



**TWENTY-POINT PROGRAMME
ANNUAL REVIEW
(2004-05)**



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

ANALYTICAL EVALUATION

CHAPTER 1

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

1.1 Introduction

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

1.2 Objective and Scope

1.2.1 Alleviation of poverty and improving the quality of life of the people, especially of those who are below the poverty line, has been the prime objective of planned development in the country. In recent years, the meaning of economic development has shifted from growth in per capita income to 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), 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. The details of TPP-86 in terms of its constituent points are given at *Annexure-IA*. With the 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.

1.3 Monitoring Design

1.3.1 For monitoring of Twenty Point Programme by this Ministry, each point of the programme has been further sub-divided into various items aggregating to 119 items in all. 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 (MIS) developed by this Ministry consists of a Monthly Progress Report (MPR) and Annual Review. The Monthly Progress Report (MPR) covers progress on the implementation of the programme for 20 crucial items for which there are pre-set physical targets, whereas the Annual Review presents an analytical review of the performance of all the items under the programme. The sources of information is the Central Nodal Ministry.

1.3.2 Monitoring of the TPP is done on a multi-pronged basis at each stage by various authorities. (a) At the field level, the programmes are monitored by District Level Officers. (b) 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. (c) The charter of this Ministry is to monitor the TPP 1986 with a view to enhancing its effectiveness.

1.4 Performance Criteria

1.4.1 For the purpose of ranking the performance of states under TPP-86 during 2004-2005 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) Pump-sets 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 item 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

1.5.1 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

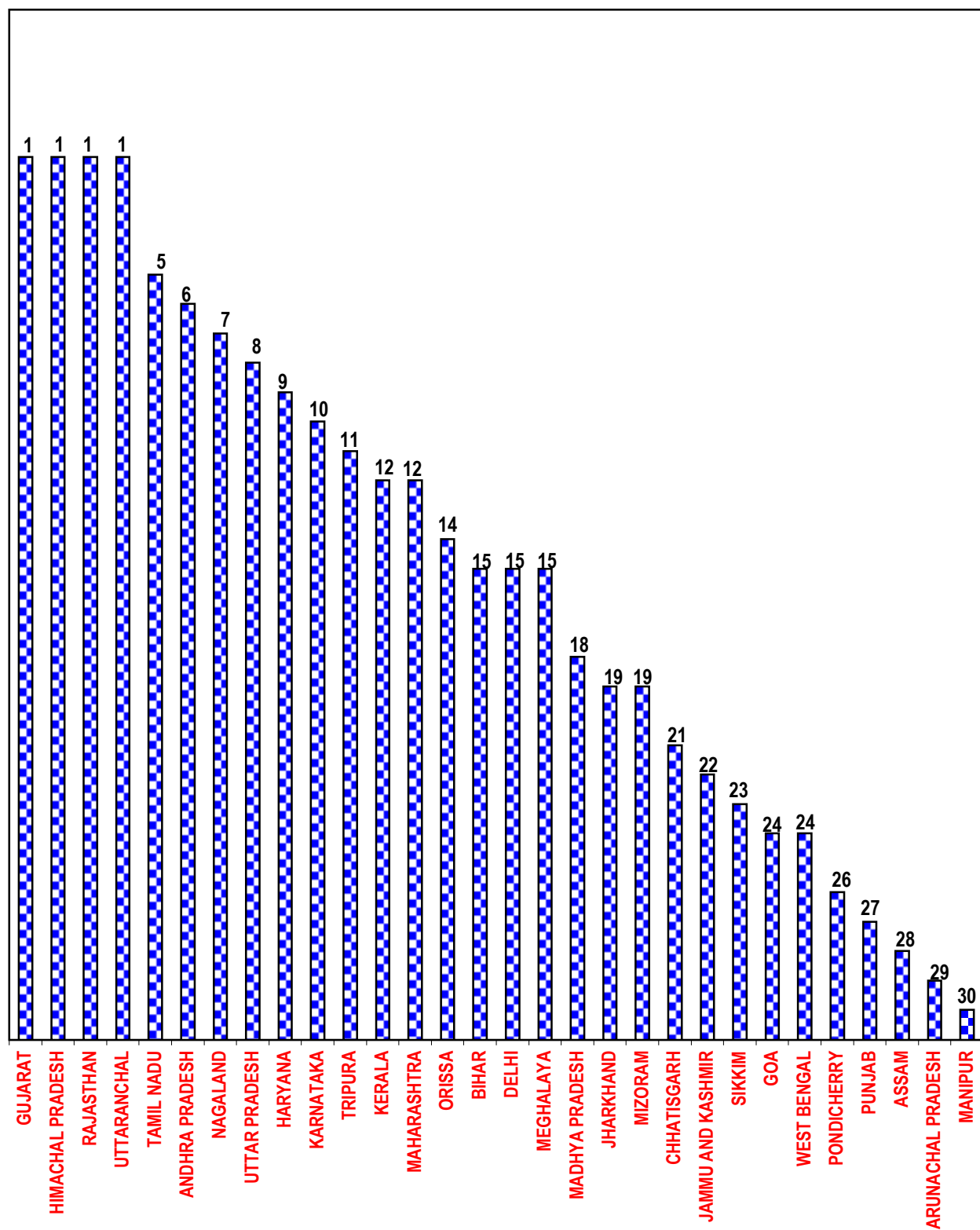
For the ranking of the States, the all-India percentage achievement is taken as the national average.

1.5.2 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 Annual Review, for April 2004–March 2005, the first five States in terms of performance of the rankable items were Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal and Tamil Nadu respectively. The following table indicates scoreboard and ranking of states according to their performance.

(STATE SCORE CARD)**April 2004- March 2005**

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	9	27	9	0	0	0	27	100	1
2	Himachal Pradesh	9	27	9	0	0	0	27	100	1
3	Rajasthan	11	33	11	0	0	0	33	100	1
4	Uttaranchal	9	27	9	0	0	0	27	100	1
5	Tamil Nadu	10	30	8	1	1	0	27	90	5
6	Andhra Pradesh	11	33	8	1	2	0	28	85	6
7	Nagaland	4	12	3	0	1	0	10	83	7
8	Uttar Pradesh	11	33	8	0	3	0	27	82	8
9	Haryana	9	27	6	1	2	0	22	81	9
10	Karnataka	10	30	7	0	3	0	24	80	10
11	Tripura	8	24	5	0	3	0	18	75	11
12	Kerala	11	33	6	0	5	0	23	70	12
13	Maharashtra	11	33	6	0	5	0	23	70	12
14	Orissa	12	36	6	1	5	0	25	69	14
15	Bihar	11	33	6	0	4	1	22	67	15
16	Delhi	4	12	2	0	2	0	8	67	15
17	Meghalaya	6	18	3	0	3	0	12	67	15
18	Madhya Pradesh	10	30	5	0	4	1	19	63	18
19	Jharkhand	8	24	4	0	3	1	15	62	19
20	Mizoram	8	24	4	0	3	1	15	62	19
21	Chhattisgarh	11	33	5	0	4	2	19	58	21
22	Jammu & Kashmir	10	30	4	0	5	1	17	57	22
23	Sikkim	8	24	4	0	1	3	13	54	23
24	Goa	6	18	2	1	1	2	9	50	24
25	West Bengal	12	36	3	1	7	1	18	50	24
26	Pondicherry	8	24	3	0	2	3	11	46	26
27	Punjab	8	24	2	0	4	2	10	42	27
28	Assam	10	30	2	0	3	5	9	30	28
29	Arunachal Pradesh	5	15	0	0	4	1	4	27	29
30	Manipur	10	30	0	0	5	5	5	17	30

Ranking of States : April, 2004 to March, 2005



States

NIC-MoS&PI

CHAPTER 2

POINT 1: ATTACK ON RURAL POVERTY

2.1 Programme Design and Components

2.1.1 Poverty eradication is at the top of our socio-economic development programme. 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 55th 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. Results of two annual surveys of household consumer expenditure conducted by NSSO for 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 have also become available. As per results of the 57th NSS round, at the all India level the proportion of chronically hungry households (not getting enough to eat during any month of the year) has declined to 0.5 per cent in rural areas and 0.1 per cent in urban areas. As for seasonal hunger, 16 per thousand households in rural areas and 3 per thousand households in urban areas reported getting enough food only in some months of the year.

2.1.2 The Tenth Plan (2002-07) has set a target of reduction in poverty ratio by five percentage points to 19.3 per cent by 2007 and by 15 percentage points by 2012. The targets for rural and urban poverty in 2007 are 21.1 per cent and 15.1 per cent respectively.

2.1.3 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 (IRDP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Artisans (SITRA), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) and Million Wells Scheme. The basic objective of the (SGSY) is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the Poverty Line by providing them income-generating assets through a mix of bank credit and governmental subsidy. The programme aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in rural areas based on the ability of the poor and potential of each area. 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 SGSY lays emphasis on the following:

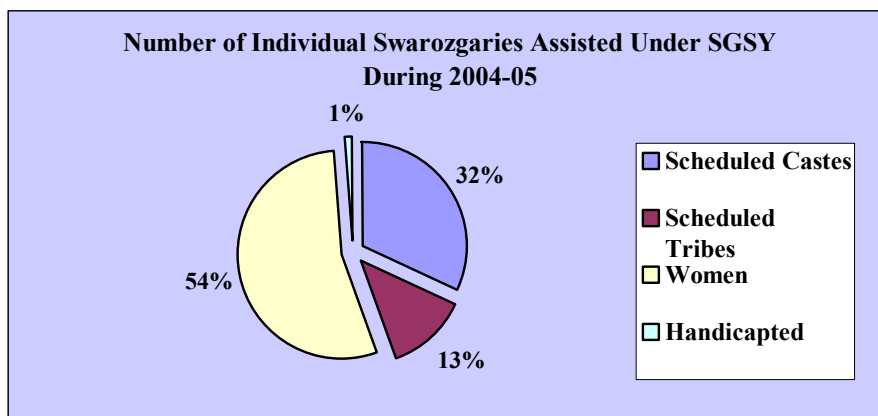
- Focussed approach to poverty alleviation
- Capitalising advantages of group lending
- Overcoming the problems associated with multiplicity of programmes.

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. Under SGSY during the year 2004-05, 10.96 lakh Swarojgaris were assisted including 3.50 lakh SCs and 1.38 lakh STs, which is 31.90% and 12.55% of the annual achievement. The achievement share of women and disable was 5.97 lakh and 0.13 lakh respectively. The percentage of *Individual Swarojgaris assisted under SGRY* is given below. The Statewise details are as per *Annexure-2.1*.

2.3 Handlooms

2.3.1 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, Targets of production and employment for handloom sector for the year 2003-04 were 7,960 million square meters and 120 lakh persons. During the year 2003-04 it is estimated that Handloom Sector had produced 5581 million square meters of cloth. During the year 2004-05, total production of handloom cloth was 5,705 million square meters against annual target of 5500 million square meters. The employment in handloom sector was 120 lakh people.

2.4 Handicrafts

2.4.1 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. During the year 2003-04 total value of production and export of handicrafts sector was Rs.23,483 crore and Rs.12,765 crore respectively. Total export, as percentage of total production in handicrafts sector for the period 2003-04 was 54.4 %. During the year 2004-05 total value of production and export of handicrafts sector was Rs.28,936 crore and Rs.12,123 crore respectively. Total export, as percentage of total production in handicrafts sector for the period 2004-05 was 41.9 %. The details are as under:-

Production and Export of Handicrafts				(Rs.in Crores)
Sl.No.	Items	Production	Export #	Exports % of Production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Carpet	2871	1820	63.39
2	Other handicrafts	26065	10303	39.53
	Total	28936*	12123	41.90

**There is no hard data available on production figures in the handicrafts sector and therefore, production has been calculated on the basis of export figures, for which the accurate data is available on year-to-year basis.*

upto January 2005

2.5 Khadi and Village Industries (KVI)

2.5.1 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, pickels, mustard oil made without using chemicals. The main objectives are as follow:

- The social objective of providing employment in rural areas;
- The economic objective of producing saleable articles; and
- The wider objective of creating self-reliance amongst the people and building up a strong rural community spirit.

2.5.2 Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) programmes are implemented through 5549 registered institutions, cooperative societies, 33 State/Union Territories (UTs) Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and 27 public sector banks, their regional rural banks and few selected cooperative banks. The Khadi programme is implemented only through institutions that are registered either with KVIC or KVIBs.

2.5.3 In the case of village industries, apart from directly registered institutional/cooperative societies, the programme is also being implemented through individual entrepreneurs by availing credit from banking sector.

Group of Industries

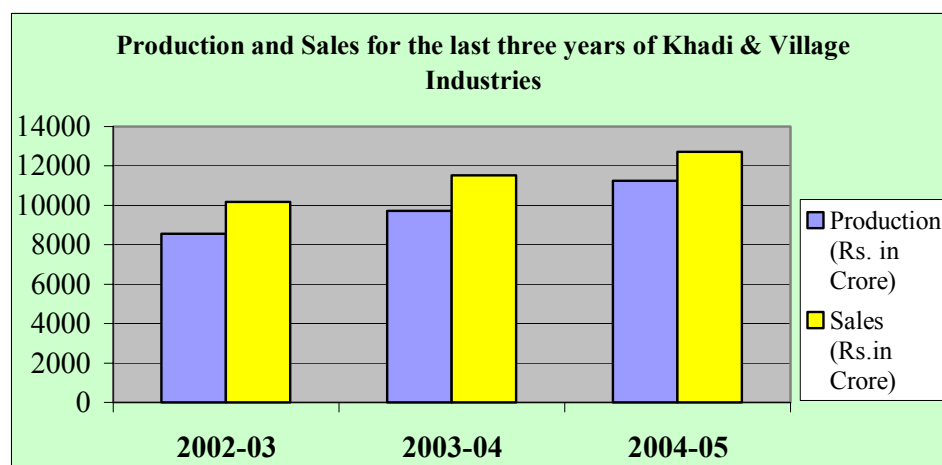
2.5.4 While the khadi programme comprises hand spun and hand woven cotton, wollen, muslin and silk varieties, the village industries programmes have been classified into seven broad groups. These are:

- Mineral Based Industry;
- Forest Based Industry;
- Agro and Rural Industry;
- Polymer and Chemical Based Industry;
- Rural Engineering and Bio Technology.
- Hand Made Paper & Fibre Industry
- Service Industry.

