

**ANNUAL REVIEW**  
**OF**  
**TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME**  
**(2002-03)**



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**  
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# **PART-I**

## **ANALYTICAL EVALUATION**

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Monitoring of Twenty Point Programme

Alleviation of poverty and improving the quality of life of the people, specially 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 that of 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 programme/schemes, is helping its citizens to expand their capabilities. A package of programmes comprising schemes relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation, education and health etc. called Twenty Point Programme (TPP-86), has been in operation since 1975. This programme was restructured once in 1982 and again in 1986. The present programme known as TPP-86 has been in operation since April, 1987 in its present form. The details of TPP-86 in terms of its constituent points are given at Annexure-IA. It is to be noted that, with globalization of Indian economy and adoption of market liberalization process, the TPP-86 provides much-needed safety-net to the deprived and adversely affected population. The Twenty Point Programme, thus, has a vital role to play in ensuring growth with equity and social justice.

**1.2 Monitoring Design:-** For monitoring of Twenty Point Programme by this Ministry, each point of the programme is further sub-divided into various items aggregating to 119 items in all *Annexure-IA*. Out of these, 65 items are monitored against physical targets and 54 items are monitored on evaluatory basis. The details of these items and name of nodal ministries concerned are given in *Annexure-IB* and *Annexure-IC*. The management information system developed by this Ministry consists of a Monthly Progress Report (MPR) and Yearly Review. The MPR covers progress on the implementation of the programme each month for 20 crucial items for which there are pre-set physical targets, whereas the Yearly Review presents an analytical review of the performance of all the 119 items.

**1.3 Target Setting :-** Monitoring of the TPP is done on a multi-pronged basis at each stage by various authorities. At the field level, the programmes are monitored by District Level Officers. At the State Level, the performance is monitored by High Power Committees, set up in most of the States to review and monitor the performance of these programmes. Besides this, monitoring of individual scheme/programme covered under TPP-86 is done by the Central Nodal Ministries concerned. The charter of this Ministry is to monitor the implementation of TPP 1986 with a view to enhancing its effectiveness.

**1.4 Performance Criteria :-** For the purpose of ranking the performance of states under TPP-86 during 2002-2003 the following 12 items have been taken into account (i) Distribution of Surplus Land; (ii) Drinking Water Supply (Habitation Covered); (iii) Immunisation of Children; (iv) S.C. Family Assisted; (v) S.T. Family Assisted; (vi) EWS Houses (vii) LIG Houses; (viii) Slum Improvement ; (ix) Tree Plantation; (x) Villages Electrified; (xi) Pumpssets Energised and (xii) Bio-gas Plants. The performance of States under different items is assessed on the basis of actual achievements against targets. The

performance for each items is classified on the basis of percentage achievements 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 performance of States have 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.*

1.6 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 Yearly Review, for April 2002–March 2003, the first five States in terms of performance of the rankable items were Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Karnataka respectively. The following table indicates score board and ranking of states according to their performance.

(STATE SCORE CARD)										
April,2002- March,2003										
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	10	30	10	0	0	0	30	100	1
2	Rajasthan	11	33	11	0	0	0	33	100	1
3	Himachal Pradesh	11	33	10	0	0	1	30	91	3
4	Haryana	9	27	7	1	1	0	24	89	4
5	Karnataka	10	30	7	2	1	0	26	87	5
6	Madhya Pradesh	10	30	8	0	2	0	26	87	5
7	West Bengal	12	36	8	2	2	0	30	83	7
8	Uttar Pradesh	11	33	7	2	2	0	27	82	8
9	Mizoram	7	21	5	0	2	0	17	81	9
10	Bihar	10	30	7	0	3	0	24	80	10
11	Tripura	7	21	4	0	3	0	15	71	11
12	Orissa	11	33	6	0	5	0	23	70	12
13	Tamil Nadu	10	30	5	1	4	0	21	70	12
14	Delhi	6	18	3	0	3	0	12	67	14
15	Jharkhand	7	21	3	1	3	0	14	67	14
16	Meghalaya	6	18	3	0	3	0	12	67	14
17	Nagaland	5	15	2	1	2	0	10	67	14
18	Uttaranchal	7	21	3	1	3	0	14	67	14
19	Kerala	11	33	5	0	6	0	21	64	19
20	Sikkim	9	27	3	1	4	1	15	56	20
21	Andhra Pradesh	11	33	3	1	7	0	18	55	21
22	Maharashtra	11	33	3	1	7	0	18	55	21
23	Chhatisgarh	9	27	3	1	3	2	14	52	23
24	Jammu & Kashmir	9	27	3	0	5	1	14	52	23
25	Goa	5	15	1	0	4	0	7	47	25
26	Pondicherry	9	27	3	0	3	3	12	44	26
27	Punjab	9	27	3	0	3	3	12	44	26
28	Manipur	10	30	2	0	3	5	9	30	28
29	Arunachal Pr.	5	15	0	0	4	1	4	27	29
30	Assam	11	33	1	1	4	5	9	27	29

## Ranking of States April,2002-March,2003



## CHAPTER 2

### POINT 1: ATTACK ON RURAL POVERTY

#### 2.1 Programme Design and Components:

2.1.1 Poverty eradication has at the top of our socio-economic development schemes. Lack of economic assets coupled with lack of skill and poor infrastructure support are the major causes of rural poverty in India. High poverty levels are synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation of basic needs, poor health, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resource development. The eradication of poverty has been an integral component of the strategy for economic development in India. The poverty estimates based on 55<sup>th</sup> Round of Survey by the National Sample Survey Organisation reveals that the estimated poverty in rural areas is 27.09% and 23.62% in urban areas and 26.10% for the country as a whole. The incidence of poverty expressed as a percentage of people living below the poverty line has witnessed the speedy decline from 55% in 1973-74 to 36% in 1993-94 and 26% in 1999-2000. Though the poverty ratio has declined, the number of poor remained stable at around 320 million for two decades (1973-1993), due to a countervailing growth in population. The latest estimates for 1999-2000 reveal reduced number of poor, at about 260 million out of a total population of 997 million.

2.1.2 Since Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74), a number of programmes have successfully been implemented with a view to alleviating rural poverty. Given the enormity and complexity of the problem, a multi pronged approach has been adopted. While high economic growth, with focus on sectors which are employment intensive, facilitates removal of poverty in the long run, the focus on building of capabilities through provision of basic services like education, health, housing etc. helps in improving the quality of life of the people. In addition, direct State intervention through targeted anti poverty programmes also forms a part of the strategy. Consequently, rural poverty has come down, albeit slowly. Items monitored under the ‘**Attack on Rural Poverty**’ – are:-

#### (i) Quantitatively Monitored Items:

- (1) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY);
- (2) Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY);
- (3) Handloom Production;
- (4) Handicrafts;
- (5) Khadi & Village Industries;
- (6) Small Scale Industries (SSI) and
- (7) Sericulture.

**(ii) Qualitatively Monitored Items:**

- (1) Special Employment Programmes (of states);
- (2) Local Bodies: Revitalisation and Involvement;

**2.2 Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):**

2.2.1 The single self employment programme of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), launched with effect from 1.4.1999 has been conceived keeping in view the strengths and weaknesses of earlier schemes of Integrated Rural Development Programme, Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas, Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment, Supply of Improved Toolkits to Artisans, Ganga Kalyan Yojana and Million Wells Scheme. The objective of restructuring was to make the programme more effective in providing sustainable incomes through micro enterprises. 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. 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.

2.2.2 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 credit 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. 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. During the year 2002-2003, 8.27 lakh Swarojgaris were assisted including 2.50 lakh SCs, 1.30 lakh STs, 3.82 lakh women and 0.06 lakh disable under this programme. The details are as per *Annexure-2.1*.

**2.3 Handlooms:** The handloom sector is providing employment to about 124 lakh persons, which is next to agriculture in terms of employment intensity. This sector is facing problems like, (i) obsolete technology and traditional production techniques, (ii) dependence on rebate, (iii) high price of hank yarn, (iv) inadequate availability of inputs like standard dyes and chemicals in small packs, new designs, training for upgradation of skills, etc. and (v) inadequate market intelligence and feedback. The handloom sector has inherent disadvantages like (i) unorganised structure and its dispersal throughout the country, (ii) weak financial base of the weavers, (iii) bureaucratisation / politicisation of cooperatives, etc. In spite of these handicaps, it has the potential to be transformed into a self-reliant and export-oriented sector. As per Tenth Plan Target of production, employment and export of handloom for the year 2002-2003, was 7875 million square meters, 120 lakh persons, and 2,950 crore rupees respectively. During the year 2002-2003 up to September 2002 it is estimated that Handloom Sector had produced 2958.46 million square meters of cloth.

**2.4 Handicrafts:** In the context of generating employment in rural non-farm sector, a major thrust of the Government has been to provide marketing opportunities to craft persons. This necessitated more efforts in organising exhibitions and fairs in all the States. Efforts were also made to provide permanent market structures at strategic places. As a measure of export promotion, greater attention has been and is being paid to those crafts which are relatively less known and have export potential. In order to achieve this, a number of schemes pertaining to training, design development, market promotion, exhibitions and publicity, export promotion are being undertaken. The training centres for craftsmen were mostly being operated departmentally, but during the last three years, this scheme was given a new dimension by expanding it to non-governmental organisations and cooperative societies. Studies have shown that 70 to 80 per cent of the trainees get gainful employment after completing the training. Four Regional Design and Technical Development Centres undertake the development of new designs and upgradation of tools and equipment. An Institute of Carpet Technology has been set up at Bhadohi (UP). There are two Common Facility Service Centres at Farukhabad and Ahmedabad in regard to Hand-Block Printing. The Metal Handicrafts Service Centre at Moradabad has been catering to hi-tech requirement of exporters. Two UNDP projects are also underway to develop jute and wood-based handicrafts. The major thrust in recent years has been on promoting grassroot organisations with the intention of organising production on the lines of market demand. In addition, financial assistance is provided to cooperatives and voluntary organisations for opening and expanding emporium to market handicrafts. The Craft Development Centres established in identified pockets, provide extension services in respect of design guidance, supply of raw materials, common facility services and marketing network. A number of schemes have been identified under the Tribal Sub-Plan and the Special Component Plan for SCs and STs. Special employment schemes for women have been initiated to provide employment exclusively to women. As per Tenth Plan, The Target for production, employment and export of handicrafts sector for the year 2002-2003 were Rs.22, 765 crore, 60.10 lakh persons and Rs.12,732 crore respectively. The export of handicraft in 2002-2003 was Rs.8343 crore.

**2.5 Khadi and Village Industries:** The Khadi & Village Industries (KVI) sector is not only providing employment to people in rural and semi-urban areas at low investment per job but also utilises local skill and resources and provides part-time as well as fulltime work to rural artisans, women and minorities. Besides manufacturing of Khadi cloth, the KVI sector is also manufacturing paper bags as well as khadi and jute bags, herbal shampoos and face packs, honey, aggarbathis, toothpastes, papads, pickles, mustard oil made without using chemicals. During the first half of the financial year 2002-2003, the achievement in terms of number of village industries projects financed under REGP was 5014. KVIC has also provided training under various KVI Programmes to 13,134 persons through its Departmental and Non-Departmental Training Centres from April 2002 to September 2002. In addition, 7535 people are attending the ongoing training programmes during this period. During the year 2002-2003 the target of production & employment was Rs.7267 crore and 7.02 lakh persons respectively. In the Tenth Plan, it is proposed to set up rural industrial estates and artisan clusters to provide necessary infrastructure and support services to the village industries. Developed land, power, water, common facility centres, training and skill upgradation centres, design and quality inputs and common packaging facilities would be provided at such clusters. The Common Facility Centres would be managed by the implementing agency for the industrial estate. Financial assistance would be provided to Common Facility Centres by KVIC or by agencies like the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Council for the Advancement of people's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), etc. The Tenth Plan strategies for the Khadi and Village Industries Sector would include: (a) generation of additional employment in rural areas; (b) adoption of market-oriented production plan; (c) creation of self employment in rural areas and building up of rural communities by fully utilising local resources, raw materials and manpower; and (d) adoption of 'no loss' practice by khadi and village industries units instead of the present 'no profit' policy. Up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2002, the achievement and percentage growth is as under.

Sl. No.	Items	2000-2001	2001-2002	% Growth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Production (Rs. in Crore)	6923	7552	9.09
2	Sales (Rs.in Crore)	7955	8902	11.90
3	Employment (lakh Persons)	60.07	62.64	4.28

**2.6 Small Scale Industries (SSI):-** The Small Industries Development Organisation under the Ministry of Industry headed by the Development Commission (SSI) functions as an Apex Body and is the nodal agency for formulating, coordinating and monitoring the policies and programme for promotion and development of Small Scale Industries in the country. At the state level, the Director of Industries, the Small Industries Development Corporations and State Financial Corporations are the major institutions for promotion of Small Scale Industries. The District Industries Centres (DIC's) provide focal point at the district level for promotion of small, tiny, village and cottage industries. The DIC aims at providing essential services and support to small industries under one roof. The small-scale industries are registered with the State Directorate of Industries. The registration is not compulsory but voluntary. Indirectly it is compulsory because for availing facilities like shed, site, plot, building, raw material and loan from banks and financial institutions, registration of small-scale industry is essential. During the year 2002-2003, the number of

Small-Scale units registered was 35.72 lakh. Value of production, employment and export of small scale units in 2002-2003 aggregated to Rs.7, 42,021 crore, 199.65 lakh persons and Rs.73,600 crore respectively.

### Performance of Small Scale Industries

Year	Number of units (in lakh)	Production (Rs. in crore) At current prices	Employment (in lakhs)	Export (Rs. in crore)	Export as % of production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1999-00	32.12	572887	178.50	54200	9.5
2000-01	33.12	639024	185.64	69797	10.9
2001-02	34.42	690316	192.23	71244	10.3
2002-03	35.72	742021	199.65	73600	9.9

**2.7 Sericulture:-** India is the second largest producer of silk in the world after China. It has the unique distinction of producing all the four varieties of silk: Mulberry, Eri, Tasar and Muga. In 2002-2003 Mulberry accounts for 91.3%, Eri 6.7 %, Tasar 1.4 % and Muga 0.6% of the total raw silk production in the country. Sericulture is an important labour-intensive and agro-based cottage industry providing employment to about 60 lakh persons. Mulberry sericulture is being practised in traditional States like Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Tasar sericulture provides livelihood for the tribal population of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa. Eri and Muga sericulture is practised in all the seven North-Eastern States. During the year 2002-2003, the production, employment and export of silk were 18700 metric tonnes, 56.50 lakh persons and Rs.686 crore respectively.

#### Production, Employment and Export of Silk

Sl. No.	Year	Production (MT)	Employment (lakh persons)	Export of silk (Rs. Crores)	Export as % of production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	2000-2001	16740	65.22	1550	9.3
2	2001-2002	17347	55.00	2235	12.9
3	2002-2003	18700	56.50	686	3.7

### 2.8 Special Employment Programmes

#### Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)

**2.8.1** The Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana has since been launched with effect from 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2001 by merging the two wage employment schemes, namely, Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY). The new scheme aims at creation of additional wage employment opportunities during the period of acute shortage of wage employment through manual work for rural people living below the poverty line and also food security. The Scheme also aims at the creation of durable social and economic assets and infrastructural development in these areas. The programme is self-targetting in nature with special emphasis to provide Wage Employment to women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and parents of children withdrawn from hazardous

occupations. Allocation under programme is shared between the Centre and the State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The programme is being implemented in two streams:-

(i) The first stream of the programme is being implemented at the District and Intermediate level Panchayats. 50% of the funds are earmarked out of the total fund available under the SGRY and distributed between the Zilla Parisad and the Intermediate Level Panchayats or Panchayat Samiti in the ratio of 40:60.

(ii) The second stream of the programme is being implemented at the Village Panchayat level. 50% of the SGRY funds are earmarked for this stream. The entire funds are released to the Village Panchayat through the District Rural Development Agencies(DRDAs)/Zilla Parisad.

2.8.2 During the year 2002-2003, total 6406.51 lakh mandays of employment were generated under the scheme. Under the scheme, 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains amounting to about Rs.5,000 Crore (at economic cost) is being provided every year, free of cost, to the State Government and Union Territory Administrations. Rs. 5,000 crore have been kept to meet the cash component of wages and material cost. During 2002-2003 under SGRY-I the annual achievement for employment generation was 3850.65 lakh mandays. SCs and STs accounted for 1312.96 lakh and 786.52 lakh mandays respectively. The share of women and landless labourers was 1028.24 lakh and 1528.40 lakh mandays respectively. The details are as per *Annexure-2.2*. Under SGRY-II 1547.37 lakh mandays employment were generated during up to November. SCs, STs and others accounted for 574.01 lakh, 281.80 lakh and 759.77 lakh mandays respectively. The share of women and landless labourers was 369.03 lakh and 539.44 lakh mandays respectively. 13.62 lakh tonnes of foodgrains (wheat/rice) value of Rs.1470 crore was also authorised to the States/UTs. During the year 2002-2003, 439 thousand tonnes of wheat and 923 thousand tonnes of rice worth Rs.147088 lakh were recommended /authorised.

## **2.9 Local Bodies : Revitalisation & Involvement**

### **Panchayati Raj**

2.9.1 Panchayats have been the backbone of the Indian villages since the beginning of recorded history. Gandhiji's dream of every village being a republic and Panchayats having powers has been translated into reality with the introduction of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system to enlist people's participation in rural reconstruction. 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. This Act provides constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and almost all the States/UTs, except J&K, NCT Delhi and Uttaranchal Pradesh have enacted the necessary legislation pertaining to PRIs. This Amendment Act provides for:

- (a) Establishment of a Three Tier Structure. (Village Panchayat, Intermediate Panchayat and District Panchayat.
- (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.

2.9.2 Consequently, 2,32,278 Panchayats at village level; 6,022 Panchayats at intermediate level and 535 Panchayats at district level have been constituted in the country. These Panchayats are being manned by about 2.92 million elected representatives of Panchayats at all levels. This is the broadest representative base that exists in any country in the world – developed or under-developed. "All-India Panchayat Adhyakshas Sammelan" was held in New Delhi on April 5 and 6, 2002 to build a consensus on the measures needed to revitalise the Panchayati Raj system. The Sammelan adopts the following declaration, to be known as the National Declaration for Local Self-Governance

#### **Enactment of State Panchayati Raj Act:**

2.9.3 Barring the States of Jammu & Kashmir and Uttaranchal 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 are yet to be extended to the State of Jammu & Kashmir through a Presidential Order. 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 NCT of Delhi had suspended the State Panchayati Raj Act several years back and sought abolition of the Panchayati Raj system. However, the Government of NCT of Delhi is now actively considering adopting the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act and reviving the Panchayats in Delhi. The Government of Uttaranchal, a newly created State, has reported that the State Panchayati Raj Act will be notified shortly.

#### **Devolution of funds, functions and functionaries:**

2.9.4 Almost all the States and Union Territories have stated that they have transferred a number of subjects in varying degrees to the PRIs. 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.

2.9.5 The number of 'subjects' in the Eleventh Schedule transferred to PRIs alongwith funds and functionaries in respect of subjects transferred by the States/ UTs are as under:-

**STATUS OF DEVOLUTION OF DEPARTMENTS/SUBJECTS  
WITH FUNDS, FUNCTIONS AND FUNCTIONARIES  
TO PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS (PRIs)**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Departments/Subjects TRANSFERRED to PRIs with		
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	05	17	02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	29	-
4.	Bihar	-	20	-
5.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
6.	Goa	06	06	-
7.	Gujarat	15	15	15
8.	Haryana	-	16	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	15	-
10.	Karnataka	29	29	29
11.	Kerala	15	26	15
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	23	09
13.	Chhattisgarh	10	29	09
14.	Maharashtra	18	18	18
15.	Manipur	-	22	04
16.	Orissa	05	25	03
17.	Punjab	-	07	-
18.	Rajasthan	-	29	-
19.	Sikkim	24	24	24
20.	Tamil Nadu	-	29	-
21.	Tripura	-	12	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	12	13	09
23.	Uttanchal	12	13	09
24.	West Bengal	12	29	12
25.	A&N Islands	06	06	06
26.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
27.	D&N Haveli	-	03	03
28.	Daman & Diu	05	09	03
29.	NTC of Delhi	Panchayat raj system is not to be revived		
30.	Pondicherry	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	06	-

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.



## CHAPTER 3

### POINT 2 : STRATEGY FOR RAINFED AGRICULTURE

3.1 In spite of rapid improvement in irrigation facilities, a large part of Indian agriculture is still rainfed. Improving the productivity of rainfed agriculture holds the key to higher agricultural production. Such improvement required special programmes. Under TPP'86 strategy for rainfed agriculture, emphasis is laid on two programmes:

- (a) Watershed development
- (b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

( a) Watershed development consists of:

- (i) Micro watershed;
- (ii) Land Development; and
- (iii) Distribution of improved seeds.

(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAD) comprises:

- (i) Area under soil and moisture conservation;
- (ii) Creation of irrigation potential; and
- (iii) Afforestation and pastures.

In addition to the above mentioned quantitatively monitored items, there are 5 qualitatively monitored items, namely;

- (i) Distribution of seed-cum-fertiliser drills;
- (ii) Distribution of improved agricultural implements;
- (iii) Area covered outside watershed;
- (iv) High yielding variety seeds; and
- (v) Number of districts covered under DPAP.

### 3.2 Watershed Development :

3.2.1 The National Watershed Development Projects for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRAs) aim to improve production and productivity in the vast rainfed areas and to restore ecological balance. Under this item, only one component, viz.; number of micro watershed is monitored. For the Ninth Plan period an outlay of Rs. 1020 crore was provided to treat 22.5 lakh hectare of land. During the first four years of the Ninth Plan, an area of 27.66 lakh hectare were treated with an expenditure of Rs. 910.81 crore. Physical targets and allocation under the Programme depend upon the work plans of different States. The NWDPRAs have been subsumed with scheme for Macro-management of Agriculture-Supplementation/Complementation of the States efforts through work plans from 2000-01.

3.2.2 As a follow up action to the Union Finance Minister's Budget (1999-2000) Speech, a Watershed Development Fund (WDF) was created at NABARD with the objective of integrated watershed development in 100 priority districts in 14 States through participatory approach. The total corpus of the WDF is Rs. 200 crore meant to create the necessary framework, conditions to replicate, and consolidate the isolated successful initiatives under different programmes in the government, semi-government and NGO sectors. The WDF is being operationalised in close coordination with the Central and State Ministries and Departments as a continuum of their efforts but with a distinct identity and contribution by NABARD and the Government of India financially and managerially. The WDF activities are being taken up under the guidance of a *High Powered Steering Committee* constituted

with representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Finance (Banking Division), representatives of State Governments, NABARD and a selected NGOs from different States. Utilising WDF mode of assistance by NABARD, it is contemplated to have a spread of the programme in 14 States, namely, Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. In the first phase the WDF is accessible to 6 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. In all, about 100 districts are to be covered with WDF mode of assistance. So far Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by 9 States. They include Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Jharkhand, State Steering Committees have been constituted in all the 8 States except Jharkhand. Now the progress indicates that 300 watersheds have been identified in 8 States for WDF facility out of which 183 watersheds have been sanctioned and preliminary work relating to social mobilisation, exposure and orientation of the community and preparation of Capacity building Phase proposals are under progress in the remaining watersheds. The total grant involved in the 183 projects so far is of the order of Rs. 8.41 lakh. This comprises 35 grant based and 148 loan based projects. Loan based projects involve a commitment of Rs. 84,60 lakh.

### 3.3 Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP):

3.3.1 The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is one of the areas development programmes launched by the Government in 1973-74 to tackle the special problems faced by those fragile areas which are constantly affected by severe drought conditions. These areas are characterised by large human and cattle populations which are continuously putting heavy pressure on the already fragile natural resource base for food, fodder and fuel. This continuous biotic pressure is leading to fast and continuous depletion of vegetative cover, less and less rainfall, increasing soil erosion and fast receding ground water level due to continuous exploitation without any effort to recharge the underground aquifers. The basic objective of the DPAP is to minimise the adverse effects of drought on the production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources thereby ultimately leading to the drought proofing of the affected areas.

3.3.2 The Programme allocation is to be shared equally by the Centre and State Governments on 75:25 basis. The cost norms adopted under DPAP for various eco-systems depending on the severity of the problem are as under:-

Sl. No.	Ecosystem Type	Per Hectare Average Cost (Rs.)	Watershed Project Cost (Rs. in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Semi-Arid Region	4,000	20
2	Dry Sub-Humid Region	3,000	15
3	Dry Sub-Humid (Hilly) Region	4,000	20
4	KBK Districts of Orissa	5,000	25

3.3.3 Presently, 972 blocks of 182 districts in 16 States are covered under the programme. The States are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The total area to be covered under the

Programme is 7.46 lakh square kilometer. During the year 2002-2003, under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), 2478 new watershed projects have been sanctioned. These projects shall cover an area of 12.39 lakh hectares, and total cost of these projects is Rs.743.40 crore involving Central share of Rs. 557.55 crore.

### **3.4 Desert Development Programme (DDP):**

3.4.1 The Desert Development Programme (DDP) was started both in the hot desert areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana and the cold desert areas of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh in 1977-78. From 1995-96, the coverage has been extended to a few more districts in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. In hot sandy desert areas, sand dune stabilization and shelterbelt plantations were given greater weightage. On the other hand, in cold desert areas, since rainfall is negligible, crop cultivation and afforestation could be taken up only through assured irrigation. In these areas, the main activity was water resources development by construction of channels for diversion of water flow from the glaciers and springs to the fields and lift irrigation works in the valleys. The programme has been conceived as a long term measure for restoration of ecological balance by conserving, developing and harnessing land, water, livestock and human resources. It seeks to promote the economic development of the village community and improve the economic conditions of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections of society in the rural areas. The major objectives of the programme are as under:-

- to mitigate the adverse effects of desertification and adverse climatic conditions on crops, human and livestock population and combating desertification.;
- to restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water, vegetative cover and raising land productivity; and
- to implement developmental works through the watershed approach, for land development, water resources development and afforestation/pasture development.

3.4.2 The Desert Development Programme was in operation in 131 blocks of 21 districts in 5 States upto 1994-95. On the recommendations of the Hanumantha Rao Committee, 32 new blocks were brought within the purview of the programme and 64 blocks were transferred from DPAP. Consequently, coverage of the programme was extended to 227 blocks of the country w.e.f. 1.4.1995. Presently, with the reorganization of districts and blocks, the programme is under implementation in 235 blocks of 40 districts in 7 states, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Rajasthan.

The total area to be covered in these 7 States is 4.58 lakh square kms. The States where DDP is under implementation along with the number of blocks and area are indicated in the table below:

Sl.No.	State	Number of Districts	Number of Blocks	Area in Sq. Kms.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	16	19136
2	Gujarat	6	52	55424
3	Haryana	7	45	20542
4	Himachal Pradesh	2	3	35107
5	Jammu & Kashmir	2	12	96701
6	Karnataka	6	22	32295
7	Rajasthan	16	85	198744
	Total	40	235	457949

3.4.3 The DDP is a centrally Sponsored Programme and funds are released to DRDAs/ZPs for implementation of the programme. The programme is being funded on the basis of 75:25. Under DDP, 2194 Watershed Development projects (covering an area of 10.98 lakh hectare at an approximate total cost of Rs. 438.80 crore) had been sanctioned and taken up in different batches from 1995-96 to 1998-99 by the programme States. During 1999-2000, a total of 1500 Watershed Development projects as well as special projects (cost about Rs. 325 crore, an area approximately 7.5 lakh hectare.) were sanctioned during 1999-2000. Further, 1659 new watershed and special projects were sanctioned during 2000-2001; the total cost being Rs. 497.70 crore and an area to be treated being 8.29 lakh hectare. During the year 2001-2002, 1359 number of project were sanctioned with a total cost of Rs. 407.70 crore covering an area of 6.79 hactares. Thus, as on 31.3.2002, 6712 Watershed Development projects and special projects were under implementation in the programme. So far 1644 projects have been completed an approximate DDP area of 8.22 lakh hactares brought under treatment.

3.4.4 So far as the qualitatively monitored items are concerned, the State Governments have reported that there has been considerable change in the attitude of farmers towards the adoption of various improved agricultural practices. Farmers have been using various fertilisers and manures to increase the productivity of their agricultural land by 10% to 20%. For good farm crop, farmers are using improved seeds and fertilizers also. The use of quality seeds is vital for high per acre productivity in agriculture. The national Seeds Policy, 2001 provides a framework for ensuring the growth of the Seed Sector in a liberalized economic environment. It seeks to provide the Indian farmers with a wide range of superior seed varieties, and planting materials in adequate quantity. A scheme for the establishment and maintenance of a Seed Bank has been in operation since 1999-2000. The basic objective of the scheme is to make available seeds for meeting any contingent requirement and also develop infrastruture for production and distribution of seeds. The scheme is being implemented through National Seeds Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India and 12 State Seeds Corporations of various States. The National Seeds Policy 2001, provides the framework for growth of the Seed Sector. It seeks to provide the farmers with a wide range of superior quality seed varieties and planting materials. The production/distribution of certified/quality seeds since 1998-99 is given in the following table.

### **Production of Breeder, Foundation and Certified Seed**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Type of Seeds</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>1998-99</b>	<b>1999-2000</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
1	Breeder Seed	MT	3899	5064	4269	4702	6292
2	Foundation Seed	MT	67500	46600	59100	54400	56800
3	Certified/Quality Seed Distribution	MT	8497700	8798	862700	910000	950000

3.4.5 The Seed Bank Scheme introduced in 1999-2000 with the basic objective of making available seeds for meeting any contingent requirement is currently implemented through National Seeds Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India and 12 State Seeds Corporations. During 2002-03, the Seed Bank had a physical target of maintaining over 133200 quintals of Certified Seeds and 9000 quintals of Foundation Seeds of various major crop varieties, besides 11, 000 quintals of Certified Seeds for the North Eastern States. The old agriculture implements like darati, plough, khurpa, spade, and kudali have become outdated because they take more time and energy. Modern agriculture implements like tractors, trolleys, threshers and sowing machines and disc horrows, furrows are being utilised for more agricultural production. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of agricultural mechanisation, which is in operation since 1991-92 has also helped a lot in this direction. Subsidy to the extent of 30% limited to Rs. 30,000 is being provided to individual farmers for purchase of tractors. During the last ten years about 22 lakh tractors and 130 lakh power tillers were sold in the country. During 2002-03 (up to December 2002), total production and sale of tractors in the country were 102,415 & 106,088 respectively and total production and sale of power tillers in the country were 10,542 and 13,563 respectively.

## CHAPTER 4

### POINT 3 : BETTER USE OF IRRIGATION WATER

4.1 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-utilised. Therefore, a gap between potential created and utilised represents the need to use effectively. The components monitored under TPP are:

**(A) Quantitatively monitored items:**

- (i) Irrigation Potential Created, and
- (ii) Utilisation of Potential Created

**(B) Qualitatively monitored items:**

**(a) Command Area Development Programme (CADP) consisting of:**

- (i) Warabandi
- (ii) Field channels
- (iii) Land levelling
- (iv) Field drains
- (v) Training, and
- (vi) Co-ordinated use of ground and surface water.

**(b) Catchment Area Development Programme consists of:**

- (i) Soil Conservation, and
- (ii) Afforestation

4.2 **Irrigation Potential Created and Utilised:-** Country's Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) has been assessed at 139.89 million hectares (m.ha). So far about 68 percent of UIP has been harnessed. Average annual growth in irrigation potential at about 1.5 m.ha per annum upto end of Eighth Plan (1992-97) was proposed to be increased to 3.4 m. ha annually by the end of Ninth Plan (1997-2002). The slower progress in creation of irrigation potential at the rate of about 1.80-1.85 m.ha per annum during the Ninth Plan was due to varied reasons including constraint of financial resources of the State Government. The Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) of the country from major and medium projects is estimated as 58.46 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. A project with culturable area less than 2,000 hectares is a minor irrigation project. The details are as per *Annexure-4.1*

**4.3 Command Area Development Programme (CADP):-**

4.3.1 Centrally sponsored CADP involves execution of on-farm development works like construction of field channels, Land levelling etc. and shaping conjunctive use of surface and ground water. Warabandi, the rotational system of water distribution is undertaken with

a view to ensuring equitable and timely supply of water to farmers. The CADP components are

- (1) On-Farm Development (OFD) works: (a) Development of field channels and field drains within the commands of each outlet; (b) Land levelling on an outlet command basis; (c) Re-alignment of field boundaries wherever necessary (where possible, consolidation of holding should also be combined); (d) Enforcement of a proper system of "Warabandi" and fair distribution of water to individual fields; (e) Reclamation of waterlogged areas (since April, 1996); (f) Supply of all inputs and services, including credit; (g) Strengthening of extension services; and (h) Encouraging farmers for Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM).
- (2) Selection and introduction of suitable cropping pattern. (3) Development of ground water to supplement surface irrigation (conjunctive use under Minor Irrigation sector). (4) Development and maintenance of the main and intermediate drainage system (irrigation sector). (5) Modernisation, maintenance and efficient operation of the irrigation system upto the outlet of one cusec capacity (irrigation sector).

4.3.2 The achievement for these items for the year 2002-2003 are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Item	Targets 2002-2003 (in '000 Hectares)	Achievement 2002-2003
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Construction of Field Channels	586	471
2.	Warabandi	386	340
3.	Field drains	127	138

4.3.3 **Training Programme :-** So far as training for the better use of irrigation water is concerned, the orientation training programmes meant for the senior level officers are fully funded by the Central Government, while the cost of training other functionaries and farmers is shared equally by the Centre and the State Governments. The training programmes for farmers are either being organised by the CAD authorities or through Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd. (WAPCOS) Water and Land Management Institutes (WALMIS), or other institutions. During this year (upto February, 2003), 25 National Level and Seven State Level Training Programmes have been sanctioned by the Ministry on different aspects of the CAD Programme.

4.3.4 **Scope and Administration:-** The programme covers 276 Irrigation Projects with cultivable command area of 27.03 million hectare. The programme is being implemented by State Governments through 55 Command Area Development Authorities (CADAs). In order to assess the implementation and impact of ongoing centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme in terms of the objectives and its quantification, the Planning Commission has emphasised the need for comprehensive evaluation of the CAD programme. Accordingly, evaluation of 18 CAD projects had been awarded by MOWR. Most of the reports have been submitted to the MOWR. The major findings are as under: (a) Enforcement of Warabandi has helped in equitable distribution of water among farmers and in improving utilisation of irrigation potential as well as agricultural productivity. (b) The

extension service support has been considered very important to help the farmers in their decision making in switching over from dry land crops to irrigated crops.(c) Suitable cropping pattern and improved variety of crops having better water efficiency have been introduced in many irrigation projects replacing non-remunerative crops.(d) The major constraints for ground water development includes small and fragmented holdings, poor economic status of farmers, cumbersome institutional financial support and poor supply of electricity and diesel to operate pump sets, availability of inadequate subsidy of farmers. (e) For achieving efficiency in irrigation, emphasis has to be given to the maintenance of the system.

**4.4 Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM):-** The National Water Policy 2002 stresses participatory approach in water resources management. It has been recognized that participation of beneficiaries will help greatly for the optimal upkeep of irrigation system and utilization of irrigation water. The participation of farmers in the management of irrigation would give responsibility for operation and maintenance and collection of water rates from the areas under the jurisdiction of the Water Users' Associations of concerned hydraulic level. Under the CAD Programme, presently a provision exists for a one-time functional grant to farmers' Associations@ Rs.500 per hectare of which Rs. 225 per hectare is provided by the Central Government and the State Governments each, and Rs.50 per hectare is to be contributed by the Farmers' Association. The Government of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have enacted legislations for the establishment of the Water Users' Associations. Other States are also in the process of taking steps in this direction. The number of Water Users' Associations formed in various States in 2002-2003 has gone up to 41,247 covering an area of about 86.82 lakh hectares under different irrigation projects as against 39,000 Associations covering an area of about 77 lakh hectares in 2001-2002.

**4.5 Catchment Area Development Programme:** Soil conservation and afforestation activities in the catchment of the existing projects are being undertaken by the State Governments. Soil conservation for enhancing the productivity of degraded land in the catchments of river valley projects and flood prone rivers, and reclamation of alkali soil have been subsumed under macro management allocation to these states, for these activities will depend upon their work plan/physical targets. Soil is most useful for natural vegetation and its fertility must be protected. It can be conserved if it is left unearned and bare. To conserve soil, following actions are desired from State Government: (i) Protect the fertility of soil by not cutting the trees recklessly.(ii) Campaign for planting of more and more trees.(iii)Cattles, such as sheep, goats, cows, horses etc. should not be allowed to overgraze in the fields.(iv) Farms should be properly levelled and have proper boundaries. (v)In hilly areas, farms should be terraced. (vi)There should be diversification and rotation of crops.



## CHAPTER 5

### POINT 4: BIGGER HARVESTS

5.1 The ever-growing India's population generates huge pressure on foodgrains and other crops from the demand side. Bigger harvests are necessary for remaining self-reliant in foodgrains. Indian agriculture is comparatively less productive vis-a-vis developed countries. Higher agricultural production is sought to be achieved through measures like supply of improved seeds, subsidised fertilisers, better irrigation facilities, superior post harvest technology, price support etc. Farmers are being encouraged to adopt modern scientific agriculture practices. Thanks to our hard working farmers and talented agricultural scientists, India has emerged as exporter of food grains earning Rs.6600 crore in foreign exchange during the year 2002-2003. India is the world second largest exporter of rice and fifth largest exporter of wheat. Under TPP-86, items monitored under the '**Bigger Harvests**' are:-

**(a) Quantitatively Monitored Items:**

- (i) Rice
- (ii) Oil seeds
- (iii) Pulses
- (iv) Horticulture
- (v) Livestock (milk, eggs, wool)
- (vi) Fruits and vegetables
- (vii) Fish, and
- (viii) Storage facilities.

