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 mode of credit delivery as a major poverty alleviation strategy.

Microfinance has had a tremendous impact on the lives of the underprivileged rural people. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008, 50,09,794 SHGs were maintaining saving bank accounts with outstanding saving of Rs. 3,785.39 crore, thereby ensuring financial inclusion for more than 7.01 crore poor households within its fold. The outstanding loans from the banking system stood at Rs. 16,999.90 crore in respect of 36,25,941 groups as on 31 March 2008. Banks have provided Rs.2,748.84 crore of outstanding loans to MFIs. Women empowerment has been one of the major outcomes of the SHG movement.

The overall progress under SHG Bank Linkage programme in 2007-08 and 2008-09 is given in as follow:

### Overall Progress under SHG Bank Linkage Programme

(Amount Rs. crore)

Particular	Units	Particular	2007-08	2008-09	%age growth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>A. SHG-Bank Linkage Model</b>					
Saving Accounts of SHGs with Banks as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March,2009	No.of SHGs	Total	5,009,794	6121147	22.2
		Out of which under SGSY	1,203,070	1505581	25.1
	Amount	Total	3,785.39	5545.62	46.5
		Out of which under SGSY	809.51	1563.38	93.1
Bank Loans disbursed to SHGs during the year	No.of SHGs	Total	1,227,770	1609586	31.1
		Out of which under SGSY	246649	264653	7.3
	Amount	Total	8849.26	12253.51	38.5
		Out of which under SGSY	1857.74	2015.22	8.5
Bank Loan outstanding with SHGs as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March,2009	No.of SHGs	Total	3,625,941	4224338	16.5
		Out of which under SGSY	916,978	976887	6.5
	Amount	Total	16999.91	22679.84	33.4
		Out of which under SGSY	4816.87	5861.72	21.7
<b>B.MFI- Bank Linkage Model</b>					
<i>Bank Loan Disbursed to MFIs During the year</i>	No.of SHGs	Total	518	581	12.2
		Amount	1970.15	3732.33	89.4
<i>Bank Loan Outstanding with MFIs as on 31<sup>st</sup> March,2009</i>	No.of SHGs	Total	1109	1915	72.7
		Amount	2748.84	5009.09	82.2

**Progress Under Microfinance:** During the year 2008-09 different Banks have disbursed Rs.12253.51 crore bank loan to 16.10 lakh SHG. The State-wise/Bank-wise details are given at **Annexure-2.5**

**Position as on 31 March 2009** Tentative Position: However, the tentative SHG-Bank Linkage position as on 30 March, 2009 compiled on the basis of data received from SLBC / DDMs of NABARD is given below :

Particulars	Amounts
No. of new SHGs provided with Bank Loan during 2008-09	8,07,905
Bank Loan (Rs.crore) provided to SHGs during 2008-09	Rs. 8,950.18

### **SHG-Bank Linkage Programme (SBLG) Impact:**

To assess the impact and sustainability of SHG Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP) on the socio-economic conditions of the individual members and their households, many studies have been conducted by external agencies in the recent past. The overall finding of such studies suggest that SBLP had significantly improved the accessibility of financial service to rural poor and it has made change in their social-economic conditions. Major finding of few are as given below :

#### **A. Light and Shade Study:**

Study conducted by EDA Rural System Pvt.,Gurgaon in association with APMAS during 2005-2006 covering four states, viz AP, Karnataka., Rajasthan and Orissa.

- SHG members reflect a diverse membership covering different social and economic categories, including the poor.
- In one out of every four SHGs in the study sample, there is a woman member who ran for local political office (in the Panchayat or Village Council), and in one out of every five SHGs, there is a woman member who has been elected.
- Thirty percent of SHGs in the sample have been involved in community actions-improving community services (water supply, education, health care, veterinary care, village road), trying to stop alcohol sale and consumption (31%), contributing finance and labour for new infrastructure, (12%), protecting natural resources and acts of charity (to non-members).
- The number of non-borrowers is quite small 5% in the southern sample, 8% in the northern sample.

**B. Impact and Sustainability of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme:** Study conducted by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCEAR), New Delhi during 2006-2007 and has covered six states, viz Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, and Uttar Pradesh.

- Change in household income between pre and post SHG registration a significant growth per year at 6.1%.

- The annual growth rate of per household consumption expending on food and non-food items recorded a growth of 5.1% and 5.4% respectively.
- The share of household living below the poverty line reduced from 58.3% to 33% in pre and post-SHG situations.
- About 92% households reported increase in social empowerment of women.
- Increased participation in public sphere.

**C. Quality and Sustainability of SHGs in Assam:** Study conducted by APMAS, Hyderabad during 2007-08 covering entire Assam

- The SHG programme has result in social and economic benefits to a significant percentage. Over 80% sample group experienced increase in saving habits, credit availability, increase in income and increase in access to formal credit.
- About three-fourth experienced a decline in family debts, interest burden and dependency on moneylenders.
- Over 50% of groups have an increase in expenditure on food, education and health.
- SHGs have induced private investments in certain pockets and activities like pig breeding units, poultry and fish hatcheries, etc.
- Over 80% groups have positive experience about women leadership development and their interaction with government officials.

**SHG Bank Linkage Programme Concerns:** Up scaling of SHG-Bank linkage programme in a sustainable manner is a formidable task before various stakeholders. Following challenges need to be addressed immediately.

**a. Regional Imbalances Correction:** There is a need to put a check on uneven spread of the SHG Bank Linkage Programme, which is , at present, predominant in the Southern region (52%) of the country. More efforts are required in Northern, Central, Eastern and States in view of higher concentration of the rural poor in these regions.

**b. Capacity Building Members of SHGs :** It has been observed that among SHGs, in case there is withdrawal of Self-Help promoting institutions (SHPIs), there is a tendency for a slip in performance . The solution lies in nurturing of groups up to a point where it become self reliant and independent of promoting institutions. This implies setting up of a proper and sustainable system for accounts-keeping and auditing, credit management, capacity building, skill upgradation, etc. There is a need to design & organize capacity building programmes on the areas indicated above.

**c. Livelihood promotion:** There are substantial number of credit linked SHGs which are over three years' old and stabilized in their credit and saving operations. It is necessary that members of such SHGs be encouraged to scale up and diversify their income-generating activities. Marketing is a critical constraining factor for promotion of micro enterprises, which require developing appropriate skills. There is a need to evolve the methodology for promoting micro enterprises to create livelihood and employment opportunities among SHG members. In this direction, NABARD has initiated a three years "Pilot Project" in nine districts, across nine States through professional marketing agencies

and the project has shown encouraging result. There is a rapidly upscale such efforts.

**d. Low bank loan per SHG member :** Under SHG-Bank Linkage Programme, the average size of bank loan per SHG is low and translates to about Rs. 5000 per member. However, the variation at field level shows that the a few older SHGs, which have already participated in multiple loan cycle, the average loan per member is in the range of Rs.25000 to Rs.40000. Such small per capita loans cycles do not enable the member 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. to join hands in the collective efforts for the economic upliftment of SHG members through various repeat cycles of credit infusion.

**e. Micro insurance products :** SHG members have little or no access to insurance services, which are crucial for security and sustainability of these groups. According to a study conducted in 2003, over 82% of households surveyed did not have any insurance policy. There is a felt need to supporting pilots for development of composite insurance products, covering life, health, crops, assets, etc.

#### **NABARD's INITIATIVES :**

The various initiatives of NABARD for promoting SHG-Bank Linkage Programme are outlined below :

- ✓ NABARD provides capacity building support to various stakeholders of the SHG Bank Linkage Programme.
  - As on 31 March 2009, cumulatively more than 20 lakh participants (approx) of various stakeholders have been trained.
- ✓ NABARD provides capacity building grant support to various SELF-Help Promoting Institutions (SHPIs) for promoting and credit linking SHGs.
  - As on 31 March 2009 cumulatively an amount of Rs. 78.87 crore has been sanctioned as grant for promotion and credit linkage of 4,21,478 SHGs.
  - Grant assistance of Rs. 10.29 lakh extended to MYRADA to develop 'MIS' enable software "NABYUKTI" for NGOs to track various parameters of SHG loans.
- ✓ NABARD helps in review and the dissemination of best practices through meetings, Seminars and Conferences of various Stakeholders.
- ✓ NABARD provides 100% refinance to banks for their lending to SHGs. During 2008-09, refinance to the banks to the tune of Rs. 2620.03 crore has been provided by NABARD to banks for financing SHGs.
- ✓ NABARD has been supporting various studies through reputed Institutions to keep track of the various trends in the programme at the ground level.
- ✓ NABARD has a tailor made programme for Micro enterprise promotion among matured SHGs i.e., Micro enterprise Development Programme (MEDP). As on 31 March 2009, 1,313 MEDPs have been conducted involving 33,205 participants.
- ✓ Promoting Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) Bank Linkage to ensure credit flow to small

Farmers, Marginal farmers, Tenant farmers and to increase production and productivity in agriculture.

- ✓ Promoting Activity based Groups in clusters through flexible grant support.
- ✓ SHG-Post Office Linkage programme aimed at utilizing the vast network of Post-Offices in rural areas in disbursement of credit to rural poor has gained momentum & the project, which was initially launched in 5 Districts of Tamil Nadu, has now been extended to Meghalaya also. Cumulatively 2,835 SHGs have opened saving bank accounts and 889 SHGs credit linked with loan of Rs. 213.11 lakh as on 31 March 2009.

**Special Thrust in Priority States :** NABARD has indentified 13 priority states for focused attention under the SHG Bank Linkage Programme based on the level of poverty existing in the states. The identified states are Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, MP, Orissa, Rajasthan, UP, Uttranchal and West Bengal. The broad strategy followed for upscaling the programme is indicated below :

- Widening spatial distribution of the programme on a district wise basis.
- Training and Capacity building of partner agencies like NGOs, banks, Government agencies, Farmers Clubs etc.
- Widening the range of SHPIs by integrating social development programmes of the government and building collaborations with Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Encouraging participation of Cooperative banks by encouraging them to finance SHGs as cooperatives within cooperatives.
- Associating Village communities, peoples institutions rural volunteers and individuals to participate in the programme as SHG promoters and improving the quality of SHGs by propagating self-rating tools.

**2.4 Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana:** All the three Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes, namely Urban basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Ministers Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP) stand subsumed in a new scheme namely Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) with effect from 1.12.97. 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 its funded on a 75:25 basis between Centre and the States.

**2.4.1 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 Neighborhood Groups (NHGs), Neighborhood 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.

The CDSs, being a federation of different community based organisations, are the nodal agencies for this programme. It is expected that they will lay emphasis on providing the entire gamut of social sector inputs to their areas including, but not limited to, health, welfare, education, etc. through establishing convergence between schemes being implemented by different line departments within their jurisdiction.

**2.4.2 The Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY):** consists of two special schemes, namely:

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

**(a) The Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP):** This component of SJSRY has three distinct parts:

- (i) Assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self employment ventures.
- (ii) Assistance to groups of urban poor women for setting up gainful self employment ventures. This sub-scheme has been titled as “The Scheme for Development of Women and Children in the Urban Areas (DWCUA)”.
- (iii) Training of beneficiaries, potential beneficiaries and other persons associated with the urban employment programme for upgradation and acquisition of vocational and entrepreneurial skills.

#### Coverage:

- ✦ The programme is applicable to all urban towns in India.
- ✦ The Programme is implemented on a whole town basis with special emphasis on urban poor clusters.
- ✦ This Programme targets the urban poor, as those living below the urban poverty line, as defined from time to time by the Planning Commission.
- ✦ Since the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan annual targets of assisting urban poor for setting up individual/group micro enterprises and providing skill training to the urban poor is being fixed (Central level as well as State-wise), under the Scheme, in commensurate with the Budget allocation.
- ✦ Special attention is given to women, persons belonging to scheduled Castes/Tribes, disabled persons and other such categories as may be indicated by the Government from time to time.
- ✦ The percentage of women beneficiaries under this programme should not be less than 30%. All other conditions being equal, women beneficiaries belong to women-headed household viz., widows, divorcees, single women, or even households where women are the sole earners are ranked higher in priority.

- ✦ SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in local population.
- ✦ A provision of 3% should be reserved for the disabled.
- ✦ Under the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the welfare of Minorities, 15% of the physical and financial targets regarding assistance for micro-enterprises and skill training under SJSRY have to be earmarked for the minority communities.
- ✦ There is no minimum educational qualification for beneficiaries under this programme. However, to avoid an overlap with the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana for self-employment component, this scheme is not applicable to the persons educated beyond the IXth standard.
- ✦ A house-to-house survey for identification of genuine beneficiaries is prescribed. Non-economic parameters are also applied to the urban poor in addition to the economic criteria for the purpose of prioritization within the BPL.

#### A. **Setting up Micro-Enterprises (Individual)**

##### **Eligibility:**

- ✦ Annual family income of less than Rs. 11850/- at the 1991-92 prices.
- ✦ Must be residing in the town for at least three years
- ✦ Should not be a defaulter to any Nationalized Bank/Cooperative Bank

##### **Project Details**

Maximum unit cost : Rs. 50,000/-

##### **Subsidy:**

15% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500/-

Margin money to be contributed by the beneficiaries 5% of the project cost.

##### **Skill Training:**

Training cost per person Rs. 2000/-

Training Period Two to six months subject to a minimum of 300 hours

Tool Kit worth Rs. 600/-

Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA)

- DWCUA aims at helping groups of urban poor women in taking up self-employment ventures.
- The group may consist of at least 10 women
- The ceiling of subsidy under the scheme is Rs. 1.25 lakh or 50% of the cost of the project whichever is less.

**Thrift & Credit Society (T&CS):** Where the DWCUA group sets itself up as Thrift & Credit Society, in addition to its self employment ventures; it will be eligible for an additional grant of Rs. 25,000 as revolving fund at the rate of Rs. 1,000 maximum per member. The fund is meant for purposes like purchases of raw materials and marketing, infrastructure support one time expense on child care activity expenses upto Rs. 500 on travel cost of group members to bank, payment of insurance premium for self/spouse/child by maintaining savings for different periods by a member and any other expense allowed by the State in Group's interest. The revolving fund can be availed by a Group only after one year of its formation.

**Physical Progress:** Physical cumulative progress under different components of SJSRY, as reported in the QPRs from the States/UTs, received upto 31.03.2009 is as under:-

**1. Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)**

(a)	Number of people assisted to set up individual micro enterprises	842663
(b)	Number of women assisted to set up microenterprises	237100
(c)	Total number of urban poor assisted to set up micro enterprises = (a) + (b)	1079763
(d)	Number of people given skill development training	1077257
(e)	Number of DWCUA Groups formed	59528
(f)	Number of Thrift & Credit Societies formed	208898

**2. Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)**

Number of man-days of work generated 690.50 lakhs

**3 Assistance for community structures (CS)**

Number of beneficiaries covered under Community Structures 362.03 lakhs

**Infrastructure Support:** Special assistance may be provided for setting up of community seva kendras which could be used for multifarious activities such as work places/marketing centres etc for beneficiaries under this programme.

During the year 2008-09, under SJSRY the achievement of Micro-Enterprises (ME) and Skill Training to Urban Poor was 1.85 lakh and 3.03 lakh against annual targets 1.20 lakh and 1.50 lakh respectively. The State-wise details are given at **Annexure-2.6**.

**(b) The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)**

(i) This component seeks to provide wage employment to prospective beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

- (ii) Under this component there are no restrictions on educational qualifications.
- (iii) This programme is implemented only in the urban local bodies having population less than 5 lakh as per the 1991 Census.
- (iv) The material labour ratio for construction works under this component is to be maintained at 60:40.
- (v) The prevailing minimum wage rate as notified from time to time for each area has to be paid to beneficiaries under this component.

**Assistance for Community Structures (CS):** The successful implementation of the Swarna Jayanti Shahai Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) relies on establishing and promoting community organisations and structures to provide supporting and facilitating mechanism for local development. Towards this end community organisations like Neighborhood Groups (NHGs), Neighborhood Committees (NHCs) and Community Development Societies (CDSs) are being set up in the target areas. Financial assistance is provided to these community structures for effective implementation of the programme and also for their social activities of community empowerment.

## 2.5 Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats:

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

**2.5.1** 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.

**2.5.2** 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.

**2.5.3** 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.

**2.5.4 Aim:** 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.

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

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

**2.5.6 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.

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

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 and Rs. 2.00 crore for the current financial year. 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).

**2.5.7 Progress:** Till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009 a total of 199 MoUs have been signed in the States of Tamil Nadu (53), Karnataka (28), Haryana (3), Rajasthan (18), Uttarakhand (12), Uttar Pradesh(9), Bihar(6), Maharashtra (3), Jharkhand(10), Andhra Pradesh(1), Nagaland (2), Manipur (1), Mizoram(1), Assam(3), Chhattisgarh(8), Himachal Pradesh(10), Keral (1) and West Bengal(30). The products covered include fresh food and vegetables, Processed-food, Milk, Spirulina, Utilization of agri-by-products, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Garments, Carpet weaving, Compressed bricks, Terracotta Pottery, stone carving, Bio diesel, Decentralized Power Generation Units, Rural BPOs, Floriculture, Metal Crafts, Wooden Crafts, Organic Farming etc.



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

Empowering and providing quick justice to the people is aim of Panchayati Raj Ministry as such under the caption “Jan Shakti” (Power to People) covers following programmes/schemes:

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

### 3.1 Local Self Government:

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

- (a) Three-tier system of Panchayats Raj for all States having population of over 20 lakh;
- (b) Regular Elections to Panchayats every five years;
- (c) Proportionate seat reservation for SCs/STs;
- (d) Reservation not less than 1/3 seats for Women;
- (e) Appointment of State Finance Commissions (SFC) to make recommendation as regards the financial powers of the Panchayats;
- (f) Constitution of District Planning Committees to prepare development plans for the district as a whole;
- (g) Gram Sabha at the Gram Panchayat level.

**3.1.2 Panchayats** As per latest status, 2,40,261 Panchayats with 28,65,166 elected representatives including 10,47,836 women representatives at all level; at village level, 2,33,622 Panchayats with 26,91,018 elected representatives including 9,83,473 women representatives; at intermediate level 6094 Panchayats with 1,58,498 elected representatives including 58,558 women representatives; at district level, 545 Panchayats with 15,650 elected representatives including 5,805 women representatives have been constituted in the country. The State-wise details are at **Annexure-3.1**.

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



**The main features of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) Act are:**

- (a) Three-tier system of Panchayats Raj for all States having population of over 20 lakh;
- (b) Regular Elections to Panchayats every five years;
- (c) Proportionate seat reservation for SCs/STs;
- (d) Reservation of not less than 1/3 seats for Women;
- (e) Appointment of State Finance Commissions (SFC) to make recommendation as regards the financial powers of the Panchayats;
- (f) Constitution of District Planning Committees to prepare development plans for the district as a whole;
- (g) Gram Sabha at the Gram Panchayat level.

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

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

With the Constitution providing 33% reservation for woman in local bodies, and the actual representation being close to 38%, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has taken upon itself the task of gender empowerment through empowerment of elected woman representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions which now number more than a million. It has initiated a movement for fostering of a collective identify by the Elected Woman and Youth representatives of PRIs. During 2006-07, the Ministry had launched an initiative namely, the Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan which was aimed at joining together and supporting the elected woman representatives in the country, by promoting their unity through the creation of decentralized institutions and for a of their own, for their continuous education, practical training and experience sharing. This initiative was taken in association with the National Commission for Women who had launched the 'Chalo Gaon Ki Ore' programme in 2006. During 2007-08, which was the first year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, this initiative was translated into a Plan scheme titled 'Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan' with an allocation of Rs. 4.00 crore. The scheme aims to support efforts of elected women representatives (EWRs) to organize themselves gain 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.

**3.1.5. Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA) :-** In order to address the empowerment of EWRs and EYRs in a systematic, programmatic manner, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India, has launched a new scheme with the approval of the competent authority in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The objective of PMEYSA is to knit the EWRs in a network and through group action, empower themselves, so that both their participation and representation on local governance issues, improves. PMGSYA aims at a sustained campaign to build the confidence and capacity of EWRs, so that they get over the institutional, societal and political constraints that prevent them from active participation in rural local self governments.

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

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

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

All States have since amended their State Panchayat Raj Acts to include the provisions of the PESA 1996 but are yet to take up amendment of the subject laws relating to Land, Minor Minerals, and Water Bodies Village Markets etc. States are being urged to take suitable action to remove anomalies and conflicts between State Legislation and Provisions of PESA 1996.

Further, Ministry of Panchayati Raj is taking steps for the study of critical issues for harmonization of provisions of the PESA with those of the Central Legislations concerned

in Scheduled Areas. Among the laws, which warrant particular attention are the following:

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

**3.1.8 Devolution of funds, functions and functionaries-** Almost all the States and Union Territories have stated that they have transferred a number of subjects in varying degrees to the PRIs, *except (Jharkhand) have held elections and constituted Panchayats in accordance with the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution*. However, the statutes enacted by the States in conformity with the 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, Panchayats should have given the responsibilities to levy and collect certain taxes, fees, duties or tolls. They must be granted appropriate powers to generate their own resources.

**3.1.9 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-government 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.

**3.1.10 Budget Flow of Funds or Devolution of funds:** Devolution of funds to Panchayats follows from activity mapping in accordance with the principle of subsidiary.

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

**3.1.11 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:**

Ministry of Panchayati Raj is consulting Central Ministries and States /UT Governments regarding draft bill on Nyaya Panchayats.

The Draft Nyaya Panchayat Bill, prepared by the Drafting Committee on the Nyaya Panchayats Bill was forwarded to the State Governments/UTs and the Central Ministries concerned for their comments. Based on the comments received from different quarters, the draft Bill was recast and again circulated to concerned Central Ministries and State Governments/UTs and the comments were received on the revised draft Bill. Taking into account the comments received, a Note for the Cabinet is being prepared, seeking the approval of the Cabinet for introducing the Nyaya Panchayat Bill in the Parliament.

#### **3.2.1 What's Nyaya Panchayats:**

- Will settle local civil disputes, petty crime
- Five persons with no political affiliation (SC/ST,OBCs women on rotation) to be elected

- All hearings in public
- No one can hire a lawyer, civil court can't grant injunction
- Appeal with judicial magistrate
- Each litigant pays Rs. 250. This will generate Rs. 1000 crore as revenue; balance to be funded by States.

### 3.2.2 Objectives of the proposed bill:

- (a) In India we have had an ancient tradition of Nyaya Panchayats. The Nyaya Panchayats in its original conception was primarily an instrument of law and order, a means of conciliation and arbitration with the community. Panchayati Raj should be seen as the most effective means of encouraging economic development and promoting social justice, as such there is a need to institutionalize Nyaya Panchayats as the necessary adjunct to the regular Panchayats to deliver expeditious and inexpensive justice to the people.
- (b) The system of Nyaya Panchayats is an integral part of the Panchayati Raj Institution at the Village Level. The devolution of functions responsibilities and powers along with the resources for Village Panchayats is the declared policy of the Government.
- (c) The proposed Nyaya Panchayat is to provide a sound alternative forum of dispute resolution through mediation, conciliation and compromise at the grass root level which can be institutionalized with community involvement..
- (d) There shall be provision for appeals from such informal systems of alternative dispute resolution to the formal judicial system.

In order to provide a sound alternative forum of dispute resolution through mediation, conciliation and compromise at the grass root level which can be institutionalized with community involvement, it has been decided, to constitute the above committee to draft the proposal bill on Nyaya Panchayats chaired by the eminent Jurist Prof. Upendra Baxi, Ex.Vice Chancellor of Delhi University. The preliminary draft bill still under process.

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

#### 3.3.1 Committee for District Planning: Details of DPC is 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.

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 preparation of States' 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-2012) and the Annual Plan 2007-08. 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. In most of them, these were not functional. As per latest information 18 States had constituted the DPCs and only Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Gujarat and Jharkhand could not constitute the DPCs.



## 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 :** Land is most important natural resource upon which all human activity is based. Man's inexorable progress towards development has however, considerably damaged our land resource base. The per capita availability of land has declined from 0.89 ha in 1951 to 0.37 ha in 1991; and that of agriculture land from 0.48 ha in 1951 to 0.16 ha in 1991. To harness the full potential of the available land resources and prevent its further degradation, development of rainfed/degraded area is of great significance. The problem of rainfed and degraded land and its management is complex and multi dimensional and its development requires a scientific, holistic and innovative approach. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of *National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas* (NWDPR) since 1990-91 in 28 States and 2 UTs with the purpose of increasing agricultural productivity and production in rainfed areas through sustainable use of natural resources by adopting the watershed approach. The scheme has been merged within the scheme of Macro management of Agriculture w.e.f. October, 2000. This Scheme was implemented during the Tenth Plan under revised guidelines with people's participation covering 6509 micro watersheds and continued in the beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan i.e. 2007-08 as per existing guidelines of NWDPR scheme. Since its inception and upto the end of the Xth Plan, an area of about 9.3 million hectares has been developed.

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

The Department of Land Resources of Ministry of Rural Development is implementing three area Development Programmes on watershed basis viz. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)



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

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

Following the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments to the Constitution of India, the PRIs have been mandated with an enlarged role in the implementation of developmental programmes at the grass roots level. Watershed development has been included in the list of subjects to be devolved to the PRIs.

The concept of Watershed Associations and Watershed Committee was retained for implementing projects under the three programmes. The past experience of 7-8 years indicates that the institutional framework of Watershed Association and Watershed Committee for the implementation of Watershed Programme have become parallel bodies with very little coordination between them and Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha.

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

sanctioned prior to this date shall continue to be implemented as per the earlier Guidelines for Watershed Development.

Presently 972 Blocks of 195 Districts in 16 States are covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). Similarly, 235 Blocks of 40 Districts in 7 States are covered under Desert Development Programme (DDP). The coverage under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) extends generally to Blocks that are not covered in the above programme. A greater focus of watershed development programmes to increase productivity of lands in rain fed areas may hold the key to meeting the challenge of food security in years to come. Out of 328.7 million hectare of geographical area of India 142 million hectares is net cultivated area. Of this, about 57 million hectare (40%) is irrigated and the remaining 85 million ha. (60%) is rainfed. The latter is generally subject to wind and water erosion and is in different stages of degradation.

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

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

The state-wise physical achievement of National Watershed Development Project for Rained Areas (NWDPA) in respect of States/UTs 2008-09 is at **Annexure-4.1**.

**4.2 Marketing and Infrastructural Support to Farmers:** The Inter Ministerial Task Force on Agricultural Marketing Reforms which submitted its report in June 2002, had made a number of recommendations to make the agricultural marketing system more vibrant and competitive. The major recommendations of the Task Force related to amendment to the State APMC Act for promotion of direct marketing and contract farming, development of agricultural markets in private and cooperative sectors stepping up of refinancing expansion of future trading to cover all agricultural markets introduction of negotiable warehouse receipt system and use of information technology to provide market led extension services to the farmers. As a follow up measure the Central Govt. drafted Model Act on Agricultural Marketing for states for the establishment of direct purchase centers, farmers market for direct sale to consumers, complete transparency in the pricing system and payment to farmers on the same day public private partnership for professional management of existing markets and setting up of Market Standards Bureau for promotion of standardization grading and quality certification of produce. 18 State Governments/UTs

have initiated action for amending their State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulations) Act. With a view to create scientific storage in rural areas, the Govt. is implementing a central sector scheme for construction rural godowns. The scheme is continued for the period of 2004-07 with certain modifications involving a central outlay of Rs. 115 crore for creation of new storage capacity of 32 lakh tones and renovation capacity 4 lakh tones. During the year 2004-05 projects with a capacity of 10.1 lakh tones have been sanctioned till end September as against the target 38 lakh tones of capacity.

It is not possible to indicate State-wise targets as the construction of Rural Godown scheme provides for credit linked back ended subsidy to the entrepreneurs which is released through NABARD and NCDC. The size of godown to be constructed depends upon the demand in the market. Regarding, the other scheme 'Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading & Standardization, it is clarified that this is a reform linked scheme and back ended subsidy is released for the projects through NABARD, NCDC and directly by DMI and the entrepreneur is free to set up projects in any part of the country depending upon the economic viability of the project. The target and achievement under Construction of Rural Godowns and Development/ Strengthening of Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization Scheme for the year 2008-09 are given :-

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

**Target: Construction of Rural Godown:-** The scheme provided for credit linked back ended subsidy to the entrepreneurs, which is released through NABARD and NCDC. The size and construction of godown to construct depend upon the demand in the market. The scheme is continued during the year 2008-09 with a target (all India) of creation of 15 lakh tones capacity with an allocation of Rs.70 crores.

**Achievement :-** During the year 2008-09, 3577 rural godowns with a capacity of 24.08 lakh MTs with a subsidy released of Rs. 63.58 crores have been sanctioned by NABARD/NCDC all over the country against the all Indian target of creation of 15 lakhs MTs storage capacity and a budgetary support of Rs.80 crores.

**4.2.2 Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Grading and Standardization:-** This is reform linked scheme and back ended subsidy is released for the project through NABARD and the entrepreneur is free to set up projects in any part of the country depending upon the economic viability of the projects.

**Targets:** The scheme has further been allowed to be continued during the year 2008-09 with physical target of 890 (600 new market infrastructure project 90 modernization infrastructure wholesale market, 200 up-gradation/modernization of primary markets.

**Achievement:** During the year 2008-09 total 771 New Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Projects and total 62 Development Strengthening Modernization Infrastructure wholesale Markets.

### PROGRESS REPORT (TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT OF PLAN SCHEMES DURING 2008-09)

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme/Programme	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	<b>Construction of Rural Godowns and Cold Storage</b>		
(I)	<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>		
(a)	Follow up action to implement following decisions of Cabinet		
	1. Guidelines for accreditation of godowns of 1000 tonnes and above to be prepared by NABARD	Preparation of guidelines by NABARD. Distribution & uploading. Follow up for implementation.	It is in process.
	2. Follow up for implementation of Negotiable Warehouse receipt System.	Follow up for implementation of Negotiable Warehouse receipt System.	It is in process.
	3. Action for popularization of Construction of Rural Godowns Scheme among SC/ST, hilly areas etc. to give wide publicity through PRIs & APMCs	Necessary action will be taken to popularize the scheme	Being done.
(b)	Joint inspection (1400)	1400	3245
(c)	Coordination meeting (240)	240	295
(ii)	<b>Publicity &amp; Awareness :-</b>		
(a)	Advertisement in newspaper/TV	Telecast of documentary film and Video report	Rural Godown film has been prepared and will be telecasted soon.
(b)	Farmers/entrepreneurs awareness programmes on rural godowns and new prospective in agricultural marketing (180)	180	141

(iii)	<b>Training &amp; Technical Guidance :-</b>		
(a)	Training of TOT through NIAM/TOPIC (24)	24	18
(b)	Training of godown/cold storage operators through NAM/TOPIC/DMI (12)	12	36
(c)	Sensitization programmes for banks/State govts (24)	24	11
(d)	Technical guidance to prospective entrepreneurs through NIAM/DMI	Depending upon proposals received.	70
II	Surveys and studies		
(i)	Cold Storage & Rural Godown Directory on GIS system	In respect of 30 states an further updating	Work is in progress,
(ii)	Preparation & uploading of Master plan for cold storage for Madhya Pradesh and Delhi.	Collection and compilation of data. Drafting and finalization of report and uploading.	Work is in progress,
<b>2.</b>	<b>Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading &amp; Standardisation :-</b>		
(I)	New Market Infrastructure (600)	600	771
(II)	Up-gradation/modernization of wholesale markets (90)	90	62
(III)	Up-gradation/modernization of Primary markets (200)	200	NIL

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

**4.3.1 Micro Irrigation for Agriculture:** Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture- State-wise achievement to cover area under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation during 2008-09 are as follow:

**Performance of Micro-Irrigation up to September, 2008**  
**Physical : Area in ha.**

Sl. No	Name of the State	Target for 2008-09	Achievement during 2008-09 (up to Sept.2008)	Percentage Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	132000	85501	64.77	
2	Bihar	0	447.60	-	
3	Chattisgarh	29962	4553.57	15.20	
4	Goa	182.14	0	0	
5	Gujarat	100001	14493.3	14.49	
6	Haryana	23514	6426	27.33	
7	Jharkhand	0	570	-	
8	Karnataka	Horticulture	28020	5861.35	20.92
		Non Horticulture	72305	4182.56	5.78
		Total	100325	10044	10.01
9	Kerala	0	0	-	
10	Madhya Pradesh	30990	46636.50	150.49	
11	Maharashtra	138507	32963	23.80	
12	Orissa	4000	300.53	7.51	
13	Punjab	4686	1393.75	29.74	
14	Rajasthan	120025	17148.80	14.29	
15	Tamil Nadu	0	6791.10	-	
16	Uttar Pradesh	27515	0	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>711707.14</b>	<b>227269</b>	<b>31.93</b>	

### Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro-Irrigation - Progress (2008-09)

Sl.No.	State	Physical (ha)		
		Drip	Sprinkler	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	87381.00	36200.00	
2	Bihar	81.69	0.00	
3	Chattisgarh	2172.40	34121.56	
4	Delhi	0.00	0.00	
5	Goa	5.39	70.71	
6	Gujarat	34028.00	19399.00	
7	Haryana	2141.52	20160.17	
8	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	
9	Karnataka	Horticulture	20548.00	0.00
		Non Horticulture	2189.26	69885.00
		Total	22737.26	69885.00
10	Kerala	947.85	580.93	
11	Madhya Pradesh	15971.46	22327.84	
12	Maharashtra	60011.00	34701.00	
13	Orissa	2100.00	582.53	
14	Punjab	2787.48	409.58	
15	Rajasthan	5097.00	72632.00	
16	Tamil Nadu	10906.14	667.71	
17	Uttar Pradesh	921.48	366.00	
18	West Bengal	55.60	0.00	
19	NCPAH	0.00	0.00	
	Transfer of Technology	0.00	0.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>247345.27</b>	<b>312104.03</b>	

**4.3.2 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, a gap between potential created and utilized represents the need to use it effectively. The components monitored under TPP-2006 are:

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

**Irrigation Potential Created and Utilized :** The Country's Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) has been assessed at 139.9 million hectares (M.ha). So far irrigation potential of about 102.7 Mha ( 73.4% of UIP) has been created. The Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) of the country from major and medium projects is estimated as 58.47 million hectares. The Ultimate Irrigation Potential from minor irrigation projects is estimated as 81.43 million hectares of which 17.38 million hectares is from surface water minor irrigation schemes and 64.05 million hectares from ground water schemes. Irrigation is one of the six components for development of rural infrastructure under Bharat Nirman. The irrigation component of Bharat Nirman aims at creation of irrigation potential of 10 million hectare (Mha) with 5.2 Mha from Major and Medium Irrigation and 4.8 Mha from Minor Irrigation projects/schemes in the next four years i.e. from 2005-06 to 2008-09. The targets and achievements in the first three years i.e. 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 of Bharat Nirman as per the *latest* available information are as given in the table below.

#### Targets and achievements of Bharat Nirman during 2005-2008

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

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

#### Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme Coverage of Minor Irrigation:

**Achievements of AIBP:** 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.



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.

The State Governments have been provided an amount of Rs.37931.1732 crore as CLA/Grant under AIBP since inception of this programme up to 31<sup>st</sup> March,2009 for 272 major/medium irrigation projects and 10236 Surface minor irrigation schemes. After commencement of this Programme 110 major/medium projects and 6640 Surface MI Schemes have so far been reported completed. An additional irrigation potential of 59.39 lakh ha has been created up to March 2009.

**Minor Irrigation (MI) Schemes Included Under AIBP During-2008-09:** During 2008-09, a total No. of 1186 MI schemes with estimated cost of Rs. 2495.07 crore have been included under AIBP. The total potential planned of these schemes is 305.368 th. ha, to be completed in the next two financial years after the inclusion under AIBP. State Government has been requested to furnish the No. of schemes completed during the year 2008-09 and potential created during the same period. In response, out of 18 states included under AIBP, only 11 states have furnished the above information. According to information received in this office, a total number of 487 MI schemes have been completed and a potential of 59.095 th.ha. has been created during the 2008-09.

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

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

- (i) Correction of system deficiencies above outlets (for distributaries / minors of capacity upto 4.25 cumec i.e. 150 cusec)
- (ii) Construction of field channels

- (iii) Full package On-Farm Development works (comprising of land leveling, shaping and realignment of field boundaries in addition to construction of field channels)
- (iv) Construction of field, intermediate and link drains
- (v) Reclamation of waterlogged areas
- (vi) Renovation and desilting of minor irrigation tanks
- (vii) Training, adaptive trials, demonstration, monitoring and evaluation
- (viii) One time functional grant to registered WUAs.

Since inception of the Programme till end of March 2008, Central assistance of Rs.3528 crore has been released to States. An area of 18.5 M.ha has been covered under the Programme. Out of this, area of 2.3 M.ha has been covered during X<sup>th</sup> Plan & about 0.4 M.ha during 2007-08.

**Physical Achievements:** The core components of physical works are construction of field channels, field drains and implementation of warabandi (rotational water supply). The cumulative progress of works on these components are given below.

#### Physical Achievements under CADWM Programme: (Million Hectare)

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

**4.4. Credit to Farmers:** The instrument of Kisan Credit Card Scheme has been introduced to provide adequate and timely support from the banking system to the farmers for their cultivation needs including purchase of all inputs in a flexible and rapid progress with the banking system having issued more than 812.90 lakhs cards upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009. The personal insurance package to cover the *Credit Card Scheme (KCC)* holders against accidental death or permanent disability, upto a maximum amount of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively as announced in the last year's Budget has also been operationalised.

**4.4.1 Kisan Credit to Farmers:** To provide adequate and timely support from the banking from the banking system to farmers for their cultivation needs, including purchase of all inputs, in a flexible and cost effective manner, a model Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme is under implementation since August 1998 for short and medium term loans. About 812.90

lakh KCCs have been issued up to March 2009. Further, the scheme has been extended with effect from 31 January 2006 for all types of loan requirements of borrowers of State Cooperative Agriculture Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) under KCC, viz. short-term, medium-term and long term, and a reasonable component of consumption to the borrowers. The Agency-wise and year-wise progress of KCCs since inception of various banks are at **Annexure-4.2**

#### 4.4.2 Flow of Credit :- Targets & Achievements :

##### (A) 2007-08 ( 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 )

- The target of agricultural credit flow for the year 2007-08 was fixed at Rs. 2,25,000 crore and the achievement as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008 is Rs. 2,54,657,45 crore forming 113.18 percent of the target.
- During this period, around 46.38 lakh new farmers have been financed by public sector and private sector CBs, respectively. Further, RRBs have financed 20.11 lakh new farmers during this period. Thus, the number of new farmers financed by CBs and RRBs is 75.36 lakh, against the target fixed at 50 lakh for the year. In addition, cooperative banks have this period, totaling to 85.19 lakh new farmers financed by the country's banking system.

##### (B) 2008-09 (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 )

- The target of agriculture credit flow for the year 2008-09 was fixed at Rs. 2,80,000 crore and the achievement as on March 2009 is Rs. 2,87,149 crore forming 102.55 percent of the target.
- During the period from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009, about 51.74 lakh and 6.05 lakh new farmers have been financed by public sector and private sector CBs, respectively. Further, RRBs have financed 23.23 lakh new farmers during this period. Thus, the total number of new farmers financed by CBs and RRBs was 81.02 lakh, against the target fixed at 50 lakh for the year. In addition, Cooperative banks have financed 13.88 lakh new farmers during this period. Totaling to 94.90 lakh new farmers financed by the banking system.

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

**4.5.1 Introduction:** 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.

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.

**4.5.2 Wastelands Atlas 2005:** Wastelands can be defined as “*degraded lands which can be brought under vegetative cover with reasonable efforts and which are currently under-utilized, and also the land which is deteriorating for lack of appropriate water & soil management or on account of natural causes*”. Several agencies have estimated the extent of wastelands in India. However, these figures vary considerably ranging between 30 and 175 m.ha. partly because of the varied definitions of wastelands.

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.

National Wastelands Updation Mission (NWUM) was initiated in 2003 to monitor changes in wastelands. NWUM carried out mapping of wastelands across the country over a period of two years during 2003-05 using one time IRS data (of the year 2003). The result of this exercise has been brought as “Wastelands Atlas of India-2005”. As per the latest estimates arrived through this exercise, the total extent of wastelands in the country stands at 55.27 m.ha. Further, it was felt desirable to improve the 13 fold classification system to 28 fold classification system, where sub classes are included to map the severity of degradation. New wasteland classification will help in wastelands reclamation programmes depending on the severity of wastelands. The maps will help to retrieve the information at village/watershed (500 ha) level, for implementation of wastelands/watershed programmes.

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

Distribution of wasteland to the landless has been included as item No. 14 of the restructured Twenty Point Programme 2006. Accordingly the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were requested for intimating the achievement during 2007-08 under this item for inclusion in the Annual Review Report on the TPP-2006. However information has been received from 12 States/ UTs. Accordingly, the State Government and Union Territory Administration were requested for intimating the achievement during 2008-09 under this item for inclusion in the Annual Review Report on the TPP 2006. However, information has been received from 14 States/UTs so far and the same is enclosed. The state-wise details are as follow:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Distribution of wasteland to Landless during 2008-09 (Area in Hectares)				Remarks
		SC	ST	Others	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	'NIL'				There is no wasteland for distribution to landless
2	Haryana	'NIL'				No wasteland is available for distribution to landless
3	Kerala	'NIL'				Occurrence of wasteland in its literal
4	Manipur	'NIL'				
5	Meghalaya	'NIL'				The question of distribution of land does not arise as per the land holding system in the State
6	Maharashtra	'NIL'				Though 1,72,058.66 hectares of Wasteland has been distribution to landless, no progress in distribution of land to landless, <b>in the year 2008-09</b> could be made due to non-availability of suitable land.
7	Orissa	294	652	724	1670	
8	Punjab	'NIL'				No Wasteland available in the State.
9	Tripura	'NIL'				No Wasteland in the State.
10	West Bengal	'NIL'				Do not distribution wasteland but the quantum of wasteland that could be development for use the agricultural purpose is distributed to the landless and near landless people as [agricultural land]. Hence, quantum of wasteland istributed during the year 2008-09 may be treated as [NIL].
11	D& N Haveli	'NIL'				No wasteland in the UT.
12	Delhi	'NIL'				No wasteland in the UT. Allotment of land under TPP may not be feasible due to urbanization proposed under MPD-2021 and also scarcity and high value of land.
13	Lakshadwe	'NIL'				No wasteland in the UT.
14	Puducherry	'NIL'				No wasteland is available for disatributed.

## POINT 4: SHARMIK KALYAN (LABOUR WELFARE)

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

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

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

**5.1.1** Out of about 400 million workers in the country, only around 50 to 60 million are covered by some form of social security. For the rest, a job is the best guarantee for social security right now. However, the labour market is moving in a direction that change over of jobs by an individual will become more frequent, public sector which provides a comprehensive social security cover to its employees, is sinking in size, the pension system for Government employees is under review, and more workers are seeking work in rural and urban informal sector, as the ability of agriculture to absorb workers diminishes. As per the survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization in the year 2004-05, the total employment in both organized and unorganized sector in the country was of the order of 45.9 crore. Out of this, about 2.6 crore were in the organized sector and the balance 43.3 crore in the unorganized sector. Out of 43.3 crore workers in the unorganized sector, 26.9 crore workers were employed in agriculture sector, 2.6 crore in construction, and remaining were in manufacturing activities, trade and transport, communication & services. A large number of unorganized workers are home based and are engaged in occupations such as beedi rolling agarbatti making, papad making, tailoring, and embroidery work. For welfare of Unorganized Sector's Workers' the Government has introduced a Bill-2007 with following features:

**5.1.2 The Unorganized Sector Workers' Social Security Bill, 2007:** In Keeping with the commitment of the Government towards unorganized sector workers, the “Unorganized Sector Workers” Social Security Bill, 2007” was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2007. This Bill was referred to Parliament Standing Committee on Labour. The Committee submitted its report on 03.12.2007. The Standing Committee recommended certain modifications. On the basis of the recommendations of the Standing Committee, the Government moved official amendments. The amendments, inter alia, include change in the title, definition of unorganized worker, inclusion of grievance redressed, inclusion of MPs in National Board and Members of State Legislature in State Board and insertion of new section for setting up of workers Facilitation Centers. The Bill has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament. The salient features of the Bill are as under:

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

- ✦ **Section 9** provides for setting up of Workers' Facilitation Centre to **(a)** disseminate information on social security schemes available to them **(ii)** facilitate registration of workers by the district administration and enrollment of unorganized workers.
- ✦ **Section 10** provides for eligibility criteria for registration as also the procedure for registration the Act.
- ✦ **Sections 11-17** contain miscellaneous provisions for implementing the Act.

**5.1.3** A part from the above, a health Insurance Scheme namely, the 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' for BPL families (a unit of five) in Unorganized Sector was formally launched on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2007. The scheme become operational from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2008 and benefit under scheme started accruing to the beneficiaries. The benefits under the schemes include.

- I. Smart card based cashless health insurance cover of R.s. 30,000 to a BPL family of five.
- II. All pre-existing diseases to be covered.
- III. Hospitalization expenses, taking care of the most of the illnesses.
- IV. Transportation cost if Rs. 100 per visit with an overall limit of Rs. 1000/-per annum.

**5.1.4** Till 15<sup>th</sup> April, 2009, 22 States /Union Territories have initiated the process to implement the scheme. Out of these 22 States/UTs, 17 States namely Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, NCT of Delhi, Gujarat, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Goa, Nagaland, and Chandigarh, Administration have started issuing smart cards and more than 39.71 lakh cards have been issued in these States providing the health insurance cover to more than 1.98 crore persons. Nagaland is the first State in the North East States to issue smart cards. Remaining States except Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh are also in the process of implementation of the scheme.”

**5.2 Minimum Wages Enforcement (Including Farm Labour):** In a labour surplus economy like India, fixation and enforcement of minimum wage can save labourers, particularly unorganised 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 have been given in the following table.



### Enforcement of Provisions Wages Law by Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) during 2008-09 (Provisional)

SLNo.	Items	2008-09
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	No. of Inspections made	2,65,988
2	No. of Irregularities Rectified	35,187
3	No. of Claims Settled	8,517
4	No. of Prosecutions Cases Filed	148
5	No. of claims filed	7,154

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 200809

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	137952	20562	20631	7057	6814	3616	2	0
2	Gujarat	8452	12510	12630	8	2	15037	86	196
3	Haryana	-NIL-	-NIL-	-NIL-	74	64	-NIL-	-NIL-	-NIL-
4.	Kerala	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Meghalaya	139	-NIL-	-NIL-	-NIL-	-NIL-	-NIL-	-NIL-	-NIL-
6.	Orissa	14527	9808	7911	-NIL-	-NIL-	1629	2	-NIL-
7.	Goa	2	14		8	8	8		
8.	Punjab	1337	0	0	-NIL-	-NIL-	-NIL-	-NIL-	-NIL-
9.	Rajasthan	1944	9	5	11	8	3	0	2
10.	Uttarakhand	1428	73	41	4	-NIL-	65	11	29
11.	Uttar Pradesh	16448	4357	-NIL-	-NIL-	-NIL-	127	4	4
12.	West Bengal	4484	1002	911	0	-NIL-	3114	19	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>265988</b>	<b>98127364</b>	<b>35187</b>	<b>7154</b>	<b>8517</b>	<b>23301</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>241</b>

Note:- The information has not yet been received from the remaining States/UTs.