2.5.5 During the year 2004-05, total production, sale and employment of Khadi & Village Industries (KVI) was Rs.11,235 crore, Rs.12,713 crore and 76.56 lakh person respectively. The details of percentage growth over previous year are as under.

Achivement and Percentage Growth of KVI

Sl. No.	Items	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	% Growth during 2004-05 as compared to 2003-04
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Production (Rs. in Crore)	8569	9716	11235	15.63
2	Sales (Rs.in Crore)	10193	11521	12713	10.35
3	Employment (lakh Persons)	66.45	71.15	76.56	7.60



2.6 Small Scale Industries (SSI)

2.6.1 The Small Scale Industries Development Organisation under the Ministry of Industry headed by the Development Commissioner (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 Scale 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. Over the last five decades, the small scale industries (SSI) sector has acquired a place of prominence in the economy of the country. It has contributed significantly to the growth of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employment generation and exports. The sector now includes not only SSI unit but also small scale service and business enterprises (SSSBs) and is thus referred to as the small enterprises sector.

2.6.2 During the year 2004-05, the total number of working SSI units registered and unregistered was 118.53 lakh. The Value of production and employment of small scale units in 2004-2005 was aggregated to Rs.3,99,020 crore, and 282.82 lakh persons respectively.

Performance of Small Scale Industries (SSI):

Year	Number of working 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)
2000-01	101.10	261289	239.09	69797	26.71
2001-02	105.21	282270	249.09	71244	25.24
2002-03	109.49	311993	260.13	86013	27.57
2003-04	113.95	357733	271.36	NA	-
2004-05	118.53	399020	282.82	NA	-

Policy Initiatives in SSI Sector During 2004-05

2.6.3 The small enterprises sector, however, faces several problems, which hamper it in achieving its full growth potential. Some of the major problems faced by the sector are access to timely and adequate credit technological obsolescence, infrastructure bottlenecks, marketing constraints and a plethora of rules and regulations. Some policy initiatives taken during the year may help promote and develop the SSI sector.

- The National Commission on Enterprises in the Unorganized/Informal Sector was set up in September 2004. The Commission will, inter-alia, recommend measures considered necessary for improvement in the productivity of these enterprises, generation of large scale employment opportunities on a sustainable basis, linkage of the sector to institutional framework in areas like credit, raw material supply, infrastructure technology upgradation, marketing facilities and skill development.
- 85 items reserved for exclusive manufacture in the SSI sector were dereserved in October 2004. The total number of reserved items now stands at 605.
- To facilitate technology upgradation and enhancing competitiveness, the investment limit (in plant and machinery) has been raised in October 2004, from Rs. 1 crore to

“Rs. 5 crore, in respect of 7 items of sports goods, reserved for manufacture in the small scale sector.

- The small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Fund of Rs. 10,000 crore was operationalised by the SIDBI since April 2004. Eighty per cent of the lending from this fund will be for SSI units, at interest rate of 2 per cent below the prevailing PLR of the SIDBI.
- The Reserve Bank of India enhanced the composite loan limit for the SSI Sector to Rs. 1 crore from Rs. 50 lakh.
- With a view to integrate small and medium enterprises, facilitating their growth and enhancing their competitiveness (including measure for freeing the sector from “Inspector Raj”), a suitable legislation is being finalises.
- A new “Promotional Package for small Enterprises”

2.7 Sericulture

2.7.1 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. Sericulture is an important labour-intensive and agro-based cottage industry providing employment to about 60 lakh persons most of them being small and marginal farmers, or tiny & household industry in the post cocoon hand reeling and hand weaving section. Sericulture is practiced regularly in contiguous districts in the three Southern States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, in the NER in the tribal areas of Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and in Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal. Its expansion is underway in the other States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala and Pondicherry. 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 2003-04, the production, employment and export of silk were 15742 metric tonnes, 56.50 lakh persons and Rs.2339 crore respectively. The total export of silk as percentage of total production during the year 2003-04 was 14.9%. During the year 2004-2005, the production, employment and export of silk were 17380 metric tonnes, 58.00 lakh people and Rs.1717 crore respectively upto November 2004. The total export of silk as percentage of total production during the year 2004-05 was 13.7%.

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	17351	55.00	2235	12.9
3	2002-2003	16319	56.00	2163	13.3
4	2003-2004	15742	56.50	2339	14.9
5	2004-2005	17380*	58.00	1717#	13.7

* Anticipated # Upto November 2004

2.8 Special Employment Programmes

2.8.1 *Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)*-The Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana has since been launched with effect from 25th 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-targeting 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 resources are earmarked out of the total fund available under the SGRY and distributed between the Zilla Parishad 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 resources are earmarked for this stream. The entire resources are released to the Village Panchayat through the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishad. Now from 2004-05 the programme is implemented as one integrated Scheme. The programme resources are shared by all the three tiers viz *District Panchayat*, *Panchayat Samiti* and the *Gram Panchayat* in the proportion of 20:30:50. Each level of Panchayat is an independent unit for formulation of Action Plan and executing the scheme. The details of activities/works taken up by the PRIs are as under:

(i) **District Panchayats** 20% of the resources are reserved at the District level and are to be utilized by the District Panchayats/DRDAs preferably in the areas suffering from endemic labour exodus/areas of distress as per the Annual Action Plan approved by the District Panchayats/DRDAs.

(ii) **Intermediate Level Panchayats-** 30% of the resources are allocated among the Intermediate Level Panchayats. While allocating the resources, equal weightage is to be given to the proportion of SC/ST population and of rural population of the respective Intermediate Level Panchayat areas to those of the Districts. The workers will be taken as per their own Annual Action Plan (AAP) approved by the Intermediate Level Panchayats. However, while selecting the works, to be taken up, preference will be given to the Areas, which are backward, Calamity Prone or face migration of labour.

(iii) **Gram Panchayats-** 50% of the resources are allocated among the Gram Panchayat (Village Panchayat) for generation of supplementary wage employment and creation of demand driven community village infrastructure, which includes also durable assets to enable the rural poor to increase opportunities for sustained employment.

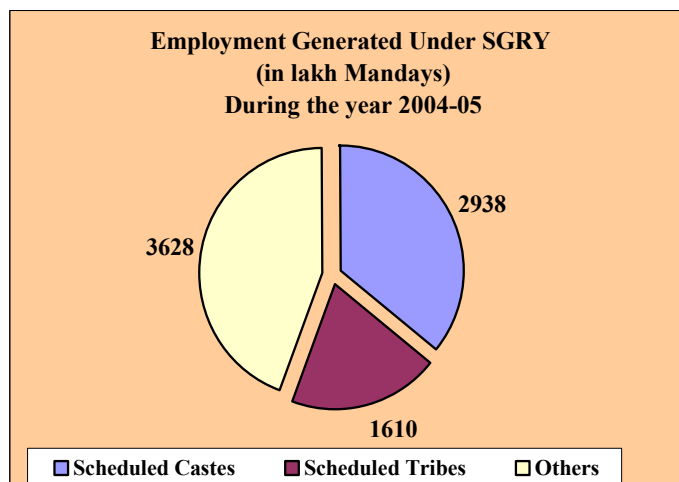
Special safeguards for the weaker sections and women of the community

- (i) 22.5% of the annual allocation (inclusive of foodgrains) allocated both at the level of District and Intermediate Panchayats shall be earmarked for Individual/group beneficiary Schemes of SC/ST families living below the Poverty Line (BPL).
- (ii) Minimum 50% of the Village Panchayat allocation (inclusive of foodgrains) shall be earmarked for the creation of need based village infrastructure in SC/ST habitations /wards.
- (iii) Effort would be made to provide 30% of employment opportunities for women.

2.8.2 *Special Component of the SGRY*- There is a provision of Special Component under the SGRY for augmenting food security through additional wage employment in the calamity affected rural areas. The main features of the Special Component are as under:

- Special Component of the SGRY is in operation w.e.f. 1st April 2002.
- It is demand driven and allocated to the States on the basis of the requirement to deal with the calamities such as drought, earthquake, cyclone, flood etc.
- Only foodgrains are provided free of cost to the States to take up employment-oriented works. Cash Component for the Scheme is provided by the State Governments either from the State Sector Scheme or Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

2.8.3 During the year 2004-05, total 8176.31 lakh mandays of employment were generated and 46.63 lakh tonnes of foodgrains lifted by the State Government and Union Territory Administrations under the scheme. Every worker seeking employment under the SGRY will be provided minimum 5 kgs of foodgrains (in kind) per manday as part of wages. During 2004-05 under SGRY the annual achievement for employment generation for SCs and STs accounted for 2938.45 lakh and 1610.29 lakh mandays respectively with percentage of 35.93% and 19.69 % of total employment generated. The share of women and landless labourers was 2104.67 lakh and 3259.30-lakh mandays respectively. Total authorization of foodgrains during the year was 68.53 lakh tonnes and 46.63 lakh tonnes foodgrains was lifted during current year. Under the Scheme 50.00 lakh tonnes of foodgrains amounting to about Rs.5700 crore (at the economic cost) is being provided every year, free of cost, to the State Governments and UT Administrations. Current year authorisation of (wheat/ rice) foodgrains 17.17 lakh tonnes of wheat and 32.83 lakh tonnes of rice have been recommended /authorised. The State-wise performance indicating authorization, lifting and mandays generated under the Special Component of the SGRY 2004-05 are given as per *Annexure-2.2*.



2.9 Local Bodies: Revitalisation & Involvement

2.9.1 *Panchayati Raj*- 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 (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 came into force to provide constitutional status to the Panchyati Raj Institutions. This Act provides constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and almost all the States/UTs, except NCT Delhi has enacted their legislation. The

constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 has not been extended to the state of Jammu & Kashmir. Moreover, except Jharkhand, NCT Delhi and Pondicherry, all other States/ UTs have held elections. The main features of the Act are: (a) Three-tier system of Panchayats Raj for all States having population of over 20 lakh; (b) Regular Elections to Panchayats every five years; (c) Proportionate seat reservation for SCs/STs; (d) Reservation not less than 1/3 seats for Women; (e) Appointment of State Finance Commissions (SFC) to make recommendation as regards the financial powers of the Panchayats; (f) Constitution of District Planning Committees to prepare development plans for the district as a whole; (g) Gram Sabha at the Gram Panchayat level.

2.9.2 Consequently, 2,34,676 Panchayats at village level; 6097 Panchayats at intermediate level; and 537 Panchayats at district level have been constituted in the country. The details are as per *Annexure-2.4* These Panchayats are being manned by about 25 lakh elected representatives of Panchayats at all levels. This is the broadest representative base that exists in any country of the world- developed or under developed. As per the constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been endowed with such powers and authority as may be necessary to function as institutions of self-government and contains provisions of devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats at the appropriate level with reference to (a) the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice; and (b) the implementation of such schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them.

2.9.3 *Enactment of State Panchayati Raj Act-* Barring the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Pondicherry and NCT of Delhi, all the States/UTs have enacted State Legislation in pursuance of the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, 1992. The provisions of the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 has not yet been extended to the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The Ministry of Home Affairs requested the Government of J&K to convey the concurrence of the State Legislature for extension of provisions under Part IX of the Constitution to the State, which is still awaited. Jharkhand, being a newly created State, is yet to sort out the issue of reservation for Scheduled Tribes in Scheduled V areas and hence there is delay. The UT of Pondicherry could not hold elections, as the matter was sub-judice. The NCT of Delhi is yet to take a decision on revival of Panchayati Raj System in Delhi. (*Annexure-2.5*)

2.9.4 *The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996-* This Act, which came into force on 24th December 1996, extends Panchayats to the Schedule-V areas of States such as Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. It intends to enable tribal society to assume control over their own destiny to preserve and conserve their traditional rights over natural resources. The State Governments were required to enact their legislation in accordance with the Provisions of Act before the expiry of one year i.e. 23rd December 1997. All the States have enacted State Legislation to give effect to the provisions contained in The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.

2.9.5 *Devolution of funds, functions and functionaries-* Almost all the States and Union Territories have stated that they have transferred a number of subjects in varying degrees to the PRIs. However, the statutes enacted by the States in conformity with the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act have not significantly altered the functional domain of the Panchayats. Some States have devolved more powers upon District and Intermediate Panchayats, whereas some other has devolved powers only upon Gram Panchayats and

Intermediate Panchayats ignoring the District Panchayats. Most of the States after devolving several responsibilities upon the PRIs, have not transferred the requisite staff and funds in respect of the 'subjects' transferred to the Panchayats which are essential to carry out the responsibilities entrusted to them. Besides, 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.