**(b) Qualitatively Monitored Items:**

Post Harvest Facilities

### 5.2 Quantitatively Monitored Items

5.2.1 **Rice Production:** The targets for 2001-2002 was 92 million tonnes. The estimated achievement was 91.61 million tonnes. During the year 2002-2003 Rice production was 77.7 million tonnes.

5.2.2 **Oil Seeds Production:** The target for oil seeds production during 2001-2002 was 28 million tonnes. The production achievement for the period was estimated about 20.5 million tonnes. During the year 2002-03 the production of oil seeds was 15.4 million tonnes, which was less as compared to previous year.

5.2.3 **Pulses:** The target for pulses for 2001-2002 has been fixed at 15 million tonnes. The production achievement for the year 2001-2002 is estimated 13.2 million tonnes. During the year 2002-2003 the achievement of pulses production is likely to drop to 11.5 million tonnes, which is less as compared to previous year production.

5.2.4 **Milk Production:** In various Five Year Plans several measures have been initiated by the Government to increase the productivity of livestock, which has resulted in significant increase in the milk production to the level of 84.6 million tonnes at the end of

2001-02. India has become the largest producer of milk in the World. All India milk production during the year 2002-03 is expected to increase to 88 million tonnes. The per capita availability of milk has increased to 226 grams per day during 2001-2002 as compared to 202 gram per day in 1996-97.

**5.2.5 Egg Production:** Poultry development in the country has shown steady progress over the years. All India egg production during 2001-2002 was 34.03 billion numbers of eggs as compared to only 11 billion two decades ago. It is expected to increase to 34.13 billion during the year 2002-03. Currently, India ranks fifth in egg production in the World.

**5.2.6 Wool Production:** The target for wool production for the year 2001-2002 was 51 million kg of wool and the same was achieved during the year 2001-2002. During the year 2002-03 wool production is anticipated to increase to 52.11 million kg.

**5.2.7 Fish Production:** There has been significant growth in fish production in the country in the recent years. India is now the fourth largest producer of fish in the world, and second largest producer of fresh water fish in the world. During the year 2001-02, the total fish production was 59.56 lakh tonnes comprising 28.30 lakh tonnes of marine fish and 31.26 lakh tonnes of inland fish. The fish seed production was 15,758 million fry during the same year. It was estimated that the fish production during 2002-03 will be around 60.50 lakh tonnes.

<b>Fish Production</b>			(in lakh tonnes)
<b>Year</b>	<b>Marine fish</b>	<b>Inland fish</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>
1998-99	26.96	26.02	52.98
1999-00	28.52	28.23	56.75
2000-01	28.11	28.45	56.56
2001-02 (P)	28.30	31.26	59.56
2002-03 (A)	29.00	31.50	60.50

P- Provisional A- Anticipated

**5.2.8 Storage Facilities:** Three public sector agencies, viz., Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Ware Housing Corporation (CWC) and State Ware Housing Corporations (SWCs) are engaged in building large-scale storage warehousing capacities. The objective for storage of food grains by the public sector warehouses is the stabilization of prices and all time availability of food grains. In India, the FCI, with its wide network of godowns and PDS outlets, a great deal of the distribution of food grain is being handled by it in the Public Sector. The role of the Private Sector in this regard was limited. A careful participation of Private Sector, which has the potential to make huge investment in grain handling operations, may be a welcome preposition. During the half year 0.62 lakh MT storage capacity has been created during the half-year period April-September, 2002 under Annual Plan 2002-2003 by CWC under IBER Scheme. In addition to this 1.54 lakh MT storage capacity has also been created by CWC for FCI under 7 years guarantee scheme during the same period. The Annual Target and Achievement for FCI and CWC is given below:-

<b>Construction of Storage Facilities for the year 2002-2003</b>				
<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Items</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>% age</b>
1	FCI	1.37	0.94	68.61
2	CWC	3.25	3.59	110.46

### 5.3 Qualitatively Monitored Items :

#### Post Harvest Facilities:

5.3.1 Minimising storage losses through improved post harvest activities is as important as enhancement of production. The targets and achievements upto March, 2003 of various post harvest facilities are given below.

(in nos.)			
Sl. No.	Item	Annual Target	Annual Achievement April 2002 to March 2003
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Save Grain Campaign (SGC)</b>		
(a)	Training Programmes (No. of Courses)	832	1118
(b)	Villages Covered (No. of Village)	620	892
<b>2.</b>	<b>Quality Control Cell</b>		
(a)	Inspection of Food Storage Depots	720	733
(b)	Inspection of Procurement Centes	250	323
(c)	Inspection of Rail Heads	180	204
(d)	Inspection of Fair Price Shops	720	979
(e)	Inspection of Rice Mills (at the time of delivery of rice)	360	369
<b>3.</b>	<b>Indian Grain Storage Management and Research Institute (IGMRI)</b>		
(a)	Training (LTTC/STTC)	43	43
(b)	Artisan Training	17	16
(c)	Quality Analysis of Foodgrains Samples	3720	3743
(d)	Analysis of Food Grain Samples For Mycotoxin Contamination	460	465
(e)	Analysis of Food Grain Samples For Pesticidal Residue	830	834

**5.3.2 Training Programmes:** Training programmes encourage farmers to adopt modern storage techniques. It is observed that gradually farmers are replacing traditional storage structures with modern storage structures. Trained farmers are found educating their fellow farmers in such practices. Trained women are playing more important role in spreading the message. The training is given on fabrication of modern storage structures and inputs such as, inlet and outlet of traditional storage structures to artisans. The role of trained village women have further been found to be more encouraging and they are playing an important role in bringing out a systematic change in rural storage system. Stipendiary and non-stipendiary training courses for farmers on scientific methods of preservation of foodgrains are organized through a net work of 17 Save Grain Campaign (SGC) Offices in close collaboration with the State Govts, NGO's.

**5.3.3 Long Term Training Course (LTTC):** Long term training courses on scientific methods of storage, inspection and preservation of foodgrains are conducted at IGMRI Hapur and its field stations situated at Hyderabad, Ludhiana and Jorhat. Four such training courses at Hapur, 3 courses at Hyderabad, 2 courses at Ludhiana and one course at Jorhat are organized in a year. These training courses are organized mainly to cater the needs of in-

service officials (from country and abroad) working in commercial grain handling organizations, food and supplies Departments of State Governments and their agencies.

**5.3.4 Short Term Training Course (STTC):** Short duration training courses of one to two weeks' duration on various aspects of Post Harvest Technology of foodgrains are organized for in service officials of Government and private organizations engaged in grain trade and post control operations. These training courses have been designed for enhancing the skills and efficiency of the officers.

**5.3.5 Artisan Training Course:** The Artisan Training Courses are organized by IGMRI for the rural youths on fabrication of modern storage structures and inputs such as inlet and outlet of traditional storage structures. The course is of 10 days duration and 20 participants are enrolled in a Course.

**5.3.6 Coverage of Villages:** All the Save Grain Campaign activities are carried out in the villages including nucleus villages wherein at least 30% existing storage structures are improved upon and about 10% storage structures are scientific ones like metal-bin, pusa-bin, pucca kothi and RCC ring-bin. Under the scheme, an assistance for purchasing the metal-bins and other bins at a rate of Rs. 10,000/- per village is provided to the farmers. The programme has been found to be much useful for modernising the rural storage of foodgrains.

**5.3.7 Quality Control Cells (QCC):** Three Quality Control Cells had been set up in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, situated at New Delhi, Kolkata and Hyderabad to create a mini set up independent of FCI to monitor the quality aspects of foodgrains during procurement, storage, distribution and processing etc.. Inspections are carried out on food storage depots, procurement centres, rail heads, fair price shops and rice mills to assess the quality of foodgrains at these points. Remedial measures are promptly taken in case any shortcoming is found. The procedure of joint sealed sampling from the stock under issue for displaying at the counter of fair price shops by the representatives of the State Govt. FCI and other handling agencies on behalf of FCI, is followed for the benefit of consumer. To monitor proper enforcement of quality of foodgrains in storage, the officers of Quality Control Cells have inspected 733 Food Storage Depots of FCI, CWC, SWC and other state agencies during the period under review. On the basis of observation of Inspecting Officers, these agencies have been advised from time to time to take remedial measures. During the period under report, 369 Paddy and Rice Procurement Centres/Mandies have been inspected by the officers of these Cells. The officers of the Nodal Ministry have also inspected 979 Fair Price Shops (FPS) with a view to observe the quality of foodgrains at the time of distribution and 369 Rice Mills to see the quality of rice at the time of delivery of rice to the State Govts. Besides, 204 Rail Heads have been inspected to check that there is no pilferage in the quantity and quality of food grains.

## CHAPTER 6

### POINT 5 : ENFORCEMENT OF LAND REFORMS

6.1 One of the problems in rural areas relate to the land ownership. The man who actually tilled the land did not own it. This was a very unjust system and changes in such a system in favour of the actual tiller of land were felt essential. This required Land Reforms measures Distribution of surplus land among landless rural poor constitutes an important element of poverty alleviation programme. Considering the poor quality of surplus land given to beneficiaries, a financial assistance of Rs.2500 per hectare is provided for land development, purchase of inputs and meeting immediate consumption needs. The following items are covered under TPP-86 relating to this point.

**(i) Quantitatively monitored items:**

1. Distribution of surplus land.

**(ii) Qualitatively monitored items:**

1. Land record compilation,
2. Land declared surplus,
3. Area distributed to SCs/STs, and
4. Number of SCs/STs Benefited.

6.2 Two major problems regarding distribution of surplus land are (i) area involved in litigation and (ii) area reserved/transferred for public purposes. The States have been requested to take appropriate legal as well as administrative measures on priority basis to dispose of the court cases quickly and distribute the land made available to eligible rural poor. The State Governments have been requested that the area declared surplus should not be put to any other use except that for distribution among the rural poor. Brief Statement showing the progress under implementation of Land Ceiling Law (Cumulative) for the year ending March 2003 is given as under:

<b>(Land in Acres)</b>	
<b>Items</b>	<b>Upto 31.3.2003</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>
1. Area declared surplus	73,36,195
2. Area taken possession of	64,81,247
3. Area distributed	52,93,679
(a) Scheduled Castes	17,99,074
(b) Scheduled Tribes	7,80,563
(c) Others	27,14,042
4. No. of beneficiaries	56,73,103
(a) Scheduled Castes	20,41,027
(b) Scheduled Tribes	8,34,728
(c) Others	27,97,348

6.3 73.36 lakh acres of land have been declared surplus till March, 2003. The total area taken possession of till end of the year has been 64.81 lakh acres which comes to 88.35 % of the area declared surplus. The total area distributed till the end of the year has been 52.94, lakh acre. The area distributed constitutes 82% of the area taken possession of and 73 lakh acres of the area declared surplus. The total number of beneficiaries till March, 2003 have been 56.73 lakh. SCs, STs and others account for 20.41, 8.35 and 27.97, lakh respectively constituting 35.98%, 14.71% and 49.31% respectively. The State-wise details are given in *Annexure 6.1*. A total of 14,369 cases involving a total area of 8.49 lakh acres were pending due to litigation as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2003. The court-wise number of cases and area involved in litigation was 2672, 4638, 234 and 154849, 228829, 14624 respectively for Revenue Courts, High Courts and Supreme Courts as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2003. The State-wise details may be seen in *Annexure 6.2*.

## CHAPTER 7

### POINT 6: SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL LABOUR

7.1 Rural labourers are mostly unorganised. Many of them remain unemployed in the lean agricultural season, particularly in the unirrigated land areas. Legitimate rights like minimum wages often remain elusive to them. In spite of all efforts, the practice of bonded labour is still prevalent in some pockets of the country. Keeping all these in view, the TPP-86 monitors the following items under this point: -

- (i) Achieving full implementation of laws abolishing bonded labour;
- (ii) Facilitating the involvement of voluntary agencies in rehabilitation of bonded labourers, and
- (iii) Enforcement of minimum wages;

7.2 **Release and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers:-** The Government is operating a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for release and rehabilitation of identified bonded labourers. Rehabilitation assistance is provided to the State Governments on receipt of complete proposals. As per the modified Scheme, rehabilitation assistance to the extent of Rs. 20,000/- per freed bonded labourer is provided. The expenditure on rehabilitation assistance is shared by the Central and State Government concerned on 50:50 basis. However, in the case of 7 North Eastern States rehabilitation grants are provided to the State Governments. Besides under the modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme 100% grants are fully provided to the State Government for conducting survey of bonded labour, evaluatory studies and awareness generation activities. Progress on rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers for the period April, 2002-March 2003, was rehabilitation of 2198 bonded labourers. Rs. 217.81 lakh funds were released to the State Government of Bihar, Chattisgarh, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Punjab for rehabilitation of 2198 Bonded Labourers. State-wise assistance released during the above period are given below:

Sl. No.	States	No. of Bonded Labourers Rehabilitated	Funds Released (Rs.in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Bihar	125	12.50
2	Chattisgarh	124	12.40
3	Haryana	21	0.11
4	Karnataka	1854	185.40
5	Maharashtra	5	0.50
6	Punjab	69	6.90
	Total	2198	217.81

In addition, during the reference year Rs.127.00 lakh has been provided to State Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttaranchal as Central assistance for conducting survey of bonded labourers evaluatory

studies and awareness generation during the aforesaid period. The details are given below:

Sl. No.	State	Purpose	Central Assistance (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Survey of Bonded Labour	8.00
2	Bihar	Awareness Generation & Evaluatory studies	12.00
3	Chhattisgarh	Survey of Bonded Labour	32.00
4	Jharkhand	Survey of Bonded Labour & Awareness generation	24.00
5	Madhya Pradesh	Survey of Bonded Labour, Evaluatory studies and Awareness generation	25.00
6	Uttaranchal	Survey of Bonded Labour and Awareness generation	26.00
	Total		127.00

**7.3 Enforcement of Minimum Wages :-** 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. As the responsibility of enforcement of Minimum Wages Act' 1948 lies with the State Governments, no physical and financial targets are fixed for this item. Details regarding enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in different States/Union Territory Administrations are given in the following table:

**Details on Enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in different States/Union Territories  
from April, 2002 – March, 2003**

Sl. No	Name of the States/UTs	No. of inspections made	No. of irregularities detected	No. of irregularities rectified	No. of claims filed	No. of claims settled	No. of persons Prosecuted	Amount of fine realised (in Rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Andhra Pradesh	82578	1679	1160	21939	12978	973	464315
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	3	3	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	4562	983	800	13	8	61	12400
4	Bihar	242319	48801	39042	17243	1770	-	5305817
5	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Goa	763	923	199	22	11	102	118480
7	Gujarat	109395	112373	59184	39	3	5389	205022
8	Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Himachal Pradesh	1012	625	509	2	Nil	128	34000
10	Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	J& K*	1078	683	564	2	1	120	7,500



12	Karnataka	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Kerala *	7680	9742	-	25	73	191	188000
14	M. P.	1949	1218	632	74	94	403	298785
15	Maharashtra	64384	170447	72329	45	38	164	319850
16	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17	Meghalaya *	315	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
18	Mizoram	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
20	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
21	Punjab *	6236	102	-	99	87	200	75900
22	Rajasthan	11076	760	315	223	354	217	37200
23	Sikkim	MHA has recently issued Presidential Notification extending Minimum Wages Act, 1948						
24	Tamil Nadu	153301	10990	1246	2570	2808	2566	1731587
25	Tripura *	219	105	NIL	51	NIL	NIL	3000
26	Uttar Pradesh	378	NA	9	-	-	-	-
27	Uttaranchal	4000	1198	499	257	196	278	44375
28	West Bengal	14591	3058	2744	2	4	183	80213
29	A & N Islands	150	150	-	23	49	41	6200
30	Chandigarh	254	181	-	97	57	91	34300
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli *	33	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	2	NIL
32	Daman & Diu	392	7	7	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
33	Delhi *	7534	4616	4030	628	593	488	475050
34	Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
35	Pondicherry	5170	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

\* Data are partly

NA - Not Available

## CHAPTER 8

### POINT 7: CLEAN DRINKING WATER

8.1 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 subsequently was rechristened the “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.

8.2 To achieve the objectives many programmes like Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Prime Minister’s Gramodaya Yojana- Rural Drinking Water (PMGY-RDW) have been implemented to resolve drinking water problem in rural habitations. With effect from 1.4.2002, the Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana-Rural Drinking Water (PMGY-RDW) has been transferred to the Planning Commission. These programmes also give importance to rainwater harvesting, sustainability of sources and community participation. The Central Government has achieved considerable success in meeting drinking water needs of the rural population over the years. With an investment of more than Rs.40,000 crore on rural drinking water supply, 91.06 per cent of rural habitations have been fully covered (FC) with drinking water facilities; 7.93 per cent are partially covered(PC).

8.3 A major shift in approach has taken place in the Water Supply Sector. Sectoral Reform approach has been adopted in 67 districts in the country. The hardware support is supplemented by other support services like social mobilisation, capacity building, Information Education and Communication (IEC), Human Resource Development (HRD) and Management Information System (MIS). These reforms are being implemented in 67 pilot districts across the country on an experimental basis. This programme is being expanded as *Swajaldhara*, which was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 25<sup>th</sup> December 2002 for Drinking Water Supply. The special feature of *Swajaldhara* scheme is greater participation of community. In these projects, the participation of community is major factor, which ensure planning, implementation, operation and maintenance. 10% contribution is made by the community and 90% funds are provided by the Government of India. In case of SC and ST habitations, community contribution is at 5%. The rural water supply is a state subject. However, recognizing the importance of providing safe drinking water in rural habitations, Govt. of India has been providing financial assistance to State Governments.

8.4 Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) adopts an integrated approach so that conservation and augmentation of water sources would be interrelated with rural water supply scheme with a view to providing sustainable supply of safe drinking water to rural population. The Mission seeks to provide low cost supply of 40 litres per family of safe drinking water to rural areas. The Centre outlay for Rural Water Supply Sector for 2002-03 is Rs. 2110 crore. Annual Targets for 2002-2003, for Rural Water Supply Programme is to cover 63,986 number of villages/habitations against which the total achievement was 40,588 which is 63% of targets. Given below are the targets and

achievement figures in respect of Rural Water Supply Programme for the period April, 2002-March, 2003. The overall performance under the programme has been "Very Good" for the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal and Lakhadweep. The performance of Jharkhand and Karnataka has been "Good". The performance of rest of the States and UTs has been "Poor". The programme has helped all sections of the society including SCs and STs. The details are as per *Annexure-8.1*

**Target and Achievement of Rural Water Supply for the year 2002-2003**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>
<b>1. Coverage of Villages/Habitations</b>	Nos.	63986	40588
<b>2. Population coverage (Total)</b>	Lakh	-	141.443
<b>3. Population coverage (SC)</b>	Lakh	-	23.309
<b>4. Population coverage (ST)</b>	Lakh	-	13.095

## CHAPTER 9

### POINT 8 : HEALTH FOR ALL

9.1 Health is more than mere avoidance of disease. It is a positive state of physical and mental well-being. A person's capacity for intensive and sustained work, and to enjoy life, depends to a large extent, on the state of his health. Improvement in health of the population is, therefore, an essential element of human resource development and of a better quality of life. Government is taking multi-pronged approach in this vital sector through preventive, promotive and curative measures alongwith clean drinking water and proper sanitation. It is a hard fact that productivity has a direct link with health, it improves as the health care improves. Therefore, health care has been included as one of the points of the TPP'86. This point aims at: (i) improving the quality of primary health care, (ii) fighting leprosy, tuberculosis, malaria, goitre, blindness and other major diseases, (iii) providing immunisation for all infants and children, (iv) improving sanitary facilities in rural areas, particularly for women, and (v) paying special attention to programmes for rehabilitation of the handicapped.

9.2 **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. 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 are 137311, 22842 and 3043 respectively. The statewide details of new centres setup during the period are in *Annexure-9.1 & 9.2*

- (i) **Sub-Centres:** The Sub-Centre is the most peripheral contact point between the primary healthcare system and the community. Each Sub-Centre is manned by one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) and one Male Health Worker. One Lady Health Worker (LHV) is entrusted with the task of supervision of six Sub-Centres. In most Southern States, as well as parts of Gujarat and Mahasashtra, the ANMs in charge of the health Sub-Centres are performing deliveries, and refer complicated cases to the primary health centers. In other States, the staff at Sub-Centres are assigned tasks relating to interpersonal communication in order to bring about behavioural change in relation to maternal and child health, family welfare, nutrition, immunization, diarrhoeal control and control of communicable diseases programmes. During 1997 a decision was taken that states would open new Sub-Centres out of the funds provided to them under the Basic Minimum Service (BMS) Programme. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme there is provision for salary of Female Health Worker/ANM & LHV/Health Assistant (F), honorarium for voluntary workers, rentals, contingencies and medicines. The salary of the male health worker is provided by the State Government. Funds for construction of building are provided under State Plan.
- (ii) **Primary Health Centres (PHCs):** The Primary Health Centre is the first contact points between the village community and a medical officer. These are established and maintained by the State Government under the Minimum Needs/Basic

Minimum Services Programme. A PHC is manned by a medical officer and is supported by 14 paramedical and other staff. It acts as a referral unit for six Sub-Centres and has 4-6 beds. The activities of PHCs include curative, preventive and promotive health care as well as family welfare services.

- (iii) **Community Health Centres (CHCs):** The Community Health Centres are established and maintained by the State Governments under the MNP/BMS Programme. It is manned by four medical specialists i.e. surgeon, physician, gynaecologist and paediatrician supported by 21 paramedical and other staff. It has 30 indoor beds with X-ray, labour room, operation theater and laboratory facilities. It serves as a referral center for the PHCs, and also provides facilities for obstetric care and specialist consultations.

**9.3 Immunisation Programme:** The Immunisation Programme aims at:- (i) Reduction of morbidity due to diphtheria, tetanus, polio myelitis, 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. During April 2002-March 2003, a total of 244.19 lakh expectant mothers (EM) were covered under the Tetanus Immunisation Programme in the country achieving 82.9% of the proportionate assessed need for the year 2002-03. During the period, 240.81 lakh children were immunized against DPT, 241.93 lakh against Polio, 255.50 lakh against BCG and 228.77 lakh against Measles achieving 96.6%, 97.0%, 102.5% and 91.8% of the respective need assessed at the national level. However, these performance figures are provisional, as the requisite data for April-March 2002-03 have not been received from the State/UTs of Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland and Uttaranchal. In addition, DT Immunizations, TT (10 yrs), TT (16 yrs) stood at 116.57 lakh, 99.82 lakh and 82.95 lakh respectively during April-March 2003 achieving 73.8%, 81.7% and 75.8% of their respective need assessed at National level. Based on the Monthly Progress Report (MPR) of Twenty Point Programme for the year April 2002- March 2003 against the target of 251.82 lakh infants to be immunised the achievement was 232.23 lakh, which was 92 % of targets. The State/UT-wise details regarding the immunisation programme are given at *Annexure 9.3*. The details of BCG, DPT, Polio and Measles are given separately in *Annexures 9.4 to 9.8*. During the year April, 2002-March 2003, the performance of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, M.P., Mizoram, Orissa, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, WestBengal and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep was 'Very Good', while the performance of the State of Sikkim and Union Territory of Chandigarh was 'Good'. Rest of the States/UTs had shown 'Poor' performance.

**Target and Achievement of Immunisation Programme during the year 2002-03**  
(in lakh)

Sl. No.	Immunisation	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	TT (EM)	294.46	244.19	82.9
2	DPT	249.32	240.81	96.6
3	OPV (Polio)	249.32	241.93	97.0
4	BCG	249.32	255.50	102.5
5	Measles	249.32	228.77	91.8

#### 9.4 Disease Prevention

##### (i) 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. The prevalence rate of *Leprosy* for the country as a whole has declined from 24 per 10,000 population in 1992 to 3.36 per 10,000 Population in September 2002. The second phase of the World Bank assisted National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) has been approved for 2000-2003 with a provision of Rs. 250 crore, with the objective of elimination of leprosy for the country as a whole. In order to achieve integration of leprosy with general health care in 27 states as also in the high endemic states, the guidelines for information systems for leprosy have been simplified. Tenth Plan goal is to eliminate leprosy as a public health problem by bringing the prevalence rate to less than 1 per 10,000. The Registered Caseload as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2003 was 0.34 million with prevalence rates (PR) 3.23/10,000 population in India. Fifteen states have reported PR < 1/1000, these states are: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura and Daman & Diu and Six states have PR between 1-2/10,000 these states are Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttaranchal, A&N Island & Pondicherry. The country has eleven high endemic states. These states are namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, have contributed 92% of the country's leprosy caseload. The target for the year for the country as a whole for Case detection, Cases treatment and Cases discharged was 420925, 420925 and 547865 and the achievement was 475521, 475521 & 569437 respectively.

##### Achievement of NLEP during the period (April 2002-March 2003)

Sl.No.	Items	Targets	Achievement	%age
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	New Cases Detected	420925	475521	113
2	Cases Brought Under Treatment	420925	475521	113
3	Cases Discharged	547865	569437	104

The Multi Drug Therapy (*MDT*) coverage has been extended to all the PHC's for the all districts in India and 10.08 million patients have been cured by *MDT* till March 2002 in the country. Though 100% known cases are put on *MDT* treatment, 98.6% of the resistered cases are taking *MDT* as on March 2002.

**LEPROSY POSITION OF MAJOR 11 STATES AS ON 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 2002**

States	Population in million	Leprosy cases on record	P R/ 10,000	Total Districts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1-Jharkhand	27.47	35,587	12.95	22
2-Bihar	84.95	93,709	11.03	37
3-Chhattisgarh	21.14	22,930	10.85	16
4-Orissa	37.25	33,329	8.95	30
5- Uttar Pradesh	169.87	85,633	5.04	70
6-West Bengal	81.53	32,871	4.03	18
7-Tamil Nadu	62.77	22,154	3.53	29
8- Maharashtra	98.73	32,318	3.27	34
9-Andhra Pradesh	76.71	24,947	3.25	23
10- Karnataka	53.57	12,842	2.40	27
11-Madhya Pradesh	61.70	14,279	2.31	45
Total	775.69	410,599	5.29	351

**(ii) Tuberculosis**

The National TB Control Programme was launched in 1962 on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the State Governments with regard to supply of anti-TB drugs. The programme is implemented through District TB Centres as a 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 burdren. Every year there are approximately 22 lakh new cases in the country of which approximately 10 lakh are new smear positive highly infectious cases. One person dies from TB in India every minute-more than 1 thousand people every day and 5 lakhs 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 with a soft loan from World Bank. Against the targeted coverage of 271.21 million populations, under RNTCP more than 500 million population has already been covered under the revised strategy. Consequent upon savings in the current project, the government has extended the project by two years to cover a population of 700 million by year 2004. The entire population (100 million) of the State of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa are being covered under revised strategy with the assistance of DFID & DANIDA respectively. Global Funds for AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) has recently agreed to support DOTS expansion in 3 States of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal (56 million populations). The Global Drug Facility (GDF) has agreed to provide anti-TB drugs as commodity grant for 200 million populations. Thus 856 million population has been planned to be covered under RNTCP by 2004. The entire country is to be brought under RNTCP at the earliest

and latest by 2005 in order to control TB and meet the global targets. A proposal to cover balance population has also been sent to the Global Fund. Programme is constantly monitored and reviewed. National Tuberculosis institute, Bangalore, consolidates the quarterly reports of Non-RNTCP districts, analyzes and sends regular feedback to districts. The States also send information on sputum examination and new sputum positive case detection under 20 Point Programme directly to the Central TB Division. Quarterly reports of RNTCP Project Areas are regularly sent to the CTBD. Detailed feedback is given to the District and State authorities. In addition to this for RNTCP districts, State Govt. has also started its own feedback after detailed analysis, the copy of which is endorsed to Centre. The performance under the National TB control Programme is monitored against the two types of physical targets-number of chest symptomatics undergoing sputum examination for diagnosis and number of new sputum positive case detected. During the year 2002-2003 target and achievements are shown below:

#### **SPUTUM POSITIVE CASES DETECTED AND PUT ON TREATMENT**

<b>YEARS</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>% ACHIEVEMENT</b>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1999-2000	488480	371521	76
2000-2001	498590	347273	70
2001-2002	513510	402743	78
2002-2003	431622	451658	105

Overall achievement for treatment & cure of cases for the year 2002-2003 was 451658. In terms of percentage the achievement was 105% against set target of 431622 in respect of detection of new sputum positive cases. Achievement of targets has also been very high. Against a target of 135 cases per 1,00,000 population for case detection, achievement has been 118 per 1,00,000 population. Against targeted success rate of 85% actual achievement is > 80%. Under Phase-I of RNTCP, 8 lakh patients have started on treatment, more than 1.5 lakh lives saved and more than 15 lakh infections prevented. In 2001, RNTCP was the largest public health programme for TB in the world.

**Thrust Involvement of NGOs & Private Practitioners:** An NGO policy has been formulated and widely disseminated. Five different schemes for involvement of NGOs have been envisaged. Depending on the capacity of the NGOs they are being involved in various aspects of service delivery and till date more than 500 NGO's are actively participating in RNTCP. Policy for involvement of Private Practitioners in RNTCP has also been finalized and circulated widely. Actions have been initiated to involve private practitioners through professional organizations like Indian Medical Association/State Branches of Medical Associations. For sensitization of private practitioners, workshops have been organized in many cities. Involvement of Medical College has been identified as a key area to ensure standardized diagnosis and treatment of TB patients as per RNTCP guidelines. An allocation of Rs. 115 crore for the Programme was made for the year 2002-2003.

#### **(iii) Blindness**

National Programme for Control of Blindness was first launched in the year 1976 as a 100% centrally sponsored programme with the goal to reduce the prevalence of Blindness from 1.4% to 0.3%. A special thrust is given to reduce the Cataract Blindness, which constitutes 80% of blindness in the country. Of the total estimated 45 million blind persons



(Visual Acuity (VA) < 3/60) 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. India is committed to reduce the burden of avoidable blindness by the year 2020 by adopting strategies advocated for vision 2020: The Right to Sight. Three major surveys were conducted to find out the prevalence of blindness in the country. The first survey undertaken by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in 1974 indicated 1.38 percent prevalence rate for the economically blind (VA<6/60). In the Government of India/WHO survey (1986-89), the prevalence rates increased to 1.49 per cent (VA<6/60). As per information available from various studies, there are an estimated 12 million bilaterally blind persons in India with VA<6/60 in the better eye, of which nearly 7 million are with Visual Acuity <3/60 in the better eye. Recent survey (1999-2001) in 15 districts of the country indicated that prevalence of blindness (Visual Acuity <6/60) has come down to 1.08%. Prevalence of blindness in 50+ population was estimated to be 8.3% of 50+. Main causes of blindness are as follows:-

#### **Causes of Blindness in India**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Cataract	63.5
2	Refractive Errors	27.6
3	Corneal Blindness	0.4
4	Glaucoma	2.4
5	Surgical Complications	0.7
6	Posterior Capsular Opacification	2.8
7	Posterior Segment Disorders	2.8
8	Others	2.2
	Total	100.0

*(Source: NPCB)*

Among the emerging causes of blindness, diabetic retinopathy and glaucoma need special mention. 2% of India's population is expected to be diabetic. 20% of diabetic have diabetic retinopathy and this number is likely to grow in future. Prevalence of glaucoma is estimated to be 4% in population aged 30 years and above. During the year 2002-2003 up to December 2002 the budget allocation was Rs. 86.00 crore and the expenditure was Rs. 41.04 crore which is 48 % of the budget allocation. With the increase in allocation of funds, the

programme has witnessed better performance in cataract operations, which have gone up over the years, as may be seen from the following table:

#### **Year-wise Targets and Achievements**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>% Achievement</b>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>1992-93</b>	20,00,000	16,04,926	80
<b>1993-94</b>	24,30,000	19,13,683	79
<b>1994-95</b>	24,50,000	21,66,524	88
<b>1995-96</b>	25,50,000	24,70,499	97
<b>1996-97</b>	26,20,000	27,25,426	104
<b>1997-98</b>	30,17,952	30,32,309	101
<b>1998-99</b>	33,20,330	33,20,305	101
<b>1999-2000</b>	35,00,000	34,57,113	99
<b>2000-2001</b>	40,00,000	36,26,000	91
<b>2001-2002</b>	40,00,000	37,25,579	93
<b>2002-2003</b>	40,00,000	38,57,112	96

The Eye Bankers' Association has launched awareness campaign to sign donation of Eye after death. The Eye Bankers' Association, have been receiving good response from public pledging donation of eyes after death each time the advertisement is aired on TV. The address of the association is Eye Bankers' Association of India, P.O. Box No.1403, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh). During the year 2002-2003 there is a provision of Rs. 37.995 Crore for Grant-in-aid to District Blindness Control Societies and Voluntary Organisation. Overall achievement of donated eyes collected during the year 2002-2003 was 19640. In terms of percentage the achievement was 79 % against the target of 25,000 in respect of donated eyes collected. Hospital retrieval programme is the main strategy, which envisages motivation of relatives of terminally ill patient, accident victims and other grave diseases to donate eyes. Eye donation fortnight is organised from 25<sup>th</sup> August to 8<sup>th</sup> September every year to promote eye donation/eye banking.

#### **(iv) 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. An agreement with the World Bank for the project was signed on 24.4.1992. Phase-I National Aids Control Programme was launched on 23.9.1992 for a period of 5 years (1992-1997), but was extended up to March 1999. The phase-II of the (NACP-II) 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). The phase-II has 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. Reducing the spread of HIV in groups at high risk by identification of target populations and providing per counseling, condom promotion, treatment of sexually transmitted infections. The following components are covered.

- Preventive intervention for the general population by information, education and communication and awareness campaign, provision or voluntary testing and

counseling, safe blood transfusion services and prevention of occupational exposure.

- Providing financial assistance for opportunistic infections, home and community based care.
- Strengthening effectiveness and technical managerial, financial sustainability at National, State and Municipal levels.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic is now more than a decade old. During this period it has emerged as one of the most serious public health problems in the country. It is difficult to make exact estimates of HIV prevalence, keeping in view the complexities of HIV infection, non-random distribution and occurrence of behaviour influencing HIV transmission. The working estimates of magnitude of HIV infection reveal that these have increased from 3.51 million in 1998 to 3.72 million and 3.86 million during 1999 and 2000 respectively showing that the rate of increase is rather moderate. Achievements of National AIDS Control Programme during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan include, intensive awareness campaigns through electronic and print media and also through school and college education in 18 States, modernization of 815 blood banks in Govt. and voluntary sector in phases and establishment of 40 blood component separation facilities, modernisation of 504 STD clinics in district hospitals, 142 voluntary blood testing centres were sanctioned mostly in medical college hospitals, 320 sentinel sites have been established, 570 targeted intervention projects have been set up for groups practising risky behaviour and effective inter-sectoral collaboration with other Govt. Depts. NGOs and private sector was undertaken. Six States have shown up as high prevalence of AIDS, viz. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur and Nagaland. The programme at an outlay of Rs.1425 crore is being implemented with assistance from World Bank International Development Association (IDA), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Deptt. for International Development (DFID) of U.K. Government. Under the phase-II the principal targets to be achieved by end of the project i.e. by March, 2004 are :

- (i) To keep HIV prevalence rate below 3% of adult population in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur and Tamil Nadu and below 1% in remaining States;
- (ii) To reduce blood borne transmission of HIV to less than 1%;
- (iii) To attain awareness level of not less than 90% among the youth and other in the reproductive age group; and
- (iv) To achieve condom use of not less than 90% among high risk categories like CSWs.

(v) **Malaria**

At present Government of India is supporting control activities for major vector borne diseases of public health importance namely Malaria, Filariasis and Kala-Azar. Efforts against Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Dengue/DHF were also supported in a limited manner with resources from Malaria Control. During the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan it is proposed to integrate all these programmes into a National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme. Malaria has been one of the major public health problems in India and at the time of independence 75 million cases and 0.8 million deaths were reported from malaria annually. First *National Malaria Control Programme* (NMCP) was launched in 1953 in highly endemic areas which was modified as *National Malaria Eradication Programme* (NMEP) in 1958 to cover the entire country. Initially the programme was highly successful

and brought down annual malaria incidence to an all time low of 0.1 million cases by 1965. However, initial gains could not be sustained for various reasons and malaria resurgence became perceptible by seventies, which reached peak in 1976 with 6.47 million cases that, necessitated launching of the Modified Plan of Operation (MPO) in 1977. Under the goal of "Health for All by 2000 AD" specific physical targets for Annual Parasite Incidence per 1000 population (API) had been set. However, due to several constraints including slow pace of development of PHC system through which the programme is implemented, the targets could not be achieved.

Targets for 10<sup>th</sup> plan are proposed to be set at

- (i) Annual Blood Examination Rate (ABER)>10%
- (ii) 25% reduction in mortality and morbidity.

Malaria is a major public health problem with 2.05 million cases being reported during 2001 as against the 2.02 million of cases reported in 2000. The *National Anti Malaria Programme* (NAMP) is being implemented all over the country on a 50:50 sharing basis, barring North Eastern States, where 100 percent Central funding is being provided for disease control. Full funding is also provided to 100 Tribal districts covering 1045 PHCs in eight states namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan and 19 identified urban areas a five-year covered under *Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP)* with assistance from World Bank. In addition the World Bank Project covers entire country for training, MIS and IE&C activities for Malaria Control. The goal is to bring about a 50 percent reduction in mortality due to malaria by 2010 accounting to NHP-2002.