### 5.3 Prevention of Child Labour

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

**5.3.2 Tracking & Monitoring :** The Ministry of Labour & Employment had set up a Working Group on Tracking and Monitoring of child labour to recommend an appropriate tracking and monitoring system for child labour covered under the NCLP Scheme. The Working Group has submitted its report. The important aspects mentioned in the report are :

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

The policy of the Government is to ban employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous employments and to regulate the working conditions of children in other employments.

The list of processes where employment of children is prohibited raised from 51 to 57 and the number of occupations where child labour are prohibited is 13.

**5.3.3** For rehabilitation of child labour, Government had initiated the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 1988 to rehabilitate working children in 13 child labour endemic districts of the country. Its coverage was increased progressively to cover 250 districts in the country presently. The list of districts under NCLP Scheme is in the table following. Government in future plans to cover all the districts of the country in which there is an incidence of child labour.

### List of Districts Covered Under NCLP Scheme

SL. No.	Name of the States	No. of Districts	Name of the Districts Covered under NCLP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
01	Andhra Pradesh	23	Ananatapur, Chittor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Kurnool, Medak, Nalgonda, Khammam, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, Warangal, West Godavari, Mehbubnagar, Adilabad and Krishna.
02	Assam	3	Nagaon, Kokrajhar and Lakhimpur
03	Bihar	24	Nalanda, Saharsa, Jamui, Katihar, Araria, Gaya, East Champaran, West Champaran, Madhepura, Patna, Supaul, Samastipur, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Banka, Saran, Purnia and Bhagalpur
04	Chhattisgarh	8	Durg, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja, Raigarh, Dantewada, Raipur and Korba
05	Gujarat	9	Surat, Panchmahals, Bhuj, Banas Kantha, Dahod, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Rajkot
06	Haryana	3	Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panipat
07	Jammu & Kashmir	3	Jammu, Srinagar and Udhampur
08	Jharkhand	9	Garwah, Sahibganj, Dumka, Pakur, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa), Gumla, Palamu, Ranchi and Hazaribagh
09	Karnataka	17	Bijapur, Raichur, Dharwad, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Koppal, Tumkur, Devangere, Haveri, Mysore, Bagalkot, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Bellary, Kolar and Mandya.

10	Madhya Pradesh	17	Mandsaur, Gwalior, Ujjain , Barwani, Rewa, Dhar, East Nimar(Khandwa), Rajgarh, Chhindwara, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Guna, Betul, Shajapur, Ratlam, West Nimar(Khargon) and Jhabua.
11	Maharashtra	13	Solapur, Thane, Pune, Parbhani , Sangli, Buldana, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nanded, Nasik, Yavatmal, Dhule and Beed.
12	Mizoram	1	Lawngtalai
13	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
14	Orissa	18	Angul, Bargarh, Bolangir, Balasore , Cuttack ,Deogarh, Gajapati Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonepur,
15	Punjab	3	Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Amritsar
16	Rajasthan	23	Jaipur, Udaipur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Alwar, Jalor, Churu, Nagaur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Dungar pur, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bundi, Jhalaw ar, Pali, Bhilwara, Sri Ganganagar and Barmer.
17	Tamil Nadu	13	Chidambaranar (Tuticorin), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Pudukkottai, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Chennai, Erode, Dindigul and Theni.
18	Uttar Pradesh	42	Varanasi, Mirzapur, Bhadohi, Bulandshahar, Saharanpur, Azamgarh, Shahjahanpur, Gonda, Kheri, Bahraich, Balrampur, Hardoi, Barabanki, Sitapur, Faizabad, Badaun, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Kaushambi Kanaouj, Rae Bareli, Unnao, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Pratapgarh, Basti, Sonebhadra, Mau, Bijjonor, Banda, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Rampur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Etawah, Agra, Ghazipur, Mathura & Eath.
19	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun
20	West Bengal	18	Burdwan, North Dinajpur, South Dinajpur, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Kolkata, Murshidabad Midnapore, , Maldah, Bankura, Purulia, Birbhum, Nadia, Hoogli, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Bihar and East Midnapore.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	

Under the NCLP Scheme, children are withdrawn from work and put into special schools, where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, healthcare facilities etc. and finally mainstreamed to the formal education system. At present, there are around 9000 NCLP schools being run in the country with an enrolment of 0.45 million children. Till date 0.48 million working children have already been mainstreamed to regular education under the NCLP Scheme.

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.

**5.3.4 Progress:** 2008-09, under the Grants-in-aid scheme, more than 100 voluntary organizations/ NGOs are being financially assisted to the extent of 75% of the project cost, for taking up action-oriented projects for rehabilitation of working children. Periodic report from the assisted NGOs, field visits by official of the Central and State Governments play an important role in monitoring these projects.

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

**5.4.1** 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.

**5.4.2** 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.

**5.4.3** 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.

**5.4.4** 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.

As per the provisions of the Scheme, grants-in-aid to the extent of 75% of the total cost of the project is provided to NGOs/Vos. However, the projects relating to studies entrusted to various institutes are funded in full i.e. 100%.

During the year 2008-09 total grant in aid of Rs. 13.55 lacs were sanctioned to 28 organization i.e. NGO/VO.

## 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.

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 BPL, AAY and APL families on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission as on 1.3.2000 or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued by State Government, whichever is less. Allocations of food grains for AAY and BPL categories are made @ 35 kg per family per month for all accepted number of 6.52 crore families in the country. In addition to this 7.42 lakh families in KBK districts in Orissa are also allocated at the same scale. During the year 2008-09, total allocation and offtake of food grains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was 387.76 lakh tonnes and 346.01 lakh tonnes respectively with 89.2 % achievement in terms of offtake with respect to allocation of foodgrains against allocation of 392.78 lakh tones and offtake of 332.81 lakh tones of foodgrains during 2007-08. The Statewise details are at **Annexure-6.1**

### 6.2 Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

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

Keeping in view the declining stock position of wheat and rice in the Central Pool, a uniform decision was taken to rationalize wheat and rice allocations from the Central Pool stocks of the APL category under the TPDS which has been implemented w.e.f. June, 2006 and April, 2007 respectively, by linking them to the offtake figures of the past three years i.e. 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06. During the year 2008-09 total allocation and offtake of food grains under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was 101.96 lakh tonnes and 95.25 lakh tonnes respectively with 93.4 % achievement in terms of offtake with respect to allocation of foodgrains. During 2007-08, there was total allocation and offtake of foodgrains of 100.97 lakhs tones and 94.37 lakh tones. The Statewise 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 was launched during 1996-97 by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in 11 States.

**6.3.2** Since 24.11.2004, the scheme is being implemented by the Department of Food & Public Distribution with certain modifications. The main objective of the scheme presently being implemented is to provide safeguard against starvation during the period of natural calamity or during lean season when the marginalized food insecure households do not have sufficient resources to purchase rations. Such people in need of foodgrains will be able to borrow foodgrains from the Village Grain Bank. The grain banks are to be set up in food scarce areas like the drought prone areas, the hot and cold desert areas, tribal areas and the inaccessible hilly areas which remain cut off because of natural calamities like floods, etc. These villages are to be identified by the concerned State Government/Union Territory. The scheme envisages inclusion of all willing BPL/AAY families in the villages to be identified by the State Government in food deficit areas. The quantity to be lent and the period of repayment is to be decided by Executive Committees of the VGB themselves. Village Panchayat/Gram Sabha, Self Help Group, NGOs etc. identified by the State Government are eligible for running of Grain Banks. The scheme has been continued in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period.

The revised Village Grain Bank 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 since 2005-06 have been as follows:

Year	VGBs Sanctioned	States where sanctioned	Amount (Rs. Crore)
2005-06	3282	Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Chhatisgarh, 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 Rajasthan and West Benfal.	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 & M.P.	16.81
2009-10	400	West Bengal	3.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>16878</b>		<b>109.32</b>



## POINT 6: SABKE LIYE AAWAS (HOUSING FOR ALL)

The Government is committed to a comprehensive programme for Urban renewal and to a massive expansion of housing in towns and cities and also housing for weaker section in rural area under the Point, Subke Liye Aawas 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 Indira Aawas Yojana:

Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development being implemented in the rural areas of all States/UTs (except Delhi & Chandigarh). The objective of IAY is to help in construction/upgradation of dwelling units of BPL member of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers and other below poverty line non-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by providing them a lump sum financial assistance of Rs.35,000/- per unit for plain areas and Rs.38,500 for hilly/difficult areas. Rs.15,000/- per unit is given for upgradation of kutch house in both the cases. In addition to the unit assistance availed under IAY, a beneficiary can also borrow a top-up loan upto Rs. 20,000/- from any nationalized Bank at 4% interest per annum under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme. The funding pattern of the IAY is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. Since, reduction of shelterlessness is the primary objective, 75% weightage is given to housing shortage and 25% to the poverty ratio in allocation of funds to the States.

Allotment of the house in the name of female members of the households or in the joint name of the husband and wife. In case there is no female in the family, the house can be allotted in the name of member of the family. A minimum of 60 percent of the funds is to be utilized for construction of house for SC/ST. A sanitary latrine is a part of an IAY house and could be constructed separate from the IAY house on the site of the beneficiary with additional assistance available under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) Programme. Selection of construction technology, materials and design is left entirely to the choice of the beneficiaries.

#### 7.1.1 Performance under IAY

The annual target for 2007-08 for construction of new houses under Indira Aawas Yojana was 21.27 lakhs and the achievement during the year was construction of 19.92 lakh houses. In terms of percentage of achievement, it was 94% of the annual target. During the period April 2007-March, 2008, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh have shown “Very Good” progress with achievement more than 90% and above the targets. The performance of the States of Mizoram and Lakshadweep has been between 80% and 90%

and have been categorized as “Good”. The performance of rest of ten States/UTs has been below 80% of target and has been categorized as “Poor”.

During financial year 2008-09, Rs. 8795.77 crore were allocated and released including Economic Stimulus Package to the States/UTs under IAY for construction of 21.27 lakh house under normal IAY. The amount of stimulus package was released to the DRDA for use as 1<sup>st</sup> instalment for taking up construction of 18.01 lakh houses. The 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment will, however, be released out of the IAY fund of the current year 2009 -10. Hence, the target of stimulus package has been added to the current year's physical target. As per the information received from the State Governments, about 21.30 lakh houses have been constructed and 18.13 lakh houses are under constructed as on date.

The Statement showing the State-wise financial and physical achievement during the Year 2008-09 is at the State-wise details are at **Annexure-7.1**.

## 7.2 EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas:

**7.2.1 EWS Houses in Urban Areas:** The Ministry of Urban Development has formulated a draft policy for providing housing for weaker sections of society which provide services in the informal sector to residential areas by way of provision of EWS units in housing colonies developed by DDA, cooperative group housing societies as well as private developers. Re allocation of slum dwellers in multi-storeyed tenements using land as resources is also contemplated. In principle approval has also been given to DDA to take up a pilot project at Tehkhand. The beneficiaries under this scheme are given a loan upto Rs. 25,000/- for construction of houses and Rs.12,500/- for repair of Houses in urban areas. Income limit fixed for a person to be covered under the scheme is upto Rs. 2100/- per month. This scheme is mainly for weaker sections of the urban society, SCs, STs and people below poverty line.

**7.2.2 EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas:** 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. 2,100/- to Rs. 4,500/- per month. The beneficiaries under this scheme are given a loan of Rs.70,000/- for construction of houses and Rs.35,000/- for repair and renovation of houses. During the year 2007-08, target for construction of LIG houses was 1,33,704 dwelling units for various State Governments/Union Territories. The performance shown against achievement was 21% dwelling units. During the period April 2007-March, 2008, the States of Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Sikkim have shown “Very Good” progress with achievement more than 90% and above the targets. The performance of the State of Haryana has been between 80% and 90% and categorized as “Good”. The performance of rest of eleven States/UTs has been below 80% of target and has been categorised as “Poor”. The State-wise details are at **Annexure-7.2**

During the period 2008-09, 65,954 of dwelling units were constructed by the various State Government/UTs Administrations against the targets of 1,19,504 number of dwelling units showing 55% achievement. The performance shown by Arunachal Pradesh,

Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, West Bengal, - Very Good (Between 90% or above of targets), Haryana Good (Between 80% to 90% targets), Assam, Delhi, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Mizoram, Puducherry, Tripura - Poor (Below 80% of targets).



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

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

**8.1 Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme:** The ARWSP was launched during 1972-73. It is currently being implemented through the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. The scheme aims at coverage of all rural habitations with population of 100 and above, specially the unreached ones, ensure sustainability of the systems and sources, tackle with problem of water quality and institutionalize water quality monitoring and surveillance through a catchment area approach. In order to provide focused attention on tackling water quality problems, 20% of the ARWSP funds have been retained at the Centre, to be released to water quality affected States. A community based National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme has been launched in the country which aims at testing of all drinking water sources by the grass-root level workers in each Panchayat by simple-to-use field test kits and joint sanitary surveys.

**8.1.1 Objectives:** Clean drinking water is a basic necessity of life. Supply of clean drinking water in the rural areas has always received highest priority from the Government. A Technology Mission on Drinking Water called the “National Drinking Water Mission” (NDWM) was launched in 1986, which was subsequently named as “Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission” (RGNDWM) in 1991. The three key objectives are:

- (i) providing safe drinking water to all villages,
- (ii) assisting local communities to maintain sources of safe drinking water in good condition, and
- (iii) giving special attention for water supply to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

To achieve the objective, *Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme* (ARWSP) is being implemented to resolve drinking water problem in rural habitations. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial and technical support. The Tenth Plan accorded the highest priority to providing the “Not covered” (NC) habitations with sustainable and stipulated supply of drinking water and emphasized the participatory approach where PRIs should be the key institutions for convergence of drinking water supply programmes at the ground level. The objectives set in the Eleventh Plan are to provide safe drinking water to all rural areas, in a sustainable and equitable manner. The outcomes of this objective would be better quality of life by improving the general health status, reducing drudgery of women and meeting the requirements of good

governance. The strategy to achieve the Eleventh Plan objectives can be briefly summarized as:

- (i) Accelerating coverage of the remaining Not Covered and Partially Covered habitations including those slipped back from Fully Covered to Partially and Not Covered categories, with safe drinking water systems by March 2009.
- (ii) To tackle problems of water quality in affected habitations by March, 2009 and to institutionalize water quality monitoring and surveillance systems, and
- (iii) To promote sustainability, both of systems and sources, to ensure continued supply of safe drinking water in covered habitations.

In realization of the important of sanitation for improving the quality of life and its impact on productivity, Ministry of Rural Development has been making concerted efforts to ensure total sanitation coverage. The Ministry has also set for itself the target of 2012 for achieving total sanitation coverage which is more ambitious than that of the UN's timeline of 2015.

### 8.1.2 Achievement of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) :

Considerable success has been achieved in meeting the drinking water needs of the rural population through the said scheme. There are more than 4.1 million hand pumps and 2 lakh piped water schemes in the rural areas.

Drinking water supply is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman, which has been envisaged to build a strong rural infrastructure in four year (2005-06 to 2008-09). The task for rural drinking water is to cover 55,067 uncovered habitations and also to cover the 3.31 lakh slippedback habitations as well as to address the 2.17 lakh water qualityaffected habitations. Action Plans from State Governments/ UT Administration for achieving the goals of Bharat Nirman in a time bound manner have been obtained.

During Bharat Nirman period, 55,067 uncovered and about 3.31 lakh slipped-back habitations were to be covered with provision of drinking water facilities. In addition, 2.17 lakh quality-affected habitations were to be addressed for water quality problems. As reported by the States by the March, 2009, 54,430 un-covered and 3.54 lakh slipped back habitations have been covered. In about 36,800 quality-affected habitations, potable water is being supplied and in other 1.67 lakh quality-affected habitations, projects have been approved and are at different stages of implementation.

### 8.1.3. The strategy adopted to achieve the target of Bharat Nirman is as under:

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

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

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.

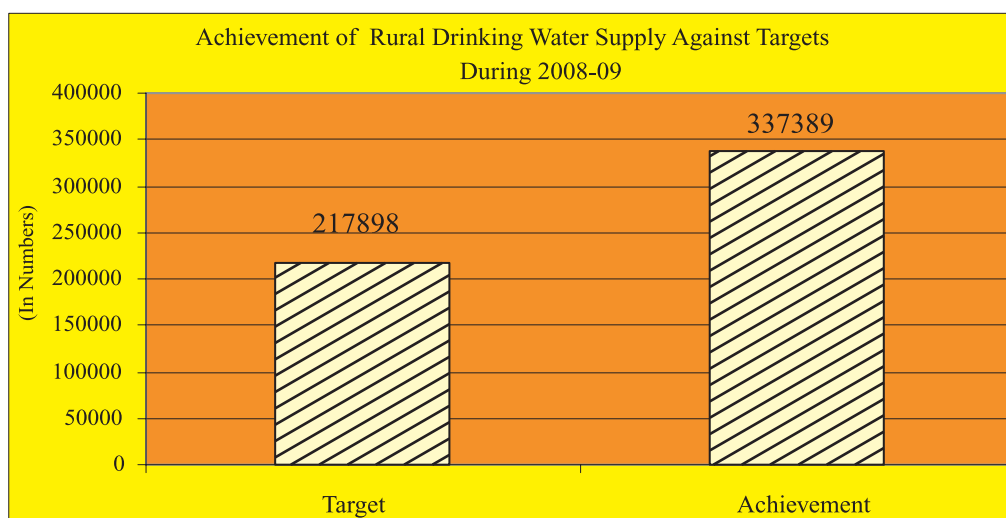
Sustainability of water supply schemes has been accorded highest priority. Sustainability has been made integral part of each water supply scheme to ensure no slip-backs in already covered schemes.

Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) adopts an integrated approach so that conservation and augmentation of water sources is interrelated with rural water supply schemes to provide sustainable supply of safe drinking water to the rural

population. The Mission seeks to provide supply of 40 litres per person of safe drinking water to rural areas.

**Progress :-** The Annual Target for 2008-09 for Rural Water Supply Programme was to cover/address 2,17,898 lakh habitations against which the total achievement was 3,37,389 which was 154.84 % of targets. Given below are the targets and achievement figures in respect of Rural Water Supply Programme for the period April, 2008 to March, 2009. The overall performance under the programme has been **“Very Good”** for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Puducherry. The performance has been **“Good”** for the state of Bihar. The details of State wise achievement is at **Annexure 8.1**. The performance of rest of the States and UTs need improvement. The programme has helped all sections of the society including SCs and STs.

### Target and Achievement of Rural Water Supply for the year 2008-09



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

### 8.2 Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme:

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. As on 31.03.2005, the Ministry has sanctioned schemes for 1244 towns at a cost of Rs. 1821.84 cores and



released Rs.760.09 crores to the State since launching of programme in March 1994. As per the reports received from State Governments, 477 schemes have been commissioned/partially commissioned.

### **8.2.1 Priority for Towns is to be given to the towns with**

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

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

**8.2.2:-** 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. During the year 2008-09, no new towns have been covered as such no fund has been released during 2008-09.

**8.2.3 :-** 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). Under UIDSSMT, 204 projects on water supply at an approved cost of Rs. 4402.26 crore have been sanctioned and Rs. 2276.82 crore (Rs. 1742.38 crore as 1<sup>st</sup> installment and Rs. 533.10 crore as 2<sup>nd</sup> installment of ACA) has been released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) during the year 2008-09. Till date, since inception i.e. 02.12.2005, a total number of 410 project on water supply have been approved at Rs. 7780.05 crore and ACA of Rs. 3666.70 crore (Rs. 3133.60 crore as 1<sup>st</sup> installment and Rs. 533.10 core as 2<sup>nd</sup> installment) has been released under the Scheme.



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

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

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

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

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

During 2003-04, the entire programme on the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS was repositioned into a more holistic and balanced combination of focused initiatives with the following five components:-

1. Preventive interventions for high-risk populations through targeted interventions adopting a multi-pronged strategy including peer counseling and behavior change communication.
2. Preventive interventions for the general population through programmes for blood safety, voluntary counseling and testing services, information education and communication (IEC) and awareness building among adolescents.
3. Provision of low cost care and support services by providing community care services, treatment of opportunistic infections and prevention of occupational exposure.
4. Collaborative efforts to promote inter-sectoral programme activities including interventions and public-private partnerships.
5. Build technical and managerial capacities for programme implementation through surveillance, training, monitoring & evaluation, technical resource groups, operational research and programme management.

**Current Epidemiological Situation of HIV/AIDS:-** HIV situation in the country is assessed and monitored through regular annual sentinel surveillance mechanism established since 1992. The sentinel surveillance started with 180 sentinel sites which later expanded to 1134 sites, covering most of the districts of the country. These sentinel sites have been established in 646 Antenatal clinics representing general population and 488 at High Risk sites, representing High Risk Population. The high risk sites are among Injecting Drug users (52 sites), Female Sex workers (137 sites), men having Sex with Men (40 sites) and STD Clinic attendees (248 sites).

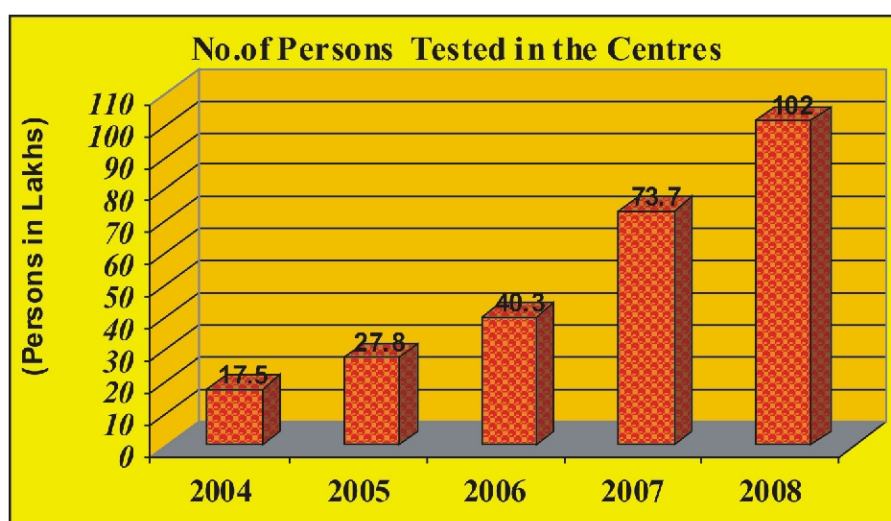
According to the recent estimates using the internationally comparable Workbook Method and using multiple data sources (expended Sentinel Surveillance System, NFHS-III, IBBA and Behavioral Surveillance Survey), there were 1.8 - 2.9 million (2.31 million) people living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2007. The estimated adult prevalence in the country is 0.34% (0.25%-0.43%) and it is greater among males (0.44%) than among females (0.23%).

Preventive Interventions for the General Population has always been the main stay of addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic. NACP-III, proposed to integrate and scale-up service delivery to sub-district and community levels through existing infrastructure in the public and private sectors. The following is the package of preventive services provided under NACP-III:

- (i) Creating awareness about symptoms, spread, prevention and services available through a strong IEC campaign.
- (ii) Condom promotion.
- (iii) Promotion of voluntary blood donation and access to safe blood.
- (iv) Integrated Counseling and Testing (ICT).
- (v) Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission.
- (vi) Management of STI and RTI.
- (vii) Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP).

- (viii) Promotion of safe practices and infection control and
- (ix) Intersectoral coordination and mainstreaming

The Counseling and Testing Centers have been established at medical colleges, district hospitals, sub-district level hospitals and community health centers across the country are Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centers (VCTC) & Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission Centers (PPTCT) have been remodeled together as ICTC (Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre). The number of integrated counseling and testing centers increased from 982 in 2004 to 1,476 in 2005, 4,027 in 2006, and 4,567 in 2007 to 4,987 in March 2009. The number of persons tested in these centers increased from 17.5 lakhs in 2004 to 27.8 lakhs in 2005, 40.3 lakhs in 2006, 73.7 lakhs in 2007 and 102 lakhs in 2008-09. The number of persons tested is given in graph as under:



At the national level, the overall HIV prevalence among different population groups in 2007 continues to portray the concentrated epidemic in India, with a very high prevalence among High Risk Groups IDU (7.2%), MSM (7.4%), FSW (5.1%) & STD clinic attendees (3.6%) and low prevalence among ANC clinic attendees (Age adjusted 0.48%). New pockets of epidemic among IDU identified during 2006 continue to show high HIV prevalence in 2007. Expanded surveillance among MSM has shown new pockets of high HIV prevalence among MSM in 2007.

Estimated Adult HIV prevalence in India in 2007 is 0.34% (0.25% -0.43%). Estimated HIV prevalence among males (0.40%) continues to be higher than among females (0.27%). Estimated Adult HIV prevalence remains greater than 1% in Manipur (1.57%) and Nagaland (1.20%) in 2007. Andhra Pradesh has an estimated adult HIV prevalence of 0.97% while Karnataka and Maharashtra have estimated adult HIV prevalence less than 1%. Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Gujarat and Delhi have estimated adult HIV prevalence of 0.4%.

To control AIDS, the Government of India is conducting family health awareness campaign for both male and female population. Mass media, such as, electronic media,

press and all India radio are fully utilised in IEC campaigns for dissemination of HIV/AIDS messages. NACO has extended coverage of 55,000 schools through the School AIDS education programme and reached out to 8000 institutions associated with 176 universities to cover 7 million young people in the country through the Universities Talk AIDS (UTA) project. NACO has also addressed out-of-school youth through the Villages Talk AIDS (VTA) programme conducted by the Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) network. NACO supports 700 NYKS units spread over 410 districts in the country. NACO facilitates the involvement of various public sectors such as education, defence, labour, youth affairs, steel, railways, industry, transport, and social justice and empowerment to address HIV/AIDS in their respective sectors.

The overall goal of NACP-III launched in June 2007 was to halt and reverse the epidemic in India over the next 5 years. Considering that more than 99% of the population in the country is free from infection, NACP-III will place the highest priority on preventive efforts while, at the same time, seeking to integrate prevention with care, support and treatment. Which was achieved through a four-pronged strategy.

1. Prevention of new infections in high risk groups and general population through:
  - a. Saturation of coverage of high risk groups with targeted interventions (TIs).
  - b. Scaled up interventions in the general population.
2. Providing greater care, support and treatment to larger number of PLHA.
3. Strengthening the infrastructure, systems and human resources in prevention, care, support and treatment programmes at the district, state and national level.
4. Strengthening the nationwide Strategic Information Management System.

The specific objective is to reduce new infection as estimated in the first year of the programme by:

- Sixty per cent (60%) in high prevalence states so as to obtain the reversal of the epidemic and
- Forty per cent (40%) in the vulnerable states so as to stabilize the epidemic.

The Key achievements of NACP-III are summarized as under in Table form.

## Key Achievements of NACP-III

Sl. No.	Activity/Component	Baseline Sept- 1999	June-2007	March-2009
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Establishment of Sentinel Sites for HIV trends	180	1,122	1,215
2.	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS & at least 2 methods of HIV prevention	50-80% (Urban) 13-64% (Rural)	43-83% (Urban) 25-86% (Rural)	NA
3.	Consistent condom use among female sex workers	50.3%	73.4%	NA
4.	Coverage of schools and colleges for AIDS awareness	0	1,12,000 schools	97,279 schools
5.	Condom vending machines installed through NACO	0	11,025	19,525
6.	Condoms distributed		231.07 crores (2006-07)	221.31 crores (2008-09)
7.	Modernisation of blood banks	960	1,086	1,092
8.	Voluntary Blood donation (% of requirement)	20%	59.1%	61.7%
9.	Establishment of ICTC	4,132	4,987	NA
10.	HIV tests conducted	0	100 lakhs	102 lakhs
11.	Centres providing PPTCT services	0	2,418	3,452
12.	Centres providing HIV-TB Collaborative services	0	2,684	4,987
13.	Government STI clinics 504	845	886	NA
14.	Anti-Retroviral Therapy Centres	0	127	211
15.	Patients on ART	0	85,915	2,17,781
16.	Children on ART	0	6,300	13,961
17.	Community Care Centres	101	254	NA
18.	PLHA Networks	0	90	259
19.	Drop-in Centres	0	84	204
20.	Coverage of High-Risk Population across the country through targeted Intervention projects	300	764	1,271

**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.

India accounts for nearly 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the global TB burden. Every year there are approximately 18 lakh new cases in the country of which approximately 8 lakh are new smear positive highly infectious cases. Two people die from TB in India every 3 minutes more than 1 thousand people every day and nearly 4 lakh every year.

*Revised National TB 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 the assistance of international agencies i.e. World Bank, DFID, DANIDA, USAID and GFATM. By 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2006, the entire country (100%) was covered under RNTCP. Presently, 1,147 million (projected population for 2008) of the country's population in 634 districts/reporting units are covered under the programme. Presently, 1,164 million (projected population for 2009) of the country's population in 634 districts/reporting units are covered under the programme.

India is credited with the fastest expanding DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course) Programme in the world. Overall performance of the RNTCP in the country has been excellent with a treatment success rate consistently above 85% and the case detection close to 70%. The death rate due to TB has been reduced to less than 5% in comparison to 29% under the earlier programme. To make the programme accessible to larger segments of the population, equal emphasis is being given to the involvement of medical colleges, general hospitals, private Practitioners, Corporate Sectors and NGOs in implementation of the programme. Medical colleges are being provided with manpower and logistic support to facilitate their participation in the programme. Presently, over 267 medical colleges in RNTCP implementing areas are participating in the programme.

The performance under the National TB Control Programme was being monitored against the two types of physical targets which are the objectives of the programme. The physical targets are 1) Achievement of a case detection of at least 84% of the estimated cure rate in the community and 2) Achieving treatment success rate of at least 85% of the detected NSP cases. During the year 2008 both the objectives of the programme were achieved.

#### **Physical Performance Achievements under RNTCP during the last 6 years**

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

1. Entire country covered under RNTCP in March, 2006
2. Projected Population in 2008



**9.1.3 Malaria:** 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.

**Progress:** During 2008, the malaria incidence was around 1.53 million cases, 1055 deaths. About 80% of malaria cases and deaths are reported from North eastern (NE) States, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat 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 malaria due to *P.falciparum* has also been introduced in high endemic areas. The state-wise data is as follows:-

## State - wise Malaria Cases &amp; Deaths

States/UTs	2006		2007		2008	
	Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pr.	34081	0	27803	2	26424	0
Arunachal Pr.	39182	196	32072	36	29146	27
Assam	126178	304	94853	152	83939	86
Bihar	2744	1	1595	1	2541	0
Chhatisgarh	190590	3	147525	0	123495	4
Goa	5010	7	9755	11	9822	21
Gujarat	89835	45	71121	73	51161	43
Haryana	47142	0	30895	0	35683	0
Himachal Pr.	114	0	104	0	146	0
J&K	164	0	240	1	217	1
Jharkhand	193888	4	184878	31	214299	25
Karnataka	62842	32	49355	18	47344	8
Kerala	2131	6	1927	6	1804	4
Madhya Pr.	96160	56	90829	41	105312	53
Maharashtra	54420	133	67850	182	67333	148
Manipur	2709	8	1194	4	708	2
Meghalaya	29924	167	36337	237	39616	73
Mizoram	10668	120	6081	75	7361	91
Nagaland	3361	75	4976	26	5078	19
Orissa	380216	257	371879	221	375430	239
Punjab	1888	0	2017	0	2494	0
Rajasthan	99529	58	55043	46	57482	54
Sikkim	93	0	48	0	38	0
Tamil Nadu	28219	0	22389	1	21046	2
Tripura	23375	21	18474	51	25894	51
Uttaranchal	1108	0	953	0	1059	0
Uttar Pradesh	91566	0	82538	0	93383	0
West Bengal	159646	203	87754	96	89443	104
A.N.Islands	2993	1	3973	0	4688	0
Chandigarh	449	0	340	0	347	0
D.& N. Haveli	3786	0	3780	0	3037	0
Daman & Diu	140	0	99	0	115	0
Delhi	928	0	182	0	253	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	50	0	68	0	72	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1785129</b>	<b>1707</b>	<b>1508927</b>	<b>1311</b>	<b>1526210</b>	<b>1055</b>

**Urban Malaria Scheme:** Urban Malaria Scheme is being implemented in 131 towns of the country and as per reports from these towns about 7.8% of the total cases of malaria are reported from these urban areas since 2004. Maximum numbers of malaria cases are reported from Vijayawada, Vishakhapatnam, Ahmadabad, Gandhi Nagar, Vadodara, Bellary, Greater Mumbai, Ratlam, Rourkela Jabalpur, Kolkata. The epidemiological profile of malaria in urban towns of the country is as follows:

Year	Population	BSE/ BSE	Total Cases	P.f.	P.F.%	SPR	SFR	Deaths
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2004	96391252	6083111	151390	19697	13.62	2.49	0.32	62
2005	102098354	5585427	89543	11648	13.01	1.6	0.21	71
2006	105359301	6101219	85270	13893	16.29	1.4	0.23	100
2007	112046000	5659362	108573	18232	16.87	1.92	0.32	103
2008	112647089	4377791	72639	9750	13.42	1.66	0.22	1
2009	113326094	1158481	5681	944	16.62	0.42	0.08	0

**9.1.4 Leprosy:** The National Leprosy Control Programme (NLEP) was launched by the Govt. of India in 1955. Multi Drug Therapy 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. The objective of the programme is to further reduce the burden of leprosy and stop stigma & discrimination against persons affected leprosy.

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.

#### 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.

#### Achievements-

- 32 states/UTs have achievement leprosy elimination status. Only 3 States/UT viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli are yet to achieve elimination.
- At the end of March 2009, there were 86,331 leprosy cases on record.

- During 2008-09, total 1,34,184 new leprosy cases were detected and put under treatment as compared to 1,37,685 leprosy cases detected during corresponding period of previous year. The Annual New Case Detection Rate was 11.19 per 100,000 population.
- During the year 2008-09, 2960 reconstructive surgeries were conducted on leprosy affected persons for correction of their deformities.
- Out of 1,33,611 leprosy cases discharged during the year, 1,23,668 cases (92.6%) were released as cured after completing treatment.

**9.1.5 Blindness:** National Programme for Control of Blindness was first launched in the year 1976 as a 100% Central sponsored scheme with the goal to reduce the prevalence of Blindness from 1.4% to 0.3% by 2020. A special thrust is given to reduce the Cataract Blindness, which now constitutes nearly 63% of blindness in the country, of the total estimated 45 million blind persons in the world, 7 million are in India. Due to the large population base and increased life expectancy, the number of cataract cases is expected to increase in the coming years.

Government of India has 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.

**The main objective of the programme are :**

- 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.

**New Initiatives during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

1. Construction of dedicated Eye Wards & Eye OTs in District Hospital in North-Eastern States, Bihar, Jharkhand, J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and few other States where dedicated Operation Theaters are not available as per demand.
2. Appointment of Ophthalmic manpower (Ophthalmic Surgeons, of ophthalmic Assistants and Eye Donation Counsellors on contractual basis).
3. Grant-in-aid to NGOs for management of other Eye diseases other than Cataract like Diabetic Retinopathy, Glaucoma Management, Laser Techniques, Corneal

Transplantation, Vitreoretinal Surgery, Treatment of childhood blindness etc of Rs. 750 per case for Cataract/IOL Implantation Surgery and Rs.1000 per case of other major Eye Diseases as described above.

4. Development of Mobile Ophthalmic Units in NE States, Hilly States & Diffcult Terrains for diagnosis and medical management of eye diseases.
5. Involvement of Private Practitioners in Sub District, Blocks and Village Level.
6. Maintenance of Ophthalmic Equipments supplied to Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology Medical Colleges, District/Sub-District Hospitals, PHC/Vision Centres.

### Year-wise Details of Targets and Achievement in respect of Major Performance of NPCB

#### (i) Cataract Operations:

Year	Target	Cataract operations	% 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	58,22,000	94

\* Provisional

#### (ii) School eye screening programme:

Year	Target	No. of free spectacles provided to school age
(1)	(2)	(3)
2006-07	70000	456634
2007-08	30000	512020
2008-09*	30000	9,73,000

\* Provisional

**(iii) Eye Donated:**

Year	Target	Collection of donated eyes
(1)	(2)	(3)
2006-07	45000	30007
2007-08	40000	38546
2008-09*	50000	41,780

\* Provisional

**(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	400

\* Provisional

**9.2 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):** The National Rural Health Mission was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 12<sup>th</sup> April 2005, to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services even to the poorest households in the remotest rural regions. The thrust of the Mission was on establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter sectoral convergence at all levels, to ensure simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health like water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality. Institutional integration within the fragmented health sector was expected to provide a focus on outcomes, measured against *Indian Public Health Standards* for all health facilities. *The Goal of the Mission* is to improve the availability of and access to quality health care by people, especially for those residing in rural areas, the poor, women and children.

**9.2.1** The National Rural Health Mission (NHRM) focuses on the following key areas:

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

With aim at establishing bottom up planning and monitoring processes and systems so as to enable increased people's participation, decentralization of health services and accountability of health care delivery personnel.

**9.2.2 The Progress so far:** In its short journey of 3-4 years, there are some very significant gains in the health sector, in partnership with States. The Table below tries to capture some of the gains made during this period in key areas and the evidence from the States in this regard.

### STATUS OF NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION

NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION			
Sl. No.	Action Point		Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Number of Rogi Kalyan Samitis registered	District Hospitals	566
		CHCs	4198
		Other than CHC at or above block level but below District Level	897
		PHCs	15352
		Other Health facilities above SC but below block level (may include APHC etc.)	6860
2		2008-09	92994
3		2008-09	5529035
4	Number of Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) Constituted		415213
5	Number of Joint Account Operational at SCs & VHSCs		325129
6	Number of SCs which are functional	With Second ANMs	35469
		Total contractual ANMs recruited for all levels including SC	39734
7	Total APHs, PHCs, CHCs & other Sub District facilities functional as 24x7 basis		13358
8	Total Number of PHCs functioning as 24x7 basis as on date		7421
9	Number of PHCs where three staff Nurses have been posted		6137
10	Number of CHCs	Selected for upgradation to IPHS	2794
		Facility survey completed (includes other also)	2960
11	Total Number of Specialists at CHCs appointed on contract under NRHM		2299
12	Total Number of Staff Nurses (SN) appointed on contract as on date		23767
13	Number of General Duty Medical Doctors (GDMOs) in position on contract at various level as on date		6710
14	Paramedics in position on contract under NRHM as on date		5461
15	Total Number of Centers operational as FRUs as on date	DH	498
		SDH	464
		CHC and others level	1409
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2471</b>

**Source:** Information furnished by M/o Health & Family Welfare

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

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

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

**Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)**

**Physical Progress:**

- ✦ The selection of 6.49 lakhs ASHAs/Link Workers have been done in the entire country, out of 5.63 lakh ASHAs were given orientation training and positioned in Villages.
- ✦ 4.11 lakhs ASHAs have been provided with Drug kits in their respective village.

**Infrastructure:**

- 1.45 lakh sub-centers in the country are provided with untied funds of Rs 10,000 each. 3,02,200 sub-centers VHSC have operational joint accounts of ANMs and Pradhans for utilization of annual untied funds. 25,743 sub-centers are functional with second ANM.



- Out of 4045 Community Health Centres, 2788 CHCs have been selected for upgradation to IPHS and facility survey has been completed in 2698 CHCs.
- 23,100 Rogi Kalyan Samitis have been registered at different level of facilities.

**Primary Health Care:** Primary health care services are provided through a three-tier delivery system of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs). One sub-centre, for every 5000 population in general, and for every 3000 population in hill and tribal areas, is envisaged. A PHC caters to 30,000 population, in general, and 20,000 population in hill and tribal areas. One CHC is established for every 80,000 to 1.20 lakh of population. The total numbers of Sub-Centres, PHCs and CHCs functioning in the country upto March, 2008 are 1,46,036, 23,458 and 4,276 respectively.

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

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

Project Implementation Plans (PIPS) for Immunization covers area for strengthening the Service delivery component of Routine immunization details areas under:

- ✦ Alternate vaccine delivery to ensure reach into village including hard to reach areas.
- ✦ Alternate Vaccinators to ensure sessions are held.
- ✦ Revision of Routine Immunization micro-plans.
- ✦ Social Mobilization to ensure demand creation in community.
- ✦ Strengthening Supportive supervision.
- ✦ Quarterly review meeting at State, Districts and Block levels to ensure monitoring.
- ✦ Mobility Support for active field supervision.
- ✦ Auto Disable syringes to ensure injection safety.
- ✦ Capacity building of all field staff related to immunization.
- ✦ Injection safety and waste management.

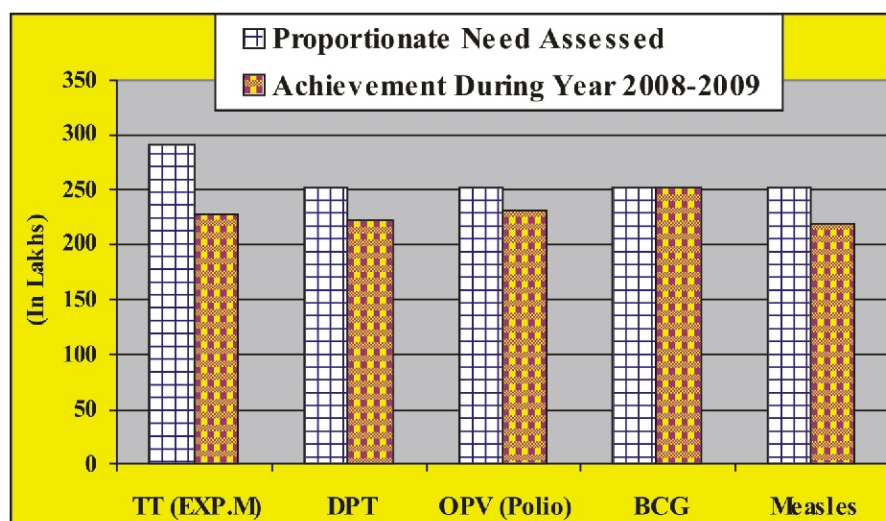
**9.3.1 Improved Coverage :-** In last three and a half years since the launch of RCH- II /NRHM, there has been a considerable improvement in the immunization coverage and as per the figures of the recently concluded DLHS 9 survey (2007-08) has shown that underperforming states have also increased their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

### 9.3.2 Mother Child Health (MCH) :

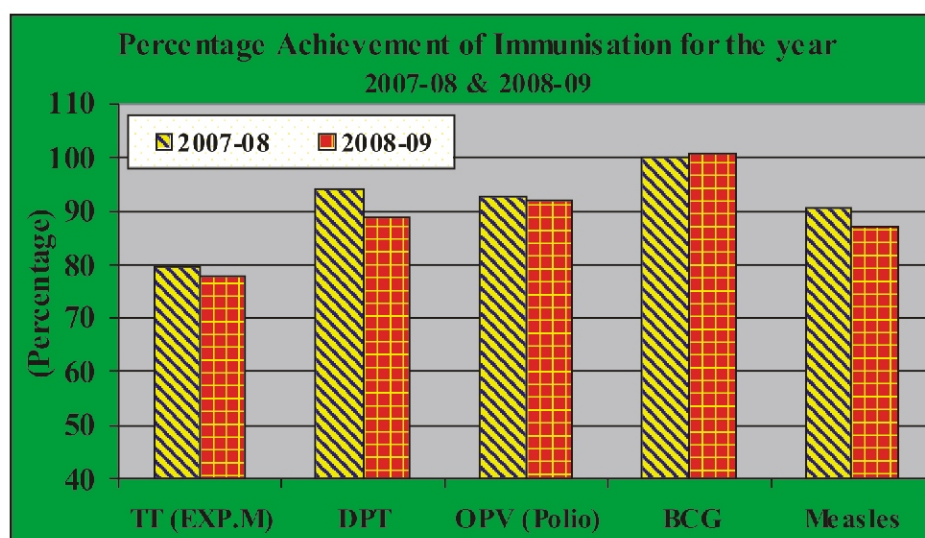
**Routine Immunisation:** Proper health care of child and mother instills a sense of security in the parents, which in turn, encourages acceptance of small family norms. Pre-natal, natal and postnatal care of mother and immunization of mother and children are the main components of this programme. **Under Universal Immunisation Programme** infants are given 3 doses of DPT, OPV, and one dose each of BCG and measles. Two doses of PP for pregnant women are also offered. A brief table below gives the progress of Universal Immunisation Programme during April, 2008-March, 2009 at the national level.

Antigen	Target April,2008-March,2009	Achievement* During April,2008-March,2009	% Achievement of proportionate need assessed during April,2008-March,2009
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. TT(EM)	292.19	227.30	77.8
2. DPT	250.89	222.47	88.7
3. OPV Polio	250.89	231.09	92.1
4. BCG	250.89	252.35	100.6
5. Measles	250.89	217.99	86.9

\* Figures are provisional



During April, 2008-March, 2009, a total of **227** lakh expectant pregnant mothers was covered under the Tetanus Immunization Programme in the country achieving 77.8% of the proportionate assessed need for the year 2008-09. During the period under review, **222** lakh children were immunized against DPT, **231** lakh against Polio, **252** lakh against BCG, and **218** lakh against Measles achieving 88.7%, 92.1%, 100.6%, and 86.9% of the respective need assessed at the national level. State-wise details and percentage coverage of the need assessed is also given in *Annexure 9.1 to 9.5*.



**9.3.3 Pulse Polio Eradication Programme:** India has 496 polio cases as on October 24, 2008. Of these, 59 cases are of the most dangerous type 1 poliovirus (P1) and the majority 437 of type 3 poliovirus (P3).

With the global initiative of eradication of polio in 1988 followed by World Health Assembly resolution in 1988, Pulse Polio Immunization programme was launched in India in 1995. Children in the age group of 0-5 years administered polio drops during National and Sub-national immunization rounds (in high risk areas) every year.