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

(As on 1.4.2004)

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	8	25	Only functional control
5.	Jharkhand	-	-	Elections have not been held
6.	Goa	06	06	-
7.	Gujarat	15	15	15
8.	Haryana	-	16	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	26	11
10.	Karnataka	29	29	29
11.	Kerala	26	26	26
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	23	09
13.	Chhattisgarh	10	29	09
14.	Maharashtra	18	18	18
15.	Manipur	-	22	04
16.	Orissa	05	25	21
17.	Punjab	-	07	-
18.	Rajasthan	18	29	18
19.	Sikkim	24	24	24
20.	Tamil Nadu	-	29	-
21.	Tripura	-	12	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	4	12	6
23.	Uttaranchal	-	11	11
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.	NCT of Delhi	Panchayat raj system is yet to be revived		
30.	Pondicherry	-	-	Elections have not been held
31.	Lakshadweep	-	06	-

The provision of the Constitution (73rd 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; in 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 (DPAP) 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 Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) since 1990-91 in 28 States and 2 UTs with the purpose of increasing agricultural productivity and production in rainfed areas through sustainable use of natural resources by adopting watershed approach. The Scheme has now been subsumed within the Scheme of Macro Management of Agriculture w.e.f. October 2000. The Scheme is being continued for implementation during Tenth Plan under revised guidelines with people's participation covering 6514 micro watersheds. It is estimated to develop an area of 4.00 million hectares under the Scheme during the Tenth Plan. Since its inception and upto the end of the Ninth Plan an area of about 7 million hectares has been treated.

3.2.2 Under the River Valley Project/Flood Prone River (RVP/FPR) Scheme, the cumulative area treated so far is 607780 hectares. Similarly under the Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas scheme (WDPSA), the cumulative area treated so far is 287165 hectares.

3.2.3 The Area Development Programmes namely Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) and the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme were implemented on the basis of their own separate guidelines, norms, funding pattern etc. up to 1994. On the recommendations of the Hanumantha Rao Committee, these Area Development Programme are being implemented through community participation following a watershed approach in accordance with the Guidelines for Watershed Development with effect from 1st April, 1995. A watershed is a geo-hydrological unit, which drains into a common point. A project based, ridge to valley approach for in-situ soil and water conservation, afforestation etc. is being adopted in the implementation. The salient features of the Guidelines for Watershed Development are:-

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

3.2.4 Following the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India, the PRIs have been mandated with an enlarged role in the implementation of developmental programmes at the grass roots level. The Ministry is committed to empower Panchayati Raj Institutions and has been impressing upon the State Governments to devolve necessary financial and administrative powers to the PRIs for self-governance particularly in planning, implementation and management of economic development activities. Watershed development has been included in the list of subjects to be devolved to the PRIs.

3.2.5 The Watershed Guidelines did envisage a role for PRIs in the implementation of watershed projects. However, the concept of Watershed Associations and Watershed Committee was retained for implementing projects under the three programmes. The past experience of 7-8 years indicated that the institutional framework of Watershed Association and Watershed Committee for the implementation of Watershed Programme have become parallel bodies with very little coordination between them and Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha.

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

3.2.7 Presently 972 Blocks of 182 Districts in 16 States are covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). Similarly, 235 Blocks of 40 Districts in 7 States are covered under Desert Development Programme (DDP). The coverage under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) extends generally to Blocks that are not covered in the above programme.

3.3 Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

3.3.1 The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is one of the area 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 (i) 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; (ii) to promote the overall economic development and improve the socio-economic condition of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas; (iii) to take up development works through the watershed approach for land development, water resource development and afforestation/pasture development.

3.3.2 The cost of projects under the Programme is to be shared between the Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. The cost of projects is Rs.6000 per hectare in all DPAP areas.

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 details are given below. The total area to be covered under the Programme is 7.46-lakh square kilometer. During the year 2004-2005, under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), 2550 new watershed projects have been sanctioned and these are to be implemented under the *Guidelines for Hariyali*. These projects shall cover an area of 12.75 lakh hectares, and the total cost for these projects is Rs.765.00 crore involving Central share of Rs.573.75 crore.

States, Districts and Blocks covered under DPAP

Sl.No.	State	Number of Districts	Number of Blocks	Area in Sq. Kms.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	94	99218
2	Bihar	6	30	9533
3	Chattisgarh	8	29	21801
4	Gujarat	14	67	43938
5	Himachal Pradesh	3	10	3319
6	Jammu & Kashmir	2	22	14705
7	Jharkhand	14	100	34843
8	Karnataka	15	81	84332

Continue.....

Sl.No.	State	Number of Districts	Number of Blocks	Area in Sq. Kms.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9	Madhya Pradesh	23	105	89101
10	Maharashtra	25	149	194473
11	Orissa	8	47	26178
12	Rajasthan	11	32	31969
13	Tamil Nadu	16	80	29416
14	Uttaranchal	7	30	15796
15	Uttar Pradesh	15	60	35698
16	West Bengal	4	36	11594
	Total	182	972	745914

3.4 Desert Development Programme (DDP)

3.4.1 The Desert Development Programme (DDP) was started in 1977-78 both in the hot desert areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana and the cold desert areas of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. 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:

States, Districts and Blocks covered under DDP

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	03	35107
5	Jammu & Kashmir	2	12	96701
6	Karnataka	6	22	32295
7	Rajasthan	16	85	198744
	Total	40	235	457949

3.4.3 With effect from 1.4.1999 the programme is being funded on the basis of 75:25 for the watershed projects sanctioned on or after 1.4.1999. However, projects sanctioned prior to 31.3.99 would continue to be funded on the old pattern. Further, upto 1999-2000, the project cost was Rs. 22.5 lakh per project in respect of Hot Arid (non-sandy) areas and Rs. 25 lakh in other areas. However, this has been enhanced to a uniform rate of Rs. 30 lakh per project and this revised rate is applicable for the projects sanctioned on or after 1.4.2000. The projects sanctioned before 31.3.2000 would continue to be implemented on old cost norms. During the financial year 2004-05 as on 31.1.2005, 1600 new projects covering approximately 8.00 lakh ha. for treatment were sanctioned. Out of total 11476 projects sanctioned so far 2041 projects have been completed with an approximate DDP area of 10.205 lakh hectares brought under treatment.

3.5 Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)

3.5.1 Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), a Centrally Sponsored Programme, has been under implementation since 1989-90. From 1st April 1995, the programme is being implemented through watershed approach under the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development. The development of wastelands and degraded lands under the programme is expected to promote the generation of employment in the rural areas besides enhancing the participation of people at all stages – leading to sustainable development of land and equitable sharing of the benefits.

3.5.2 IWDP envisages the development of non-forests wastelands in the country. The basic approach in implementation of this programme has been modified from 1.4.1995, when the Guidelines for Watershed Development through watershed approach came into force. Since then, projects for development of wastelands on micro watershed basis are being sanctioned. From 1999-2000, new IWDP projects are prioritized for sanction in consultation with the State Governments. The projects proposals have to be prepared by the Zilla Panchayats/ District Rural Development Agencies and the same are submitted to the Department through the State Government concerned for consideration of a Project Sanctioning Committee headed by the Additional Secretary in the Department of Land Resources. The projects have to be implemented over a period of five years at an overall cost of Rs. 4000/- per hectare for projects sanctioned upto 31.3.2000 and at an overall cost of Rs. 6000 per hectare for projects sanctioned after 1.4.2000.

3.5.3 *Objectives-* The Programme is aimed at an integrated development of wastelands/degraded lands based on village/micro watershed plans. These plans are prepared by the Watershed Associations/Watershed Committees with the technical guidance of the Watershed Development Teams of the Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs) after taking into consideration the land capability, site condition and local needs of the people. The programme aims at fulfillment of the following objectives:

- Developing wastelands/degraded lands on watershed basis, keeping in view the capability of land, site conditions and local needs.
- Promoting the overall economic development and improving the socio-economic condition of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas.
- Restoring ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water, vegetative cover.
- Encouraging village community for:
 - (a) Sustained community action for the operation and maintenance of assets created and further development of potential of the natural resources in the watershed.
 - (b) Simple , easy and affordable technological solutions and institutional arrangements that make use of, and build upon, local technical knowledge and available materials.
- Employment generation, poverty alleviation, community empowerment and development of human and other economic resources of the village.

3.5.4 *Coverage-* The projects under the programme are generally sanctioned in the Blocks not covered by DDP and DPAP. At present, the project under the programme are being implemented in 403 districts of the country. The revised Guidelines prescribe a primary role for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), and greater role for Self Help Groups (SHGs) and User Groups (Ugs) particularly the landless, the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other backward classes, in watershed projects.

3.5.5 *Physical Performance-* Presently, 829 IWDP projects sanctioned after 1.4.1995 to treat a total project area of 59.11 lakh hectares are at various stages of implementation/likely to be completed in different States. 165 new projects to cover a total area of 8.32 lakh ha. have been sanctioned during 2004-05 (31.01.2005).The following table indicates the State wise sanction of projects taken up since the introduction of new Guidelines.

Statewise Project Sanctioned Under IWDP Programme

Total Project/ Total area under IWDP from 1995-96 to 2004-05 and during 2002-03 to 2004-05

(As on 31.1.2005)

Sl. No.	State	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		Total Project 1995-96 to 2004-05	Total Area (in ha) 1995-96 to 2004-05
		No. Project	Area (in ha)	No. Project	Area (in ha)	No. Project	Area (in ha)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	12000	10	60000	10	60000	58	487912
2	Bihar	-	-	9	45000	9	45000	20	99000
3	Chattisgarh	-	-	8	40000	9	43576	28	182682
4	Goa	-	-	2	10000	-	-	2	10000
5	Gujarat	-	-	11	57500	9	45000	47	365669
6	Haryana	-	-	4	20000	4	15000	15	87962
7	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	8	43000	2	15000	34	302857
8	Jammu & kashmir	-	-	1	5000	4	19000	12	81447
9	Jharkhand	-	-	6	33000	4	20000	14	77679
10	Karnataka	1	6448	9	45000	10	50000	42	328682
11	Kerala	-	-	3	15000	-	-	6	44551
12	Madhya Pradesh	1	7972	16	87000	10	50000	39	308143
13	Maharashtra	-	-	9	45000	14	60000	69	467810
14	Orissa	-	-	7	38000	9	45000	46	296481
15	Punjab	-	-	-	-	4	15400	8	30131
16	Rajasthan	-	-	9	45000	9	45000	47	321739
17	Tamil Nadu	-	-	11	55000	10	51025	45	278262
18	Uttaranchal	4	22063	3	16000	13	65000	67	540506
19	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	13	65000	6	34400	24	163746
20	West Bengal	-	-	2	10000	4	13820	7	29280
	Total	8	48483	141	734500	140	692221	630	4504539

North Eastern									
1	Arunachal Pradesh	8	54171	10	32000	-	-	20	95971
2	Assam	15	90432	14	84000	20	100000	74	473688
3	Manipur	6	44500	5	30000	-	-	19	148968
4	Meghalaya	-	-	7	28000	-	-	14	62725
5	Mizoram	5	40685	5	40000	-	-	22	193803
6	Nagaland	7	57250	5	40000	5	40000	34	315930
7	Sikkim	-	-	3	18000	-	-	12	96006
8	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	19423
	Total	41	287038	49	272000	25	140000	199	1406514
	G.Total	49	335521	190	1006500	165	832221	829	5911053

3.6 Distribution of Seed-cum Fertiliser Drills

3.6.1 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 infrastructure 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 2002, provides the framework for growth of the Seed Sector.

3.6.2 The Indian seed industry has shown impressive growth and should continue to provide further potential for growth in agricultural production. The role of the seed industry is not only to produce adequate quantity of quality seeds but also to achieve varietal diversity. Indian Seeds programme largely adheres to the limited generation system for seed multiplication. The system recognises three generations, namely, breeder, foundation and certified seed. Details of production of breeder and foundation seeds as well as certified seed distribution for 2000-2001 to 2003-2004 and anticipated for 2004-2005 are given in the following table.

Production of Breeder, Foundation and Certified Seed

Sl. No.	Type of Seeds	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 #
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Breeder Seed	MT	4269	4554	4842	6048	5100
2	Foundation Seed	MT	59100	54400	61400	65000	70000
3	Certified/Quality Seed Distribution	MT	862700 (7,09200)	918000 (7,56500)	980300	1083900	1274000

Note: Data in parenthesis are of certified seed distribution # Anticipated

3.6.3 During the year 2004-05, production of Breeder Seed and Foundation Seed was 5100 MT and 70000 MT and the Certified/Quality Seeds distribution was 12,74,000 MT. The production and distribution of Quality Seed is given on above table.

3.6.4 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 harrows, 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. As a result of different programmes implemented by the Government over the years the total farm power availability is estimated to have been increased from

0.295 kw/ha in 1971-72 to 1.36kw/ha in 2003-04. For reducing the cost of operation, increasing productivity, irrigation, efficiency etc., new equipments such as zero-till seed cum fertilizer drill, raised bed planters, reapers, rotavators and drip/sprinkler irrigation equipments have been promoted through various schemes. During 2004-05 (up to December 2004), total sale of tractors and power tillers in the country were 1,84,058 & 10,703 respectively. The State of Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest average sale of tractors during the five year period ending 2003-04 and West Bengal recorded the highest average sale of power tillers during the same period.

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 under effectively. The components monitored under TPP-86 are:

(A) Quantitatively monitored items

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

(B) Qualitatively monitored items

(a) Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADWM) 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

4.2.1 Country's Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) has been assessed at 139.91 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 58.49 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. This has contributed to country's self-sufficiency in foodgrains. A total number of about 1232 Major, Medium & ERM (Extension, Renovation & Modernisation) projects have been completed by the end of IX Plan and 468 (162 Major, 221 Medium & 85 ERM) projects have spilled over to the Tenth Plan period. In addition, 268 new Major, Medium & ERM projects are proposed to be taken up. During Tenth Plan period, 15.16 m.ha additional Irrigation Potential is likely to be created and out of this 9.93 m.ha. will be through Major, and Medium Irrigation project.

4.3 Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CAD&WM)

4.3.1 The CAD programme has been restructured and made operational from the year 2003-04 with the title “*Command Area Development and Water Management Programme*”. The new programme will be run in 133 projects during the remaining three years of Tenth Plan. The Government of India initiated a Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme (CADP) in 1974-75 to improve irrigation potential utilisation and optimize agricultural production from irrigated land through integrated and coordinated approach of efficient water management. The main components of the programme were:

- (i) Construction of field channels and field drains
- (ii) Land leveling and shaping, and
- (iii) Enforcement of Warabandi.