(vi) **Goitre**

Iodine is an essential micronutrient with average daily requirement of 100-150 microgrammes for normal human growth and development. There is an increasing evidence of distribution of environment iodine deficiency in various part of the country. It is estimated that 71 million population is suffering from endemic goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD). These disorders include abortions, stillbirth, mental retardation, deaf mutism, squint, goitre and neuromotor defects. Sample surveys have been conducted in 28 States and 6 UTs of the country. It has been revealed that out of 312 districts surveyed so far; Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) is a major public health problem in 254 districts. Realising the magnitude of the problem, the Government of India have launched a 100 per cent centrally assisted *National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme* (NIDDCP) to bring down the incidence of iodine deficiency disorder to 10 per cent in the endemic districts. For this purpose, the Government of India has adopted the policy of universalisation of iodised salt in the country. Most of the States have launched the use of iodised salt. The State Governments have been advised to introduce it in Public Distribution System (PDS). For ensuring the quality of iodated salt at consumption level, testing kits for on the spot qualitative testing have been developed and have been distributed to all district health officers in endemic States for awareness. There is complete ban on the sale of non-iodated salt in 26 States and 7 UTs and partial ban in two States. There is no ban notification in state of Gujarat and Kerala and partial ban in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. For effective monitoring and proper implementation of *National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme* (NIDDCP) at

the state level 30 States/UTs have established Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) Control Cells. A total of 11,091 salt samples were analysed out of which 9293 (83.7%) samples were found to conform to the PFA standards. Iodine Deficiency Disorder sports on consequences of Iodine Deficiency and benefits of iodated salts consumption were telecast through the National Network of Doordarshan at the prime time. A video film was also telecast by Doordarshan about consequences of IDD's, and benefits of consuming iodated Salt. The programme was broadcasted through various stations of All India Radio in 12 languages. The Central IDD Cell conducted IEC Surveys in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The DAVP will be associated carrying out the Information Education Communication (IEC) campaigns through publication of messages from the Hon'ble MOS appealing to the masses for consumption of Iodated salt in the leading national and regional dailies on occasion of Global IDD day.

## 9.5 **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 organisations by giving them assistance upto 90% of their expenditure. It also provides services like education, manpower development, vocational guidance, counselling 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. In line with the commitment of the Tenth Plan to empower as many disabled as possible to become active self reliant and productive contributors to the national economy, the Annual Plan 2002-03 has relied upon the strength and support of the provisions of Persons and Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995. To ensure adequate fund availability, steps are being taken to introduce a component plan for the disabled in the Budget of Ministries/Departments to ensure that the funds/benefits flow to the disabled. Over 130 districts have been identified for providing comprehensive rehabilitation services at the doorsteps of disabled persons. 83 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) have started functioning. The Expert Committee has identified 120 jobs at the supervisory, executive and managerial levels and 945 jobs at the level of skilled/semi-skilled for persons with disabilities, in the private sector. A new scheme of scholarships for the disabled students had been launched for pursuing higher and technical education. A one-time contribution of Rs.100 crore from the Central Government is envisaged towards the corpus of the National Trust set up under the National Trust Act for affirmative action in favour of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple disabilities. A scheme of Assistance to the Disabled for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances was also being operated for rehabilitation of handicapped. The Scheme to promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities (Umbrala, Scheme) is aimed at providing education, training and rehabilitation services through Non Governmental Organizations.

## 9.6 Rural Sanitation Programme

The rural sanitation programme is implemented to improve the sanitary facilities through construction of sanitary latrines in rural areas and to supplement the efforts made under different Central and State Programmes for improving the quality of life in rural areas and to provide privacy and dignity to the women. This programme was restructured in 1999 and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) introduced. The TSC envisages a synergised interaction between the Government, people and active NGO participation, besides intensive IEC campaigns, provision of an alternative delivery system and more flexible, demand oriented construction norms. The revised Tenth Five Year Plan strategy envisages a shift from allocation based programme to a demand based project mode. Besides, the paradigm shift envisages a greater household involvement, intensive IEC campaigns, and stress on software and emphasis on school sanitation. In India, sanitation coverage in rural areas is only 20%, as a result, a large number of people practice open defecation. This is the root-cause for various water-borne diseases and incidence of diarrheal cases. In addition to the health hazard, lack of sanitation facilities causes a great inconvenience to the people particularly women in the rural areas. Realising this as a major problem, Government of India had launched *Central Rural Sanitation Programme*(CRSP) in 1986. The programme was restructured with effect from 1.4.1999 and people oriented, demand-driven, *Total Sanitation Campaign* (TSC) was launched. These projects are being implemented in a campaign approach giving emphasis on social mobilisation involving Panchayat Raj Institution (PRI), NGOs and people from all walks of life. The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) focuses on awareness generation to create demand for sanitation facilities. Financial support is given for construction of individual household toilets by the below poverty line (BPL), school toilets for all government schools in the rural areas with emphasis on separate toilets for girls in all co-educational schools, toilets for Anganwadi and Balwadi centres, Community Sanitary Complexes for women in villages where land availability with individuals is a problem and people are ready to own, operate and maintain such complexes. In addition to meet the demand generated for sanitation facilities alternative delivery mechanism in the form of Production Centres and Rural Sanitary Marts are being set up. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is being implemented in 185 districts of the country. It is targeted to sanction up to 250 districts in the current financial year and cover all the districts by the end of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The physical progress during the year as per latest information was construction of 21.61 lakh Individual House-Hold Toilets for BPL families, 23,591 School toilets, 825 women community complexes and 2,193 Anganwadi toilets. In addition, 322 Rural Sanitary Marts (RSM) were set-up in different TSC project districts.

## CHAPTER 10

### POINT 9 : TWO CHILD NORM

**10.1 The Programme and its Components:-** The population of India has crossed 1 billion mark. 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 stabilisation, 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 26.1 per thousand as per Sample Registration System (1999). 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.

**10.2** Family Welfare Programme, being implemented with a target free approach, has been renamed as Community Needs Assessment Approach. The system of targetting (contraceptives) from the top has been replaced by decentralised 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 for the period April 2002-March 2003 has been 356.19 lakh, which is 7.8 % more 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 2001-March 2002 and April, 2002-March 2003.

#### Achievements under various Family Planning Methods

(Figures are in lakhs)

Family Planning Methods	Achievement* during April 2001 to March 2002	Achievement* during April 2002-March 2003	% Change in Achievement Column (3) over column (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1- Sterilisation	47.22	47.31	(+) 0.2
2- IUD	61.98	61.08	(-) 1.5
3- Condom Users	146.43	165.37	(+) 12.9
4- Oral Pill Users	74.74	82.43	(+) 10.3
5- Total Acceptors	330.37	356.19	(+) 7.8

\* Figures are Provisional for want of information from State/UTs. The method-wise Analysis of performance and progress of family welfare is given at *Annexures 10.1 to 10.5*

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

**(a) Sterilisations:** During the period April, 2002 to March, 2003, Sterilisations at national level registered an increase of 0.2% over the corresponding period of the previous year. Improvement has been observed in 17 States/UTs. The major states, which have shown better performance, include Andhra Pradesh (3.2%), Assam(29.1%), Chattisgarh(17.2%),

Gujarat(7.5%), Haryana(3.8%), Kerala(1.3%), Madhya Pradesh(13.6%), Rajasthan (13.6%), Tamil Nadu (6.9%) and Uttar Pradesh (12.1%). The performance in the states of Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, and West Bengal has declined. Considering the number of unsterilised couples as the base for family planning methods, the performance in Sterilisations per 10,000 unsterilised couples exposed to higher order of birth (3 & above) vary considerably among the States during April 2002-March 2003. Among the major states, Andhra Pradesh has shown the highest of 4364 Sterilisations per 10,000 unsterilised couples exposed to higher order of births (3 & above) followed by Tamil Nadu (3049), Kerala (2813), Karnataka (2754), Maharashtra (1849), Gujarat(1349), Madhya Pradesh(1312), Chattisgarh(1083), Haryana(1015), Punjab(941) and Rajasthan(910) where as Bihar has shown the lowest of only 171 Sterilisations. Among smaller States, Himachal Pradesh has shown the highest of 2080 Sterilisations per 10,000 unsterilised couples exposed to higher order of births (3& above) followed by Goa(1500), and Mizoram (966). The position in all other States is low compared to the all India average of 937 Sterilisations per 10,000 unsterilised couples exposed to higher order of births (3 & above) Annexure-1. State-wise position of vasectomy and tubectomy during April 02 to March 03 shows that amongst the major states the share of vasectomy in case of Maharashtra (6.4%), Andhra Pradesh (5.1%), and Chattisgarh (2.5%), is more than that at the national level (2.4%). *Annexure-10.2(a)&(b).*

## **(b) Spacing Methods**

(i) **IUD Insertions:** The performance under IUD during the period April 2002-March 2003 at all India level was 61.06 lakh which is 17.15% of total acceptors of family planning methods. The performance during this period was (-) 1.5 % as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The states of Andhra Pradesh (13.2%), Assam(6.2%), Bihar(0.1%), Gujarat(4.8%), Kerala( 9.3%), Rajasthan(1.6%), Tamil Nadu(8.5%) and West Bengal(23.1%) have shown better performance amongst the major states whereas the performance in Chattisgarh (-2.2%), Haryana(-2.8%) Karnataka (-4.8%), Madhya Pradesh (-8.5%) has declined during the period compared to the performance in the same period during previous year. Considering the number of unsterilised couples, the performance of IUD Insertions per 10,000 unsterilised couples among the major States, is highest in Punjab (1241) followed by Uttar Pradesh (865), Madhya Pradesh(862), Gujarat (853), Karnataka(720), Haryana (716), Tamil Nadu (715) and Maharashtra(550) whereas Bihar and Assam has shown lowest of only 133 and 120 IUD Insertions respectively. The performance in all other major States is low compared to all India average of 547 IUD Insertions per 10,000 unsterilised couples. The details are at *Annexure-10.3.*

(ii) **Condom Users:** The achievements under free distribution scheme of Condom for Users during this period was 165.37 lakh acceptors which is 46.43% of total acceptors of family planning methods. Condom Users under the free distribution scheme and under social marketing through commercial companies have increased by 10.0% and 17.1% respectively during April 02-March 03 over April 01-March 02. The overall performance of Condom Users at the national level has increased by 12.9%. In respect of free distribution of Condoms, the States of Andhra Pradesh (19.6%), Assam (37.0%), Chattisgarh (34.8%), Gujarat (11.8%), Karnataka (6.1%), Kerala (52.7%), Madhya Pradesh (8.7%), Orissa (8.2%), Rajasthan (14.9%), Uttar Pradesh (12.5%) and West Bengal(19.6%) are amongst the major States which have shown better distribution in the current year as compared to the same period of previous year. Considering the number of unsterilised couples, the number of Condom Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples varies among the States during April-



March 2002-03. Among the major States, Madhya Pradesh has shown the highest of 2503. Condom Users per 10, 000 unsterilised couples followed by Gujarat (2021), Rajasthan (2011), Chattisgarh (1732) and Haryana (1534). The number of Condom Users per 10, 000 unsterilised couples is very low in Assam (104) and Bihar (53). The position in all other States is low compared to the all India average of 1480 per 10, 000 unsterilised couples. The details are at *Annexure-10.4*.

(iii) **Oral Pill Users:** At all India level the number of females using oral pills was 82.43 lakh, which is 23.14% of total acceptors. The overall performance at the national level has increased by 10.3% during April-March, 2002-03 over April-March, 2001-02. Amongst the major States, Andhra Pradesh (17.2%), Assam (46.0%), Chattisgarh (38.6%), Gujarat (12.1%), Haryana (0.4%), Karnataka (0.8%), Madhya Pradesh (6.4%), Orissa (3.6%), Rajasthan (11.8%) and West Bengal (7.3%) have shown better performance. Considering the number of unsterilised couples, the Oral Pill Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples is less than the all India average of 738 in all the major States except for Chattisgarh (1067), Madhya Pradesh (1030) and Rajasthan (988) during April, 2002-March 2003. The number of Oral Pill Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples is very low in Bihar (41). Details are given in *Annexure-10.5*.

**10.4 Mother Child Health (MCH):-** Proper health care of child and mother instils 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 immunisation 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 2002-March 2003 at the national level. During April 2002-March 2003, a total of 244.19 Lakh expectant pregnant mothers were covered under the Tetanus Immunisation Programme in the country achieving 82.9% of the proportionate need assessed for the year 2002-03. During the period, 240.81 lakh children were immunized against DPT, 255.50 lakh against BCG, 241.93 lakh against Polio, and 228.77 lakh against Measles achieving 96.6%, 102.5%, 97.0%, and 91.8% of the respective need assessed at the national level. Statewise details and percentage coverage of the need assessed is also given in *Annexure 9.4 to 9.8*. In addition, DT Immunizations, TT (10 yrs), TT (16 yrs) stood at 116.57 lakh, 99.82 lakh and 82.95 lakh respectively during April-March 2003. Achieving 73.8%, 81.7% and 75.8% of their respective need assessed at National level.

( in lakhs)			
Antigen	Proportionate Need Assessed During April, 2002-March, 2003	Achievement* During April, 2002-March, 2003	% Achievement of proportionate need assessed during April, 2002-March, 2003
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 TT (EM)	294.46	244.19	82.9
2 DPT (3 <sup>rd</sup> )	249.32	240.81	96.6
3 OPV (3 <sup>rd</sup> )	249.32	241.93	97.0
4 BCG	249.32	255.50	102.5
5 Measles	249.32	228.77	91.8

\* Figures are provisional and incomplete for want of information from Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland and Uttaranchal.

## **10.5 ICDS Blocks and Anganwadies**

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

10.5.2 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 Department of Women and Child Development has identified specific thrust areas. These concern different Central Ministries/Departments such as Ministry of Rural Development, Education, Urban Development, Social Justice, Tribal Affairs and the nodal Department for the purpose of such convergence.

10.5.3 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. To promote improved behavioural actions for the care of pregnant women and young children, the Anganwadi also provides an important contact opportunity with pregnant women and mothers of infants, who are 4 to 6 months of age, with a full diet for young children by one year, and continued breast feeding upto two years. Throughout the country, the Anganwadi Worker and Helper have been utilized for schemes related to health and family welfare. Further, their services are being utilised in implementation of the Reproductive Child Health (RCH) programme and National AIDS Control Programme during the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Apart from this, the Anganwadi Worker and Helper are significantly contributing in implementation of various other programmes and schemes of both Central and State Governments.

10.5.4 Prevention of blindness caused by Vitamin A deficiency and control of nutritional anaemia among mothers and children are two direct interventions integrated in ICDS under the national programme of Prophylaxis. Tablets of iron and folic acid are administered to expectant mothers, adolescent girls for prophylaxis and to treat children with anaemia. Growth monitoring and nutrition surveillance are two important activities that are in operation at the field level in ICDS. This has been helping cost effective preventive action, arrest any stagnancy or slipping down in weight through early detection of growth faltering.

The progress made (physical) under ICDS Scheme during the period April, 2002-March, 2003 are given below:

**Physical Targets & Achievements (April 2002-March 2003)**

Category	Targets	Achievements	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>A. No. of Operational</b>			
<b>(i) No. of Operational ICDS Projects</b>	5,089	4,903	96%
<b>(ii) No. of Anganwadis</b>	6,44,680	6,00,391	96%

**Supplementary Nutrition:-** Out of 6,00,391 reporting anganwadis in 4841 projects, 4,64,958 anganwadis were providing supplementary nutrition for 21+ days in a month to 16,219,289 children below 3 years, 15,991,266 children 3-6 years total children 32,210,555 and 6,573,205 pregnant women and nursing mothers. The average coverage per Anganwadi was 69.28 children below 6 years and 14.14 pregnant women & nursing mothers.

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Anganwadis Providing Service	No. of S N P Beneficiaries as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2003			
			Total Children	Total Mothers	Total Children Average per AW	Total Mothers Average per AW
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i)	S.N.P. for Mothers & Children	4,64,958	32,210,555	6,573,205	69.28	14.14

**Non-formal Pre-school Education:-** Total boys and girls 18,802,430 in which 9,615,136 boys and 9,187,294 girls of the 3-6 years age group were receiving pre-school education at 5,83,954 anganwadis, making an average attendance of 16 boys and 16 girls per Anganwadi.

Sl.No.	Category	No. of Anganwadis Providing Service	No. of P S E Beneficiaries as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2003			
			Boys	Girls	Total Boys +Girls	Average per AW
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i)	Pre-School Education for Children	583954	9,615,136	9,187,294	18,802,430	32.20

## 10. 6. Monitoring and Evaluation - A continuous process

10.6.1 The ICDS Programme is characterised by a built in monitoring system for promoting assessment, analysis and action at different levels, at which data is generated. *The Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development*

(HRD), has the overall responsibility of monitoring, using its extensive network for gathering community level information on programme implementation. A central cell established at the Department collects and analyses periodic work reports, based on this, programme strategies are refined, and timely interventions are made for ensuring effective programme planning, implementation and monitoring. Each State Government also has a Management Information System (MIS) coordination cell. Districts with more than five projects also have an ICDS monitoring cell, at the district level, to facilitate programme monitoring. MIS ensures regular flow of information and feedback between each Anganwadi and the project, between the ICDS project and the State Government, and between the State Government and the Government of India. The flow of information is not only upwards - it is two-way process and constitutes the basis for discussion and improved action, at the level at which it is generated. This is done through a Monthly Progress Report (MPR) and a Monthly Monitoring Report (MMR) generated by a voluntary organisation Central Technical Committee-Integrated Mother & Child Development.

10.6.2 Under the National Plan to monitor ICDS, Anganwadi workers compile standardised monthly and half-yearly reports based on their register data. These reports are forwarded through supervisors to Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs) who are responsible for forwarding the reports (MPRs) to the State and Central ICDS Cell at the Department. MPRs quantify the status of key input, process and output indicators pertaining to the major component of ICDS service delivery, which can be used to manage operations. The State and UT wise details of ICDS Blocks Operational and Anganwadis are given in *Annexures 10.6 and 10.7* respectively.

## CHAPTER 11

### POINT 10 : EXPANSION OF EDUCATION

11.1 Education is the most priority investment for human development and is essential for the country's economic growth. The major indicators of social economic development viz., the growth rate of the economy, birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate and literacy rate are all interconnected. The literacy rate has been the major determinant to affect other indicators. Efforts are on to eradicate illiteracy in the 15-35 year age group and to provide Universal Elementary Education (UEE) for children upto 14 years. Under TPP-1986, emphasis is given to:

- (i) universalise elementary education with specific emphasis on girls' education;
- (ii) improve the contents of education at all levels;
- (iii) encourage non-formal education and fundamental literacy programme;
- (iv) stimulate adult literacy programme with the participation of voluntary agencies; and
- (iv) promote national integration and social moral values and instill a sense of pride in our heritage.

11.2 **Elementary Education :-** The elementary education system in India is one of the largest in the world. There has been massive expansion of elementary education during the post-Independence period. However, the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) is yet to be achieved. The universal access, universal retention and universal achievement are broad parameters to achieve UEE. Considering the magnitude and the complexity of the problem, multiple strategies have been adopted by the Govt. in the form of Operation Blackboard (OB), Non-Formal Education (NFE), Teacher Education, District Primary Education Programme to address the specific problem areas including gender and regional disparities. During the year 2002-2003 following class-wise provisional enrolment achieved.

(In lakhs)

Year	Primary (I-V)			Middle/Upper Primary (VI-VIII)			Class (I-VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
All Enrolment	512.7	458.6	971.3	165.1	132.9	298.0	677.8	591.5	1269.3
SC Enrolment	113.0	100.3	213.3	33.2	25.3	58.5	146.2	125.6	271.8
ST Enrolment	50.7	43.3	94.0	13.2	8.9	22.1	63.9	52.2	116.1

11.2.1 The Constitutional (93rd Amendment) Bill has become law on December 12, 2002. This is a significant measure 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. In order to fulfil this Constitutional obligation, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been launched in partnership with the States. 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. It also seeks to bridge gender and social gaps. This

programme will subsume 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.

**11.3 Non-formal education (revised as Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and Innovative Education):-** The Scheme of Non-formal Education (NFE) was introduced in 1979-80 to target out of school children in the age group of 8-14 years who had remained outside the formal system of schooling. The prime focus of this programme was 10 educationally backward States. But is also covered urban slums, hilly, tribal and desert areas. The programme was implemented both by the States/UTs and as well as NGOs in the ratio of 60:40 for running co-educational centres, 90:10 for girls centres and 100% assistance to Voluntary Agencies. A total number of 2,33,946 centres were run through State/UT Governments and another 58,618 through 816 Voluntary Agencies. In order to make the scheme a viable alternative to formal education it has been revised as Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and Innovative Education (EGS&AIE). The revised scheme will cover all the unserved habitations throughout the country where there are no learning centres within a radius 1Km., and is a part of overall National Programme framework for Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The pattern of central assistance in the revised scheme is uniform in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments. The revised scheme was made operational w.e.f. 1.4.2001 with enhanced cost parameters. The scheme has been made one of the components of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan w.e.f. 1.4.2002. Greater powers have been delegated to the States for scrutiny and sanction of such proposals through the mechanism of State Grant-in-aid Committees. Projects of an innovative nature are also taken up for sanction through this Scheme.

**11.4 Literacy Rate:-** Over the decades, literacy rates have shown a substantial improvement. The total literacy rate, which was only 18.33% in 1951, rose to 52.21% in 1991 and further increased to 65.4% in 2001. According to the Census of India, 2001, the literacy rate has gone upto 75.85% for males and 54.16% for females. During the last decade, female literacy rate has shown higher growth ( 14.87% points) as against 11.72% for males thus reducing the male-female differential in literacy rates from 24.84% in 1991 to 21.7% in 2001.

**Literacy Rate, India 1951 to 2001**

Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.30	40.40	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	65.38	75.85	54.16	21.70

**11.5 Enrolment Ratio :-** The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at Primary and Upper Primary levels improved perceptibly in 2001-02 over the previous year. Out of the

estimated population of 193 million in the age group of 6-14 years in 2000-01, nearly 81 percent attended school. In 1999-2000, nearly 79 percent in this age group attended schools. The student retention rate at the primary school stage was about 58 percent (1991-96). Drop out rates at the primary level have decreased over the years. At the primary level the drop out rate decreased from 40.3 percent in 1999-2000 to 39.0 percent 2001-02. At the upper primary level, the drop out rate increased marginally from 54.5% percent in 1999-2000 to 54.6% in 2001-02.

### Sex-wise Enrolment by stages

(in million)

Year	Primary I-V			Middle/Upper Primary (VI-VIII)			High/Hr.Sec./Inter/Pre-Degree(IX-XII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1998-99	62.7	48.2	110.9	24.0	16.3	40.3	17.3	10.5	27.8
1999-2000	64.1	49.5	113.6	25.1	17.0	42.1	17.2	11.0	28.2
2000-2001	64.0	49.8	113.8	25.3	17.5	42.8	16.9	10.7	27.6
2001-2002*	63.6	50.3	113.9	26.1	18.7	44.8	18.4	12.1	30.5

\* Provisional

### Trends in Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER) in India

Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary (VI-VIII)			Elementary(I-VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1998-99	100.9	82.9	92.1	65.3	49.1	57.6	87.6	70.6	79.4
1999-2000	104.1	85.2	94.9	67.2	49.7	58.8	90.1	72.0	81.3
2000-2001	104.9	85.9	95.7	66.7	49.9	58.6	90.3	72.4	81.6
2001-2002	105.3	86.9	96.3	67.8	52.1	60.2	90.7	73.6	82.4

### Drop out Rates at Primary and Elementary Stages

Year	Primary I-V			Upper Primary (I-VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1980-81	56.2	62.5	58.7	68.0	79.4	72.7
1990-91	40.1	46.0	42.6	59.1	65.1	60.9
1992-03	43.8	46.7	45.0	58.2	65.2	61.1
1999-2000 *	38.7	42.3	40.3	52.0	58.0	54.5
2000-2001 *	39.7	41.9	40.7	50.3	57.7	53.7
2001-2002*	38.4	39.9	39.0	52.9	56.9	54.6

\* Provisional

**11.6 Adult Education:-** The need for a literate population was recognised as a crucial input for nation building. Although a number of significant programmes were taken up since Independence to eradicate illiteracy among adults, the 1991 Census indicated that despite

substantial increase in the number of persons made literate from about 60 million in 1951 to about 359 million in 1991, the number of illiterates had only increased from about 300 million to about 328 million during this period. Gender disparity and regional disparity in literacy had also continued. Out of 600 Districts in the country 587 have since been covered under Adult Education Programme. At present 174 districts are in progress under Total Literacy campaign, 212 under Post Literacy Programme and 201 under Continuing Education Programme. About 96.69 million persons have been made literate as on 31.3.2002. Out of total clientele group under different Adult Education Schemes about 60% of the beneficiaries are women, while 22% and 12% belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. Besides 108 Jan Shikshan Sansthan and 25 State Resource Centres are functioning. The Directorate of Adult Education is functioning as National Resource Centre. The focus in the Tenth Plan would be to consolidate the already-sanctioned TLC projects in order to ensure their successful completion. Under the revised scheme, it is envisaged that basic teaching learning activities would be integrated with the post-literacy activities to ensure a smooth transition from TLC to PLP. Special focus has to be given to problem of disadvantaged groups like SCs/STs and women. Regional disparities and special problem of low literacy states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh have to be given greater attention. Priority must be given to the states where the literacy rate is below the national average and low female literacy districts.

**11.7 Mid Day Meal Scheme:-** Launched on 15th August, 1995 with the objective to boost the Universalisation of Primary Education (UPE) by impacting upon enrolment, attendance, retention and nutritional needs a children studying in classes I-V. At present, cooked meals are now being served in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andaman Nicobar, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli in addition to the existing states, viz. Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa, (in tribal districts/ block), Madhya Pradesh (tribal blocks), Karnataka (seven educationally backward blocks), Tamil Nadu, and Pondicherry, which were already providing meal to children. In Delhi, ready-to-eat food is being distributed. About one-third of a total of 10.26 crore children in primary classes are currently getting cooked meal. The remaining States/UTs are distributing foodgrains (wheat/rice) free of cost (100gms per child). The number of children covered under the programme has risen from 33.4 million in about 3.22 lakh schools in 1995-96 to 105.1 million students in 7.92 schools spread over 576 districts in 2000-01. It is targeted to cover 107.2 million children in 578 districts during 2001-02. Over 15 lakh tonnes of food grains were lifted for the scheme during 2000-01 compared to 14 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000. The scheme has helped to reduce the drop out rates because it is major factor in increasing the attendance of students in school.



## **CHAPTER 12**

### **POINT 11 : JUSTICE TO SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES**

12.1.1 Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) constitute 16.5% and 8.08% of Indian population respectively. More than half the Scheduled Caste population is concentrated in the five States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The Scheduled Castes constitute more than one fifth of the population in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. 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.

12.1.2 The Scheduled Castes mainly earn their livelihood through 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 sectors 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 untouchability has been declining all over the country, caste rigidities continue to prevail.

12.1.3 The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment are intended to support and supplement the efforts of other Central Ministries, the State Governments/UT Administrations and voluntary organisations through financial assistance, and to fill critical gaps taking into account the situation of the Scheduled Castes. 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 Ministry is also implementing the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents with the objective of liberating them from the hereditary and inhuman occupation of manually removing night soil and filth and to provide for and engage them in alternate occupations. The Ministry has also introduced the concept of "Sanitary Mart" to make the scheme more viable.

12.1.4 The forces of urbanisation, social and protective legislation, and other measures have led to gradual improvement in occupational mobility and living standards of SCs over the years, but the living conditions of the majority of them remain worse than those of others. For instance only 6.62% of SC households have access to safe drinking water, electricity, and toilet facilities as against 20% of non SC/ ST households. Considerable disparities also persist, although they are narrowing in literacy and educational development. As against the national average of 52%, the literacy rate among SCs is around 37%. More than three quarters of SC women are illiterate. Literacy rates among SC women in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan, in particular, are much lower than the general average of these States.

12.1.5 The ST Population in the country is living in remote and forest areas of the country. Most of them are slowly joining the national mainstream. In term of education, occupation, and living conditions they are still backwards. Efforts are being made by the Government and the NGOs to improve their living. Tribal Sub-Plan are implemented through 194 Integrated Tribal Development Projects, 252 Modified Area Development Approach, 7 Pockets, 79 clusters and 75 Primitive Tribal Groups. The benefit of family beneficiary oriented programme are given to the tribal irrespective of the fact that they reside within or outside the TSP areas of a particular State/UT.

12.1.6 Under this point of TPP-86, the following 8 items are monitored:

**A Quantitatively monitored items:**

1. SC Families Assisted, and
2. ST Families Assisted.

**B Qualitatively monitored items:**

3. Release of Central Share,
4. Compliance with Law
5. Improving Educational Standards,
6. Rehabilitation of Safai Karamchaaris,
7. Integration with Community, and
8. Rehabilitation of Tribals Displaced by Projects.

**12.2 SC Families Assisted:-** The Annual target fixed for year 2002-2003 was 23.58 lakh SC families against which the achievement was 23.05 lakh. (98 % of the targets). During the year the performance of State of Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, H.P., Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, M.P, Manipur, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal, West Bengal and UT Chandigah was Very Good. The performance of State Punjab and UT Pondicherry was Good. The performance of remaining States/UTs was Poor. The details are given in *Annexure 12.1*.

**12.3 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. For the year 2002-2003, target of 11.38 lakh was fixed for the Scheduled Tribe families to be economically assisted under family-beneficiary oriented programmes and the achievement was 12.10 lakh ST families, (106 % of the targets). A statement showing States/UT-wise targets and achievements for the period under review is at *Annexure 12.2*. Out of 23 States/UTs performance of 11 States/UTs has been "Very Good". These are Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Sikkim, West Bengal, A&N Islands and Daman & Diu. The performance of the States of Tamil Nadu and Tripura has been "Good". The Performance of remaining ten States has been poor. The details are given in *Annexure 12.2*.

## 12.4 Release of Central Share

**12.4.1 Special Central Assistance (SCA):-** Under the of Special Central Assistance(SCA), introduced in 1979-1980, 100% central assistance is extended to supplement the efforts of the States/UTs for ensuring rapid socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes. It is provided as an additive to the Special Component Plan of the States/UTs for augmenting the efforts of the States/UTs for the economic development of Scheduled Castes. The objective of the SCA is to support SC families to enhance their productivity and income. It focuses on maximizing the returns from the assets held by the SCs by filling the critical gaps in the developmental needs. Special Central Assistance (SCA) is released to the States/UTs based on SC population of the States/UTs(40%), relative backwardness of the States/UTs (10%), percentage of SC families in the States/UTs covered by composite economic development programmes in the plans to enable them to cross the poverty line (25%) and the flow of funds to Special Component Plan out of the Annual Plan as compared to the SC population percentage in the States/UTs(25%). The second installment of SCA is released after the unspent balance from the previous year and 75% of the first instalment is utilised. A project based approach has been introduced during the period reported for utilization of SCA. The States/UTs are advised to submit viable project proposals for utilization of SCA grant with proper backward and forward linkages viz. training, skill development for self employment and arrangements for marketing of the produce. The financing of these projects are dovetailed by utilizing upto 50% unit cost limiting to Rs. 10,000 per family as SCA subsidy and the balance as loan from NSFDC/NSKFDC/Banks and beneficiary's own contribution. The States/UTs have started submitting project proposals from November 2000 and these are examined and cleared for implementation by the Ministry so that the SC families assisted through the Scheme generate enough income to cross the poverty line. During the year 2002-2003, Rs.3.79 crore were allocated against which Rs. 4.34 crore has been released to the States/UTs.

**12.4.2 Release of Central Share for Tribal Sub-Plan:-** The Government of States and Union Territory Administrations have been formulating their annual Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) by quantifying funds from their plans for identified schemes /programmes for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. As an addition to their Sub-plan efforts the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment provides Special Central Assistance (SCA) to these States/UTs for development of Scheduled Tribes particularly for income generating family oriented schemes. The ST families are assisted through various Schemes implemented by Departments of Agriculture, Rural Development, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, Forestry, Small & Cottage Industries, etc. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs fixes the targets for 23 States/UTs having TSP in consultation with the concerned State Governments/UT Administration. The States/UTs send the monthly progress report to Ministry in respect of point 11(b) of 20 Point Programme. The Government of India provides funds under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to TSP to 21 TSP States and 2 UTs. The schemes of SCA to TSP was introduced during sixth five year plan under this scheme; assistance is given to the State Governments/UTs as an additive to State TSP. The SCA forms part of TSP towards the larger goal of enhancing pace of socio-economic development in most backward tribal areas. The objective of this scheme is :- (i) Socio-economic development and (ii) Protection of tribals from exploitation. SCA is primarily meant for income generating family oriented Schemes and infrastructure incidentals (not exceeding 30% of the total outlay) required thereto.

- Major Schemes/projects of infrastructure development are covered under State plan/TSP. Only the areas where benefit from such plan(s) does not reach, the projects under SCA are taken for their development.
- The family oriented income generating Schemes supported through the SCA are mainly from the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, cooperatives, fisheries, village and small scale industriexs.
- For the year April, 2002-March, 2003 Rs. 500 crore were released for the schemes to 23 TSP States/UTs. Budget allocation during the current year is also Rs.500 crore.

## 12.5 Compliance with Law

12.5.1 The Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 was enacted in furtherance of Article 17 of the Constitution by which untouchability was abolished and its practice in any form forbidden. Further, in order to check/ deter crimes against SCs and STs by persons belonging to other communities, the SCs& STs (Prevention of Attrocities) (POA) Act, 1989 was brought into force from 30<sup>th</sup> January, 1990. Comprehensive Rules were also notified under the Act in 1995 which lay down, in particular, enhanced norms for relief and rehabilitation. These statutes require the State Governments/UT Administrations to undertake various measures for preventing and penalising untouchability practices and atrocities. The Central Government are required to co-ordinate the measures taken by the States/UTs. Special Cells have been set up in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal and Pondicherry towards implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities )Act. For speedy trial of cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities)Act, 1989, 122 Exclusive Special Courts, have also been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh (12), Gujarat (10), Karnataka (04), Madhya Pradesh (35), Rajasthan (17), Tamil Nadu (04) and Uttar Pradesh (40). Further all State Governments except Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland, which are predominatly tribal area States, have notified the existing Courts of Sessions as Special Courts for the trial of offences under the Act. The number of the cases registered during the last six years are given below:-

**Cases Registered under PCR and POA Acts**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of cases registered PCR Act</b>	<b>Number of cases registered under POA Act</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
1997	831	29,920
1998	611	27,561
1999	526	26,285
2000	856	30,315
2001	453	29,174
2002	12 * Provisional	6,970 *

**Source:** *Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment*

12.5.2 Over the years, the number of cases registered under the Protection of Civil Right (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Provention of

Atrocities) Act, 1989 have been declining. This indicates success of the legislative and economic measures taken by the Government for eliminating the practice of untouchability and perpetration of atrocities. Exclusive Special Courts have been set up under SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in 17 districts of Rajasthan, 25 districts of Madhya Pradesh, 4 districts of Karnataka, 3 districts of Andhra Pradesh, 3 districts of Gujarat and 4 districts of Tamil Nadu. In other States/UTs, existing District and Session Courts have been specified as Special Court. Special Public Prosecutors have also been designated in all the States/UTs except Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland where Special Courts have not been designated. The implementation of the Act is also reviewed in the meeting of the Nodal Officers of States/UTs. Such a review was held on 5<sup>th</sup> February 2002 in the meeting of Nodal Officers in States/UTs. The matter was also discussed in the meeting of State Secretaries held in New Delhi on 8-9<sup>th</sup> July 2002. During 2002-2003, the entire Central Assistance of Rs. 4018.00 lakhs were released under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and The Scheduled Castes & the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 against allocation of Rs. 3200.00 lakhs.

## 12.6 Improving Educational Standards

12.6.1 The rate of literacy among SCs and STs is very low i.e. 37.4% compared to general literacy rate 65.4% More than three-quarter of SCs and STs are illiterate. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa are some of the states where literacy rate is very low in respect of SCs and STs. The drop out rate of SCs & STs is also higher compared to the general population. The factors responsible for low pace of educational development among them are inadequate enrolment, higher drop out, lack of objective, poor attendance in school due to domestic /occupational compulsion and non-availability of remedial coachings. To improve the educational standards of this category of population the Govt. has started schemes like Hostels for SC Girls and Boys, Book Bank for SC / ST, Coaching and Allied Schemes, Special Educational Development Programmes for SC girls belonging to very low literacy levels and upgradation of Merit of SC/ST. Details of schemes being implemented are given below:-

- (a) **Post-Matric Scholarships to Students Belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:** The scheme provides 100% Central Assistance to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for the expenditure on Scholarship over the above their respective committed liability. Sanction and disbursement of scholarship by the States and Union Territories involve a large number of students and several levels. 17.04 lakhs SC students were assisted during the year 2002-03 as against 19.61 lakhs SC students in 2001-2002.
- (b) **Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations:** The scheme provides for Central Assistance to the State Governments on a 50:50 basis (100% to the Union Territory Administrations) towards expenditure incurred over and above their respective committed liabilities, for scholarship to the children of scavengers and sweepers with traditional links with scavenging, flayers and tanners for pursuing recognised courses upto Matriculation in recognised institutions. During the year 2002-2003, 5.65 lakhs students were assisted.
- (c) **Hostels for Scheduled Castes Girls and Boys:** The main objective of the Scheme of Girls Hostels for Scheduled Castes is to provide hostel facilities to Scheduled Caste girls studying in middle and higher secondary schools, colleges and Universities.