**Progress:**

1. With the implementation of pulse polio programme from 1995, significant success has been achieved in reducing number of polio cases. There has also been significant reduction in number of infected districts. In 2008 the virus could be restrained to 90 districts mainly in Western UP and Bihar.
2. Most parts of India are polio free. Of the 35 states and Union Territories, 33 have stopped indigenous polio virus transmission. Only Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Bihar remain endemic for polio virus because of the uniquely challenging conditions like poor environmental sanitation, high population density, high birth rate which makes them the most challenging places on earth to eradicate polio.
3. Of the 3 types of polio causing viruses, type 2 virus has already been eradicated in 1999. Currently Type 3 virus and Type 1 virus are in circulation and is limited mainly to UP and Bihar.

**9.4 Institutional Delivery:-** 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. **Janani Suraksha Yojana** to promote Institutional Delivery for reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio 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 women. The scheme also covers SC/ST women delivering in the Govt. Health Institutions and accredited Private Institutions. The progress on implementation of JSY during the last four years are as follow:

#### JSY Physical Progress

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

**9.4.1 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- 9.6-A*, 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 Gol commitment to provide the essential obstetric care to pregnant women.

**Major Initiatives:** To provide basic facilities in rural areas including those at the time of delivery and further increase the number of institutional deliveries, major initiatives been 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 checks 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.

#### 9.4.2 Other simultaneous steps taken are: States have been given flexibility for:

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

**9.5 Two Child Norms:** 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:

- (i) bringing about voluntary acceptance of the two-child norm;
- (ii) promoting responsible parenthood;
- (iii) reducing infant mortality and
- (iv) expanding maternity and child care facilities.

Family Welfare Programme, being implemented with a target free approach, 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.

At the national level, total number of family planning acceptors during the period 2007-08 has been 376.89 lakhs, which is lower by (-) 6.0 % as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. At the national level, total number of family planning acceptors for the period April, 2008-March, 2009 has been 237.31 lakh, which is lower by (-) **37.0 %** as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The

following table indicates the comparative achievement of Family Planning Method during the period April 2007-March 2008 and April, 2008-March 2009.

### 9.5.1 Achievements under various Family Planning Methods

(Figures are in lakhs)

Family Planning Methods	Achievement* During April 2007 to March 2008	Achievement* During April 2008 to March 2009	% Change in Achievement, Column (3) over column (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1- Sterilizations	50.19	52.94	(+)5.5
2- IUD	60.72	58.76	(-)3.2
3- Condom Users	181.37	81.78	(-)54.9
4- Oral Pill Users	84.61	43.83	(-)48.2
5- Total Acceptors	376.89	237.31	(-)37.0

The details of achievement under various Family Planning Methods are presented in the following paragraphs:

**(a) Sterilizations-** During the period April, 2008-March, 2009, the total number of Sterilizations at the national level registered an **increase** of 5.5% over the corresponding period of the previous year i.e April, 2007 March, 2008. Improvement has been observed in 18 States/ UTs including NE States. *Details are given in Annexure-9.8.*

#### (b) Spacing Methods

**(i) IUD Insertions:** At the national level, the number of IUD Insertions during April, 2008 March 2009 have shown an **decrease of 3.2%** over the corresponding period of the previous year i.e. April, 2007 March, 2008. *Details are given in Annexure-9.9.*

**(ii) Condom Users:** At the all India level, the number of Condom Users under free distribution (social marketing) has shown no change as compared to the previous year, whereas distribution through commercial companies have **decreased** by 54.9% during April, 2008 March, 2009 as compared to April, 2007 March, 2008. *Details are given in Annexure-9.10.*

**(iii) Oral Pill Users:** At the all India level, free distribution of Oral Pills under Social Marketing and the distribution through commercial Companies have **decreased** by 48.2% during April, 2008 March, 2009 as compared to April, 2007 - March, 2008. *Details are given in Annexure-9.11*

**9.6 Prevention of Female Foeticide:** 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. Subsequently in 1996, GOI further amended this Act in order to prevent misuse of this Act.

The nodal authority for administering the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (PNDT) is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The representative of Ministry of Women and Child Development is a member of National Inspection and Monitoring Committee for ensuring implementation of PNDT Act. The Committee visited various States to inspect certain Ultrasound Clinics and to discuss the issues with the State Government representatives. A meeting with Government of Punjab was held to discuss initiatives taken by the State Government to check female foeticide. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has given financial assistance to voluntary organizations to organize workshops to address female foeticide in the States of Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. In addition, financial assistance has been provided to support *Sarvadeshik Arya Pratinidhi Sabha* of New Delhi to organize 10 Seminars for mobilizing public opinion against female foeticide. Under this item following two parameters covered are :

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

**9.6.1 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 2005-2007.

Three statement showing Sex Ratio (female per 1000 male) at birth by residence, India and bigger states for the period of 1999-2001 to 2005-2007 for total of rural and urban area are as under:

Sex Ratio (Female per 1000male) at birth by residence, India and Bigger States, 1999-2001 to 2005-2007

Sl.No.	States	Total						
		1999-2001	2000-2002	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	India	894	892	883	882	880	892	901
1	Andhra Pr.	934	945	932	916	917	917	915
2	Assam	962	945	904	915	907	920	939
3	Bihar	873	870	861	863	865	881	909
4	Gujarat	837	844	862	855	844	865	891
5	Haryana	803	804	807	821	829	837	843
6	Himachal Pr.	858	826	803	851	858	872	931
7	Karnataka	935	952	943	923	915	917	926
8	Kerala	927	911	892	889	912	922	958
9	Madhya Pr.	915	920	922	916	911	913	913
10	Maharashtra	915	899	887	878	872	879	871
11	Orissa	920	944	934	944	932	934	933
12	Punjab	775	775	776	797	801	808	837
13	Rajasthan	885	890	855	838	839	855	865
14	Tamil Nadu	926	926	953	946	943	955	944
15	Uttar Pr.	870	864	853	859	862	874	881
16	West Bengal	956	949	937	931	926	931	936

Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 male) at birth by residence, India and bigger States, 1999-2001 to 2005-2007

Sl. No.	States	RURAL						
		1999-2001	2000-2002	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	India	899	898	888	884	882	895	904
1	Andhra Pr.	937	939	923	901	904	909	911
2	Assam	967	947	903	914	906	922	942
3	Bihar	869	870	861	865	867	884	912
4	Gujarat	853	866	876	876	862	886	915
5	Haryana	814	817	816	825	831	838	851
6	Himachal Pr.	863	826	799	849	857	870	931
7	Karnataka	947	950	939	913	909	908	924
8	Kerala	918	913	880	876	899	910	957
9	Madhya Pr.	925	933	929	916	912	914	913
10	Maharashtra	919	904	908	880	874	879	866
11	Orissa	926	950	940	950	936	937	934
12	Punjab	782	781	780	804	808	813	827
13	Rajasthan	886	886	849	837	835	855	868
14	Tamil Nadu	936	946	972	968	859	970	940
15	Uttar Pr.	859	862	853	858	863	876	883
16	West Bengal	961	957	948	941	934	937	932



Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 male) at birth by residence, India and bigger States, 1999-2001 to 2005-2007

Sl.No.	States	Urban						
		1999-2001	2000-2002	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	<b>India</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>891</b>
1	Andhra Pr.	925	967	963	968	959	941	928
2	Assam	902	913	917	929	919	905	911
3	Bihar	910	863	860	841	847	847	876
4	Gujarat	794	788	827	807	807	827	848
5	Haryana	758	745	756	807	824	834	822
6	Himachal Pr.	785	826	865	876	872	888	926
7	Karnataka	900	957	956	948	931	938	932
8	Kerala	956	904	932	931	957	962	962
9	Madhya Pr	857	849	882	918	906	907	912
10	Maharashtra	908	891	852	874	868	878	879
11	Orissa	873	889	880	891	897	908	919
12	Punjab	750	757	761	777	786	800	855
13	Rajasthan	876	917	893	842	853	856	852
14	Tamil Nadu	904	883	909	904	917	933	950
15	Uttar Pr.	881	875	856	862	856	866	871
16	West Bengal	934	915	886	884	893	903	951

**9.6.2 (ii) Cases/Conviction under PNDT Act.** The country lost 50 million girls to foeticide, the Centre has decided to make the Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDT) Act more stringent. Under the proposed amendments to the Act, clinics and doctors conducting sex determination tests would be stripped off their licenses fined up to Rs. 7 lakh and be imprisoned for up to 3 years. Under the existing Act licenses are temporarily cancelled fines are limited to Rs. 50,000 and imprisonment could be up to 3 months. Only two people have been convicted since the PNDT Act was implemented in 1994. Even they are back in business after paying fines.

**Details of Ongoing cases filed against violators of the PC & PNDT Act/Rules (up to June 2009):  
The State-wise details are given as follow:**

Sl. No	State/UT	Non registration	Non-maintenance of records	Communication of sex of foetus	Advt.abut pre-natal /conception diagnostic facilities	Other violations of Act/Rules	Total ongoing cases	Number of cases decided / closed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Andhra Pr.	11	5	-	-	3	19	-
2	Arunachal Pr.	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
3	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
4	Bihar	6	-	3	-	1	10	-
5	Chhattisgarh	5	-	-	-	-	5	-
6	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	0	1
7	Gujarat	3	89	-	3	-	95	3
8	Haryana	4	10	21	5	18	58	7
9	Himachal Pr.	-	0	-	0	7	7	-
10	J & K	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
11	Jharkhand	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
12	Karnataka	8	-	1	-	4	13	23
13	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
14	Madhya Pr.	3	5	1	2	-	11	13
15	Maharashtra	16	3	13	6	-	38	18
16	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
18	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
19	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
20	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
21	Punjab	15	30	21	6	32	104	43
22	Rajasthan	-	-	52	2	-	54	-
23	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
24	Tamil Nadu	67	3	1	1	-	72	62
25	Tripura	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
26	Uttarakhand	-	-	2	1	-	3	-
27	Uttar Pradesh	11	1	3	3	29	47	9
28	West Bengal	7	-	-	-	-	7	150
29	A & N Island	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
30	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
31	D. & N. Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
32	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
33	Delhi	40	5	5	8	-	58	13
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
35	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>196</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>342</b>

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

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.

**9.7.1 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.

**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.

**Services:** The scheme provides a package of following services to children below 6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers from disadvantaged section:

- i. supplementary nutrition,
- ii. immunization,
- iii. health check-up,
- iv. referral services,
- v. pre-school non-formal education and
- Vi. nutrition & health education.

**Pattern-** It is an ongoing centrally-sponsored scheme implemented through the State Government with 100% financial assistance from the Central Government for all inputs other than supplementary nutrition which the States were to provide from their own resources. However, from the year 2005-06, the Government of India has been providing Central assistance to States for supplementary nutrition also, to the extent of 50% of the actual expenditure incurred by the States or 50% of the cost norms, whichever is less.

Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Services and Nutrition and Health Education are the six main services offered under this scheme. In addition, the scheme envisages effective convergence of inter-sectoral services in the Anganwadi centres. While selecting the location for a project, preference is given to those areas which are predominantly inhabited by vulnerable and weaker sections of society, such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities and low income families found in economically backward areas, drought-prone areas and areas in which the development of social services require strengthening. All India progress made (physical) under ICDS Scheme during the period April, 2008-March, 2009 are given below.

#### Physical Targets & Achievements (April, 2008-March, 2009)

Category	Targets	Achievements	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(I) No. of Operational ICDS Projects	6,284	6,120	97%
(II) No. of Anganwadis	10,52,638	10,44,269	99%

Against the targets of 10.53 lakh AWCs during 2008-09, only 10.44 lakh AWCs became operational as on 31.3.2009.

**9.7.2 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.

**Projects/AWCs:** During 2008-09, 789 projects, 189458 AWCs and 77102 mini AWCs were sanctioned by the Government as part of universalisation of ICDS Scheme. Out of 7073 Projects sanctioned, 6120 Projects became operational till 31.03.2009. There are 13.56 lakh AWCs sanctioned in the country as on 31.3.2009. Of these, 10.44 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs became operational.

**Beneficiaries:** At present, total service to children & mothers under the scheme are being provided to about 873.44 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about 721.97 lakh children (6 months - 6 years) and 151.47 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of 10.44 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres. The average coverage per Anganwadi received supplementary nutrition was 77 children below 6 years and 16 pregnant women & Nursing mothers.

Beneficiaries				(In lakhs)
No. of Anganwadis Centres Providing Services*	Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers	Total Beneficiaries Children & Mothers	Average Children received supplementary nutrition per Anganwaris
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9.35.605	721.97	151.47	873.44	77

**Supplementary Nutrition:-** 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.

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

**Non-formal Pre-school Education:** Total 340,60 lakh children in which 1,74,66,605 boys and 1,65,93,619 girls of the 3-6 years age group received pre-school education at 9,88,349 Anganwadis Centre , during the period 2008-09 making average attendance of 18 boys and 17 girls per Anganwadi details given below.

**No. of Anganwadies Providing Service\***

Sl.No.	Category	No. of Anganwadi Providing Service*	No. of P S E Beneficiaries as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2009			
			Boys (3-6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (Boys + Girls)	Average Children per Anganwadi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i)	Pre-school Education for Children	9,88,349	1,74,66,605	1,65,93,619	340,60,224	34

\* including mini - AWCs

**Implementation of ICDS in the X Plan:** The Scheme was approved for implementation in the X Plan in the existing 5652 Projects with no expansion activity in view of resource constraints. Out of the sanctioned 5652 projects, 922 operational Projects were being funded with loan from the World Bank.

**9.7.3 Achievement under ICDS:** There has been a significant progress in the implementation of ICDS Scheme during X Five Year Plan and XI Plan 1<sup>st</sup> year up to 31.03.2009 both, in terms of increase in number of operational projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and coverage of beneficiaries as indicated below.

Performance as on	No. of Operational ICDS Projects	No. of Operational AWCs	Supplementary Nutrition Beneficiaries (In lakhs)	Pre-school Education Beneficiaries (In lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
31.03.2002	4608	545714	375.10	166.56
31.03.2003	4903	600391	387.84	188.02
31.03.2004	5267	649307	415.08	204.38
31.03.2005	5422	706872	484.42	218.41
31.03.2006	5659	748229	562.18	244.92
31.03.2007	5829	844743	705.43	300.81
31.03.2008	6070	1013337	843.27	339.11
31.03.2009	6120	1044269	873.44	340.60

**9.7.4** It is significant to note that during the period (01.04.2002 to 31.03.2009), the number of beneficiaries for *Supplementary Nutrition* have increased from 375.10 lakh to 873.44 lakh with (132.85% increase). Similarly, the number of children (3-6 year) attending Anganwadi Centres for *Pre-school Education* has increased from 166.56 lakh to 340.60 lakh with (104.49% increase).

**9.8 Sanitation Programme:** 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, two parameters monitored are :

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

**9.8.1 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. 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. Total Sanitation Campaign is being implemented in 593 districts of the country. The project outlay for 593 TSC projects sanctioned so far is Rs. 17885 crore. The Central, State and Beneficiary contributions are Rs. 11094 crore, Rs. 4775 crore and Rs. 2016 lakhs respectively. Upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009 an amount of Rs. 4169 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 57% in 2008-09, which is mainly due to the success of Total Sanitation Campaign.

The main physical components sanctioned in the 593 districts are as follows:

- (i) Construction of 11.98 crore individual household latrines for APL+BPL families.
- (ii) 11.96 lakh toilets for schools.
- (iii) 4.38 lakh toilets for Balwadis/Anganwadis.
- (iv) 32887 community sanitary complexes.

Up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009, 540 lakh individual household latrines for APL+BPL families, 8.52 lakh school toilets, 2.66 lakh Anganwadies toilets, 16,080 community complexes have been provided. Also in the year 2008-09 alone, 1.16 crore individual household latrines for APL+BPL families have been constructed.

The central share (incentive) on Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) has been increased from Rs. 900/- to Rs. 1500/- (Rs. 2000/- for hilly and difficult areas) w.e.f 1.8.08. To generate awareness among the users, Districts and states are taking up activities like organizing mass rallies, celebrating sanitation weeks and following up with inter personal

communication with the users and potential users. For this purpose services of ICDS workers, ASHA workers and village opinion makers are being used. School teachers are also being encouraged to teach and promote sanitary habits in the schools. Telecast of AV spots on Sanitation, NGP and Hand washing on various TV and Radio Channels have been done. Publicity through print media on NGP, SACOSAN and TSC was also covered.

To encourage the Panchayati Raj Institutions to take up sanitation promotion, the incentive scheme of Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) has been launched. The award is given to those PRIs which attain 100% open defecation free environment. The concept of Nirmal Gram Puraskar has been acclaimed internationally as a unique tool of social engineering and community mobilization and has helped a difficult programme like Sanitation to pick up. Each Gram Panchayat getting the NGP has a ripple effect in the surrounding villages, a movement sustained by active people's participation. Under NGP, the following PRIs and other institutions have received the award in the last 4 years:

- 2005 38 Gram Panchayats and 2 Block Panchayats.
- 2006 760 Gram Panchayats and 9 Block Panchayats, 4 Institutions.
- 2007 4945 Gram Panchayats, 14 Block panchayats, 9 Institutions.
- 2008- 12276 Gram Panchayats, 112 Block panchayats, 8 Zila Panchayats, 10 Institutions.

**Progress:** During the year 2008-09 the total numbers of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) constructed was 116.71 lakh in which BPL was 56.83 lakh and APL was 59.88 respectively. The number of sanitary complex, school toilets, Balwadies toilets, Rural sanitary mart (RMS) and PC at all India level were 3281,253789, 69008, 235 and 260 respectively. The State-wise achievements of TSC is given in **Annexure-9.6**.

**9.8.2 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 728866.78 lakh and 1211671.81 lakh respectively approved under Sub-Mission for Urban Infrastructure and Governance component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) as on 31.03.2009. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a Centrally Sponsored scheme was launched on 03.12.2005 to fund infrastructure facilities to all towns and cities as per 2001 census other than those covered Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

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.



A sum of Rs. 11400.00 crore has been allocated under UIDSSMT for the whole mission period i.e. (2005-2012). Till date Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 5820.70 crores has been released for 747 projects for 631 towns in 26 states and 2 UTs.

**Progress:** As regards Sanitation in 72 towns from 16 States/UT (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Daman & Diu, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the details of State-wise projects approved and ACA released are given in below. During the year 2008-09, 66 projects on sewerage Solid Waste Management at an approved cost of Rs. 1654.68 crore have been approved and Rs. 677.92 crore has been released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA).

Till Date, 97 projects has been covered since its inception i.e. 03.12.05 at an approved cost of Rs. 2863.35 crore and ACA of Rs. 1138.39 crore has been released. Details State-wise projects approved and ACA released during the year 2008.09 and cumulative releases in respect of Sewerage are enclose at **Annexure-9.7**

**Status of Sewerage & SWM Projects under UIDSSMT  
(During 2008-2009)**

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Project/ Scheme	Appvd-Cost	Cen. Shares	Total ACA Released
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	4,966.00	4,371.10	3,154.70
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3*	866.73	780.06	390.03
3	Bihar	1*	983.99	787.19	393.60
4	Daman & Diu	1	942.37	753.90	31.00
5	Haryana	4	6,311.44	5,049.15	2,524.58
6	Karnataka	1	867.84	694.27	1,082.11
7	Kerala	5*	1,228.33	982.66	491.20
8	Madhya Pradesh	2	14,311.55	11,449.24	5,724.62
9	Maharashtra	11	41,462.29	33,169.83	16,273.40
10	Meghalaya	2*	1,433.26	1,289.93	644.97
11	Punjab	4	17,442.30	13,953.84	7,100.19
12	Rajasthan	8	29,396.05	23,516.84	11,758.42
13	Sikkim	4	2,412.00	2,170.80	1,085.40
14	Tamil Nadu	11	28,229.25	22,583.40	11,291.69
15	Uttar Pradesh	5*	4,977.90	3,982.32	1,991.16
	- Do-	1	3,463.00	3,770.40	1,385.20
16	Uttarakhand	1	6,173.25	5,555.93	2,469.30
	<b>Total Sewerage</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>155,977.34</b>	<b>127,038.70</b>	<b>63,880.61</b>
	<b>Total SWM</b>	<b>16*</b>	<b>9,490.21</b>	<b>7,822.16</b>	<b>3,910.96</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>165,467.55</b>	<b>134,860.86</b>	<b>67,791.57</b>

\*Solid Waste Management



## 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.

Education is one of the priorities for human development which is essential for the country's economic growth. Education is 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).**

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

### 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 all 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.

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 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.

**Achievements:** The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is being implemented in partnership with States to address the needs of children in age group of 6-14 years. The achievements under SSA during the year 2008-09, include construction of 2,33,874 school buildings besides of construction of 9,62,643 additional classrooms, 1,81,715 drinking water facilities, construction of 2,55,014 toilets and appointment of 9.86 lakh teachers were recruited by March,2009. 98% of Rural population has primary school with in 1 kms and 2,70,590 new school opened till March, 2009. The Pupil- Teacher Ratio (PRT) in 2006-07 at the nation level was 45:1 for primary level and 35.1 for upper primary level. Total enrollment of children 28.52 lakh children identified and 23.17 lakh children with 81.24% of those identified enrolled in school by 2008-09.

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

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.

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 a 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.

#### **Achievements under NPEGEL: Up to January, 2009**

- 40,187 Model Schools developed.
- 2.11 lakh teacher's gender sensitized in *Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs)*
- 38,409 additional rooms constructed for being used as space for bridge courses, teacher training and skill building activities for girls,
- Over 38,626 ECCE centres are being supported in non ICDS areas and 3.54 lakh Anganwadi centres, to help free girls from sibling care responsibilities in order to attend schools.
- 11.44 lakh girls benefited from remedial teaching.
- 89,462 girls benefited through bridge courses.
- Free uniforms to about 1.61 crore girls in EBB blocks as a direct educational incentive.
- NPEGEL coverage has expanded to 40,332 clusters in 3,246 blocks.

**10.1.2 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,

#### **Achievement: Till December -2008**

- ✦ 24.13 lakh children enrolled in 29817 EGS centres.
- ✦ 1681300 children enrolled in AIE centres.
- ✦ 1, 00,691 EGS centres upgraded to primary schools.
- ✦ 7010 residential bridge courses opened.

7344 centres opened for urban deprived children and 1845 centres for children belonging to migrating families.

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

**10.1.3 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV):** Apart from *National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level* (NPEGEL): The second major initiative, in EBBs, is the new scheme called **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya** (KGBV) was launched in August, 2004 to set up 750 residential schools in bringing with boarding facilities at elementary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, other backward castes (OBC) and minorities in *Educationally Backward Blocks* (EBBs). The scheme is being implemented in educationally backward blocks of the country where female rural literacy is below the national average and gender gap in literacy is above the national average. The scheme provides for a minimum reservation of 75% of enrolment for girls from SC, ST, OBC or minority communities and the remaining 25% priority is accorded to girls from families below 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 scheme is being implemented in 27 States/UTs namely: Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

**Details of the Reach of KGBVs:** 2578 KGBVs were sanctioned by Government of India till date. Of these, 427 KGBVs have been sanctioned in Muslim concentration blocks, 612 in ST blocks, 688 in SC blocks. As on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2009, 2423 KGBVs are reported to be functional (i.e. 94%) in the States and 1,90,404 girls enrolled in them (50,630 SC girls (27%) ; 58,682 ST girls (31%) ; 50,161 OBC girls ( 26%) ; 18,206 BPL girls ( 9%) ; 12,725 Minority girls (7%). Out of the total 2578 sanctioned KGBVs, 547 KGBVs have been constructed + 1262 are in progress and 769 have not been started.

**The monitorable parameters are covered under the 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are as under :-**

- i. Appointment of Teacher,
- ii. Construction of School Buildings and
- iii. Information on reduction of drop out rates at primary level

**(I) Number of Teacher Appointed during 2008-09**

- Number of teachers appointed during 2008-09 under SSA is 76,617.
- Consequent to provision of 12.27 lakh teachers, Pupil to Teacher Ratio (PTR) has improved from 39:1 to 33:1.

**(II) Number of School Building Constructed during 2008-09 under SSA**

- ✦ Number of School Building constructed during 2008-09 under SSA is 27,644 (including work in progress).
- ✦ Status of infrastructure has improved since the inception of SSA. About 25% of the SSA funds are provided for infrastructure support. Infrastructure Indicators show improvement.

**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	41.81	62
6	% of schools having girls toilet	28.24	50.55

**(III) Information on reduction of drop out rates at primary level and elementary level is as under:****Dropout Rates**

Sl.N o.	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

**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. **All Categories of Students:** The 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 which was 78.3% in 1960-61 has come down to 43.0% in 2007-08 in the upper primary classes. The dropout rate which was 82.5% in 1980-81 has decreased to 56.8% in 2007-08 in the secondary classes, implying an improvement in retention rates and 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
2000-2001	39.7	41.9	40.7	50.3	57.7	53.7	66.4	71.5	68.6
2001-2002	38.4	39.9	39.0	52.9	56.9	54.6	64.2	68.6	66.0
2002-2003	35.9	33.7	34.9	52.3	53.5	52.8	60.7	65.0	62.6
2003-2004	33.7	28.6	31.5	51.9	52.9	52.3	61.0	64.9	62.7
2004-2005	31.8	25.4	29.0	50.5	51.8	50.8	60.4	63.9	61.9
2005-2006*	29.5	22.5	26.4	49.6	50.4	49.9	60.4	63.4	61.7
2006-2007*	24.4	26.6	25.4	46.6	45.3	46.0	58.6	61.5	59.9
@2007-2008*	26.2	24.8	25.5	44.3	41.4	43.0	56.4	57.3	56.8

\* Provisional

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

**Consolidated performance for the parameters covered under TPP-2006 during the period 2008-09 under SSA:-** During the year 76.617 lakh teachers were appointed and 27,644 school buildings were in advance stage of construction. The information on reduction of drop out rates at primary level and elementary level was 13.5% and 11.6%.

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

Government of India launched MDM Scheme on 15, August 1995. MDM is a Centrally-sponsored Scheme, the largest school nutritional programme in the world covering nearly 12 crore children in more than 9.50 lakh Primary Schools, 1.67 lakh children Upper Primary Schools and Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and



Innovative Education (EGS&AIE) Centres. Under the revised scheme nutritional norms have been raised from the existing 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein to minimum 450 calories and 12 grams of protein per child. To facilitate this central assistance toward cooking cost, has been raised from Rs.1 to Rs.1.50 per child per school with mandatory contribution of Rs. 0.50 per child by States, making the overall cost norm of Rs.2.00 per child per day. In the case of North Eastern States, the sharing pattern is 90:10 between Central and States. The Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme has following main Objectives:

1. Improving the nutritional status of children in classes I VIII in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools, and EGS and AIE centres.
2. Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities and
3. To provides nutritional support to students of primary stage in drought-affected areas during summer vacations also.

### 10.2.1 Rationale:

- **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.

**10.2.2 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 the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres supported under SSA.

**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	12 gms	20 gms
Micro-nutrients	Adequate quantities of micro-nutrients like Iron, Folic Acid and Vitamin-A.	

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

- Free food grains (wheat/rice) @ 100 grams per child per school day through Food Corporation of India.
- Assistance for cooking cost @ Rs. 1.50 per child per school day with mandatory contribution of 50 paise by States to arrive at overall cost norm of Rs. 2.
- Reimbursement of transportation charges up to a maximum of Rs. 100 per quintal for special category States and up to Rs. 75 per Quintal for other States and Uts.
- Assistance for construction of kitchen-cum-store @ Rs. 60,000 per unit; simultaneously stressing the need to ensure convergence with other development programmes for construction.
- Assistance for cooking/kitchen devises @Rs. 5,000 per school.
- Assistance for implementation of MDM Scheme during summer vacation in drought affected areas.

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.

**Components of Central Assistance:** Mid Day Meal Scheme provides the following assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations:

- i. Supply of free food grains (wheat/rice) @ 100 grams per child per School Day from the nearest FCI go-down for primary classes (I-V).
- ii. Supply of free food grains (wheat/rice) @ 150 grams per child per School Day from the nearest FCI go-down for upper primary classes (VI-VIII).

- iii. Reimbursement of the actual cost incurred in transportation of food grain from nearest FCI go-down to the Primary School subject to the following ceiling :
  - Rs.125 per Quintal for 11 special category States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal.
  - Rs.75per quintal for all other States and Uts.
- iv. Assistance for cooking cost at the following rates:-

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

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

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

- States in North-Eastern :- @Rs.2.415 per child per school day, provided the State Govt. contributes a  
Region Minimum of 20 paisa.
  - For Other States & UTs :- @Rs.2.10 per child per school day  
Provided the State Govt./UT Admn.  
Contributes a minimum of 50 paisa.
- v. Assistance for cooked Mid-Day Meal during summer vacations to school children areas declared by State Governments as “drought-affected”.
  - vi. Assistance to construct kitchen-cum-store in a phased up to a maximum of Rs. 60,000 per unit. However, as allocations under MDMS for construction of kitchen-cum-store for all schools in next 2-3 years may not be adequate, States would be expected to proactively pursue convergence with other development programmes for this purpose.
  - vii. Assistance in a phased manner for provisioning and replacement of kitchen devices at an average cost of Rs. 2,000 per school. States/UT Administration will have the flexibility to incur expenditure on the items listed below on the basis of the actual requirements of the school (provided that the overall average for the State/UT Administration remains Rs. 5000 per school):
    - (a) Cooking devices (Stove, Chulha, etc.).
    - (b) Containers for storage of food grains and other ingredients.
    - (c) Utensils for cooking and serving.
  - viii. Assistance for Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (MME) at the rate of 1.8% of total assistance on (a) free food grains, (b) transport cost and (c) cooking cost. Another 0.2%of the above amount will be utilized at the Central Government for management, monitoring and evaluation.

**10.2.4 Progress during the year 2008-09:** During the year 1174.33 lakh children's including upper primary are covered under *Mid Day Meal Schemes*. During the year total allocation of foodgrains and foodgrains utilization lifted was 2887307.28 MT and 2018986.06 MTs respectively. The percentage achievement of lifting of foodgrains against allocation of foodgrains was 70%. The States/UT wise details are given in **Annexure-10.1**. Kitchen Sheds construction up to 31.03.2009 (Primary & Upper Primary) was 3,71,273 against total sanctioned 7,46,758 with 50% achievement. The States/UT wise details are given in **Annexure-10.2**.

### Achievements made during the period 2003-04 to 2008-09

	2003-04*	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Children covered	10.57 crore	10.89 crore	11.94 crores	10.68 crore	11.37 crore	11.74 crore
Food-grain allocated	26.58 lakh MTs	26.69 lakh MTs	22.51 lakh MTS	21.60 lakh MTs	24.79 lakh MTs	28.87 lakh MTs

\* Primary and Upper Primary combined

**10.2.5 Infrastructure development under Mid Day Meal Scheme Construction of Kitchen Sheds :-** In the year 2006-07, Central Assistance construction of kitchen shed-cum-Stores @ Rs. 60.,000 pr unit to the States/UTs was introduced under MDM Scheme in the year 2006-07. It was decided to fill the infrastructure gap in a phased manner over a period of time. The total gap reported by the States/UTs during 01.04.06 to 31.03.09 was 8, 73,435 units. The Central assistance of Rs. 4480 Crores has already been released to States/UTs for construction of 7, 46,758 Kitchen Sheds as per details 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	<u>3, 02,870</u>	<u>Rs. 1,817</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>7,46,758</u></b>	<b><u>Rs. 4,480</u></b>

Out of this, 2.48 lakhs Kitchen Sheds have been constructed and 0.96 lakhs are under construction.

**10.2.6 Procurement of Kitchen Devices: -** Similarly, the Central assistance towards procurement of Kitchen Devices @ Rs. 5,000 per school in the yea 2006-07. So far, Central assistance of Rs. 419.59 Crores has already been released to States/UTs for procurement of Kitchen Devices in 8.37 lakhs schools, the details of which is as under :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Amount (Crore)</u>
● 2006-07	5, 20,817	Rs. 260.41
● 2007-08	1, 95,076	Rs. 97.54
● 2008-09	<u>1, 21,298</u>	<u>Rs. 61.64</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>8, 37,191</u></b>	<b><u>Rs. 419.59</u></b>

Out of this, procurement of Kitchen Devices in 5.87 lakhs schools have been completed and in 0.61 lakhs schools, it is under process.

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



## **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
  - Employment

**11.1 SC Families Assisted: 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.

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

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.

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 the 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.

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 2008-09 under TPP-2006 to assist 47.74 lakh SC families, achievement was 43.69 lakh (92 % of the targets). The performance of States of Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Chandigarh was **“Very Good”**. The performance of State of Uttar Pradesh was **“Good”**. The performance of remaining ten States/UTs was **“Poor”**. The details are given in **Annexure 11.1**.

**11.2 Rehabilitation of Scavengers:** 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.

Government of India has introduced a new '**Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers**' (SRMS) which was introduced in January 2007 with the objective of rehabilitating remaining 3.42 lakh manual scavengers and their dependents by March, 2009. Under the Scheme, the identified beneficiaries are provided loan, at subsidized rate of interest, and credit linked capital subsidy for setting up self employment projects. It also has liberal provisions for training of beneficiaries in marketable skills to enhance their employability. They are paid stipend of Rs. 1000 per month during the period of training. The scheme is being implemented through the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) and other agencies identified for this purpose.

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.

#### (A) Allocation and Expenditure & No. Of Beneficiaries

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

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2006-07	1	56	#
2007-08	50	25	6752 assisted for training, 3056 provided loan
2008-09	100	100	39956 assisted for training, 33890 provided loans

# Implementation of the scheme started in January 2007.

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.

**(B) Progress under SRMS:** The lists of eligible beneficiaries have been updated by the States. As per the latest data received from State Governments, there are 1.15 lakh beneficiaries eligible for coverage under SRMS, in 18 States. Out of 18 States, all the identified eligible beneficiaries in Karnataka and Pondicherry have already been rehabilitated. As per progress reports received from apex corporations up to 31.03.09, so far training is in progress or has been completed for 46,708 beneficiaries and 36,946

beneficiaries have been provided loan for self employment in the remaining 16 States / UT. Details of achievements during 2007-08, 2008-09 and cumulative up to 31.3.09, in terms of beneficiaries' provided / undergone training, beneficiaries provided loan and funds released to SCAs, are as under:

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

#### 11.2.1 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 Karamcharis*" which means persons engaged in or employed for any sanitation work, and their dependents.

**11.2.2 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 Karamcharis 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 from among the target group and Disabled persons 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/-	2%	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)

**Progress:** During 2008-09, Rs. 30.00 crores was released as equity to the corporation. The paid up capital of the corporation as on 31.03.2009 is Rs.230.00 crore. The corporation implements schemes to promote self employment in alternative occupations through concessional finance, and schemes of skill development. Since its inception the corporation has disbursed Rs.445 crore covering 1.73 lakh beneficiaries.

**11.3 ST Families Assisted:** The main thrust of 'Justice to Scheduled Tribes' is to improve the economic level of Scheduled Tribe families living below the poverty line. For this purpose, several economic development programmes have been undertaken in various sectors such as agriculture, rural development, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, forestry, fishery, small business etc. under Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy, to enable them to improve their socio-economic conditions. These economic activities also promote, strengthen and support their livelihood tar. During the year 2008-09, total 2.83 lakh Scheduled Tribe Families were economically assisted under family-beneficiary oriented programmes against 2.14 lakh annual targets with 132% achievement. A statement showing number of beneficiaries' under ST family assisted are as follow:

**Targets and Achievements 2008-09****(National Scheduled Tribe Finance Development Corporation)**

Sl.No.	Monitorable/ Indicators	Targets	Achievement	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Income Generating Activities (NSTFDC)	52,000	42,216	81
2	Marketing Support Assistance	1,60,000	2,38,000	149
	<b>Income Generating Activities All (1+2)</b>	<b>2,12,000</b>	<b>2,80,216</b>	<b>132</b>
3	Grant for Training programme	2,000	2,397	120
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,14,000</b>	<b>2,82,613</b>	<b>132</b>

**11.4 Rights of Forest Dwellers Owners of Minor Forest Produce:** 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.

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.”

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.

NAC-DIP is actively lobbying to ensure that the process of land demarcation and application for legal entitlement is resumed and in late 2008 held consultations in 13 states to audit the situation regarding FRA and bring the matter to the attention of the various state governments. This process culminated in a national level consultation in New Delhi in January 2009 which brought together Adivasi communities, state and central government officials and civil society organizations to scrutinize and debate the current status of implementation of FRA and work in collaboration to a resolution which will enable Adivasi to benefit from the provisions of the Act.

**11.5 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs):** 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.

The Ministry has also been releasing funds to the state Governments since 2004-05 to provide insurance coverage to five lakh head of PTG families under the scheme of “**Janshree Beema Yojana**” of Life Insurance Corporation of India. So far, the Ministry has released Rs. 21.59 crores covering 4.32 lakhs of PTG family heads in 16 States and one UT Administration. The Details of State-wise remaining numbers of families to be covered under Janashree Bima Yojana are given below:

**11.5.1 Janashree Beema Yojana (JBY):** During the year 2004-05, the Ministry decided to provide insurance cover to one earning member of each PTG family throughout the country under Janashree Beema Yojana of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and cover all PTG families within the remaining 3 years of the Tenth Five Year Plan. During 2004-05, an amount of Rs.5.00 crore was released to 16 States to cover 1 lakh earning members of PTG families and during 2005-06, Rs.10.00 crore was released to 15 States/UTs to cover 2 lakh earning members of PTG families. During 2006-07, Rs.5.48 crore has been released to 9 States to cover 1.095 lakh earning members of PTG families. During 2007-08, Rs.1.12 crore has been released to 04 States to cover 22400 earning members of PTG families. During 2008-09, no State/UT demanded funds for this scheme. Thus in total, Rs.21.59 crore has been released to cover 4, 31,900 earning heads of PTG families since 2004-05.

This scheme is due for renewal from 2009-10. 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.

## Families Covered so far

Sl. No.	Name of State	Estimated Number of Families*	Families covered so far	Remaining number of families to be covered during 2007-08**
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Andhra Pradesh.	58000	58000	0
2.	Bihar	5920	3000	2920
3.	Chhattisgarh	45500	26000	19500
4.	Gujarat	26000	26000	0
5.	Jharkhand	72000	43000	29000
6.	Kerala	4500	4500	0
7.	Karnataka	8500	8500	0
8.	Madhya Pra.	90000	90000	0
9.	Maharashtra	70000	42000	28000
10.	Manipur	2500	2500	0
11.	Orissa	16000	16000	0
12.	Rajasthan	14000	7500	6500
13.	Tamil Nadu	40000	40000	0
14.	Tripura	25000	25000	0
15.	Uttaranchal/UP	6500	1920	4580
16.	West Bengal	15500	15500	0
17.	A & N Island	80	80	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,00000</b>	<b>4,09500</b>	<b>90500</b>

\* Number of families is taken on the basis of 1991 Census assuming five members in a family

\*\* Depending upon demands posed by the State Govt. based on Base Line Survey

**11.5.2 Allocation:** The approved outlay for entire 11th Plan period is Rs.670.00 crore. The annual allocation made under the scheme of Development of PTGs during 2008-09 and the expenditure incurred has been given in below along with details of allocation and expenditure of previous two years:

*(Rs.in crore)*

<b>Allocation and releases from 2006-07 to 2008-09</b>			
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>
<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
2006-07	31.50	31.50	31.32
2007-08	40.00	58.46	57.86
2008-09 (upto 31.03.2009)	178.00	194.00	192.07

State-wise /year -wise release of funds under PTGs Schemes is mentioned below:

**State-wise / year -wise Releases Made to States/UT/NGOs during the  
Years 2006-07 to 2008-09 under the Scheme Development of Particularly Vulnerable  
Tribal Groups (PTGs)**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	374.000	860.000	985.000
2	Bihar	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	Chhattisgarh	281.006	701.951	615.330
4	Gujarat	155.330	500.000	1943.220
5	Himachal Pradesh	3.300	0.000	0.000
6	Jharkhand	575.259	239.366	1299.979
7	Kerala	22.000	0.000	960.000
8	Karnataka	54.540	200.000	3246.275
9	Madhya Pradesh	569.180	1044.582	3754.900
10	Maharashtra	456.963	546.776	2007.980
11	Manipur	20.786	0.000	0.000
12	Orissa	75.500	1000.000	1243.000
13	Rajasthan	77.000	0.000	1120.490
14	Tamil Nadu	187.931	59.217	725.870
15	Tripura	145.000	185.000	403.000
16	West Bengal	89.000	300.000	901.740
17	Andaman & Nicobar	0.000	149.000	0.000
18	Uttrakhand	0.000	0.000	0.000
19	Uttar Pradesh	44.875	0.000	0.000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3131.870</b>	<b>5785.892</b>	<b>19206.784</b>

**11.6 No alienation of Tribal Lands:** The first 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 later amended in 1970. Despite such a strong legislation, there are a large number of pending cases where land has to be restored to the tribal.

**11.6.1 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 tribals 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.

Reports received from various States, latest information as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008 5.06 lakh cases of tribal land alienation have been registered covering 9.02 lakh acres of land, of which 2.25 lakh cases have been disposed in favour of tribal's covering a total area of 5.00 lakh acres. 1.99 lakh cases covering an area of 4.11 lakh acres have been rejected by the Courts on various grounds.

**11.6.2 Progress of No alienation of tribal lands** has been included as item No. 38 of the restructured Twenty Point Programme-2006. Accordingly, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were, inter-alia, requested for intimating the position of tribal land alienation cases filed in court, cases disposed off, cases rejected, cases decided in favour of tribal's and cases pending in courts, during 2008-09 the information has been received only from 14 States/UTs as mentioned below. Remaining States are being pursued to get the information.



## Number of Alienation of tribal lands

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Number of Cases Tribal Land Alienation					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-					State has not come across land alienation cases
2	Bihar	-Nil-					There is no Act/Low regarding alienation of tribal land in the State
3	Haryana	-Nil-					There is no Schedule Tribal population.
4	Himachal Pradesh	-Nil-					
5	Kerala	-Nil-					
6	Meghalaya	-Nil-					Alienation of tribal lands does not arise.
7	Maharashtra	-Nil-					
8	Orissa	1483	912 (including of previous year)	293	619	571 (including pending of previous year)	
9	Punjab	-Nil-					No Scheduled Tribe in the State.
10	Tripura	29140	29098	20033	9065	42	
11	West Bengal	-Nil-					No such incident is in the & knowledge of the Land Reforms Department of the State.
12	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-Nil-					No case under prevention of alienation and restoration of tribal land is filed or reported during the year 2008-09
13	Delhi	-Nil-					No. Tribes in NCT of Delhi
14	Puducherry	-Nil-					No. land has been identified/ declared as tribal land.

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

### **11.7 Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]**

under this item the Status of implementation of PESA in States and Central Ministries 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.

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.

In Order to assist States in expediting compliance, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj had entrusted to the Indian Law Institute, the task of formulating appropriate amendments in State Laws concerned. The report of the India Law Institute was forwarded to the States concerned in May, 2006 for further action at their level. The Ministry is following up this initiative with States.

The Reports of the three Sub Committees have also been forwarded to the Ministries of Tribal Affairs, Environment and Forests, Water Resources, Mines, Rural Development, Social Justice and Empowerment for comments.

**11.8. Welfare of Minorities:** 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.

**11.8.1 Prime Minister's new 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities'-***The Government of India has introduced 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities with following objectives:*

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

The main aim of new programme is to ensure that the benefits of various

government schemes for the under privileged reach the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities. The underprivileged among the minorities are included in the target groups of various government schemes. It also provides that wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for minorities. The emphasis of the programme on the maintenance of communal peace and harmony, through appropriate measures and ensuring a reasonable representation of minorities in government including the public sector remains as emphatic as ever and these continue to be important constituents of the new programme. However the programme does not envisage any change or relaxation of any criteria norms or eligibility conditions in any scheme for minorities. 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 he 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 basis educational infrastructure in areas of concentration of educationally backward minorities and resources for the modernization of Madarsa education. Keeping in view of importance of addressing this need, this programme will be substantially strengthened and implemented effectively.
- (v) **Scholarships for meritorious students from minority communities:** Schemes for pre-metric and post-metric scholarships for students from minority communities will be formulated and implemented.
- (vi) **Improving educational infrastructure through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation.** The Government shall provide all possible assistance to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) to strengthen and enable it to expand its activities more effectively.
- (vii) **Self-Employment and Wage Employment for the poor:** The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), the primary self-employment programme for rural areas,

has the objective for bringing assisted poor rural families above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Governmental subsidy. A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under the SGSY will be earmarked for beneficiaries belonging to the minority communities living below the poverty line in rural areas.

The *Swarnjayanti Shahary Rojgar Yojana* (SSRY) consists of two major components namely, the Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under USEP and UWEP will be earmarked to benefit people below the poverty line from the minority communities.

- (viii) **Up gradation of skill through technical training:** A very large proportion of the population of minority communities is engaged in low-level technical work or earns its living as handicraftsmen. Provision of technical training to such people would upgrade their skills and earning capability. Therefore, a certain proportion of all new ITIs will be located in areas predominantly inhabited by minority communities and a proportion of existing it is 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.

**Performance:** Achievements during 2008-09 for schemes included in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities are as under.

Sl. No.	Physical Name of the Scheme and Ministry/Deptt. Concerned	2007-08			2008-09		
		Target for minorities	Achievement	% Achievement	Target for minorities	Achievement	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Operationalisation of Anganwadi Centres under ICDS: M/o Women & Child Dev.	25165	21014	84	Scheme under modification target not fixed	-	-
2.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): D/o School Education & Literacy						
(i)	No. of Primary schools to be constructed	2078	1725	83	4404	3266	74
(ii)	No. of upper primary schools to be constructed	2018	2008	100	4154	2662	64
(iii)	No. of additional classrooms to be constructed	36847	36865	100	21102	15563	74
(iv)	No. of New primary schools to be opened	2322	1201	52	1423	1386	97
(v)	No. of new upper primary schools to be opened	3666	3001	82	4301	3176	74
(vi)	No. of teachers sanctioned	28768	24866	86	21945	15759	72
(vii)	No. of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) sanctioned in educationally backward blocks, having a	313	219	70	168	133	79

**11.9. Professional Education Among All Minority Communities:** 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.

**11.9.1 Initiatives by AICTE for Promotion of Technical Education among Minorities :** All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has taken the following initiatives for promotion of Technical Education among minorities:

- (a) A Minority cell headed by Director QA Bureau has been established to exclusively look after the issues / policy decisions related to minority technical / professional institutions. It also maintains data base on minorities like list of minority institutions, list of experts/ assessors from minority communities etc.
- (b) AICTE maintains approved Directory of 118 Assessors/ Experts from Minority Community for nominating members to different committees;
  - Appraisal Committees
  - Hearing Committees
  - Visiting Expert Committees
  - Visiting Expert Committees for Accreditation.
- (c) There is representation of 18 members from minority community including two Chairpersons (Information Technology Board and Under Graduate Studies Board) amongst 10 statutory boards of All India Council for Technical Education.
- (d) 20% reduction in joint Fixed Deposit Receipt (FDR) for establishment of Minority Technical Education Institution.