Later on, a component of reclamation of waterlogged areas was also added in the programme from 1st April, 1996.

4.3.2 The Programme was initiated with 60 major and medium projects. So far 310 projects with total CCA of about 28.5 Mha have been included under the Programme, out of which 162 have been deleted either on completion or for other reasons. 23 projects have been clubbed into 8 projects with effect from 1st April 2004 and thus 133 projects are on going under the programme at present. The Programme has been restructured and renamed as “Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme” with effect from 1st April 2004. The physical achievements under the core components of the programme for 2003-04 and 2004-05 are given below:

The target and achievement for annual plan 2003-04 and 2004-05

(Unit: in Million hectares)

Sl. No.	Item	2003-2004		2004-2005*	
		Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Construction of Field Channels	0.469	0.454	0.529	0.228
2.	Field Drains	0.087	0.122	0.173	0.108
3.	Warabandi	0.367	0.342	0.221	0.079
4.	Land Leveling	0.008	0.046	Discontinued	

* Up to December, 2004

W.e.f 1st April, 2004, land leveling has been discontinued and warabandi is continuing without central assistance.

4.3.3 The restructured CADWM Programme has retained those components of the CAD Programme which have been found to be beneficial to the farmers and includes some of the new components, which are considered essential for correcting the deficiencies in the irrigation systems. These new components are:

- (i) Correction of system deficiencies above the outlet up to distributaries of 4.25 Cumec (150 Cusec capacity);
- (ii) Renovation and de-silging of existing irrigation tanks including the irrigation system and control structures within the designated irrigation commands with a minimum of 10% beneficiary contribution as maintenance fund, the interest from which has to be used for maintenance in future.
- (iii) Use of location specific bio-drainage techniques to supplement conventional techniques for reclamation of waterlogged areas.

4.3.4 The components such as land leveling and shaping, sprinkler and drip irrigation and conjunctive use of surface and ground water have been deleted from the programme as they were subsidy oriented with meager off take of funds or because similar activities are being implemented by other Ministries like Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Development.

4.4 Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) Programme

4.4.1 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 the irrigation systems and utilisation of irrigation water. The PIM would give responsibility for operation, maintenance and collection of water charges to the Water Users' Associations. Under the CAD Programme, a provision existed for a one time functional grant to Water Users' Associations @ Rs. 500 per ha which has been enhanced to Rs. 600 per ha in the CADWM Programme. This amount is to be shared by the Centre, State and farmers in the ratio of 270:270:60. The amount is to be kept in the form of FDs, the interest on which could be utilized for the maintenance of the systems. Also, farmers have to contribute 10% of the cost of works either in cash or in the form of labour in case of construction of field channels, drains, reclamation of water logged areas and desilting/renovation of tanks.

4.4.2 The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have enacted legislations for the establishment of the Water Users' Associations. The Haryana Govt. has formed a committee for framing PIM act. Govt. of Maharashtra has approved legislation named as "Maharashtra Farmers' Management & Irrigation System Act, 2003. Some other States are also in the process of taking steps in this direction.

4.5 Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

4.5.1 Since inception the Government's projects has been able to expedite creation of additional irrigation potential to the tune of 2.7 million ha. Upto March, 2004 through major/medium schemes. 39 Major/Medium Projects have since been completed with the help of this programme. The ultimate irrigation potential of the projects covered under the AIBP is about 16099.90 thousand hectare out of which about 6552.30 thousand hectare had been created before these projects were covered under the AIBP.

4.6 Training Programme

4.6.1 The CADWM of the Ministry provides assistance of training of functionaries and farmers on various aspects of the CAD Programme including aspects of scientific advancement in irrigated agriculture. This includes various aspects of efficient water management technologies, method of survey and reclamation of waterlogged area and participatory irrigation management. The training programmes are meant for officials of the

State Government as well as the farmers. The senior level officers are trained on aspects of policy planning and preparation of action plans, while middle and junior level officers are trained on technical, procedural, implementation aspects. Farmers on other hand are provided education about agricultural development and efficient management of water for irrigation. 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 CADWM authorities or through Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd. (WAPCOS) Water and Land Management Institutes (WALMIS), or other institutions. During the year 2004-05, 24 National Level Training courses have been approved to be organised through various institutions.

4.7 Coverage and Implementation

4.7.1 The programme covers 310 Irrigation Projects with cultivable command area (CCA) of 30.00 million hectare. The programme is being implemented by 28 State Governments and 2 Union Territories, out of which CAD works in 162 projects have been completed. Twenty-three on going projects have been clubbed in to 8 projects. The programme will thus run in 133 projects during the remaining period of Tenth Plan.

4.8 Catchment Area Development Programme

4.8.1 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.3689 crore in foreign exchange during the year 2003-04 with 12.65 % of country's total exports. 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 Item

- (i) Post Harvest Facilities

5.2 Quantitatively Monitored Items

5.2.1 *Rice Production*- During the year 2003-2004 productions of rice was estimated to be 87.00 million tonnes against target of 93.00 million tonnes, while, the production and achievement of rice during the year 2004-05 was estimated to be 87.80 million tonnes against National Target of 93.5 million tonnes. The year 2004 was observed as the International Year of rice under which various activities by the Government of India and by the various States were under taken to boost up the rice production in the country.

5.2.2 *Oil Seeds Production*- During the year 2003-04 the production of oil seeds was 25.14 million tonnes against the target of 24.70 million tonnes due to favourable weather conditions and support by the Government under developmental programmes and policies. The production and achievement of oil seeds for the year 2004-05 was estimated to be 26.10 million tonnes against the target of 26.20 million tonnes.

5.2.3 *Pulses*- During the year 2003-04 production of pulses was 15.23 million tonnes against the target of 15.00 million tonnes, due to favourable weather conditions and support by the Government under development programmes and policies. The production of pulses for the year 2004-05 was estimated as 13.38 million tonnes against the target of 15.30 million tonnes.

5.2.4 Milk Production- In 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 from 53.9 million tonnes in 1990-91 to 88.10 million tonnes at the end of 2003-04. India has become the largest producer of milk in the World. All India milk production during the year 2003-04 was 88.10 million tonnes and was expected to increase to 91.00 million tonnes during 2004-05. The per capita availability of milk has increased to 231 grams per day during 2003-2004 as compared to 202 grams per day in 1996-97.

5.2.5 Wool Production- Wool production at end of Ninth Plan (2001-02) was 49.5 million kgs as compared to 41.20 million kgs during 1990-91. The wool production for the year 2003-04 was 48.5 million kgs of wool against target of 53.3 million kgs and expected to be 50.00 million kgs during 2004-05.

5.2.6 Egg Production- Poultry sector have steadily progressed over the years, primarily due to research and development schemes of Government and effective management and marketing by organised private sector. The egg production in India was 40.40 billion in 2003-04 and it is expected to increase to 41.00 billion during 2004-05. India ranks fifth in egg production in the world.

5.2.7 Fish Production- There has been significant growth in fish production in the country in the recent years. India is now the third largest producer of fish in the world, and second largest producer of fresh water fish in the world. During the year 2003-04, the total fish production was 63.99 lakh tonnes comprising 29.41 lakh tonnes of marine fish and 34.58 lakh tonnes of inland fish. It is expected that the fish production during 2004-05 would be 65.10 lakh tonnes comprising 30.10 lakh tonnes of marine fish and 35.00 lakh tonnes of inland fish.

Fish Production (in lakh tonnes)			
Year	Marine fish	Inland fish	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1999-2000	28.52	28.23	56.75
2000-2001	28.11	28.45	56.56
2001-2002	28.30	31.20	59.56
2002-2003	29.90	32.10	62.00
2003-2004(P)	29.41	34.58	63.99
2004-2005(A)	30.10	35.00	65.10

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. In future, there is need to strengthen the role of private sector in storage and distribution of food grains. Various conditions that continue to restrict private initiatives in this regard need to be removed. A careful participation of Private Sector, which has the potential to make huge investment in

grain handling operations, may be a welcome preposition. The Annual Target and Achievement for FCI and CWC is given below:-

Construction of Storage Facilities for the year 2004-2005

(in lakh MT)				
Sl.No	Agency	Target	Achievement	% age
1	FCI	0.9862	0.9694	98.30
2	CWC	0.90	1.17	130.30

5.3 Qualitatively Monitored Items

5.3.1 *Post Harvest Facilities*- Minimising storage losses through improved post harvest activities is as important as enhancement of production. The targets and achievements during 2004-2005 of various post harvest facilities are given below.

(in nos.)			
Sl. No.	Item	Annual Target	Annual Achievement April 2004-March 2005
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Save Grain Campaign (SGC)		
(a)	Training Programmes (No. of Courses)	1429	1502
(b)	Villages Covered (No. of Village)	1009	1148
2.	Quality Control Cell		
(a)	Inspection of Food Storage Depots	690	707
(b)	Inspection of Procurement Centes	250	355
(c)	Inspection of Rail Heads	180	195
(d)	Inspection of Fair Price Shops	720	830
(e)	Inspection of Rice Mills (at the time of delivery of rice)	360	368
3.	Indian Grain Storage Management and Research Institute (IGMRI)		
(a)	Training (LTTC/STTC)	32	33
(b)	Artisan Training	18	18
(c)	Quality Analysis of Foodgrains Samples	3240	3262
(d)	Analysis of Food Grain Samples For Mycotoxin Contamination	370	410
(e)	Analysis of Food Grain Samples For Pesticidal Residue	710	715

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 brining 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. These training create a high level of awareness for

adoption of improved grain storage techniques such as use of scientific storage structure of metallic & non-metallic nature and control of stored grain insect/pests/rats etc. among the farming community and definite improvements were seen in the storage practices.

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, 2 courses at Hyderabad, 2 courses at Ludhiana and 2 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 in food and nutrition security.

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- A sizeable quantity (about 70%) of foodgrains produced are retained at farm level to be used by the farmer for food, seed and sale purposes. It has been estimated that an appreciable quantity of the grains are lost during Post Harvest Operations due to lack of knowledge of scientific method of storage of foodgrains. The technology developed by IGMRI as an outcome of various R&D activities are transferred to the farming community through 17 SGC offices by the way of trainings, demonstrations, publicity etc. Thus SGC forms a vital component in disseminating the knowledge and information on post harvest loss minimisation. All the *Save Grain Campaign (SGC)* 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, railheads, 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. The teams are also attending complaints and representations received from various State Government, VIPs and consumer etc. about the quality of foodgrains being issued through the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The teams are also suggesting appropriate remedial measures without diluting the responsibility of custodian agencies. To

monitor proper enforcement of quality of foodgrains in storage, the officers of Quality Control Cells have inspected 707 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, 355 Paddy and Rice Procurement Centres/Mandies have been inspected by the officers of these Cells. The officers of the Nodal Ministry have also inspected 830 Fair Price Shops (FPS) with a view to observe the quality of foodgrains at the time of distribution and 368 Rice Mills to see the quality of rice at the time of delivery of rice to the State Govts. Besides, 195 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 item

1. Distribution of surplus land.

(ii) Qualitatively monitored items

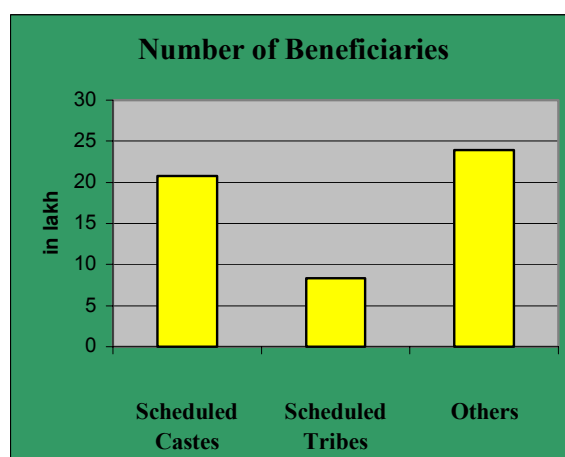
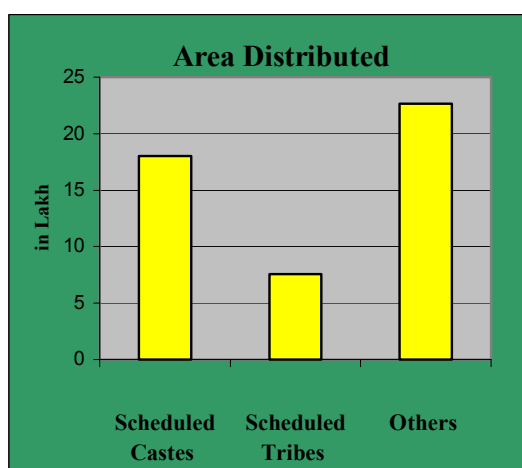
1. Land record compilation,
2. Land declared surplus,
3. Area distributed to SCs/STs, and
4. Number of SCs/STs Benefited.

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 2004-05 is given as under:

(Land in acres)	
Items	2004-2005 (upto 30th June 2005)
(1)	(2)
1. Returns:	
(i) No. of Returns filed	12,30,134
(ii) No. of Returns disposed	12,12,757
(iii) No. of Returns pending	20,070
2. Area declared surplus	68,72,322
3. Area taken possession of	59,74,340
4. Area distributed	49,17,550
(a) Scheduled Castes	18,02,589
(b) Scheduled Tribes	7,54,662
(c) Others	22,64,376
5. No. of beneficiaries	53,17,040
(a) Scheduled Castes	20,80,535
(b) Scheduled Tribes	8,36,931
(c) Others	23,95,016

6.3 The total number of returns filed was 1230134 out of these 1212757 returns were disposed of and 20070 were pending. The higher pendency of returns (over 1000) has been reported by 4 States with break up as follows: Andhra Pradesh (1632), Kerala (1420), Madhya Pradesh (1154), and West Bengal (12591). However, there is no pendency of returns as reported by the States of Himachal Pradesh and Manipur. Information from two States i.e Jammu & Kashmir and D&N Haveli has not been received till date.