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments on 50:50 matching share basis (and 100% to UTs), in respect of NGOs 45% assistance is provided by State Govt. and 45% by Central Government and remaining 10% by NGOs for the construction of hostel buildings upto 100 seats, construction of boundary walls, two room sets for hostel warden and one room set for chowkidar. The expenditure on maintenance of these hostels is borne by the State Governments. The Centrally Controlled Universities can receive financial assistance upto 90% under the Scheme and the remaining 10% is required to be contributed by them. Likewise, the other universities can also receive central assistance upto 45% and the remaining amount has to be provided by their respective States (45%) and themselves (10%). The existing scheme of girls hostels has been expanded to cover the construction of hostel buildings for the Scheduled Castes boys on the same pattern of construction of girls hostels. During 2002-2003, provision for construction of new hostels (191 boys and 127 for girls) was made.

- (d) **Book Banks for SC/ST Students:-** The scheme is intended to provide access to SC/ST students to the latest textbooks for Medical (including Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy), Veterinary, Engineering, Agriculture and Polytechnic, Law courses, Chartered Accountancy, M.B.A. and Bio-Science courses. Each set of books is shared by two students. The scheme is open to all those in the receipt of post-metric scholarships. The scheme also provides upto Rs. 2,000 for purchase of cupboards. The ceiling cost per set of textbooks varies from Rs. 2400/- to Rs. 7500/- depending on the course. Central assistance is provided to the State on 50:50 basis (100% to UTs).
- (e) **Coaching and Allied Scheme for SC/ST Students:** Under this scheme, free coaching facilities are provided to SC/ST students through Pre-examination Training Centers to enable them to compete successfully in the competitive examinations conducted by UPSC, SSC, Recruitment Boards, Public Sector Undertakings and other recruiting bodies with a view to improving the representation of SCs/STs in various service and posts under Central/State Governments and Public Undertakings etc. and also for securing admission in Medical, Engineering Colleges and Management Courses.
- (f) **Projects of All-India or Inter-State Nature Research and Training Scheme):-** The financial assistance is provided to the Non-Governmental Organisation and Universities which have necessary expertise and are willing to undertake the research and evaluation studies and hold seminars, workshops and training programmes preferably on the socio-economic programmes undertaken by Government bodies for the development of Scheduled Castes. The Scheme has two components: (a) Research and evaluation studies in the field of Scheduled Castes Development and (b) Seminars, Workshops and Training Programmes connected with problem/solution related with Scheduled Castes. The funds are provided as 100% grants-in-aid under the scheme. The upper ceiling for the research and evaluation studies has been raised to Rs. 3 lakh with duration of 15 months.
- (g) **Special Educational Development Programme for Scheduled Caste Girls Belonging to Very Low Literacy Level:** The scheme envisages establishment of residential schools for Scheduled Caste girls in low literacy pockets where the traditions and environment are not conducive to learning. The school established under the scheme supplement existing measures to impart and consolidate literacy and promote quality education of first generation learners among Scheduled Castes girls in areas of

low literacy. The scheme envisages the establishment, through the respective Zila Parishads, of residential schools which provide a package of inputs for Scheduled Caste girls in class-I. The Zila Parishads may run the schools themselves or through credible NGOs of proven integrity, competence and experience. However, the Zila Parishads are fully responsible and accountable for the effective implementation of the Scheme. Zila Parishads which are willing and capable of implementing the Scheme and accept the regulations governing the Scheme, are identified by the concerned State Governments and their case recommended to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

- (h) **Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST Students:** The scheme was started in 1987-88 by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development (subsequently transferred to Ministry of Welfare in the Middle of 1993-94) with the objective of helping selected SC/ST students by providing them extra coaching and facilitating their admission to professional courses such as Medical and Engineering etc. where entry is based on competitive examinations. Under the scheme, it was proposed to give central assistance of Rs. 15,000/- per student basis. A total of 1045 awards were provided with each state having a minimum of 5 awards. The States could choose (i) their own scholars and (ii) the proportion between SCs/STs students depending on the strength of the illiterate population of SCs/STs. Disabled students were given special allowances so that the scheme was also beneficial to them.
- (i) **National Overseas Scholarship for SC & ST Students for Higher Studies :-** The scheme intends to provide financial assistance to meritorious students belonging to SC, ST etc. for pursuing Masters Degree, Ph.D and Post Doctoral courses abroad in the specified fields of Engineering, Science and Technology only. 30 Scholarships per year are offered in the following manner: Scheduled Castes-17, Scheduled Tribes-9, Scheduled Caste Converts to other religions-2, Denotified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes-1, Landless Agricultural Labourers and Traditional Artisans-1. The Scheme has been revived for the period 1998-1999 to 2000-2001, with modifications. The modified scheme provides enhanced maintenance allowance of US \$ 7700/- per annum. The Contingency Allowances for books, essential apparatus, study tour charges, typing and binding of thesis etc. has also been raised to US \$ 500/- per annum. The modified scheme also provides reimbursement of actual visa fees in Indian rupees. The scheme also provides Air Passage by economy class by shortest route both ways by arrangement with the national carrier, poll tax, equipment allowance and incidental journey expenses, actual fees charged by institution and the medical insurance premium. The awardees are also permitted to supplement their prescribed allowance by undertaking research/teaching assistantship upto US \$2400/- per annum and beyond these ceilings, the maintenance allowance will be proportionately reduced. The financial assistance under the scheme is available to the students sent abroad, for the maximum period of 4 years for Ph.D. research, for 3 years for Master's Programme and for 1½ year for Post Doctoral research.

## 12.7 Rehabilitation of Safai Karamcharis

12.7.1 The objective of the *National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and Their Dependents* (NSLRS) is to liberate them from the hereditary and inhuman occupation of manually removing night soil and filth and to provide for and engage them in alternate and dignified occupations. The Government of India had launched the Scheme in March, 1992, after splitting the erstwhile scheme of conversion of dry latrines

and rehabilitation of liberated scavengers which was started in 1980-81. The conversion part of the Scheme has since been entrusted to the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment. Implementation of the Scheme in most of the States has been very tardy. As against the 6.76 lakhs of scavengers identified as per the present followed definition of scavengers, the total number of scavengers trained and rehabilitated has been only about 1.52 lakhs and 3.85 lakhs, respectively. This indicates that the work of rehabilitation has not been completed so far. Even the survey is yet to be completed in a few states and the results of re-survey undertaken by some States are awaited. Ending the obnoxious practice of manual removal of night soil and filth is a national commitment, all-out efforts are required to complete this task at the earliest.

12.7.2 Government intends to take all possible steps to liberate the scavengers. The Nodal Ministry took an initiative in the last quarter of the year 1999-2000 and suggested States/UTs to implement the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents (NSLRS) through setting up of Sanitary Marts (A Sanitary Mart is a place where sanitary needs of the common man could be met. It serves both as a shop and a service centre) by forming cooperative of about 20-25 scavengers. The objective of setting up of Sanitary Marts under NSLRS is not only to wean the scavengers away from their existing profession and provide them alternative sustainable employment in production and sale of sanitary items, but also to generate demand for wet toilets, leading to conversion of dry latrines in small towns which they otherwise would be servicing as scavengers.

## **12.8 Mainstreaming the SCs and STs in the Community:-**

12.8.1 Various schemes have been undertaken for the socio-economic development of SCs and STs with the main objective of integrating them with the whole community. The problem is more acute with the tribal population who are generally isolated in the far-flung places and feel out of touch when not in their home environment. The idea for their integration with the community is to bring them up with the national standards in quality of living standards.

12.8.2 In the formulation and implementation of programme for the welfare and development of STs, care is taken to see that such programme do not lead to segregation of these communities from the rest of the society. In addition to a number of programmes taken up by the State Governments, the schemes like Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan, Girls Hostel, Boys Hostel, Ashram Hostel, Vocational Training in Tribal Areas, Education Complex for ST Girls in Low Literacy pockets for development of literacy of girls in tribal areas, grants in aid to voluntary organisation engaged in the welfare of STs, setting up of Tribal Research Institutes, doctoral and post doctoral fellowship, Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) are in operation. In fact the ultimate aim of these development programmes for STs is to open the avenues for these people to enter into all fields of activities and to enable them to compete with others on equal terms.

12.8.3 Ambedkar Foundation has been set up to manage, long terms schemes for propagation of ideas of Baba Saheb Dr.B.R.Ambedkar for the welfare of the masses. The work of publication of Baba Seheb's writing and speeches in Indian languages is under progress. Dr. Ambedkar Overseas Fellowship is being restructured and Dr.B.R. Ambedkar National Award for social understanding and upliftment of weaker sections is being



presented. The funds required for these three schemes are being provided by the Government of India.

12.8.4 The Scheduled Castes Development Corporation (SCDC), National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC), National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) are also functioning in States and UTs. SCDCs mobilise funds for SCs living below the poverty line and they act as guarantors, promoters and catalysts for generating credit from financial institutions and providing missing inputs by way of margin money loans and subsidy to the target groups. NSFDCs do also look after the special developmental and financial needs of the SCs & STs, over and above the credit available through priority sector lending of banks and others institutions. It provides financial assistance at concessional rates for all viable economic activities such as Irrigation, Horticulture, Poultry, Dairy, and fabrication shops, Footwear Making, Garment Manufacturing, Handlooms Handicrafts, Small Hotels, Purchase of Goods and Passengers Vehicles etc. NSFDC has introduced micro credit finance scheme under which maximum loan amount of Rs.10,000 per beneficiary will be made available through SCA/ Self-Help Groups. It also provides financial assistance at concessional rates for income generating activities and training in skill development to SCs and STs whose annual income is below half the poverty line income criterion. NSFDC is extending concessional financial assistance through the state Channelizing Agencies namely State Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (SSCFDC). The state Agencies extend loans to beneficiaries @ 7 % interest p.a. upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs and @ 9% interest for loans exceeding Rs. 5.00 lakhs. NSFDC provides upto 90% of the project cost & balance 10% is funded by the State Agencies and the beneficiaries. Smaller loans are funded on 100 % basis without insisting on beneficiary contribution. During 2002-2003 a provision of Rs. 1500.10 lakh has been kept under the scheme against which a sum of Rs. 1510 lakhs has been released to NSFDC. NSKFDC is to promote economic development/self-employment for the economic rehabilitation of Safai Karamcharis besides providing training in technical and entrepreneurial skills and extending loans to students from Safai Karamchari Community for pursuing higher education. NSKFDC has introduced micro credit schemes under which, a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- as loan per beneficiary will be made available repeatedly upon repayment, through SCAs/NGOs that can form self- help groups of the beneficiaries. Interest on the loan for the beneficiaries will be 6% of which 3% is payable by SCAs/NGOs to NSKFDC retaining the balance 3% for meeting the administrative costs. The repayment period is 18 to 36 months with a moratorium of 6 months. During the year, 2002-2003, The Government of India has released the entire amount of Rs. 2000 lakhs as equity share.

## CHAPTER 13

### POINT 12 : EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

13.1 The Indian society has been fighting for social equilibrium concerning universality of rights and protection for women in the country. There can be no development unless their needs and interests are fully taken into account. Social taboos and traditional practices followed in the society have marginalized women of our country, and allowed them to play only secondary role. Gender equality represented by opportunities for women to contribute to the human development leads to women empowerment. The major policy initiatives undertaken by the government in the recent past include the establishment of the National Commission for Women (NCW), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), launching of Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY), and Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project (RWDEP). The National Commission for Women, set up in 1992 covers issues relating to safeguarding women's rights and promotion of their empowerment. The Commission works for review of laws, intervention in specific individual complaints of atrocities and sexual harassment of women at work place, and remedial actions to safeguard the interest of women. For monitoring purpose, the following four items are covered under TPP-86:

**(i) Quantitatively monitored items:**

1. Enrolment of girls in schools, and
2. Women in adult literacy classes.

**(ii) Qualitatively Monitored items:**

1. Women in technical institutions, and
2. Awareness and consciousness of women participation in development preventing atrocities against women.

13.2 The details about the quantitatively monitored items and qualitatively monitored items are mentioned below:-

#### I DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS

i) **Growth Rate:-** The following table reflects overall declining decadal growth rate of population since 1961-71 census. The growth rate of female population has been continuously lesser than that of the males except during 1971-81 & 1991-2001.

**Decadal Growth Rate of Population 1951 – 2001**

Year	Male	Female	Total
1951-61	21.97	21.29	21.64
1961-71	25.52	24.03	24.80
1971-81	24.44	24.91	24.66
1981-91	23.80	23.20	23.50
1991-2001	20.93	21.79	21.34

ii) **Sex Ratio:-** It may be observed that there is continuous decrease in female population per thousand males in India and a steep fall is visible during these decades. Fall in sex ratio several causes which include of gender discrimination in various forms due to illiteracy, poverty and strong son preference among different sections of the society. The Census 2001 has revealed a reversion in the trend towards increasing number of females per thousand males. The table below presents sex ratio prevalent in different Census counts since 1951.

**Population (in Millions) and sex ratio as per 2001 Census Data**

Year	Total	Male	Female	Females per 1000 males
1951	361	186	175	946
1961	439	226	213	941
1971	548	284	264	930
1981	683	353	330	934
1991*	846	439	407	927
2001 #	1027	531	496	933

\* - Includes projected population of J&K as worked out by Standing Committee of Experts (October, 1989)

Source : Census of India, 1991 – Final Population Total for 1991, Paper-2 of 1992, Government of India, New Delhi, 1993. Provisional Census Results Released. & Census 2001 Provisional

# Census of India 2001 Part-I

iii) **Age at Marriage:-** Early marriages are arranged under various socio-cultural and economic compulsions. Over the years, there is emergence of positive trend in mean age at marriage, both in the rural and urban areas. This is the result of the policies and programmes for the people for their general well being. Specifically, education and employment have largely contributed in transformation of the mindsets of the people towards the social institution of marriage. Prevention of child marriages, under Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1976 is also responsible to make the people tie their children in the marital knot after the legal age of marriage of 18 and 21, for girls and boys, respectively.

## II. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

### (a) Health and Family Welfare

Mortality and morbidity among females is higher than the male population in the country. Malnutrition, infections and now job pressures have been keeping a large female population deprived of physical fitness and ability. Despite these constraints, the Government have taken up specific measures to improve the health status of women. We have, Universal Immunization, control of nutritional anemia and treatment of various physical disorders are priority schemes in the health sector. Prevention and medical care of Respiratory Tract Infections (RTIs) among women has also been a matter of concern. The Government has launched several integrated packages for women and children in the country under visionary strategy of “Health for All”. The Rural Child Health (RCH) programme has opted for a holistic approach to meet the health requirements of women and children by way of a

participatory process. Minimization of high rates of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Child Mortality Rate (CMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) etc are the main objectives of this programme. The IMR has decreased from 80 in 1991 to 68 in 2000. The Child Mortality Rate CMR in the age group 0-4 infant has decreased from 27.5 in 1991 to 25.3 in 1995. The MMR (per 1,00,000 of live births) has decreased from 408 in 1997 to 407 in 1998-99. Still, MMR in our country continues to be very high.

**(b) Life Expectancy at Birth (1981-2001)**

General life standards of people have improved as a result of increased income and awareness levels. Growth of health services has been instrumental in catering to the health requirements. As per table below, the life expectancy of females by 1981-85 was higher than that of males. However, this has been increased to 65.3 years during 1996-2001 at higher rates than the males.

<b>Life Expectancy</b>		(in years)
<b>Year</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
1981-85	55.7	55.4
1989-93	59.7	59.0
1996-2001	65.3	62.3

**(c) Education:- (Female Literacy Rates)**

Female literacy is fast growing and the gap between the ratio of male and female literacy is declining. The educational achievements being made by capturing higher female literacy rates is indirectly expediting women empowerment. Education is gaining primarily amongst all sections of the society and increasing number of female population is being mainstreamed into educational pursuits. Women are joining specialized educational courses in different spheres of life and are able to establish themselves with distinct identity. The results of All India X<sup>th</sup> and XII<sup>th</sup> class examination have also shown that during the last two years, girls have not only topped but overall pass percentage of girls has been higher than that of boys. The present educational attainments are due to concerted efforts of the Government through its national education and literacy programmes. As a result of these, the rate of female literacy has gone up by more than six times i.e. from 8.86 percent in 1951 to 54.16 in 2001 (provisional). This can be observed from the table given below. Further, the percentage improvement in female literacy over the years is higher than the males.

**Female Literacy Rates**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
1951	27.16	8.86
1961	40.40	15.34
1971	45.95	21.97
1981	56.37	29.75
1991	64.13	39.29
1997	73.00	50.00
2001 (Prov.)	75.85	54.16

**(d) Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)**

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is defined as percentage of the enrolment in class I-V, VI-VIII and/or I-VIII to the estimated child population in the age group 6-11, 11-14 and/or 6-14 years, respectively. At the primary level, tremendous improvement in GER, both for boys and girls, has been achieved. The following table indicates the trends in achievements. The following data projects the decadal enrolment ratios at primary levels since 1950-51 to 1990-91 and annual ratios from 1991 onwards.

**Gross Enrolment Ratio (Primary Level)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>
1950-51	60.6	24.8
1960-61	82.6	41.4
1970-71	95.5	60.5
1980-81	95.8	64.1
1990-91	114.0	85.5
1998-99*	100.9	82.9
1999-2000*	104.1	85.2
2000-2001*	104.9	85.9
2001-2002*	105.3	86.9

\* - Provisional

The gross enrolment ratio(primary level) as shown in the table reflects that from the year 1950-51, there was steady increase in the enrolment of boys and girls upto 1980-81. However, the enrolment of girls was at the faster pace. The GER for boys and girls at 96 and 64, respectively in 1980-81 rose to 114 for boys and 85.5 for the girls in 1990-91. Further, the GER came down in both the cases and there after recorded low progress for boys 104.9 during 2000-2001, and slightly higher progress for girls 85.9 as compared to 1990-91. GER is again using for both the boys and girls from 2000-2001 onwards.

**(e) Drop-out Rates**

Since ages women and girls have suffered poor health and educational status. Neglect of females on these counts has been resulting in to continued socio-economic discrimination in various forms. With the changes in the mindsets and material progress, female education is steadily progressing. The dropout rate among girls declining although at lower rates than that of the boys.

The overall drop-out rate at the primary level was 58.7 in 1980-81 which has gone down to 39.0 (provisional) during 2001-02. There is high achievement in checking drop-out rates for girls at primary level which decreased from 62.5 during 1980-81 to 39.9 during 2001-02. Although boys had lower drop out rates than that of the girls, but decline of drop out rates among girls is at higher rate than that of the boys. Though, over the years, there is visible decrease in the overall dropout rates for girls at the middle level compared to that of the boys, still the drop out rates for girls are on higher side.

### Drop-out Rates (in percentage)

Year	Primary Levels (I-V)			Middle Level (VI-VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1980-81	56.2	62.5	58.7	68.0	79.4	72.7
1990-91	40.1	46.0	42.6	59.1	65.1	60.9
1992-93	43.8	46.7	45.0	58.2	65.2	61.1
1998-99 *	40.6	44.7	42.4	54.4	60.1	56.8
1999-2000 *	38.7	42.3	40.3	52.0	58.0	54.5
2000-2001*	39.7	41.9	40.7	50.3	57.7	53.7
2001-2002*	38.4	39.9	39.0	52.9	56.9	54.6

\* - Provisional

#### (f) Drop-out rates at Middle Stages (Classes I – VIII)

At the middle stages also, there is steep decrease in the rate of drop out among boys and girls. The table below indicates a fall in dropout rates from 78% in 1960-61 to 54.6 % in 2001-02. The drop-out rate for girls came down to 56.9 during 2001-02 from 65.1 during 1990-91, comparatively, on higher side than that of the boys which had the lower drop-out rate of 52.9 from 59.1 during this period. However, at the middle stages, it may be observed that the drop-out rates for girls are continuing to be on slightly higher side as compared to boys..

#### Year-wise drop-out rates at Middle Stages from 1960-61 to 2001-02

	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1992-93	1999-00	2000-01*	2001-02*
<b>Boys</b>	75.0	74.6	68.0	59.1	58.23	51.96	50.3	52.9
<b>Girls</b>	85.0	83.4	79.4	65.1	65.21	58.00	57.7	56.9
<b>Total</b>	78.3	77.9	72.7	60.9	61.1	54.53	53.7	54.6

\* - Provisional

#### A. Training and Employment

##### I Training

**(i) Technical Education for Women :-** Mainstreaming of women into technical training is key to enhance the scope for their employment/self-employment, ultimate economic empowerment. The Government attaches considerable priority to training of women in suitable vocations for direct and indirect employment. Many establishments have been raised for skill building of women in the country such as Polytechnics, Industrial Training Institutions (ITIs) and Vocational Training Institutes (VTIs). Efforts have been made at these Institutes to expand and diversify vocational training facilities for women not only for wage or self-employment but also for improvement in their existing skill. Courses at these institutes are revamped from time to time to match emerging needs of modern employment

market. The following table gives data on enrolment of men and women in polytechnics:

Year	No. of Trainees in Polytechnics			Women (% age to total)
	Total	Men	Women	
1977-78	123236	114109	9127	7.4
1989-90	284246	251094	33152	11.7
1990-91	272650	241145	31505	11.6
1991-92	280272	246676	33598	12.0
1992-93	307628	267289	40339	15.1
1993-94	326961	278776	48185	14.1
1994-95	351283	298239	53044	15.1
1995-96	320466	265200	55226	17.2
1996-97	357891	299437	58454	16.3
1997-98	387447	325586	61861	16.0
1998-99*	357174	297070	60104	16.8
1999-2000	382579	313754	68825	18.0
2000-01*	394957	314945	80012	20.3

\* - Provisional

It is observed that the percentage of women in polytechnics is rising steadily with the expansion of training facilities and growing demands for skill building. During 2000-01, there is a significant growth of female trainees in the polytechnics. As on 31.3.2002, there were 4464 Government ITIs and private ITIs/ITCs comprising of 764 Government women ITIs / wings for women in general ITIs and private women ITIs / wings. There were 520 Women Wings in General ITIs as on 31.3.2002. Overall there was a seating capacity of 652803 in these ITIs / Wings with a seating capacity of 46070 exclusively for women. The intake capacity for women may be more than reflected as the general ITIs are also open to women for admission.

## **(ii) Women's Vocational Training Programme: National and Regional Vocational Training Institutes (NVTI/RVTIs)**

A National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) and 10 Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) were established by the Government of India (Ministry of Labour), to meet the training needs of women. The agencies are imparting skills in modern and up-coming trades to provide basic, advanced and instructional skills in selected areas having higher employment potential for women. The women trained by NVTI/RVTIs have good employment prospects as the placement services at these Institutes are excellent and the trainees have been selected for employment by the leading firms. As on 31.3.2002, 29510 women have been trained in the Institutes since the commencement of these programmes.

## **II EMPLOYMENT**

Employment of women is considered instrumental in the reduction of disparities existing in the society and achieving equality and social justice. Further, women's employment is an important component of any gender development index. Development strategies and plan expenditure for the development of country takes into account the concerns for improving women's access to education and for development of their skills to enhance their

employment potential. Following details reflect on women's work status and employment in different sectors.

**(i) Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

**Work Participation Rate, India, 1971 – 2001**

Year	Rural/Urban	Person	Male	Female
1971	Total	34.17	52.75	14.22
	Rural	35.33	53.78	15.92
	Urban	29.61	48.88	7.18
1981	Total	36.70	52.62	19.67
	Rural	38.79	53.77	23.06
	Urban	29.99	49.06	8.31
1991	Total	37.68	51.56	22.73
	Rural	40.24	52.50	27.20
	Urban	30.44	48.95	9.74
2001 *	Total	39.26	51.93	25.68
	Rural	41.97	52.36	30.98
	Urban	32.23	50.85	11.55

*Note: 1. Excludes Assam and J&K where the 1981 and 1991 Census respectively, could not be held.*

*2. 1971 figures are totals of worker and non-workers with secondary work whereas, 1981 and 1991 figures are totals of main and marginal workers.*

*Source: Census of India, Series-1, Paper-3 of 1991 and Paper-2 of 1992, RGI.*

*\* Based on Census of India 2001 (Provisional)*

The above figures indicate WPR for male in the rural area has been varying between 52 to 54 from 1971 to 1991. Whereas WPR for females in the rural area is showing rising trends over the decades and this rise is considerable although it is much below the male WPR. In the rural areas, the female work participation rate has shown steady improvement and the pace although increased but is slow in case of urban areas since 1971. Even after three decades, achievement of WPR in urban areas has been seen by way of increase of only 4.4 from 7.18 during 1971. There needs to be improvement in women WPR in urban areas. Capturing women's work through Census 2001 has been considered one of the crucial inputs that this Census is expected to provide. In view of this new strategies have been adopted to arrive at desirable reporting on women's work which goes un-reported, generally.

**(ii) Women in the Organised Sector**

Employment of women in public and private sectors has gradually increased over the years and on the other hand, for men it is on decline since 1998. As on 31.3.2001, the total employment in the organized sector was estimated as 277.89 lakhs as against 279.60 lakh at the end of March, 2000 reflecting a marginal decrease of 0.61 per cent. By the end of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2001, the public sector employed 191.37 lakh persons whereas the private sector employed 86.52 lakh persons. Women's employment in the organized sector of the economy at the end of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2001 was estimated as 49.49 lakhs, which was 17.81 percent of the total male and female employment. The employment ratio of women in private sector is higher than that in the public sector. The details are given in *Annxure-13.1*



### (iii) Women in Central Government

Involvement of women in the process of decision making and sharing the employment status at par with men to serve the public is very crucial for equalizing roles and positions of women in the society. One of the significant indicators i.e. employment of women in Central Government and its establishment is reflective of the gender oriented country's policy. The percentage of women to the total employees in the Central Government is on increase. However, the ratio of women's employment is much lower compared to that of men. It is important to notice that while there is cut on overall and male employment during 2000 but it has not declined for females. The details are given in *Annexure-13.2*

### (iv) Women in Decision Making in the Government

In Indian stream of administration, three prime public services such as Indian Administration Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Foreign Service occupy key positions to deliver programmes and policies for the development. Position in these services give abundant scope for decision making and influencing the policy measures. To deliver justice and equity for women in the society, involvement of women in these services is much desirable. The position of women in three services over years may be seen at *Annexure-13.3*.

In Indian Administrative Services, the representation of women is about 10 percent, in IFS, it is around 13 percent. However, in IPS, it is less than four percent.

### (v) Women in Politics

Year	Voters			Contestants		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1952	50.9	29.7	80.7	1831	43	1874
1980	115.1	87.2	202.4	4478	142	4620
1984	134.1	107.1	241.2	5149	164	5313
1991	161.2	121.4	282.2	8374	325	8699
1996	192.2	151.0	343.3	13353	599	13952
1998*	208.1	167.4	375.5	4476	274	4750
1999*	206.9	164.4	371.3	4364	284	4648

Source: i. *Women in India – A Statistical Profile, 1997, DWCD, New Delhi*

ii. \* *Election Commission of India*

iii *Total number of contestants include the number of candidates elected unopposed.*

Political participation of women is much desirable as it is considered instrumental in improving the lot of women. In Indian democracy, all adult women (18 and above) are entitled to vote. This gives all women immense strength to exercise their free will to elect their representatives. In actual political process or participation in national politics the number of women contestants has been growing steadily. After 1/3<sup>rd</sup> reservation for women in the local bodies, introduced through 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, it is expected that women's political participation would be fairly enhanced in the coming years.

**(vi) Women in Lok Sabha**

While only 4.4 per cent of the first Lok Sabha were women, the per centage only doubled to 9.02 per cent by the thirteen Lok Sabha.

**Women Participation in Lok Sabha**

General Election	Year	Members in Lok Sabha	Women Participation	% of Women in Lok Sabha
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
First	1952	499	22	4.41
Second	1957	500	27	5.40
Third	1962	503	34	6.76
Fourth	1967	523	31	5.93
Fifth	1971	521	22	4.22
Sixth	1977	544	19	3.49
Seventh	1980	544	28	5.15
Eighth	1984	544	44	8.09
Ninth	1989	517	27	5.22
Tenth	1991	544	39	7.17
Eleventh	1996	544	40	7.35
Twelveth	1998	543	43	7.92
Thirteenth	1999	543	49	9.02

13.3 Necessary tie-ups and linkages between different agencies have been envisioned to streamline implementation of programmes for women's development. This is being attempted through the schemes of *Indira Mahila Yojana and Rashtriya Mahila Kosh* of the Department of Women and Child Development. Convergence of services has started permeating the existing network of development programmes in the Central and State sector Planning under such schemes. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was set up in March, 1993, to extend credit facilities to poor and needy women in the informal sectors. Since inception, up to December 2002 RMK has achieved the following landmarks:

- Credit limit of Rs.118 crore has been sanctioned.
- 4,35,535 Women have benefited under the various schemes.
- Alliance made with 1,066 NGOs throughout the country.
- Rs. 89 Crore disbursed under its various schemes

13.4 The RWDEP (Rural Women's Development & Empowerment Project) has been sanctioned on 16<sup>th</sup> October, 1998 as a Centrally Sponsored Project with an estimated cost of Rs. 191.21 crore. The project will strengthen the process of, and create an environment for empowerment of women in the six States of Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

13.5 India has evolved a perspective on women's development and made efforts for making the existing machinery quick and responsive in addressing to the development needs of women. Further, in keeping pace with the rapid socio-economic changes in the country, the focus of the Government is also changing to meet new and emerging challenges. To monitor the status of women at sub-state levels, the Department of Women and Child Development is in the process of setting up an exclusive gender specific agency i.e. National Resource Centre for Women. The Department of Women and Child Development have

conceived a National Policy for Women, which is under active consideration of the Government, as a milestone in ensuring equality for women. The Department have initiated much awaited work on Gender Development Index (GDI). The States have been requested to compile data on the indicators shortlisted to facilitate development of methodology for GDI / GEM on the basis of reliable data available in different States / UTs. This would further help the policy makers and planners to sharpen their focus on women's development needs which will be an autonomous body to give technical backing to the draft National Policy for the Empowerment of Women. Balika Samridhi Yojana (BSY) is envisioned to alleviate disparities between male and female child. The scheme targets attitudinal change in the society towards the girl child and is intended to cover all families living below the poverty line.

13.6 National Policy for Empowerment of Women is being finalised by the Government. The policy would prescribe strategies and action points to bridge the gap between the equal de jure status and unequal de-facto position of the women in the country. It would seek to guide action at every level and in every sector by mainstreaming gender perspectives into all laws, policies, programmes regulations and budgetary allocation of the Government. Also, the Government is in the process of setting up a national resource Centre for Women. This would be a nodal body to mainstream gender issues in policies and programmes for women by training, policy support, information dissemination, research and documentation.

13.7 The Department could activate different forward looking agencies and individuals to work on bridging data gaps in different spheres central to women's upliftment. For the first time, generation of gender specific data on certain crucial aspects have been included in the Fourth Economic Census – 1996. The Central Statistical Organization (CSO) quantified women's contribution through a Time-Use Survey in the country. Efforts were made to gender sensitise the Census 2001 to enable capturing of women's work effectively.

13.8 The year 2001 was announced as a Women Empowerment Year and special programmes having been arranged by the Department through out the year to make much impression of importance of gender equality and empowerment of women among the countrymen. A number of programmes for empowerment of women in the country are being implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development.

## CHAPTER 14

### POINT 13 : NEW OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUTH

14.1 Youth represents hope and future of our country. They constitute about 30 per cent of the Population. Lack of proper employment opportunities, limited educational facilities, growing strength of divisive and separatist forces, breaking away of traditional Indian value system and lure of western culture are some of the major problems of youth today. It is, therefore, our responsibility to create new opportunities for our youth. The monitored items of this point are following:

**(i) Quantitatively monitored items:**

1. National Cadet Corps
2. National Service Volunteer Scheme
3. National Service Scheme
4. Nehru Yuva Kendra

**(ii) Qualitatively monitored items:**

5. New Youth Policy
6. New Sports Policy

14.2 **National Cadet Corps (NCC):-** NCC strives for developing character and strength among the youth and brings up dedicated and disciplined youth. NCC organises training camps and courses, and imparts attachment training with army units and hospitals. During 2002- 2003 , 5,59,917 cadets attended various camps against a target of 6,23,015 (90% of the target). These achievement covers NCC training, National Integration Camps, Republic Day Camp, Trekking, Attachment with Military Hospital, Youth Exchange Programme, Mountaineering Expedition. In respect of only NCC training camps, against the targets of 5.57 lakh camps for the year the achievement was 4.98 lakh camps (89 % of the target).

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 17 lakh volunteers upto during 2000-2001. The Volunteers have spread over 176 universities and 16 Senior Secondary Councils. Since its inception, more than 1.52 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, 4 Training Orientation and Research Centres (TORCs) and 14 Training and Orientation Centres, (TOCS) have been set up. The Department of Youth Affairs and Sports meets the entire expenditure on maintenance of these TORCs and TOCs. Each TORC/TOC organises 5 orientation training courses and 3 refresher courses of 10 and 5 days duration respectively for the NSS Programme Officers. In each training course, around 35 programme officers participate. Five focal points have been identified for NSS work i.e. (i) National Integration and Social Harmony, (ii) Literacy, (iii) Gender Justice, (iv) Village Adoption and (v) Life Style Education. An AIDS awareness

programme for students called “University Talk AIDS” has been introduced. Indira Gandhi NSS awards were introduced in 1994 to provide incentive to NSS functionaries and volunteers. The NSS has two types of programmes, viz., “Regular activities and special camping programmes” undertaken by its volunteers. Under “Regular Activities”, students are expected to work as volunteers for a continuous period of two years, rendering community service for minimum of 120 hours per annum. The activities include improvement of campuses, tree plantation, constructive work in adopted villages and slums, work in welfare institutions, blood donation, adult and non-formal education, health, nutrition, family welfare, AIDS awareness campaigns, etc. Under “Special Camping Programme” a camp of 10 days duration is conducted every year in the adopted areas on a specific theme like “Youth Against Famine”, “Youth Against Disease”. “Youth for Rural Reconstruction”, “Youth for Afforestation and Tree Plantation”, ‘Youth for Rural Reconstruction”, “Youth for Social Harmony”, etc. The theme for the current year is “Youth for Health Society”. The target of enrolment was of 19.37 lakhs volunteers in NSS during the year-2002-2003 and the achievement was 24.20 lakhs, which is 125% of target.

**14.4 National Service Volunteer Scheme (NSVS):-** National Service Volunteer Scheme (NSVS), launched from 1977-78, aims at providing opportunities to students, to involve themselves, on a voluntary basis, in national building activities for a specific period on a whole-time basis. The National Service Volunteer is envisaged as a social engineer, one who is trying to discover his creative potential and to gain a deep and critical insight into the issues involved in the process of development, and who is willing to commit all his energy in the service of the community and the country. Against the target deployment of 4700 NSVS volunteers for the whole year, the achievement was enrolment of 4700 NSVS volunteers.

**14.5 Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan:-** Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) is an autonomous organisation under the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports. The largest grass root level organisation of its kind in the world, NYKS operates through more than 8 million non-student rural youth in the age group of 15-35 years. With a network of about 1.6 lakh village based youth clubs, NYKS adopts the strategy of awareness generation and mobilisation of rural youth for socio-economic development work in villages with emphasis on value, vision and voluntary action. NYKS has the following objectives: (i) to ensure the participation of rural youth in nation building activities; (ii) to develop their values and skills so that they become productive and responsible citizens of a modern nation; (iii) to pursue self-sufficiency in resources; (iv) to utilise the NYKS network for the development and promotion of programmes in the priority sector of employment generation, literacy and family welfare especially for women and (v) to network with other Govt. Departments for implementation of their programmes. No target could be fixed for opening of new Kendras. However, under Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SJGSY), NYKS, is also involved in implementing this project in collaboration with the Ministry of Rural Development. The principal objective of the programme is to bring the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families above the poverty line in three years. At the initial stage and on pilot basis, the project is being implemented in 800 villages of the 8 districts of 4 states of the country. The total cost of the project is Rs. 28.39 crore. Through this project 8000 poor people belonging to the BPL families are expected to get the benefit.

**14.6 New National Youth Policy:-** As a result of the rapid socio-economic changes in the country, a need was felt for a review of the existing National Youth Policy 1988 to reflect the hopes and aspirations of the present day youth. In order to finalize the draft of a

new National Youth Policy (NYP), comments were called for from various Universities, Youth Wings of Political Parties, Non-Government Organisations/Associations, State Governments and Union Ministries/Departments. The draft National Youth Policy is in the process of being finalized for obtaining the approval of the Government.

**14.7 National Sports Policy:-** The Government had already announced a new National Sports Policy, 2001 with its main thrusts on 'broad basin' of sports and "achieving excellence" in sports at the National and International levels. The main features of the policy are as (i) Broadcasting of sports and achievement of excellence, (ii) Up-gradation and development of infrastructure, (iii) Support to the National Sports Federations and other appropriate bodies, (iv) Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports, (v) Incentives to sports persons, (vi) Enhanced participation of women, tribals and rural youth, (vii) Involvement of the Corporate Sector in sports promotion, and (viii) Creation of greater awareness in promotion of sports.

## CHAPTER 15

### POINT 14 : HOUSING FOR THE PEOPLE

15.1 For monitoring purposes, the point 'Housing for the People' has been divided into six items, i.e., one for rural area and five for urban areas. The following quantitative and qualitative items are covered.