**11.9.2 Expansion of Minority Technical Education:** Number of Existing Minority Technical Education Institutions (Degree level) with approved intake capacity as available are as given below:

Sl.No.	Discipline	Number of Institutions	Intake Capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Engineering	152	67313
2	Pharmacy	14	946
3	Architecture	6	190
4	HMCT	1	60
5	Management	89	10685
6	MCA	115	9065
	<b>Total</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>88259</b>

Number of degree level *New Technical Education Institutions* (Degree level) with intake capacity managed by Trust/ Society from Minority Community approved by AICTE in 2007-08 are as given below:

Sl.No.	Discipline	Number of Institutions	Intake Capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Engineering	15	3600
2	Pharmacy	19	1140
3	Architecture	0	0
4	HMCT	0	0
5	Management	8	480
6	MCA	9	540
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5760</b>

**11.9.3 Details of UGC:** UGC has implementing the following 3 schemes for the welfare of the Minorities students were implemented up to X Plan.

- Remedial Coaching classes at UG/PG level for the students belonging to Minorities Communities in universities and colleges.
- Coaching classes for the students belonging to Minorities Communities in universities and colleges for entry into services.
- Coaching classes for the students belonging to Minorities Communities in universities for preparation of National Eligibility Test (NET).

These schemes have been merged into the Plan Development Grant for the college/university with effect from XI Plan onwards. Number of colleges/ universities and number of students benefited from these schemes up to date are as follows:

**No. of Colleges/University and No. of Students approved/Sanctioned up to 31<sup>st</sup> March,2008 under the scheme for Minority Communities**

	Name of the Regional Office of UGC	No. of Universities	No. of Colleges	No. of Students	Amount (Rs in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hyderabad	Nil	50	36,996	175.67
2	Bhopal	Nil	36	8,624	211.00
3	Delhi	Nil	8	3,979	58.00
4	Guwahati	1	1	Nil	2.80
5	Kolkata	Nil	66	22,626	183.08
6	Pune	Nil	5	1,374	199.00
7	Bangalore	Nil	130	71,057	479.79
	X Plan Reimbursement by Coaching classes for Minorities	1	11	Nil	20.94
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>144656</b>	<b>1330.28</b>



**UGC** has also approved the Guidelines of the following schemes for Minorities Communities are as under:

- I. Junior Research Fellowship for Minorities with annual slot of 100.
- II. Post graduate Scholarship for Minorities students in professional courses with annual slot of 200.

**11.9.4 National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions:** The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions was established as a quasi-judicial body under the NCMEI Act, 2004. For the purposes of discharging its functions under Act, the Commission has the powers of a Civil Court trying a suit. The powers of the Commission include adjudication in matters of affiliation to a University and deciding all questions relating to the status of an institution as a minority educational institution. It has also been empowered to investigate into complaints relating to deprivation or violation of the educational rights of minorities.

**Progress:** During the period from April, 2008 to March, 2009 the Commission received 1615 petitions. These petitions were registered as cases and notices were issued to the respondents following due procedure. During the period Commission disposed 1006 cases (including cases registered during previous years) by passing appropriate orders. Out of 1006 disposed cases, in 397 cases minority status certificate were issued by the Commission.

**11.9.5 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.

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.

Details of Education Programme run by the Central Wakf Council including scholarship to students & financial assistance to set up ITI's are as under:

- (a) Scholarships to poor students pursuing technical/professional courses @ Rs. 8000/- per annum.
- (b) Ad-hoc grant to poor and needy students of general courses @ Rs. 3500/- per annum,
- (c) Matching grant to State Wakf Boards for providing scholarship in their respective States to higher secondary school students, madarsa students and to students undergoing technical/professional diploma courses.

- (d) Grant for the establishment of it is in Muslim concentration areas.
- (e) Financial assistance to voluntary organizations for vocational training centers and
- (f) Financial assistance to libraries for developing book banks.

**Progress:** - Scholarships were given upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008 by the Council to students of technical degree courses such as MBBS, BUMS, BAMS, B.Tech and B.Sc. (Ag.) etc. Similarly, “Ad-hoc” grant was given to 6,366 poor and needy students of general degree courses such as B.A., B.Sc. etc. However, these schemes have been discontinued from the year 2008-09 owing to implementation of similar scheme by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. 624 voluntary organization / technical institutes have been assisted for technical / vocational training. Under the scheme of setting up ITIs, the Central Wakf Council has provided financial assisted to 16 ITIs in the Muslim concentrated areas.

**11.10 Reservation of OBCs:** 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.

The Second Backward Classes Commission, constituted on December 20, 1978 to examine the desirability of otherwise of making a provision for the reservation of posts in favour of such backward classes of citizens that are not adequately represented in public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or any State. The Commission estimated the population of OBCs in the country to be around 52 per cent of the total population. However, in view of the ceiling imposed by the Supreme Court that the total quantum of reservations should be below 50 per cent, the Commission recommended a reservation of 27 per cent only for OBCs, considering the 22.5 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes already existing in all services and public sector undertakings (PSUs).

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.

**11.10.1 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.”

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.

**11.10.2 Reservation of OBCs in Employment:** Parameters and schemes to be monitored under this items are as under:

- (i) Representation of OBCs in Central Government Services.
- (ii) Vacancies reserved and filled up by the OBC candidates on the basis of Civil Services Examination.

**(i) Representation of OBCs in Central Government Services:** The information in respect of representation of OBCs in Central Government Services as on 1.1.2006 has been collected by Department of Personnel Training from various Ministries/ Department. The total representation of OBCs in service including sweepers was 1, 84,403 against total representation of 31, 64,562. In terms of percentage, the achievement was 5.83% of total representation. The representation of OBCs in service group-wise from group-A, group-B, group-C & group-D (including sweeper) was 5,940, 5,713, 1, 29,867 and 42,883 including sweepers respectively. The details are as follow:

**Representation of OBCs in Central Government Services as on 1, January, 2006**

Sl.No.	Group	Total	OBCs	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	A	110560	5940	5.4
2	B	135747	5713	4.2
3	C	2030923	129867	6.4
4	D (Excluding Sweepers)	805059	41364	5.1
5	Sweepers	82273	1519	1.8
	<b>Total Excluding Sweepers</b>	3082289	182884	<b>5.93</b>
	<b>Total (Including Sweepers)</b>	3164562	184403	<b>5.83</b>

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

**Cadre Strength of IAS:** The authorized cadre strength of the IAS as on 1, January, 2008 was 5460 and the number of officer in position was 4761. The corresponding figures were 5671 and 4572 as on 1 January, 2009 respectively. On the basis of result declared in the year 2008 of the Civil Services Examination-2007, the following allocation of successful candidates have been made for the different services

**Vacancies Reserved and Filled in IAS, I. Foreign S. and IPS on the basis of Civil Services Examination-2007.**

	Services	General	SC	ST	OBCs*	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	I.A.S.	56	18	9	28	111
2.	I.F.S.	10	4	1	5	20
3.	I.P.S.	51	17	6	29	103

\* The allocation of two OBC candidates is provisional due to non-clearance of creamy layer /medical status.

**Source:** *Annual Report 2008-09 of Ministry of Personnel Public Grievances & Pension.*

## 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 will be 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:

**12.1 Financial Assistance for Women Welfare Scheme:** Details of various schemes covered under these items are as under:

- (i) Swadhar,
- (ii) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and
- (iii) Support to Training and Employment Programme for women (STEP)

**12.1.1 Swadhar:** (A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances): This scheme was launched by Ministry of Women and Child Development during the year 2001-02 for the benefit of Women in difficult circumstances with the following objectives.

- To provide primary need of Shelter, Food, Clothing and care to the marginalized women/girls living in difficult circumstances who are without any social and economic support.
- To provide emotional support and counseling to such women;
- To rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness, skill up gradation and personality development through behavioral training etc;
- To arrange for specific clinical, legal and other support for women/girls in need of those interventions by linking and networking with other organizations in both government and Non-Government Sectors on case to case basis;
- To provide Help line or other facilities to such women in distress.

### Target Group/ Beneficiaries

- Widows deserted by their families and relatives and left uncared at religious places where they are victims of exploitation;
- Women prisoners released from jail and family does not provide any support to accept back in society;
- Women survivors of natural disaster, who have been rendered homeless and are without any social and economic support;
- Trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels or other places or women/girl victims of sexual crimes, who are disowned by family or who do not want to go back to respective family for various reasons;

- Women victims of terrorist/extremist violence who are without any family support and without any economic means for survival;
- Mentally challenged women who are without any support of family or relatives
- Women with HIV/AIDS deserted by their family or women who have lost their husband due to HIV/AIDs and are without social and economic support.
- Similarly placed women in difficult circumstances.

**Implementing Agencies:** The implementing agencies can be 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.

**Performance during 2008-09:** The budget allocated by Government of India for Swadhar Scheme for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 15.00 crores. Out of which Rs. 14.94 crores has been sanctioned.

During 2008-09, 77 new Swadhar Homes and 46 Women Help-lines were sanctioned. As on 31.3.2009, there are 287 Swadhar Homes and 256 Women Help Lines are functional across the country, benefiting 16,135 women.

**12.1.2 Rashtriya Mahila Kosh :-** 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. This fund has now grown to Rs. 88.00 crores due to prudent investment, credit & recovery management.

In order to remove the uneven presence of micro-credit in the country which is witnessed mostly in North-Eastern region due to poor presence of banking network, lack of infrastructure and awareness, RMK has formulated a client friendly credit package for the North-East region by relaxing its credit norms to meet the needs of the women.

RMK believes in the women empowerment through micro-financing. The partner organization that take loans from RMK are instructed to impart literacy, education, awareness on health, hygiene, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, legal rights etc., to the women SHG members.

It is single-window organization. Apart from giving micro-credit, it also builds the capacities of SHGs/ women members and partner organization through trainings in financial management including risk management, project management, enterprise development, skill up-gradation, exposure visits, assistance in marketing to bring about holistic development.

**Objectives:** The main objective of RMK is to facilitate credit support or micro-finance to poor women, as an instrument of socio-economic change and development. RMK mainly channelizes its support through Non-Governmental Organisations, Women Development Corporations, Women cooperative Societies, Indira Mahila Block Samities under the Indira Mahila Yojana and suitable State Govt. agencies.

Credit is disbursed to the women SHGs both rural and urban through intermediate organizations like NGOs Co-operative societies, Government autonomous organisations not- for-profit Section 25 Companies, State Women Development Corporations, registered bodies and federations of women etc. There is no collateral.

### 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:* Organisations 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 25% 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 for construction of low cost house/repair.

During the year, 2008-09 RMK has sanctioned loans for amounting to Rs. 30.30 crore and disbursed loan to the tune of Rs. 26.48 crore benefiting 36,166 women.

**Achievement:** Since inception, up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009, RMK has achieved the following landmarks:

- (a) Credit of Rs280.00 crore has been sanctioned;
- (b) Rs. 224.00 Crore loan released under its various schemes;
- (c) 6,58,746 Poor women have benefited under the various schemes;
- (d) RMK maintains transparency, efficiency and spirit of mutual faith and trust with its partners.

### 12.1.3 Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP):

This Programme launched in 1987, seeks to provide updated skills and new knowledge to poor and asset-less women in the traditional sectors such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture, Social Forestry and Wasteland Development for enhancing their productivity and income generation. This would enhance and broaden their employment opportunities, including self-employment and development of entrepreneurial skills. A comprehensive package of services, such as health care, elementary education, crèche facility, market linkages etc. are provided besides access to credit.

During the 9th Plan period about 255635 women beneficiaries were covered under 66 projects implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal. During the 10th Plan period about 215651 women beneficiaries have been provided training under the Scheme. So far, women in the dairying sector have been receiving the maximum support, keeping in view the nature of demands.

**Objective of the Scheme:** The objectives of the scheme is to provide training for skill up-gradation.

1. to enable groups of women to enhance their earning capacity by employment-cum-income generation programmes,
2. to train them in managerial entrepreneurship and marketing skill so that both backward and forward linkages can be established.
3. to help in asset formation in income generation and
4. to provide support services like legal awareness, gender sensitization, health, education etc.



**Major Components of the Scheme:**

1. 90% of the cost of the project is borne by the government of India and 10% by the implementing agency
2. Project should cover a minimum of 500 beneficiaries; the maximum beneficiaries in a project to be not more than 10,000.
3. Cost per capita should not exceed Rs. 8000/-

**Funding Pattern:**

Sl.No.	Items	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Administration & Project Staff Cost	6%
2.	Skill Up gradation & Orientation of beneficiaries and Project Functionaries	20%
3.	Infrastructure including market support, quality control and managerial support	25%
4.	Raw Material for training including equipments and other materials	25%
5.	Establishment of Cooperatives wherever required - Mobilization and strengthening of field level set ups	10%
6.	Support Services	8%
7.	Overriding Costs	6%

**Sector Covered:** *The scheme covers 10 traditional sectors of employment*

**Target Group:** The target group to be covered under the STEP Programme includes the wage labourers, unpaid daily workers, female headed households, migrant labourers, tribal and other dispossessed groups. The beneficiaries under the projects will be poor or asset less marginalized women with special focus on SC/ST households, women headed households and families below the poverty line.

**Contents of Project Proposal:** The following activities are taken to highlight.

- mobilize women into groups;
- improve their skills;
- arrange for productive assets create backward and forward linkages;
- improve/arrange for supportive services (health, child care, education);
- provide access to credit;
- undertake awareness generation;
- Impart nutrition education sensitize project functionaries

**Achievements:** During the financial year 2008-09, 20 new projects have been sanctioned benefiting 31,865 women and an amount of Rs. 1602.28 lakh released during the year.

**Eligibility Conditions:**

1. Implementing Agency must be registered at least for 3 years.
2. Experience/existence in the concerned sector.
3. Financial position of the implementing agency should be sound.

**PHYSICAL TARGETS/ ACHIEVEMENTS OF STEP SCHEME DURING 2008-09.**

Year	Target (No. of Beneficiaries)	Achievement (No. of Beneficiaries)	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2008-09	70000	31865	46

**12.2 Improved Participation of Women:** 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, 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.

**12.2.1 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 imbalanced resulting 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.

**Gender Empowerment through Panchayats:** 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.

### Reservations for women:

With the Constitution providing 33% reservation for women in local bodies, and the actual representation being close to 38%, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has taken upon itself the task of gender empowerment through empowerment of elected 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 has launched an initiative namely, the Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan which was 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 for their continuous education, practical training and experience sharing. This initiative was taken in association with the National Commission for Women who had launched the '*Chalo Gaon ki Ore*' programme in 2006. Of the total of 28 lakh elected Panchayats representatives, nearly 10 lakh are women representatives.

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 tiers Panchayati Raj Institutions PRIs is given in the enclosed **Annexure 12.1**.

#### 12.2.2 Participation of Women in Municipalities:

The Constitution (74<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Act 1992 provides for a mandatory provision of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> reservation of seats for women in local bodies{Article 243(T). All the States have implemented this provision of the constitution (74<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Act. The State Municipal Acts now contain the provision for reservation of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> seats in the Municipalities for women. Hence, the total number of women councilors in urban local bodies in India is more than 33% of the total municipal councilors in the country.

#### 12.2.3 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. More over, there are also renowned women who had received the '*Padmashree Awards*' as well as other awards which proves that women do not fare less than men in various fields including legislative.

In Panchayat Raj, since there has been reservation for women, one finds the participation of women has been substantial. If the Bill before the Parliament is enacted regarding the reservation of 33% for women, it will change the entire scenario as the role played by women in politics will definitely be substantial and 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.

**12.2.4 Parliament: Women in Lok Sabha:** While there were only 4.4 per cent women in the first Lok Sabha, the percentage doubled to 8.3 per cent by the fourteenth Lok Sabha. At present there is a 10.83% participation in the present 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabhas. 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	8.29
15	Fifteenth	2009	545	59	10.83

## POINT 12: BAL KALYAN (CHILD WELFARE)

Children in the age group 0-15 years constitute 41% of the population as such children are the future human resource of the country. Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes for welfare, development and protection of children. “Universalisation of ICDS Scheme”, and “Functional Anganwadis” are covered under this point.

**13.1 Universalisation of ICDS Scheme :-** Launched in 1975, ICDS 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.

**13.1.1 ICDS Blocks Operational :** Launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1975 in 33 Community Development Blocks, ICDS today represents one of the world's largest programmes for early childhood development. ICDS is the foremost symbol of India's commitment to her children India's response to the challenge of providing pre-school education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality, on the other. As per 2001 census, India has around 157.86 million children, constituting 15.42% of India's population, who are below the age of 6 years. A significant proportion of these children lives in economic and social environment which impedes the Child's physical and mental development. These conditions include poverty, poor environmental sanitation, disease, infection, inadequate access to primary health care, inappropriate child caring and feeding practices etc.

### 13.1.2 Objectives of ICDS:

- ✦ To lay the foundation for proper psychological development of the child
- ✦ To improve nutritional & health status of children below six years of age
- ✦ To reduce incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop outs
- ✦ To enhance the capability of the mother and family to look after the health, nutritional and development needs of the child through proper nutrition & health education.
- ✦ To achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among various departments to promote child development.

**13.1.3 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
- (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:-** 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.

**13.1.4 The ICDS Team:** The ICDS team comprises of the Aanganwadi helpers, Aanganwadi workers, at Aanganwadi level supervisors, Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs) at Block and project level respectively and at district level District Programme Officers (DPOs). Anganwadi Worker a lady selected from the local community is a community based frontline voluntary worker of the ICDS Programme. She is also an agent of social change, mobilizing community support for better care of young children, girls and women. Besides, this staff the medical officers, the *lady health visitors* (LHVs) and Auxiliary Nurse Midwife and female health workers from nearby primary health centres (PHCs) and Health Sub Centre form a team with the ICDS functionaries to achieve convergence of different services.

**13.1.5 Financing Pattern:** ICDS is a Central-sponsored Scheme implemented through the State Governments/UT administrations with 100% financial assistance for inputs other than supplementary nutrition which the States were to provide out of their own resources. From 2005-06, it has been decided to extend support to States up to 50% of the financial

norms or 50% of expenditure incurred by them on supplementary nutrition, whichever is less. This Central Assistance has been proposed to ensure that supplementary nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries for 300 days in a year as per nutritional norms laid down under the scheme.

The Government of India has recently, revised the cost of supplementary nutrition for different category of beneficiaries, the details of which are as under :-

**Nutritional 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.

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*

**13.1.6: Population Norms:** The ICDS Scheme envisages that the administrative unit for the location of ICDS Project will be the CD Blocks in rural areas, tribal blocks in tribal areas and wards or slums in urban areas. For the purpose of working out the estimated number of beneficiaries, a rural/urban Project is assumed to have a population of 1 lakh and tribal project 35,000. One Anganwadi Centre normally caters to 1000 population in a rural/urban project and 700 populations in a tribal project with suitable adjustments, wherever necessary, in the light of local conditions. An Inter- Ministerial Task Force was set up in 2004 to review the existing population norms for sanction of an ICDS Project/AWC and suggest revised norms. The Task Force submitted its reports/ recommendations in May 2005. The revised population norms recommended by the Task Force are as follows:

**Project:** CD block in a State should be the unit for sanction of an ICDS Project. In rural/ tribal areas, irrespective of number of villages /population in it.

**Anganwadi Centre (For Rural Projects)**

Population: 500-1500-1 AWC;	150-500- 1 MiniAWC
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For Tribal Projects	
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Population: 300-1500- 1AWC;	150-300- 1MiniAWC
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(For habitation with less than 150 populations, specific proposal should be submitted by the State Governments for consideration and appropriate decision by the Government of India)

**Urban Projects:**

Population	500-1500-1 AWC
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**For Rural/Urban Projects:**

400-800	1AWC
800-1600	2AWCs
1600-2400	3AWCs
Thereafter in multiples of 800	1AWC

**For Mini-AWC**

150-400	1Mini-AWC
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**For Tribal/Riverine/Desert, Hilly and other difficult areas/Projects**

300-800	1AWC
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**For Mini-AWC**

150-300	1Mini-AWC
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**13.1.7 Registration of beneficiaries:** While the remaining 5 services under the ICDS Scheme are extended to all the beneficiaries, irrespective of the income of the family to which they belong, supplementary nutrition was supposed to be given to the beneficiaries of low income group families only. Now at Present BPL is no longer a criteria for providing supplementary nutrition under ICDS. States have to ensure registration of all beneficiaries for supplementary nutrition also.

**13.1.8 Coverage:** The ICDS Scheme was introduced in 33 Blocks (Projects) in 1975. It was gradually expanded to 6284 Projects as on 31.3.2008. Out of 6284 Projects 6070 Projects became operational till 31.3.2008.

During 2008-09, 789 projects, 189458 AWCs and 77102 mini AWCs were sanctioned by the Government as part of universalisation of ICDS Scheme. Out of 7073 Projects sanctioned, 6120 Projects became operational till 31.03.2009. There are 13.56 lakh AWCs sanctioned in the country as on 31.3.2009. Of these, 10.44 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs became operational as on 31.3.2009.



All India progress made (physical) under ICDS Scheme during the period April, 2008-March, 2009 is under TPP-2006 is as under. The State-wise details are given in *Annexure-13.1 & 13.2*.

### Physical Targets and Achievements (April, 2008- March, 2009)

Sl.No.	Category	Targets	Achievements	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	No. of Operational ICDS Projects	6,284	6,120	97
2	No. of Operational Anganwadis (AWCs) /mini-AWCs	10,52,638	10,44,269	99

There are 10.53 lakh AWCs in the country as on 31.3.2009 but out these, 10.44 lakh AWCs became operational as on 31.3.2009.

**13.2 Functional Anganwadi:** 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 functionaries to implement the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) & Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs), being honorary workers, are paid a monthly honoraria as decided by the Government from time to time. Government of India has enhanced the honoraria of these Workers, w.e.f. 1.4.2008 by Rs..500 above the last honorarium drawn by Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and by Rs.250 of the last honorarium drawn by Helpers of AWCs and Workers of Mini-AWCs. Prior to enhancement, AWWs were being paid a monthly honoraria ranging from Rs. 938/to Rs. 1063/-per month depending on their educational qualifications and experience, Similarly, AWHs were being paid monthly honoraria of Rs. 500/-.

**13.2.1 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 national recommended

standards and average intake of children and women as a supplement to family food.

There are about 9.98 lakh Anganwadi Workers and 9.84 lakh Anganwadi Helpers in position in the 1002576 reporting AWCs out of 1044269 operational AWCs in the country as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009.

**13.2.2 Monitoring and Evaluation - A continuous process:** 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 cell called ICDS Control Room at the MWCD collects and analyses periodic work reports based on which programme strategies are refined and timely interventions made for effective programme planning, implementation and monitoring. Each State Government also has a State cell and districts having more than five operational ICDS projects have a district cell, at district level to facilitate programme monitoring.

**13.2.3 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.

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.

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.

The ICDS Programme is characterized by a in-built monitoring system for promoting assessment analysis and action at different levels, at which data is generated. The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), has the overall responsibility of monitoring, the programme implementation. A Central Level Monitoring Cell collects and analyses periodic reports based on which programme. Strategies are refined and timely interventions made for effective programme planning, implementation and monitoring.

Each State Government also has a State Cell and districts having more than five operational ICDS projects have a district cell, at the district level to facilitate programme monitoring.

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.

Anganwadi Worker compile standardized monthly and half yearly reports based on the data recorded in their various registers. These Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) reports are then checked by the supervisors and forwarded to Statistical Assistant of the ICDS Project through Supervisors. Statistical Assistant compile all the reported data of the Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) of the ICDS Project and submit the same to the Child Development Project Officers (CDPO) who are responsible for forwarding the MPRs/HPRs to the State ICDS Cell. State cells submit the information in prescribed formats to the central cell of MWCD. Efforts are on to improve the timeliness of information.

**13.2.4 Monitoring Supervision:** There is a need for a stronger supervision and monitoring arrangement for ICDS at all levels. To strengthen the existing monitoring and supervision mechanism for ICDS scheme, the government of India has approved on 02.11.2006 the setting up of a *Central Monitoring Unit (CMU)* at *National Institute of Public Corporation and Child Development (NIPCCD)*, which would monitor the Scheme through independent professional organization/institution in each State/UT. This would be in addition to the monitoring mechanism in place at present. In the new monitoring set up, Medical Colleges, Home Science Colleges, Schools of Social work and other reputed institutions across the country are being involved to have an independent and fair assessment and analysis of the impact and effectiveness of the scheme.

**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 5 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 :-** At present, total service to children & mothers under the scheme are being provided to about 873.44 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about 721.97 lakh children (6 months - 6 years) and 151.47 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of 10.44 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres. The average coverage per Anganwadi received supplementary nutrition was 77 children below 6 years and 16 pregnant women & Nursing mothers.

Beneficiaries				(In lakhs)
No.of Anganwadis Centres Providing Services*	Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers	Total Beneficiaries Children & Mothers	Average Children received supplementary nutrition per Anganwaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9.35.605	721.97	151.47	873.44	77

**13.2.7 Non-formal Pre-school Education:** Total 340,60 lakh children in which 1,74,66,605 boys and 1,65,93,619 girls of the 3-6 years age group received pre-school education at 9,88,349 Anganwadis Centre , during the period 2008-09 making average attendance of 18 boys and 17 girls per Anganwadi details given below.

Sl. No.	Category	No.of Anganwadi Providing Device*	No's P S E Beneficiaries as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2009			
			Boys (3-6 years )	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (Boys+ Girls))	Average Children per Anganwadi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i)	Pre-school Education for Children	9,88,349	1,74,66,605,	1,65,93,619	340,60,224	34

\* including mini - AWCs

### 13.3 Achievement under ICDS & Aanganwadies Centres:

**13.3.1** There has been a significant progress in the implementation of ICDS Scheme during X Five Year Plan and XI Plan 1<sup>st</sup> year up to 31.03.2009 both, in terms of increase in number of operational projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and coverage of beneficiaries as indicated below:

## Achievement under ICDS During 2002 to 2009

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

**13.3.2** It is significant to note that during the period (01.04.2002 to 31.03.2009), the number of beneficiaries for *Supplementary Nutrition* have increased from 375.10 lakh to 873.44 lakh with (132.85% increase). Similarly, the number of children (3-6 year) attending Anganwadi Centres for *Pre-school Education* has increased from 166.56 lakh to 340.60 lakh with (104.49% increase).



## 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 following monitorable items.

1. Sports for all in Rural and Urban Areas;
2. Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana and
3. National Service Scheme.

**14.1 Sports for all in Rural and Urban Areas:** Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), which is a Centrally sponsored Scheme, was approved in March 2008. The operational Guidelines for implementation of PYKKA were finalized in September, 2008 and circulated to all State Government/UTs. Proposals were received from 24 States during 2008-09. The Executive Committee of PYKKA met on 29.09.2008, 5.11.2008, 12.12.2008 and 22.1.2009 and approved proposal from 19 States for grant under one-time capital grant, annual acquisition grant and annual operation grant worth Rs.250.78 crore for covering 22,854 village panchayats and 601 block panchayats. Rs. 92 crores, which was allocated for PYKKA during 2008-09 at RE stage has been released to the States. The scheme titled “Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)” for the development of sports infrastructure in rural areas has been implemented and the status of implementation of the scheme shall be monitored on annual basis. The scheme titled “Nagar Palika Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan” for the development of sports infrastructure in urban areas is yet to be approved.

**14.1.1 Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan :** The Government has recently approved the Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan, which aims at creation of basic sports infrastructure at grassroots level, in all panchayats of the country, in a phased manner during 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan periods and organizing sports competitions at village, block and district levels.

Under the Scheme each Village Panchayat and each Block Panchayat, would be given one time seed capital grant of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 5 lakh respectively. In addition, village panchayats would be given annual equipment acquisition grant and annual operational grant of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 12,000 per annum, respectively and block panchayats would be given Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 24,000 respectively.

Each block panchayat, would also be provided annual competition grant of Rs. 50,000 for holding block level competitions. Each district will be provided annual competition grant of Rs. 3 lakh, for holding district level competitions. Further, prize money would also be provided to the winners in block level and district level competitions.

**14.2 Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana (RSY) :-** To imbibe the spirit of patriotism and love for the nation in the young minds, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports launched a new scheme viz; *Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana* in 2005 in place of the erstwhile National

Reconstruction Corps Scheme. This recently approved scheme of the Ministry aims at encouraging leadership among the rural youth. Under the scheme 10-20 volunteers in each of 501 district with 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.

**Achievements under this scheme during the year 2008-09 are as follow:**

Year	Target Fixed	Target Achieved	Achievement
2008-09	6000	5465	91%

**14.2.1.** Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India has decided to give responsibility to NYKS for undertaking Sports & Games Tournaments at the village and block level. NYKS played a vital role for organizing sports and games at the district level also. It facilitated to identify the hidden sports talents in the far flung areas of the country. NYKS also provided sports material to the village based youth clubs/ Mahila Mandals for developing sports culture and physical fitness. Moreover, capacity building of the interested youth was also taken care of. NYKS also helped and assisted in selection & development of Kridashree at the village and block level.

**14.2.2. National Service Volunteers (NSV) :-** The primary objective of NSV scheme is to provide opportunities to those graduate students below 25 years of age who feel motivated to serve the community for a year or two. Each volunteer is paid an honorarium of Rs.2500/-p.m. NSVs are given instance training on their induction, which primarily focuses on personality development, public speaking, positive thinking and a basic capsules of event management so that they can organize small campaigns and awareness programmes. Subsequently they are given refresher courses. The target of 7100 NSVs has been achieved.

**Achievements under this scheme during the year 2008-09 are as follow:**

Year	Target Fixed	Target Achieved	Achievement
2008-09	7100	6732	95%

**14.2.3 Sports & Games :-** NYKS has given Sports & Games an important position as these are “**the entry level activity for youth**”. During the year 2008-09, almost 50% of the total budget was allotted for promotion of sports & games. In each district, minimum 04 block level and 01 district level tournaments were organized. Conducive environment was made to organize inter village/league matches throughout the year so that large number of youth may get the opportunity to play.



**14.2.4 Awards and Incentives :-** To recognize the services of the individuals in Sports & Games and Social Issues, NYKS has given Youth Awards at the District and State level like previous years.

To recognize the service of Youth Clubs/Mahila Madals, incentives were given to them. The 1<sup>st</sup> category clubs got Rs.10,000/- per club subject to maximum 10 clubs per district. Similarly, the II<sup>nd</sup> category clubs got Rs.5,000/- per club to maximum 20 per district for their outstanding performance in sports & games and social issues. In addition to this, Awards to the Outstanding Youth Clubs/Mahila Mandals were also given at district level (Rs.10,000/-), State level (Rs.25,000/-) and National level (Rs.1,00,000/-, Rs.50,000/- & Rs.25,000/-).

**14.2.5. Financial Assistance to Youth Clubs for Sports Activities :-**In order to create conducive environment for sports & games in the rural areas, a new programme entitled “Financial Assistance to Youth Clubs for Sports Activities” was introduced in the Annual Action Plan 2008-09 under which financial assistance of Rs.1000/- each was **given to** 50,000 village based Youth Clubs for promotion of sports and games across the country. The objective was to provide assistance to village based youth clubs/mahila mandals for undertaking indigenous and locally popular games & sports and prepare them to play regularly. Another motive was to encourage the youth to play Sports & games like running a race, cross country walk or marathon run, Football, Volleyball etc. in all village regularly.

**14.2.6. Prizes :-**The winners were awarded with Track Suit/Sports Shoes/T-Shirt, etc.which are really useful for them.

**14.2.7. Capacity Building of Interested Youth in Sports & Games and Social Issues :-** To develop leadership qualities among the youth club office bearers and members specially in sports & games and social sector programmes/activities so as to make them aware about various schemes & programme of Government and other Development Departments/Agencies and to learn new skills for which there is increasing demand in the market through reputed Institutions for which an amount of Rs. 2,00,000/- was allotted to each district NYKS. This budget was utilized to enhance the capacity building of the interested youth in Sports & Games and social issues as per the local need, aspirations and local resources.

**14.2.8. Youth Clubs/Mahila Mandals :-** Youth Coordinators ensured that the Youth Clubs/Mahila Mandals undertaking programme on Sports & Games, Yoga, Physical Exercises, Environment Enrichment, Campaign Against Social Evils, Civil Defence, Disaster Mitigation, etc. on regular basis.

**14.2.9. Effective Implementation of Programmes :-** The programme and activities' of the year were undertaken on mission mode rather than a routine exercise. In order to make the programme of NYKS meaningful and successful, considerable attention was given on monitoring and evaluation of the programmes.

**14.3. National Service Scheme (NSS) :-** National Service Scheme (NSS) popularly known as NSS was launched in Gandhiji's Birth Centenary Year 1969 in 37 universities involving 40,000 students with primary focus on the development of personality of student volunteers through community work. The coverage of NSS has increased to more than 31.04 lakh volunteers upto during 2008-09. The Volunteers have spread over 198 universities and 41 (+2) Senior Secondary Councils and Directorate of Vocational Education covering more than 10,313 institutions/ colleges of higher education and 7542 secondary schools all over the country. Since its inception, more than 2.8 crore student from the Universities, Colleges and Institutions of higher learning have benefited from the NSS activity. For undertaking training, research and evaluation of the scheme and to motivate and equip the programme officers with requisite skills, 5 Training Orientation and Research Centres (TORCs) and 13 Training and Orientation Centres, (TOCS) have been set up.

The aims and objectives of the National Service Scheme (NSS) are:

- (i) to render service to the community while studying in an educational institution;
- (ii) to arouse the social conscience among the people;
- (iii) to engage in creative and constructive social action;
- (iv) to enhance knowledge of oneself and the community through a confrontation with reality;
- (v) to use the knowledge gained in the classroom in a practical way for mitigating at least some of the social problems;
- (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.

The NSS volunteers undertake two types of activities:-

- (i) Regular Activities and
- (ii) Special Camping Programmes.

**14.3.1 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. and the least of activities is very large depending upon the area of action as this programme is completely a need based one.

The expense for regular activities is Rs. 160/- per volunteer and Rs. 300/- per volunteer for special camping programme. In the North East Region, Sikkim and all hilly terrains including Himachal Pradesh, the expense is Rs. 200/- and Rs. 400/- per volunteer for regular and special camping activities respectively.

**14.3.2 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. 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 the current year as per the decision the theme remains “**Healthy Youth for Healthy India**” which was NSS's Special Camps theme for last year.

**14.3.3 Growth:** From a humble beginning made with 40,000 volunteers in 37 universities, NSS has over 31.04 lakh student volunteers on roll and spread over 198 universities and 41 (+2) Councils & Vocational institutions. It has covered a long journey in programme development for the student youth. NSS is a value based voluntary programme which has always remained close to the living issues affecting Indian Society. NSS over the years has made various constructive endeavors in the field of Mass Literacy, Environment Preservation, Health Education, Community Development and drive against social evils etc. NSS volunteers have always come into the forefront to extend voluntary service in natural calamities like drought, flood, cyclone, earthquake, and Tsunami.

**14.3.4 Indira Gandhi NSS Awards:** In 1993-94, during the Silver Jubilee year of NSS the IGNSS Awards were instituted to give recognition to selfless service rendered by the NSS volunteers, programme officers and the programme coordinators.

**14.3.5 Targets & Achievements:** In the year 2008-09 there is a target to enroll 32.06 lakh volunteers for Regular activities an 13,310 Special Camps are to be organized for overall development of 13,310 adopted villages. The enrollment of volunteers during 2008-09 was 31.04 lakh.

The NSS is a monitorable target under revised Twenty-Point Programme (TPP) of the government of India. The year-wise monitorable output proposed is as follows.

Component	2007-08			2008-09		
	Target	Outcome	% Achieve	Target	Outcome	% Achieve
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
No. of volunteers to be enrolled*	29.15	29.41	100%	32.06	31.04	97%
No. of village to be adopted**	12100	12100	100%	13310	25385	192%
No. of special camps to be held**	12100	12100	100%	13310	20625	155%

\* Figures in lakhs \*\* Actual figures.

The NSS volunteers under the regular activities for environment conservation and enrichment planted thousands of saplings throughout the Nation. They have undertaken innovative projects like creation of NSS Gardens in the institution campus, avenue plantation, plant identification and conducted a large number of plantation camps.

Blood is a vital component of human body which can only be replaced by blood at emergencies. Keeping this in mind the NSS volunteers enroll themselves as potential blood donors and donate blood as and when required by the community members. Apart from this regular blood donation camps, the National Voluntary Blood Donation Day was observed through out the country.

The NSS is a monitorable target under revised Twenty Point Programme (TPP) of the Government of India. The year wise monitorable output proposed is as follows:

Output from NSS during 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan							
<i>(Figures in lakhs)</i>							
	Component	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)
1	No. of volunteer to be enrolled	29.15	32.06	35.27	38.80	42.68	46.94
2	No. of villages to be adopted	12100	13310	14641	16105	17715	19486
3	No. of special camp to be held	12100	13310	14641	16105	17715	19486

The NSS is a value based volunteer programme for student youth. It is not always possible to measure in quantifiable terms the 'outcome' of value based programme like NSS. However, the followings are broad spectrum of the activities taken up by NSS volunteer during his/her 120 hours of regular activities

- Blood donation
- Tree Planting
- Literacy
- Immunization and Pulse Polio
- Desalting and cleaning of lakes

## POINT 14: BASTI SUDHAR (IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS)

Urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon of modernization and economic development. Slums grow as a result of structural inequities in the development of the urban sector. Due to the high price of land and housing and low purchasing power, the urban poor are forced to join the existing slums for cheap shelter or to occupy any vacant land/areas wherever available in the city. Urban slums, particularly in the big cities of our country, are the picture of human misery and degradation. With a view to paying particular attention to the needs of slum dwellers, the Point titled **Basti Sudhar** monitors *number of urban poor families assisted under the seven point charter*. The following seven items are covered under this point:

- (i) Land tenure,
- (ii) Housing at affordable cost,
- (iii) Water,
- (iv) Sanitation,
- (v) Health,
- (vi) Education and
- (vii) Social security

**15.1** In response to industrial and trade expansion and modernization of the city, migration of the poor from the rural areas and small towns in search for jobs/work and better life further add to the proliferation of slums in the cities. Though the city enjoys the benefits of cheap labour, it is not able to absorb and accommodate them in the main socio-economic development of the urban society. As per the provisional results of 2001 Census, the total slum population in the country is 40.3 million comprising 22.3% of the total urban population in 607 cities/towns reporting slums.

**15.1.1** 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 Urban (BSUP) and the other for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UI&G). BSUP is being implemented in select 63 cities (now 65) (Annexure-I). 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.

**15.2 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:-

**(A) Mandatory Reforms**

**(B) Optional Reforms**

**15.2.1 Progress of 3 Pro-Poor Key Reforms:** Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is monitoring 3 Pro-poor key reforms. The details of reforms and the achievements are as under:

- Internal earmarking within local body budgets for Basic Services to the Urban Poor. 43 cities have undertaken implementation of this reform.
- Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both public and private agencies) for EWS/LIG category 14 States (40 Cities) have issued the policy directives to reserve developed land in public and/or private housing projects
- Implementation of 7- Point Charter: Housing Project nearing completion under JNNURM (BSUP) in Asansol, West Bengal. This reform is to be implemented in a staggered manner over the Mission Period in convergence with the programmes of other Ministries as this is also an outcome of the Mission.

Details of Mandatory and Optional reforms are mentioned below. National Steering Group may add additional reforms to the identified reforms.

**15.2.2 URBAN REFORMS**

**(A) Mandatory Reforms:**

**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.

### 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.

### (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 nonagricultural 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.

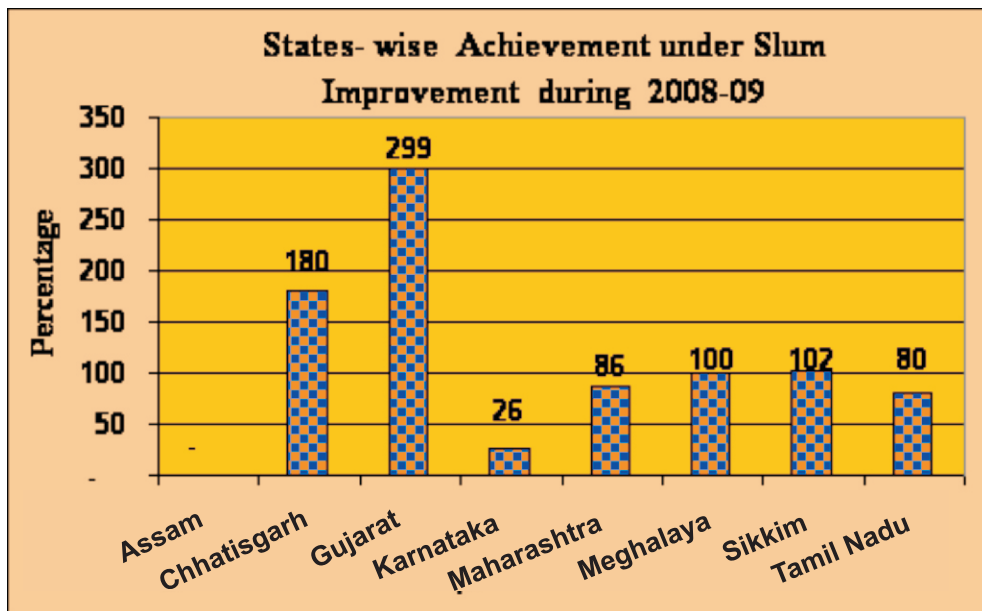
**Note:** States/ULBs will be required to implement all the Mandatory Reforms and Optional Reforms within the Mission period. The States/ULBs need to choose at least two Optional Reforms each year for implementation. The details of reforms which have already been implemented and/or proposed to be taken up should be included in the detailed project reports.

**15.3 Progress during 2008-09:** Under TPP-2006 during the year 2008-09, the overall achievement was coverage of 82,808 persons constituting 98% as against the annual targets of 84,502 persons. A statement indicating State-wise/ performance is given at below. The State-wise performance during the year has been "Very Good" in respect of States of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Meghalaya and Sikkim. The performance of has been 'Good' in respect of Maharashtra & Tamil Nadu The Performance of rest two states has been 'Poor' below 80% of Targets. The State -wise achievement and percentage achievement is given below in the following table/bar chart:

### Performance of Urban poor families assisted under Seven Point Charter During 2008-2009

SL. No.	State/UT Name	Target (2008-09)	Achievement (2008-09)	Percent Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Assam	250	-	-
2	Chhattisgarh	5,000	9,000	180
3	Gujarat	4,000	11,942	299
4	Karnataka	3,140	806	26
5	Maharashtra	50,037	42,986	86
6	Meghalaya	875	875	100
7	Sikkim	1,200	1,224	102
8	Tamil Nadu	20,000	15,975	80
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>84,502</b>	<b>82,808</b>	<b>98</b>







## 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. Tribals 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 alongwith 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.

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:

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 Private Lands and Area Coverage (under plantation) in respect of Public Lands including Forest Lands.

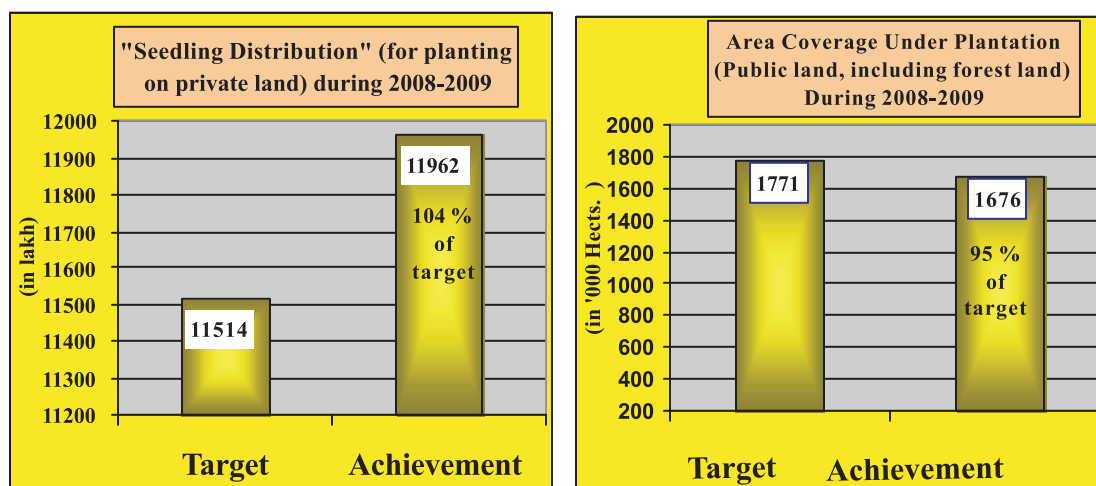
- (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands
- (b) Number of Seedlings planted on - Public and Forest Lands

### Annual Target and Achievement:

The targets and achievements during 2008-09 in respect of afforestation 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" (for planting on private land) (Number)	"Area Coverage" (public land, including forest land (in hects.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Target (2008-09)	1,15,14,25,000	17,71,420
2	Achievement	1,19,65,20,718	16,75,700
3	% Achievement	104	95

The targets and achievements in respect of "Seedling Distribution" and "Area Coverage under Plantation" has been shown pictorially in the following bar charts:



The state wise targets and achievements for 2008-09 are given in **Annexure 16.1** for Seedling Distribution and in **Annexure 16.2** for Area Coverage. For the period under review, performance of *Tree Plantation on Public Lands* has been "Very Good" for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. The performance of the State of Manipur has been "Good". The rest of the States/UTs have performed "Poor".

In respect of programmes on *Area Coverage for Public & Forest Lands*, the All-India percentage performance for the period April, 2008-March, 2009 has been 'Very Good' for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep. The performance of the States of Orissa has been "Good". The performance of rest of the States/UTs has been "Poor".

**Survival Rate:** The State Governments have their own arrangements to monitor progress in tree planting/afforestation under item.51 of the TPP . At the Centre, the achievements are monitored by the National Afforestation and Eco-development Board and the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Sample checks in respect of tree planting in 50 selected districts in the country with appropriate regional distribution, is also carried out through independent agencies/experts every year since 1991-92.

Reports of Sample check of Plantations for the year 2008-09 have been received from 31 districts. The report indicates that in 14 districts survival percentage is over 80%. In the remaining 10 districts, it is between 70-80%. In the remaining 7 districts, it is between 60-70%. The State Government of the concerned districts have been informed about the sample check outcomes, and requested to take remedial/follow-up action on the recommendations of the sample check studies.