6.4 68.72 lakh acres of land have been declared surplus till June 2005. The total area taken possession as on 30th June 2005 was 59.74 lakh acres which comes to 86.92 % of the area declared surplus. The total area distributed till as on 30th June 2005 was 49.18 lakh acres. SC, ST and others accounted for 18.03, 7.55 and 22.64 lakh respectively. The details are as per graph. The area distributed constitutes 82.32% of the area taken possession and 68.72 lakh acres of the area declared surplus. The total number of beneficiaries as on 30th June 2005 was 53.17 lakh. SCs, STs and others accounted for 20.81, 8.37 and 23.95, lakh respectively constituting 39.13%, 15.74% and 45.04% respectively. The State-wise details are given in *Annexure 6.1*.



6.5 A total of 14,096 cases, involving a total area of 25.24 lakh acres were pending due to litigation as on 30th June, 2005. Higher acreage involved in litigation (over 10,000) has been reported by 11 States i.e. West Bengal (1877117 acres), Andhra Pradesh (141364 acres), Karnataka (124232 acres), Rajasthan (73441 acres), Gujarat (67962 acres), Madhya Pradesh (55156 acres), Uttar Pradesh (43275 acres), Assam (38461 acres), Maharashtra (29164 acres), Kerala (25316 acres) and Punjab (16641 acres) respectively. The states were requested to take appropriate legal as well as administrative measures on priority basis to dispose of court cases quickly and distribute the land made so available to eligible rural poor. The court-wise number of cases and area involved in litigation are 3097, 5535, 548 and 202277, 271849, 26145 acres respectively in Revenue Courts, High Courts and Supreme Courts as on 30th June 2005. 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 very few 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

7.2.1 The Government is operating a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for release and rehabilitation of identified bonded labourers since May 1978. 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. The Scheme also provide for financing of the following activities.

- Rs. 2 lakh per sensitive district can be provided to concerned State Government to conduct survey for identification of bonded labour once in three years.
- Central assistance of Rs. 10 lakh each year can be sanctioned to each State Government to undertake awareness generation activities relating to bonded labour system.
- Rs. 5 lakh per year can be sanctioned to each State Government to study the impact of poverty alleviation programmes and financial assistance provided by various Government sources so far.

7.2.2 Besides above, the State Governments have also been advised to integrate/dovetail the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour with other ongoing poverty alleviation schemes such as Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, Tribal Sub-Plan etc. Accordingly, the rehabilitation package provided by the concerned State Governments for the freed bonded labourers includes the following major components:

- Allotment of house-site and agricultural land;
- Land development;
- Provision of low cost dwelling units;

- Animal husbandry, dairy, poultry, piggery etc.;
- Training for acquiring new skills; developing existing skills;
- Wage employment, enforcement of minimum wages etc.;
- Collection and processing of minor forest products;
- Supply of essential commodities under targeted public distribution system;
- Education for children; and
- Protection of civil rights

7.2.3 Progress on Bonded Laboures Identified/Released and Rehabilitated of Bonded Labourers for the period April, 2004-March 2005, were 2,85,886 and 2,65,924 respectively. Rs. 6794.57 lakh Central assistance provided to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh for rehabilitation of 2,65,924 Bonded Labourers. State-wise assistance released during the above period up to 20.12.04 are given below:

State-wise Number of Bonded Laboures

Sl. No.	States	No. of Bonded Laboures Identified/ Released	No. of Bonded Laboures Rehabilitated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	37,988	31,534
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3,526	2,992
3	Bihar	1,33,593	12,775
4	Chattisgarh	124	124
5	Gujarat	64	64
6	Haryana	551	49
7	Kerala	823	710
8	Karnataka	63,373	57,121
9	Madhya Pradesh	13,087	12,162
10	Maharashtra	1,398	1,319
11	Orissa	50,029	46,901
12	Punjab	69	69
13	Rajasthan	7,488	6,331
14	Tamil Nadu	65,573	65,573
15	Uttaranchal	5	5
16	Uttar Pradesh	28,195	28,195
	Total	2,85,886	2,65,924

7.2.4 During the reference year Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh have been provided Central Assistance for conducting survey of bonded laboures evaluatory studies and awareness generation during 2004-05.

7.3 Enforcement of Minimum Wages

7.3.1 In a labour surplus economy like India, fixation and enforcement of minimum wage can save labourers, particularly unorganised rural labourers, from exploitation. Minimum Wages Act, 1948 empowers both the Central and the State Governments to fix, review, revise

and enforce minimum rates of wages in the scheduled employment falling under their respective jurisdictions. For effective implementation of the provision of the act, there is enforcement machinery at the state level as well at the Central level. In the Central sphere, the act is enforced through Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) working under the supervision of Child Labour Commissioner (C) office. In the state sphere, the inspectors appointed by the State Governments enforce the provisions of the act. The details of the enforcement cases have been given in succeeding table.

Enforcement of Provisions Wages Law by Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) during 2004-2005 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Items	2004-2005
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	No of Inspection made	18587
2	No. of irregularities detected	253141
3	No. of Irregularities rectified	211115
4	No. of claims filed	3843
5	No. of claims settled	3594
6	No. prosecution launched	8838
7	Convictions Obtained	5599

7.3.2 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 During 2003 – 2004

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)
	CENTRAL SPHERE	18587	253141	211115	3843	3594	5599	2495000
	STATE SPHERE							
1	Andhra Pradesh	52204	506	404	19820	15293	1185	135000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	120	35	32	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	8186	1582	1173	14	13	Nil	1000
4	Bihar	297439	55996	55491	24590	2057	54	5000
5	Chhatisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	1038	3202	140	9	15	36	30000
7	Gujarat	120550	101364	57977	4052	1134	1080	1197000
8	Haryana	5212	Nil	Nil	2928	193	829	4137000
9	H.P	2476	1267	1056	122	91	211	56000
10	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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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)
11	J& K	1802	382	170	-	-	230	14000
12	Karnataka	43687	NA	NA	2145	NA	553	339000
13	Kerala	27779	44788	35635	84	74	490	220000
14	Madhya Pradesh	7408	1004	6404	231	461	1004	Nil
15	Maharashtra	113043	125776	79629	33	117	287	280000
16	Manipur	118	31	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Meghalaya	633	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Orissa	29798	23535	12212	57	2	214	13000
21	Punjab	16464	Nil	Nil	152	170	Nil	162000
22	Rajasthan	7681	266	113	293	239	251	81000
23	Sikkim	Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has been extended to Sikkim w.e.f. 1.10.2004						
24	Tamil Nadu	135725	7505	534	2396	1995	1337	835000
25	Tripura	4932	95	92	91	63	16	16000
26	Uttar Pradesh	39710	10512	NA	5937	7779	NA	1000
27	Uttanchal	3322	1045	388	223	177	334	27000
28	West Bengal	28478	6710	6340	215	2	1	64000
29	A & N Islands	234	1170	1124	24	21	3	8000
30	Chandigarh	62	23	23	38	33	11	8000
31	D&N Haveli	71	28	28	1	Nil	04	Nil
32	Daman&Diu	295	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33	Delhi **	8101	6460	4880	NA	NA	1223	NA
34	Lakshadweep	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35	Pondicherry	8589	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total (Above States)	965157	393282	263848	63455	29929	9353	7626000
	Grand Total	983744	646423	474963	67298	33523	14952	10121000

Note:- The information has not been received from the States of Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Nagaland

** Relates to the Calendar Year ie.2004

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. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial and technical support. The Tenth Plan accords the highest priority to providing the “Not covered” (NC) habitations with sustainable and stipulated supply of drinking water. It is envisaged to cover all the rural habitations including those, which might have been slipped back to NC/PC category by the end of Tenth Plan. The Tenth Plan emphasizes the participatory approach where PRIs should be the key institutions for convergence of drinking water supply programmes at the ground level. The strategy to achieve the Tenth Plan objectives can be briefly summarized as: -

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

8.3 Two major programmes are being implemented to achieve this objective. These are the *Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme* (ARWSP) and the *Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana-Rural Drinking Water* (PMGY-RDW). Considerable success has been achieved in meeting the drinking water needs of the rural population through the said schemes. There are more than 3.7 million hand pumps and 1.73 lakh piped water schemes installed in the rural areas.

8.4 The ARWSP was launched during 1972-73. It is currently being implemented through the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. The scheme aims at coverage of all rural habitations with population of 100 and above, specially the unreached ones, ensure sustainability of the systems and sources, tackle with problem of water quality and institutionalize water quality monitoring and surveillance through a Catchment Area Approach.

8.5 As on March 2004, 95.00 per cent of rural habitations have been fully covered (FC) with drinking water facilities and 4.6 per cent are partially covered (PC) and 0.4 per cent is

not covered (NC) with drinking water facilities. The statewide coverage of habitations under Rural Water Supply is given below.

Status of Coverage of Habitations under Rural Water Supply

(Till 24.11.2004)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Status of Habitations			
		NC	PC	FC	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	732	69000	69732
2	Arunachal Pradesh	234	656	3397	4298
3	Assam	301	10691	59563	70555
4	Bihar	-	-	105340	105340
5	Chattisgarh	-	-	50379	50379
6	Goa	-	7	388	395
7	Gujarat	-	52	30217	30269
8	Haryana	-	-	6745	6745
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	7800	37567	45367
10	Jammu& Kashmir	678	2640	7866	11184
11	Jharkhand	-	-	100096	100096
12	Karnataka	-	8279	48403	56682
13	Kerala	-	7651	2112	9763
14	M.P	-	-	109489	109489
15	Maharashtra	346	23743	61841	85930
16	Manipur	-	-	2791	2791
17	Meghalaya	13	419	8204	8636
18	Mizoram	-	152	655	607
19	Nagaland	41	690	794	1525
20	Orissa	-	-	114099	114099
21	Punjab	906	1198	11345	13449
22	Rajasthan	2974	-	90972	93946
23	Sikkim	-	74	1605	1679
24	Tamil Nadu	-	-	66631	66631
25	Tripura	-	-	7412	7412
26	Uttaranchal	34	274	30666	30974
27	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	243508	243508
28	West Bengal	-	-	79036	79036
29	A&N Islands	-	102	402	504
30	Chandigarh	-	-	18	18
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	19	41	456	516
32	Daman & Diu	-	-	32	32
33	Delhi	-	-	219	219
34	Lakshadweep	-	10		10
35	Pondicherry	-	108	159	267
	Total	5,557	65,319	13,51,407	14,22,283

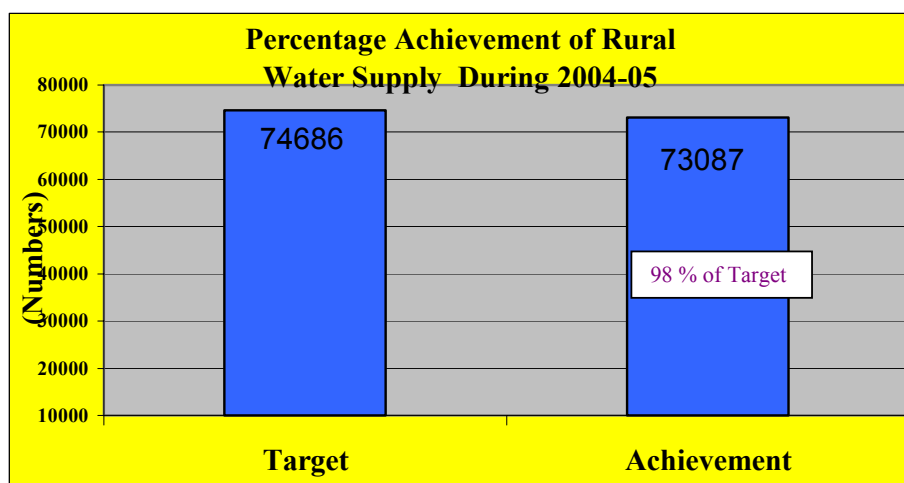
NC: Not Covered, PC: Partially Covered, FC: Fully Covered

8.6 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*. The special feature of *Swajaldhara* scheme is greater participation of community. In these projects, the participation of community is a 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.

8.7 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. Annual Targets for 2004-05, for Rural Water Supply Programme was to cover 74,686 number of villages/habitations against which the total achievement was 73,087 which was 98% of targets. Given below are the targets and achievement figures in respect of Rural Water Supply Programme for the period April, 2004-March, 2005. The overall performance under the programme has been "Very Good" for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal, West Bengal and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The performance has been "Good" for the state of Uttar Pradesh. 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 Statewise details are as per *Annexure-8.1*

Target and Achievement of Rural Water Supply for the year 2004-2005



Note: As per information available from States Govt./UT Administration

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

9.2.1 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 upto September 2004 are 1,42,611, 22,974 and 3,215 respectively. The statewise 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.
- (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 centre for the PHCs, and also provides facilities for obstetric care and specialist consultations.