**(i) Quantitative monitored items:**

**Rural**

1. Indira Awaas Yojana

**Urban**

2. Housing for Economically Weaker Sections
3. Houses constructed for Low Income Group (LIG)

**(ii) Qualitative monitored items:**

4. Houses constructed for SCs/STs
5. Low cost building material
6. Number of homeless covered

#### 15.2 Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was launched in 1985-86 to provide houses primarily to the members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers in rural areas. The beneficiaries for an IAY houses are identified by the Gram Panchayats and have to get approved by the Panchayat Samiti/Block Development Officer as the case may be. The IAY is being implemented primary through the District Rural Development Agencies or Zila Parishads. From the year 1993-94, its scope has been extended to cover non-scheduled castes and scheduled tribes BPL rural poor, subject to the condition that non-SC/ST households shall not receive more than 40% of IAY allocation. Benefits of the scheme have also been extended to families of servicemen of the armed and paramilitary forces killed in action. 3% of the houses are reserved for BPL physically and mentally challenged persons living in rural areas. 80 % of the funds under the scheme are allocated for new constructions and 20 % of the funds are allocated for upgradation of existing houses built under the Indira Awaas Yojana. The annual target for 2002-2003 for construction of new houses under Indira Awaas Yojana was 13,14,431 and the achievement during the period was construction of 11,01,656 houses. In terms of percentage of achievement works out to 84% of the yearly target. During the year April 2002-March, 2003 the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, M.P, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and U.P. have shown "Very Good" progress with achievement more than 90% and above of the targets. The performance of the State of Karnataka and West Bengal has been between 80 and 90% and has been categorised as "Good". The performance of rest of the States/UTs has been below 80% of target and has been categorised as "Poor". The State-wise details are at *Annexure-15.1*.

**15.3 Houses For Economically Weaker Sections (EWS):-** 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. During the period 2002-2003, 68,304 number of dwelling units were constructed by the various State Governments/UT Administrations against the targets of 96,571 number of dwelling units showing 71% achievement which has been categorised as 'Poor' performance. A statement indicating State-wise /UT wise performance is given at *Annexure-15.2*. The All India performance of EWS housing programme has been 'Very Good' for the States of Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Mizoram, Orissa, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, U.P. and West Bengal. Whereas the performance of the rest of the 12 States/ UTs has been 'Poor'.

**15.4 Low Income Group (LIG) Housing :-** 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 loan of Rs. 70,000/- for construction of houses and Rs.35,000/- for repair and renovation of houses. During the year 2002-2003, targets for construction of LIG houses was 27,443 dwelling units for various State Governments/Union Territories. The achievement during the year has been 15,573 number of dwelling units which is 57 % of annual targets. A statement indicating State/UT-wise performance is given at *Annexure-15.3*. During the year, the overall performance of LIG housing programme for the State of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and U.P. has been rated as 'Very Good', while the performance of only Haryana state has been rated as "Good. The rest of the States/UTs have either not reported any progress or their performance has been 'Poor'.

**15.5 Low Cost Building Material:-** Providing housing for the poor recognises a need for houses of low cost building materials and promotion of low cost housing. Building materials' account for 56% to 75% of the total cost of the construction. Use of high-energy consuming materials like cement, steel and scarce materials like wood, considerably escalate the cost of construction and adversely affecting the affordability of the poorer groups. Raising the level of production of different materials using agriculture, industrial and forest wastes and sustaining their sturdy supply and effectively utilising these in construction is a major area of concern.

**15.6 Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC):-** The (BMTPC) technology evaluation, promotion and dissemination programmes and activities were pursued with a reoriented approach during the period under report. The reorientation of Council's activities was required in view of the changing economic environment and the increased pace of housing activities in the country. The major role of the BMTPC in the light of the new strategy is reflected in its following objectives: (i) To promote development, production, standardisation and large-scale application of cost-effective innovative building materials and construction technologies in housing and building sector. (ii) To undertake such activities as required for promoting manufacturing of new waste-based building materials and components through technical support, facilitating fiscal concessions and encouraging entrepreneurs to set up production units in various urban and rural regions. (iii) To provide support services to professional, construction agencies and entrepreneurs in selection, evaluation, up scaling, design engineering, skill-upgradation and marketing for technology transfer from lab to land in the areas of building materials and construction. (iv)



To facilitate transfer of new cost-effective, innovative technologies and machineries utilising industrial and/or agro wastes for manufacture of building materials from India to other countries and vice-versa.

## CHAPTER 16

### POINT 15 : IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS

16.1 Urban slums, particularly in the big cities of our country, are the picture of human misery and degradation. Urbanisation is an inevitable phenomenon of modernisation and economic development of the country. Slums grow as a result of structural inequities in the development of urban sector. The poor do not get adequate share so as to meet their basic needs for better living. Due to high price of land and housing and low purchasing power, urban poor are forced to join the existing slums for cheap shelter or to occupy any vacant land/areas wherever available in the city. In response to industrial and trade expansion and modernisation 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 of 607 cities/towns reporting slums. The emphasis initially was on clearance of slums and rehousing of slum population. A scheme of financial assistance to State Governments and local bodies was initiated in the Second Five-Year Plan to enable them to clear some of the slums in big cities. Slum dwellers were provided developed plot, and housing with bare walls and a roof in the new locality. The scheme did not make much headway. In fact, the experience of implementation of scheme showed that in Indian conditions, it was very difficult to clear a slum from its long-term location. Further more, in a few cases where with big and continued efforts, the clearance was possible the slums tended to recreate it elsewhere.

16.2 It was, therefore, increasingly felt that greater emphasis should be laid on the improvement of the existing slums by providing basic amenities like water supply, sewers, storm water drains, community bath and latrines, widening and paving of existing pathways, street lighting etc. A scheme entitled 'Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums' (EIUS) was included in the State Sector Plan. The scheme of (EIUS) was introduced in 1972 as CSS (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) and later it was transferred to the State Sector in 1974. The Centre provided a subsidy on the slum improvement programmes. The EIUS, envisages improvement of living standard of the people in slum areas. The scheme has the following components:

(i)	Water Supply	-	One tap for 150 persons
(ii)	Sewer	-	Open drains with normal outflow
(iii)	Storm water drains	-	To quickly drain out storm water
(iv)	Community baths	-	One bath for 20 to 50 persons
(v)	Community latrines	-	One latrine for 20 to 50 persons
(vi)	Street lighting	-	One pole 30 meters apart
(vii)	Widening and paving of existing lanes	-	to make room for easy flow of pedestrians, bicycles and hand carts on paved paths to avoid mud and slush.

Some additional activities have also been added to the scheme. These include (i) community facility as community centre, common work sheds-cum-raw materials depot for poor,

common retail outlets for beneficiaries, municipal service centres: (ii) garbage disposal; and (iii) maintenance.

**16.3 Progress during April 2002- March 2003:-** During the year 2002-2003, the overall achievement was coverage of 63.45 lakh persons constituting 117% as against the annual targets of 54.28 lakh persons. A statement indicating State-wise/UT-wise performance is given at *Annexure - 16.1*. The State-wise performance during this year has been 'Very Good' in respect of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Pondicherry, Rajasthan Tripura, U.P, West Bengal and A&N Island. The performance made by the only State of Tamil Nadu has been 'Good' The performance of rest of the States has been 'Poor'.

## CHAPTER 17

### POINT 16 : NEW STRATEGY FOR FORESTRY

17.1 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, the aim will be to have 60% forest cover. 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 are a part and parcel of forest and they are to be involved in forest management. The National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB) is the nodal agency to coordinate and monitor the afforestation programmes. The following four items are monitored under this point:

**(i) Quantitative monitored item:**

1. Tree Plantation

**(ii) Qualitative monitored items:**

1. Survival Rate
2. Wasteland Reclaimed
3. Hill, Desert and Coastal Vegetation

17.2 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 in respect of Public Lands including Forest Lands.

17.3 **Annual Target and Achievement:-** The targets and achievements during 2002-03 in respect of afforestation/tree planting activities 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) (in Lakhs)	"Area Coverage" (public land, including forest land) (in hcts.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Target (2002-2003)	9170.50	1072930
2	Achievement	8213.65	725910
3	% Achievement	90	68

17.3.2 The statewise targets and achievements for 2002- 2003 are given in *Annexure 17.1* for Seedling Distribution and in *Annexure 17.2* for Area Coverage. For the period under review, performance of tree plantation has been 'Very Good' for the States of Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, M.P., Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of A& N Islands and D&N Haveli. The

performance of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Assam 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 2002-March, 2003 has been 'Very Good' for the States of Arunachal Pradesh., Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, M.P., Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tripura and union territory of A & N Islands, Chandigarh and D&N Haveli. The performance of the State of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal has been 'Good'. The performance of rest of the States/UTs has been 'Poor'.

**17.4 Survival Rate:-** Sample check in respect of afforestation efforts in 50 selected districts of the country with appropriate regional distribution, are carried out through independent agencies/experts every year since 1991-92. In respect of plantations of 2000-2001, process has been initiated to undertake sample checks and reports for 19 districts have been received, which indicate survival rate from 39% to 100%. The similar process has been carried out by independent agencies/experts for 21 districts for the year 2000-2001, the survival rate indicates from 7% to 90%. Latest available the districts-wise details are given in statement at *Annexure-17.3* and *Annexure-17.4*. Overall performance of 40 districts including independent agencies, the report indicates that in 15 districts, the survival percentage is over 80%. In 15 districts, it is between 60% to 80%. In 3 districts, it is between 50% to 60%. For rest of 7 districts, it is less than 50%. Sample checks in respect of afforestation activities undertaken during the year 2001-02 have been conducted in 50 selected districts. So far, only 15 reports have been received, which indicate survival rate ranging from 7% to 89%. Evaluation reports sent to the State Governments for further improvement and other necessary action. Sample checks of plantation undertaken during the year 2002-2003 have also been initiated for 58 selected districts in the country.

#### **17.5 Wasteland Reclaimed and Hill/Desert/Coastal Vegetation:**

One of the major objectives of afforestation and tree planting activities carried out under Twenty Point Programme is reclamation of wastelands in the hill areas, deserts and coastal regions. The achievement figures for 2002-2003 stated above include the wastelands developed in such areas. Sample check in respect of afforestation and tree planting activities in the selected districts of the country, as stated above also include the evaluation of works done to reclaim wastelands including the hill areas, deserts and coastal region. The Government of India issued a circular on June 1, 1990 regarding participation of local communities in protection and development of degraded forest areas. Since then, 27 State Governments have issued the circular /resolution in this regard. There are over 63,000 Forest Protection Committees managing about 14 million hectares of forest land which is about 18% of the forest area of the country. To further consolidate the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme, Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) issued a set of fresh guideline in Feb, 2000 the highlights of which are more representation of women extension of JFM to dense forests and provision of a legal identity to FPCs.

The evaluation of plantations reveals that there has been a greater involvement of people in plantation activities and in most cases, right from planting to protection. For the Tenth Five Year Plan, a further decentralized structure for raising plantations through Forest Development Agencies has been put in operation. Focus on people-centric approach for regeneration and rejuvenation of degraded forests and forest-fringe areas through convergence of Centrally sponsored afforestation schemes of Ministry under the umbrella of National Afforestation Programme (NAP). Institutionalization of decentralized set up of Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) as a confederation of village level Joint Forest

Management Committees (JFMD)/Eco-development Committees (EDCs).Constitution of FDAs- In all 775-territorial/wild life forest divisions in all states in the phased manner, 165 have been established in 21 states so far.Decentralized mechanism on a participatory basis to be operational through JFM/EDCs at village level. 64000 JFMCs established to cover all 1,73,000 JFMCs in forest fringe villages in phased manner. The allocation for the scheme under 10<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs.1025 crore. In view of the drought condition in the current year, several State Governments notably Karnataka and Rajasthan expressed their inability to achieve the targets fixed for their states due to lack of budgetary provision and draught conditions respectively. Besides these states Maharashtra, Delhi, Goa and West Bengal Govts. have also requested for reduction in the targets during the year 2002-03.

## CHAPTER 18

### POINT 17 : PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

18.1 Ensuring environmental sustainability of the development process through social mobilisation and participation of people at all levels has been the main focus of our development strategy. Strict environment laws, efficient regulatory agencies and proper enforcement are vital for protection of environment. Public participation is particularly important for environmental sustainability. In this area, mass media has a very big role to play. The following two items are *qualitatively* monitored under this point:

- i) Appraisal of Development Projects, and
- ii) Popular Support, Awareness and Involvement.

18.2 **National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC):-** The NEAC has been launched with the cooperation and active participation of various NGOs, institutions, State Government Departments, academic institutions, etc. throughout the country during the period. The theme of the Campaign for the period under review was "Sustainable Development". Twenty eight organisations from various parts of the country were designated/re-appointed as Regional Resource Agencies for assisting the Ministry of Environment and Forest in conducting awareness campaign throughout the country. NEAC is an on going programme under the Environment Awareness and Training Scheme since 1986. For this year the theme of NEAC is "WATER-Elixir of life". The meeting of all the 6 Regional Committees to consider the proposal received under NEAC 2002-2003 have been conducted as scheduled during August-September, 2002 in the various regions of the country. The Committees considered a total of 14,322 proposals out of which 8061 proposals were recommended for the financial assistance of Rs.414 lakhs for organisation of awareness activities followed by action oriented activities in different parts of the country. The activities which will include seminars, workshops, training programmes, camps, padyatras, rallies, public meetings, exhibitions, essay/debate/painting/poster competitions, folk dances and songs, street theater, puppet shows, preparation and distribution of environmental education resource material etc. and under action oriented activities includes tree plantation, vermi-composting, waste paper recycling, water testing in neighbouring areas, demonstration of roof water harvesting and cleaning of water bodies etc. were conducting during October 2002 and March 2003. In order to encourage participation of school children in various activities related to ecological conservation and preservation of the environment, the Ministry has evolved a non-formal pro-active system of imparting environmental education to school children by involving them through "Eco-clubs". These clubs are established in Government recognised schools and each club has 20-50 members taken from the students of Class VI to IX. A group of 20-50 Eco clubs in one or more geographical contiguous districts is serviced by a coordinating agency, which could be a well-established educational institution or a non-governmental organisation or a professional body. It was proposed to set up 55000 Eco Clubs—100 Eco Clubs in each district of the country during the year 2002-2003. The programme was implemented through a nodal agency in each State/UT. Funds to the extent of Rs. 2.72 crore were released to States/UTs, nodal agencies for implementing the programme in respective State/UT during the period.

**18.3 Environmental appraisal of the development projects:-** At the beginning of the October, 2002, 153 projects were pending with the Ministry for Environmental clearance. Between 1<sup>st</sup> October 2002 to 30<sup>th</sup> March 2003, 163 projects were received for approval. Out of the pending projects at the beginning of the period and those received during the period, 109 projects were accorded environmental clearance, 43 projects were rejected/closed/exempted during the period and 164 projects were pending at the end of year for environmental clearance. The information in a tabular form is enclosed at *Annexure 18.1*.

**18.4 Hospital Waste – A danger to environment:-** The hospital wastes, i.e., needles, syringes, surgical gloves, cotton bandages, medicines, blood and body fluid, human tissues and organs, radioactive substances and chemicals etc. are just thrown away by clinics, nursing homes and small private hospitals. This causes environmental pollution and infections like AIDS, Hepatitis, Gastrointestinal respiratory, Ocular, Genital and Skin infections Anthrax, Meningitis, Haemorrhagic, Fever, Septicemia and many more. These private hospitals and nursing homes should have arrangement of incinerators and autoclaves for disposal of these wastes. In hospitals, sisters and ward-boys are supposed to segregate waste into different categories. Red bags for syringes, yellow bags for infectious wastes and black for non-infectious wastes. If all the waste is put into one bag and disposed of at City Corporation Sanitary Landfills, this will spoil the environment and rag pickers will catch infections.



## CHAPTER 19

### POINT 18 : CONCERN FOR THE CONSUMER

19.1 It is the consumer who guides the industry and the Government as to what to produce and in what quantity. Consumer movement seeks to protect the rights of the consumer in relation to the goods purchased and services availed. The Government has accorded priority to the programme of consumer protection and it has initiated a number of steps to promote a responsible and responsive consumer movement in the country. Such measures include the use of mass media for promoting consumer awareness and encouraging consumer involvement through voluntary organisations. The main objectives of the consumer protection programme are: (i) to create a suitable administrative and level mechanism which would be within the easy reach of the consumers; (ii) to involve and motivate various sections of the society, such as, consumer organisations, women, youth etc. to participate in the programme; (iii) to assist, encourage and provide financial assistance to voluntary consumer organisations to take up various consumer protection activities; and (iv) to generate awareness amongst consumers about their rights and responsibilities, motivate them to assert their rights and not to compromise on quality and standards of goods and services and seek redressal in consumer courts, wherever required. The following four items are monitored under this point:

**(i) Quantitative monitored items:**

1. Fair Price Shops opened

**(ii) Qualitative monitored items:**

1. Ration Cards issued
2. Standards developed
3. Consumer protection

19.2 **Fair Price Shops Opened:** The country in a general way has been adequately covered by Fair Price Shops. There exist about 4.3 lakh shops for a total number of 19.01 crore family cards giving an average of 440 cards per shop. As per norm, a Fair Price Shop (FPS) exists for 2000 people and in North Eastern states a FPS caters to 1000 people. In addition, in tribal areas vans/trucks are being used as mobile shops. In the National Workshop on Twenty Point Programme held on 7.6.1994, it was decided that the item "Fair Price Shops" may not be intensively monitored.

19.3 **Ration Cards Issued :** Issuance of Ration cards being a day-to-day administrative matter of States/UTs, it can't be monitored against pre-set targets. Moreover, the country has been mostly covered in respect of issuance of ration cards.

19.4 **Standards Developed:** During 2002, 427 standards have been formulated under the Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) Certification Scheme, 264 draft Standard finalised and 190 sent for wide circulation. Under Weights and Measures, the Department has amended the Notification on specification for Automatic Rail Weigh bridge and revised the

specification of clinical thermometer including the specification of digital clinical thermometer.

**19.5 Consumer Protection:** Following measures have been taken to protect the interests of the consumers:

- (i) **The Consumer Welfare Fund** has been created to provide financial assistance for promotion and protecting the welfare of consumers, generate consumer awareness and strengthen consumer movement in the country. The Standing Committee has cleared 561 proposals in 33 meetings held till January 2003.
- (ii) **Awareness Campaign** A new integrated awareness campaign titled *Jagriti Shivir Yojna* has been launched in June 2001. The scheme aims at spreading awareness amongst the BPL categories of the population through the State Government and District Administration. The scheme aims to initially cover 120 districts (approx. 20% of the total districts) in the country. So far response has been received from 17 States/ UTs covering 80 districts.
- (iii) **District Consumer Information Centre** A new revised scheme to set up a District Consumer Information Centre (DCIC) in each district of the country in a phased manner over a period of 3 years at a cost of Rs. 5 lakh per Centre was launched in October, 2000. So far, 18 District Consumer Information Centre have been sanctioned up to March 2003.
- (iv) **Publicity:** In order to ensure that consumer protection messages reach public the Department has taken a number of steps through audio-visual and print media.

**(a) Audio-Visual:** Video documentaries entitled "Mubarak Kadam" and "Misleading Advertisements" were telecast on Doordarshan to explain the salient features of the consumer Protection Act and the problems of misleading advertisements respectively. (ii) Video spots covering various aspects of consumer protection, were telecast on Doordarshan and broadcast on various commercial broadcasting stations on AIR. (iii) A new programme of 15 minutes duration on consumer protection under the title "Jago Grahak Jago" was broadcasted with effect from 26-12-2002 in 22 languages from various Primary and Vividh Bharati Channels of AIR stations. (iv) A 12-part serial each of half an hour duration on consumer related matters entitled "GRAHAK DOST" was telecast by Doordarshan in Hindi as well as seven regional languages.

**(b) Printed Material** In the field of printed publicity material, the Department has brought out brochures entitled "Salient Features of Consumer Protection Act, 1986", "Rights of Consumers" and "The Consumer Protection Act and You". Booklets entitled "Help Prevent Adulteration", Consumer Protection and Weights and Measures" were also brought out. Posters Video spots covering various aspects of consumer protection, were telecast on Doordarshan and broadcast on various commercial broadcasting stations on AIR. depicting consumer awareness messages were displayed all over the

country. Seven booklets on various aspects of consumer awareness in Hindi, for use in Adult Education Programme, keeping in view the need for rural masses and women folks were also brought out. "Directory of Voluntary Consumer Organisations" was distributed among the VCOs free of cost. The Department also brought out quarterly journal *UPABHOKTA JAGARAN* on consumer related matters.

## **19.6 Consumer Protection Act, 1986:**

19.6.1 The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is a milestone in the history of socio-economic legislation in the country enacted for protection of consumers, and provides a three-tier consumer disputes redressal machinery at the national, state and district level. The Act is intend to provide simple, speedy and inexpensive redressal to the consumers' grievances. All the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 have come into force with effect from 1.7.1987 throughout the country except in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, which has its own legislation in this field. Most of the States & UTs have constituted State level Consumer Protection Council. At present, the National Commission at New Delhi, 32 State Commissions, one in each State/UT and 545 District Forum are functioning in the country to deal with consumers' grievances. To further amend the consumer Protection Act, 1986, the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2001 after passed by the Parliament has received the assent of the President on 17.12.2002 and became the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Act, 2002.

## CHAPTER 20

### POINT 19: ENERGY FOR THE VILLAGES

20.1 Notwithstanding the rapid urbanisation in recent years, India remains a land of villages. But in meeting the basic energy needs, rural areas woefully 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 required for applications. A cause for concern has been the excessive consumption of fuel wood, which is not sustainable for long at the present level of supply. As a result, deforestation is taking place, adversely affecting the ecology. Secondly, the age-old practice of burning dung cakes and agricultural residues is depriving the agricultural lands of the much-needed humus and consequently causing loss of soil fertility. Besides supply of conventional electricity, non-conventional energy sources like bio-gas and solar systems hold the key to the upliftment of remote villages. Under this programme, five items are monitored:

**(i) Quantitative monitored items:**

1. Supply of Improved Chullahs
2. Biogas Plants
3. Village Electrification
4. Pumpsets Energised

**(ii) Qualitative monitored item:**

5. Integrated Rural Energy Programme

20.2 **Improved Chullahs :-** The promotion of scientifically and user-friendly models of improved chullahs have a direct bearing on the welfare of women, as it reduces indoor air pollution and minimises health hazard to women. The national programme on improved chullahs was initiated in 1983. National Planning for Improved Chulhas (NPIC) was identified for transfer to the State Plan Sector during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan Period. However, Planning Commission has intimated in June, 2002 that at the matter of transfer of the programme is under consideration of NDC Sub-Committee, in the mean time the Ministry may continue implementing the scheme during 2002-03 by making suitable provision at the RE stage. The Ministry is in the process of locating savings from other programmes so as to allot a budget for NPIC. Till then the States have been requested to implement the programme at the minimum level. During the period 1.31 lakh improved chulhas were installed against the target of 1.75 lakh (achievement has been 75 % of the target). There is no state-wise physical target for improved chullahs, therefore only national level target and achievement have been stated.

20.3 **Biogas Plants:-** Biogas is a cost-effective source of clean and unpolluting energy. It also produces highly enriched manure as by product. Rural people particularly women, derive benefit from installation of biogas plants. In 2002- 2003, a 1.53 lakh family type biogas plants were installed which was 102 per cent of the annual target (1.50 lakh). Eighteen States and two institutions namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab,

Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, S.D.A Kanjirapally (Kerala) and BIOTECH Thiruvananthapuram have shown "Very Good" performance (achievement more than 90 per cent). State of Rajasthan, Tripura and KVIC Mumbai achieved between 80% to 90% of their respective targets and their performance was rated as "Good". The performance of the rest of the States/UTs has been below 80% of target and has been categorised as "Poor". State-wise achievement vis-à-vis targets are indicated at *Annexure-20.1*.

#### **20.4 Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)**

20.4.1 The Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) was implemented as a Plan Scheme by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES) in the Ninth Plan. IREP was reviewed in March 2002, and was decided to continue the IREP Programme as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Tenth Plan. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of IREP provides for developing capabilities in the States, Union Territories, District and Block for preparing and implementing integral rural energy plans and projects. The main objectives of IREP are: (a) to provide for minimum domestic energy need for cooking, heating and lighting purposes to rural people in IREP Blocks; (b) to provide the most cost effective mix of various energy sources and options for meeting the requirements of sustainable agriculture and rural development with due environmental considerations; (c) to ensure people's participation in the planning and implementation of IREP plans and projects through the involvement of panchayats, voluntary organisations and other institutions at the micro level; and (d) to develop and strengthen mechanisms and co-ordination arrangements for linking micro-level planning for rural energy with National and State level planning and programmes for energy and economic development so as to ensure regular and planned flow of energy inputs for meeting the requirements of various end users in IREP Blocks.

20.4.2 860 blocks have been selected for implementation of IREP from the inception which was consolidated in the during 2002-2003. With this, about 16% of the total number of the blocks in the country have been covered under IREP.

#### **20.5 Villages Electrification and Pumpsets Energisation**

20.5.1 Electric power in rural areas is not only required for domestic purpose and agricultural purpose but also needed for irrigation. During 2002 -2003, 3,662 villages were electrified against the annual target of 12,363 villages. In terms of percentage, the achievement was 30 % of targets. The performance of Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland was 'Very Good'. The performances of rest of 10 states were "Poor". The state-wise details are in *Annexure-20.2*.

20.5.2 During the year April 2002 to March 2003, 3,36,514 pumpsets were installed, against the annual target of 2,41,893. The achievement was 139 % of targets. The state-wise details of performance are given in *Annexure 20.3*. The States of Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh had shown 'Very Good' performance (more than 90% of targets). The performance of Chattisgarh was "Good" and that of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Pondicherry was 'Poor'.

## **CHAPTER 21**

### **POINT 20: A RESPONSIVE ADMINISTRATION**

21.1 A responsive and effective administration is essential for a democratic polity. A lean but efficient and committed administration is vital for speedy social and economic development. After the beginning of liberalisation, transparency in government work and reduction of redtapism have become the buzzword. Under this point, the following four items are monitored with regard to the important measures taken during the year both at the state and central level:

1. Simplification of Procedures
2. Delegation of Authority
3. Enforcement of accountability
4. Redressal of public grievances

### **GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

#### **21.2 Committees on Procedural Reforms:-**

21.2.1 In pursuance of a decision taken in the meeting taken by the Minister of State for the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances on 7 July, 2000, four Committees were constituted on 31 July, 2000 to conduct studies and suggest measures for procedural reforms. Terms of Reference of these Committees included identification of bottlenecks in procedures relating to delays either on account of the extant rules and regulations or judicial pronouncements etc. and making recommendations relating to simplification of rules, and elimination of steps in decision making including statutory references to various bodies. All the following four Committees have submitted their reports and further action is in progress.

- (i) Committee on Appointment to Senior Positions;
- (ii) Committee on Vigilance Procedures;
- (iii) Committee on Service Litigations;
- (iv) Committee on Reforms in Recruitment Rules.

#### **21.3 Commission on Review of Administrative Laws:**

21.3.1 A Commission on Review of Administrative Laws was set up on 8 May, 1998 with a view to identify proposals for amendment of the existing Laws, Rules, Regulations and procedures having inter-sectoral impact and also for repeal of all dysfunctional laws. The Commission submitted its report on 30 September, 1998. The important recommendations of the Commission included recommendations for repeal of 1382 out of 2500 Central Laws, expeditious amendments to a critical list of about 109 Acts, documentation of administrative Laws, Rules Regulations, Executive Instructions, etc by all

the Ministries/Departments, harmonisation of statutes and laws with reference to the perspective of domestic and foreign investors, trade and industry, consumers, exporters and importers and development of a viable alternative disputes resolution machinery. A Standing Committee was constituted in November, 1998 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Personnel) to monitor the follow-up action on the implementation of the recommendations made by the Commission. The Committee monitors the implementation position. Out of the 1382 Central Laws of different categories recommended for repeal by the Commission, 399 Acts including 5 War-time Permanent Ordinances have since been repealed. The various Ministries/Departments have decided to retain 819 Acts (which includes 700 Appropriation Acts and 27 Reorganization Acts). As regards amendments, 43 Acts have already been amended and 18 Amendment Bills have been introduced in Parliament.

21.3.2 The Legislative Department has, with the assistance of NIC, placed all the unrepealed Central Acts of all-India application which find a place in the scheme of the India Code available on NICNET and INTERNET. Action to get the text of these Acts verified by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments of the Central Government is in progress. Action has also been initiated by the Legislative Department to make subordinate legislations also available on NICNET and INTERNET.

21.3.3 Simplification/consolidation of rules and procedures will mostly follow amendments and repeal of laws. Legislative Department has recently taken steps to bring out sector-wise compendia of legislations beginning with Compendia of Election Laws to make the laws/rules citizen-friendly.

#### **21.4 e-Governance:**

21.4.1 Use of Information Technology along with re-engineering of governmental processes is being promoted in order to improve efficiency and effectiveness of Government and ensure transparency and accountability. A High Powered Committee, with the Cabinet Secretary as its chairperson, has been constituted for this purpose. It is serviced by an Executive Committee chaired by the Additional Secretary (Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances).

21.4.2 A minimum agenda for e-governance has been drawn up with the assistance of the IT Managers of Ministries/Departments on the lines of the Grievance Officers, Vigilance Officers etc, to ensure provision of a basic minimum infrastructure-as well as certain Government to Government and Government to Citizen transactions.

21.4.3 Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions has set up a National Institute of Smart Government at Hyderabad. The Institute would attempt to raise societal awareness of and capability in smart governance by promoting policies and practices which reinforce 'hassle-free' environment for the citizens; to develop high impact e-governance applications in delivery of citizen services; and would be the focal referral site for any information on solutions, benchmarks and best practices. A Business Plan for the Institute has been developed by NASSCOM and is under consideration of the Government.

21.4.4 Most of the Ministries/Departments have developed their websites. The pay-roll accounting system has also been computerised in most of the Ministries/Departments. About 60% of the reporting Ministries/Departments have provided PCs and have LAN set up. As regards electronic work flows like e-mail, on-line notice board, use of grievance

redress software, availability and submission of forms on-line and on-line delivery of services about one-third of the Ministries/Departments have made significant achievement.

**21.5 Redress of Public Grievances:** The decentralised public as well as staff grievance redress machinery set up in the Ministries/Departments has been strengthened through reviews being carried out by a Standing Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary. The Committee has so far reviewed in respect of 30 Ministries/Departments. A Compendium of Guidelines has been published. Ministries/Departments monitor disposal of grievances in their PSUs, autonomous/statutory bodies, ensure time bound acknowledgment and final disposal of grievances and applications for services provided by them, analyse grievances and implement systemic changes to reduce their recurrence and measure customer satisfaction on the services provided by them. They have been asked to give wide publicity to their public grievance redress machinery, citizen's charters, and Information and Facilitation Counters. A computerized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (PGRAMS) has been developed and formally launched the internet-version of this system on 31-5-2002. A citizen can now lodge his/her grievance on this website (<http://darpg.grievance/nic.in>) and can also monitor the action taken thereon by accessing the website.

#### **21.6 Citizen's Charters:**

The Citizen's Charter reflects a commitment of the concerned Ministry/Department/Agency to specific service within specified time frame as far as possible. The Charter assures clearly stated standards of service and notifies appropriate channels for redress of grievances. Most of them also indicate obligations on the part of the users. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances coordinates the efforts to formulate and operationalise Citizen's/User's Charters by the Central Government Ministries/Departments and their PSUs/autonomous/ statutory bodies in areas in which they provide services to the members of the public. So far, 79 Charters have been formulated by different Ministries/Departments/Organisations.(*Annexure-21.1*). 498 Citizen's Charters have been issued by various States/UTs. in respect of the organisations with a large public interface.(State-wise details are at *Annexure-21.2*). Two Capacity Building Workshops on formulation of Citizen's Charters were organized in 2002-03 in Simla and Pune which were attended in all by 11 States. A Workshop to develop Trainers' and training modules on Citizen's Charters for State Training Institutes and Civil Services Staff College was organized in New Delhi in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Public Administration in December, 2002. A compendium of Citizen's Charters issued by Central Ministries/Departments/Organisation titled 'Citizen's Charters in Government of India' was brought out in March 2003.

#### **21.7 Information and Facilitation Counters (IFCs):**

The Information and Facilitation Counters(IFCs) provide a visible face to the Citizen's Charter. They are intended to provide information on procedures and schemes of the concerned Ministry/Department as well as to access information pertaining to the status of the individual cases. So far 93 IFCs (including 'May I Help You' Counters) have been set up. (*Annexure-21.3*).



## 21.8 Corporate Governance:

In a bid to emulate responsive administration, the Department of Company Affairs had taken initiatives and drawn up 'Strategic Action Plan 2002-03'. This Plan encompasses all main elements for undertaking wide ranging reforms and structural improvements. Parliament had passed the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2002, the Companies (Second Amendment) Act, 2002 and the Competition Act, 2002. Some other important achievements are:- (i) It has been decided to set up a 'National Foundation for Corporate Governance' as a Trust, in collaboration with national level industry associations and professional institutes. (ii) In promotion of investors' awareness and protection of the interest of investors a fund namely, 'The Investor Education and Protection Fund' has been established deriving corpus from all unpaid dividends, application moneys, matured deposits, matured debentures and interest accrued thereon, which have remained unclaimed and unpaid for 7 years. So far Rs.48.54 crore have been credited to the fund. (iii) A multi-disciplinary unit in the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has been set up to investigate cases involving corporate white-collar crime. (iv) Large-scale computerization programme has been initiated to bring about a paradigm shift in its operation enabling online filing and registration system through Internet.

**21.9 Freedom of Information Act, 2002:** With a view to promoting transparency and accountability in administration, the Freedom of Information Act, 2002 was enacted. The Act marks the beginning of a new era in approach of governmental functioning where openness shall now be the rule and secrecy an exception. Secretary (Personnel) has written to all the Ministries/Departments in January, 2003 requesting them to create requisite infrastructure in the form of rules etc. to facilitate sharing of information with citizens before the Act is brought into force.

**21.10 Evaluation of the status of Administrative Reforms:** An Action Plan for Effective and Responsive Administration has since been under implementation. With a view to taking stock of the important administrative reforms undertaken at the Central and State Governments level and also to suggest measures for further promotion of good governance, a Core Group was set up by the Government in November, 2001. The Core Group has submitted its Report in May, 2002 which, contains its recommendations on various components of responsive administration. Some of the main recommendations are as follows: (i) Effective participation of all stakeholders in formulating the Charters; (ii) Creating awareness about the Charters among stakeholders through multi media campaign at periodic intervals; (iii) Developing a Charter Mark Scheme for evaluation of Citizen's Charters on the lines of ISO certification; (iv) Fixation of time limits for disposal of public grievances; (v) Setting up of a dedicated Committee/Commission by each State/UT Government to review administrative laws, procedures, rules etc. being administered by them on the lines of the Commission set up by the Central Government in 1998; (vi) Advising the States/UTs to Legislate Right to Information; (vii) Evolving a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for promotion of e-Governance in the States/UTs under the Tenth Five Year Plan; (viii) Advising the State Governments to evolve a transparent transfer policy to ensure security of tenure; (ix) Taking immediate steps by all the States/UTs for documentation and dissemination of best practices for their replication.

**21.11 Core Group on Administrative Reforms (CGAR):-** A Core Group on Administrative Reforms (CGAR) has been constituted by the Cabinet Secretariat on 19 February, 2003, to formulate specific changes in the systems and procedures in consultation with the Ministries/Departments and to devise strategies for changing attitudes.

The Members have been requested to prepare Concept Paper along with Action Plans on the following eight subjects relating to Administrative Reforms:-

- (i) How to make the administration efficient and transparent?
- (ii) How to make the administration responsive and citizen-friendly?
- (iii) How to make the administration accountable?
- (iv) Simplification of Rules, Regulations & Procedures and creating public awareness about them.
- (v) Delegation of authority from 'Nodal' Ministries to 'functional' Ministries, within the Ministries and from Ministries to their field offices.
- (vi) Introducing e-governance in Central Government Offices (including e-readiness to introduce e-governance and e-support for the whole gamut of administrative reforms).
- (vii) Civil Service Reforms
- (viii) Outsourcing some of the work done in government offices including with a specific focus on Public Sector Enterprises.

**21.12 Empowered Sub-Committee of NDC on Governance Reforms with special reference to e-Governance:-** In pursuance of the decision taken in the meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) held on 21 December 2002, the Planning Commission has issued an Order on 31 March, 2003 setting up Empowered Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister. The Sub-Committee consists of 9 Union Ministers besides the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, NCT of Delhi, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. The terms of reference of the Sub-Committee includes conceptualization of a strategy to bring about transformation in the organs of the Government, use of best practices in governance, suggest changes in delivery mechanisms and means for promotion of e-governance, rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, etc. The Empowered Sub-Committee will meet as and when required, but at least once in a quarter.

## **STATES/UNION TERRITORIES**

The steps taken by some of the State and UT Governments to make administration more responsive to the needs and expectations of the people are as follows :

### **21.13 ANDHRA PRADESH**

**21.13.1 Review of Administrative Laws:-** A Law Commission headed by a High Court Judge was constituted vide Order dated 22-5-2002, to review the existing laws and suggest amendments/repeal wherever necessary. All the Government Orders/Rules are put on the website for easy accessibility to the public.