### **Wasteland Reclaimed & Hill / Desert / Coastal Vegetation**

- i. The afforestation and tree planting activities carried out under 20 Point Programme include reclamation of wastelands including the hill areas, desert and coastal regions. Sample check in respect in of afforestation and tree planting activities in the selected districts of the country also include the evaluation of work done to reclaim wastelands including the hill areas, deserts and coastal regions.
- ii. Further decentralized structure for raising plantations through Forest Development Agencies under the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme has been put in operation which focuses on :-
  - People centric approach for regeneration and rejuvenation of degraded forests and forest-fringe areas through convergence of centrally sponsored afforestation schemes of the Ministry of Environment & Forests under the umbrella of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme.
  - Institutionalization of decentralized set up of Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) as a confederation of village leve Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs).
  - As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009, 795 FDA projects have been operationalised in 28 States to treat an area of 1.58 million hectares.
  - 34 FDA projects in North Eastern States and 1 FDA project in Orissa State have been approved under NAP for rehabilitation op Jhum lands (Shifting cultivation).
  - Apex monitoring committees at both State and central level has been constituted to monitor the progress of NAP. At state level, the committee is called State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) headed by the Chief Secretary. The SLCC is expected to have regular meeting to assess the qualitative and quantitative achievement of the FDA projects. At national level, this task is handled by the National Level Steering Committee (NLSC) chaired by the Secretary, Environment & Forests. Officials of MoEF have been nominated to SLCC for effective coordination between State and Central Government in the implementation of NAP.
  - The minimum survival percentages of plants under NAP scheme from 1<sup>st</sup> year to 5<sup>th</sup> year have been fixed.

## 16.2 Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies: [National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)]

**Objective:** The objective of NRCP is to improve the water quality (upto bathing class) of the rivers, which are the major fresh water sources in the country through the implementation of pollution abatement schemes. So far a total of 34 rivers have been covered under the programme.

- The important works being taken up under the NRCP includes
- Interception and diversion works to capture the raw sewage flowing into the river through open drains and divers them for treatment.
- Setting up Sewage Treatment Plants for treating the diverted sewage.
- Construction of Low cost sanitation toilets to prevent open defecation on river banks.
- Construction of Electric crematoria and Improved Wood Crematoria to conserve the use of wood 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.

**Progress:** During the year 2007-08, the number of sewage treatment plants set up was 8 with capacity 435 mld resulting in total number of sewage treatment plant to 128 with capacity of 3358.54 mld upto 31st March, 2008. 15 low cost sanitation toilets were constructed during 2007-08 resulting in total low cost sanitation toilets to 143 upto 31st March, 2008.

The Plan presently covers 167 towens along the polluted stretches of 38 rivers spread over 20 States of the country. Setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants is a pollution abatement schemes, among others, undertaken under the Plan. Till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009 , a total of 142 STPs have been set up capable to treat sewage of 3735.30 million litres per day (mld). Of this during 2008-09 142 STPs have been set up with a treatment capacity of 376.76 mld.

**16.2.1 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 scheme is to restore and conserve polluted and degraded lakes and other similar bodies namely tanks/ talabs etc. Out of 56 lakes sanctioned so far in 13 different States of the country with their total sanctioned cost of Rs. 772.53 crores, conservation works in respect of 15 lakes are reported to be completed so far which includes the sewage treatment facility of nearly 40 mld.of this during 2007-08 conservation works in 4 lakes have been completed.

Out of 58 lakes sanctioned so far in 14 different states of the country with their total sanctioned cost as Rs.8884.14 crores, conservation works in respect of 18 lakhs are reported to be completed so far which includes the sewage treatment facility of nearly 40 mld. Of this during 2008-09 conservation works in 1 lake have been completed.

**16.3 Solid and Liquid Waste Management:** 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.

**16.3.1** The National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC) 2005-06 was conducted through out the country with the major theme on “**Solid Waste Management**” to inculcate environmental awareness among the various sections of the country's population. A total number of 9566 organisations belonging to NGOs, schools, colleges, universities, research institutions, women and youth organisation, army units, government departments, etc., were associated for conducting several awareness raising activities in this campaign throughout the country and were provided suitable financial assistance by the Ministry. 29 Regional Resource Agencies (RRAs) selected by the Ministry helped in conducting, supervising and monitoring the NEAC programme throughout the country.

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 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 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.

**16.3.2** *Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT): Under this scheme* 40 Solid Waste Management Projects at a cost of Rs.281.88 crore have been approved in 40 towns from 7 states (Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh and a sum of Rs.96.75 crores have been released as 1<sup>st</sup> installment of ACA for 35 projects. Details of State-wise projects approved and ACA released are given below.

**Details of Projects Approved and Central Assistance Released for Solid Waste Management Project under UIDSSMT**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No	States	No.of Towns/ Projects Approved	Approved Cost	No.of Projects ACA Released	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	3.41	1	1.49
2	Haryana	3	55.20	3	22.90
3	Jharkhand	3	15.84	3	6.57
4	Jammu & Kashmir	7	10.33	7	4.80
5	Kerala	6	24.29	6	10.08
6	Tamil Nadu	1	3.58	1	1.43
7	Uttar Pradesh	19	169.03	14	49.48
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>281.88</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>96.75</b>



## POINT 16: SAMAJIK SURAKSHA (SOCIAL SECURITY)

With a view to provide social security to the weaker sections of society, this Point covers two items namely “Rehabilitation of handicapped & Orphans”, and “Welfare of aged persons”. A National Policy for Persons with Disabilities has been formulated by the Government of India which focuses on the prevention of disabilities and physical and economic rehabilitation measures for disabled persons. It also addresses the problems of women and children with disabilities. The Government has also introduced a scheme of assistance to Homes for Children to promote in-country adoption with the main objective of regulating adoption within the country. The Government has also announced the National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP) with the main objective to encourage families to take care of their older family members so an item “Welfare of Aged” has been included under this Point to meet this objective. The following parameters are monitored under TPP-2006.-

- (i) Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans and
- (ii) Welfare of the aged

**17.1 Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans:** According to Population Census 2001, there were 2.19 crore persons with disabilities in India who constituted 2.13 percent of the total population. This includes persons with visual, hearing, speech, locomotors and mental disabilities. The Census data also shows that 75 percent of persons with disabilities lived in rural areas, 49 percent are literate, and only 34 percent are employed. Data collected in 2002 by the National Sample Survey, Organization, Indicated that the number of persons with disabilities was 1.85 Crore, with a disability-wise break up which was significantly different from the Census 2001 data, as given in the table below, due to difference in coverage and definitions used for collection of data. The estimated population of persons with disabilities in 2008, projected on the basis of figures of the last Census, is 2.44 Crore.

**Persons with Disability In India By Type of Disability**

Sl. No.	Type of Disability	Census, 2001		NSSO, 2002	
		Population (In Crore)	%	Population (In Crore)	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Locomotors	0.61	28	0.97	52
2	Visual	1.06	49	0.25	14
3	Hearing	0.13	6	0.18	10
4	Speech	0.16	7	0.09	5
5	Mental	0.22	10	0.16	9
6	Multiple	-	-	0.19	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>100</b>

**17.1.1 Rehabilitation of Handicapped-** The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is the nodal Ministry for formulation of policies and programmes for the handicapped persons in the country covering the entire range of activities from prevention of the disability to the rehabilitation of the disabled. The Ministry also provides facilities like education, vocational training, economic and social rehabilitation and provision of aid and appliances to the handicapped persons through voluntary organizations by giving them assistance upto 90% of their expenditure. It also provides services like education, manpower development, vocational guidance, counseling and rehabilitation through National Institutes. Further, 3% job reservation (1% each for blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped) in Group C & D posts under the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings is provided for. To assist the employable handicapped, 35 special employment exchanges and 55 special cells are functioning throughout the country. For comprehensive rural rehabilitation services, Rehabilitation Centres are also functioning. Action has been initiated to suitably emphasize disability concerns in *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)* and ensure that most of the children with disabilities are covered through inclusive education programme. Mostly, this involves getting the disabled children enrolled in the regular school where those with locomotors disability and mild hearing impairment can easily be educated. The Programmes are implemented through the National and Apex Institutes dealing with different categories of disabilities such as visual, hearing, orthopedic and mental. These institutes conduct short term and long-term courses for various categories of personnel for providing rehabilitation services to those needing them.

The following two parameters are covered under TPP-2006:

- (a) Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme
- (b) Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances

**(a) Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme:** *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 activities supported under the scheme are as follow:

Special schools for children with orthopedic speech bearing visual and mental disabilities, vocational training centers to provide basic skills to person with disabilities so that they may live as independently as possible, community based rehabilitation programme half way homes for psycho social rehabilitation of treated and controlled mentally ill persons community base rehabilitation programme pre-school and early intervention programmes, manpower development programmes, support for setting up Braille presses and placement services etc. 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 or 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 three financial years and current year 2008-09 under the scheme are as follows:

*(Rs. In Crore)*

Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Released	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

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.

**(b) Assistance to Disabled persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP Scheme):** The main objective of the scheme is to assist the needy physically handicapped persons with durable modern and standard aids and appliances which can promote their physical social and psychological rehabilitation. The scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1.4.2005 to expand its coverage.

#### Headquarters Activities:

- I. Grants in aid are sanctioned for activities under ADIP at the Headquarters of the Institutes, their Regional Centre and Composite Regional Centre.
- II. Some well established NGOs have Centres / Subcentres which carry out OPD activities and also undertake corrective surgery for persons with disability persons their centres / subcentres for assistive aids and devices. Therefore, ADIP Grant is released for HQ activities of such NGO also.

The financial and physical achievements for the last three financial years and current year 2008-09 are under the scheme are as under;

*(Rs. In Crore)*

Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Released	No. of NGOs Assisted	No. of Beneficiaries (In Lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2006-07	71.20	67.59	84	3.07
2007-08	70.00	49.08	98	2.25
2008-09	79.00	60.22	81	-NA-

During the year 2008-09, 81 organization have been assisted with Rs. 60.22 crore, in comparison to grant in aid assistance of Rs. 67.59 crores to 84 NGO to benefit 3.07 lakh persons in 2006-07 and grant in aid assistance of 49.08 crores to 98 NGOs to benefit 2.25 lakh persons in 2007-08.

**17.1.2 Rehabilitation of Orphans:** The Government has introduced a scheme of assistance to Homes for Children to promote In-Country Adoption and Inter-country adoptions with the main objective of regulating adoption within the country. The assistance to Home for Children (Shishu Greh) is implemented through *Central Adoption Resource Agency (Cara)*.

**Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA):** Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) was set up in 1990 and was subsequently registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 18th March 1999 to act as an autonomous body in the matters relating to adoption. It has been designated as Central Authority by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on 17.7.2003 for the implementation of the Hague Convention on Protection of Children & Cooperation in respect of Inter-country Adoption (1993). CARA grants recognition to Indian Placement Agencies on the recommendation of the State Government for processing inter-country adoption. It also accords enlistment to foreign agencies that are engaged in sponsoring applications of foreign prospective adoptive parents. These agencies are licensed by the appropriate Government Department in their country of origin to mediate in-country and inter-country adoptions and their applications for enlistment/renewal are forwarded and recommended by the India's Diplomatic Mission.

Subsequently, the name of the Central Adoption Resource Agency has been changed to Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) w.e.f. 17<sup>th</sup> July 2007. On the recommendation of State Governments, CARA gives recognition to agencies to facilitate inter country adoption. It also gives enlistment to foreign adoption agencies, as recognized under the appropriate laws of their own country, and recommended by India Missions abroad. So far, CARA has recognized 73 Indian Placement Agencies in the country and 91 Enlisted Foreign Adoption Agencies in the country and 91 Enlisted Foreign Adoption Agencies, excluding Government Department in 24 countries for Inter country adoption.

The overall goal of CARA has been to promote domestic adoption and regulate inter country adoption as provided under Guidelines of Government of India. CARA also works as Programme Division for implementing Shishu Greh Scheme and grant-in-aid to Adoption Coordinating Agencies (ACAs).

#### **CARA has following Associated Agencies**

**(i) Recognized Indian Placement Agencies (RIPAs):** At present, there are 73 adoption agencies recognized by CARA for placing children in inter-country adoption. However, these agencies are required to give priority to in-country adoption. These Agencies do not receive Grant-in-aid from Central Government.

**(ii) Enlisted Foreign Adoption Agencies (EFAAs):** There are 91 foreign adoption agencies enlisted with CARA for processing the applications of the prospective foreign

adoptive parents for adoption of Indian children. In addition, 46 Government Departments from 24 countries are also involved in the process.

**(iii) Adoption Coordinating Agencies (ACAs):** At present, there are **18** ACAs recognized by CARA for promoting in-country adoptions, maintaining a state level list of children available for adoption and prospective parents willing to adopt, carrying out publicity & awareness on adoption, and issuing Clearances for inter-country adoptions.

**(iv) 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.

The Scheme was revised in 1997-98 with a view to rationalize its funding / financial pattern. It was further revised w.e.f. 1st April, 2001 with the objective of bringing State Govt.-run-institutions within its ambit so that all institutionalized children who are legally free for adoption can find families within the country.

**The status of grant-in-aid, during 2008-09 is as follows:**

(Rs. in crores)

Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual expenditure (No. of Units assisted)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2008-2009	*3.00	2.80	1.88(26 NGOs, 4 State Govts. And 46 units)

\* Inclusive of Rs.30.00 lakhs for NE Region.

There are 76 units sishu grehs ( Run by NGOs and Govt. run homes getting grant under the sishu grehs Scheme to promote domestic adoption .

**Data on Adoption:** Number of children placed in adoption through CARA associated agencies during the last 6 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*

RIPA: *Recognized Indian Placement Agencies*

\* Provisional

**CENTRAL ADOPTION RESOURCE AUTHORITY (CARA)**  
In-country adoption (State-wise) for the period from 1st January, 2008-31st  
December, 2008

Sl. No.	State	2008		
		RIPA	Shishu Greh	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	194	194
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	0
3.	Assam	-	3	3
4.	Bihar	-	-	0
5.	Delhi	129	16	145
6.	Goa	18	-	18
7.	Gujarat	74	56	130
8.	Haryana	12	8	20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	4	4
10.	Karnataka	107	53	160
11.	Kerala	67	31	98

Contd..

12.	Maharashtra	573	146	719
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	32	32
14.	Manipur	-	24	24
15.	Mizoram	-	15	15
16.	Rajasthan	-	74	74
17.	Orissa	53	40	93
18.	Pondicherry	26	-	26
19.	Punjab	28	-	28
20.	Tamil Nadu	133	-	133
21.	Tripura	-	15	15
22.	Uttar Pradesh	3	15	18
23.	Uttrakhand	3	-	3
24.	West Bengal	193	24	217

**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)**. The budget allocation under this scheme for the current financial year 2008-09 was Rs.3.00 crore.

**17.2 Welfare of the Aged:** 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

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:

<i>(in millions)</i>		
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

**Schemes for older Persons:** The *Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment* is also implementing two grant-in-aid schemes for the welfare of older persons. The details of these schemes are given below:

**Integrated Programme for older Persons:** The Scheme of Integrated Programme for older Persons is aimed to empower and improve the quality of life of older persons. Under the scheme, financial assistance upto 90% of the project cost is provided to non-governmental organizations for establishing and maintaining *old age homes*, day care centres, and mobile medicare units and to provide non institutional services to older persons. The scheme has been made flexible so as to meet the diverse needs of older persons including reinforcement and strengthening of the family, awareness generation on issues pertaining to older persons, popularization of the concept of life long preparation for old age, facilitating productive ageing etc. The financial and physical achievements for the last three years and current years 2007-2008 upto December 2007 under the scheme are as under:-



(Rs in Crores)

Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Released	No. of NGOs Assisted	No. of Beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2006-07	28.00	12.53	365	40,056
2007-08	22.00	16.12	391	48,563
2008-09	22.00	17.72	304	32,650

During 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 12.53 crores was released to 365 non- governmental organizations for running 431 old age homes, 302 day- care centres, 60 mobile medicare units and 2 Non-Institutional Service Centres benefiting 43,880 older persons. The amount of funds released in 2008-09 has increased as compared to last year's figure. The amount released during the year 2007-08 was 16.12 crore representing 73.3% of the budget estimate for the year i.e, Rs. 22.00 crore. During 2008-09, the amount released was Rs. 17.72 crore representing 80.54% of the budget estimate for the year i.e, Rs.22.00 crore.

**(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. Budget provision for this scheme for the year 2007-2008 is Rs. 1.00 crore. The scheme is under revision to enhance the share of central assistance to the project cost. In addition to PRIs and voluntary organizations, the state governments will also be included as implementing agencies.

**Publicity & Awareness:** Some of the major initiatives taken in the year 2008-09 include the following: - Advertisements have been released on the following:

1. Beware of illegal adoptions.
2. Advertisement on Adoption Coordinating
3. Agencies.
4. Advertisement on registration of Children
5. Homes and recognition of Special Adoption
6. Agencies.
7. Advertisement for invitation of applications
8. for recognition as Adoption Placement
9. Agencies.

10. Advertisement of list of Placement
11. Agencies and Shishu Grehs in leading
12. Newspapers

CARA participated in Vatsalya Mela organized by the Ministry of Women & Child Development in Pragati Maidan during 14-27 November 2008



## 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):** The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25<sup>th</sup> December 2000 with earmarking Rs. 2500 crores during 2000-01 has set a initial goal to provide all weather connectivity to about 1.72 lakh habitations with a population of 500 or more (250 persons or more in Hill States, including North East, Desert and Tribal Areas). Technical advice and operational management at Central Level is the responsibility of the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) under the Ministry 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 higher standards. The construction cost is fully borne by the Government of India as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme while the State Government are responsible for providing maintenance funds.

**18.1.1** Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The primary objective of PMGSY is to provide connectivity by way of All weather Road (with necessary culverts and cross drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year) to the unconnected Habitations in the rural areas.

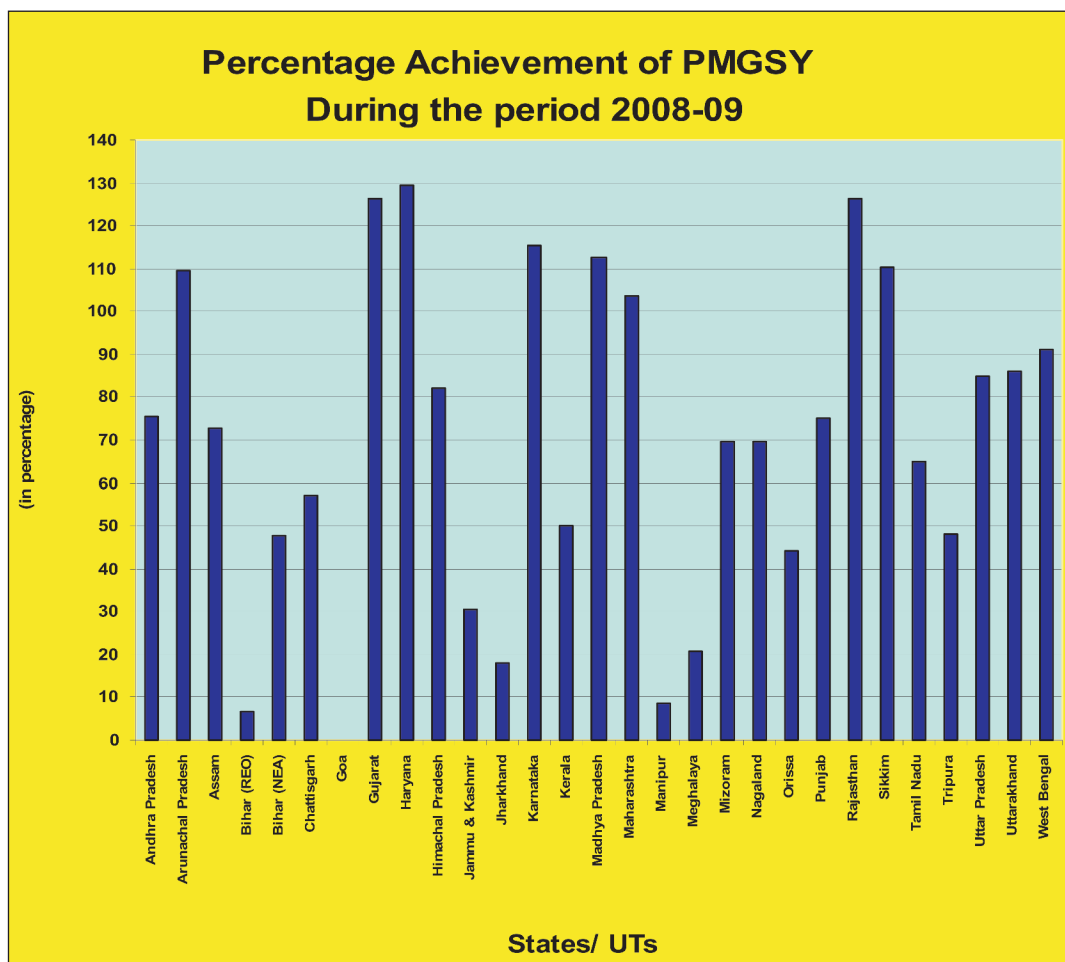
**18.1.2** All States are to prepare comprehensive New Connectivity Priority list (Block and District-wise) of all proposed road links under PMGSY (with road code, names of habitations being connected with habitation code, population served and length) grouping them in the following general Order of Priority.

**18.1.3** It was 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 should be given to these roads which also incidentally serve other habitations.

**18.1.4** 'Upgradation' could 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 provide all weather road connectivity.

## 18.2 Progress during 2008-09:

During the year 2008-09, 52,405 Kms. of rural road was constructed under PMGSY against annual target of 64,440 Kms, with achievement of 81%. States/UT- Wise performance is given at Annexure 18.1 (A) out of completed of 52,405 kms of rural roads, 28,151 Kms of Rural Roads are newly constructed and remaining 24,254 Kms of Rural Roads are upgraded ones. State/UT Wise details is given at Annexure 18.1 (B). State-wise percentage achievement of PMGSY during 2008-09 is given in the following bar diagramme



## 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:** 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.

**19.1.1 Bio-diesel:** 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 soybean 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.

**19.1.2 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.

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 - trans-etherification. 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 trans-etherification; 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.

S.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>

**19.1.3 National Mission on Bio-Diesel:** - The Committee on Development of Bio-fuels set-up by the Planning Commission in July, 2002, in its report of April, 2003, recommended launching of the National Commission on Bio-diesel. Ministry of Rural Development was designated as the Nodal Ministry for this Mission. As a follow-up Detailed Project Report (DPR) Prepared by the Energy Research Institute (TERI) New Delhi and submitted to Planning Commission. The Planning Commission accorded "in principal approval" to the Bio-Diesel Project on 23.12.2005.

The proposal for establishment of National Mission of 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 eferred 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. In the GoM meeting was held on 24.2.2009 and 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.

The objectives of the programme is to bring unutilized wasteland in to productive use by promotion of Jatropha and Pongamia Plantation for 20% blending with HSD and also generating a renewable source of Bio-fuel, thereby reduce country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel. Now the department is contemplating a study to assess the Plantation work already carried out in the country so that the Department can go back to the cabinet with clear findings about taking up demonstration phase of the programme.

Budgetary provision under the Bio-fuels programme during the 2007-08 and 2008-09 were Rs. 50.00 crore each year. The amount could not be utilized on the Bio-diesel programme as the Demonstration Phase of the National Mission on Bio-diesel is pending approval of the Cabinet.

**19.2 Villages Electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY):-** This scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification has been introduced in April, 2005 for achieving the National Common Minimum Programme objectives of providing access to electricity all Rural Household over a period of four years. The Rural Electricity Corporation (REC) is the nodal agency of the programme.

Under this scheme 90% Capital subsidy is provided for rural electrification through 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% bill be loan assistance on soft terms by REC.

**19.2.1 Progress during 2008-09 :-** The cumulative sanctions under the Programme since its inception reached around 9300 village and hamlets of which work was completed in around 5400 village and hamlets. A target for coverage of 10,000 village and hamlets has been set for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, of which around 2600 village and hamlets were taken up by 31.03.2009.

**19.2.2** The Scheme inter-alia provides for financing of electrification of all un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households with 100% capital subsidy. The scheme aims at electrifying all un-electrified villages over a period provide of years and provide provide



access to electricity to all rural households. As per TPP-2006 during the period 2008-09 13,641 village electrified against annual target of 19,000 with 72% achievement. The Statewise details are at **Annexure 19.1**.

**19.2.3 Progress on North Eastern States :-** The Ministry has provided special attention to the NE region which is reflected in significant achievements under the Programme in various North Eastern states. 1186 remote village and hamlets have been electrified through renewables and projects in 2226 remote village and hamlets were under implementation in various North Eastern states as on 31.03.2009.

**19.3. Renewable Energy (Solar Energy) :-** The Government supports a broad-spectrum programme covering the entire range of new and renewable energy. The programme seeks to supplement conventional power through wind, small hydro and biomass power provide renewable energy to remote rural areas for cooking & lighting besides encouraging use of renewable energy in urban, industrial and commercial applications; by developing alternate fuels, i.e. hydrogen, synthetic fuel and bio-fuel systems/devices for stationary, portable and transport applications. The item “Renewable Energy” has been kept to meet these objectives.

**19.3.1** The Remote Village Electrification Programme of the Ministry aims at providing basis lighting/electricity facilities through renewable energy system in those unelectrified remote village and hamlets where grid connectivity will not be provided in near future under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. The progress in implementation of Remote Village Electrification Programme has, therefore, to be viewed in this perspective. The Programme is implemented in states by state notified implementing agencies. The Ministry provides a Central Financial Assistance of upto 90% of the costs of installation of various renewable energy devices/systems. A majority of covered village have used solar lighting system which typically cost. 12000-13000 per system of two lamps.

No. of remote villages/hamlets provided with renewable energy lighting system

#### Physical Progress of Implementation of Remote Villages Electrification

Total number Villages Sanctioned for electrification since inception village	Village completed for electrification	Ongoing electrification projects in villages	Total hamlets/village sanctioned set for electrification 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9,300	5,400	2,600	10,000

**Progress:-** During the year 2008-09, 1,08,768 family type biogas plants were installed across the country, taking the cumulative installation to over 41.27 lakh biogas plants providing the benefit of clean cooking and lighting fuel to over 4 million rural households.

**19.4. Energising Pump sets :-** Electric power in rural areas is not only required for domestic purpose and agricultural purpose but also needed for irrigation. During the period April 2008 to March 2009, 2,88,941 pumpsets were installed, against the annual target of 2,11,635. The achievement was 137 % of targets. The States of Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand had shown “Very Good” performance (more than 90% of targets). The performance of states of Punjab and Tamil Nadu have been “Good” more than (between 80 to 90% targets) the performance of the state of West Bengal “Poor” at **Annexure-19.2**.

**19.5 Supply of Electricity: -** The National Electricity Policy (NEP) stipulates power for all and annual per capita consumption of electricity to rise to 1000 units by 2012. This entails provision of adequate reliable power, at affordable cost with access to all citizens. Electricity is in the Concurrent List in the Constitution and the primary responsibility of structuring its availability and distribution is that of the States. However, both the Centre and the States have to play a decisive and positive role. While shortages are presently being experienced by each region, it is much more acute in the case of some regions/States.

The all India installed power generation capacity as on 31.3.2009 was 1,47,965 MW comprising of 93,725 MW thermal, 36,878 MW hydro, 4,120 MW nuclear and 13,242 MW R.E.S. The Central Sector's share in generation has gradually increased from 12% in 1979 to 33% as on 31.03.2009. On the other hand the share of the State Sector has declined from 82.5% to 51% while the share of Private Sector has gone up from 5.2% to 16% during the same period.

To fulfill the objectives of the NEP, a capacity addition of 78,700 MW has been proposed for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. This capacity addition is expected to provide a growth of 9.5% to the power sector. The breakup of the capacity addition target is given as under:-

#### Performance during 2008-09 (up to 31.03.2009)

Power Generation	Central Sector		State Sector		Private Sector		Total	
	Addition al Capacity	Achiev ement	Additional Capacity	Achieve ment	Additional Capacity	Achieve ment	Additional Capacity	Achieve ment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Thermal	24840	750	23301	852.2	11552	882.5	59693	2484.7
Hydro	8654	0	3482	969	3491	0	15627	969
Nuclear	3380	0	--	0	--	0	3380	0
Total	36874	750	26783	1821.2	15043	882.5	78700	3453.7
Share %	46.9	-	34	-	19.1	-	100	

The overall generation (Thermal + Nuclear+Hydro) in the country has increased from 264 billion units (BUs) during 1990-91 to 723.81 BUs during 2008-09. The performance of Power supply during normal and peak demand is as under:

Year	Position of power supply during normal hours (MUs)				Position of power supply during Peak hours (MW)			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Shortage (MU)	Shortage (%)	Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	Shortage (MW)	Shortage (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2003-04	55924	519398	39866	7.1	84574	75066	9508	11.2
2004-05	591373	548115	43258	7.3	87906	77652	10254	11.7
2005-06	631554	578819	52735	8.4	93255	81792	11463	12.3
2006-07	690587	624495	66092	9.6	100715	86818	13897	13.8
2007-08	737052	660660	72392	9.8	108866	90793	18073	16.6
2008-09	777039	691038	86001	11.1	109809	96785	13024	11.9

**19.6. Supply of Kerosene and LPG:** With a view to address the energy needs 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 needs to be monitored especially for poor families. Following parameters are covered under this item.

#### 19.6.1 Supply of Kerosene

- (i) Allocation of Kerosene in States (MT)
- (ii) Stock of Kerosene lifted and Distributed (MT)

#### 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. During the year 2008-09 total uplifted PDS kerosene was 91.30 lakh MTs against total allocated 91.52 lakh MTs PDS Kerosene with the achievement of 99.76%.

In order to improve the delivery system and plugging the leakages, the Government has advised public sector OMCs to adopt a scheme of mixing a Marker (chemical) in PDS Kerosene at their depots, in order to detect adulteration of even the smallest magnitude. This practice, which has been introduced by the OMCs at all their depots w.e.f. 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-19.3**.

### 19.6.2 Supply of LPG:

Supply of LPG depends upon LPG Consumers (number) and Quantity of LPG Distributed to Dealers (MT).

LPG is marketed by Oil Marketing Companies for domestic and non-domestic use. LPG for domestic use is marketed in 14.2 kg and 5 kg LPG capacity cylinders. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that at present, there is no overall shortage of LPG in the country and LPG supplies to distributors are being made by the OMCs through indigenous production and imports in accordance with genuine demand of customers registered with the LPG distributors.

OMCs had supplied 10636.49 TMTs of domestic LPG in the country during 2008-09 as against 10306.92 TMTs of domestic LPG in the country during the year 2007-08 showing a growth rate of 3.20%.

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. The number of LPG customers served by OMCs as on 01.04.2009 was about 1057.31 lakh with the 9351 LPG Distributors, out of which 25% are serving in rural areas. Recently, Government has permitted use of LPG, being a clean and environment friendly fuel, as an auto fuel.,

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 helps 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 thereby ensuring a pollution free environment in urban, semi urban and rural pockets. State-wise details are given at **Annexure-19.4**



## POINT 19: PICHHARA KSHETRA VIKAS (DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS)

With a view to develop the backward areas in the country, the item titled “*Backward Regions Grant Fund*” has been kept under this Point for monitoring. The Backward Regions Grant Fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development through the medium of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

### 20.1: Backward Regions Grants Fund (BRGF):

The Backward Regions Grants Fund is designed to redress regional imbalance in development through the medium of *Panchayati Raj Institution* (PRIs). It aims to converge, through supplementary infrastructure and capacity building, substantial development inflows into 250 selected districts through a well coordinated effort at integrated development. Such integrated development will commence with each district undertaking a diagnostic study of its backwardness by enlisting professional support. This will be followed by preparing a well conceived participatory district development perspective plan to address this backwardness in a time frame of five years. This programme will integrate multiple programmes that are in operation in the district and therefore address backwardness through a combination of resources that flow to the district. The fund itself will provide financial resources for:

- (a) Filling of critical gaps that exist, as identified by local bodies, despite other major intervention,
- (b) Capacity building of local bodies to ply effective planning, implementation and monitoring roles, and
- (c) Enlisting professional support for local bodies for implementation, planning and monitoring their plans.

**20.1.1** The BRGF Programme has two components namely, a district component covering 250 districts in 27 States and special plans for Bihar & the KBK districts of Orissa and funds under this programme are provided for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts, besides for capacity development of the Local Bodies. The programme subsumes the ***Rashtriya Sama Vikas Yojana (RSVY)***, a scheme earlier being administered by the Planning Commission.

**20.1.2** Integrated development will commence with each district undertaking a diagnostic study of its backwardness by enlisting professional planning support. This will be followed by preparing a well-conceived participatory district development perspective plan to address this backwardness during 2006-07 and the period of the Eleventh Five Year. The Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district level, referred to in Part IX of the Constitution, will undertake planning and implementation of the programme, in keeping with the letter and spirit of Article 243 G, while the municipalities referred to in Part IX A will similarly plan and implement the programmed in urban areas in conformity with the letter and spirit of Article 243 W, read with Article 243 ZD of the Constitution.

**20.2 Achievement :** An allocated of Rs. 4670 crore under two components, namely a capacity building allocation of Rs.250 crore calculated at Rs. 1 crore per district and a substantially untied fund of Rs. 4420 crore was made during 2008-09 towards completion of the unfinished components of the RSVY Programme and the Development Grants component of the BRGF, but Total release under BRGF during 2008-09 was 3889.76 crors. The status as on 31-03-2009 of utilization of BRGF allocation in 2008-09 is given in following Table :

**The Status of Utilization/ Allocation of BRGF in 2008-09**

(1)	(2)	(Rs. crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Total allocation (RE)	3890.00
2	Funds released for RSVY	860.50
3	BRGF development grant released	2893.55
4	Capacity building allocation released	135.70
5	Total funds released	3889.76

The State-wise abstract of releases of development grant, capacity building funds and RSVY entitlements for the year 2008-09 is at **Annexure-20.1**.

## POINT 20: E-SHASAN (IT ENABLED E-GOVERNANCE)

The Government of India had approved the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) in May 2006 with the following vision: “Make all Government services accessible to the common man in his locality, throughout common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency & reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man”..

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.

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.

### 21.1 MISSION MODE PROJECTS

The **NeGP** currently consists of 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) and 8 Support Components to be implemented at the Central, State and Local Government levels. These include Projects such as Income Tax, Customs & Excise, & Passports at the Central Level, Land Records, Agriculture, and e-District at the State Level and Panchayats and Municipalities at the Local Level. There are also a number of Integrated MMPs like e Procurement, Service Delivery Gateway and EDI which are integrated MMPs where delivery of services envisaged in the project entail coordinated implementation across multiple Departments of Government.

### 21.2 PANCHAYATS AND MUNICIPALITIES

**21.2.1 Panchayats:** Projects relating to *Panchayats* are part of State category Mission Mode Projects of National e-Governance Programme. Monitoring would start when the projects are approved and enter into the stage of implementation. The design could include the following functions:



### Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Services Proposed Under e-Panchayats	Service level Defined	Benchmarked Service Levels
Issue of Trade Licenses and Ngoc	Delivery of Services within 7 working days	<5 Working Days requiring 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 <15 working days  Issues of House Related Certificates - <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 requiring investigation  < Same day for all other services  Submission of forms online & through CSCs.
Dissemination of Internal Process of Panchayats - agenda, voting, resolution	< 3 working days of the transaction through information made available on the Panchayats Boards and Web	Information made available online & through service centres  < 2 working days of the transaction in villages where a CSC exist - else within 5 working

**21.2.2 Municipalities:** Projects relating to Municipalities are part of State category Mission Mode Projects of National e-Governance Programme. Monitoring would start when the projects are approved and enter into the stage of implementation. The design could include the following functions:

### Ministry of Urban Development

Services Proposed Under e-Panchayats	Service level Defined	Benchmarked Service Levels
Issue of Trade Licenses and Ngoc	Delivery of Services within 7 working days	<5 Working Days requiring 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 <15 working days  Issues of House Related Certificates - <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 requiring investigation  < Same day for all other services  Submission of forms online & through CSCs.
Dissemination of Internal Process of Panchayats - agenda, voting, resolution	< 3 working days of the transaction through information made available on the Panchayats Boards and Web	Information made available online & through service centres  < 2 working days of the transaction in villages where a CSC exist - else within 5 working days.

### 21.3 MAJOR INITIATIVES TAKEN BY DIT

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.

**21.3.1 State Wide Area Networks (SWANs):** Government has approved the Scheme for establishing State Wide Area Networks (SWANs) in 29 States and 6 Union Territories, in March 2005 for interconnecting each State/UT Head Quarters with District Head Quarter and below each District Head Quarter with the Block Head Quarters with minimum 2 Mbps leased line.

The objective of the Scheme is to create a secure close user group (CUG) government network for the purpose of delivering G2G and G2C services. The duration of project is 5 years with a pre-project implementation period of 18 months.

**21.3.2 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 Common Service centers would be designed as ICT-enabled Kiosks having a PC along with basic support equipment like printer, Scanner, Ups, with Wireless Connectivity as the backbone and additional equipment for edutainment, telemedicine, projection systems, etc., as the case may be. The Scheme is to be implemented through a Public Private Partnership and is being repositioned to be a network of Panchayat level Bharat Nirman Common Service Centre for delivery of government service to citizens in all Panchayats in next three years.

**21.3.3 State Data Centers (SDC):** State Data Centre (SDC) has been identified as one of the important element of the core infrastructure for supporting e-Governance initiatives of National eGovernance Plan (NeGP).

Under NeGP, it is proposed to create State Data Centers for the States to consolidate services, application and infrastructure to provide efficient delivery of G2G, G2C and G2B services. These service can be rendered by the States through common delivery platform seamlessly supported by core Connectivity Infrastructure such as State Wide Area Network (SWAN) and Common Service Centre (CSC) connectivity extended up to village level. State Data Centre would provide many functionalities and some of the key functionalities are Central Repository of the State, Secure Data Storage, Online Delivery of Services, Citizen Information/Services Portal, State Intranet Portal, Disaster Recovery, Remote Management and service Integration etc. SDCs would also provide better

operation & management control and minimize overall cost of Data Management, IT Resource Management, Deployment and other costs.

**21.3.4 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 Teams (SeMTs). The most significant bottleneck in implementing NeGP pervasively and vigorously is the lack of human capacities to conceptualize and develop an e-Governance initiative and thereafter to monitor and supervise its time-bound implementation. Since the focus of current e-Governance initiatives is on services and not merely on procurement of hardware and software, major managerial and technological challenges are envisaged. Specialized skills are required in all States and UTs, as well as, at the Centre to provide technical support to the policy and decision-making process, besides to manage implementation and oversee the transformation. The skills typically needed are in the areas of Programme Management, Developing Business and Financial Models, Technology, Enterprise Architecture, Business Process Re-engineering and Change Management. Except certain technical competencies, these skills typically are largely missing within the government. In this context, Capacity Building has been included in the 'implementation approach and methodology' of NeGP, which addresses the 'Human Resource Development' and 'Training' Components of NeGP.

**21.3.5 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.

**21.3.6 India Portal:** India Portal is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) in the integrated service category under the NeGp. The MMP aims at providing single window access to the information and services of the Indian Government at all levels in a multi-lingual form. National Portal Coordinators in 32 States and 66 Central Ministries are responsible for the content development, compilation, etc. The portal is available in Hindi & English. Launched in November 2005, Indian Portal has bagged the Website Quality Certificated by Standardization, Testing and Quality Certification (Quality Level I). The porta aggregates over 5000 government websites today. Over the period it has become a Central repository of various categories of content namely: Forms (4500), Acts(1300), Services(1500), Schemes (800) & Documents (6500).

**21.3.7 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. The NSDG an integrated 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 NSDG aims to achieve a high order of interoperability among autonomous and heterogeneous entities of the Government (in the Centre, States or Local bodies), based on a framework of e-Governance Standards. NSDG as a messaging middleware acts as an intelligent hub and routes service requests from a Service Seeker (Service Access Provider) to a Service Provider (typically a back-end 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 MMP aims at providing a common interface between the service seekers and service providers (Government Departments). The project is in implementation stage. CDAC has finalized implementation approach for NSDG and a pilot has been implemented and tested. As scheduled, NSDG has been launched n mid August, 2008.

## 21.4. LIST OF MISSION MODE PROJECTS & COMPONENTS

### 21.4.1 Mission Mode Projects have been identified and they are classified into.

W	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	Ministry of Finance/CBDT
4-A	Passport and Visa	Ministry of External Affairs
4-B	Immigration	Ministry of Home Affairs
5	Central Excise	Department of Revenue/CBEC
6	Banking	Department of Banking
7-A	MNIC (Pilot)	Ministry of Home Affairs/RGI
7-B	UID	Department of IT
8	e-Office (Pilot)	Department of AR & PG
9	Insurance	Department of Banking
<b>INTEGRATED MMPS</b>		
10	CSC	Department of IT
11-B	e-Courts	Department of Justice
12	EDI	Department of Commerce
13	Indian 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
17	Land Records Ph.1 (Pre-NeGP)	Ministry of Rural Development
18	NLRAM	Department of Land Resources
19	Road Transport	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
20	Agriculture	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
21	Police	Ministry of Home Affairs
22	Treasuries	Ministry of Finance
23	Municipality	Ministry of UD & PA
24	e-District (Pilot)	Department Of IT
25	Commercial Taxes	Ministry of Finance
26	Gram Panchayat	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
27	Employment Exchange	Ministry of Labour & Employment

To sustain the above projects there is also a need to create the right governance and institutional mechanisms, set up core infrastructure, formulate key policies, standards and the legal framework for adoption and to channels 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 IV below. These components cut across and support various projects.

### 21.4.2 Support Components Category

SL.No.	Support Components	Line Ministry/ Department Responsible
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

## 21.5 PRESENT STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MMPS UNDER NATIONAL e-GOVERNANCE PLAN

### 21.5.1 CENTRAL MMPS

**1. MCA 21:** The MMP is in post-implementation stage and is providing electronic services to the Companies registered under the Companies Act for their related activities such as allocation of name, change of name, incorporation, on-line payment of registration charges, change in address of registered office, view of public records and other related services. The benefits being made available to the citizens are being monitored continuously.

Draft Cabinet note has been prepared for setting up an SPV and is submitted for approval. Appropriate e-solution has been developed based on the accounting procedure received from O/o CCA.

**2. Pension:** Pensioners' portal launched in March, 2007 is providing updated information on government pension rules and regulations; facilitating registration of pensioners' grievances; monitoring timely sanction of pension/gratuity; maintaining a database of Pensioners and providing links to the websites of Directorates of Pensions and AGs of various States.

This project aims at providing a mechanism for grievances redressal for pensioners and their disbursing Department and any other Government organizations, through a website. The website provides update information on rules and regulations, records, status of pension and gratuity and online facility to register pensioners' grievance is available.

A new workflow-based module has activated on pensioners' portal for generating acknowledgement letters for grievances registered. Based on DARP&G guidelines the portal has been reassessed and the guidelines are incorporated. An on-line Dearness Relief (DR) Calculator has been hosted on the benefit of the Pensioners' community.

**3. Income Tax:** This MMP is in stage of implementation and is offering a set of 17 e-services of Income Tax Department to the taxpayers.

The MMP aims at offering e-Service of Income Tax Department to the Citizens. This MMP is in stage of post implementation and is offering a set of 19 service to the taxpayers. The service 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 allotment of PAN and TAN, e-filing of Income through, e-filing of TDS returns, Online payment of Taxes, issues of refunds enquiry on taxes paid. At present Department has approved the BPR study and Draft Implementation Plans for some modules of the BPR Report are being drawn up by the Directorate. e-filing of income returns and e-Payment of taxes has been made fully functional. Refund Banker Scheme has been implemented and till 31-08-2009 about 17.19 lakh returns have been received for F.Y.2008-09. Refunds issued through Refund Banker till 31-08-2009: Cheques Rs. 1,290.89 Cr, ECS Rs. 1,332.29 Cr. Refund banker scheme has been extended to 7 more cities which will be operational from October 2009.

**4. Passport, Visa and Immigration:** The implementation of Passport & Visa MMP has streamlined the process of issuance of passport and other related services like providing efficient immigration services to people visiting India. The e-services being offered under the MMP include re-issue of Passport, issue of duplicate Passport, issue of Tatkal Passport, change in name, address, ECNR/ ECR suspensions, passport status enquiry etc. The immigration services are in design and development phase. A Comprehensive Project Document (DPR) is expected to be submitted by January, 2009. The up-gradation of Central Foreigners Bureau system has been completed in March 2008.

The MMP aims at streamlining the process of Issuance of Passport and other related service like providing efficient immigration services to people visiting India. The services that the MMP envisages to offer includes faster issuance of fresh Passport, issue of duplicate Passport, Tatkal Passport, change in name, address, ECNR/ECR suspensions, fast Immigration clearance, improved security by checking an immigrant against IB's blacklist etc. Currently downloading of application form for new passport and re-issuance, status enquiry is available online.



Passport & Visa MMP is in implementation stage and Immigration MMP is in design and Development Stage. In case of Passport & Visa First round of user acceptance testing of the software is completed. In case of Immigration MMP Home Minister has approved the Detailed Project Report (DPR) on 28<sup>th</sup> of August and the EFC scheme preparation is scheduled to be completed by November 2009.

**5. Central Excise:** The MMP 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 banking 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. This MMP is at an Implementation stage. New version of customs EDI system has been rolled out at the Dadri Pilot Site. Customs would facilitate e-Payment of duties from any of its authorized banks to all customs locations by Dec, 2009.

**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.

**7. Multi National Identity Card (MNIC) /Unique Identity Card (UID):** The MNIC Pilot project has been completed and now the project has been merged/integrated with UID Scheme. Govt. of India approved the establishment of Unique Identity Authority of India Under the aegis of the Planning Commission. Govt. of India has now approved establishment of Unique Identity Authority of India under the aegis of the Planning Commission. UID Authority with its core team as approved by EGOM has been notified by the Planning Commission (28-01-09). Cabinet based on the note from Planning Commission has decided to create the post of Chairperson, UID Authority of India and appointed Mr. Nandan Nilekani as Chairperson

**8. e-Office:** The MMP is at an advanced stage of Design and Development. The Department has set up a project team and NISG has been appointed as a Consultant and Draft reports have been submitted to the Department, namely: (1) As-Is study (2) Best Practice Survey (3) Technology Scanning (4) BPR Report and (5) Technology Standards Report. 'As-Is Report', 'Best Practice Survey Reports' and Technology Scanning have been accepted by the Department. Besides this, a draft Change Management Report, BPR, e-Manual, Technology Architecture and DPR with cost estimates submitted by NISG to the Department are being finalized by the Department.