9.3 Immunisation Programme

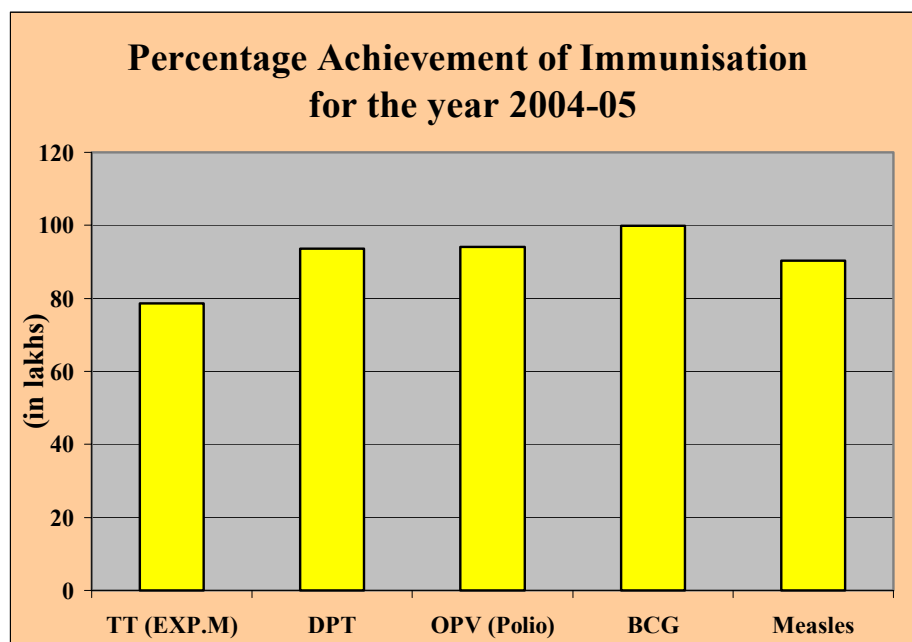
9.3.1 The Immunisation Programme aims at:- (i) Reduction of morbidity due to diphtheria, tetanus, polio myelitis, tuberculosis, measles and typhoid, (ii) Self-sufficiency in vaccine production, and (iii) 100% coverage of two doses of TT to pregnant women and 100% coverage of DPT, Polio, BCG and Measles to infants. 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 2004- March 2005 at the national level. During 2004-05, a total of 237.77 Lakh expectant pregnant mothers were covered under the Tetanus Immunisation Programme in the country achieving 78.6% of the proportionate assessed need for the year 2004-05. During the period, 240.65 lakh children were immunized against DPT, 242.00 lakh against Polio, 256.68 lakh against BCG, and 231.92 lakh against Measles achieving 93.7%, 94.2%, 99.9%, and 90.3% of the respective need assessed at the national level. In addition, DT(2nd Dose) Immunizations, TT (10yrs), TT (16yrs) stood at 130.19 lakh, 114.06 lakh and 95.52 lakh respectively during April 2004 March 2005 achieving 78.0%, 66.6% and 63.4% of their respective need assessed at National level.

9.3.2 Based on the Monthly Progress Report (MPR) of Twenty Point Programme for the year April 2004- March 2005 against the target of 256.87 lakh infants to be immunised the achievement was 292.27 lakh, which was 114 % 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, 2004-March 2005, the performance of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, M.P., Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli was “*Very Good*”, while the performance of the State of Delhi, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Daman & Diu was “*Good*”. Rest of the States/UTs had shown “*Poor*” performance.

Target and Achievement of Immunisation Programme during the year 2004-05 (In lakh)

Sl. No.	Immunisation	Target	Achievement *	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	TT (EXP.M)	302.51	237.77	78.6
2	DPT	256.87	240.65	93.7
3	OPV (Polio)	256.87	242.00	94.2
4	BCG	256.87	256.68	99.9
5	Measles	256.87	231.92	90.3

* *Figures are Provisional*



9.4 Disease Prevention:

(i) Leprosy

9.4.1 The *National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)* in India is being implemented as a centrally sponsored programme. The main activities of the programme are; to detect cases in the community, to bring all the cases detected under treatment, to release from treatment after completion of the treatment and other supportive activities. The programme is monitored at the national level for case detection, treatment and cases discharged from treatment.

9.4.2 The prevalence rate of Leprosy for the country as whole has declined from 24 per 10,000 population in 1992 to 1.34 per 10,000 population in March 2005. The second phase of the World Bank assisted *National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)* ended on 31st December 2004. However, the programme will continue with GOI funds as at present till the end of the 10th Plan period i.e. 31st March 2007. National Health Policy 2002 had set the goal of leprosy elimination i.e. to reduce leprosy cases to less than one per 10,000 population by December, 2005.

9.4.3 The Registered Caseload (Provisional) as on 31st March 2005 was 0.25 million with PR 1.34/10,000 population in India. Twenty-four states have achieved elimination of leprosy (PR<1/10,000). These states are: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Pondicherry and Daman & Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Uttaranchal and Lakshadweep.

9.4.4 The country has now seven major endemic states, namely Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal that have prevalence rate PR between 1 and 4 per 10,000 population.

9.4.5 During the year 2004-05, 260063 new leprosy cases were detected, and treated and 376934 cases were cured (discharged).

9.4.6 The *Multi Drug Therapy* (MDT) coverage has been extended to all the PHCs of all the districts in India and 11.64 million patients have been cured by MDT till March 2004 in the country.

9.4.7 The epidemiological situation of Leprosy in Seven major endemic states as on 31st March 2005 is as under:

S.No.	States	Population in million	Leprosy cases on record	PR/10,000	Total No. of Districts	District with PR<1/10,000
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Jharkhand	29.23	7823	2.68	22	0
2	Bihar	91.48	16532	1.81	38	2
3	Chhattisgarh	22.21	7994	3.60	16	3
4	Maharashtra	104.89	16513	1.57	34	7
5	Orissa	38.93	8325	2.14	30	7
6	Uttar Pradesh	181.86	33884	1.86	70	11
7	West Bengal	85.61	18041	2.11	19	7
	Total	554.21	109112	1.99	229	-

PR: Prevalence Rate of leprosy

(ii) Tuberculosis

9.4.8 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 nodal agency and is integrated with primary health care facilities. The pattern of Central assistance for anti-TB drugs was changed from 50% to 100% from March 1997 and since then, 100% requirement of anti-TB drugs of the States is met by the Centre. Under the Programme, all diagnostic and treatment facilities including supply of anti-TB drugs are provided to the patients free of cost.

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

9.4.10 Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) based on WHO recommended DOTS strategy (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course Chemotherapy) was launched in the country in March 1997 and is being implementing in the country in a phased manner with the assistance of international agencies i.e. World Bank, DFID, DANIDA, USAID and GFATM. Presently, more than one billion population in more than 564 districts has been covered under the revised strategy. The entire country is envisaged to be covered during current year 2005.

9.4.11 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 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 *Revised National TB Control Programme* (RNTCP) districts, State Govt. has also started its own feedback after detailed analysis.

9.4.12 The performance under the National TB Control Programme is monitored against the two types of physical target-number of chest symptomatics undergoing sputum examination for diagnosis and number of new sputum positive case detected. During the year 2004-05 target and achievements are shown below:

Sputum Positive Cases Detected And Put on Treatment

Years	Sputum Examination			New Smear Positive Case Detection		
	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2002-2003	4316220	4327176	100	431622	448381	104
2003-2004	4488285	4589162	102	448829	458469	102
2004-2005	5552350	6170016	111	555238	594890	107

9.4.13 Overall achievement for new smear positive case detected for the year 2004-05 was 5,94,890 against the target of 5,55,238 which works out to 107%.

9.4.14 *Thrust Involvement of NGOs & Private Practitioners*- 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 800 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. 5000 Private Practitioners and 80 Corporate establishments are involved in the provision of RNTCP services. Government of India has now initiated a Public-Private Mix (PPM) Project in 14 urban sites across the country. Involvement of 166 Medical College has been identified as a key area to ensure standardized diagnosis and treatment of TB patients as per RNTCP guidelines. Presently, about 70% (131/186) of medical colleges in RNTCP implementing areas are participating in the programme.

(iii) Blindness

9.4.15 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 now constitutes nearly 63% of blindness in the country, of the total estimated 45 million blind

persons in the world, 7 million are in India. Due to the large population base and increased life expectancy, the number of cataract cases is expected to increase in the coming years. 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 initiative.

9.4.16 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 rate increased to 1.49 per cent (VA<6/60). Recent survey (1999-2001) in 15 districts of the country indicated that prevalence of blindness (Visual Acuity <6/60) has come down to 1.1%. Prevalence of blindness in 50+ populations was estimated to be 8.5%. Cataract continues to be the main cause of blindness (62.6%). Uncorrected refractive errors were responsible for 19.7% of blindness. Other important causes of blindness include glaucoma (5.8%), posterior segment pathology (4.7%), corneal opacities (0.9%) and others (6.2%). Surgical coverage of cataract-affected population was 65.7%. With best correction, successful visual outcome after cataract surgery was 93.5% (Post-operative vision >3/60).

9.4.17 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 diabetics 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.

9.4.18 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	Targets	Achievement	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1997-98	30,17,952	30,32,309	101
1998-99	33,20,330	33,20,305	100
1999-2000	35,00,000	35,00,065	100
2000-2001	36,90,120	36,26,311	98
2001-2002	40,00,000	37,25,579	93
2002-2003	40,00,000	38,57,112	96
2003-2004	40,00,000	41,97,609	105
2004-2005*	42,40,000	13,01,579	31

(*) Provisional upto 31st October 2004

9.4.19 Collection and Utilization of donated eyes: Currently, nearly twenty thousand donated eyes are collected per annum in India. Hospital retrieval programme is the main strategy for collection of donated eyes, which envisages motivation of relatives of terminally ill patients, accident victims and other grave diseases to donate eyes. Eye donation fortnight is organised from 25th August to 8th September every year to promote eye donation/eye banking. Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh are leading States in this activity. 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. The programme in close coordination with the Eye Bank Association of India has launched awareness campaign to enhance motivation for eye donation after death.

9.4.20 Government of India has committed to adopt strategies of “Global Elimination of Avoidable Blindness: Vision 2020: The Right to Sight Initiative” advocated by WHO. This aims at eliminating all causes of blindness that can be prevented or cured by the year 2020.

(iv) Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

9.4.21 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 of National AIDS Control Programme was launched on 23/9/1992 for a period of 5 years (1992-97), but was extended up to March 1999. The Phase-II of the programme with the assistance of World Bank and two bilateral agencies, namely United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Department for International Development (DFID) was initiated with effect from 1st April, 1999 for a period of 5 years (1999-2004). 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.

9.4.22 During 2003-04, the entire programme on the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS was repositioned into a more holistic and balanced combination of focused initiatives.

The programme has the following five components:

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

9.4.23 Based on the sentinel surveillance data estimates of magnitude of HIV infection reveal that these have increased from 3.51 million in 1998 to 3.71 million in 1999, 3.86 million in 2000, 3.97 million in 2001, 4.58 million in 2002 and 5.1 million men, women and children were living with HIV/AIDS in country by the end of 2003.

9.4.24 Under the programme, the number of condoms procured in 2003-04 has increased by 50 million over the previous year and the sites at which the condoms are made available to vulnerable populations have also increased to 882. Centres for voluntary counseling and testing have increased from 140 in 2002 to 628 in 2003 and three model VCTCs have been set up which provide the continuum between prevention and care, support and treatment. Sites for Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission in antenatal clinics have been up scaled to 225 centres across the country. Clinics for treatment of STD have increased to 678. 915 Blood Banks have been established in Government Hospitals and 80 Blood Component Separation facilities across the country. 10 State of the art model blood banks are being set up

in the under-served states. A meticulous Action Plan has been put in place to operationalise the National Blood Policy 2002.

9.4.25 The agenda on Care and Support of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHAs) has been expanded to include the provisioning of *Anti Re-troviral Treatment* (ART) across the six high prevalence States (Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, and Nagaland) and NCT Delhi. Priority will be given to:

- HIV positive mothers in the interest of child survival, and for saving families and communities;
- Children with AIDS below 15 years of age and
- People with full blown AIDS seeking treatment in government hospitals.

9.4.26 In view of the size of population, extent of migration and weak health infrastructure, 14 low prevalence States namely Bihar, UP, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Rajasthan, Punjab, West Bengal, Orissa, Uttaranchal, Delhi, Assam, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh have been re-categorized as highly vulnerable States. In order to pay greater attention to the campaign against AIDS, the government has constituted a national council on AIDS headed by the Prime Minister. Anti-retroviral treatment (ART) has started treating HIV affected patients through public health programme. For the promotion of community home based care, 51 community care centers are being supported by NACO. ART roll out was launched from 1.4.2004, covering six high prevalence States and NCT Delhi for giving the ART through 8 government hospitals. Total of 1213 AIDS cases were put on ART at these centers. 96.1 percent of the patients are adhering to the treatment. Additional hospitals have been identified for starting ART. The first human clinical trial in the country of a vaccine to prevent HIV/AIDS began in February 2005 at the National Aids Research Institute in Pune.

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

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)

(v) Malaria

9.4.28 Malaria has been one of, the major public health problems in India. Before the launch of National Malaria Control Programme in 1953, malaria was the single most important disease, cases estimated at 75 million, and 0.8 million deaths yearly, and these figures used to multiply during epidemic years. DDT spraying under the *National Malaria Eradication Programme* (MNEP) nearly eradicated malaria from the country and by the early

1960s there were only about 0.1 million cases. Problems of malaria started to return and its resurgence was widespread in the late, sixties. By 1976, incidence went up to 6.47 million cases annually. In 1977 the *Modified Plan of Operation* (MPO) was launched successfully and the cases were brought down to 2.18 million cases in the year 1984. Since 1984, malaria incidence has declined to around 2 million cases; it has been brought down to 1.84 million cases during 2002 and 1.86 million during 2003. During the year 2004 (upto October) 0.78 million malaria confirmed cases were reported, out of which 0.34 million (44%) were caused by *P.falciparum*. the number of death to malaria was 299.

9.4.29 The annual physical targets for surveillance have been achieved for the country as around 95 million population is screened annually and all detected cases are given suitable treatment including radical treatment. Further under the technical target for spray around 50-60 million population annually has been protected with appropriate insecticide spray in the country.