**21.13.2 Right to Information:-** A Cabinet sub-Committee has been constituted to draw up a draft Bill on Right to Information.

**21.13.3 e-governance:-** SKIMS Project (Secretariat Knowledge Information Management System) re-named as (SMART Gov) is under user acceptance testing and will be launched

with 483 modules. Twin cities network (re-named as e-seva) allowing one stop bill payment for 34 citizen services at 21 locations throughout Hyderabad and Secundrabad areas has become operational and about 32000 citizens availed e-seva on a peak day. AP Portal—a comprehensive web enabled services portal that acts an electronic gateway is already operational.

**21.13.4 Simplification of procedures:-** GOAP has enacted a legislation (Act No.17 of 2002) to provide for speedy processing of applications for various licences, clearances and services required for setting up of industrial undertakings for promotion of industrial development and to provide for a investor friendly environment in the State.

**21.13.5 Redressal of Public Grievances:-** Orders have been issued in May 2002 directing all Heads of Departments/Collectors to set up effective grievance redressal mechanism, duly prescribing the time limit for disposal of grievances. 19 departments are implementing Citizens Charters and another 7 departments have developed charters which are being processed for implementation. A Citizen's Charter Cell is being established in the Centre for Good Governance to support implementation of complex charters.

**21.14 ARUNACHAL PRADESH:-** A Core Committee has been constituted to formulate Citizen's Charters of various Departments of Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

**21.15. ASSAM:-** Government of Assam has constituted an Administrative Reforms Commission on 13-6-2002 with a view to toning up efficiency, responsiveness and accountability at all levels and ensuring total transparency in the State administration.

## **21.16 NCT OF DELHI**

**21.16.1 e-governance:-** 53 Departments have their websites providing information to the public. 44 Departments have been asked to implement the system of on-line payment of taxes/fees and acceptance of applications on line. All departments have been asked to upload information about tenders floated by them on government website which can be accessed by the interested parties.

**21.16.2 Departmental reviews:-** Single window clearance system has been introduced in Industries Department. Passbooks have been issued to farmers with all relevant information which will help in redressal of their grievances. A Law Commission has been set up to review laws, regulations and procedures in vogue and to recommend steps to make them more simple, relevant with minor modification/amendment or to repeal. 250 proposals received from various departments are being reviewed by the Commission and 44 laws have already been repealed.

**21.16.3 Right to Information :-** Delhi's Right to Information Act, 2001 has made a provision for making the officers accountable for implementation of the Act. Penal provisions have been made in the Act for checking delays in supply of information on providing wrong information. 15 training programmes have also been organised to sensitise the officers about provisions of this Act. More than 1000 applicants have availed its benefit.

**21.16.4 Redressal of Public Grievances:-** A workshop on citizen's charters was organized in the month of February, 2003. An on-line provision for filing complaints with

the Office of Chief Minister has been made. Complaints sent through on-line process are transmitted to the concerned departments and suitably followed up. This arrangement is presently applicable in respect of various essential requirements of people like water, electricity, health, education, transport, environment, MCD, NDMC, PWD etc. 66 departments have appointed nodal officers for redressal of public grievances.

## 21.17 GUJARAT

**21.17.1 e-governance :-** In order to make the governance more speedy and efficient all Districts of the State have been linked with the Secretariat and “Gujarat State-Wide Area Network Project (GSWAN)” with audio video and data communication facilities. Land records are being computerized. Computerised copy of ‘record of right’ is now being given in selected Talukas of Junagadh, Panchmahals, Kheda, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and Narmada districts. Data entry work in 104 talukas has been completed. Computerised ration cards have been issued to the BPL and APL card holders in the State. Octroi collection has been computerized which will also help to check evasion. Driving licences are being issued on Smart Card which has biometric finger print technology for identification of licensees.

**21.17.2 Simplification of procedures:-** Single window clearance system has been introduced in Industries Department. A compendium of selected orders on various subjects is being prepared in all departments. Some Departments have put such orders on website. Passbooks have also been issued to farmers with all relevant information which will help in redressal of their grievances.

**21.17.3 Reviews of laws, regulations and procedures :-** A Law Commission has been set up to review laws, regulations and procedures in vogue and to recommend steps to make them more simple, relevant with minor modification/amendment or to repeal. 250 proposals received from various departments are being reviewed by the Commission and 44 laws have already been repealed.

**21.17.4 Enforcement of accountability:-** To make people aware about on-going works and people-oriented responsibility of the Government, Nagrik Adhikar Patra – “Citizen’s Charters” are published and reviewed periodically. To make administration more responsible and accountable, the authority of “Lok Prahari” has been set up initially in 4 major districts namely Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot. This authority will function as “watchdog” and pass suitable orders in case of delays in Government Departments.

**21.17.5 Redressal of Public Grievances:-** Redressal of Public Grievances is being monitored and public are educated/provided information about the governmental functioning through Citizen’s Charters and setting up of Facilitation and Information Centres. Disposal of Public Grievances has been above 90%. In each District and Block a Coordination-cum-Grievance Committee is functioning under District Collector and Block Officer respectively. Further, Government has prescribed time limit for clearance of case files at various levels of submission. Chief Minister holds Jansampark (Lok Darbar) Programme on every Monday at Sachivalaya. The State Government has since adopted a new concept of holding Gramsabha in villages and also Lok Kalyan melas to redress the grievances of the public at their door steps and also take stock of the welfare schemes being implemented there.

## 21.18 HARYANA

**21.18.1 Public Grievance Redressal:-** The District Grievances Committees have been constituted in all districts under the Chairmanship of Ministers and meetings are held every month. Grievances branch has been set up at State level under the supervision of Special Secretary (Grievances).

**21.18.2 e-governance:-** All Officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above have been provided with PCs. LAN set up has been provided in the main Secretariat. Five training labs are running by IT department. Around 10,000 officials have already been trained. A public grievance redressal software is ready for implementation and it is already functional in CM's office. Haryana Government website has been created and is being updated regularly. All forms and procedures have been made available on official website. With regard to e-delivery of citizen services, a standard software "nai-disha" has been implemented in the districts to provide citizen/public services. Incentives in the shape of increments, appreciation letter etc. are being given to employees for exceptional performance.

**21.19. MADHYA PRADESH:-** Government of Madhya Pradesh has set up Boards at the State and District levels which will effect transfer of Government Servants in accordance with the transfer policy/guidelines announced by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the year 2002-03.

## 21.20 TRIPURA

**21.20.1 Simplification of Procedures:-** A senior Judicial Officer has been given the responsibility for a close study of existing procedures. The work is progressing well and is expected to be completed shortly. On the basis of the recommendation of a One man Commission for Administrative Reforms set up in 1998, powers of the Departmental Ministers have been delegated to the Secretaries of Departments through standing orders, and the Rules of Executive Business. Performance of all departments, with particular reference to the pre-determined Plan of Action is being monitored at regular intervals by concerned Secretaries, the Chief Secretary, the Departmental Ministers and the Chief Minister.

**21.20.2 Redressal of Public Grievances:-** A functional public grievance redressal mechanism has been set up at the state headquarters, district headquarters and in every department.

**21.20.3 e-governance:-** An 'e-governance Action Plan' has been formulated by the State Government with the help of NIC. The Action Plan envisages setting up of a wide area network across the state. 17 departments are proposed to be taken up for computerization of their salient activities as part of the action plan. Computerisation is being actively pursued in the areas of motor vehicle registration, payment of vehicle taxes, energy billing, payment of taxes of Agartala municipal council, treasuries etc. An official website of the Government of Tripura has already been launched. Various citizen friendly services like tender notices, job advertisements, forms of common use etc. are being put on the website.

21.21 **WEST BENGAL :-** During the year 2003-03, 150 PCs have been provided. So far 20 departments have developed their own websites. About 350 forms are available on the website, of which about 15 forms could be submitted/processed on line.

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# **PART-II**

## **ANNEXURES**

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## **LIST OF ITEMS COVERED**

**TPP POINT          TPP ITEM**

### **I      ATTACK ON RURAL POVERTY**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) | 7. Sericulture  |
| 2. Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)    | 8. Special Employment Programme (of States)               |
| 3. Handlooms Production                      | 9. Training of Rural Youth for Self- Employment (TRYSEM)* |
| 4. Khadi and Village Industries              | 10. Village Industries                                    |
| 5. Small Scale Industries                    | 11. Local Bodies: Revitalisation and Involvement          |
| 6. Handicrafts                               |   |

### **II      STRATEGY FOR RAINFED AGRICULTURE**

#### **(a) Watershed Development**

- 12. (i) Micro Watersheds
- 13. (ii) Land Development
- 14. (iii) Distribution of Improved Seeds

#### **(b) Drought Prone Area Programme**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 15. (i) Area under Soil and Moisture Conservation    | 20. Area covered outside Watersheds                          |
| 16. (ii) Creation of Irrigation Potential            | 21. High Yielding Seeds                                      |
| 17. (iii) Afforestation and Pastures                 | 22. Drought-Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Number of Districts |
| 18. Distribution of Seed-cum-Fertiliser Drills       |  |
| 19. Distribution of Improved Agricultural Implements |  |

### **III      BETTER USE OF IRRIGATION WATER**

#### **(a) Command Area Development Programme**

- 23. Irrigation Potential created
- 24. Utilisation of Potential created
- 25. Warabandi
- 26. Field Channels
- 27. Land Levelling
- 28. Field Drains
- 29. Training
- 30. Coordinated use of Ground Water and Surface Water

#### **(b) Catchment Area Development Programme**

- 31. Soil Conservation
- 32. Afforestation

*\* Merged in SGRY*

#### **IV BIGGER HARVEST, PRODUCTION OF**

- |                  |                             |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 33. Rice         | 38. Eggs                    |
| 34. Oilseeds     | 39. Wool                    |
| 35. Pulses       | 40. Fish Production         |
| 36. Horticulture | 41. Storage Facilities      |
| 37. Milk         | 42. Post Harvest Facilities |

#### **V ENFORCEMENT OF LAND REFORMS**

- |                               |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 43. Surplus Land Distribution | 46. Area Distributed to SCs/STs |
| 44. Land Records Compilation  | 47. Number of SCs/STs Benefited |
| 45. Land Declared Surplus     |                                 |

#### **VI SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL LABOUR**

- |                                  |                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 48. Bonded Labour Rehabilitation | 50. Minimum Wages Enforcement |
| 49. Release of Bonded Labour     |                               |

#### **VII CLEAN DRINKING WATER**

- |                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 51. Villages covered   | 53. SC/ST Population covered |
| 52. Population covered |                              |

#### **VIII HEALTH FOR ALL**

- |                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 54. Community Health Centres | 58. Rural Sanitation (Latrines)   |
| 55. Primary Health Centres   | 59. Disease Prevention            |
| 56. Sub-Centres              | 60. Rehabilitation of Handicapped |
| 57. Immunisation of Children |                                   |

#### **IX TWO CHILD NORM**

- |                   |                              |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 61. Sterilisation | 65. ICDS Blocks (Cumulative) |
| 62. IUD Insertion | 66. Anganwadi (Cumulative)   |
| 63. CC Users      | 67. M.C.H. Services          |
| 64. OP Users      |                              |

#### **X EXPANSION OF EDUCATION**

##### **(a) Elementary Enrolment**

- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| 68. Total | 70. SCs/STs   |
| 69. Girls | 71. Drop-outs |

**(b) Adult Literacy**

- 72. Total
- 73. Women
- 74. Content of Education

- 75. SCs/STs
- 76. Non-formal Education
- 77. Value-Oriented Education

**XI JUSTICE FOR SCs/STs**

- 78. SC Families Assisted
- 79. ST Families Assisted
- 80. Release of Central Share
- 81. Compliance with Law

- 82. Improving Educational Standards
- 83. Rehabilitation of Safai Karamcharis
- 84. Integration with Community
- 85. Rehabilitation of Tribals in Projects

**XII EQUITY FOR WOMEN**

- 86. (i) Enrolment of Girls in Schools
- (ii) Women in Adult Literacy Classes
- 87. Women in Technical Institutions

- 88. (i) Awareness and Consciousness of Women,
- (ii) Participation in Development, Preventing
- (iii) Atrocities against Women

**XIII NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH**

- 89. National Service Voluntary Scheme (N.S.V.S.)
- 90. National Cadet Corps (N.C.C.)

- 91. Nehru Yuva Kendra
- 92. New Youth Policy
- 93. New Sports Policy

**XIV HOUSING FOR THE PEOPLE**

**(a) RURAL**

- 94. Provision of House Sites\*
- 95. Construction Assistance\*
- 96. Indira Awaas Yojana for SCs/STs
- \*Merged in Indira Awaas Yojana

**(b) URBAN**

- 97. EWS Housing
- 98. Houses Constructed for LIG
- 99. Houses Constructed for SCs/STs
- 100. Low Cost Building Material
- 101. Number of Homeless Covered

**XV IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS**

- 102. Slum population Covered with Seven Basic Amenities
- 103. Restrict Growth of Slums

**XVI NEW STRATEGY FOR FORESTRY**

- 104. Tree Plantation
- 105. Survival Rate

- 106. Wasteland Reclaimed
- 107. Hill/Desert/Coastal Vegetation

## **XVII PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT**

108. Appraisal of Development Projects

109. Popular Support Awareness/Involvement

## **XVIII CONCERN FOR THE CONSUMER**

110. Fair Price Shops Opened

111. Ration Cards Issued

112. Standards Developed

113. Consumer Protection

## **XIX ENERGY FOR THE VILLAGES**

114. Villages Electrified

115. Pumpsets Energised

116. Improved Chullahs

117. Bio-Gass Plants

118. Integrated Rural Energy Programme  
(IREP)

## **XX A RESPONSIVE ADMINISTRATION**

119. A Responsive Administration

**ANNEUXRE-1B**

**ITEMS IDENTIFIED FOR MONITORING WITH RESPECT TO PHYSICAL TARGETS**

Sl. No.	Point	Description of Item	Unit	Nodal Ministry / Department
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<b>1.</b>	<b>Attack on Rural Poverty</b>	-	-
1.	i	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	Lakh No. Families	Rural Development
2.	ii	Sampoorna Grameen Rojagar Yojana (SGRY)	Lakh employ-ment mandays	-do-
3.	iii	Handlooms Production	Million Metre	Textiles
4.	vi	Handicrafts	Value of Production (Rs.crore)	-do-
5.	v	Khadi & Village Industries	-do-	Agro and Rural Industries
6.	vi	Small Scale Industries (SSI)	No. of Units	Small Scale Industries
7.	vii	Sericulture	Raw Silk Production (Million Tonnes)	Textiles
-	<b>2.</b>	<b>Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture</b>	-	-
-	a	Watershed Development	-	-
8.	i	Micro Watersheds (in progress)	Numbers	Agriculture & Cooperation
9.	ii	Land Development	Hectares	-do-
10.	iii	Distribution of Improved Seeds	000 Quintals	-do-
-	b	Drought Prone Area Programme	-	-
11.	i	Area under Soils Moisture Conservations	000 Hectares	Rural Development
12.	ii	Creation of Irrigation Potential	-do-	-do-
13.	iii	Afforestation and Pastures	-do-	-do-
-	<b>3.</b>	<b>Better Use of Irrigation Water</b>	-	-
14.	i	Irrigation Potential Created	000 Hectares	Water Resources
15.	ii	Utilisation of Potential created	-do-	-do-

	<b>4.</b>	<b>Bigger Harvest Production of</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
16.	i	Rice	Million Tonnes	Agriculture & Cooperation
17.	ii	Oilseeds	-do-	-do-
18.	iii	Pulses	-do-	-do-
19.	iv	Horticulture	000 Tonnes	-do-
-	v	Livestock Production	-	-
20.	a	Milk	Lakh Tonnes	Animal Husbandry and Dairying
21.	b	Eggs	Million Nos.	-do-
22.	c	Wool	Lakh Kg.	-do-
23.	vi	Fish Production	Lakh Tonnes	-do-
24.	vii	Storage Facilities	Lakh Tonnes	Food
-	<b>5.</b>	<b>Enforcement of Land Reforms</b>	-	-
25.	i	Surplus Land Distributed	Acres	Rural Development
-	<b>6.</b>	<b>Special Programme for Rural Labour</b>	-	-
26.	i	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Nos.	Labour
-	<b>7.</b>	<b>Clean Drinking Water</b>	-	-
27.	i	Villages covered	Nos.	Rural Development
28.	ii	Population Covered	Lakh Nos.	-do-
29.	iii	SC/ST Population covered	-do-	-do-
-	<b>8.</b>	<b>Health for all</b>	-	-
30.	i	Community Health Centres	Nos.	Health & Family Welfare
31.	ii	Primary Health Centres	Nos.	-do-
32.	iii	Sub-centres	Nos.	-do-
33.	iv	Immunisation of Children	Lakh Nos.	-do-
34.	v	Rural Sanitation Latrines	Nos.	Rural Development
-	<b>9.</b>	<b>Two-child Norm</b>	-	-
35.	i	Sterilisation	Lakh Nos.	Health & Family Welfare
36.	ii	Intra Uterine Device Insertion	-do-	-do-
37.	iii	Conventional Contraceptives users	-do-	-do-
38.	iv	Oral Pills Users	-do-	-do-
39.	v	Integrated Child Development Services blocks (Cum)	Nos.	Women & Child Development
40.	vi	Anganwadi (Cum)	Nos.	-do-
-	<b>10.</b>	<b>Expansion of Education</b>	-	<b>Education</b>
-	A)	Elementary Enrolment	-	-do-
41.	i	Total	Lakh Nos.	-do-
42.	ii	Girls	-do-	-do-
43.	iii	SC/STs	-do-	-do-
44.	iv	Drop-outs	-do-	-do-
-	B)	Adult Literacy	-	-
45.	i	Total	-do-	-do-
46.	ii	Women	-do-	-do-
47.	iii	SC/ST	-do-	-do-

-	<b>11.</b>	<b>Justice to Scheduled Castes &amp; Scheduled Tribes</b>	-	-
48.	i	SC Families Assisted	-do-	Social Justice & Empowerment
49.	ii	ST Families Assisted	-do-	Tribal Affairs
-	<b>12.</b>	<b>Equality for women</b>		
-	i	Enrolment of Girls in Schools	Lakh Nos.	Women & Child Development
-	ii	Women in Adult Literacy Classes	-do-	-do-
-	<b>13.</b>	<b>New Opportunities for Youth</b>	-	-
50.	i	National Service Scheme	Nos.	Youth Affairs & Sports
51.	ii	National Service Volunteer Scheme	Nos.	-do-
52.	iii	National Cadet Corps	Lakh Camps	Defence
53.	iv	Nehru Yuva Kendra	Nos.	Youth Affairs & Sports
-	<b>14.</b>	<b>Housing for the People</b>	-	-
-	<b>A.</b>	<b>Rural</b>	-	-
54.	i	Provision of House Sites*	000 Nos.	Rural Development
55.	ii	Construction of Assistance*	000 Nos. beneficiar-ies	-do-
56.	iii	Indira Awaas Yojana for SC/STs	000 Nos.	-do-
-	<b>B.</b>	<b>Urban</b>	-	-
57.	i	Economic Weaker Section Housing	000Nos.	Urban Affairs and Poverty Alleviation
58.	ii	Houses Constructed for Lower Income Group	Nos.	-do-
-	<b>15.</b>	<b>Improvement of Slums</b>	-	-
59.	i	Slum Population covered with seven basic amenities	Nos. of 000 persons	Urban Affairs & Poverty Alleviation
-	<b>16.</b>	<b>New Strategy for Forestry</b>	-	-
60.	i	Tree Plantation	Crore Nos.	Environment & Forests
-	<b>18.</b>	<b>Concern for the Consumer</b>	-	-
61.	i	Fair Price Shops Opened	Nos.	Civil Supplies
-	<b>19.</b>	<b>Energy for the villages</b>	-	-
62.	i	Villages Electrified	Nos.	Power
63.	ii	Pumpsets Energised	000 Nos.	-do-
64.	iii	Improved Chullahs	-do-	Non-Conventional Energy Sources
65.	iv	Bio-Gas Plants	-do-	-do-

\* Merged in Indira Awaas Yojana for SCs/STs

## ITEMS IDENTIFIED FOR MONITORING WITH RESPECT TO EVALUATION CRITERIA

Sl. No.	Point No.	Description of Item	Nodal Ministry/Department
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	1.	<b>Attack on Rural Poverty</b>	-
	i	Special Employment Programme of States	Rural Development
2.	ii	Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment – now merged in Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	-do-
3.	iii	Village Industries	Small Scale Industries, Agro & Rural Industries
4.	iv	Local Bodies Revitalisation and Involvement	Rural Development
-	2.	<b>Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture</b>	-
5.	i	Distribution of Seed-Cum-Fertiliser Drills	Agriculture & Cooperation
6.	ii	Distribution of Improved Agricultural Implements	-do-
7.	iii	Area Covered Outside Watersheds	-do-
8.	iv	High Yielding Seeds	-do-
9.	v	Drought Prone Area Programme (Number of Districts)	Rural Development
-	3.	<b>Better use of Irrigation Water</b>	-
-	a	Irrigation	-
10.	i	Warabandi	Water Resources
11.	ii	Field Channels	-do-
12.	iii	Land Levelling	-do-
13.	iv	Field Drain	-do-
14.	v	Training	-do-
15.	vi	Coordinated Use of Ground Water & Surface Water	-do-
-	b	Catchment Areas Development Programme	-
16.	i	Soil Conservation	-do-
17.	ii	Afforestation	-do-
-	4.	<b>Bigger Harvests</b>	-
18.	i	Post harvest Facilities	Food
	5.	<b>Enforcement of Land Reforms</b>	-
19.	i	Land Records Compilation	Rural Development
20.	ii	Land Declared Surplus	-do-
21.	iii	Area distributed to SCs/STs	-do-
22.	iv	Numbers Benefited SCs/STs	-do-
-	6.	<b>Special Programmes for Rural Labour</b>	-
23.	i	Release of Bonded Labour	Labour
24.	ii	Minimum Wages Enforcement	-do-
-	8.	<b>Health for all</b>	-
25.	i	Disease Prevention	Health
26.	ii	Rehabilitation of handicapped	Social Justice & Empowerment



-	<b>9.</b>	<b>Two-child Norms</b>	-
27.	i	Mother & Child Health Care Services	Family Welfare
-	<b>10.</b>	<b>Expansion of Education</b>	-
28.	i	Content of Education	Elementary Education
29.	ii	Non-formal Education	-do-
30.	iii	Value Oriented Education	-do-
-	<b>11.</b>	<b>Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes</b>	-
31.	i	Release of Central Share	Social Justice& Empowerment
32.	ii	Compliance with Laws	-do-
33.	iii	Improving Educational Standards	-do-
34.	iv	Rehabilitation of Safai Karamcharis	-do-
35.	v	Integration with Community	-do-
36.	vi	Rehabilitation of tribals in Projects	Tribal Affairs
-	<b>12.</b>	<b>Equality for women</b>	-
37.	i	Women in Technical Institutions	Women & Child Development
38.	ii	Awareness & Consciousness women's participation in Development, Preventing Atrocities against women	-do-
-	<b>13</b>	<b>New Opportunities for Youth</b>	
39.	i	New Youth Policy	Youth Affairs & Sports
40.	ii	New Sports Policy	-do-
	<b>14.</b>	<b>Housing for the People</b>	-
41.	i	Houses Constructed for SCs/STs	Urban Affairs & Poverty Alleviation
42.	ii	Low Cost Building Material	-do-
43.	iii	Number of Homeless covered	-do-
-	<b>15.</b>	<b>Improvement of Slum</b>	-
44.	i	Restrict Growth of Slums	-do-
-	<b>16.</b>	<b>New Strategy for Forestry</b>	-
45.	i	Survival Rate	Environment & Forests
46.	ii	Wasteland Reclaimed	-do-
47.	iii	Hill/Desert/Coastal Vegetation	-do-
	<b>17.</b>	<b>Protection of Environment</b>	-
48.	i	Appraisal of Development	-do-
49.	ii	Popular Support, Awareness / Involvement	-do-
-	<b>18.</b>	<b>Concern for the Consumer</b>	-
50.	i	Ration Cards Issued	Civil Supplies
51.	ii	Standards Developed	-do-
52.	iii	Consumer Protection	-do-
-	<b>19.</b>	<b>Energy for the Villages</b>	-
53.	i	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	Planning Commission
-	<b>20.</b>	<b>A Responsive Administration</b>	-
54.	i	A Responsive Administration	Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions

**Physical Performance of States/UT Administrations  
Under Total Swarozgaris Assisted (Nos.)  
During the year 2002-2003**

Sl.No.	State Name	Month	Total Achievem ent	Share of Weaker Section in Total Achievement					
				SC	ST	Total	Women	Landless	Disable
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	Mar	70,504	25,443	7,144	32,587	56,847	-	1,462
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Mar	1,053	-	1,053	1,053	321	-	-
3	ASSAM	Mar	50,176	8,624	15,049	23,673	35,229	-	111
4	BIHAR	Mar	123,546	38,236	2,115	40,351	24,801	-	389
5	CHHATTISGARH	Mar	25,950	3,205	11,533	14,738	4,068	-	135
6	GOA	Mar	697	49	-	49	252	-	2
7	GUJARAT	Mar	18,132	2,894	6,385	9,279	6,798	-	285
8	HARYANA	Mar	11,673	5,575	-	5,575	6,431	-	104
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Mar	5,745	2,478	631	3,109	3,222	-	64
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	Mar	10,617	514	1,092	1,606	4,493	-	5
11	JHARKHAND	Mar	53,729	9,491	23,513	33,004	10,867	-	338
12	KARNATAKA	Mar	37,116	10,824	3,039	13,863	26,963	-	448
13	KERALA	Mar	19,778	7,665	483	8,148	13,875	-	226
14	MADHYA PRADESH	Mar	51,907	12,346	15,364	27,710	16,489	-	323
15	MAHARASHTRA	Mar	55,772	13,755	11,825	25,580	31,795	-	530
16	MANIPUR	N/R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	MEGHALAYA	Mar	1,935	9	1,926	1,935	857	-	-
18	MIZORAM	Mar	884	-	884	884	291	-	13
19	NAGALAND	Mar	2,218	-	2,218	2,218	658	-	-
20	ORISSA	Mar	48,925	10,808	15,334	26,142	21,149	-	206
21	PUNJAB	Mar	6,547	4,045	-	4,045	3,376	-	76
22	RAJASTHAN	Mar	27,901	8,899	4,667	13,566	12,657	-	226
23	SIKKIM	Mar	1,397	119	588	707	264	-	2
24	TAMIL NADU	Mar	56,838	23,221	812	24,033	54,860	-	663
25	TRIPURA	Mar	7,777	1,327	3,023	4,350	2,532	-	3
26	UTTAR PRADESH	Mar	98,469	50,842	196	51,038	30,470	-	470
27	UTTARANCHAL	Mar	7,690	2,074	381	2,455	3,830	-	22
28	WEST BENGAL	Mar	28,748	6,643	844	7,487	8,302	-	13
29	A & N ISLAND	Dec	142	-	94	94	29	-	-
30	D & N HAVELI	N/R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	DAMEN & DIU	Mar	17	-	13	13	5	-	-
32	LAKSHDWEET	Mar	7	-	7	7	1	-	-
33	PONDICHERRY	Mar	707	278	-	278	669	-	-
						-			
	TOTAL		826,597	249,364	130,213	379,577	382,401	-	6,116

**Physical Performance of States/UT Administrations  
Under A Programme SGRY-I  
(Emp. Generated (Lakh Mandays)  
During the year 2002-2003**

Sl. No.	State Name	Month	Total Achievement	Share of Weaker Sections in Total Achievement				
				SC	ST	Total	Women	Landless
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	Mar	190.91	51.39	27.67	79.06	70.17	108.02
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Mar	12.99	0.00	12.99	12.99	3.99	0.00
3	ASSAM	Mar	304.09	53.90	104.37	158.27	41.06	170.90
4	BIHAR	Mar	238.19	117.93	6.11	124.04	57.52	177.45
5	CHHATTISGARH	Mar	277.16	51.13	103.12	154.25	96.73	50.88
6	GOA	N/R	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	GUJARAT	Mar	113.91	20.54	35.58	56.12	32.80	38.16
8	HARYANA	Mar	58.28	35.95	0.00	35.95	15.84	57.54
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Mar	13.49	5.67	1.29	6.96	0.72	0.00
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	Mar	28.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	JHARKHAND	Mar	141.38	36.26	50.89	87.15	43.13	25.73
12	KARNATAKA	Mar	243.47	65.91	22.77	88.68	85.68	107.55
13	KERALA	Mar	36.33	9.82	1.16	10.98	10.49	1.95
14	MADHYA PRADESH	Mar	270.62	73.23	106.32	179.55	98.72	112.67
15	MAHARASHTRA	Mar	239.08	58.44	51.58	110.02	75.66	65.86
16	MANIPUR	N/R	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	MEGHALAYA	Feb	12.66	0.24	12.42	12.66	4.94	0.63
18	MIZORAM	Mar	6.29	0.00	6.29	6.29	2.28	0.00
19	NAGALAND	Feb	13.33	0.00	13.33	13.33	3.81	0.17
20	ORISSA	Mar	291.35	80.52	108.23	188.75	84.11	45.82
21	PUNJAB	Mar	9.88	7.74	0.00	7.74	0.27	9.87
22	RAJASTHAN	Mar	199.38	67.75	67.27	135.02	80.62	24.75
23	SIKKIM	Nov	2.73	2.20	0.53	2.73	0.59	0.00
24	TAMIL NADU	Mar	251.09	124.19	7.99	132.18	89.21	202.48
25	TRIPURA	Mar	37.03	7.57	16.69	24.26	10.98	11.02
26	UTTAR PRADESH	Mar	658.86	372.35	2.29	374.64	80.66	225.73
27	UTTARANCHAL	Jan	26.93	2.40	0.29	2.69	1.84	0.02
28	WEST BENGAL	Feb	171.20	66.60	27.34	93.94	36.19	89.31
29	A & N ISLAND	N/R	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	D & N Haveli	N/R	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	DAMEN & DIU	N/R	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	LAKSHDWEEP	N/R	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	PONDICHERRY	Mar	1.89	1.23	0.00	1.23	0.23	1.89
	TOTAL		3850.65	1312.96	786.52	2099.48	1028.24	1528.40

N/R - Not Reported

## A STATUS OF PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS IN THE COUNTRY

## (A) States where Panchayat elections have been held

S.No.	States/UTs	Elections last held	Elections due	Comments, if any
1.	Andhra Pradesh	DP&IP- July, 2001 GP – August, 2001	DP&IP- July, 2006 GP – August, 2006	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	April, 2003	April, 2008	Except in the District of Tirap
3.	Assam	January, 2002	January, 2007	
4.	Bihar	April, 2001	April, 2006	Without reservation to Chairpersons of Panchayats. Held as per Court Orders.
5.	Goa	GP-Jan. 2002 DP – Jan,2000	GP- January, 2007 DP- January, 2005	
6.	Gujarat	IP&DP – Dec. 2000 GP – Dec. 2001	IP&DP – Dec. 2005 GP – Dec. 2006	
7.	Haryana	March,2000	March, 2005	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	December, 2000	December, 2005	
9.	Karnataka	GP-Feb.,2000 IP&DP – July,2000	GP- Feb.,2005 IP&DP- July,2005	
10.	Kerala	September,2000	September,2005	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	January, 2000	January, 2005	
12.	Chhattisgarh	January, 2000	January, 2005	
13.	Maharashtra	DP & IP – Feb., 2002 GP – October, 2002.	DP & IP – Feb., 2007 October, 2007	
14.	Manipur	GP & DP- Sept., 02	September, 2007	
15.	Orissa	February, 2002	February, 2007	
16.	Punjab	DP&IP- June, 02 GP- June, 98	DP&IP- June, 07 GP- June, 03	
17.	Rajasthan	January, 2000	January, 2005	
18.	Sikkim	October 6, 2002.	October 6, 2007.	
19.	Tamilnadu	October, 2001	October, 2006	
20.	Tripura	July, 1999	July, 2004	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	June, 2000	June, 2005	.
22.	West Bengal	May, 2003	May, 2008	
23.	A&N Islands	September, 2000	September, 2005	
24.	D&N Haveli	October, 2000	October, 2005	
25.	Daman & Diu	September, 2000	September, 2005	
26.	Lakshadweep	Dec.97/Jan. 1998	Dec.2002/Jan.2003	
27.	NCT of Delhi	Due	-	
28.	Chandigarh	DP-July, 2000 IP- January, 2002 GP- January, 1999	DP-July, 2005 IP- January, 2007 GP- January, 2004	
29.	Uttaranchal	March, 2003	March, 2008	

GP- Gram Panchayat, IP- Intermediate Panchayat, DP- District Panchayat

**(B) States where Panchayat elections have not been held**

30.	<b>Jharkhand</b>	Due	
31.	<b>Pondicherry</b>	No elections held	- Status indicated below.
<p>Elections have not been held in the UT, as the matter relating to the validity of provisions pertaining to reservation for backward classes in the Pondicherry Panchayati Raj Act was subjudice. The Judgments of the Chennai High Court had become available and the UT Administration filed a clarificatory application in the Chennai High Court. On a similar issue pertaining to Tamil Nadu, the Hon'ble High Court at Chennai had passed Orders making it possible for Tamil Nadu Govt. to hold elections. The Ministry of Rural development has advised the U.T. Administration to take appropriate action to hold Panchayat elections at the earliest. The Ministry have advised the UT Administration to take appropriate action to hold Panchayat elections at the earliest on the same lines.</p>			

**(C) States where the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act is not applicable or yet to be adopted**

32.	<b>J &amp; K</b>	Yet to be extended.	MHA requested the Government of J&K to seek the views of the State Legislature to extend the provisions of the 73 <sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act to the State of J&K. Panchayat elections in some part were held in January-Feb., 2001 according to State PR Act.
33.	<b>Meghalaya</b>	The Provisions of the 73 <sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act are not applicable to these States.	
34.	<b>Mizoram</b>		
35.	<b>Nagaland</b>		

**State wise Ultimate Irrigation Potential from Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation**  
**During the year 2002-2003**  
**(in thousand)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs Name	Ultimate Irrigation Potential				
		Major & Medium Irrigation	Minor Irrigation			Total
			Surface Water	Ground Water	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	5000	2300	3960	6260	11260
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	150	18	168	168
3	ASSAM	970	1000	900	1900	2870
4	BIHAR	6500	1900	4947	6847	13347
5	CHHATTISGARH *				0	0
6	GOA	62	25	29	54	116
7	GUJARAT	3000	347	2756	3103	6103
8	HARYANA	3000	50	1462	1512	4512
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	50	235	68	303	353
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	250	400	708	1108	1358
11	JHARKHAND*				0	0
12	KARNATAKA	2500	900	2574	3474	5974
13	KERALA	1000	800	879	1679	2679
14	MADHYA PRADESH	6000	2200	9732	11932	17932
15	MAHARASHTRA	4100	1200	3652	4852	8952
16	MANIPUR	135	100	369	469	604
17	MEGHALAYA	20	85	63	148	168
18	MIZORAM	0	70	0	70	70
19	NAGALAND	10	75	0	75	85
20	ORISSA	3600	1000	4203	5203	8803
21	PUNJAB	3000	50	2917	2967	5967
22	RAJASTHAN	2750	600	1778	2378	5128
23	SIKKIM	20	50	0	50	70
24	TAMIL NADU	1500	1200	2832	4032	5532
25	TRIPURA	100	100	81	181	281
26	UTTAR PRADESH	12500	1200	16799	17999	30499
27	UTTARANCHAL*				0	0
28	WEST BENGAL	2300	1300	3318	4618	6918
	<b>Total States</b>	<b>58367</b>	<b>17337</b>	<b>64045</b>	<b>81382</b>	<b>139749</b>
29	A & N ISLAND				0	0
30	DAMEN & DIU				0	0
31	DELHI				0	0
32	LAKSHDWEEP				0	0
33	PONDICHERRY				0	0
	<b>Total Union Territories</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>144</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58465</b>	<b>17378</b>	<b>64050</b>	<b>81428</b>	<b>139893</b>

Note- Figures include the Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) for Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Uttaranchal in the (UIP) of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh respectively

**ANNEXURE- 6.1**

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF CEILING SURPLUS LAND AS ON 31ST MARCH 2003**