**9. Insurance:** The MMP is an industry initiative (by public sector insurance companies) and is in conceptualisation stage. The MMP aims at facilitating customer services,

automating grievance redressal mechanism and, creating a holistic database of insurance users.

### 21.5.2 Integrated Mission Mode Projects:

**10. CSC:** The CSC scheme, as approved by the Government of India, envisions CSCs as the front-end delivery points for Government, private and social sector service to rural citizens of India, in an integrated manner. The objective is to develop a platform that can enable Government, private and social sector organizations to align their social and commercial goals for the benefit of the rural population in the remotest corners of the country through a combination of IT-based as well as non-IT-based services. The MMP is a part of the core & support infrastructure of NeGP.

As of August 09 50,008 CSCs are rolled out covering twenty-two states. Master Service Agreements (MSA) has been signed in twenty four States covering 1,06,170 CSCs. The SCA selection process has been completed in 25 states covering 1,06,370 CSCs.

**11. e-Courts:** The MMP aims at utilizing technology for improved provisioning of judicial services to citizens. Under the first phase of this project, 700 courts in metro cities and 900 courts in Capital cities barring NE regions, Ahmadabad and Patna have already been computerized. A sanction of Rs. 441.80 Crore have been granted for computerization of remaining 13000 districts and subordinate courts and upgrading of ICT infrastructures at High Courts and Supreme Court. Site estimates of 618 court Complexes have been prepared.

Second phase of the MMP is in the stage of implementation and it proposes to offer service like availability of judgments and staggered cause list, e-filing of cases, Video conferencing of outstation witnesses, issues of notices to clients through e-mail etc. SRS document finalized and final version of the same submitted to Committee and Department of Justice. Site preparation work completed in 534 district court sites and 668 taluka sites.

**12. 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 is currently under implementation and offers services like electronic filing and clearance of EXIM documents and e-Payments of duties and charges etc. At present 85% of EXIM business is being conducted by electronic facilities created under the project. The drawback payments through net banking of exporters have been started. Various licenses issued by DGFT are being done electronically. The customs interface for import cycle is DGFT are being done electronically. The customs interface for import cycle is operational at Delhi Airport and is being used for segregation of cargo. 90% of Master Airway Bills (with 70% details) are now received electronically by the custodian within 2 hours of flight landing. This procedure has been made mandatory at Delhi from 01.07.08. The Centralized and Community web based system has been implemented with Vessel, Container and Cargo related messages for all (12) major Sea Ports. Testing have been done with AXIS Bank, SBI, PNB, Bol for e-payment module and is in progress with ICICI Bank. Cabinet Secretary directed DI to conduct a study on EDI MMP to identify the gaps and the problem areas suggest ways to expedite the implementation of the project. DIT has submitted the report.

**13. India Portal:** The MMP aims at providing single window access to the information and services of the Indian Government at all levels in a multi-lingual form. National Portal Coordinators in 32 States and 66 Central Ministries are responsible for the content development, compilation, etc. The portal is available in Hindi & English. Launched in November 2005, India Portal has bagged the Website Quality Certificate by Standardisation, Testing and Quality Certification (Quality Level - I). The portal aggregates over 5000 government website today. Over the period it has become a Central repository of various categories of content namely: Forms (4500), Acts (1300), Rules (800), Services (1500), Schemes (800) & Documents (6500).

**14. National Service Delivery Gateway:** The MMP aims at providing a common interface between the service seekers and service providers (Government Departments). The project is in implementation stage. CDAC has finalised implementation approach for NSDG and a pilot has been implemented and tested. NSDG portal has been launched in mid August, 2008.

**15. e-Biz:** This MMP is in the Design and Development Stage. e-Biz MMP is aims to provide a single portal for all integrated G2B services like those being offered under Income Tax, MCA-21, CBEC MMPs etc.; hence to consider and resolve inter departmental issues, the matter is being put up before the Apex Committee for its consideration in the meeting scheduled to be held on 2<sup>nd</sup> January ,2008. To oversee and monitor time bound implementation of project, the two committees namely ; Committee of Officers (COO e-Biz) headed by the Joint Secretary of DIPP and Empowered Committee e-Biz (EC e-biz) headed by the Secretary (DIPP) have been constituted. 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of Empowered Committee was held on 29.08.08 to finalize the RPF. The business model has been finalized incorporating the comments of the stakeholders. The RPF was issued in the 1<sup>st</sup> week of September, 2008. Responses to queries raised by the bidders relating to features of the systems, services and infrastructure etc. have been sought from NIC so as to enable DIPP to provide necessary clarifications to the bidders. The last date of submission of bids (technical and commercial) has earlier been extended from 14.10.08 been extended to 12.11.2008.

**16. e- Procurement:** This MMP of the Ministry of Commerce aims at rolling- out IT-enabled procurement by Government Departments. The Core Scope Document has been prepared and NISG has been appointed as the Consultant. PWC has submitted e-Gov Procurement Framework Document titled “Electronic Government Procurement Framework Version 1.2” to Department of Commerce. The Core Group constituted in Department of Commerce for monitoring the progress of e-GP MMP in its meeting held on 29.10.2008, observed that comments on the documents on the document have been received only from DIT, DGS&D and NIC while other members were requested to expeditiously send their comments. A one-day workshop to finalize the e-GP Framework Document is now proposed to be held on 20.11.08 (as against earlier proposed dates of 25.09.08 and 21.10.08).

### 21.5.3 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). EFC has approved the new scheme on 23.06.2008 at a cost of Rs. 5656 crore. The project implementation work has been initiated with a technical workshop held on 24<sup>th</sup> -25<sup>th</sup> September, 2008 at New Delhi.

In three meeting 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

**2. Road Transport:** The MMP aims to induct technology in the transport in the transport offices across India to offer vehicle registration, driving license and smart card based RC and Driving License to citizens. Out of a total 763 Road Transport Officers 486 have started offering vehicle registration services, while 440 Road Transport Officers are offering driving license related services. 6 states are offering Smart Card based RC and driving licenses. EFC has approved the proposal for creation of State Registers and National Register at a cost of Rs. 148 crore. The department has worked out and submitted a detailed action plan indicting milestones and timelines for majority of the e-Service are scheduled to be available online from Oct. to Dec.2009.

**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. The Pre- NeGP MMP has two continuing components i.e. AGRISNET and AGMARKNET. AGMARKNET aims at creating an information network which will capture/update information at various agricultural produce markets. As on date, 2500 plus minds have been computerized for capturing information regarding prices and arrival of various agricultural commodities. The other component aims at back-end computerization of state Agriculture Departments and selected Districts in States for delivery of aforementioned services. As on date, 17 states have been sanctioned money for implementation. A new initiative has also been started by the Department of Agricultural and Cooperation to systematically improve the delivery of services.

As on date 17 states have been sanctioned with money for implementation. A new initiative has also been started by department of agriculture and cooperation to systematically improve delivery of services. In this respect first phase of study has already been conducted and 18 services have been prioritized for delivery to farmers the study of the six states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttrakhand and Assam has been completed. Work on the design phase has also been completed. Rollout in states is expected by March 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 1200 + police stations are to be computerized which are expected to create information base municipalities. Service Level Benchmark have finalized in the workshop held on 11<sup>th</sup> Sep. 2009. The PMU has prepared a draft document on Monitoring and Evaluation framework for various ULBs..

**5. Treasuries:** This MMP aims at Computerization of treasuries and involving common set of standards for seamless integration of participating agencies. While few states like Uttaranchal, UP, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Karnataka, etc have achieved considerable progress under treasury computerization a lot remains to be done in this. Recently Department of Expenditure has got prepared a DPR for treasury computerization which is being finalized. A working group has been setup and hardware provisioning for 4 states i.e. UP., MP., Maharashtra and Karnataka

**6. Municipalities:** The MMP aims at providing various service offered by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to residents electronically. Planning Commission has decided that the scheme would be a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for other cities and towns. However, the new CSS for cities and towns other than 35 big cities would wait for the present till the implementation is watched in 35 cities as part of JNNURM. 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).

A PMU has been setup to oversee the implementation of the project. So far DPR has been approved in 6 municipalities and are under preparation in 8 municipalities. Service Level Benchmark have finalized in the workshop held on 11<sup>th</sup> Sep.2009. The PMU has prepared a draft document on Monitoring and Evaluation framework for various ULBs.

**7. e- District:** The e-district MMP aims at delivery of high volume, citizen centric services through CSCs. These would be services primarily not covered by other specific MMPs a minimum of 7 services have been identified to be delivered in every state. The MMP is currently under design and development stage and pilots have been approved for 14 states. This MMP is being regularly monitored so as to synchronize it with CSC and SWAN rollout. In up, PILOT HAS GONE LIVE IN 6 Districts with few services. Bihar, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu : Application development is under progress. DIT is in the process of National rollout of e-District project for which EFC note is under preparation.

**8. Commercial Taxes:** The MMP, which aims at providing electronic service to the commercial taxes payers, is being formulated. The consultation process with the States is going on and the Ministry of Finance has been asked to expedite the consultation process for taking it to the next logical stage and initiate implementation on the ground.

**9. Gram Panchayat:** This massive MMP aims at improving governance at grassroots and providing various e-services at the Panchayat level. The project at an advanced stage of design and development. The total cost implication estimated by Ministry of Panchayati Raj as per revised EFC note, is of the tune of Rs. 4240 crore with timeline of three years. DIT has appraised the revised EFC note and provided its comments. This revised EFC note has been circulated to planning Commission an other Ministries for comment.

**10. Employment Exchange:** This MMP of Ministry of Labour aims at providing e-Services to employment seekers and employers. NISG & E&Y have been selected as consultants for this MMP. DPR has been prepared and submitted for appraisal. An "In-Principal Approval" of the project has obtained from the planning commission.

# 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)
I.		<b>Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]</b>
		<b>Rural Areas</b>
	1.	Employment generation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)
	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
II.		<b>Jan Shakti (Power to People)</b>
	6.	Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activity Mapping for devolution of functions</li> <li>- Budget Flow of Funds</li> <li>- Assignment of Functionaries</li> </ul>
	7.	Quick and Inexpensive Justice – Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.
	8.	District Planning Committees.
III.		<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
IV.		<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

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	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
	22.	<b>Urban Areas:</b> - Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
<b>VIII.</b>		<b>Jan Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All]</b>
	23.	Control and prevention of major diseases: (a) HIV/AIDS (b) TB (c) Malaria (d) Leprosy (e) Blindness
	24.	National Rural Health Mission
	25.	Immunisation of Children
	26.	Sanitation Programme in - Rural Areas - Urban areas
	27.	Institutional Delivery
	28.	Prevention of Female Foeticide
	29.	Supplementary nutrition for Mothers and Children
	30.	Two Child norms
<b>IX.</b>		<b>Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]</b>
	31.	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan- Compulsory Elementary Education
	32.	Mid Day Meal Schem

Contd...

<b>X.</b>		<b>Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]</b>
	<b>33.</b>	SC Families Assisted
	<b>34.</b>	Rehabilitation of Scavengers
	<b>35.</b>	ST Families Assisted
	<b>36.</b>	Rights of Forest dwellers – Owners of minor forest produce
	<b>37.</b>	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)
	<b>38.</b>	No alienation of Tribal lands
	<b>39.</b>	Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]
	<b>40.</b>	Welfare of Minorities
	<b>41.</b>	Professional education among all minority communities
	<b>42.</b>	Reservation of OBCs in - Education - Employment
<b>XI.</b>		<b>Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]</b>
	<b>43.</b>	Financial Assistance for Women Welfare
	<b>44.</b>	Improved participation of women in (a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities (c) State Legislatures and (d) Parliament
<b>XII.</b>		<b>Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)</b>
	<b>45.</b>	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
	<b>46.</b>	Functional Anganwadis
<b>XIII.</b>		<b>Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]</b>
	<b>47.</b>	Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas
	<b>48.</b>	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana
	<b>49.</b>	National Service Scheme

<b>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/indicator s/ 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 National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	(i) No. of job cards issued (ii) Employment generated (iii) Wages given in cash	Number Persons days Rupees (in thousands)	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Rural Development
2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana	Individual Swarozgaries Assisted (i) total (ii) SC (iii) ST (iv) Women (v) Disabled person	Number Number Number Number Number	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Rural Development
3.	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats	Memorandum of Understanding MOUs signed under various schemes.	Number	Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
4.	Self help Groups	SHGs under SGSY - SHGs formed  - SHGs to whom income generating activities provided SHGs under other schemes	Number  Number  Number	<b>Monthly</b>  <b>Monthly</b>  Annual	Ministry of Rural Development  -do-  Information to be collected from sources like NABARD
<b>Urban Areas</b>					
5.	Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana	(i) Urban Wage Employment Programme: Total Wage Employment Generated  (ii) Urban Self Employment Programme: People Assisted for Self Employment (i) Total, (ii) SC, (iii) ST (iv) Women	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 to be monitored		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
<b>7.</b>	Quick and Inexpensive Justice – Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.	<b>The Gram Nyayalayas Bill-2008</b> was introduced to the Parliament in December, 2008 and enforced from 2 <sup>nd</sup> October, 2009. Gram Nyayalayas scheme is implemented by the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice. This scheme is in incubation stage and Department of Justice is still finalising parameters etc. for monitoring the scheme.			Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice.
<b>8.</b>	District Planning Committees.	Status of constitution of District Planning Committees to be monitored.		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
<b>III. Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]</b>					
<b>9.</b>	Water shed development  Dry land farming	Area Covered  Dry Land Farming has been merged with new initiatives of the Department-“Rainfed Area Development Programme”. As of now, there is no separate scheme on Dryland Farming.	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Rural Development

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10.	Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers	(i) <i>Construction of Rural Godowns/Grameen Bhandaran Yojana</i>	Tonne	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
		- Storage capacity created			
		- Marketing Infrastructure Projects sanctioned	Number	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
		(ii) <i>Development of Agricultural Marketing infrastructure, grading and standardization</i>	Number	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
		- Projects relating to development of markets and marketing infrastructure sanctioned			
11.	Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture	(i) <i>Micro Irrigation for Agriculture</i>	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
		- Area covered under Drip irrigation	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
		- Area covered under sprinkler irrigation			
		(ii) <i>Minor Irrigation</i>	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Water Resources
		- Area Covered	Hectare	Annual	
		- Irrigation potential created	Number	Annual	
		- No. of schemes recommended /approved			
12.	Credit to farmers	Kisan Credit Cards issued	Number	Annual	Ministry of Agriculture
13.	Distribution of waste land to the landless	Land Distributed	Hectare	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	The Bill has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament with some modification to earlier bill 2007 and now known as Unorganized Sector Workers Social Security Bill 2008..		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 Number	Annual Annual Annual Annual	Ministry of Labour and Employment
17.	Welfare of Women Labour	Information on this item will be provided under the scheme Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies for projects relating to women worker		Annual	Ministry of Labour and Employment

#### V. Khadya Suraksha [Food Security ]

18.	<b>Food security:</b> (i) Targeted Public Distribution system,  (ii) Antodaya Anna Yojana,  (iii) Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas	(i) Allocation of Food Grains to States/UTs (ii) Off take of States/UTs  (i) Allocation of Food Grains to States/UTs (ii) Off take of States/UTs  Grain Banks established	Tonne Tonne Tonne Tonne Tonne	<b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b> Annual	Department of Food & Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution -do- -do -do--
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#### VI. Subke Liye Aawas [Housing for All]

19.	Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana	(i) Houses sanctioned (ii) Houses constructed	Number Number	<b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b>	M/o Rural Development
20.	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

Contd..



<b>VII. Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]</b>					
<b>21.</b>	Rural Areas. - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	(i) Habitations covered (NC and PC) (ii) Slipped back Habitations and habitations with water quality problems addressed	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: (a) HIV/AIDS (b) TB (c) Malaria (d) Leprosy (e) Blindness	Details regarding various schemes to control and prevent these disease including target fixed and achievement made to be provided by the Nodal Ministry.		Annual	Ministry of Health Family Welfare
<b>24.</b>	National Rural Health Mission	Information on subjects like ASHA selected and trained, CHCs , PHCs and Sub-centres established, Rogi Kalyan Samities set up etc will be provided by the Ministry		Annual	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
<b>25.</b>	Immunisation of Children	(i) Routine Immunisation comprising of DPT, Polio, BCG and Measles - children Immunised  (ii) Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme - children Immunised	Number Number	Annual Annual	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare  -do-
<b>26.</b>	Sanitation Programme in - Rural Areas  - Urban areas	(i) Individual Household latrines constructed  Sanitation Programme in Urban areas is covered under the scheme – JNNURM. The Ministry of Urban Dev. would supply information on Annual basis	Number	<b>Monthly</b>  Annual	Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development  The Ministry of Urban Development
<b>27.</b>	Institutional Delivery	Reported deliveries in institutions	Number	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

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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	
30.	Two Child norm	(i) Sterilizations	Number	Annual	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
		(ii) IUD Insertions	Number	Annual	
<b>IX. Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]</b>					
31.	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan	(i) Appointment of Teacher	Number	Annual	Department of Elementary and School Education, M/o HRD
		(ii) Construction of School Buildings	Number		
		(iii) information on reduction of drop out rates at primary level	Percentage		
32.	Mid Day Meal Scheme	(i) No. of children availing mid-day meal State/UT wise	Number	Annual	Department of Elementary and School Education, M/o HRD
		(ii) Food grains allocated and utilized, State/UT wise	Metric Tonne		
		(iii) Kitchen shed unit allocated constructed in progress State/UT wise	Number		
<b>X. Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]</b>					
33.	SC Families Assisted	SC Families Assisted	Number of beneficiaries	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.
34.	Rehabilitation of Scavengers	The manual scavengers and their dependents assisted for "Rehabilitation"	Number	Annual	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

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35.	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)
36.	Rights of Forest dwellers – Owners of minor forest produce	Number of Scheduled Tribe families granted (a) Rights of cultivation in forest. (b) Minor Forest Produce Rights.		Annual	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
37.	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	(i) Performance of the projects/activities undertaken under the Centrally Funded Schemes for the exclusive development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) to be 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	Under the prevention of alienation and restoration of alienated Tribal land, number of cases of Tribal land alienation : (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 and Central Ministries to be monitored		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
40.	Welfare of Minorities	(i) 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities. There are a number of schemes covered under 15 Point programme for the welfare of Minorities. Progress on these schemes will be provided by the Ministry of Minority Affairs (ii) Coaching and Allied Scheme for Minorities - Students benefitted	Number	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.		Annual	Information to be provided by AICTE and UGC
		(b) Details of action taken by National Commission for Minority Education Institution to look into & settle various issues concerning educational matters relating to Minority.		Annual	National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions
		(c) Details of Education programme run by the Central work council including scholarship to students and financial assistance to set up ITIs.		Annual	Department of Higher Education M/o HRD
42.	Reservation of OBCs in  - Education  - Employment	Percentage of reservation achieved against 27% reservation for OBCs in different Central Education Institutions.		Annual	Department of Higher Education, M/o HRD shall provide the information once the bill is passed
		(i) Representation of OBCs in Central Government Services.	Number	Annual	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
		(ii) Vacancies reserved and filled up by the OBC candidates on the basis of Civil Services Examination.	Number	Annual	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
<b>XI. Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]</b>					
43.	Financial Assistance for Women Welfare Scheme	Details of various schemes under this item such as (i) Swadhar, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and (iii) Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for women will be provided by the Ministry of women and Child Development		Annual	Ministry of Women and Child Development

Contd..

44.	Improved participation of women in				
	(a) Panchayats	Participation of women in Panchayats		Annual	M/o Panchayati Raj
	(b) Municipalities	Participation of women in Municipalities		Annual	M/o Urban Development
	(c) State Legislatures	Participation of women in State Legislation		Annual	M/o Law & Justice Legislative Department
	(d) Parliament	Participation of women in Parliament			M/o Law & Justice Legislative Department
<b>XII. Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)</b>					
45.	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative)	Number	Monthly	Ministry of Women and Child Development
46.	Functional Anganwadis	(i) Anganwadis Functional (cumulative)	Number	Monthly	Ministry of Women and Child Development
<b>XIII. Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]</b>					
47.	Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas	Information on Scheme called "Panchayat Yuva Krida Khel Abhiyan" (PYKKA) to be supplied by the Nodal Ministry concerned.		Annual	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
48.	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana	(i) Nehru Yuva Sathee deployed	Number	Annual	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
49.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	(i) Enrolment of NSS Volunteers	Number	Annual	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
		(ii) Special camping Programme	Number		
		(iii) Adoption of villages	Number		
<b>XIV. Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]</b>					
50.	Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.	Poor Families Assisted	Number	Annual	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation

Contd..

<b>XV. Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]</b>					
<b>51.</b>	Afforestation (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands	(a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands	Hectare	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Environment and Forest
	(b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands	(b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands	Number	<b>Monthly</b>	
<b>52.</b>	Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies	(i) National River Conservation Plan for 34 rivers - Sewerage plants set up - Low cost sanitation	Number Number	Annual	Ministry of Environment and Forest
		(ii) National lake conservation plan for 41 lakes - Sewerage plants set up - Low cost sanitation	Number Number	Annual	
<b>53.</b>	Solid and liquid waste management in	"Gram Panchayets Covered  Urban infrastructure development scheme	Number	Annual	Ministry of Rural Development
	- Rural Areas  - Urban Areas			Annual	Ministry of Urban Development
<b>XVI. Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]</b>					
<b>54.</b>	Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans.	<b>Rehabilitation of handicapped</b> (i) Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme - Beneficiaries	Number	Annual	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
		(ii) Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances - Beneficiaries	Number	Annual	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
		<b>Rehabilitation of Orphans</b> (i) Assistance to Home for Children (Shishu Greh) - In country adoptions - Inter country adoptions	Number Number	Annual Annual	Ministry of Women and Child Development

Contd..

55.	Welfare of the aged	Under the Scheme – Integrated Programme for older persons – (i) Beneficiaries under Day-care Homes	Number	Annual	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
		(ii) Beneficiaries under Old-age Homes	Number	Annual	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
<b>XVII. Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]</b>					
56.	Rural Roads - PMGSY	Length of Road Constructed	Kilometer	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Rural Development
<b>XVIII. Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]</b>					
57.	Bio-diesel Production	- Area covered under plantation of Jatroph curcas	Hectare	Annual	Ministry of Rural Development
58.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana	Villages electrified	Number	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Power
59.	Renewable Energy	(i) Remote village Programme	No. of remote villages/ Hamlets provided with renewable energy lighting system	Annual	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
		(ii) Family Type Bio – Gas Plants for cooking	No. of Family type Bio-gas Plants provided in rural areas	Annual	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
60	Energising Pump sets	Pumpsets Energised	Number	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Power
61	Supply of Electricity	(i) Electricity demanded	Million Unit (MU)	<b>Monthly</b>	Ministry of Power
		(ii) Electricity supplied	-do-		-do-
		(iii) shortage observed	-do-		-do-

Contd.

62	Supply of Kerosene and LPG	Kerosene	Metric Tonne	Annual	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
		(i) Allocation of Kerosene in States		Annual	-do-
		(ii) Stock of Kerosene lifted and Distributed LPG		Annual	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
		(i) LPG Consumers	Number		
		(ii) Quantity of LPG Distributed to dealers	Metric Tonne		
<b>XIX. Pichhara Kshetra Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]</b>					
63.	Backward Regions Grants Fund	Information on utilization of funds designed to redress regional imbalances in development through PR Institutions		Annual	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
<b>XX. e- Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]</b>					
64.	Central and State Governments	Under the National e-Governance Programme, 27 Mission Mode Projects have been identified in Central Govt., State Govt. Integrated Services and supported components category. For each of the project, following parameters would be monitored: (i) List of Deliverables / Milestones. (ii) Time schedule for each Deliverables/ Milestones (iii) Present status		Annual	Department of Information and Technology, M/o Communication & IT.
65.	Panchayats  Municipalities	Status of Implementation of Mission Mode Projects of Panchayats and Municipalities covered under State category of MMPs of National e-Governance Programme.		Annual	Department of Information and Technology, M/o Communication & IT.



## Annexure-2.1

## NREGA Implementation Status of for the year 2008-09

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	5,699,557	5,699,557	2,735.45	715.02	354.36	1,590.78	1,666.07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	63,008	59,221	25.71	0.00	19.69	6.87	6.02
3	Assam	2,155,349	1,877,393	751.07	78.18	258.78	204.02	414.12
4	Bihar	3,822,484	3,822,484	991.75	496.55	26.33	297.75	468.88
5	Chattisgarh	2,271,194	2,270,415	1,243.18	203.97	513.65	589.69	525.57
6	Gujarat	850,691	850,691	213.07	26.99	107.73	91.24	78.34
7	Haryana	171,794	162,932	69.11	36.65	0.00	21.18	32.46
8	Himachal Pradesh	453,724	445,713	205.28	68.80	15.99	80.09	120.49
9	Jammu & Kashmir	214,385	199,166	78.80	6.67	21.61	4.54	50.52
10	Jharkhand	1,576,857	1,576,348	749.97	135.78	299.74	213.81	314.46
11	Karnataka	906,503	896,212	287.64	79.89	39.91	145.03	167.85
12	Kerala	698,680	692,015	153.75	29.94	14.23	130.70	109.58
13	Madhya Pradesh	5,207,862	5,207,665	2,946.97	525.07	1,379.55	1,275.39	1,042.35
14	Maharashtra	907,783	906,297	419.85	69.31	185.44	194.06	165.11
15	Manipur	381,109	381,109	285.62	4.71	208.25	131.16	72.66
16	Meghalaya	239,630	224,263	86.31	0.39	81.75	35.69	4.17
17	Mizoram	172,775	172,775	125.82	0.00	125.76	46.03	0.06
18	Nagaland	296,689	296,689	202.70	0.00	202.70	74.40	0.00
19	Orissa	1,134,442	1,105,429	403.75	84.69	142.70	149.45	176.36
20	Punjab	147,336	147,336	39.89	29.63	0.00	9.82	10.26
21	Rajasthan	6,375,314	6,373,093	4,829.55	1,390.40	1,122.52	3,241.04	2,316.62
22	Sikkim	52,554	52,006	26.34	1.50	11.63	9.92	13.21
23	Tamil Nadu	3,345,648	3,288,796	1,203.59	725.39	20.93	958.87	457.27
24	Tripura	549,145	549,022	351.12	82.35	158.68	179.11	110.09
25	Uttar Pradesh	4,338,490	4,336,466	2,278.39	1,222.96	41.57	410.91	1,013.87
26	Uttaranchal	298,741	298,741	104.33	28.33	5.37	38.46	70.63
27	West Bengal	3,032,886	3,025,854	786.61	294.55	116.53	208.66	375.52
28	Andman and Nicobar	8,131	5,975	1.00	0.00	0.10	0.39	0.90
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,919	1,919	0.48	0.00	0.48	0.38	0.00
30	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	3,024	3,024	1.82	0.00	1.81	0.74	0.01
33	Pondicherry	12,264	12,264	1.64	0.81	0.00	1.10	0.83
34	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,389,968</b>	<b>44,940,870</b>	<b>21,600.56</b>	<b>6,338.53</b>	<b>5,477.79</b>	<b>10,341.28</b>	<b>9,784.28</b>

## Annexure-2.2

**PHYSICAL PROGRESS - MEMBERS OF SHGs AND NO. OF SWAROZGARIS ASSISTED UNDER SGSY**

(As on 31.03.2008)

Sl. No.	STATES /U.T.	Covered under SHGs	Number of Individual Swarozgaris Assisted	Number of Individual Swarozgaris Assisted under Spl. Project	Total Swarozgaris Assisted (23+24+25)	Coverage of Disadvantaged Groups										Hand-capped
						(Numbers)					(Percentage)					
						SC	ST	Minorities	Women	Hand-capped	SC	ST	Minorities	Women	Hand-capped	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	Andhra Pradesh	154,570	8,656	25,611	188,837	79,855	19,494	19,708	188,626	7,112	42,29	10,32	10,44	99,89	3,77	
2	Arumachal Pradesh	206	568	-	774	-	836	-	435	-	-	108,01	-	56,20	-	
3	Assam	136,178	6,550	-	142,728	17,683	25,005	31,938	84,393	2,255	12,39	17,52	22,38	59,13	1,58	
4	Bihar	118,112	4,976	4,138	127,226	52,674	3,049	14,914	71,833	2,150	41,40	2,40	11,72	56,46	1,69	
5	Chattisgarh	32,121	13,631	790	46,542	7,231	18,302	735	25,403	286	15,54	39,32	1,58	54,58	0,61	
6	Goa	559	33	-	592	25	235	73	618	1	4,22	39,70	12,33	104,39	0,17	
7	Gujarat	10,305	28,075	3,348	41,728	6,065	16,091	2,121	19,549	457	14,53	38,56	5,08	46,85	1,10	
8	Haryana	18,360	2,279	-	20,639	10,775	-	2,386	15,419	230	52,21	-	11,56	74,71	1,11	
9	Himachal Pradesh	9,676	2,187	-	11,863	4,610	823	555	7,661	155	38,86	6,94	4,68	64,58	1,31	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2,971	3,961	58	6,990	710	882	88	3,727	24	10,16	12,62	1,26	53,32	0,34	
11	Karnatka	60,574	22,529	-	83,103	12,554	32,728	6,513	57,230	180	15,11	19,07	7,84	68,87	0,22	
12	Karnataka	84,116	614	15,220	99,950	33,180	12,068	11,454	84,663	1,806	33,20	12,07	11,46	84,71	1,81	
13	Kerala	28,448	7,475	7,861	43,784	26,211	1,457	8,017	31,985	1,117	59,86	3,33	18,31	73,05	2,55	
14	Madhya Pradesh	79,055	18,580	1,565	99,200	25,126	30,743	6,134	50,664	3,486	25,33	30,99	6,18	51,07	3,51	
15	Maharashtra	125,406	18,937	10,304	154,647	39,598	34,384	20,492	122,611	2,710	25,61	22,23	13,25	79,28	1,75	
16	Manipur	3,598	42	-	3,640	67	821	1,206	2,438	20	1,84	22,55	33,13	66,98	0,55	
17	Meghalaya	1,301	2	892	2,195	36	1,677	190	957	181	1,64	76,40	8,66	43,60	8,25	
18	Mizoram	8,460	288	-	8,748	-	8,788	-	6,810	51	-	100,46	-	77,85	0,58	
19	Nagaland	2,837	368	-	3,205	-	3,205	3,205	1,848	30	-	100,00	100,00	57,66	0,94	
20	Orissa	116,631	9,575	-	126,206	26,913	30,156	4,714	95,643	3,542	21,32	23,89	3,74	75,78	2,81	
21	Punjab	5,756	4,543	2,810	13,109	9,133	-	339	7,943	77	69,67	-	2,59	60,59	0,59	
22	Rajasthan	35,626	15,495	7,374	58,495	21,176	17,860	3,570	37,970	757	36,20	30,53	6,10	64,91	1,29	
23	Sikkim	1,164	525	-	1,689	90	754	607	1,123	78	5,33	44,64	35,94	66,49	4,62	
24	Tamil Nadu	75,829	18,002	19,266	113,097	47,566	3,107	16,108	102,128	11,076	42,06	2,75	14,24	90,30	9,79	
25	Tripura	23,587	-	260	23,847	4,818	6,878	2,699	14,034	24	20,20	28,84	11,32	58,85	0,10	
26	Uttar Pradesh	217,043	97,595	954	315,592	151,624	1,373	48,220	117,137	4,246	48,04	0,44	15,28	37,12	1,35	
27	Uttaranchal	13,391	4,653	-	18,044	7,186	796	979	9,385	4	39,82	4,41	5,43	52,01	0,02	
28	West Bengal	99,893	12	-	99,905	16,005	2,731	68,094	42,880	258	16,02	2,73	68,16	42,92	0,26	
29	A&N Islands	192	51	-	243	-	263	-	141	2	-	108,23	-	58,02	0,82	
30	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31	D & N Haveli	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	2	-	-	100,00	-	8,33	-	
32	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33	Pondicherry	1,257	-	-	1,257	388	-	62	1,257	-	30,87	-	4,93	100,00	-	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,467,222</b>	<b>290,226</b>	<b>100,451</b>	<b>1,857,899</b>	<b>601,299</b>	<b>274,530</b>	<b>275,121</b>	<b>1,206,513</b>	<b>42,315</b>	<b>32,36</b>	<b>14,78</b>	<b>14,81</b>	<b>64,94</b>	<b>2,28</b>	

**Annexure - 2.3****PHYSICAL PROGRESS : NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUAL SWAROJGARIES ASSISTED DURING THE YEAR 2008-09**

SI.No.	STATE/UTs Name	Individual Swarozgaries Assisted (SGSY)		
		Annual Targets	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	20,231	36,261	179
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,055	568	54
3	Assam	27,423	5,185	19
4	Bihar	48,127	20,778	43
5	Chhatisgarh	10,688	14,421	135
6	Goa	238	33	14
7	Gujarat	7,615	31,189	410
8	Haryana	4,480	2,279	51
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,886	2,127	113
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2,335	2,689	115
11	Jharkhand	18,146	21,876	121
12	Karnataka	15,277	15,834	104
13	Kerala	6,855	14,958	218
14	Madhya Pradesh	22,905	20,145	88
15	Maharashtra	30,201	28,197	93
16	Manipur	1,838	42	2
17	Meghalaya	2,060	1,062	52
18	Mizoram	477	195	41
19	Nagaland	1,413	259	18
20	Orissa	23,138	8,159	35
21	Puducherry	286	0.00	0
22	Punjab	2,177	7,353	338
23	Rajasthan	11,600	22,869	197
24	Sikkim	528	525	99
25	Tamil Nadu	17,889	37,235	208
26	Tripura	3,319	260	8
27	Uttarakhand	3,648	4,653	128
28	Uttar Pradesh	69,287	99,715	144
29	West Bengal	25,715	12	0
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	36	24	67
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36	24	67
32	Daman and Diu	36	0.00	0
33	Lakshadweep	36	0.00	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>380,981</b>	<b>398,927</b>	<b>105</b>

Annexure-2.4**PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF SHGs FORMED & NO. OF SHGs TAKEN UP ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES UNDER SGSY DURING THE YEAR-2008-09**

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of SHGs Formed	No. of SHGs taken up Economic Activities		
			Target 2008-09	Achievement 2008-09	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	142356	7337	9821	134
2	Arunachal Pradesh	56	383	13	3
3	Assam	20481	9945	11504	116
4	Bihar	20344	17454	9077	52
5	Chattisgarh	4945	3876	3001	77
6	Goa	81	86	180	209
7	Gujarat	4824	2762	951	34
8	Haryana	4506	1625	1732	107
9	Himachal Pradesh	1399	684	942	138
10	Jammu & Kashmir	433	847	156	18
11	Jharkhand	6894	6581	3176	48
12	Karnataka	7301	5540	5484	99
13	Kerala	1808	2486	2221	89
14	Madhya Pradesh	46234	8307	7991	96
15	Maharashtra	30975	10953	10816	99
16	Manipur	476	667	385	58
17	Meghalaya	527	747	152	20
18	Mizoram	236	173	95	55
19	Nagaland	282	512	49	10
20	Orissa	11875	8391	6647	79
21	Pudducherry	176	104	91	88
22	Punjab	754	790	615	78
23	Rajasthan	165641	4207	3093	74
24	Sikkim	287	191	116	61
25	Tamil Nadu	15373	6488	5147	79
26	Tripura	4942	1204	1733	144
27	Uttar Pradesh	36219	25128	19076	76
28	Uttarakhand	1320	1323	1684	127
29	West Bengal	32746	9326	4325	46
30	A& N Islands	39	13	0	0
31	Daman & Diu	0	13	NR	NR
32	D& N Haveli	0	13	0	0
33	Lakhsawep	0	13	NR	NR
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>563,530</b>	<b>138,169</b>	<b>110,273</b>	<b>80</b>

## Annexure 2.5

**Progress under Microfinance - Bank Loan disbursed during the year- 2008-09**  
**Resion-wise/State-wise/Agency-wise Position during 2008-09**

Si. No.	Region/State	Commercial Banks		Regional Rural Banks		Coperative Banks		Total	
		No.of SHGs	Bank Loan	No.of SHGs	Bank Loan	No.of SHGs	Bank Loan	No.of SHGs	Bank Loan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>A Northern Region</b>									
1	Haryana	2,973	4,038.15	1,292	2,064.79	309	280.97	4,573	6,383.91
2	Himachal Pradesh	2,952	2,204.04	981	1,219.65	1,024	1,008.34	4,957	4,432.03
3	Punjab	1,479	1,524.28	271	341.99	477	270.14	2,227	2,136.41
4	Jammu & Kashmir	137	84.94	53	94.23	117	72.00	307	251.17
5	Rajasthan	9,597	7,697.98	8,843	3,912.22	11,247	5,123.93	29,687	16,734.13
6	New Delhi	937	305.59					937	305.59
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>10,874</b>	<b>15,854.98</b>	<b>11,440</b>	<b>7,632.88</b>	<b>13,174</b>	<b>6,755.38</b>	<b>42,688</b>	<b>30,243.24</b>
<b>B North Eastern Region</b>									
7	Assam	11,775	8,300.78	13,417	5,647.83	1,256	1,747.59	26,448	15,696.20
8	Manipur	574	388.54	329	97.69			903	486.23
9	Meghalaya	396	293.39	408	177.42	199	38.62	1,003	509.43
10	Sikkim	924	1,189.81			58	62.86	982	1,252.67
11	Tripura	1,791	591.41	2,799	4,416.92	176	420.04	4,766	5,428.37
12	Nagaland	94	200.51	-	-	-	-	94	200.51
13	Arunachal Pradesh	387	228.38	4	1.27	-	-	391	229.65
14	Mizoram	347	154.29	561	590.44	11	94.00	919	838.73
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>16,288</b>	<b>11,347.11</b>	<b>17,518</b>	<b>10,931.57</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>2,363.11</b>	<b>35,506</b>	<b>24,641.79</b>
<b>C Eastern Region</b>									
15	Bihar	10,378	9,008.78	8,124	8,925.79	-	-	18,502	17,934.57
16	Jharkhand	7,168	6,719.44	2,561	1,258.00			9,729	7,977.44
17	Orissa	53,221	35,013.33	32,227	15,140.76	7,985	3,848.06	93,433	54,002.15
18	West Bengal	63,892	21,096.54	34,117	12,952.62	16,534	9,564.08	114,543	43,613.24
19	A & N Islands (UT)	220	65.52			362	173.72	582	239.24
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>134,879</b>	<b>71,903.61</b>	<b>77,029</b>	<b>38,277.17</b>	<b>24,881</b>	<b>13,585.86</b>	<b>236,789</b>	<b>123,766.64</b>
<b>D Central Region</b>									
20	Madhya Pradesh	4,783	3,068.70	20,714	2,368.12	848	612.98	26,345	6,049.79
21	Chattisgarh	12,342	9,436.39	6,707	6,310.94	3,863	1,935.29	22,912	17,682.62
22	Uttar Pradesh	3,787	2,068.95	14,955	18,134.57	1,498	1,225.73	20,240	21,429.25
23	Uttaranchal	26,126	29,338.85	4,740	2,573.67	697	1,066.63	31,563	32,979.15
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>47,038</b>	<b>43,912.89</b>	<b>47,116</b>	<b>29,387.30</b>	<b>6,906</b>	<b>4,840.63</b>	<b>101,060</b>	<b>78,140.81</b>
<b>E Western Region</b>									
24	Goa	10,114	2,595.04			1,043	763.53	11,157	3,358.57
25	Gujarat	40,426	29,293.13	2,599	949.27	1,680	1,059.27	44,705	31,301.67
26	Maharashtra	870	647.50	17,033	9,586.31	51,408	13,498.81	69,311	23,732.62
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>51,410</b>	<b>32,535.67</b>	<b>19,632</b>	<b>10,535.58</b>	<b>54,131</b>	<b>15,321.61</b>	<b>125,173</b>	<b>58,392.86</b>
<b>F Southern Region</b>									
27	Andhra Pradesh	448,605	375,316.97	176,658	167,417.93	11,553	8,125.12	636,816	550,860.01
28	Karnataka	80,443	58,371.52	36,703	31,528.70	17,079	12,139.37	134,225	102,039.59
29	Kerala	43,842	39,461.34	3,328	3,162.18	13,206	9,050.00	60,376	51,673.52
30	Tamil Nadu & UTP	164,008	157,349.02	16,145	20,475.70	56,800	27,768.22	236,953	205,592.94
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>736,898</b>	<b>630,498.85</b>	<b>232,834</b>	<b>222,584.51</b>	<b>98,638</b>	<b>57,082.71</b>	<b>1,068,370</b>	<b>910,166.06</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,004,587</b>	<b>806,053.11</b>	<b>405,569</b>	<b>319,349.01</b>	<b>199,430</b>	<b>99,949.30</b>	<b>1,609,586</b>	<b>1,225,351.40</b>

**Annexure- 2.6****Physical Targets and Achievement of SJSRY During the Year 2008-09**

Units: Numbers

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No.of Urban Poor Assisted Under Micro-Enterprise (M.E.)		Skill Training to Urban Poor	
		Target 2008-2009	Achievement 2008-2009	Target 2008-2009	Achievement 2008-2009
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,006	29,156	10,008	45,369
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12	-	15	-
3	Assam	164	479	205	420
4	Bihar	4,767	1,347	5,958	2,315
5	Chhatisgarh	2,884	1,522	3,605	1,909
6	Delhi	2,785	275	3,482	325
7	Goa	285	655	356	1,570
8	Gujarat	3,727	8,008	4,659	4,039
9	Haryana	1,406	2,052	1,757	5,745
10	Himachal Pradesh	30	122	37	199
11	Jammu & Kashmir	412	339	515	3,357
12	Jharkhand	1,870	-	2,338	-
13	Karnataka	9,375	17,536	11,719	13,462
14	Kerala	2,449	3,820	3,062	3,632
15	Madhya Pradesh	12,136	5,272	15,170	16,493
16	Maharashtra	23,121	49,482	28,902	55,523
17	Manipur	25	7	31	737
18	Meghalaya	21	99	26	51
19	Mizoram	19	-	24	-
20	Nagaland	16	276	20	10
21	Orissa	4,276	1,094	5,345	3,317
22	Puducherry	236	70	295	417
23	Punjab	619	383	774	-
24	Rajasthan	7,126	4,833	8,908	4,037
25	Sikkim	4	479	4	1,478
26	Tamil Nadu	10,310	23,659	12,887	73,024
27	Tripura	25	272	31	1,826
28	Uttarakhand	1,364	736	1,705	1,414
29	Uttar Pradesh	17,679	27,302	22,098	54,802
30	West Bengal	4,688	4,690	5,859	2,268
31	A& N Islands	48	29	59	1
32	Chandigarh	63	607	79	5,459
33	D&N Haveli	28	67	35	219
34	Daman & Diu	25	68	31	-
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>120,001</b>	<b>184,736</b>	<b>149,999</b>	<b>303,418</b>

Annexure-3.1

Basic Statistic in Panchayati Raj Institution and Elected Representatives in the three tiers  
 Latest Status in respect of No. of Panchayati and Elected Representatives in the three tier Panchayati Raj System State-Wise  
 Number of Panchayats and Elected Representatives

Sl.No. (1)	State (2)	Gram Panchayat						Panchayat Samity						Zilla Parishad						Total all Levels											
		Number		SC		ST		General		SC		ST		General		SC		ST		General		SC		ST		Total					
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)		
1	Andhra Pradesh	21807	171555	45595	22967	240117	80518	1097	11886	2975	1287	16148	5341	22	801	205	91	1097	368	22926	184242	48775	24345	257362	86227	3183					
2	Assam	1639	0	0	6485	6485	2861	136	0	1639	1639	577	14	0	0	136	0	136	45	1789	0	0	8280	8280	3183						
3	Bihar	2196	20862	1254	782	22898	8977	189	1882	80	86	2148	791	20	362	10	18	390	135	2405	23206	1344	886	25436	9803						
4	Chhattisgarh	8463	102771	20024	784	123079	59833	531	9156	2319	91	11566	5671	38	959	192	9	1160	598	9032	112386	22535	884	139805	66202						
5	Goa	189	1328	0	181	1509	513		1862	305	1164	2831	954	16	153	35	117	305	103	9882	76013	17540	68833	160386	54202						
6	Gujarat	13819	80349	7615	21245	109209	36400	224	3049	297	815	4161	1394	25	586	58	175	819	274	14068	83984	7970	22235	114189	38088						
7	Haryana	6187	52288	14320	0	66588	24406	119	2216	617	0	2833	962	19	302	82	0	384	135	6325	54786	15019	0	69805	25503						
8	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						
9	Jharkhand	4562						211						24						4797	0	0	0	0	0	0					
10	Jammu & Kashmir																														
11	Karnataka	5628	63971	16997	9880	90748	39318	176	2840	678	347	3665	1519	29	735	184	84	1003	373	5833	67246	17859	10311	95416	41210						
12	Kerala	989	14176	1755	208	16139	5701	152	1767	215	23	2005	685	14	307	35	1	343	119	1165	16250	2005	232	16487	6515						
13	Madhya Pradesh	23051	218196	59889	110744	388929	131671	313	4114	1078	1972	7164	2393	48	526	136	222	884	304	23412	222836	61103	112938	398877	134968						
14	Maharashtra	27893	172368	24624	28863	223855	74620	351	3022	430	470	3922	1307	33	1482	215	264	1961	654	28277	178872	25269	27597	229378	76881						
15	Manipur	165	1599	37	39	1675	859																								
16	Mizoram	6234	52982	15746	25453	83781	33602	314	3498	1025	1704	6227	2188	30	496	139	219	854	296	6578	56576	18910	27376	100862	36086						
17	Nagaland	12447	60696	27440	0	88136	30875	141	1782	840		2822	866	20	140	69	0	209	68	12608	62618	28349	0	90987	31809						
18	Nepal	9188	69249	24140	20248	113637	40044	237	3371	1098	1025	5494	2108	32	653	194	183	1040	391	9457	73273	25432	21466	120171	42543						
19	Nizams	163	440	52	399	891	356							4	43	5	47	95	38	167	483	57	446	986	394						
20	Odisha	12618	86325	22156	827	109308	38624	385	5119	1358	47	6524	2313	28	514	138	3	656	227	13031	91958	28653	877	116488	39364						
21	Tamil Nadu	513	3653	1408	201	5352	1852	23	206	78	15	299	106	4	55	23	4	82	28	540	3914	1509	310	5733	1886						
22	Tripura	52000	527779	174842	673	703294	273229	820	49164	16453	52	65689	24674	70	2041	655	2	2898	1122	52890	578984	191950	727	771661	299025						
23	Uttar Pradesh	7227	41717	10413	1658	53988	20319	95	2451	596	105	3152	1079	13	282	68	10	360	119	7335	44450	10777	1973	57500	21651						
24	Uttarakhand	3354	31425	14492	3628	49545	18150	341	5540	2422	601	8563	2953	18	469	198	53	720	248	3713	37434	17112	4282	58828	21351						
25	West Bengal	67	788	0	0	788	261	7	67	0	0	67	25	1	30	0	0	30	10	75	855	0	0	0	298						
26	Chandigarh	17	91	13	0	104	34	1	10	5		15	6	1	4	2	0	6	1	19	105	20	0	149	41						
27	D & N Haveli	11	6	3	105	114	45																								
28	Daman & Diu	14	64	1	12	77	30																								
29	Lakshadweep	10	3	0	82	85	36																								
30	Puducherry	98	695	218	0	913	330	10	89	19	0	108	40	1																	
31	<b>Total</b>	<b>233622</b>	<b>1864207</b>	<b>506329</b>	<b>320432</b>	<b>2691018</b>	<b>983473</b>	<b>6094</b>	<b>113646</b>	<b>33304</b>	<b>11548</b>	<b>158498</b>	<b>58556</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>11228</b>	<b>2711</b>	<b>1711</b>	<b>15850</b>	<b>5805</b>	<b>240261</b>	<b>1989081</b>	<b>542344</b>	<b>333741</b>	<b>2865166</b>	<b>1047835</b>						

## Annexure-3.2

**Status of Panchayat Elections in India**

SI No.	States	Election last held		
		District Panchayat	Intermediate	Village Panchayat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	July, 2006	July, 2006	August, 2006
2	Arunachal Pradesh	April, 2008	April, 2008	April, 2008
3	Assam	January,2007	January,2007	January,2007
4	Bihar	May-June,2006	May-June,2006	May-June,2006
5	Goa	Jan,2005	-	May,2007
6	Gujarat	Dec, 2005	Dec, 2005	Dec, 2006
7	Haryana	April,2005	April,2005	April,2005
8	Himachal Pradesh	December,2005	December,2005	December,2005
9	Karnataka	Jan,2006	Jan,2006	Feb, 2005
10	Kerala	September,2005	September,2005	September,2005
11	Madhya Pradesh	January,2005	January,2005	January,2005
12	Chattisgarh	January,2005	January,2005	January,2005
13	Maharashtra	February, 2007	February, 2007	October,2007
14	Manipur	Sept, 2007	Sept, 2007	Sept, 2007
15	Orrisa	February, 2007	February, 2007	February, 2007
16	Punjab	June,2007	June,2007	June, 2008
17	Rajasthan	Jan-Feb, 2005	Jan-Feb, 2005	Jan-Feb, 2005
18	Sikkim	October, 2007	October, 2007	October, 2007
19	Tamil Nadu	October,2006	October,2006	October,2006
20	Tripura	July, 2004	July, 2004	July, 2004
21	Uttar Pradesh	Jan,2006	Jan,2006	August,2005
22	Uttarakhand	March,2008	March,2008	March,2008
23	West Bengal	May,2003	May,2003	May,2003
<b>Union Territories</b>				
24	A & N Islands	September,2005	September,2005	September,2005
25	D & N Haveli	October,2005	October,2005	October,2005
26	Daman & Diu	September,2005	September,2005	September,2005
27	Lakshadweep	Dec,2007 Jan,2008	Dec,2007 Jan,2008	Dec,2007 Jan,2008
28	Chandigarh	July, 2005	January,2007	January,2004
29	Puducherry	-	June-July, 2006	June-July, 2006
<b>States where Panchayat Elections have not been held under 73 rd CAA</b>				
30	Jharkhand			
<b>States where 73rd CAA is not applicable or yet to be adopted</b>				
31	J & K	Panchayat Elections held in Jan-Feb,2001 according to State PR Act.		
32	NCT of Delhi	Panchayati Raj Institutions have been superseded and are yet to be revived.		
33	Meghalaya	<b>Provisions of 73rd CAA not applicable</b>		
34	Mizoram			
35	Nagaland			



**Annexure-3.3****Devolution of Functions Through Legislations and Activity Mapping**

Sl. No	State	Transfer of matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule to the Panchayats through Legislation				Subjects Covered under Activity Mapping/ State Government Orders			Comments
		Zila Parishad	Mandal Parishad	Gram Panchayat	ZP	MP	GP		
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	1	23	21	12	10	12	<p><b>On the State Panchayati Raj Act:</b> The AP Panchayat Raj Act has established the Panchayat system as a hierarchy, with the ZP at the top. Therefore, although only one clear original power relating to a matter listed in the Eleventh Schedule has been given to the ZP (to establish, maintain or expand secondary, vocational and industrial schools), it has also been given approval, coordination, planning and supervision powers over Mandals and powers to advise the government.</p> <p><b>Comments on activity mapping:</b> Government issued 9 Orders between January -March, 2008, devolving activities to the three levels of Panchayats as indicated.</p>	
		The State act also contains general provisions that enables it to entrust through rules, powers and functions relating to all matters in the Eleventh Schedule							
2.	Assam*	Zila Parishad 25	Anchalik Panchayat 27	Gaon Panchayat 28	ZP 21	AP 21	GP 21	<p>The State undertook an activity mapping exercise vide its Notification bearing number PDA336/2001/Pt-III/32 dated 25<sup>th</sup> June 2007.</p>	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Zilla Parishad 25	Anchal Samiti 28	Gram Panchayat 28				<p>The Arunachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1997 devolves all the 29 subjects, listed in the Eleventh Schedule, to at least one of the tiers of Panchayats in the State.</p> <p>The executive order for devolution of 29 subjects of Activity Mapping was issued on 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2008 for devolution of 29 subjects covering 20 departments. There is overlap of some of the functions devolved to different tiers of Panchayats</p>	

Contd..