9.4.30 Under the centrally sponsored scheme or *National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme* (NVBDCP), Government of India provides technical support as well as logistics as per the approved pattern. The State governments ensure the programme implementation. The Centre as well as states monitors the programme closely and high-risk areas are identified for focused attention. Based on this process of monitoring, North-Eastern states that contribute about 11 percent of total malaria though have only about 4 percent population, have been identified for enhanced support since December 1994. Government of India has been providing 100 per cent assistance to these States. Similarly, 1045 PHCs predominantly inhabited by tribals in 100 hard-core malarious districts in 8 states namely Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan have been identified as high-risk to provide enhanced central support under *Enhanced Malaria Control Project* (EMCP) with World Bank assistance to intensify malaria control. Synthetic pyrethroids, bednets, rapid diagnostic kits, artether injections, blister packs for the radical treatment of adult patient are provided. 19 urban areas have also been identified for this support. Funds are provided for training IEC and MIS is for the entire country under EMCP. The goal is to bring about 50 percent reductions in mortality due to malaria by 2010 according to NHP-2002.

9.4.31 The measures adopted by the Government in the rural areas are insecticide spray, fortnight surveillance of cases and radical treatment. In the urban areas weekly recurrent antilarval measures as source reduction method and radical treatment at Health Centres are being adopted.

(vi) **Goitre**

9.4.32 Iodine is an essential micronutrient with an average daily requirement of 100-150 micrograms for normal human growth and development. There is an increasing evidence of distribution of environmental Iodine deficiency in various parts of the country. On the basis of surveys conducted by the *Directorate General of Health Services* (DGHS), Indian Council of Medical Research and the State Health Directorates, it has been found that out of 321 districts surveyed in all the 28 States and 7 UTs, 260 districts were endemic i.e. where the prevalence of IDD is more than 10%. It is also estimated that more than 71 million persons are suffering from goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders. These disorders include abortions, stillbirth, mental retardation, deaf mutism, squint, goitre and neuromotor defects.

9.4.33 Realising the magnitude of the problem, the Govt of India have launched a 100 percent centrally assisted *National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme* (NIDDCP) to bring down the incidence of Iodine deficiency disorders to below 10 percent in the entire country. For this purpose the Govt of India has adopted the policy of universalization of iodated salt in the country. Most of the states have launched the use of iodated salt. The state Govts have been advised to introduce it in Public Distribution System (PDS). For ensuring the quality of iodated salt at the consumption level, testing kits for on the spot qualitative testing have been developed and distributed to all the district health officers in endemic states for awareness. The main objectives of *National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme* (NIDDCP) are stated below:

- Surveys to assess the magnitude of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDDs).
- Supply Iodated salt in place of Common salt.
- Resurveys to assess the impact of control measures after every 5 years.
- Monitoring the quality of Iodated salt and assess Urinary Iodine excretion pattern.
- Health Education and publicity, Information Education & Communication (IEC).

Achievements

- Consequent upon liberalization of Iodated salt production, the Salt Commissioner has issued licenses to 862 salt manufactures out of which 552 units have commenced production. These units have an annual production capacity of 124.30 lakh metric tones of Iodated Salt.
- A production of Iodated salt of 19.29 lakh MT was recorded till August 2004 and the same is likely to increase to 50.00 lakh MT by the end of 2004-05.
- There is complete ban on the sale of non-iodated salt in 25 States and all the 7 UTs and partial ban in Maharashtra State under the Prevention of Food adulteration Act. There is no ban in the States Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, and Kerala.
- For effective implementation of NIDDCP at the State level 31 States/UTs have established IDD Control Cells.
- In order to monitor the quality of Iodated salt and Urinary Iodine excretion 18 States/UTs have already set up IDD monitoring laboratories while remaining States are in the process of establishing the same.
- For ensuring the quality of Iodised salt at consumption level, testing kits for on the spot qualitative testing have been developed and were distributed to all District Health Officers in endemic States for awareness. A total of 7477 salt samples were analyzed out of which 6268 (83.8%) samples were found to confirm to the PFA standards.

9.4.34 The spots on Iodine Deficiency and benefits of Iodated salt consumption were telecast through the National Network of Doordarshan at prime time. The IDD spots about the consequences of iodine deficiency and the benefits of consuming iodated salt, were broadcast through All India Radio. Besides this posters and pamphlets on consequences of

IDD and the benefits of Iodized salt consumption have been distributed to all States/UTs. for Health Mela. Besides IEC Activities in various states/UTs were conducted with participation of various agencies such as Song & Drama Division, Directorate of Field Publicity, and DAVP through the publication of messages appealing to the masses for consumption of iodated salt in the leading national and regional dailies on the occasion of Global IDD Prevention Day.

9.5 Rehabilitation of Handicapped

9.5.1 According to the NSSO Report based on the 58th Round Survey conducted during the year 2002, the number of disable persons in the country was 1.85 crore and they formed about 1.8% of the total estimated population. 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. Action has been initiated to suitably emphasize disability concerns in *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) and ensure that most of the children with disabilities are covered through inclusive education programme. Mostly, this involves getting the disabled children enrolled in the regular school where those with locomotor disability and mild hearing impairment can easily be educated. The Programmes are implemented through the National and Apex Institutes dealing with different categories of disabilities such as visual, hearing, orthopaedic and mental. These institutes conduct short term and long-term courses for various categories of personnel for providing rehabilitation services to those needing them.

9.5.2 Persons With Disabilities (PWD) Act 1995 is under implementation. Five *Composite Rehabilitation Centres* (CRCs) have been set up at Srinagar, Lucknow, Bhopal, Guwahati and Sundernagar to expand facilities for manpower development and ensuring availability of rehabilitation services for all categories of persons with disabilities. Four Regional Rehabilitation Centres (RRCs) provide services to persons with orthopaedic and spinal injuries at Chandigarh, Cuttack, Jabalpur and Bareilly. 133 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) have been sanctioned in the country for providing comprehensive rehabilitation services at the grass roots level. 107 DDRCs have started functioning.

9.5.3 Under the scheme of Assistance to the Disabled for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances, 1.18 lakh beneficiaries have been covered during 2004-05 (upto 14th January, 2005). Artificial Limbs and Manufacturing Corporation manufactures different types of aids and appliances for disabled persons at low cost and aims to develop new prototype aids and appliances. A scheme of Science and Technology Project in Mission Mode is also being implemented. The objective of the Scheme is to coordinate fund and direct application of technology in development and utilization of suitable and cost; effective aids and appliances such as functional mechanical hand interpointing; braille slate braille micrometer safety devices for the chaff cutter and threshers, plastic aspheric lenses, ground monility devices

training module for prevention and early detection of childhood disabilities, electronic guide cane, low cost STD/PCO speech card software and Mentally Retarded children for learning and teaching motorized wheel chair etc.

9.5.4 Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation scheme (earlier known as Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities) provides financial assistance to voluntary organizations for running rehabilitation centres for leprosy cured persons for manpower development in the field of mental retardation and cerebral palsy and establishment and development of Special Schools for the major areas of orthopedic speech hearing visual and mental disability. During the year 502 voluntary organizations have been assisted (up to 14.1.2005) for implementing the scheme. A project funded by UNDP for Support to Children with Disabilities was implemented for a period of 2 years until June 2004. The objective of the project was to sensitize, mobilize and empower the community to participate in the local school management and ensure that every child with disability in the project area has access to education in an appropriate environment. A Scheme of National Scholarship for Persons with Disabilities has been introduced from the year 2003-04. 313 awards each for male and female students in different categories of disabilities will be given for pursuing higher and technical education.

9.6 Rural Sanitation Programme

9.6.1 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.

9.6.2 In India, sanitation coverage in rural areas is only 22%, 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.

9.6.3 Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is being implemented in 451 districts of the country. During the current year, 53 projects have been sanctioned. The physical progress during the year was construction of 24.68 lakh Individual Household Toilets for BPL families, 32,364 School toilets, 1,190 women community complexes and 6,068 Aganwadi toilets. In addition, 904 Rural Sanitary Marts (RSM) were set-up in different TSC project.

CHAPTER 10

POINT 9 : TWO CHILD NORM

10.1 The Programme and its Components

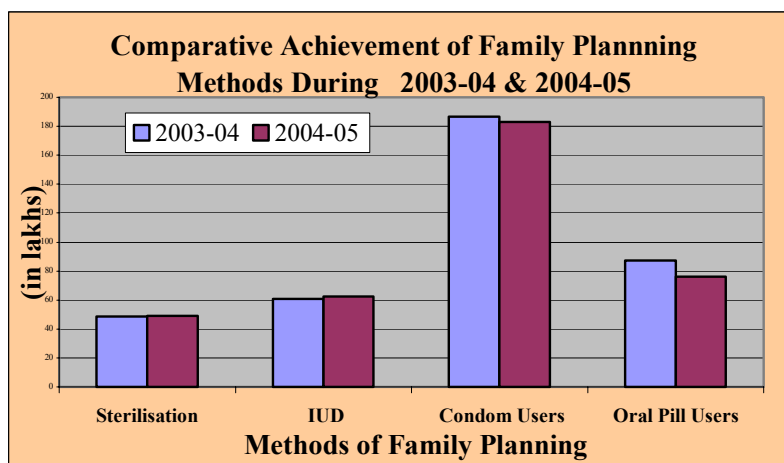
10.1.1 The population of India has crossed one billion mark. This rapid increase of population is going to have big impact on the economic development of the country. The family welfare programme initiated by the Government aims at population stabilisation, sharp reduction in infant mortality and enlargement 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 25.8 per thousand as per Sample Registration System (2000). 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 2003-March 2004 has been 383.26 lakh, which is 7.4 % more as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. At the national level, total number of family planning acceptors during the period 2004-05 has been 370.57 lakhs, which is lower by 3.3% as compared to the corresponding period of last year. The following table indicates the comparative achievement of Family Planning Method during the period April 2003-March 2004 and April, 2004-March 2005.

Achievements under various Family Planning Methods

(Figures are in lakhs)			
Family Planning Methods	Achievement* during April 2003 to March 2004	Achievement* during April 2004-March 2005	% Change in Achievement Column (3) over column (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1- Sterilisation	48.74	49.19	(+) 0.9
2- IUD	60.79	62.49	(+) 2.8
3- Condom Users	186.59	182.84	(-) 2.0
4- Oral Pill Users	87.14	76.04	(-) 12.7
5- Total Acceptors	383.26	370.57	(-) 3.3

* 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 2004 – March 2005 Sterilisations at national level registered increase of 0.9% over the corresponding period of the previous year i.e April 2003–March 2004. Improvement has been observed in 17 States/UTs. The major states, which have shown better performance, include Chhattisgarh (7.4%), Gujarat (5.8%), Madhya Pradesh (4.7%), Maharashtra (11.5%) Orissa (12.0%), Punjab (4.7%), Rajasthan (11.2%), Uttar Pradesh (3.3%) and West Bengal (1.0%). The performance in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu 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 04 – March 05. Among the major states, Andhra Pradesh have shown the highest of 3734 Sterilisations per 10,000 unsterilised couples exposed to higher order of births (3 & above) followed by Tamil Nadu (2963), Kerala (2668), Karnataka (2549), Maharashtra (2367), Gujarat (1326), Chhattisgarh (1117), Rajasthan (1007), Madhya Pradesh (986) and Haryana (962). Among smaller States, Himachal Pradesh has shown the highest of (2008) followed by Goa (1485). The position in all other States is low compared to the all India average of 893 Sterilisations per 10,000 unsterilised couples exposed to higher order of births (3 & above). *Annexure-10.1*

State-wise position of Vasectomy and Tubectomy during April 2004 – March 2005 shows that amongst the major states the share of vasectomy in case of Andhra Pradesh (3.9%), Chhattisgarh (3.0%), Madhya Pradesh (4.0%), Maharashtra (4.8%) and Punjab (3.9%) is more than that at the national level (2.7%). The statewide achievement under various Family Planning Methods for the year 2004-2005 are given in *Annexure-10.2 (a)&(b)*.

(b) Spacing Methods:

(i) IUD Insertions- IUD Insertions in April 2004– March 2005 have shown an increase of (2.8%) during the period under consideration over the corresponding period of the previous year i.e April 2003 –March 2004. The states of Andhra Pradesh (14.8%), Chhattisgarh (4.4%), Gujarat (3.1%), Haryana (1.7%), Jharkhand (10.1%), Karnataka (0.6%), Maharashtra (23.0%), Orissa (13.2%), Punjab (2.8%), Rajasthan (3.6%), Uttar Pradesh (0.6%) and West Bengal (6.7%). have shown better performance amongst the major states whereas the performance in Assam (-5.1%), Bihar (-11.9%), Kerala (-4.9%), Madhya Pradesh (-0.6%) and Tamil Nadu (-8.9%) has declined during the period compared to the performance in the same period during last 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 (1170) followed by Gujarat (836), Uttar Pradesh (833), Haryana (690), Karnataka (678), Maharashtra (664), Tamil Nadu (658), Madhya Pradesh (639) and Andhra Pradesh (598). The performance in all other major States is low compared to all India average of 533 IUD Insertions per 10,000 unsterilised couples. The details are at *Annexure-10.3*

(ii) Condom Users- Condom Users under the free distribution scheme and under social marketing through commercial companies have decreased by 0.3% and 3.9% respectively during April 2004 – March 2005 over April 2003–March 2004. The overall performance of Condom Users at the national level has decreased by 2.0%. In respect of free distribution of Condoms, amongst the major States, Andhra Pradesh (12.6%), Assam (19.7%), Gujarat (2.8%), Jharkhand (40.8%), Karnataka (2.1%), Maharashtra (12.7%) Orissa (16.4 %), Punjab (10.7%) Rajasthan (8.3%) and West Bengal (24.0%) have shown better performance during the period as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

Considering the number of unsterilised couples, the number of Condom Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples vary between the States. Among the major States, Rajasthan has shown the highest of 2460 Condom Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples followed by Gujarat (2266), and Madhya Pradesh (1714). The number of Condom Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples is very low in Assam (107). The position in all other major states is low compared to the all India average of 1560 Condom Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples. The details are at *Annexure-10.4*.