*(Area in acres)*

Sl. No.	States/Uts	Area Declared Surplus	Area Taken Possession	Area Distributed To Indi. Bene.	No. Total No. of Beneficiaries	SC/ST BENEFICIARIES				OTHER BENEFICIARIES		Area Decld. Surplus but not distributed
						SC Bene. No.	Area	ST Bene. No.	Area	Other Beneficiaries	Area	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	799,663	641,655	582,319	540,344	225,932	231,179	83,688	121,085	230,724	230,055	NA
2	Assam	613,400	575,337	545,871	445,848	43,720	86,068	42,361	58,985	359,767	400,818	107,529
3	Bihar	415,447	390,752	306,964	379,528	234,861	182,045	43,050	39,978	101,617	84,941	NA
4	Gujarat	225,434	160,150	140,433	32,399	14,954	84,778	13,318	29,877	4,127	25,778	78,780
5	Haryana	107,509	102,994	102,162	29,227	12,552	43,966	NA	NA	16,675	58,196	5,347
6	Himachal Pradesh	316,556	304,895	6,167	6,259	3,912	2,727	329	245	2,018	3,195	NA
7	Jammu & Kashmir	455,575	450,000	450,000	450,000	NA	NA	A	NA	450,000	450,000	NA
8	Karnataka	268,478	164,675	123,412	33,727	20,356	74,149	1,250	4,338	12,121	44,925	145,066
9	Kerala	141,427	96,851	68,745	166,814	70,853	26,619	8,990	7,248	86,971	34,878	NA
10	Madhya Pradesh	298,763	260,323	186,942	74,705	21,904	49,542	28,138	73,379	24,663	64,021	NA
11	Maharashtra	708,061	650,011	614,024	135,243	40,687	157,757	29,263	97,363	65,293	358,904	94,702
12	Manipur	1,830	1,685	1,682	1,258	96	128	72	97	1,090	1,457	NA
13	Orissa	179,176	167,579	157,482	140,158	48,196	50,057	51,644	65,862	40,318	41,563	21,693
14	Punjab	223,115	105,858	104,257	28,582	11,352	44,248	NA	NA	17,230	60,009	118,858
15	Rajasthan	611,729	569,465	463,083	82,206	29,813	144,587	11,755	50,214	40,638	268,282	148,659
16	Tamil Nadu	201,835	192,963	182,555	144,754	64,474	68,947	205	275	80,075	113,333	19,280
17	Tripura	1,995	1,944	1,598	1,424	256	217	359	448	809	933	NA
18	Uttar Pradesh	364,832	334,310	257,157	294,490	201,506	180,350	449	951	92,535	75,856	107,675
19	West Bengal	1,388,506	1,298,892	990,511	2,680,666	994,220	370,740	516,536	223,423	1,169,910	396,348	315,043
20	D&N Haveli	9,406	9,305	6,851	3,353	30	53	3,321	6,795	2	3	NA
21	Delhi	1,132	394	394	654	495	277	NA	NA	159	117	NA
22	Pondicherry	2,326	1,209	1,070	1,464	858	640	NA	NA	606	430	NA
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,336,195</b>	<b>6,481,247</b>	<b>5,293,679</b>	<b>5,673,103</b>	<b>2,041,027</b>	<b>1,799,074</b>	<b>834,728</b>	<b>780,563</b>	<b>2,797,348</b>	<b>2,714,042</b>	<b>1,162,632</b>

ANNEXURE- 6.2

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NO. OF CASES AND AREA INVOLVED  
IN LITIGATION AS ON 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 2003**

*(Area in acres)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of cases and the area involved in litigation		Revenue Courts		High Courts		Supreme Courts	
		Number of cases	Area involved	Number of cases	Area involved	Number of cases	Area involved	Number of cases	Area involved
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,744	147,631	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Assam	112	38,461	109	34459	3	4002	NA	NA
3	Bihar	1,837	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Gujarat	638	42,293	189	4611	420	31740	29	5942
5	Haryana	258	4,638	152	1453	82	2303	24	882
6	Himachal Pradesh	5	8,072	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Karnataka	1,571	124,232	211	22281	1358	101917	2	34
9	Kerala	1,020	25,316	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,154	79,475	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Maharashtra	535	29,180	146	11921	369	16385	20	874
12	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Orissa	230	11,342	153	7466	75	3771	2	105
14	Punjab	809	16,641	481	7827	248	6541	80	2273
15	Rajasthan	970	78,866	766	55797	192	20695	12	2374
16	Tamil Nadu	180	8,872	105	4017	68	4160	7	695
17	Tripura	8	59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	Uttar Pradesh	2,242	43,777	361	5017	1823	37315	58	1445
19	West Bengal	NA	188,887	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	D&N Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
21	Delhi	13	183	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Pondicherry	43	1,026	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,369</b>	<b>848,951</b>	<b>2,673</b>	<b>154,849</b>	<b>4,638</b>	<b>228,829</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>14,624</b>



**ANNEXURE- 8.1****RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY (HABITATIONS COVERED)  
DURING THE YEAR 2002-2003****Point No. 07 A,****(Unit: in number)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs Name	TARGET 2002-2003	ACHIEVEMENT 2002-2003	ACHIEVEMENT PERCENTAGE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	8012	3466	43
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	773	114	15
3	ASSAM	5600	3791	68
4	GOA	12	2	17
5	GUJARAT	500	631	126
6	HARYANA	48	753	1569
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1850	1875	101
8	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2494	375	15
9	JHARKHAND*	300	267	89
10	KARNATAKA	7403	6136	83
11	KERALA	2400	487	20
12	MAHARASHTRA	12810	1012	8
13	MANIPUR	130	5	4
14	MEGHALAYA	380	375	99
15	MIZORAM	180	180	100
16	NAGALAND	245	156	64
17	PONDICHERRY	66	23	35
18	PUNJAB	1847	321	17
19	RAJASTHAN	11000	11254	102
20	SIKKIM	130	87	67
21	TRIPURA	425	1425	335
22	UTTARANCHAL*	534	399	75
23	WEST BENGAL	6650	7418	112
24	A& N ISLANDS	46	10	22
25	D & N HAVELI	141	16	11
26	LAKSHDWEEP	10	10	100
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63986</b>	<b>40588</b>	<b>63</b>

**ANNEXURE-9.1**

**Point No.: 08B, PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES (PHC)**

**Units: NUMBERS**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>Target 2002-2003</b>	<b>Achievement 2002-2003</b>	<b>Achievement Percentage</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	17	0	0
2	Assam	8	0	0
3	Bihar	19	0	0
4	Chhatisgarh	3	0	0
5	Delhi	1	0	0
6	Goa	1	0	0
7	Haryana	2	2	100
8	Jharkhand	7	0	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	7	0	0
10	Nagaland	10	8	80
11	Tripura	2	0	0
12	Uttaranchal	1	0	0
13	West Bengal	24	0	0
14	Chandigarh	1	0	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

**ANNEXURE-9.2****Point No.: 08A, COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES (CHC)**

Units: NUMBERS

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2002-2003	Achievement 2002-2003	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	0	0
2	Assam	5	0	0
3	Bihar	23	0	0
4	Chhatisgarh	2	0	0
5	Delhi	2	0	0
6	Haryana	3	1	33
7	Jharkhand	6	0	0
8	Karnataka	1	1	100
9	Kerala	3	0	0
10	Madhya Pradesh	4	0	0
11	Maharashtra	4	0	0
12	Meghalaya	1	2	200
13	Nagaland	1	2	200
14	Orissa	8	0	0
15	Punjab	1	0	0
16	Rajasthan	1	0	0
17	Tamil Nadu	17	20	118
18	Tripura	3	0	0
19	Uttaranchal	4	7	175
20	Uttar Pradesh	83	0	0
21	West Bengal	86	0	0
22	D&N Haveli	1	0	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12</b>

**POINT NO.: 08D, IMMUNISATION OF CHILDREN (DPT,POLIO& BCG)**

UNITS: NUMBER OF INFANTS IMMUNISED

Sl.No.	States/Uts	Target 2002-2003	Achievement 2002-2003	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,561,000	1,682,000	108
2	Arunachal Pr.	25,000	10,765	43
3	Assam	677,000	360,661	53
4	Bihar	2,447,000	989,012	40
5	Chhatisgarh	539,000	500,442	93
6	Delhi	286,000	218,340	76
7	Goa	20,000	25,274	126
8	Gujarat	1,231,000	1,222,682	99
9	Haryana	545,000	539,155	99
10	Himachal Pradesh	129,713	133,679	103
11	Jammu & Kashmir	196,000	302,151	154
12	Jharkhand	731,000	675,988	92
13	Karnataka	1,129,000	1,069,586	95
14	Kerala	572,000	559,530	98
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,742,000	1,871,984	107
16	Maharashtra	1,971,000	1,243,570	63
17	Manipur	45,000	32,718	73
18	Meghalaya	65,000	34,889	54
19	Mizoram	15,000	62,552	417
20	Nagaland	26,000	18,227	70
21	Orissa	808,000	835,999	103
22	Pondicherry	18,000	18,199	101
23	Punjab	501,000	517,023	103
24	Rajasthan	1,712,000	1,693,220	99
25	Sikkim	11,000	8,966	82
26	Tamil Nadu	1,149,000	1,178,169	103
27	Tripura	53,000	61,476	116
28	Uttaranchal	160,000	229,518	143
29	Uttar Pradesh	5,176,000	5,560,000	107
30	West Bengal	1,606,000	1,534,563	96
31	A& N Islands	6,000	6,038	101
32	Chandigarh	17,000	14,963	88
33	D&N Haveli	7,000	7,711	110
34	Daman & Diu	4,000	2,797	70
35	Lakshadweep	1,000	1,163	116
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25,181,713</b>	<b>23,223,010</b>	<b>92</b>

**Twenty Point Programme T.T.(EM)**  
**During the period (April, 2002-March,2003)**

Figures are provisional

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Prop. Need Assessed 2002-03	Achievement \$ during April to March		% Change	% Achvt.of Need Assessed
			2002-2003	2001-2002		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I.</b>	<b>MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,838,370	1,793,660	1,781,751	0.7	97.6
2	Assam	806,090	537,485	NR		66.7
3	Bihar	2,881,530	1,042,241	1,099,255	-5.2	36.2
4	Chattisgarh	646,750	622,184	604,389	2.9	96.2
5	Gujarat	1,445,420	1,286,574	1,270,196	1.3	89.0
6	Haryana	643,490	555,813	572,682	-2.9	86.4
7	Jharkhand AAA	645,870	298,850	NR		46.3
8	Karnataka	1,318,120	1,121,382	1,151,777	-2.6	85.1
9	Kerala	638,170	554,864	530,183	4.7	86.9
10	Madhya Pradesh	2,108,120	2,000,180	2,052,557	-2.6	94.9
11	Maharashtra	2,277,320	2,261,068	2,121,917	6.6	99.3
12	Orissa	983,870	780,727	813,518	-4.0	79.4
13	Punjab	581,700	485,977	510,900	-4.9	83.5
14	Rajasthan	2,048,930	1,807,190	1,124,997	60.6	88.2
15	Tamil Nadu	1,333,440	1,304,419	1,328,933	-1.8	97.8
16	Uttar Pradesh	6,216,300	5,347,795	5,727,135	-6.6	86.0
17	West Bengal	1,863,180	1,535,912	1,546,521	-0.7	82.4
<b>II.</b>	<b>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	28,990	8,956	11,100	-19.3	30.9
2	Delhi	324,880	329,345	258,923	27.2	101.4
3	Goa	22,460	20,850	18,433	13.1	92.8
4	Himachal Pradesh	166,110	143,838	145,288	-1.0	86.6
5	J& K AA	188,183	175,526	149,850	17.1	93.3
6	Manipur	50,790	25,674	21,497	19.4	50.5
7	Meghalaya	75,700	39,670	39,539	0.3	52.4
8	Mizoram	16,660	16,674	15,358	8.6	100.1
9	Nagaland #	19,233	12,193	10,431	16.9	63.4
10	Sikkim	12,850	10,283	9,779	5.2	80
11	Tripura	61,210	46,161	11,171	313.2	75.4
12	Uttaranchal	140,985	166,921	148,662	12.3	118.4
<b>III.</b>	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>					
1	A&N Islands	7,090	5,613	4,382	28.1	79.2
2	Chandigarh	19,710	18,694	14,376	30.0	94.8
3	D&N Haveli	8,310	8,116	7,264	11.7	97.7
4	Daman & Diu	4,680	3,303	2,963	11.5	70.6
5	Lakshadweep	1,063	1,114	1,217	-8.5	104.8
6	Pondicherry	20,680	19,294	19,764	-2.4	93.3
<b>III.</b>	<b>OTHER AGENCIES</b>					
1	M/O Defence		15,295	20,094	-23.9	
2	M/O Railways		15,033	19,048	-21.1	
	<b>All India</b>	<b>29,446,254</b>	<b>24,418,874</b>	<b>23,165,850</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>82.9</b>

\$- Provisional NR- Not received

AA- Figures upto Jan.

AAA- Figures upto Dec.

# - Figures up to Nov.

**Twenty Point Programme (D.P.T.Immunisation for children)**  
**During the period (April, 2002-March,2003)**

Figures are provisional

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Prop. Need Assessed 2002-03	Achievement \$ during April to March		% Change	% Achvt.of Need
			2002-2003	2001-2002		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I. MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</b>						
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,560,940	1,619,469	1,621,544	-0.1	103.7
2	Assam	677,110	430,648	NR		63.6
3	Bihar	2,446,680	1,308,874	1,366,409	-4.2	53.5
4	Chattisgarh	538,570	576,715	559,905	3.0	107.1
5	Gujarat	1,231,240	1,221,857	1,204,470	1.4	99.2
6	Haryana	545,210	539,155	500,595	7.7	98.9
7	Jharkhand AAA	548,400	372,232	NR		67.9
8	Karnataka	1,128,790	1,069,936	1,077,449	-0.7	94.8
9	Kerala	572,800	560,895	547,277	2.5	97.9
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,742,080	1,937,595	1,965,749	-1.4	111.2
11	Maharashtra	1,970,920	2,017,046	2,100,464	-4.0	102.3
12	Orissa	807,660	835,999	843,240	-0.9	103.5
13	Punjab	500,790	517,023	532,832	-3.0	103.2
14	Rajasthan	1,711,790	1,706,175	1,650,627	3.4	99.7
15	Tamil Nadu	1,149,180	1,206,704	1,245,479	-3.1	105.0
16	Uttar Pradesh	5,176,480	5,561,084	5,523,175	0.7	107.4
17	West Bengal	1,605,720	1,554,954	1,533,077	1.4	96.8
<b>II. SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</b>						
1	Arunachal Pradesh	25,230	10,439	12,591	-17.1	41.4
2	Delhi	286,190	218,340	206,041	6.0	76.3
3	Goa	19,990	25,274	25,705	-1.7	126.4
4	Himachal Pradesh	141,650	134,296	135,246	-0.7	94.8
5	Jammu & Kashmir AA	163,375	230,091	201,840	14.0	140.8
6	Manipur	45,020	34,340	28,115	22.1	76.3
7	Meghalaya	64,970	39,291	39,265	0.1	60.5
8	Mizoram	14,860	16,046	18,092	-11.3	108.0
9	Nagaland #	17,153	9,431	9,679	-2.6	55.0
10	Sikkim	11,110	11,047	11,460	-3.6	99.4
11	Tripura	53,300	44,349	54,551	-18.7	83.2
12	Uttaranchal	120,353	173,364	166,334	4.2	144.0
<b>III. UNION TERRITORIES</b>						
1	A&N Islands	6,280	8,355	5,211	60.3	133.0
2	Chandigarh	17,420	14,963	13,915	7.5	85.9
3	D&N Haveli	7,130	7,711	6,819	13.1	108.1
4	Daman & Diu	4,100	5,350	5,228	2.3	130.5
5	Lakshadweep	935	1,719	1,047	64.2	183.9
6	Pondicherry	18,380	18,199	20,320	-10.4	99.0
<b>III. OTHER AGENCIES</b>						
1	M/O Defence	\$	19,027	20,931	-9.1	
2	M/O Railways	\$	22,740	31,315	-27.4	
	<b>All India</b>	<b>24,931,806</b>	<b>24,080,733</b>	<b>23,285,927</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>96.6</b>

\$- Provisional      NR- Not received

AA- Figures upto Jan.

AAA- Figures upto Dec.

# - Figures up to Nov.

**Twenty Point Programme (B.C.G.)**  
**During the period (April, 2002-March,2003)**

Figures are provisional

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Prop. Need Assessed 2002-03	Achievement \$ during April to March		% Change	% Achvt.of Need Assessed
			2002-2003	2001-2002		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I.</b>	<b>MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,560,490	1,640,039	1,684,101	-2.6	105.1
2	Assam	677,110	543,114	NR		80.2
3	Bihar	2,446,680	1,769,212	1,792,984	-1.3	72.3
4	Chattisgarh	538,570	670,756	592,252	13.3	124.5
5	Gujarat	1,231,240	1,251,319	1,212,086	3.2	101.6
6	Haryana	545,210	598,150	604,032	-1.0	109.7
7	Jharkhand AAA	548,400	442,800	NR		80.7
8	Karnataka	1,128,790	1,079,341	1,113,968	-3.1	95.6
9	Kerala	572,800	600,456	606,184	-0.9	104.8
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,742,080	1,934,016	1,926,523	0.4	111.0
11	Maharashtra	1,970,920	2,127,471	2,202,852	-3.4	107.9
12	Orissa	807,660	845,031	849,515	-0.5	104.6
13	Punjab	500,790	547,215	559,286	-2.2	109.3
14	Rajasthan	1,711,790	1,693,220	1,642,097	3.1	98.9
15	Tamil Nadu	1,149,180	1,218,928	1,265,701	-3.7	106.1
16	Uttar Pradesh	5,176,480	5,604,459	5,551,395	1.0	108.3
17	West Bengal	1,605,720	1,762,336	1,732,230	1.7	109.8
<b>II.</b>	<b>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	25,230	12,987	14,470	-10.2	51.5
2	Delhi	286,190	291,756	272,210	7.2	101.9
3	Goa	19,990	27,040	29,613	-8.7	135.3
4	Himachal Pradesh	141,650	144,019	140,786	2.3	101.7
5	Jammu & Kashmir A	163,375	250,115	220,035	13.7	153.1
6	Manipur	45,020	40,384	34,630	16.6	89.7
7	Meghalaya	64,970	53,494	53,195	0.6	82.3
8	Mizoram	14,860	16,386	18,371	-10.8	110.3
9	Nagaland #	17,153	14,499	8,343	73.8	84.5
10	Sikkim	11,110	11,511	11,658	-1.3	103.6
11	Tripura	53,300	61,476	57,270	7.3	115.3
12	Uttaranchal	120,353	176,909	169,555	4.3	147.0
<b>III.</b>	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>					
1	A&N Islands	6,280	6,038	4,855	24.4	96.1
2	Chandigarh	17,420	20,678	20,655	0.1	118.7
3	D&N Haveli	7,130	8,059	7,181	12.2	113.0
4	Daman & Diu	4,100	3,327	3,316	0.3	81.1
5	Lakshadweep	935	961	1,045	-8.0	102.8
6	Pondicherry	18,380	31,025	33,307	-6.9	168.8
<b>III.</b>	<b>OTHER AGENCIES</b>					
1	M/O Defence	\$	28,237	33,962	-16.9	
2	M/O Railways	\$	23,530	26,280	-10.5	
	<b>All India</b>	<b>24,931,806</b>	<b>25,550,294</b>	<b>24,495,943</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>102.5</b>

\$- Provisional      NR- Not received

AA- Figures upto Jan.

AAA- Figures upto Dec.

# - Figures up to Nov.

**Twenty Point Programme (Polio)**  
**During the period (April, 2002-March,2003)**

Figures are provisional

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Prop. Need Assessed 2002-03	Achievement \$ during April to March		% Change	% Achvt.of Need Assessed
			2002-2003	2001-2002		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I.</b>	<b>MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,560,940	1,618,751	1,621,357	-0.2	103.7
2	Assam	677,110	461,724	NR		68.2
3	Bihar	2,446,680	1,344,669	1,399,505	-3.9	55.0
4	Chattisgarh	538,570	576,427	559,360	3.1	107.0
5	Gujarat	1,231,240	1,235,279	1,202,695	2.7	100.3
6	Haryana	545,210	543,606	565,734	-3.9	99.7
7	Jharkhand AAA	548,400	383,067	NR		69.9
8	Karnataka	1,128,790	1,069,880	1,078,078	-0.8	94.8
9	Kerala	572,800	558,002	546,290	2.1	97.4
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,742,080	1,936,538	1,971,660	-1.8	111.2
11	Maharashtra	1,970,920	2,024,476	2,102,835	-3.7	102.7
12	Orissa	807,660	838,444	839,288	-0.1	103.8
13	Punjab	500,790	517,023	532,832	-3.0	103.2
14	Rajasthan	1,711,790	1,704,352	1,651,413	3.2	99.6
15	Tamil Nadu	1,149,180	1,207,808	1,246,084	-3.1	105.1
16	Uttar Pradesh	5,176,480	5,560,426	5,521,649	0.7	107.4
17	West Bengal	1,605,720	1,564,533	1,588,243	-1.5	97.4
<b>II.</b>	<b>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	25,230	10,810	12,855	-15.9	42.8
2	Delhi	286,190	220,921	206,941	6.8	77.2
3	Goa	19,990	25,356	26,348	-3.8	126.8
4	Himachal Pradesh	141,650	134,397	135,089	-0.5	94.9
5	Jammu & Kashmir A	163,375	229,772	200,567	14.6	140.6
6	Manipur	45,020	34,453	28,112	22.6	76.5
7	Meghalaya	64,970	39,198	39,377	-0.5	60.3
8	Mizoram	14,860	16,554	18,073	-8.4	111.4
9	Nagaland #	17,153	5,308	9,356	-43.3	30.9
10	Sikkim	11,110	10,941	11,590	-5.6	98.5
11	Tripura	53,300	47,645	54,727	-12.9	89.4
12	Uttaranchal	120,353	173,364	166,072	4.4	144.0
<b>III.</b>	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>					
1	A&N Islands	6,280	8,355	5,211	60.3	133.0
2	Chandigarh	17,420	14,994	13,915	7.8	86.1
3	D&N Haveli	7,130	7,711	6,819	13.1	108.1
4	Daman & Diu	4,100	5,933	5,589	6.2	144.7
5	Lakshadweep	935	1,719	1,047	64.2	183.9
6	Pondicherry	18,380	18,199	20,320	-10.4	99.0
<b>III.</b>	<b>OTHER AGENCIES</b>					
1	M/O Defence		\$	19,798		
2	M/O Railways		\$	22,769		
	<b>All India</b>	<b>24,931,806</b>	<b>24,193,202</b>	<b>23,435,855</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>97.0</b>

\$- Provisional                      NR- Not received

AA- Figures upto Jan.

AAA- Figures upto Dec.

# - Figures up to Nov.



**Twenty Point Programme (Measles)**  
**During the period (April, 2002-March,2003)**

Figures are provisional

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Prop. Need Assessed 2002-03	Achievement \$ during April to March		% Change	% Achvt.of Need Assessed
			2002-2003	2001-2002		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I.</b>	<b>MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,560,940	1,572,629	1,537,146	2.3	100.7
2	Assam	677,110	436,303	NR		64.4
3	Bihar	2,446,680	1,074,419	1,100,054	-2.3	43.9
4	Chattisgarh	538,570	608,190	616,329	-1.3	112.9
5	Gujarat	1,231,240	1,170,555	1,148,482	1.9	95.1
6	Haryana	545,210	508,395	501,047	1.5	93.2
7	Jharkhand AAA	548,400	280,353	NR		51.1
8	Karnataka	1,128,790	1,014,095	1,029,509	-1.5	89.8
9	Kerala	572,800	532,733	508,176	4.8	93.0
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,742,080	1,935,748	1,968,891	-1.7	111.1
11	Maharashtra	1,970,920	1,878,360	2,030,845	-7.5	95.3
12	Orissa	807,660	806,004	763,456	5.6	99.8
13	Punjab	500,790	486,280	499,675	-2.7	97.1
14	Rajasthan	1,711,790	1,642,336	1,587,986	3.4	95.9
15	Tamil Nadu	1,149,180	1,199,557	1,210,256	-0.9	104.4
16	Uttar Pradesh	5,176,480	5,219,596	5,184,716	0.7	100.8
17	West Bengal	1,605,720	1,529,724	1,525,000	0.3	95.3
<b>II.</b>	<b>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	25,230	9,977	10,450	-4.5	39.5
2	Delhi	286,190	201,931	203,253	-0.7	70.6
3	Goa	19,990	22,518	22,544	-0.1	112.6
4	Himachal Pradesh	141,650	133,908	133,451	0.3	94.5
5	Jammu & Kashmir AA	163,375	206,698	181,924	13.6	126.5
6	Manipur	45,020	30,644	25,199	21.6	68.1
7	Meghalaya	64,970	31,722	30,865	2.8	48.8
8	Mizoram	14,860	17,023	16,937	0.5	114.6
9	Nagaland #	17,153	8,401	6,557	28.1	49
10	Sikkim	11,110	10,202	10,692	-4.6	91.8
11	Tripura	53,300	49,558	50,340	-1.6	93.0
12	Uttaranchal	120,353	170,734	161,786	5.5	141.9
<b>III.</b>	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>					
1	A&N Islands	6,280	5,500	1,613	241.0	87.6
2	Chandigarh	17,420	16,030	14,031	14.2	92.0
3	D&N Haveli	7,130	7,089	7,104	-0.2	99.4
4	Daman & Diu	4,100	2,801	2,770	1.1	68.3
5	Lakshadweep	935	1,052	1,127	-6.7	112.5
6	Pondicherry	18,380	16,991	17,755	-4.3	92.4
<b>III.</b>	<b>OTHER AGENCIES</b>					
1	M/O Defence		20,006	22,727	-12.0	
2	M/O Railways		19,399	22,732	-14.7	
			\$ \$			
	<b>All India</b>	<b>24,931,806</b>	<b>22,877,461</b>	<b>22,155,425</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>91.8</b>

\$- Provisional NR- Not received

AA- Figures upto Jan.

AAA- Figures upto Dec.

# - Figures up to Nov.

## Twenty Point Programme (Family Planning Methods)

During the Period (April 2002- March 2003)

Figures are provisional

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Sterilisation	UID Insertions	Condom	Oral Pill
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I.</b>	<b>MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</b>				
1	Andhra Pradesh	833,944	317,626	649,775	283,401
2	Assam	34,104	41,023	35,539	29,881
3	Bihar	101,759	145,490	57,791	64,454
4	Chattisgarh	115,298	102,347	383,550	236,179
5	Gujarat	274,068	421,580	998,641	210,610
6	Haryana	91,285	154,834	331,511	68,334
7	Jharkhand	8,723	32,787	26,349	39,203
8	Karnataka	395,521	307,462	294,817	159,331
9	Kerala	152,204	80,288	155,032	21,910
10	Madhya Pradesh	372,602	463,804	1,346,784	554,109
11	Maharashtra	588,410	446,718	358,203	332,977
12	Orissa	72,477	144,429	283,287	133,076
13	Punjab	101,738	338,876	380,048	117,495
14	Rajasthan	285,843	242,091	1,214,106	596,371
15	Tamil Nadu	417,046	421,645	200,509	155,141
16	Uttar Pradesh	469,120	2,064,128	1,764,693	785,475
17	West Bengal	239,729	92,051	427,723	423,003
<b>II.</b>	<b>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</b>				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1,111	2,433	1,042	1,756
2	Delhi	39,100	85,301	196,088	17,093
3	Goa	5,250	2,777	126	478
4	Himachal Pradesh	33,911	32,920	71,326	26,136
5	Jammu & Kashmir	14,666	17,403	13,960	7,567
6	Manipur	1,671	6,805	3,822	1,141
7	Meghalaya	2,483	2,590	1,808	3,497
8	Mizoram	4,057	2,332	1,345	3,255
9	Nagaland	900	5,109	338	3,892
10	Sikkim	569	905	600	4,778
11	Tripura	3,353	3,279	15,136	24,454
12	Uttaranchal	29,747	103,911	97,077	43,587
<b>III.</b>	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>				
1	A&N Islands	1,840	1,485	2,077	1,548
2	Chandigarh	2,789	5,028	11,442	676
3	D&N Haveli	735	343	18	225
4	Daman & Diu	619	286	1,282	424
5	Lakshadweep	21	49	738	86
6	Pondicherry	12,289	4,075	11,547	1,791
<b>IV.</b>	<b>OTHER AGENCIES</b>				
1	M/O Defence	13,907	7,168	23,214	4,147
2	M/O Railways	8,549	6,657	39,689	4,000
	Commercial Distri.	0	0	7,135,694	3,881,719
	<b>All India</b>	<b>4,731,438</b>	<b>6,108,035</b>	<b>16,536,727</b>	<b>8,243,200</b>

**STERILISATION**

During the period (April, 2002-March,2003)

Sl.No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Eligible Couples as on 31.03.2002 (in 000's)		Achievement during April to March		% Change	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+
		Total No.	Unsterilised	2002-03	2001-02			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>I.</b>	<b>MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</b>							
1	Andhra Pradesh	14,345	6,068	833,944	808,063	3.2	1,911	4,364
2	Assam	4,119	3,431	34,104	26,413	29.1	1,503	227
3	Bihar	15,121	10,899	101,759	152,219	-33.1	5,951	171
4	Chattisgarh	3,636	2,214	115,298	98,364	17.2	1,065	1,083
5	Gujarat	9,034	4,942	274,068	254,903	7.5	2,031	1,349
6	Haryana	3,651	2,161	91,285	87,959	3.8	899	1,015
7	Jharkhand AAA	4,890	3,836	8,723	NR	-	2,060	42
8	Karnataka	9,054	4,273	395,521	399,142	-0.9	1,436	2,754
9	Kerala	5,236	2,566	152,204	150,231	1.3	541	2,813
10	Madhya Pradesh	10,983	5,380	372,602	327,999	13.6	2,841	1,312
11	Maharashtra	16,981	8,117	588,410	696,372	-15.5	3,182	1,849
12	Orissa	6,221	4,006	72,477	91,474	-20.8	1,719	422
13	Punjab	3,956	2,730	101,738	109,964	-7.5	1,081	941
14	Rajasthan	10,303	6,038	285,843	251,711	13.6	3,141	910
15	Tamil Nadu	10,922	5,898	417,046	390,195	6.9	1,368	3,049
16	Uttar Pradesh	28,538	23,860	469,120	418,453	12.1	13,863	338
17	West Bengal	13,780	9,122	239,729	282,425	-15.1	3,330	720
<b>II.</b>	<b>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</b>							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	173	137	1,111	1,908	-41.8	63	176
2	Delhi	2,432	1,732	39,100	39,065	0.1	681	574
3	Goa	196	139	5,250	4,969	5.7	35	1,500
4	Himachal Pradesh	1,031	491	33,911	34,508	-1.7	163	2,080
5	Jammu & Kashmir AA	1,611	1,116	14,666	10,038	46.1	562	261
6	Manipur	324	274	1,671	849	96.8	129	130
7	Meghalaya	341	305	2,483	2,294	8.2	183	136
8	Mizoram	120	44	4,057	2,437	66.5	42	966
9	Nagaland #	244	214	900	1,230	-26.8	128	70
10	Sikkim	80	60	569	830	-31.4	25	228
11	Tripura	508	372	3,353	6,094	-45.0	130	258
12	Uttaranchal	1,450	1,007	29,747	28,268	5.2	457	651
<b>III.</b>	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>							
1	A&N Islands	60	33	1,840	2,127	-13.5	7	2,629
2	Chandigarh	160	126	2,789	3,003	-7.1	26	1,073
3	D&N Haveli	41	29	735	814	-9.7	13	565
4	Daman & Diu	26	14	619	588	5.3	5	1,238
5	Lakshadweep	10	9	21	33	-36.4	4	53
6	Pondicherry	168	83	12,289	12,811	-4.1	18	6,827
<b>IV.</b>	<b>OTHER AGENCIES</b>							
1	M/O Defence			13,907	13,695	1.5		
2	M/O Railways			8,549	10,440	-18.1		
	<b>All India</b>	<b>180,056</b>	<b>111,726</b>	<b>4,731,438</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>50,500</b>	<b>937</b>

\$- Provisional

NR- Not received

AA- Figures upto Jan.

AAA- Figures upto Dec.

# - Figures up to Nov.

**State-wise break-up & % of Vasectomy to total Sterilisation**  
**During the period (April, 2002-March,2003)**

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Sterilisation	% of Vasectomy to total Sterilisations
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	42,406	791,538	833,944	5.1
2	Assam	138	33,966	34,104	0.4
3	Bihar	584	101,175	101,759	0.6
4	Chattisgarh	2,862	112,436	115,298	2.5
5	Gujarat	1,831	272,237	274,068	0.7
6	Haryana	1,416	89,869	91,285	1.6
7	Jharkhand AAA	242	8,481	8,723	2.8
8	Karnataka	1,074	394,447	395,521	0.3
9	Kerala	1,645	150,559	152,204	1.1
10	Madhya Pradesh	5,871	366,731	372,602	1.6
11	Maharashtra	37,499	550,911	588,410	6.4
12	Orissa	1,122	71,355	72,477	1.5
13	Punjab	1,200	100,538	101,738	1.2
14	Rajasthan	1,737	284,106	285,843	0.6
15	Tamil Nadu	466	416,580	417,046	0.1
16	Uttar Pradesh	1,765	467,355	469,120	0.4
17	West Bengal	1,835	237,894	239,729	0.8
<b>II. SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh		1,111	1,111	0.0
2	Delhi	2,011	37,089	39,100	5.1
3	Goa	26	5,224	5,250	0.5
4	Himachal Pradesh	3,054	30,857	33,911	9.0
5	Jammu & Kashmir A/	443	14,223	14,666	3.0
6	Manipur	360	1,311	1,671	21.5
7	Meghalaya	40	2,443	2,483	1.6
8	Mizoram	1	4,056	4,057	0.0
9	Nagaland #	46	854	900	5.1
10	Sikkim	359	210	569	63.1
11	Tripura	10	3,343	3,353	0.3
12	Uttaranchal	1,000	28,747	29,747	3.4
<b>III. UNION TERRITORIES</b>					
1	A&N Islands	18	1,822	1,840	1.0
2	Chandigarh	60	2,729	2,789	2.2
3	D&N Haveli	34	701	735	4.6
4	Daman & Diu	4	615	619	0.6
5	Lakshadweep		21	21	0.0
6	Pondicherry	16	12,273	12,289	0.1
<b>IV. OTHER AGENCIES</b>					
1	M/O Defence	2,416	11,491	13,907	17.4
2	M/O Railways	835	7,714	8,549	9.8
<b>All India</b>		<b>114,426</b>	<b>4,617,012</b>	<b>4,731,438</b>	<b>2.4</b>

\$- Provisional

NR- Not received

AA- Figures upto Jan.

AAA- Figures upto Dec.

# - Figures up to Nov.

## IUD INSERTIONS

During the Period (April 2002- March 2003)

( Figures are provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised as on 31.3.2003 (in 000's)	Achievement \$ during April 2002 to March 2003.		% Change	UID 10,000 Unsterilised Couples unsterilised couples 2002-2003
			2002-2003	2001-2002		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I.</b>	<b>MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,068	317,626	280,492	13.2	523
2	Assam	3,431	41,023	38,632	6.2	120
3	Bihar	10,899	145,490	145,310	0.1	133
4	Chattisgarh	2,214	102,347	104,643	-2.2	462
5	Gujarat	4,942	421,580	402,356	4.8	853
6	Haryana	2,161	154,834	159,220	-2.8	716
7	Jharkhand AAA	3,836	32,787	NR		85
8	Karnataka	4,273	307,462	322,863	-4.8	720
9	Kerala	2,566	80,288	73,438	9.3	313
10	Madhya Pradesh	5,380	463,804	465,903	-0.5	862
11	Maharashtra	8,117	446,718	460,117	-2.9	550
12	Orissa	4,006	144,429	171,173	-15.6	361
13	Punjab	2,730	338,876	351,922	-3.7	1241
14	Rajasthan	6,038	242,091	238,235	1.6	401
15	Tamil Nadu	5,898	421,645	388,568	8.5	715
16	Uttar Pradesh	23,860	2,064,128	2,256,101	-8.5	865
17	West Bengal	9,122	92,051	74,790	23.1	101
<b>II.</b>	<b>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	137	2,433	2,663	-8.6	178
2	Delhi	1,732	85,301	63,421	34.5	493
3	Goa	139	2,777	2,701	2.8	200
4	Himachal Pradesh	491	32,920	32,100	2.6	670
5	Jammu & Kashmir AA	1,116	17,403	14,703	18.4	156
6	Manipur	274	6,805	6,315	7.8	248
7	Meghalaya	305	2,590	2,407	7.6	85
8	Mizoram	44	2,332	2,047	13.9	530
9	Nagaland #	214	5,109	2,420	111.1	239
10	Sikkim	60	905	1,098	-17.6	151
11	Tripura	372	3,279	4,097	-20.0	88
12	Uttaranchal	1,007	103,911	105,088	-1.1	1032
<b>III.</b>	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>					
1	A&N Islands	33	1,485	1,127	31.8	450
2	Chandigarh	126	5,028	4,874	3.2	399
3	D&N Haveli	29	343	276	24.3	118
4	Daman & Diu	14	286	291	-1.7	204
5	Lakshadweep	9	49	40	22.5	54
6	Pondicherry	83	4,075	4,137	-1.5	491
<b>III.</b>	<b>OTHER AGENCIES</b>					
1	M/O Defence		7,168	6,585	8.9	
2	M/O Railways		6,657	8,263	-19.4	
	<b>All India</b>	<b>111,726</b>	<b>6,108,035</b>	<b>6,198,416</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>547</b>

\$- Provisional

NR- Not received

AA- Figures upto Jan.

AAA- Figures upto Dec.