Sl. No	State	Transfer of matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule to the Panchayats through Legislation	Subjects Covered under Activity Mapping/ State Government Orders			Comments
4.	Bihar	Zila Parishad	Zila Parishad	Panchayat Samiti	Gram Panchayat	As per the Bihar Panchayati Raj Act, 2006, all the functions of the Eleventh Schedule have been devolved to either of the tiers of Panchayats.  The State Government had issued executive orders in respect of 28 matters and only the subject “ Technical training and vocational education has been excluded”. The State propose to revisit the activity mapping aimed at greater devolution of functions, functionaries and funds to the Panchayat
		25	23	24	27	
		26	25			
5.	Chhattisgarh	29			27	The Activity Mapping has been prepared for 27 subjects excluding drinking water supply and forests. The executive orders with respect to operationalizing Activity Mapping are yet to be issued in Chhattisgarh.
6.	Goa	Zila Panchayat				Out of 29 subjects to be devolved to Panchayats, 6 subjects have been transferred through legislation and 18 subjects have been covered under Activity Mapping. 18 matters are devolved to the Gram Panchayats while seven matters are devolved to the Zila Panchayats. There is an overlap in assignment of responsibility between the two tiers.
		7			18	
7.	Gujarat	15			19	Following the process of Activity Mapping in Gujarat, out of 29 matters listed in the 11 <sup>th</sup> Schedule, 14 have been fully transferred, 5 matters have been partially transferred.

Contd.

Sl. No	State	Transfer of matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule to the Panchayats through Legislation				Subjects Covered under Activity Mapping/ State Government Orders			Comments
		Zila Parishad	Panchayat samiti	Gram Panchayat	ZP	PS	GP		
8.	Haryana*	Only advisory, supervisory and coordination powers	27	25	10	9	8	<p><b>On the State Panchayati Raj Act:</b> The Haryana Panchayat Raj Act has established the Panchayat system as a hierarchy, with the ZP at the top. It states, inter alia that ZP shall advise, supervise and co-ordinate the functions of the Panchayat Samitis in the district</p> <p><b>On Activity Mapping:</b> In February 2006, an activity mapping was released by the Government <b>through which</b> activities of 10 departments, namely, Irrigation, Food and Supplies, Education, Public Health Department, Women and Child Development, Social Justice and Empowerment, Health Department, Animal husbandry, Agriculture, and Forest department. The ten departments cover ten matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule.</p>	
9.	Himachal Pradesh*	Zila Parishad	Panchayat samiti	Gram Panchayat	ZP	PS	GP	<p><b>On the State Panchayati Raj Act:</b> In respect of ZPs and PSs, the Act gives specific powers to the General body and its Standing Committees. Both have been reckoned in the overall devolution to the body.</p> <p><b>On Activity Mapping:</b> A general notification on devolution of functions issued for 15 departments in July, 1996. However, only 8 of these have further issued notifications.</p>	
		17	16	11	22	23	24		
10.	Jharkhand	Zila Panchayat	Intermediate Panchayat	Gram Panchayat	0			No elections held to Panchayats	
		27	27	27					

Contd.

Sl. No	State	Transfer of matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule to the Panchayats through Legislation			Subjects Covered under Activity Mapping/ State Government Orders			Comments			
11.	Karnataka*	Zila Panchayat at	Grama Panchayat	26	27	25	ZP	29	29	Activity Mapping has been completed in accordance with the recommendations of the GOI task force, in August 2003.	
		26	27				25				TP
12.	Kerala*	District Panchayat at	Block Panchayat at	21	18	26	ZP	21	18	26	Activity mapping (Responsibility mapping) has been incorporated into the law through an amendment and latches egislative devolution. The responsibility mapping undertaken is now being revisited by the State
		21	18				26				
13.	Madhya Pradesh*	Zila Parishad	Janpad Panchayat at	7	17	8	25			25	On the State Panchayati Raj Act: The MP Act, apart from devolving powers and responsibilities to the three Panchayat levels, has also devolved 18 matters to Gram Sabhas.  On activity mapping: Executive orders have been issued for 25 matters. The State is revisiting activity mapping.
		7	17								
14.	Maharashtra	28			28			28			Devolution in Maharashtra is derived from The Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958 and The Maharashtra Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961. Except the subject Non-Conventional Energy Sources, all other subjects of XIth Schedule are broadly covered in these legislations.  It was reported that activities devolved to Panchayats are listed in the legislations itself.

Contd.

Sl. No	State	Transfer of matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule to the Panchayats through Legislation	Subjects Covered under Activity Mapping/ State Government Orders			Comments
15.	Manipur	29	16			The State Panchayati Raj Act of 1994 details the devolution of functions to the PRIs, all the subjects listed in Schedule 11 of the Constitution have been devolved to the PRIs. The Activity Mapping approved by the State Cabinet in September 2005 lists only 16 of these subjects.
16.	Orissa*	Zila Parishad at Samiti Panchayat Gram Panchayat	ZP	PS	GP	Activity Mapping document was issued in October 2005. Information on issue of orders by departments concerned in post 2005 period is not available.
17.	Punjab*	Zila Parishad at Samiti Panchayat Gram Panchayat	13			Various notifications were issued by the State Government between 2003 and 2006 for devolving 13 subjects pertaining to 7 Departments.
18.	Rajasthan*	Zila Panchayat at Samiti Panchayat Gram Panchayat	24			Executive Orders have been issued between 2001 and 2003 devolving subjects, however, these have been held in abeyance for one subject, i.e., roads, culverts, bridges, waterways and other means of communication. The State Government has revisited the issue and has finalized its report on activity mapping. A final decision is awaited. A study has been commissioned by Ministry of Panchayati Raj on the status of financial assignment to Panchayats.

Contd.

Sl. No	State	Transfer of matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule to the Panchayats through Legislation			Subjects Covered under Activity Mapping/ State Government Orders			Comments
19.	Sikkim*	Zila Panchayat	Gram Panchayat	GP	17	19	Activity mapping completed and notified by the Government in November 2006. Executive orders have been issued for all 29 matters, a number of them for promotional activities.	
		15	18					
20.	Tamil Nadu*	District Panchayat	Gram Panchayat	GP	29	29	On the State Panchayati Raj Act: There is no unequivocal mandate contained in The State PR Act regarding functional devolution. The act only enables the State Govt. to do so by official notification. Concrete and definite powers have been devolved in respect of 2, 15 and 13 matters in case of District Panchayat, Intermediate Panchayat and Gram Panchayat, respectively in the Act.  On Activity Mapping: The Govt. had issued orders for devolution of functions pertaining to all 29 matters, but these are largely restricted to planning and promotional responsibilities.	
		2	11	13				
21.	Tripura				29	29	Mapping was completed in 2005. This covers 29 subjects mentioned in the 11 <sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution and applies to 21 departments. The Government of Tripura has taken a decision to implement the Activity mapping in phases. Till now, Irrigation Schemes, Primary Schools, Institutions relating to WCD have been transferred to the Panchayats through executive orders.	

Contd.

Sl. No.	State	Transfer of matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule to the Panchayats through Legislation			Subjects Covered under Activity Mapping/ State Government Orders	Comments
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Zila Panchayat	Panchayat Samiti	Gram Panchayat	16	The UP Panchayati Raj Act 1947 and The UP Kshetra Panchayats and Zila Panchayats Act, 1961 provide for devolution of functions.  Functions relating to 12 departments have been transferred to Panchayats. Activity mapping is still under the consideration of the Government
		29	29	29		
23.	Uttarakh and	Zila Panchayat	Panchayat Samiti	Gram Panchayat	14	The UP Panchayati Raj Act 1947 and The UP Kshetra Panchayats and Zila Panchayats Act, 1961 providing for devolution of functions are applicable in the State as the State legislation on Panchayati Raj is under preparation.  The Activity Mapping of 11 departments related to 14 subjects was released in August 2005. However, the Government has not issued the necessary notifications to operationalize the Activity Mapping. Cabinet Sub-Committee has been constituted to consider the Activity Mapping and the outcome is awaited.
		29	29	29		
24.	West Bengal*	Zila Parishad	Panchayat Samiti	Gram Panchayat	18	Govt. issued general orders in 1999 devolving all 29 subjects to the Panchayats. There is no report that specific Departmental orders were followed in this case. The Activity mapping completed in November 2005 covers 18 matters.
		18	29	28		

\* Activity Mappings in respect of 14 States have been analysed in detail by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the result of the analysis is indicated in the Table. In respect of remaining States, the data on the Table is based on the reports sent by the State Governments.

Contd.

## 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 Procaine Scheme, implemented through Anchalik Panchayats. Development grants under various government sponsored programmes implemented through Gaon Panchayats. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
4	Bihar	The funds of centrally sponsored schemes like the NREGS are transferred to Panchayats as per instruction of the Schemes. 50% of the total fund is made available to the G6P, 30% to Panchayat Samities and 20% to Zilla Parishad. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.
5	Chhatisgarh	The allocations of funds are based on the 1998 order by which each department whose functions are devolved, have been earmarking schemes relating to these functions and devolved funds relating to these schemes into the concerned budget head. The Funds of Rs. 103674.61 millions for 12 departments have been earmarked for the year 2008-09.
6	Goa	Matching grants linked to tax collection, grants in lieu of octroi, salary/establishment grants, grants to weaker Panchayats for strengthening administration, grant-in-aid for rural infrastructure, DRDA grants, centrally sponsored scheme grants are devolved to PRIs. TFC grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines.

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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 11being earmarked to the extent of 5012% of the total availability of individual Panchayats. The State Govt. has been contributing matching 15share 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 untied 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.

Contd..

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 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	He 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. United 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.

Contd..

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 to 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 implementation 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.

## Annexure -3.5

### STATUS OF DEVOLUTION OF FUNCTIONARIES TO PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN VARIOUS STATES/UTS

S.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 -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.

Contd....

10.	Jharkhand	No election held to Panchayats
11.	Karnataka	Staff of all departments for which functional devolution undertaken, devolved to Panchayats on deputation. GPs can appoint Panchayat staff, except Panchayat Secretary. All transfers within the district done by committee headed by CEO of ZP
12.	Kerala	Staff of 14 departments transferred to Panchayats, with disciplinary control and career review (through CRs) transferred to them
13	Madhya Pradesh	All Class III village level functionaries converted into dying cadres and fresh recruitments undertaken by Panchayats. These include Panchayat secretaries, primary school teachers anganwadi workers etc.
14	Maharashtra	All Group III and IV Panchayat level functionaries to be appointed by Zilla Panchayats. New amendment in 2003 brings all village level officials under the Village Panchayats
15.	Manipur	Staff of the Government are posted to Panchayats and continue under the control and superintendence of the government
16.	Orissa	Officials of departments are to report to Panchayats in respect of transferred schemes. Panchayats do not make any appointments of their own.
17.	Punjab	Seven departments propose to delegate powers of supervision to Panchayats. In health department, the powers of outsourcing the running of PHCs has been devolved to Panchayats. Recently, in education department powers of recruitment of teachers has been given to Panchayats.
18.	Rajasthan	Officials of 8 departments placed with each Panchayat through deputation from government
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.

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20.	Tamil Nadu	At GP level, part time clerks can be appointed by the Panchyat President. ZPs and Block Panchayats have no control over line department staff
21.	Tripura	Staff in respect of 21 departments deputed to Panchayat from the government with Panchayats exercising powers of payment of salaries, grant of leave writing of CRs and disciplinary action
22.	Uttar Pradesh	GPs have power of verification of attendance of all village level workers. Village level functionaries of some departments were transferred to Gram Panchayats in 1999 but they were subsequently withdrawn
23.	Uttarakhand	In January 2005, executive orders were issued transferring powers of seeking information and supervision over employees of 14 departments to Panchayats.
24.	West Bengal	EO of the ZP made appointing authority for all posts except group D posts at GP level for which EO of Panchayat samiti is the appointing authority. This has been done by the WB Panchayat amendment Act 2006. Each GP has 6 sanctioned posts.

## Annexure-4.1

**Physical Progress under NWDPR Scheme during XI Plan**

Area in hectare.

Sl. No.	State / UT	I Year progress (2007-08)	II Year progress (2008-09)	Total Achievement (2007 to 2009)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhara Pradesh	3292	5400	8692
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4250	4350	8600
3	Assam	0	0	0
4	Bihar	2180	52	2232
5	Jharkhand	0	7258	7258
6	Goa	4665	1099	5764
7	Gujarat	23561	4253	27814
8	Haryana	5505	2654	8159
9	Himachal Pradesh	1262	5279	6541
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3222	9056	12278
11	Karnatak	44771	24227	68998
12	Kerala	11080	1570	12650
13	Madhya Pradesh	39094	26062	65156
14	Chattishgarh	7483	12287	19770
15	Maharashtra	31006	15561	46565
16	Manipur	10189	3798	13987
17	Mizoram	4975	10581	15556
18	Meghalaya	5120	5000	10120
19	Nagaland	14695	9000	23695
20	Orissa	28816	7168	35984
21	Punjab	5192	4785	9977
22	Rajasthan	34091	0	34091
23	Sikkim	2936	3324	6260
24	Tamil Nadu	29227	9192	38419
25	Tripura	5893	3411	9304
26	Uttar Pradesh	32334	47884	80218
27	Uttarkhand	18189	15562	33751
28	West Bengal	1946	4066	6012
29	D & N Haveli	0	0	0
30	A & N Island	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>374974</b>	<b>242879</b>	<b>617851</b>



**Annexure-4.2**  
**Statement showing agency-wise and year-wise progress of issuing of KCCs**  
*(Rs. In crore)*  
**(since inception up to 31.3.2009)**

Sl. No.	Year	Cooperative No. of cards issued	Banks Amount Sanctioned	PR No. of Cards issued	Banks Amount Sanction	Commercial Cards	Banks Amount Sanction	Total no. of cards issued	Amount Sanctioned
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1998-1999	155353	826	6421	11	622391	1473	784165	2310
2	1999-2000	3594869	3606	173301	405	1365911	3537	5134081	7548
3	2000-2001	5614445	9412	648324	1400	2389588	5615	8652357	16427
4	2001-2002	5435859	15952	833629	2382	3071046	7524	9340534	25858
5	2002-2003	4578923	15841	963950	2955	2699883	7481	8242756	26277
6	2003-2004	4878236	9855	1274289	2599	3094108	9331	9246633	21785
7	2004-2005	3555783	15597	1729027	3833	4395564	14756	9680374	34186
8	2005-2006	2598226	20339	1249474	8483	4164551	18779	8012251	47601
9	2006-2007	2297640	13141	1405874	7373	4807964	26215	8511478	46729
10	2007-2008	2091329	19991	1772498	8743	4605775	59530	8469602	88264
11	2008-2009*	1343845	8428	1414647	5648	2457248	14351	5215740	28417
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36144508</b>	<b>132988</b>	<b>11471434</b>	<b>43832</b>	<b>33674029</b>	<b>168592</b>	<b>81289971</b>	<b>345402</b>

\* Data Provisional

**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	
		2007-2008	2008-2009	2007-2008	2008-2009	2007-2008	2008-2009
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,884,824	3,577,682	3,637,950	3,532,766	94	99
2	Arunachal Pradesh	103,548	101,556	76,009	91,058	73	90
3	Assam	1,345,527	1,406,256	1,395,794	1,400,842	104	100
4	Bihar	2,768,031	2,958,122	1,625,366	1,529,022	59	52
5	Chhatisgarh	825,416	937,698	780,621	805,755	95	86
6	Delhi	748,181	592,548	701,589	561,815	94	95
7	Goa	32,182	36,355	29,860	33,958	93	93
8	Gujarat	1,130,035	1,042,040	882,491	856,966	78	82
9	Haryana	451,917	603,493	316,172	387,616	70	64
10	Himachal Pradesh	477,496	463,176	456,065	460,401	96	99
11	Jammu & Kashmir	823,595	776,804	746,053	770,282	91	99
12	Jharkhand	1,057,736	1,065,930	827,148	883,363	78	83
13	Karnataka	2,647,031	2,033,342	1,905,704	1,951,272	72	96
14	Kerala	1,184,607	1,164,604	1,150,792	1,120,931	97	96
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,807,026	2,085,683	1,754,732	1,985,462	97	95
16	Maharashtra	2,880,683	3,165,785	2,399,358	2,706,938	83	86
17	Manipur	107,657	106,416	101,145	98,038	94	92
18	Meghalaya	140,417	144,276	134,759	145,733	96	101
19	Mizoram	85,047	82,908	85,112	75,298	100	91
20	Nagaland	130,887	126,876	131,102	139,044	100	110
21	Orissa	1,900,067	1,866,783	1,627,519	1,826,342	86	98
22	Puducherry	65,802	38,349	22,676	18,928	34	49
23	Punjab	280,025	662,920	159,181	505,338	57	76
24	Rajasthan	1,274,968	1,364,624	1,143,286	1,280,799	90	94
25	Sikkim	45,792	44,220	46,349	44,599	101	101
26	Tamil Nadu	4,847,881	3,682,832	3,712,624	3,806,151	77	103
27	Tripura	263,211	275,004	249,934	268,012	95	98
28	Uttarakhand	341,541	362,252	284,050	308,118	83	85
29	Uttar Pradesh	4,550,690	4,925,854	4,215,770	4,255,337	93	86
30	West Bengal	3,023,204	3,031,942	2,652,009	2,718,517	88	90
31	A& N Islands	29,244	29,341	18,066	16,379	62	56
32	Chandigarh	4,128	5,628	4,383	3,510	106	62
33	D&N Haveli	11,812	8,154	1,447	8,088	12	99
34	Daman & Diu	2,700	2,370	699	423	26	18
35	Lakshadweep	4,837	4,608	5,363	3,703	111	80
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>39,277,745</b>	<b>38,776,431</b>	<b>33,281,178</b>	<b>34,600,804</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>89</b>

**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	
		2007-2008	2008-2009	2007-2008	2008-2009	2007-2008	2008-2009
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	654,288	654,288	698,399	644,569	107	99
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15,972	15,972	10,857	15,860	68	99
3	Assam	295,446	295,692	298,027	295,009	101	100
4	Bihar	1,019,988	1,019,988	872,397	772,495	86	76
5	Chhatisgarh	301,944	301,944	308,140	301,944	102	100
6	Delhi	45,906	63,084	39,361	53,161	86	84
7	Goa	6,108	6,108	5,037	5,356	82	88
8	Gujarat	332,180	340,080	293,573	340,753	88	100
9	Haryana	122,820	122,820	116,987	112,235	95	91
10	Himachal Pradesh	82,740	82,740	80,022	83,703	97	101
11	Jammu & Kashmir	107,388	107,388	107,711	111,223	100	104
12	Jharkhand	352,091	385,536	323,037	367,101	92	95
13	Karnataka	503,892	503,892	484,189	503,729	96	100
14	Kerala	250,260	250,260	250,886	250,585	100	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	652,662	664,260	629,096	655,125	96	99
16	Maharashtra	1,021,671	1,034,880	866,000	902,623	85	87
17	Manipur	22,566	26,724	21,447	22,905	95	86
18	Meghalaya	29,484	29,484	28,978	29,739	98	101
19	Mizoram	10,920	10,920	11,620	10,070	106	92
20	Nagaland	19,968	19,968	21,434	21,246	107	106
21	Orissa	531,120	531,120	457,078	531,950	86	100
22	Puducherry	13,548	13,548	6,540	4,759	48	35
23	Punjab	65,413	75,360	37,805	46,533	58	62
24	Rajasthan	391,488	391,488	367,385	377,563	94	96
25	Sikkim	6,936	6,936	6,940	6,936	100	100
26	Tamil Nadu	783,144	783,144	794,610	827,174	101	106
27	Tripura	45,938	47,520	41,252	48,879	90	103
28	Uttarakhand	63,516	63,516	55,633	55,065	88	87
29	Uttar Pradesh	1,719,480	1,719,480	1,667,590	1,608,775	97	94
30	West Bengal	621,684	621,684	531,520	512,809	85	83
31	A& N Islands	1,800	1,800	1,295	1,449	72	81
32	Chandigarh	888	822	1,213	526	137	64
33	D&N Haveli	2,196	2,196	243	2,196	11	100
34	Daman & Diu	636	636	177	100	28	16
35	Lakshadweep	464	492	632	492	136	100
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,096,545</b>	<b>10,195,770</b>	<b>9,437,111</b>	<b>9,524,637</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>

## Annexure-7.1

**INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA (IAY)**

During 2007-08 and 2008 - 09

SI. NO.	NAME OF THE STATES / UTs	ANNUAL TAgET FOR		ACHIEVEMENT		% TARGET ACHIEVED	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	192148	192132	194861	266654	101	139
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6765	6770	6422	5692	95	84
3	Assam	149593	149699	150776	112706	101	75
4	Bihar	567171	567125	430864	482812	76	85
5	Chhattisgarh	29714	29712	30093	30023	101	101
6	Goa	1183	1183	735	586	62	50
7	Gujarat	94234	94226	110908	122412	118	130
8	Haryana	13231	13229	13398	13281	101	100
9	Himachal Pradesh	4242	4242	4029	4715	95	111
10	Jammu & Kashmir	13177	13176	15361	13211	117	100
11	Jharkhand	50589	50585	45936	53317	91	105
12	Karnataka	74029	74023	39990	87051	54	118
13	Kerala	41167	41164	37094	53133	90	129
14	Madhya Pradesh	59096	59091	60222	74651	102	126
15	Maharashtra	115879	115869	126117	118611	109	102
16	Manipur	5872	5877	3379	514	58	9
17	Meghalaya	10228	10235	2271	5590	22	55
18	Mizoram	2180	2181	1918	5179	88	237
19	Nagaland	6768	6773	7491	24717	111	365
20	Orissa	111431	111422	140853	62447	126	56
21	Punjab	16362	16361	17992	12189	110	75
22	Rajasthan	47354	47350	42517	52654	90	111
23	Sikkim	1294	1295	1533	1774	118	137
24	Tamil Nadu	76932	76925	103379	94675	134	123
25	Tripura	13178	13187	12945	26389	98	200
26	Uttar Pradesh	254750	254729	264296	266962	104	105
27	Uttarakhand	11611	11610	18766	11874	162	102
28	West Bengal	153709	153697	107575	126016	70	82
29	A&N Islands	1828	1828	297	124	16	7
30	D&N Haveli	305	305	121	41	40	13
31	Daman & Diu	136	136	12	0	9	0
32	Lakshshadweep	118	118	97	190	82	161
33	Pondicherry	910	910	101	42	11	5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2127184</b>	<b>2127165</b>	<b>1992349</b>	<b>2130232</b>	94	100
<b>A</b>	N.E. STATES	195878	196017	186735	182561	95	93
<b>B</b>	NON N.E. STATES	1931306	1931148	1805614	1947671	93	101
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2127184</b>	<b>2127165</b>	<b>1992349</b>	<b>2130232</b>	94	100

**Annexure-7.2****EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas  
House Constructed****During 2007-08 and 2008 - 09****Unit: Number**

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Target		Achievement		Achievement Percentage	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3277	488	0	1,252	0	257
2	Assam	NA*	293	NA*	0	NA*	0
3	Chattisgarh	11500	6,393	10,979	12,488	95	195
4	Delhi	26486	80,000	6,600	1,220	25	2
5	Goa	NA*	130	NA*	0	NA*	0
6	Gujarat	500	500	500	460	100	92
7	Haryana	1340	166	1,117	135	83	81
8	Madhya Pradesh	6474	NA*	911	NA*	14	NA*
9	Karnataka	NA*	10,000	NA*	2,317	NA*	23
10	Kerala	NA*	2,200	NA*	1,384	NA*	63
11	Maharashtra	52616	14,033	0	42,986	0	306
12	Punjab	7500	NA*	0	NA*	0	NA*
13	Mizoram	NA*	1,512	NA*	240	NA*	16
14	Orissa	NA*	150	NA*	266	NA*	177
15	Puducherry	NA*	233	NA*	30	NA*	13
16	Rajasthan	2030	2,288	2,096	2,480	103	108
17	Sikkim	4	30	4	29	100	97
18	Tamil Nadu	6000	NA*	3,230	NA*	54	NA*
19	Uttar Pradesh	4700	NA*	2,938	NA*	63	NA*
20	Tripura	5400	456	0	59	0	13
21	West Bengal	348	632	224	608	64	96
22	Chandigarh	5449	NA*	0	NA*	0	NA*
23	Lakshadweep	80	NA*	0	NA*	0	NA*
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>133704</b>	<b>119,504</b>	<b>28,599</b>	<b>65,954</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>55</b>

Note - \*Not Aplicable

Annexure-8.1

**Rural Drinking Water Supply (Habitation Covered/ Addressed for Quality Problems  
During the Period 2008-09)**

(Unit: Number)

Sl No.	State / UT	Target		Achievement		Percentage Achievement				
		Un-covered	Slipped-back & Quality-affected	Total	Un-covered	Slipped-back & Quality-affected	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	15889	15889	0	19697	19697	0	123.97	123.97
2	Arunachal Pradesh	65	2325	2390	65	1241	1306	100	53.38	54.64
3	Assam	273	22826	23099	273	23667	23940	100	103.68	103.64
4	Bihar	0	39956	39956	0	35233	35233	0	88.18	88.18
5	Chhattisgarh	0	4408	4408	0	12586	12586	0	285.53	285.53
6	Goa	3	0	3	3	1	4	100	133.33	133.33
7	Gujarat	0	4232	4232	0	8207	8207	0	193.93	193.93
8	Haryana	0	635	635	0	1164	1164	0	183.31	183.31
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	5184	5184	861	5529	6390	0	106.66	123.26
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1785	2919	4704	1785	498	2283	100	17.06	48.53
11	Jharkhand	0	7170	7170	0	7007	7007	0	97.73	97.73
12	Karnataka	453	12497	12950	453	13367	13820	100	106.96	106.72
13	Kerala	4112	484	4596	4112	4229	8341	100	873.76	181.48
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	3718	3718	0	6803	6803	0	182.97	182.97
15	Maharashtra	8632	11245	19877	8632	17496	26128	100	155.59	131.45
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	115	115	0	0.00	0.00
17	Meghalaya	14	1867	1881	14	1195	1209	100	64.01	64.27
18	Mizoram	0	306	306	0	46	46	0	15.03	15.03
19	Nagaland	61	109	170	513	117	630	841	107.34	370.59
20	Orissa	0	16492	16492	0	38403	38403	0	232.86	232.86
21	Punjab	342	4591	4933	161	2256	2417	47	49.14	49.00
22	Rajasthan	869	24785	25654	440	32210	32650	51	129.96	127.27
23	Sikkim	0	300	300	0	27	27	0	9.00	9.00
24	Tamil Nadu	0	4602	4602	0	13235	13235	0	287.59	287.59
25	Tripura	0	138	138	0	4751	4751	0	3442.75	3442.75
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	1639	1639	0	4302	4302	0	262.48	262.48
27	Uttarakhand	126	1324	1450	110	1241	1351	87	93.73	93.17
28	West Bengal	0	11460	11460	0	65215	65215	0	569.07	569.07
29	A & N Islands	8	26	34	0	26	26	0	100.00	76.47
30	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
31	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
32	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
33	Lakshadweep	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
34	Puducherry	0	18	18	0	103	103	0	572.22	572.22
35	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16753</b>	<b>201145</b>	<b>217898</b>	<b>17422</b>	<b>319967</b>	<b>337389</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>159.07</b>	<b>154.84</b>

## Annexure - 9-1

Universal Immunization Programme Targets & Achievement During 2008-2009				
TETANUS IMMUNISATION (EXP. MOTHERS)				
SL. No.	State / UT	Target (IN 000's)	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	A & N Islands	8,000	2,280	28.50
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,704,000	1,646,588	96.63
3	Arunachal Pradesh	29,000	10,306	35.54
4	Assam	793,000	600,122	75.68
5	Bihar	3,055,000	1,114,562	36.48
6	Chandigarh	22,000	17,170	78.05
7	Chhattisgarh	684,000	579,423	84.71
8	D&N Haveli	9,000	2,499	27.77
9	Daman & Diu	5,000	-	0.00
10	Delhi	343,000	115,263	33.60
11	Goa	26,000	22,679	87.23
12	Gujarat	1,445,000	696,144	48.18
13	Haryana	629,000	511,565	81.33
14	Himachal Pradesh	127,000	79,959	62.96
15	Jammu & Kashmir*	237,000	172,658	72.85
16	Jharkhand	874,000	450,593	51.56
17	Karnataka	1,268,000	902,350	71.16
18	Kerala*	549,000	447,043	81.43
19	Lakshadweep*	2,000	-	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	2,177,000	1,280,237	58.81
21	Maharashtra	2,168,000	1,281,385	59.10
22	Manipur*	38,000	35,764	94.12
23	Meghalaya	68,000	44,337	65.20
24	Mizoram*	20,000	18,372	91.86
25	Nagaland	42,000	8,103	19.29
26	Orissa	943,000	599,252	63.55
27	Pondicherry	21,000	5,248	24.99
28	Punjab	521,000	406,113	77.95
29	Rajasthan	2,001,000	2,295,537	114.72
30	Sikkim	12,000	11,593	96.61
31	Tamil Nadu	1,154,000	1,205,385	104.45
32	Tripura	66,000	54,766	82.98
33	Uttar Pradesh	6,241,000	6,499,634	104.14
34	Uttaranchal	215,000	181,228	84.29
35	West Bengal*	1,723,000	1,431,388	83.08
36	M/O Defence	-	-	-
37	M/O Railways	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,219,000</b>	<b>22,729,546</b>	<b>77.79</b>

## Annexure 9.2

Universal Immunization Programme Targets & Achievement During 2008-2009				
DPT Immunisation				
	State / UT	Target (IN 000's)	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	A & N Islands	7,000	2,650	37.86
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,466,000	1,466,178	100.01
3	Arunachal Pradesh	26,000	16,266	62.56
4	Assam	673,000	617,095	91.69
5	Bihar	2,616,000	1,732,827	66.24
6	Chandigarh	19,000	13,418	70.62
7	Chhattisgarh	585,000	541,366	92.54
8	D&N Haveli	8,000	2,191	27.39
9	Daman & Diu	4,000	-	0.00
10	Delhi	301,000	131,829	43.80
11	Goa	24,000	24,552	102.30
12	Gujarat	1,245,000	809,132	64.99
13	Haryana	540,000	496,496	91.94
14	Himachal Pradesh	110,000	129,759	117.96
15	Jammu & Kashmir*	205,000	222,262	108.42
16	Jharkhand	756,000	479,798	63.47
17	Karnataka	1,099,000	664,828	60.49
18	Kerala*	493,000	491,454	99.69
19	Lakshadweep*	1,000	-	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,836,000	1,513,488	82.43
21	Maharashtra	1,904,000	1,210,195	63.56
22	Manipur*	34,000	42,679	125.53
23	Meghalaya	59,000	52,374	88.77
24	Mizoram*	17,000	10,488	61.69
25	Nagaland	37,000	13,385	36.18
26	Orissa	796,000	486,591	61.13
27	Pondicherry	18,000	4,556	25.31
28	Punjab	453,000	383,507	84.66
29	Rajasthan	1,701,000	2,167,829	127.44
30	Sikkim	10,000	10,106	101.06
31	Tamil Nadu	1,012,000	1,044,537	103.22
32	Tripura	58,000	62,478	107.72
33	Uttar Pradesh	5,282,000	6,260,196	118.52
34	Uttaranchal	186,000	171,504	92.21
35	West Bengal*	1,508,000	970,562	64.36
36	M/O Defence	-	-	-
37	M/O Railways	-	-	-
	TOTAL	25,089,000	22,246,576	88.67



**Annexure 9.3**

Universal Immunization Programme Targets & Achievement During 2008-2009				
POLIO (OPV)				
SL. No.	State / UT	Target (IN 000's)	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	A & N Islands	7,000	2,650	37.86
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,466,000	1,480,591	101.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	26,000	16,537	63.60
4	Assam	673,000	618,530	91.91
5	Bihar	2,616,000	1,848,075	70.65
6	Chandigarh	19,000	14,186	74.66
7	Chhattisgarh	585,000	547,903	93.66
8	D&N Haveli	8,000	2,196	27.45
9	Daman & Diu	4,000	-	0.00
10	Delhi	301,000	130,238	43.27
11	Goa	24,000	24,599	102.50
12	Gujarat	1,245,000	797,171	64.03
13	Haryana	540,000	506,630	93.82
14	Himachal Pradesh	110,000	129,487	117.72
15	Jammu & Kashmir*	205,000	224,357	109.44
16	Jharkhand	756,000	491,962	65.07
17	Karnataka	1,099,000	667,896	60.77
18	Kerala*	493,000	498,149	101.04
19	Lakshadweep*	1,000	-	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,836,000	1,532,637	83.48
21	Maharashtra	1,904,000	1,263,134	66.34
22	Manipur*	34,000	42,697	125.58
23	Meghalaya	59,000	52,155	88.40
24	Mizoram*	17,000	10,501	61.77
25	Nagaland	37,000	14,647	39.59
26	Orissa	796,000	534,215	67.11
27	Pondicherry	18,000	4,728	26.27
28	Punjab	453,000	394,826	87.16
29	Rajasthan	1,701,000	2,218,372	130.42
30	Sikkim	10,000	10,836	108.36
31	Tamil Nadu	1,012,000	1,047,323	103.49
32	Tripura	58,000	62,632	107.99
33	Uttar Pradesh	5,282,000	6,555,312	124.11
34	Uttaranchal	186,000	174,668	93.91
35	West Bengal*	1,508,000	1,188,838	78.84
36	M/O Defence	-	-	-
37	M/O Railways	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,089,000</b>	<b>23,108,678</b>	<b>92.11</b>

**Annexure 9.4**

Universal Immunization Programme Targets & Achievement During 2008-2009				
BCG				
SL. No.	State / UT	Target (IN 000's)	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	A & N Islands	7,000	2,214	31.63
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,466,000	1,512,723	103.19
3	Arunachal Pradesh	26,000	19,354	74.44
4	Assam	673,000	692,433	102.89
5	Bihar	2,616,000	2,362,027	90.29
6	Chandigarh	19,000	21,226	111.72
7	Chhattisgarh	585,000	588,176	100.54
8	D&N Haveli	8,000	1,568	19.60
9	Daman & Diu	4,000	-	0.00
10	Delhi	301,000	156,814	52.10
11	Goa	24,000	27,813	115.89
12	Gujarat	1,245,000	841,226	67.57
13	Haryana	540,000	558,428	103.41
14	Himachal Pradesh	110,000	132,654	120.59
15	Jammu & Kashmir*	205,000	219,240	106.95
16	Jharkhand	756,000	594,461	78.63
17	Karnataka	1,099,000	698,894	63.59
18	Kerala*	493,000	508,871	103.22
19	Lakshadweep*	1,000	-	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,836,000	1,735,002	94.50
21	Maharashtra	1,904,000	1,342,796	70.53
22	Manipur*	34,000	46,753	137.51
23	Meghalaya	59,000	64,262	108.92
24	Mizoram*	17,000	10,374	61.02
25	Nagaland	37,000	14,553	39.33
26	Orissa	796,000	581,486	73.05
27	Pondicherry	18,000	10,897	60.54
28	Punjab	453,000	433,060	95.60
29	Rajasthan	1,701,000	2,317,352	136.23
30	Sikkim	10,000	8,246	82.46
31	Tamil Nadu	1,012,000	1,042,487	103.01
32	Tripura	58,000	66,923	115.38
33	Uttar Pradesh	5,282,000	6,989,027	132.32
34	Uttaranchal	186,000	183,161	98.47
35	West Bengal*	1,508,000	1,450,768	96.20
36	M/O Defence	-	-	-
37	M/O Railways	-	-	-
	TOTAL	25,089,000	25,235,269	100.58

**Annexure 9.5**

Universal Immunization Programme Targets & Achievement During 2008-2009				
MEASLES				
SL. No.	State / UT	Target (IN 000's)	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	A & N Islands	7,000	2,202	31.46
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,466,000	1,469,767	100.26
3	Arunachal Pradesh	26,000	17,667	67.95
4	Assam	673,000	560,569	83.29
5	Bihar	2,616,000	1,977,438	75.59
6	Chandigarh	19,000	14,199	74.73
7	Chhattisgarh	585,000	550,827	94.16
8	D&N Haveli	8,000	1,803	22.54
9	Daman & Diu	4,000	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	301,000	116,922	38.84
11	Goa	24,000	22,423	93.43
12	Gujarat	1,245,000	765,679	61.50
13	Haryana	540,000	527,163	97.62
14	Himachal Pradesh	110,000	122,860	111.69
15	Jammu & Kashmir*	205,000	221,090	107.85
16	Jharkhand	756,000	459,593	60.79
17	Karnataka	1,099,000	640,840	58.31
18	Kerala*	493,000	0	0.00
19	Lakshadweep*	1,000	0	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,836,000	1,561,609	85.05
21	Maharashtra	1,904,000	1,123,384	59.00
22	Manipur*	34,000	36,990	108.79
23	Meghalaya	59,000	45,182	76.58
24	Mizoram*	17,000	10,775	63.38
25	Nagaland	37,000	11,680	31.57
26	Orissa	796,000	461,218	57.94
27	Pondicherry	18,000	3,991	22.17
28	Punjab	453,000	406,467	89.73
29	Rajasthan	1,701,000	1,981,788	116.51
30	Sikkim	10,000	9,799	97.99
31	Tamil Nadu	1,012,000	973,589	96.20
32	Tripura	58,000	60,322	104.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	5,282,000	6,276,415	118.83
34	Uttaranchal	186,000	155,367	83.53
35	West Bengal*	1,508,000	1,209,385	80.20
36	M/O Defence	-	-	-
37	M/O Railways	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,089,000</b>	<b>21,799,003</b>	<b>86.89</b>

**TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN (TSC)**  
**PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER TSC SURING 2008-09**  
**As On 31.03.2009**

Annexure - 9.6

Sl. No.	State	Physical Achievement							
		IHH(B PL)	IHHL (APL)	IHHL Total	Sanitary Comp	School Toilets	Balwadi Toilets	RS M	PC
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Andhra Pr.	180860	111827	292687	17	30727	1640	0	0
2	Arunachal Pr.	3399	0	3399	1	1910	910	0	0
3	Assam	162328	43928	206256	0	8296	1195	8	99
4	Bihar	570905	185560	756465	52	15065	272	92	85
5	Chattisgarh	149460	155996	305456	63	18511	1906	0	0
6	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Goa	1231	17522	18753	0	335	50	0	0
8	Gujarat	483175	500937	984112	244	3180	1834	3	0
9	Haryana	98862	268235	367097	115	14	521	1	0
10	Himachal Pr.	71452	242420	313872	35	1959	994	6	0
11	J&Kashmir	135858	3557	139415	159	4291	27	0	0
12	Jharkhand	330201	32372	362573	23	6913	700	11	52
13	Karnataka	206393	203423	409816	97	790	1173	3	0
14	Kerala	73938	7568	81506	89	605	713	2	0
15	Madhya Pr.	452567	953546	1406113	139	23697	8772	6	0
16	Maharashtra	344397	510166	854563	361	8871	5992	79	0
17	Manipur	2923	1667	4590	43	885	95	5	0
18	Meghalaya	12969	17035	30004	20	549	37	0	0
19	Mizoram	6294	2679	8973	39	0	117	0	0
20	Nagaland	3713	0	3713	2	522	35	1	0
21	Orissa	260884	62918	323802	5	16623	3768	0	8
22	Puducherry	227	0	227	9	0	0	0	0
23	Punjab	39929	223792	263721	1	2176	0	0	0
24	Rajasthan	159187	736232	895419	51	9796	2196	1	0
25	Sikkim	3712	0	3712	155	1	75	0	0
26	Tamil Nadu	370972	50995	421967	54	2919	1443	1	0
27	Tripura	22007	40964	62971	2	459	132	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	1039797	1375357	2415154	1448	84045	33380	11	11
29	Uttarakhand	40130	58754	98884	6	870	109	1	0
30	West Bengal	455505	180600	636105	51	9780	922	4	5
	Grand Total	5683275	5988050	11671325	3281	253789	69008	235	260

**Annexure-9.6A****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>

**Annexure-9.7****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-9.8

## Performance Statistics - April 2008 to March 2009

## Sterilisation

State/UT/Agency	Estimated no of Eligible Couples during 2008-09	Achievement during April to March					Estimated Unsterilised Couples exposed to higher order of birth 3&3+(in 000's)	Sterilisation per 10,000 unsterilised couples exposed to higher order of birth 3&3+	Data Entered % 2008- 09
		Total Couples	Unsterilised Couples	2008-09	2007-08	% Change			
I. High Focus-NE	Arunachal Pradesh	1,83,000	1,42,000	1,900	2,317	-18.0	73	260	44.8
	Assam	44,19,000	38,36,000	48,139	18,669	157.9	1,569	306	90.7
	Manipur	3,10,000	2,83,000	2,148	220	876.4	112	191	56.5
	Meghalaya	3,59,000	3,25,000	1,933	1,871	3.3	185	104	58.3
	Mizoram	1,26,000	72,000	3,369	1,874	79.8	30	1,123	61.4
	Nagaland	2,52,000	2,27,000	490	1,126	-56.5	129	37	40.9
	Sikkim	84,000	62,000	272	1,735	-84.3	21	129	60.4
	Tripura	5,41,000	4,43,000	7,318	2,398	205.2	107	683	97.9
II. High Focus- Non NE	Bihar	1,65,33,000	1,24,99,000	2,50,550	3,00,918	-16.7	6,537	383	79.4
	Chhattisgarh	39,66,000	22,21,000	1,71,280	1,53,836	11.3	1,068	1,603	84.7
	Himachal Pradesh	10,88,000	4,86,000	32,074	30,480	5.2	116	2,765	100.0
	Jammu & Kashmir	17,37,000	12,35,000	21,237	21,468	-1.1	524	405	86.4
	Jharkhand	53,27,000	40,59,000	71,661	1,06,383	-32.6	2,025	353	56.3
	Madhya Pradesh	1,21,50,000	66,10,000	5,18,963	4,51,896	14.8	3,113	1,667	86.2
	Orissa	65,40,000	43,10,000	91,057	1,20,983	-24.7	1,586	574	96.1
	Rajasthan	1,14,10,000	74,17,000	3,55,202	3,35,029	6.0	3,575	993	99.7
	Uttar Pradesh	3,17,34,000	2,61,81,000	3,93,576	4,71,891	-16.6	14,557	270	57.9
	Uttarakhand	15,84,000	10,47,000	33,422	34,798	-4.0	410	815	100.0
III. Non High Focus Large	Andhra Pradesh	1,52,46,000	52,14,000	10,12,234	7,25,217	39.6	1,100	9,202	100.0
	Goa	2,30,000	1,70,000	5,354	5,066	5.7	31	1,727	100.0
	Gujarat	98,23,000	55,50,000	3,25,107	3,10,064	4.9	2,103	1,545	100.0
	Haryana	40,55,000	24,78,000	86,492	80,823	7.0	823	1,050	93.3
	Karnataka	96,16,000	40,77,000	4,15,085	3,52,185	17.9	1,174	3,535	99.4
	Kerala	54,33,000	27,33,000	1,27,883	1,24,195	3.0	508	2,517	100.0
	Maharashtra	1,84,05,000	86,14,000	5,35,635	5,54,284	-3.4	2,317	2,311	97.1
	Punjab	42,26,000	28,74,000	89,045	1,03,908	-14.3	825	1,079	100.0
	Tamil Nadu	1,13,52,000	50,63,000	3,43,201	3,53,436	-2.9	1,089	3,151	93.8
	West Bengal	1,45,26,000	97,47,000	3,03,883	2,90,584	4.6	3,051	996	100.0
IV. Non High Focus- Small & UT	A & N Islands	74,000	41,000	697	1,009	-30.9	8	871	14.6
	Chandigarh	2,14,000	1,69,000	2,132	2,152	-0.9	78	273	100.0
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	55,000	39,000	1,114	938	18.8	18	618	100.0
	Daman & Diu	37,000	21,000	306	459	-33.3	7	437	25.0
	Delhi	28,78,000	21,93,000	16,809	29,238	-42.5	730	230	90.7
	Lakshadweep	12,000	11,000	2	36	-94.4	5	4	25.0
	Puducherry	2,06,000	1,02,000	9,196	10,303	-10.7	22	4,180	45.8
	V. OTHER AGENCIES	M/O Defence	.	.	12,089	12,063	0.2	.	.
M/O Railways		.	.	3,453	4,843	-28.7	.	.	91.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>All India</b>	<b>19,47,31,000</b>	<b>12,05,51,000</b>	<b>52,94,308</b>	<b>50,18,695</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>49,626</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>83.6</b>

## Annexure- 9.9

## Performance Statistics - April 2008 to March 2009

## Condom-User

State/UT/Agency		Estimated No. of Unsterilised Eligible Couples during 2008-09	Achievement during April to March			Condom Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2008-09	Data Entered % 2008-09
			2008-09	2007-08	% Change		
I. High Focus-NE	Arunachal Pradesh	1,42,000	406	669	-39.0	29	81.3
	Assam	38,36,000	27,728	20,193	37.0	72	98.1
	Manipur	2,83,000	2,596	1,689	54.0	92	97.2
	Meghalaya	3,25,000	2,686	2,031	32.0	83	90.5
	Mizoram	72,000	2,566	2,635	-3.0	356	72.7
	Nagaland	2,27,000	169	357	-53.0	7	72.0
	Sikkim	62,000	2,777	1,656	68.0	448	89.6
	Tripura	4,43,000	6,523	9,819	-34.0	147	100.0
II. High Focus- Non NE	Bihar	1,24,99,000	51,389	48,977	5.0	41	81.8
	Chhattisgarh	22,21,000	1,73,293	3,35,506	-48.0	780	85.6
	Himachal Pradesh	4,86,000	99,870	96,750	3.0	2,055	100.0
	Jammu & Kashmir	12,35,000	25,290	42,124	-40.0	205	87.1
	Jharkhand	40,59,000	1,47,060	1,62,801	-10.0	362	81.6
	Madhya Pradesh	66,10,000	2,04,642	16,67,900	-88.0	310	50.2
	Orissa	43,10,000	2,34,378	3,27,968	-29.0	544	96.1
	Rajasthan	74,17,000	14,54,539	17,83,437	-18.0	1,961	99.7
	Uttar Pradesh	2,61,81,000	8,90,202	16,87,378	-47.0	340	77.8
	Uttarakhand	10,47,000	96,181	1,35,073	-29.0	919	100.0
III. Non High Focus Large	Andhra Pradesh	52,14,000	9,13,274	9,06,076	1.0	1,752	99.3
	Goa	1,70,000	1,139	11,046	-90.0	67	75.0
	Gujarat	55,50,000	11,99,067	12,24,263	-2.0	2,160	100.0
	Haryana	24,78,000	3,50,740	4,02,841	-13.0	1,415	93.3
	Karnataka	40,77,000	2,76,728	2,99,797	-8.0	679	97.4
	Kerala	27,33,000	98,710	1,18,668	-17.0	361	100.0
	Maharashtra	86,14,000	4,28,982	4,54,742	-6.0	498	96.7
	Punjab	28,74,000	4,04,116	4,40,652	-8.0	1,406	99.6
	Tamil Nadu	50,63,000	1,68,282	1,59,570	5.0	332	93.2
	West Bengal	97,47,000	7,47,599	7,40,821	1.0	767	99.6
IV. Non High Focus- Small & UT	A & N Islands	41,000	1,625	1,791	-9.0	396	14.6
	Chandigarh	1,69,000	12,090	11,849	2.0	715	100.0
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39,000	6,019	7,439	-19.0	1,543	100.0
	Daman & Diu	21,000	1,143	2,198	-48.0	544	25.0
	Delhi	21,93,000	69,890	1,72,824	-60.0	319	99.1
	Lakshadweep	11,000	120	705	-83.0	109	25.0
	Puducherry	1,02,000	12,552	11,462	10.0	1,231	47.9
	V. OTHER AGENCIES	M/O Defence	.	33,125	33,745	-2.0	.
M/O Railways		.	30,149	31,867	-5.0	.	100.0
Total Free Distn. (All India)		12,05,51,000	81,77,645	1,13,59,319	-28.0	678	87.0
Social marketing Distn.		.	.	67,77,638	.	.	.
<b>Total Free Distn. (All India) + Social</b>		<b>12,05,51,000</b>	<b>81,77,645</b>	<b>1,81,36,957</b>	<b>-54.9</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>.</b>



## Annexure-9.10

## Performance Statistics - April 2008 to March 2009

## Oral Pill Users (OPU)

State/UT/Agency		Estimated no of Eligible Couples Unsterilised during 2008-09	Achievement during April to March			OP Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2008-09	Data Entered % 2008-09
			2008-09	2007-08	% Change		
I. High Focus-NE	Arunachal Pradesh	142,000	1,326	1,257	5.5	93	64.1
	Assam	3,836,000	43,608	31,275	39.4	113	73.6
	Manipur	283,000	839	583	43.9	29	58.3
	Meghalaya	325,000	3,463	2,852	21.4	106	61.9
	Mizoram	72,000	4,264	4,081	4.5	592	46.2
	Nagaland	227,000	403	912	-55.8	17	53.0
	Sikkim	62,000	4,761	5,240	-9.1	768	72.9
	Tripura	443,000	14,562	17,704	-17.7	328	76.0
II. High Focus- Non NE	Bihar	12,499,000	16,201	6,881	135.4	12	58.8
	Chhattisgarh	2,221,000	1,64,188	2,28,376	-28.1	739	70.8
	Himachal Pradesh	486,000	29,802	28,199	5.7	613	93.1
	Jammu & Kashmir	1,235,000	13,721	13,946	-1.6	111	77.8
	Jharkhand	4,059,000	79,497	82,806	-4.0	195	50.3
	Madhya Pradesh	6,610,000	1,35,980	6,09,535	-77.7	205	51.3
	Orissa	4,310,000	1,55,977	1,89,828	-17.8	361	77.4
	Rajasthan	7,417,000	8,17,563	8,82,338	-7.3	1,102	99.7
	Uttar Pradesh	26,181,000	5,54,707	8,21,282	-32.5	211	61.8
	Uttarakhand	1,047,000	46,908	48,239	-2.8	448	100.0
III. Non High Focus Large	Andhra Pradesh	5,214,000	3,48,121	5,98,224	-41.8	667	94.0
	Goa	170,000	3,248	1,890	71.8	191	52.1
	Gujarat	5,550,000	2,75,258	2,96,014	-7.0	495	100.0
	Haryana	2,478,000	1,09,912	84,244	30.5	443	81.9
	Karnataka	4,077,000	2,93,271	1,67,972	74.6	719	80.0
	Kerala	2,733,000	26,391	29,722	-11.2	96	50.0
	Maharashtra	8,614,000	2,84,035	3,25,129	-12.6	329	96.8
	Punjab	2,874,000	99,076	1,14,769	-13.7	344	92.5
	Tamil Nadu	5,063,000	1,31,227	1,30,868	0.3	259	46.6
	West Bengal	9,747,000	7,04,376	6,63,595	6.1	722	99.1
IV. Non High Focus- Small & UT	A & N Islands	41,000	944	1,470	-35.7	230	13.5
	Chandigarh	169,000	635	684	-7.1	37	54.2
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39,000	411	1,740	-76.3	105	95.8
	Daman & Diu	21,000	270	598	-54.9	128	25.0
	Delhi	2,193,000	9,623	12,201	-21.1	43	76.4
	Lakshadweep	11,000		110	-99.6		25.0
	Puducherry	102,000	1,586	1,848	-14.1	155	39.6
	V. OTHER AGENCIES	M/O Defence	.	3,467	3,524	-1.6	.
M/O Railways		.	2,995	3,286	-8.9	.	87.5
VI. Total Free Distn. (All India)		120,551,000	43,82,634	54,13,229	-19.0	364	72.2
VII. Social marketing Distn.		.	.	30,48,236	.	.	.
VIII. Total Free Distn. (All India +		120,551,000	43,82,634	84,61,465	-48.2	363	.

## Annexure-9.11

## Performance Statistics - April 2008 to March 2009

## Intra Uterine Device (IUD Insertions)

State/UT/Agency		Estimated No of Eligible Couples Unsterilised during 2008-09	Achievement during April to March			IUD per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2008-09	Data Entered % 2008-09
			2008-09	2007-08	% Change		
I. High Focus-NE	Arunachal Pradesh	1,42,000	1,025	2,524	-59.4	72.0	49.5
	Assam	38,36,000	30,273	27,758	9.1	78.0	98.5
	Manipur	2,83,000	3,904	3,585	8.9	137.0	93.5
	Meghalaya	3,25,000	1,130	1,478	-23.5	34.0	73.8
	Mizoram	72,000	1,927	2,246	-14.2	267.0	70.5
	Nagaland	2,27,000	673	1,602	-58.0	29.0	49.2
	Sikkim	62,000	931	1,689	-44.9	150.0	64.6
	Tripura	4,43,000	4,836	1,706	183.5	109.0	100.0
II. High Focus-Non NE	Bihar	1,24,99,000	41,606	44,923	-7.4	33.0	71.3
	Chhattisgarh	22,21,000	1,55,704	1,18,616	31.3	701.0	88.4
	Himachal Pradesh	4,86,000	27,923	27,694	0.8	574.0	100.0
	Jammu & Kashmir	12,35,000	26,126	26,173	-0.2	211.0	88.3
	Jharkhand	40,59,000	74,510	85,376	-12.7	183.0	66.7
	Madhya Pradesh	66,10,000	6,78,113	5,01,433	35.2	1025.0	80.0
	Orissa	43,10,000	1,37,699	1,61,051	-14.5	319.0	96.4
	Rajasthan	74,17,000	3,53,252	3,37,979	4.5	476.0	99.7
	Uttar Pradesh	2,61,81,000	13,41,765	19,43,474	-31.0	512.0	56.9
	Uttarakhand	10,47,000	81,338	1,40,932	-42.3	776.0	100.0
III. Non High Focus Large	Andhra Pradesh	52,14,000	4,09,270	4,07,513	0.4	784.0	100.0
	Goa	1,70,000	2,709	2,629	3.0	159.0	100.0
	Gujarat	55,50,000	5,91,564	4,94,529	19.6	1065.0	100.0
	Haryana	24,78,000	4,71,278	1,63,350	188.5	1901.0	93.3
	Karnataka	40,77,000	2,77,140	2,78,894	-0.6	679.0	99.4
	Kerala	27,33,000	64,440	63,434	1.6	235.0	100.0
	Maharashtra	86,14,000	3,95,469	4,08,689	-3.2	459.0	97.1
	Punjab	28,74,000	2,64,813	3,13,453	-15.5	921.0	99.6
	Tamil Nadu	50,63,000	3,10,205	3,54,311	-12.4	612.0	93.2
	West Bengal	97,47,000	90,293	89,350	1.1	92.0	99.6
IV. Non High Focus- Small & UT	A & N Islands	41,000	585	813	-28.0	142.0	14.6
	Chandigarh	1,69,000	4,270	4,673	-8.6	252.0	100.0
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39,000	131	163	-19.6	33.0	100.0
	Daman & Diu	21,000	97	252	-61.5	46.0	25.0
	Delhi	21,93,000	18,466	46,020	-59.9	84.0	91.7
	Lakshadweep	11,000	5	48	-89.6	4.0	25.0
	Puducherry	1,02,000	2,452	3,266	-24.9	240.0	47.9
	V. OTHER AGENCIES	M/O Defence	.	6,996	6,440	8.6	.
M/O Railways		.	3,568	4,423	-19.3	.	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>All India</b>	<b>12,05,51,000</b>	<b>58,76,486</b>	<b>60,72,489</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>487.0</b>	<b>84.5</b>

**No. of Children Covered and Foodgrains Allocated & Lifted under Mid Day Meal Scheme**

Annexure-10.1

During the year 2008-09

(in MTS.)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Children			Allocation			Lifting			% Lifting
		Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>Non-NER States</b>											
1	Andhra Pradesh	5073213	1814065	6887278	111610.68	59054.78	170665.46	60285.40	13640.60	73926.00	43
2	Bihar	6879084	2679121	9558205	148832.52	87205.38	236037.90	120567.96	21596.38	142164.34	60
3	Chhattisgarh	2208519	1095754	3304273	45495.49	33858.79	79354.28	23674.47	14061.21	37735.68	48
4	Goa	76240	59460	135700	1601.04	1872.99	3474.03	1278.00	0.00	1278.00	37
5	Gujarat	3263166	885301	4148467	69150.75	28418.16	97568.91	70194.60	17893.40	88088.00	90
6	Haryana	1300997	605693	1906690	26540.33	18534.21	45074.54	13394.06	11529.35	24923.41	55
7	Himachal Pradesh	500983	350874	851857	11622.80	12210.41	23833.21	10232.20	9004.29	19236.49	81
8	Jammu & Kashmir	962747	281567	1244314	20025.13	8784.89	28810.02	18099.17	2946.30	21045.47	73
9	Jharkhand	2842880	827236	3670116	64685.56	28415.55	93101.11	53412.04	15557.73	68969.77	74
10	Karnataka	3779066	2031143	5810209	79425.16	63845.20	143270.36	70748.00	54810.50	125558.50	88
11	Kerala	1909491	1327695	3237186	38189.82	39830.85	78020.67	31308.46	27304.53	58612.99	75
12	Madhya Pradesh	6702631	2107977	8810608	173181.31	69247.04	242428.35	164913.90	49988.90	214902.80	89
13	Maharashtra	8132481	3964879	12097360	178914.58	130841.00	309755.58	143344.22	78421.58	221765.80	72
14	Orissa	3282700	1128000	4410700	68705.44	35532.00	104237.44	60294.84	32232.38	92527.22	89
15	Punjab	1300279	868849	2169128	28606.13	28672.01	57278.14	25627.07	17741.63	43368.70	76
16	Rajasthan	4131581	1770400	5901981	82631.62	53112.00	135743.62	82037.23	43375.32	125412.55	72
17	Tamilnadu	3531891	1831070	5362961	74888.25	57044.95	131933.20	60301.70	34179.10	94480.80	92
18	Uttarakhand	731105	393444	1124549	14841.43	11980.37	26821.80	15786.24	5190.58	20976.82	78
19	Uttar Pradesh	13760021	4173094	17933115	289697.70	128322.64	417992.34	237720.94	59316.31	297037.25	71
20	West Bengal	7133880	3816192	10950072	149209.37	119004.45	268213.82	115843.33	34433.43	150276.73	56
	<b>Total</b>	<b>77502955</b>	<b>32011814</b>	<b>109514769</b>	<b>167827.11</b>	<b>1015787.67</b>	<b>2693614.78</b>	<b>1379063.80</b>	<b>543223.52</b>	<b>1922287.32</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>UTs with legislature</b>											
21	Delhi	986067	535895	1521962	19721.34	16076.85	35798.19	13760.33	966.25	14726.58	41
22	Puducherry	54540	40488	95028	1090.80	1214.64	2305.44	934.00	1072.00	2006.00	87
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1040607</b>	<b>576383</b>	<b>1616990</b>	<b>20812.14</b>	<b>17291.49</b>	<b>38103.63</b>	<b>14694.33</b>	<b>2038.25</b>	<b>16732.58</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>UTs without legislature</b>											
23	A&N islands	23661	15719	39380	489.78	488.07	977.85	912.00	0.00	912.00	93
24	Chandigarh	53163	32000	85163	1116.42	1008.00	2124.42	957.00	0.00	957.00	45
25	D&N Haveli	30000	8500	38500	648.00	275.40	923.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
26	Daman & Diu	13346	5134	18480	278.93	160.95	439.88	81.00	0.00	81.00	18
27	Lakshadweep	7094	2562	9656	156.06	84.54	240.60	33.00	0.00	33.00	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>127264</b>	<b>63915</b>	<b>191179</b>	<b>2689.19</b>	<b>2016.96</b>	<b>4706.15</b>	<b>1983.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1983.00</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>NER STATES</b>											
28	Assam	120699	60650	181349	2413.98	1819.50	4233.48	1137.28	200.90	1338.18	32
29	Bihar	2427900	1835693	4263593	50014.74	56038.69	106053.43	37453.67	10102.32	47555.99	45
30	Manipur	234386	60800	300466	4922.10	2081.52	7003.62	2143.85	330.78	2474.63	35
31	Meghalaya	260116	139859	399975	5202.32	4195.77	9398.09	6589.80	4042.00	10632.00	113
32	Mizoram	89709	62562	152271	2573.24	1923.78	4497.02	1549.32	1502.03	3051.35	68
33	Nagaland	180854	34039	214893	3617.08	1021.17	4638.25	3193.94	1235.81	4429.75	96
34	Sikkim	57637	28693	86330	1152.74	860.79	2013.53	1164.80	772.46	1937.26	96
35	Tripura	348020	163299	511319	7656.44	5388.86	13045.30	3708.27	2855.73	6564.00	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3719321</b>	<b>2390875</b>	<b>6110196</b>	<b>77552.64</b>	<b>73330.08</b>	<b>150882.72</b>	<b>56940.93</b>	<b>21042.23</b>	<b>77983.16</b>	<b>52</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>82390147</b>	<b>35042987</b>	<b>117433134</b>	<b>1778881.08</b>	<b>1108426.20</b>	<b>2887307.28</b>	<b>1452682.06</b>	<b>566304.00</b>	<b>2018986.06</b>	<b>70</b>

**Annexure-10.2****Physical Progress on Construction of Kitchen Shed (Primary+Upper Primary)**

During the year 2008-09

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Physical Progress						
		NO. of Units Sanctioned					Completed + in Progress	% Completed + in Progress
		2006-07(PY)	2007-08(PY)	2007-08(UPY)	2008-09 (PY & UPY)	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Andhra Pradesh *	17201	19345	13983	0	50529	11660	23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30068	0	0	10048	40116	27042	67
3	Assam	3843	0	242	0	4085	3842	94
4	Bihar	16050	0	15059	31078	62187	31109	50
5	Chhattisgarh	5570	0	6016	26727	38313	11843	31
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	6318	0	0	9303	15621	4341	28
8	Haryana	3185	0	873	0	4058	2451	60
9	Himachal Pradesh	3433	0	47	11298	14778	3291	22
10	J&K	5087	0	728	0	5815	3107	53
11	Jharkhand	5537	10236	118	4510	20401	12546	61
12	Karnataka	9606	17761	480	0	27847	8461	30
13	Kerala	451	834	0	0	1285	802	62
14	Madhya Pradesh	23232	28687	15912	29268	97099	57081	59
15	Maharashtra *	18417	0	87	38048	56552	16158	29
16	Manipur	1174	0	0	0	1174	1174	100
17	Meghalaya	2539	0	468	1294	4301	3007	70
18	Mizoram	611	0	21	901	1533	632	41
19	Nagaland	1752	0	3	22	1777	1774	100
20	Orissa	15091	18633	7686	18749	60159	43598	72
21	Punjab	4571	0	1052	12822	18445	18445	100
22	Rajasthan	8083	14945	4115	47581	74724	27143	36
23	Sikkim *	800	0	0	59	859	763	89
24	Tamilnadu	457	844	190	3804	5295	5295	100
25	Tripura	962	0	198	722	1882	1882	100
26	Uttarakhand	4164	0	809	0	4973	4972	100
27	Uttar Pradesh	22920	25772	15805	19199	83696	57234	68
28	West Bengal *	9792	0	1900	36958	48650	11594	24
29	A&N islands	0	0	0	276	276	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	111	111	0	0
31	D&N Haveli	99	0	0	0	99	0	0
32	Daman & Diu *	26	0	0	0	26	26	100
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	92	92	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>221039</b>	<b>137057</b>	<b>85792</b>	<b>302870</b>	<b>746758</b>	<b>371273</b>	<b>50</b>

\* : Progress up to 31.12.2008

**Annexure 11.1****SC Families Assisted****(Unit : Number)**

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Target 2008-2009	Achievement 2008-2009	Percent Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	450,000	260,181	58
2	Assam	44,000	28,703	65
3	Bihar	255,000	9,743	4
4	Chhatisgarh	375,000	455,281	121
5	Delhi	5,000	2,191	44
6	Goa	550	515	94
7	Gujarat	140,000	175,237	125
8	Haryana	88,500	80,283	91
9	Himachal Pradesh	58,000	62,009	107
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,100	867	79
11	Jharkhand	550,000	713,701	130
12	Karnataka	500,000	477,549	96
13	Kerala	33,000	64,983	197
14	Madhya Pradesh	243,000	245,036	101
15	Maharashtra	154,000	39,168	25
16	Manipur	550	0	0
17	Orissa	72,600	68,399	94
18	Puducherry	5,000	2,280	46
19	Punjab	88,000	64,564	73
20	Rajasthan	412,000	430,739	105
21	Sikkim	2,200	1,735	79
22	Tamil Nadu	900,000	939,115	104
23	Tripura	22,000	5,632	26
24	Uttarakhand	7,000	7,675	110
25	Uttar Pradesh	257,000	221,337	86
26	West Bengal	110,000	11,203	10
27	Chandigarh	700	670	96
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,774,200</b>	<b>4,368,796</b>	<b>92</b>

**Annexure 12.1****No. of Panchayats and Elected Representatives in the three Tiers of Panchayats in States/UTs**

(As per latest available Information)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Panchayats	Panchayat at All India Levels:				No. of Elected Representatives					
			General(Non-SC/ST) categories		SC	ST	OBC	Total	Women			
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	Total	No.	%		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	22945	172136	34025	15.19	17842	7.97	-	224003	74019	33.04	
2	Arunachal Pr.	1789	0	0	0	8260	100.00	-	8260	3183	38.54	
3	Assam	2431	23206	1344	5.28	886	3.48	-	25436	9903	38.93	
4	Bihar	9040	109767	19440	14.94	884	0.68	-	130091	70400	54.12	
5	Chhatisgarh	9982	76062	17553	10.93	66933	41.69	-	160548	54159	33.73	
6	Goa	191	1378	0	0.00	181	11.61	-	1559	534	34.25	
7	Gujarat	14068	83982	7970	6.98	22235	19.47	-	114187	38068	33.34	
8	Haryana	6325	54786	15019	21.52	0	0	-	69805	25503	36.53	
9	Himachal Pradesh	3330	16706	6575	26.75	1300	5.29	-	24581	9552	38.86	
10	Jharkhand	3979	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	
11	Karnataka	5833	67920	17859	18.59	10311	10.73	-	96090	41210	42.89	
12	Kerala	1165	16256	1997	10.81	229	1.24	-	18482	6518	35.27	
13	Madhya Pradesh	23412	231246	59106	14.90	106350	26.81	-	396702	136196	34.33	
14	Maharashtra	28277	176874	25269	11.00	27597	12.01	-	229740	76581	33.33	
15	Manipur	169	1656	39	2.25	41	2.36	-	1736	758	43.66	
16	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	119551	42543	35.59	
19	Sikkim	167	483	57	5.78	446	45.23	-	986	394	39.96	
20	Tamil Nadu	13031	91958	23653	20.31	877	0.75	-	116488	39364	33.79	
21	Tripura	540	3914	1509	26.32	310	5.41	-	5733	1986	34.64	
22	Uttarakhand	7335	44450	11077	19.26	1973	3.43	-	57500	21517	37.42	
23	Uttar Pradesh	52890	578984	191950	24.87	727	0.09	-	771661	299025	38.75	
24	West Bengal	3713	37434	17112	29.09	4282	7.28	-	58828	21351	36.29	
25	A& N Islands	75	856	0	0	0	0	-	856	296	34.58	
26	Chandigarh	19	153	34	18.18	0	0	-	187	62	33.16	
27	D&N Haveli	12	7	3	2.40	115	92.00	-	125	49	39.20	
28	Daman & Diu	15	81	2	2.06	14	14.43	-	97	37	38.14	
29	Lakshadweep	11	4	0	0	106	96.36	-	110	41	37.27	
30	Puducherry	108	784	237	23.21	0	0	-	1021	370	36.24	
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>239491</b>	<b>1928326</b>	<b>521618</b>	<b>18.51</b>	<b>317479</b>	<b>11.27</b>	<b>50357</b>	<b>2817780</b>	<b>1039058</b>	<b>36.88</b>	

**Sources :** Compiled from data provided by the States and UTs

Note: General (Non-SC/ST) categories, Male &amp; Female

**SC:** Scheduled Caste Male & Female**ST:** Scheduled Caste Male & Female**Women:** Combine SC, ST and General Categories

**Annexure - 13.1****ICDS BLOCKS OPERATIONAL (CUMULATIVE)**

(Units: NUMBERS)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2008-2009	Achievement 2008-2009	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	385	385	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	85	85	100
3	Assam	223	223	100
4	Bihar	545	394	72
5	Chhatisgarh	163	163	100
6	Goa	11	11	100
7	Gujarat	260	260	100
8	Haryana	137	137	100
9	Himachal Pradesh	76	76	100
10	Jammu & Kashmir	140	129	92
11	Jharkhand	204	204	100
12	Karnataka	185	185	100
13	Kerala	163	163	100
14	Madhya Pradesh	367	367	100
15	Maharashtra	451	451	100
16	Manipur	38	38	100
17	Meghalaya	41	41	100
18	Mizoram	23	23	100
19	Nagaland	56	56	100
20	Orissa	326	326	100
21	Punjab	148	148	100
22	Rajasthan	278	278	100
23	Sikkim	11	11	100
24	Tamil Nadu	434	434	100
25	Tripura	54	54	100
26	Utter Pradesh	897	897	100
27	Uttarakhand	99	99	100
28	West Bengal	416	414	100
29	A & N Islands	5	5	100
30	Chandigarh	3	3	100
31	Delhi	50	50	100
32	D&N Haveli	2	2	100
33	Daman & Diu	2	2	100
34	Lakshadweep	1	1	100
35	Puducherry	5	5	100
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,284</b>	<b>6,120</b>	<b>97</b>

Annexure-13.2**ANGANWADIS (CUMULATIVE)**

(Units: NUMBERS)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2008-2009	Achievement 2008-2009	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	73,944	73,022	99
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4,277	4,277	100
3	Assam	37,082	36,849	99
4	Bihar	81,088	80,211	99
5	Chhatisgarh	34,937	34,915	100
6	Goa	1,112	1,112	100
7	Gujarat	44,179	43,761	99
8	Haryana	17,192	17,444	101
9	Himachal Pradesh	18,248	18,248	100
10	Jammu & Kashmir	25,483	18,797	74
11	Jharkhand	32,097	32,134	100
12	Karnataka	54,260	54,665	101
13	Kerala	32,115	32,225	100
14	Madhya Pradesh	69,238	69,155	100
15	Maharashtra	84,867	82,625	97
16	Manipur	7,621	7,621	100
17	Meghalaya	3,388	3,337	98
18	Mizoram	1,682	1,682	100
19	Nagaland	3,194	3,194	100
20	Orissa	41,697	41,785	100
21	Punjab	20,169	20,169	100
22	Rajasthan	48372	50,939	105
23	Sikkim	988	984	100
24	Tamil Nadu	47,265	50,433	107
25	Tripura	7351	7,373	100
26	Uttar Pradesh	150,727	150,868	100
27	Uttarakhand	9,664	9,151	95
28	West Bengal	92,152	89,015	97
29	A& N Islands	672	672	100
30	Chandigarh	370	370	100
31	Delhi	6106	6,106	100
32	D&N Haveli	219	253	116
33	Daman & Diu	107	102	95
34	Lakshadweep	87	87	100
35	Puducherry	688	688	100
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,052,638</b>	<b>1,044,269</b>	<b>99</b>



**Annexure-16.1****AFFORESTATION: NUMBER OF SEEDLINGS PLANTED  
(PUBLIC AND FOREST LANDS)**

Units : Number

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2008-2009	Achievement 2008-2009	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	19,50,00,000	319,754,240	164
2	Arunachal Pradesh	65,00,000	7,868,938	121
3	Assam	11,700,000	4,000,000	34
4	Bihar	13,000,000	14,785,000	114
5	Chhatisgarh	78,000,000	49,175,000	63
6	Delhi	13,000	1,133,000	8,715
7	Goa	650,000	960,000	148
8	Gujarat	71,500,000	89,907,000	126
9	Haryana	11,700,000	28,762,000	246
10	Himachal Pradesh	13,000,000	13,600,000	105
11	Jammu & Kashmir	16,250,000	12,491,000	77
12	Jharkhand	65,000,000	23,872,234	37
13	Karnataka	65,000,000	61,997,100	95
14	Kerala	9,750,000	5,577,492	57
15	Madhya Pradesh	165,750,000	95,000,000	57
16	Maharashtra	71,500,000	122,711,000	172
17	Manipur	6,500,000	9,505,500	146
18	Meghalaya	4,030,000	1,899,172	47
19	Mizoram	6,500,000	1,763,000	27
20	Nagaland	17,225,000	1,000,000	6
21	Orissa	5,20,00,000	44,629,330	86
22	Puducherry	33,000	150,570	456
23	Punjab	9,750,000	4,786,000	49
24	Rajasthan	26,000,000	23,966,000	92
25	Sikkim	7,800,000	2,304,847	30
26	Tamil Nadu	94,250,000	51,203,700	54
27	Tripura	10,400,000	13,022,000	125
28	Uttarakhand	39,000,000	81,825,000	210
29	Uttar Pradesh	35,750,000	77,165,113	216
30	West Bengal	46,800,000	29,815,000	64
31	A& N Islands	780,000	916,279	117
32	Chandigarh	98,000	227,457	232
33	D&N Haveli	163,000	408,000	250
34	Daman and Diu	20,000	56,100	280
35	Lakshadweep	13,000	13,646	105
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,151,425,000</b>	<b>1,196,250,718</b>	<b>104</b>

**Annexure-16.2****AFFORESTATION: AREA COVERED UNDER PLANTATION  
(PUBLIC AND FOREST LANDS)**

Units: Hectare)

Sl.No.	States/Uts	Target 2008-2009	Achievement 2008-2009	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,00,000	340,560	114
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10,000	10,268	103
3	Assam	18,000	7,107	39
4	Bihar	20,000	22,747	114
5	Chhatisgarh	120,000	66,762	56
6	Delhi	20	80	400
7	Goa	1,000	487	49
8	Gujarat	110,000	112,247	102
9	Haryana	18,000	29,987	167
10	Himachal Pradesh	20,000	20,997	105
11	Jammu & Kashmir	25,000	19,752	79
12	Jharkhand	100,000	25,181	25
13	Karnataka	100,000	74,639	75
14	Kerala	15,000	5,376	36
15	Madhya Pradesh	255,000	153,755	60
16	Maharashtra	110,000	239,654	218
17	Manipur	10,000	8,468	85
18	Meghalaya	6,200	2,552	41
19	Mizoram	10,000	1,050	10
20	Nagaland	26,500	875	3
21	Orissa	80,000	98,789	123
22	Puducherry	50	50	100
23	Punjab	15,000	8,125	54
24	Rajasthan	40,000	44,365	111
25	Sikkim	12,000	3,862	32
26	Tamil Nadu	145,000	153,732	106
27	Tripura	16,000	12,597	79
28	Uttarakhand	60,000	120,848	201
29	Uttar Pradesh	55,000	70,225	128
30	West Bengal	72,000	18,634	26
31	A& N Islands	1,200	1,212	101
32	Chandigarh	150	383	255
33	D&N Haveli	250	284	114
34	Daman & Diu	30	30	100
35	Lakshadweep	20	20	100
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,771,420</b>	<b>1,675,700</b>	<b>95</b>

*Annexure-18.1 (A)***Targets and Achievement of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)  
During 2008-09****(Unit : in Km )**

Sl.No.	States	Targets	Achievement	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,500	1,885	75
2	Arunachal Pradesh	290	317	109
3	Assam	2,730	1,985	73
4	Bihar (REO)	660	45	7
5	Bihar (NEA)	5,197	2,487	48
6	Chattisgarh	4,250	2,427	57
7	Goa	5	0.00	0
8	Gujarat	1,000	1,262	126
9	Haryana	750	970	129
10	Himachal Pradesh	1,660	1,360	82
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1,550	470	30
12	Jharkhand	1,200	215	18
13	Karnataka	1,820	2,099	115
14	Kerala	480	240	50
15	Madhya Pradesh	7,000	7,894	113
16	Maharashtra	4,000	4,139	103
17	Manipur	900	79	9
18	Meghalaya	150	31	21
19	Mizoram	280	195	70
20	Nagaland	430	299	69
21	Orissa	6,000	2,641	44
22	Punjab	1,000	752	75
23	Rajasthan	8,200	10,350	126
24	Sikkim	280	309	110
25	Tamil Nadu	938	610	65
26	Tripura	750	361	48
27	Uttar Pradesh	7,610	6,461	85
28	Uttarakhand	750	646	86
29	West Bengal	2,060	1,877	91
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>64,440</b>	<b>52,405</b>	<b>81</b>

*Annexure-18.1 (B)***Length of Road Constructed under PMGSY  
During 2008-09****(Unit : in Km )**

Sl.No.	States	New Connectivity	Upgradation	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	23.00	1,862.00	1,885.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	317.43	0.00	317.43
3	Assam	1,971.65	13.46	1,985.11
4	Bihar (REO)	41.55	3.50	45.05
5	Bihar (NEA)	1,423.42	1,063.73	2,487.15
6	Chattisgarh	2,318.66	108.42	2,427.08
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	483.98	778.09	1,262.07
9	Haryana	0.00	969.87	969.87
10	Himachal Pradesh	694.94	665.16	1,360.10
11	Jammu & Kashmir	469.80	0.00	469.80
12	Jharkhand	214.97	0.00	214.97
13	Karnataka	0.00	2,099.13	2,099.13
14	Kerala	45.24	194.97	240.21
15	Madhya Pradesh	7,603.90	289.82	7,893.72
16	Maharashtra	247.81	3,890.84	4,138.65
17	Manipur	80.30	-1.35	78.95
18	Meghalaya	30.80	0.00	30.80
19	Mizoram	195.18	0.00	195.18
20	Nagaland	146.32	152.21	298.53
21	Orissa	2,064.18	576.82	2,641.00
22	Punjab	0.00	751.62	751.62
23	Rajasthan	4,186.03	6,163.90	10,349.93
24	Sikkim	308.57	0.00	308.57
25	Tamil Nadu	270.35	339.24	609.59
26	Tripura	361.27	0.00	361.27
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,154.89	4,306.13	6,461.02
28	Uttarakhand	645.60	0.00	645.60
29	West Bengal	1,850.93	26.18	1,877.11
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>28,150.77</b>	<b>24,253.74</b>	<b>52,404.51</b>

Annexure- 19.1**RAJIV GANDHI GRAMEEN VIDYUTIKARAN YOJANA (RGGVY)  
VILLAGE ELECTRIFIED DURING 2008-09**

Units: Number

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Target	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)/(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	20	28	140
2	Assam	780	770	99
3	Bihar	5,199	3,720	72
4	Chhatisgarh	100	8	8
5	Jammu & Kashmir	60	44	73
6	Jharkhand	7,631	3,612	47
7	Karnataka	34	12	35
8	Madhya Pradesh	100	60	60
9	Manipur	20	64	320
10	Meghalaya	20	90	450
11	Mizoram	20	0	0
12	Nagaland	5	0	0
13	Orissa	2,160	3,650	169
14	Rajasthan	280	280	100
15	Sikkim	10	0	0
16	Tripura	20	0	0
17	Uttarakhand	198	193	97
18	Uttar Pradesh	1,600	535	33
19	West Bengal	743	575	77
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>13,641</b>	<b>72</b>

Annexure- 19.2**PUMPSETS ENERGISED DURING 2008-09**

Units: Number

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Target	Achievement	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)/(3)
1	Chhatisgarh	10,000	22,604	226
2	Gujarat	14,450	36,717	254
3	Haryana	15,000	21,000	140
4	Karnataka	17,000	30,115	177
5	Madhya Pradesh	7,798	11,744	151
6	Punjab	60,000	50,791	85
7	Rajasthan	45,000	79,271	176
8	Tamil Nadu	40,000	35,145	88
9	Uttarakhand	350	887	253
10	West Bengal	2,037	667	33
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>211,635</b>	<b>288,941</b>	<b>137</b>

Annexure-19.3

**Details of PDS Kerosene Allocated to States/UTs and Uplifted by the States/UTs  
During 2008-09**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	PDS Kerosene Allocated (Qty in MTs)	DPS Kerosene Uplifted (Qty in MTs)	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andaman & Nicobar	5816	6113	105.11
2	Andhra Pradesh	517158	517085	99.99
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9257	9135	98.68
4	Assam	258007	257854	99.94
5	Bihar	647430	652579	100.80
6	Chandigarh	9999	8390	83.91
7	Chattisgarh	146938	145449	98.99
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2782	2782	100.00
9	Daman & Diu	2118	2061	97.31
10	Delhi	160935	140532	87.32
11	Goa	19212	19211	99.99
12	Gujarat	743759	742309	99.81
13	Haryana	145619	144571	99.28
14	Himachal Pradesh	49409	46160	93.42
15	Jammu & Kashmir	76044	71636	94.20
16	Jharkhand	211175	210891	99.87
17	Karnataka	461478	461301	99.96
18	Kerala	216308	216308	100.00
19	Lakshadweep	795	709	89.18
20	Madhya Pradesh	488609	487595	99.79
21	Maharashtra	1276876	1276488	99.97
22	Manipur	19907	19693	98.93
23	Meghalaya	20401	20342	99.71
24	Mizoram	6217	6175	99.32
25	Nagaland	13312	13312	100.00
26	Orissa	314977	323889	102.83
27	Puducherry	12257	12324	100.55
28	Punjab	237192	233870	98.60
29	Rajasthan	398913	398274	99.84
30	Sikkim	5582	5561	99.62
31	Tamilnadu	558929	564012	100.91
32	Tripura	30832	30714	99.62
33	Uttar Pradesh	1241772	1241632	99.99
34	Uttarakhand	89849	89093	99.16
35	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>752103</b>	<b>751601</b>	<b>99.93</b>
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>9,151,967</b>	<b>9,129,651</b>	<b>99.76</b>

\* Including additional allocation.

## Annexure 19.4

## All India Details of No. of Customers and Domestic LPG Sales

S.No.	State /UT	No. of Customers as on 01.04.2009 (in lakh)	Domestic LPG Sales in 2008- 09 (in TMT)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Chandigarh	3.37	32.44
2	Delhi	42.55	606.52
3	Haryana	34.26	393.01
4	Himachal Pradesh	13.11	86.73
5	Jammu & Kashmir	14.33	120.38
6	Punjab	50.25	548.01
7	Rajasthan	44.08	464.34
8	Uttar Pradesh	103.31	1197.68
9	Uttanchal	15.54	139.01
	<b>Sub Total North</b>	<b>320.80</b>	<b>3588.12</b>
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0.66	5.60
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.29	11.02
3	Assam	19.94	175.84
4	Bihar	25.74	279.55
5	Jharkhand	11.75	103.81
6	Manipur	2.21	16.69
7	Meghalya	1.13	12.59
8	Mizoram	1.92	17.53
9	Nagaland	1.44	13.99
10	Orissa	15.36	76.48
11	Sikkim	1.20	71.48
12	Tripura	2.61	20.03
13	West Bengal	54.54	574.13
	<b>Sub Total East</b>	<b>139.79</b>	<b>1378.74</b>
1	Chattisgarh	11.16	110.33
2	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.39	3.68
3	Daman & Diu	0.45	4.42
4	Goa	4.26	42.43
5	Gujarat	56.51	593.42
6	Madhya Pradesh	43.62	448.57
7	Maharashtra	139.11	1499.07
	<b>Sub Total West</b>	<b>255.50</b>	<b>2701.92</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	114.73	869.58
2	Karnataka	60.73	646.57
3	Kerala	56.90	443.30
4	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.19
5	Pondicherry	2.67	25.91
6	Tamilnadu	106.16	982.16
	<b>Sub Total South</b>	<b>341.22</b>	<b>2967.71</b>
	<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>1057.31</b>	<b>10636.49</b>



Annexure-20.1

**BRGF - Sanction of funds under RSGY, Dev. Grants & Capacity Building Components in 2008-2009 (as on 31.03.2009)**

Sl. No.	State	No. of Districts		RSVY			Development Grant			Capacity Building *		Total Release to the State in 2008-2009
		RSVY	BRGF	Released in 2008-2009	Released Sofar	Balance To be Released	Allocation	Amount Released in 2008-2009	Total Amount Released	Allocation	Amount Released in 2008-2009	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	13	105.00	442.50	7.50	335.28	250.38	250.38	13	0.00	355.38
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	7.50	37.50	7.50	14.47	11.07	11.07	1	0.00	18.57
3	Assam	5	11	75.00	225.00	0.00	157.19	53.23	53.23	11	0.00	128.23
4	Bihar	21	36	300.00	922.50	22.50	602.99	421.55	421.55	36	0.00	721.55
5	Chhatisgarh	8	13	0.00	360.00	0.00	235.48	192.45	192.45	13	13.00	205.45
6	Gujarat	3	6	30.00	127.50	7.50	101.31	0.00	0.00	6	6.05	36.05
7	Haryana	1	2	0.00	45.00	0.00	28.44	22.45	22.45	2	3.23	25.68
8	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	0.00	90.00	0.00	28.5	21.52	21.52	2	1.96	23.48
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	22.50	112.50	22.50	45.85	40.78	40.78	3	0.00	63.28
10	Jharkhand	16	21	22.50	720.00	0.00	322.56	290.27	290.27	21	0.00	312.77
11	Karnataka	4	5	45.00	180.00	0.00	103.17	0.00	0.00	5	0.00	45.00
12	Kerala	2	2	7.50	82.50	7.50	32.33	0.00	0.00	2	0.00	7.50
13	Madhya Pradesh	10	24	0.00	450.00	0.00	428.4	300.44	300.44	24	24.00	324.44
14	Maharashtra	9	12	58.00	397.50	7.50	253.57	0.00	0.00	12	29.81	87.81
15	Manipur	1	3	0.00	45.00	0.00	39.09	10.02	10.02	3	4.60	14.62
16	Meghalaya	1	3	15.00	45.00	0.00	37.01	33.61	33.61	3	3.93	52.54
17	Mizoram	1	2	0.00	45.00	0.00	22.98	0.00	0.00	2	2.00	2.00
18	Nagaland	1	3	0.00	45.00	0.00	37.05	30.31	30.31	3	3.00	33.31
19	Orissa	5	19	30.00	225.00	0.00	305.67	227.84	227.84	19	0.00	257.84
20	Punjab	1	1	7.50	45.00	0.00	15.65	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	7.50
21	Rajasthan	3	12	0.00	135.00	0.00	250.99	183.50	183.50	12	0.00	183.50
22	Sikkim	1	1	0.00	45.00	0.00	12.97	11.67	11.67	1	1.00	12.67
23	Tamil Nadu	5	6	0.00	225.00	0.00	108.04	97.21	97.21	6	16.32	113.53
24	Tripura	1	1	0.00	45.00	0.00	12.21	10.98	10.98	1	0.84	11.82
25	Uttar Pradesh	21	34	30.00	892.50	52.50	602.09	541.74	541.74	34	0.00	571.74
26	Uttarakhand	3	3	22.50	135.00	0.00	41.85	0.00	0.00	3	9.00	31.50
27	West Bengal	8	11	82.50	360.00	0.00	244.9	142.55	142.55	11	16.98	242.03
Nabard		-	-	0.00	7.62	1.68						
Total		147	250	860.50	6487.62	136.68	4,420.04	2,893.56	2,893.56	250	135.71	3889.76

\* NOTE: Capacity building allocation is calculated for each State @Rs. 1.00 Cr. per annum per district. However, each state prepares a five year prospective plan so that while the total amount for five years remains the same, expenditure in its annual plan can be proposed in a phased manner which may be higher or lower than its annual allocation.