# - Figures up to Nov.

**ANNEXURE 10.4**

**CONDOM USERS**  
During the Period (April 2002- March 2003)

( Figures are provision

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised as on 31.3.2002 (in 000's)	Achievement \$ during April 2002 to March 2003.		% Change	Condoms Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples
			2002-2003	2001-02		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I.</b>	<b>MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,068	649,775	543,403	19.6	1071
2	Assam	3,431	35,539	25,944	37.0	104
3	Bihar	10,899	57,791	63,144	-8.5	53
4	Chattisgarh	2,214	383,550	284,539	34.8	1732
5	Gujarat	4,942	998,641	893,049	11.8	2021
6	Haryana	2,161	331,511	341,824	-3.0	1534
7	Jharkhand	3,836	26,349	NR		69
8	Karnataka	4,273	294,817	277,838	6.1	690
9	Kerala	2,566	155,032	101,540	52.7	604
10	Madhya Pradesh	5,380	1,346,784	#####	8.7	2503
11	Maharashtra	8,117	358,203	410,223	-12.7	441
12	Orissa	4,006	283,287	261,907	8.2	707
13	Punjab	2,730	380,048	447,533	-15.1	1392
14	Rajasthan	6,038	1,214,106	#####	14.9	2011
15	Tamil Nadu	5,898	200,509	230,250	-12.9	340
16	Uttar Pradesh	23,860	1,764,693	#####	12.5	740
17	West Bengal	9,122	427,723	357,680	19.6	469
<b>II.</b>	<b>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	137	1,042	953	9.3	76
2	Delhi	1,732	196,088	182,407	7.5	1132
3	Goa	139	126	1,242	-89.9	9
4	Himachal Pradesh	491	71,326	68,958	3.4	1453
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1,116	13,960	11,594	20.4	125
6	Manipur	274	3,822	2,708	41.1	139
7	Meghalaya	305	1,808	1,176	53.7	59
8	Mizoram	44	1,345	1,355	-0.7	306
9	Nagaland	214	338	275	22.9	16
10	Sikkim	60	600	1,318	-54.5	100
11	Tripura	372	15,136	16,614	-8.9	407
12	Uttaranchal	1,007	97,077	74,729	29.9	964
<b>III.</b>	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>					
1	A&N Islands	33	2,077	1,561	33.1	629
2	Chandigarh	126	11,442	12,129	-5.7	908
3	D&N Haveli	29	18	9	100.0	6
4	Daman & Diu	14	1,282	1,229	4.3	916
5	Lakshadweep	9	738	445	65.8	820
6	Pondicherry	83	11,547	11,312	2.1	1391
<b>IV.</b>	<b>OTHER AGENCIES</b>					
1	M/O Defence		23,214	22,575	2.8	
2	M/O Railways		39,689	32,651	21.6	
	<b>Total Free Distn. (All In</b>	<b>111,726</b>	<b>9,401,033</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>841</b>
3	Commercial Distn		7,135,694	#####	17.1	
	<b>Total Free + Commer. I</b>	<b>111,726</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>1480</b>

\$- Provisional

NR- Not received

AA- Figures upto Jan.

AAA- Figures upto Dec.

# - Figures up to Nov.

**ORAL PILL USERS**

During the Period (April 2002- March 2003)

(Figures are provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised as on 31.3.2002	Achievement \$ during April 2002 to March 2003.		% Change	OP Users Per 10,000 Unsterilised Couples 2002-2003
			2002-2003	2001-02		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I. MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</b>						
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,068	283,401	241,776	17.2	467
2	Assam	3,431	29,881	20,468	46.0	87
3	Bihar	10,899	64,454	84,105	-23.4	59
4	Chattisgarh	2,214	236,179	170,433	38.6	1067
5	Gujarat	4,942	210,610	187,940	12.1	426
6	Haryana	2,161	68,334	68,064	0.4	316
7	Jharkhand AAA	3,836	39,203	NR		102
8	Karnataka	4,273	159,331	158,033	0.8	373
9	Kerala	2,566	21,910	26,811	-18.3	85
10	Madhya Pradesh	5,380	554,109	520,999	6.4	1030
11	Maharashtra	8,117	332,977	338,523	-1.6	410
12	Orissa	4,006	133,076	128,392	3.6	332
13	Punjab	2,730	117,495	138,269	-15.0	430
14	Rajasthan	6,038	596,371	533,251	11.8	988
15	Tamil Nadu	5,898	155,141	191,222	-18.9	263
16	Uttar Pradesh	23,860	785,475	816,165	-3.8	329
17	West Bengal	9,122	423,003	394,167	7.3	464
<b>II. SMALLER STATES/UT.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</b>						
1	Arunachal Pradesh	137	1,756	1,589	10.5	128
2	Delhi	1,732	17,093	16,299	4.9	99
3	Goa	139	478	1,776	-73.1	34
4	Himachal Pradesh	491	26,136	22,899	14.1	532
5	Jammu & Kashmir AA	1,116	7,567	6,946	8.9	68
6	Manipur	274	1,141	824	38.5	42
7	Meghalaya	305	3,497	2,873	21.7	115
8	Mizoram	44	3,255	2,270	43.4	740
9	Nagaland #	214	3,892	3,320	17.2	182
10	Sikkim	60	4,778	3,407	40.2	796
11	Tripura	372	24,454	32,866	-25.6	657
12	Uttaranchal	1,007	43,587	46,384	-6.0	433
<b>III. UNION TERRITORIES</b>						
1	A&N Islands	33	1,548	1,045	48.1	469
2	Chandigarh	126	676	579	16.8	54
3	D&N Haveli	29	225	157	43.3	78
4	Daman & Diu	14	424	341	24.3	303
5	Lakshadweep	9	86	82	4.9	96
6	Pondicherry	83	1,791	1,559	14.9	216
<b>IV. OTHER AGENCIES</b>						
1	M/O Defence		4,147	3,597	15.3	
2	M/O Railways		4,000	4,496	-11.0	
	<b>Total Free Distn. (All Ind</b>	<b>111,726</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>390</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Commercial Distn</b>		<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>17.6</b>	
	<b>Total Free + Commer. Di</b>	<b>111,726</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>738</b>

\$- Provisional

NR- Not received

AA- Figures upto Jan.

AAA- Figures upto Dec.

# - Figures up to Nov.

**Point No.: 09C, ICDS BLOCKS OPERATIONAL (CUMMULATIVE)**

Units: NUMBERS

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2002-2003	Achievement 2002-2003	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	352	350	99
2	Arunachal Pr.	56	56	100
3	Assam	196	151	77
4	Bihar	233	171	73
5	Chhatisgarh	152	152	100
6	Delhi	28	28	100
7	Goa	11	11	100
8	Gujarat	227	227	100
9	Haryana	116	116	100
10	Himachal Pradesh	72	72	100
11	Jammu & Kashmir	121	120	99
12	Jharkhand	152	152	100
13	Karnataka	185	185	100
14	Kerala	163	163	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	336	336	100
16	Maharashtra	370	363	98
17	Manipur	34	34	100
18	Meghalaya	32	32	100
19	Mizoram	21	21	100
20	Nagaland	54	52	96
21	Orissa	326	308	94
22	Pondicherry	5	5	100
23	Punjab	142	142	100
24	Rajasthan	257	257	100
25	Sikkim	5	5	100
26	Tamil Nadu	431	431	100
27	Tripura	42	39	93
28	Uttaranchal	54	54	100
29	Uttar Pradesh	568	518	91
30	West Bengal	336	340	101
31	A & N Islands	5	5	100
32	Chandigarh	3	3	100
33	D & N Haveli	1	1	100
34	Daman & Diu	2	2	100
35	Lakshadweep	1	1	100
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,089</b>	<b>4,903</b>	<b>96</b>



**Point No.: 09D, AGANWADIS (CUMULATIVE)**

Units: NUMBERS

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2002-2003	Achievement 2002-2003	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	38,588	52,419	136
2	Arunachal Pr.	2,307	1,319	57
3	Assam	21,403	19,719	92
4	Bihar	31,751	17,683	56
5	Chhatisgarh	20,289	20,146	99
6	Delhi	3,842	3,842	100
7	Goa	1,100	1,011	92
8	Gujarat	32,807	32,830	100
9	Haryana	13,546	13,546	100
10	Himachal Pradesh	7,123	7,314	103
11	Jammu & Kashmir	9,541	10,125	106
12	Jharkhand	15,604	11,372	73
13	Karnataka	40,170	40,285	100
14	Kerala	22,777	24,289	107
15	Madhya Pradesh	47,133	47,229	100
16	Maharashtra	54,030	56,235	104
17	Manipur	4,339	4,371	101
18	Meghalaya	2,218	2,200	99
19	Mizoram	1,341	1,193	89
20	Nagaland	3,083	2,575	84
21	Orissa	31,437	31,209	99
22	Pondicherry	677	677	100
23	Punjab	13,748	14,017	102
24	Rajasthan	34,488	35,457	103
25	Sikkim	499	492	99
26	Tamil Nadu	40,624	31,713	78
27	Tripura	5,007	3,553	71
28	Uttaranchal	4,189	3,971	95
29	Uttar Pradesh	68,477	56,871	83
30	West Bengal	51,530	51,700	100
31	A& N Islands	429	429	100
32	Chandigarh	300	300	100
33	D&N Haveli	125	138	110
34	Daman & Diu	84	87	104
35	Lakshadweep	74	74	100
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>624,680</b>	<b>600,391</b>	<b>96</b>

**ANNEXURE-12.1****POINT NO.: 11 A,****SC FAMILIES ASSISTED (2002-2003)****UNITS: NUMBER OF FAMILIES**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Achievement Percentage</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	350,000	222,610	64
2	Assam	30,000	12,422	41
3	Bihar	190,000	175,128	92
4	Chhatisgarh	30,000	694	2
5	Delhi	4,500	13,799	307
6	Goa	500	327	65
7	Gujarat	65,000	65,679	101
8	Haryana	82,000	93,555	114
9	Himachal Pradesh	36,000	32,588	91
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,000	170	17
11	Jharkhand	30,000	256,952	857
12	Karnataka	175,000	163,847	94
13	Kerala	30,000	50,896	170
14	Madhya Pradesh	160,000	173,212	108
15	Maharashtra	100,000	43,230	43
16	Manipur	500	491	98
17	Orissa	60,000	50,412	84
18	Pondicherry	2,500	2,134	85
19	Punjab	59,000	30,274	51
20	Rajasthan	210,000	231,325	110
21	Sikkim	1,500	1,811	121
22	Tamil Nadu	375,000	382,328	102
23	Tripura	20,000	25,384	127
24	Uttaranchal	4,547	4,615	101
25	Uttar Pradesh	240,000	164,608	69
26	West Bengal	100,000	105,540	106
27	Chandigarh	500	522	104
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,357,547</b>	<b>2,304,553</b>	<b>98</b>

**ANNEXURE-12.2**

**POINT NO.: 11 B,**

**ST FAMILIES ASSISTED (2002-2003)**

**UNITS: NUMBER OF FAMILIES**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Achievement Percentage</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	155,000	96,440	62
2	Assam	40,000	17,199	43
3	Bihar	5,165	5,754	111
4	Chhatisgarh	98,000	271	0
5	Gujarat	85,000	96,762	114
6	Himachal Pradesh	4,600	4,888	106
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1,200	257	21
8	Jharkhand	115,100	428,251	372
9	Karnataka	29,000	29,340	101
10	Kerala	5,000	1,066	21
11	Madhya Pradesh	210,000	220,299	105
12	Maharashtra	135,000	81,584	60
13	Manipur	5,000	2,425	49
14	Orissa	107,696	75,732	70
15	Rajasthan	73,500	87,217	119
16	Sikkim	5,000	4,614	92
17	Tamil Nadu	11,250	9,870	88
18	Tripura	12,200	10,616	87
19	Uttaranchal	3,500	2,415	69
20	Uttar Pradesh	927	502	54
21	West Bengal	33,700	32,234	96
22	A& N Islands	1,629	1,881	115
23	Daman & Diu	600	783	131
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,138,067</b>	<b>1,210,400</b>	<b>106</b>

**ANNEXURE-13.1**

**Women in the Organised Sector  
(By major industry divisions)**

**(in lakhs)**

Year	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1971	98.7	8.6	56.8	10.8	155.60	19.3
1981	139.85	14.99	61.01	12.95	200.52	27.93
1991	167.10	23.47	62.43	14.34	229.52	37.81
1993	168.49	24.77	63.00	15.50	231.49	40.27
1994	168.80	25.65	63.41	15.89	232.21	41.54
1995	168.66	26.00	64.31	16.27	232.97	42.27
1996	167.95	26.35	67.20	17.92	235.15	45.12
1997	168.31	27.28	67.77	19.09	236.08	46.37
1998	166.55	27.63	67.37	20.11	233.92	47.74
1999	166.04	28.11	66.8	20.18	232.84	48.29
2000	164.57	28.57	65.80	20.66	230.37	49.23
2001	162.78	28.59	65.62	20.90	228.40	49.49

**Source :** *Quarterly Employment Review,DGE&T, M/oLabour, Govt. of India,New Delhi.*

**ANNEXURE-13.2**

**Women in Central Government**

**(Figures in lakhs)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of regular employees in Central Government</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>% age of women to total</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
1971	26.99	26.32	0.67	2.50
1981	35.07	32.83	1.24	3.64
1990	37.74	34.91	2.83	7.50
1991	38.13	35.24	2.89	7.60
1998	32.53	30.08	2.45	7.53
1999	33.13	30.61	2.52	7.61
2000	32.73	30.18	2.55	7.79
2001	32.60	30.00	2.60	7.98

**Source :** *Census of Central Government Employees 1971 to 1991, DGE&T, M/o Labour, New Delhi. Employment review, 2000, M/o Labour*

**ANNEXURE-13.3**

**Representation of Women in selected All India Services**

Sl. No.	Services	Year	No. of Personnel in position		
			Total	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Indian Administrative Service (IAS)	1985	4284	3973	311 (7.3%)
		1992	4928	4498	430 (8.7%)
		1996	5047	4546	501 (9.9%)
		1997	4991	4479	512 (10.3%)
		1998	5011	4489	522 (10.4%)
2.	Indian Police Service (IPS)	1985	2343	2345	18 (0.8%)
		1992	2825	2773	52 (1.8%)
		1996	2947	2883	64 (2.2%)
		1997	2964	2868	96 (3.3%)
		1998	2985	3007	108 (3.5%)
		1999	3207	3095	108 (3.37%)
		(As on 31.8.2000) 2000	3340	3230	109 (3.30%)
		(As on 15.11.2000) 2001	3285	3166	119 (3.62%)
		(As on 1.1.2001) 2002	3236	3112	124 (3.83%)
3.	Indian Foreign Service (IFS)	1985	535	485	50 (9.3%)
		1992	721	658	83 (8.7%)
		1995	547	481	66 (12.1%)
		1996	567	501	66 (11.6%)
		1997	586	519	67 (11.4%)
		1998	587	520	67 (11.4%)
		1999	590	517	73 (12.4%)
		2000	601	527	73 (12.3%)
		2001	601	524	77 (12.8%)
		2002	583	505	78 (13.4%)

**Source :** i. *Women in India – A Statistical Profile, 1997, DWCD, New Delhi*  
ii. *Department of Personnel, GOI, New Delhi.*  
iii. *Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI, New Delhi.*  
iv. *Ministry of External Affairs, GOI, New Delhi.*

## POINT NO.: 14C

## INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA

UNITS: NUMBER OF HOUSES

Sl.No.	States/Uts	Target 2002-2003	Achievement 2002-2003	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	96,562	108,397	112
2	Arunachal Pr.	4,283	3,400	79
3	Assam	96,371	65,526	68
4	Bihar	262,302	139,248	53
5	Chhatisgarh	16,512	16,153	98
6	Goa	624	267	43
7	Gujarat	27,751	28,053	101
8	Haryana	9,384	9,840	105
9	Himachal Pradesh	3,900	4,140	106
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4,665	5,469	117
11	Jharkhand	77,067	40,384	52
12	Karnataka	49,948	40,213	81
13	Kerala	30,952	32,107	104
14	Madhya Pradesh	57,624	60,262	105
15	Maharashtra	88,623	83,772	95
16	Manipur	5,107	-	-
17	Meghalaya	6,785	3,002	44
18	Mizoram	1,629	1,212	74
19	Nagaland	4,380	5,634	129
20	Orissa	77,736	70,804	91
21	Pondicherry	438	314	72
22	Punjab	6,216	5,651	91
23	Rajasthan	26,184	37,072	142
24	Sikkim	1,175	1,083	92
25	Tamil Nadu	48,491	59,434	123
26	Tripura	9,907	6,671	67
27	Uttaranchal	17,250	9214	53
28	Uttar Pradesh	176,800	177,190	100
29	West Bengal	104,215	86,377	83
30	A& N Islands	881	649	74
31	D&N Haveli	462	93	20
32	Daman & Diu	192	20	10
33	Lakshadweep	15	5	33
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,314,431</b>	<b>1,101,656</b>	<b>84</b>

**ANNEXURE-15.2****POINT NO.: 14D****ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTIONS (EWS) HOUSES****UNITS: NUMBER OF HOUSES**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>States/Uts</b>	<b>Target 2002-2003</b>	<b>Achievement 2002-2003</b>	<b>Achievement Percentage</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	20,763	9,364	45
2	Assam	550	0	0
3	Bihar	120	110	92
4	Chhatisgarh	10,000	3,032	30
5	Delhi	70	2,032	2,903
6	Gujarat	4,910	4,910	100
7	Himachal Pradesh	38	35	92
8	Jammu & Kashmir	454	0	0
9	Karnataka	5,000	23,516	470
10	Kerala	22,941	10,931	48
11	Madhya Pradesh	2,574	1,747	68
12	Maharashtra	134	93	69
13	Manipur	480	0	0
14	Mizoram	200	200	100
15	Orissa	3,200	4,500	141
16	Pondicherry	272	288	106
17	Punjab	906	0	0
18	Rajasthan	1,450	1,583	109
19	Sikkim	6	3	50
20	Tamil Nadu	18,500	2,000	11
21	Uttar Pradesh	3,000	3,032	101
22	West Bengal	1,000	928	93
23	Daman & Diu	3	0	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>96,571</b>	<b>68,304</b>	<b>71</b>



**ANNEXURE-15.3**

**POINT NO.: 14E**

**LOW INCOME GROUP (LIG) HOUSES**

**UNITS: NUMBER OF HOUSES**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>States/Uts</b>	<b>Target 2002-2003</b>	<b>Achievement 2002-2003</b>	<b>Achievement Percentage</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,583	2,218	62
2	Assam	18	0	0
3	Bihar	147	28	19
4	Chhatisgarh	152	0	0
5	Delhi	12,275	1,072	9
6	Gujarat	470	458	97
7	Haryana	1,500	1,255	84
8	Himachal Pradesh	156	141	90
9	Kerala	1,058	3,012	285
10	Maharashtra	2,039	1,456	71
11	Manipur	501	0	0
12	Mizoram	356	356	100
13	Orissa	400	409	102
14	Pondicherry	210	0	0
15	Punjab	92	0	0
16	Rajasthan	850	949	112
17	Sikkim	30	0	0
18	Tamil Nadu	2,588	2,588	100
19	Uttar Pradesh	500	1,323	265
20	West Bengal	514	308	60
21	Daman &Diu	4	0	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>27,443</b>	<b>15,573</b>	<b>57</b>

**ANNEXURE-16.1****POINT NO.: 15****SLUMS IMPROVEMENT****UNITS: NUMBER OF HOUSES**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>Target 2002-2003</b>	<b>Achievement 2002-2003</b>	<b>Achievement Percentage</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	25,875	300,370	1,161
2	Assam	5,708	5,414	95
3	Bihar	110,288	128,380	116
4	Delhi	25,000	163,570	654
5	Haryana	41,500	62,771	151
6	Himachal Pradesh	5,645	5,175	92
7	Jammu & Kashmir	121,000	90,000	74
8	Karnataka	13,500	72,458	537
9	Kerala	9,075	9,075	100
10	Madhya Pradesh	140,663	152,072	108
11	Maharashtra	877,500	856,137	98
12	Manipur	6,875	0	0
13	Meghalaya	13,343	2,950	22
14	Mizoram	3,500	3,500	100
15	Orissa	5,000	6,884	138
16	Pondicherry	8,000	8,098	101
17	Rajasthan	50,000	66,134	132
18	Sikkim	2,500	114	5
19	Tamil Nadu	15,000	12,874	86
20	Tripura	20,000	19,974	100
21	Uttar Pradesh	3,915,560	4,329,321	111
22	West Bengal	12,500	49,296	394
23	A& N Islands	300	296	99
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,428,332</b>	<b>6,344,863</b>	<b>117</b>

## POINT NO.: 16A

## TREE PLANTATION ON PRIVATE LANDS

UNITS: NUMBER OF TREE PLANTED

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2002-2003	Achievement 2002-2003	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	300,000,000	245,171,000	82
2	Arunachal Pr.	500,000	260,000	52
3	Assam	3,000,000	2,582,000	86
4	Bihar	10,000,000	9,053,000	91
5	Chhatisgarh	20,000,000	21,154,000	106
6	Delhi	3,000,000	670,000	22
7	Goa	1,500,000	731,000	49
8	Gujarat	150,000,000	159,746,000	106
9	Haryana	12,500,000	28,004,000	224
10	Himachal Pradesh	2,500,000	2,737,000	109
11	Jammu & Kashmir	2,000,000	3,729,000	186
12	Jharkhand	15,000,000	1,410,500	9
13	Karnataka	50,000,000	33,916,600	68
14	Kerala	1,000,000	567,342	57
15	Madhya Pradesh	30,000,000	30,025,000	100
16	Maharashtra	80,000,000	54,728,000	68
17	Manipur	1,500,000	0	0
18	Meghalaya	3,500,000	2,331,000	67
19	Mizoram	2,200,000	1,288,173	59
20	Nagaland	3,500,000	21,060,000	602
21	Orissa	45,000,000	24,012,200	53
22	Pondicherry	300,000	188,605	63
23	Punjab	2,500,000	1,756,000	70
24	Rajasthan	9,000,000	12,213,000	136
25	Sikkim	2,200,000	670,400	30
26	Tamil Nadu	12,000,000	12,356,760	103
27	Tripura	3,500,000	2,745,000	78
28	Uttaranchal	25,000,000	10,472,000	42
29	Uttar Pradesh	100,000,000	123,865,000	124
30	West Bengal	25,000,000	13,200,000	53
31	A& N Islands	150,000	173,215	115
32	Chandigarh	50,000	23,374	47
33	D&N Haveli	500,000	500,000	100
34	Daman & Diu	50,000	26,000	52
35	Lakshadweep	100,000	0	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>917,050,000</b>	<b>821,365,169</b>	<b>90</b>

## POINT NO.: 16 B

**AREA COVERED (UNDER PLANTATION)**  
**PUBLIC AND FOREST LANDS**

UNITS: HECTARE

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2002-2003	Achievement 2002-2003	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	170,000	140,445	83
2	Arunachal Pr.	5,000	5,726	115
3	Assam	7,500	4,227	56
4	Bihar	5,000	2,652	53
5	Chhatisgarh	25,000	30,480	122
6	Delhi	750	0	0
7	Goa	1,000	531	53
8	Gujarat	60,000	56,505	94
9	Haryana	10,000	20,563	206
10	Himachal Pradesh	20,000	17,629	88
11	Jammu & Kashmir	15,000	7,939	53
12	Jharkhand	50,000	428	1
13	Karnataka	60,000	29,864	50
14	Kerala	5,000	1,314	26
15	Madhya Pradesh	125,000	125,042	100
16	Maharashtra	60,000	27,667	46
17	Manipur	5,000	1,475	30
18	Meghalaya	5,000	1,630	33
19	Mizoram	7,500	2,173	29
20	Nagaland	5,000	17,547	351
21	Orissa	75,000	43,476	58
22	Pondicherry	75	55	73
23	Punjab	15,000	7,835	52
24	Rajasthan	12,000	12,580	105
25	Sikkim	7,500	1,129	15
26	Tamil Nadu	100,000	40,536	41
27	Tripura	7,500	8,971	120
28	Uttaranchal	150,000	69,224	46
29	Uttar Pradesh	35,000	23,037	66
30	West Bengal	25,000	20,719	83
31	A & N Islands	3,500	3,809	109
32	Chandigarh	150	152	101
33	D&N Haveli	350	516	147
34	Daman & Diu	30	20	67
35	Lakshadweep	75	14	19
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,072,930</b>	<b>725,910</b>	<b>68</b>

**ANNEXURE-17.3**

**SAMPLE CHECKS OF AFFORESTATION/TREE PLANTING  
UNDER 20 POINT PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR -2000-01**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of District</b>	<b>Survival Percentage</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
1	Iduki	87.16
2	Billary	80.00
3	West Sikkim	39.20
4	Shimoga	99.83
5	Cuddapah	83.21
6	Khammam	70.00
7	Rohtak	83.78
8	Kolhapur	77.30
9	Dhule	65.0-75.0
10	Uttarkashi	91.40
11	Bhagalpur	74.50
12	Shehdol	40.62
13	Shiv Puri	81.10
14	Ambala	81.80
15	Sirmour	51.10
16	LokTal	83.78
17	North Arcot	88.00
18	Udaipur	70.00
19	North Tripura	58.00

**ANNEXURE-17.4****Sample Checks of Plantation 2000-01 carried out through  
Independent Agencies/Experts**

Sl.No.	Name of District	Name of Agency/ Experts	Survival %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Leh	M/S Oases, New Delhi	65.54
2	Poonch	-Do-	48.71
3	Chengal Pattu	K.S.Sharma Visakha Patnam	85.0
4	Lalit Pur	R.P.Matoo, Delhi	77.0
5	Aligarh	M/s.II RM, Jaipur	73.33
6	Basti	-do-	84.0
7	Darbhangha	M/s. CTREE, New Delhi	46.08
8	Indore	S.M Jain, Kota	69.15
9	Jalandhar	M/s. Essen Management Service(P)Ltd Bhubaneswar	55.31
10	Guna	M/s. Nansey Associates, Jamnagar	46.0
11	Rewa	-do-	90.0
12	Adilabad	UAS, Bangalore	64.49
13	Chittoor	-do-	30.6
14	South 24 Prgana	M/s. MECON Ltd. Ranchi	76.72
15	Bankura	-do-	83.91
16	Ahmed Nagar	M/s. Eco Troops, Trivandrum	69.0
17	Mayurbhanj	Progresive Research Aid Ltd. Pune	73.01
18	Kalahandi	-do-	64.23
19	Tothkudi	M/s. Panacea, Visakhapatnam	7.0
20	Yamunanagar	Uni. Of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan	80.0
21	North Goa	Agriculture Finance Corpioration, Mumbai	82.9

**ANNEXURE-18.1**

**Status of development projects from October, 2002- March, 2003**

Sl. No.	Status	Nature of the Projects						
		Industrial Project	Thermal Project	River Valley & Hydro-Electric	Mining Project	Infra-structure & Misc.Project	Atomic Power	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A	Number of projects pending at the beginning of the Oct.2002	63	12	11	43	24	00	153
B	Number of projects received during the Oct.2002-March-2003	87	5	10	31	29	1	163
C	Number of projects cleared during the Oct.2002-March-2003	54	4	9	14	28	-	109
D	Number of projects rejected/ closed/exempted Oct.2002-March,2003	14	1	2	26	0	-	43
E	Number of projects pending at the end of the March,2003	82	12	10	34	25	1	164

## POINT NO.: 19D

## BIO- GAS PLANTS

## UNITS: NUMBERS OF PLANTS INSTALLED

Sl.No.	State/Agency	Target 2002-2003	Achievement 2002-2003	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	15,400	15,755	102
2	Arunachal Pr.	300	157	52
3	Assam	200	0	0
4	Bihar	500	550	110
5	Chhatisgarh	8,000	5,010	63
6	Goa	100	73	73
7	Gujarat	7,000	7,002	100
8	Haryana	1,000	1,254	125
9	Himachal Pradesh	250	251	100
10	Jammu & Kashmir	100	0	0
11	Jharkhand	200	25	13
12	Karnataka	20,000	23,055	115
13	Kerala	1,500	1,465	98
14	Madhya Pradesh	10,850	12,110	112
15	Maharashtra	10,000	10,020	100
16	Manipur	300	70	23
17	Meghalaya	200	112	56
18	Mizoram	400	197	49
19	Nagaland	300	75	25
20	Orissa	13,000	13,002	100
21	Punjab	3,000	2,759	92
22	Rajasthan	200	176	88
23	Sikkim	400	400	100
24	Tamil Nadu	2,000	1,986	99
25	Tripura	300	250	83
26	Uttaranchal	500	519	104
27	Uttar Pradesh	10,000	10,165	102
28	West Bengal	13,000	15,790	121
29	KVIC Bumbai	20,000	17,823	89
30	SDA Kanjirapally	10,000	12,300	123
31	BIOTECH Thiruvanantha	1,000	1,000	100
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>153,351</b>	<b>102</b>



**ANNEXURE-20.2**

**POINT NO.: 19A**

**VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED**

**UNITS: NUMBERS OF VILLAGES COVERED**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>Target 2002-2003</b>	<b>Achievement 2002-2003</b>	<b>Achievement Percentage</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
1	Arunachal Pradesh	131	0	0
2	Assam	1,067	0	0
3	Bihar	2,810	94	3
4	Chhatisgarh	329	120	36
5	Himachal Pradesh	22	0	0
6	Jharkhand	702	87	12
7	Madhya Pradesh	44	155	352
8	Manipur	3	6	200
9	Meghalaya	89	177	199
10	Nagaland	36	36	100
11	Orissa	1,673	287	17
12	Uttaranchal	638	54	8
13	Uttar Pradesh	3,274	1,780	54
14	West Bengal	1,545	866	56
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,363</b>	<b>3,662</b>	<b>30</b>

## POINT NO.: 19B

## PUMPSETS ENERGISED

UNITS: NUMBERS OF PUMPSETS ENERGISED

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2002-2003	Achievement 2002-2003	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	50,000	23,112	46
2	Chhatisgarh	8,695	7,502	86
3	Gujarat	7,000	13,196	189
4	Haryana	2,200	8,115	369
5	Himachal Pradesh	300	720	240
6	Jammu & Kashmir	500	572	114
7	Karnataka	20,000	84,045	420
8	Kerala	15,000	11,740	78
9	Madhya Pradesh	18,000	46,340	257
10	Maharashtra	40,000	49,014	123
11	Orissa	350	221	63
12	Pondicherry	48	0	0
13	Punjab	20,000	24,384	122
14	Rajasthan	10,000	24,284	243
15	Tamil Nadu	38,000	29,863	79
16	Uttar Pradesh	10,000	12,911	129
17	West Bengal	1,800	495	28
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>241,893</b>	<b>336,514</b>	<b>139</b>

## **Annexure 21.1**

### **List of Citizen's Charters formulated by Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations**

#### **I Ministry of Agriculture**

1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

#### **II Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries**

2. Coir Board
3. Khadi and Village Industries Commission

#### **III Ministry of Civil Aviation**

4. Air India (Ministry of Civil Aviation)

#### **IV Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

5. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
6. Directorate General of Supply and Disposal
7. National Test House
8. Office of Chief Controller of Accounts
9. Department of Commerce

#### **V Ministry of Communications**

10. Department of Telecommunications
11. Department of Posts

#### **VI Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution**

12. Citizen's Charter for the Targeted Public Distribution System (TDPS)
13. Department of Consumer Affairs

#### **VII Ministry of External Affairs**

14. Passport Division, Ministry of External Affairs

#### **VIII Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs**

15. Taxpayers' Charter – CBDT
16. Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC)
17. Life Insurance Corporation of India
18. General Insurance Corporation of India
19. Oriental Insurance Corporation

### **Reserve Bank of India**

20. Exchange Control Department
21. Department of Government and Bank Accounts
22. Citizen's Charter on Exchange Facilities

### **Public Sector Banks**

23. Allahabad Bank
24. Andhra Bank
25. Bank of Baroda
26. Bank of India
27. Bank of Maharashtra
28. Canara Bank
29. Central Bank of India
30. Corporation Bank
31. Dena Bank
32. Indian Bank
33. Indian Overseas Bank
34. Oriental Bank of Commerce
35. Punjab National Bank
36. Punjab and Sind Bank
37. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur
38. State Bank of Hyderabad
39. State Bank of India
40. State Bank of Indore
41. State Bank of Mysore
42. State Bank of Patiala
43. State Bank of Saurashtra
44. State Bank of Travancore
45. Syndicate Bank
46. Uco Bank
47. Union Bank of India
48. United Bank of India
49. Vijaya Bank
50. Department of Company Affairs

### **IX Ministry of Food Processing Industries**

51. Ministry of Food Processing Industries

### **X Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

52. Model Charter for Public Hospitals to be adopted suitably for each Hospital
53. Charter for Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi
54. Charter for Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi
55. Charter for Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital, New Delhi
56. Central Research Institute, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi
57. Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi

**XI Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**

58. Registrar of Newspapers of India (RNI)

**XII Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions**

59. Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances  
60. Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board  
61. Griha Kalyan Kendra

**XIII Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**

62. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

**XIV Ministry of Railways**

63. Indian Railways

**XV Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**

**64. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**

**XVI Ministry of Small Scale Industries**

65. Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries  
66. Office of the Development Commissioner (SSI)  
67. National Small Industries Corporation

**XVII Ministry of Science and Technology**

68. Department of Bio-Technology  
69. Department of Science and Technology

**XVIII Ministry of Textiles**

70. Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms  
71. Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur  
72. Jute Manufacturers Development Council, Kolkatta  
73. Textiles Committee  
74. Central Silk Board, Bangalore  
75. The Jute Corporation of India Limited, Kolkata

**XIX Ministry of Urban Development**

76. Delhi Development Authority  
77. Central Public Works Department  
78. Directorate of Estates  
79. Land and Development Office

**Annexure-21.2**

**State-wise list of Citizen's Charters framed**

<b><u>Name of the State</u></b>	<b><u>No. of Citizen's Charters</u></b>
1 Andhra Pradesh	10
2 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20
3 Assam	1
4 UT of Chandigarh	8
5 UT of Daman & Diu	1
6 NCT of Delhi	69
7 Goa	63
8 Gujarat	17
9 Haryana	27
10 Himachal Pradesh	8
11 Jammu & Kashmir	9
12 Karnataka	15
13 Kerala	10
14 Lakshadweep	9
15 Madhya Pradesh	39
16 Maharashtra	6
17 Nagaland	5
18 Pondicherry	42
19 Punjab	17
20 Rajasthan	21
21 Sikkim	3
22 Tamil Nadu	57
23 Uttar Pradesh	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 98</b>

**List of Information and Facilitation Counters ('May I Help You' Counters) set up by  
Ministries/Departments/Organizations**

**Ministry of Agriculture**

1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
2. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

**Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries**

3. Coir Board

**Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers**

4. Department of Fertilisers
5. Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals

**Ministry of Civil Aviation**

6. Ministry of Civil Aviation

**Ministry of Coal**

7. Ministry of Coal

**Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

8. Department of Commerce
9. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
10. Directorate General of Supply and Disposal
11. National Test House

**Ministry of Communications and IT**

12. Department of Telecommunications
13. Department of Posts

**Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution**

14. Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
15. Department of Consumer Affairs

**Ministry of External Affairs**

16. Passport Division

### **Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs**

- 17. Department of Economic Affairs
- 18. Department of Revenue (CBEC)
- 19. Department of Revenue (CBDT)
- 20. Department of Company Affairs
- 21. Life Insurance Corporation of India
- 22. United Insurance Company
- 23. Oriental Insurance Company
- 24. National Insurance Company

### **Reserve Bank of India**

- 25. Exchange Control Department
- 26. Central Office, Exchange Facilities

### **Public Sector Banks**

- 27. Allahabad Bank
- 28. Andhra Bank
- 29. Bank of Baroda
- 30. Bank of India
- 31. Bank of Maharashtra
- 32. Canara Bank
- 33. Central Bank of India
- 34. Corporation Bank
- 35. Dena Bank
- 36. Indian Bank
- 37. Indian Overseas Bank
- 38. Oriental Bank of Commerce
- 39. Punjab National Bank
- 40. State Bank of Indore
- 41. State Bank of Hyderabad
- 42. State Bank of India
- 43. State Bank of Mysore
- 44. State Bank of Patiala
- 45. State Bank of Saurashtra
- 46. State Bank of Travencore
- 47. Syndicate Bank
- 48. Uco Bank
- 49. Union Bank of India
- 50. United Bank of India
- 51. Vijaya Bank

### **Ministry of Food Processing Industries**

- 52. Ministry of Food Processing Industries



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

- 53. Department of Health
- 54. Department of Family Welfare
- 55. Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital
- 56. Safdarjang Hospital

**Ministry of Heavy Industry & Public Enterprises**

- 57. Department of Heavy Industry

**Ministry of Home Affairs**

- 58. Ministry of Home Affairs

**Ministry of Human Resource Development**

- 59. Department of Education
- 60. Department of Women & Child Development

**Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**

- 61. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- 62. Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity
- 63. Directorate of Publication Division
- 64. Office of Registrar of Newspapers of India
- 65. National Film Archive of India
- 66. Film and Television Institute of India
- 67. Indian Institute of Mass Communication

**Ministry of Mines**

- 68. Ministry of Mines

**Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources**

- 69. Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

**Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions**

- 70. Department of Personnel and Training

**Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**

- 71. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

**Ministry of Power**

72. Ministry of Power

**Ministry of Railways**

73. Ministry of Railways

**Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways**

74. Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways

**Ministry of Rural Development**

75. Department of Rural Development

76. Department of Drinking Water Supply

**Ministry of Science and Technology**

77. Ministry of Science and Technology

**Ministry of Small Scale Industries**

78. Ministry of Small Scale Industries

79. Office of the Development Commissioner (SSI)

80. National Small Industries Corporation

**Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment**

81. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

**Ministry of Steel**

82. Ministry of Steel

**Ministry of Textiles**

83. Ministry of Textiles

**Ministry of Tourism and Culture**

84. Department of Tourism

85. Department of Culture

**Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation**

- 86. Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation
- 87. Central Public Works Department
- 88. Directorate of Estates
- 89. Land & Development Office
- 90. Delhi Development Authority

**Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports**

- 91. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

**Others**

- 92. Union Public Service Commission
- 93. Indira Gandhi National Open University