(iii) Oral Pill Users- At all India level, free distribution of Oral Pills have decreased by 5.5% whereas commercial distribution have declined by 20.4%. The overall performance at the national level has decreased by 12.7% during April 04 – March 05 over April 03–March 04. Amongst the major States, the States of Andhra Pradesh (9.9%), Assam (2.9%), Haryana (8.6%), Jharkhand (24.1%), Karnataka (2.8%), Orissa (23.7%), Punjab (5.0%) Rajasthan (17.0%) and West Bengal (10.8%) 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 676 in all the major states except Rajasthan (1329), Madhya Pradesh (727) and Chhattisgarh (683) during April to March 2005. The number of Oral Pill Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples is very low in Assam (92) and Kerala (105). Details are given in *Annexure-10.5*.

10.4 Mother Child Health (MCH)

10.4.1 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 2004-March 2005 at the national level. During April 2004-March 2005, a total of 237.77 lakh expectant pregnant mothers were covered under the Tetanus Immunisation Programme in the country achieving 78.6% of the proportionate assessed need for the year 2004-05. During the period, 240.65 lakh children were immunized against DPT, 242.00 lakh against Polio, 256.68 lakh against BCG, and 231.92 lakh against Measles achieving 93.7%, 94.2%, 99.9%, and 90.3% 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 (2nd Dose) Immunizations, TT (10yrs), TT (16yrs) stood at 130.19 lakh, 114.06

lakh and 95.52 lakh respectively during April–March 2004-2005 achieving 78.0%, 66.6% and 63.4% of their respective need assessed at National level.

Achievement During Year 2004-05			(in lakhs)
Antigen	Proportionate Need Assessed During April, 2004-March, 2005	Achievement* During April,2004-March, 2005	% Achievement of proportionate need assessed during April, 2004-March, 2005
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 TT (EM)	302.51	237.77	78.6
2 DPT (3 rd)	256.87	240.65	93.7
3 OPV (3 rd)	256.87	242.00	94.2
4 BCG	256.87	256.68	99.9
5 Measles	256.87	231.92	90.3

* Figures are provisional

10.5 Status of Polio Eradication

10.5.1 State-wise position during January- April 2005 on the Non- Polio Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) rate shows that the Non-Polio AFP rate is more than 1 in all the States/UTs except Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur Meghalaya, Mizoram and Pondicherry whereas AFP rate is zero in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Nagaland. Non –Polio AFP rate at national level is 2.71. Fourteen Polio cases have been reported during January- April 2005 as compared to 9 cases in the corresponding period of the previous year. The states of Bihar, Delhi, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal have reported 7,1,1,4 and 1 cases of Polio respectively during the period. In terms of testing of stool specimen, it was observed that the States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Pondicherry and Sikkim have recorded 100 percent testing of 2-stool specimen within 2 weeks, which indicate an ideal situation. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal showed a percentage of testing between 50 and 94. The States/UTs of A&N Islands, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Nagaland recorded zero percent testing of 2-stool specimen within 2 weeks. Details are given in *Annexure-9.9*.

10.6 ICDS Blocks and Anganwadies

10.6.1 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. All India progress made

(physical) under ICDS Scheme of TPP-86 during the period April, 2004-March, 2005 are given below. The State-wise details are given in *Annexure-10.6 & 10.7*

Physical Targets & Achievements (April 2004-March 2005)

Category	Targets	Achievements	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. No. of Operational			
(i) No. of Operational ICDS Projects	5,652	5,422	96%
(ii) No. of Anganwadis	7,54,773	7,06,872	94%

10.6.2 Objectives- The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme aims at holistic development of children (0-6 years) and pregnant & lactating mothers from disadvantaged sections. It provides integrated services comprising:

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

10.6.3 Pattern- It is a centrally-sponsored scheme, wherein the Central Government is responsible for programme planning & Operating costs and the State Governments are responsible for programme implementation & supplementary nutrition.

10.7 Coverage

10.7.1 Population Norm- The Scheme envisages one rural/urban Project for 1,00,000 population and one tribal project for 70,000 population, with one Anganwadi Centre for 1,000 population in rural/urban Projects and 700 population in tribal Projects.

10.7.2 Projects- The ICDS Scheme was introduced in 33 Blocks (Projects) in 1975. It was gradually expanded to 5671 Projects, of which 5422 Projects became operational till 31.3.2005.

10.7.3 Beneficiaries- Currently, total children & mothers services under the scheme are being provided to about 484 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about 403 lakh children (0-6 years) and about 81 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of 5.81 lakh Anganwadi Centres.

10.7.4 Supplementary Nutrition- Out of 6,92,831 reporting anganwadis in 5337 reporting projects, 5,80,892 anganwadis were providing supplementary nutrition for 21+ days in a month to 195,16,849 children below 3 years, 208,20,255 children 3-6 years and 81,05,009 pregnant women and nursing mothers. The average coverage per Anganwadi was 69 children below 6 years and 12 pregnant women & Nursing mothers.

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Anganwadis Providing Service	No. of S N P Beneficiaries as on 31 st March 2005			
			Total Children	Total Mothers	Average Children per Anganwadi	Average Mothers per Anganwadi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i)	S.N.P. for Mothers & Children	5,80,892	40,337,104	81,05,009	69.44	13.95

Nutritional Norms

Sl.No.	Beneficiaries	Calories (cal)	Protein (g)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Children 0-3years*	300	8-10
2	Children 3-6 years	300	8-10
3	Severely malnourished children medical advice after health checkup	Double of above	
4	Pregnant & Lactating (P&L Mothers)	500	20-25

* Provision regarding promotion of breast feeding in the IMS Act are also relevant.

10.7.5 *Non-formal Pre-school Education*- 11,156,141 boys and 10,685,149 girls of the 3-6 years age group were receiving pre-school education at 6,23,728 Anganwadies, making average attendance of 18 boys and 17 girls per Anganwadi.

No. of Anganwadis Providing Service

Sl.No.	Category	No. of Anganwadis Providing Service	No. of P S E Beneficiaries as on 31 st March 2005			
			Boys	Girls	Total (Boys +Girls)	Average per Anganwadi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i)	Pre-School Education for Children	6,23,728	11,156,141	10,685,149	21841290	35.02

10.8 Holistic Development

10.8.1 The Department's emphasis has been on integrated & holistic development of children, as far as the two basic elements of human resource development, i.e., health and education, are concerned. Article 45 of the Constitution has been recently amended to State that "The State shall endeavor to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of 6 years".

10.8.2 In this light, in addition to emphasis on supplementary nutrition and convergence with health services, special focus is also being given to the pre-school education component of the ICDS Scheme, so that the children are fully prepared for entering Class I at the age of 6 years under the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan & District Primary Education Programme*. For this, the States have been requested to ensure necessary convergence between ICDS scheme and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan & District Primary Education Programme.

10.9 World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects

10.9.1 It covered 1003 blocks with 318 new blocks where ICDS was introduced and 685 old blocks where the services were enriched. All the new ICDS blocks 318 under the Project stand operationalised. The Project supports all costs for the expansion and incremental operational costs for the old blocks. The project components are as follows:- (i) *Service Delivery*: Service Quality Improvement, Women's Empowerment, Staffing and Infrastructure Development. (ii) *Programme Support*: Management and Institutional Development, Community Mobilisations and IEC Training, Monitoring and Evaluation.

10.10 Special Focus on North East

10.10.1 Keeping in view the special needs of North Eastern States the central Government has sanctioned construction of 4800 Anganwadi Centres at a cost of Rs. 60 crore in 2001-02. Another 7600 Anganwadi Centres have been sanctioned in 2002-03. In the current year 2004-05 also, 7600 more Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) have been sanctioned. With this, the ICDS Projects in North Eastern States have been brought at par with the World Bank assisted projects where civil works are the main additionality.

10.11 Anganwadi Workers/Helpers

10.11.1 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.

10.11.2 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.

10.12 Monitoring and Evaluation - A continuous process

10.12.1 The ICDS Programme is characterized by a built in monitoring system for promoting assessment analysis and action at different levels, at which data is generated. The *Department of Women and Child Development* (DWCD), *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 called ICDS Control Room at the DWCD collects and analyses periodic work reports based on which programme strategies are refined and timely interventions made for effective programme planning, implementation and monitoring. Each State Government also has an *Management Information System* (MIS) cell and district with more than give projects has district level monitoring cell to facilitate programme monitoring.

10.12.2 MIS ensures regular flow of information and feedback between each Anganwadi and the projects, between ICDS Projects and 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 the predesignated format of reporting called Monthly Progress Report (MPR) and Half-Yearly Progress Report (HPR).

10.12.3 Under the National Plan to monitor ICDS, Anganwadi workers compile standardized monthly and half yearly reports based on the data recorded in their various registers. These Anganwadi Workers (AWW's) reports are then checked by the supervisors and forwarded to Statistical Assistant of the ICDS Project through Supervisors. Statistical Assistant compile all the reported data of the Anganwadi centers (AWCs) of the ICDS Project and submit the same to the Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) who are responsible for forwarding the MPRs/HPRs to the State and Central level ICDS cell at the DWCD. These MPRs and HPRs 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

11.2.1 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 (DPEP) to address the specific problem areas including gender and regional disparities. The latest available information 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

11.2.2 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 (SSA)* 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. The programme addresses the needs of 192 million children in 11 lakh habitations. 8.5 lakh existing primary and upper primary schools and 33 lakh existing teachers would be covered under the scheme. 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. *National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level* (NPEGEL) has been launched in 2003-04 for providing additional components for education of girls at elementary level under **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)**. The number of primary schools increased from 6.39 lakh in 2000-01 to 6.64 lakh in 2001-02. The number of upper primary schools increased from 2.06 lakh in 2000-01 to 2.19 lakh in 2001-02. The ratio of upper primary school to primary school was 1:3 in 2001-02 as well as in 2000-01. The objective of the scheme is to provide additional support to education of girls at the elementary level through the following additional initiatives: (i) to develop a school as a model girl-child friendly school, at the cluster level; (ii) to provide additional incentives such as stationery, slates, work books, and uniforms and to meet any other locally-felt need within the existing ceiling of Rs.150 per child per annum; (iii) additional interventions like awards to school teachers, student evaluation, remedial teaching, bridge courses alternative schools, learning through open schools, teaching training and child care centrist the cluster level within ceiling of Rs.60,000 per annum; (iv) mobilization and community monitoring within a ceiling of Rs.95,000 per cluster over a five year period; (v) development of materials; and (vi) planning, training and management support.

11.3 Apart from NPEGEL, a new scheme called *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyaya* (KGBV) has been approved for launching during 2004-05 for setting up 750 residential schools with boarding facilities at elementary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, other backward castes (OBC) and minorities in difficult areas. 525 KGBVs have been approved by the Department of Elementary Education.

11.4 Non-formal education (revised as Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and Innovative Education)

11.4.1 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. These are 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 of 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.

11.5 Literacy Rate

11.5.1 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

11.6 Enrolment Ratio

11.6.1 The total enrolment at primary and upper primary school levels in India witnessed a steady increase. During 2001-02 and 2002-03 the growth rate of enrolment for girls at the elementary level was higher than that of boys. Out of the estimated population of 193 million in the age group of 6-14 years in 2001-02, nearly 82.2 percent was enrolled in school. In 1999-2000, nearly 79 percent in this age group attended schools. Participation of girl at all levels of school education has improved as compared to boys appreciably over the years, but vast disparities amongst the States in Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at primary/upper primary level persist with States in the North-East performing better than others. The GER at elementary and upper primary levels improved in 2002-03 over the previous year. Drop out rates at the primary level and upper primary have decreased during the period 2002-03 over previous years. At the primary level the drop out rate decreased from 39.0 percent in 2001-02 to 34.9 percent in 2002-03. At the upper primary level, the drop out rate decreased from 54.6 percent in 2001-02 to 52.8 percent in 2002-03.

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
2002-2003*	64.9	57.2	122.1	26.3	20.6	46.9	19.6	13.7	33.3

* 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
1999-00	104.1	85.2	94.9	67.2	49.7	58.8	90.1	72.0	81.3
2000-01	104.9	85.9	95.7	66.7	49.9	58.6	90.3	72.4	81.6
2001-02	105.3	86.9	96.3	67.8	52.1	60.2	90.7	73.6	82.4
2002-03	97.3	92.9	95.2	65.5	56.3	61.1	85.4	79.2	82.4

Drop out Rates at Primary and Elementary Stages

Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary /Elementary (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
2002-2003 *	35.9	33.7	34.9	52.3	53.5	52.8

* Provisional

11.7 Adult Education

11.7.1 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 but Gender disparity and regional disparity in literacy had also continued. The National Literacy Mission (NLM) was launched on May 5, 1988 as a Technology Mission to impart functional literacy to non-literates in the country in the age group of 15-35 years in a time bound manner. This age-group has been the focus of attention because they are in the productive and reproductive period of life. The National Education Policy-1986, as modified in 1992, also has recognized the National Literacy Mission as one of the three instruments to eradicate literacy from the country, the other two being Universalisation of Elementary Education and Non-formal Education.

11.7.2 The Mission objective is to attain a sustainable threshold literacy rate of 75 per cent by 2007. National Literacy Mission (NLM) accorded high priority for the promotion of female literacy. As a result, female literacy rate increased by 14.4 percentage points from 39.3% to 53.7% during 1991-2001 compared to an increase by 11.2 percentage points for males from 64.1% to 75.3% over the same period, and thereby reducing the male-female literacy gap from 24.8% in 1991 to 21.6% in 2001. The Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) has been the principal strategy of National Literacy Mission (NLM) for eradication of illiteracy in the target age-group. These campaigns are area-specific, time-bound, volunteer-based, cost effective and outcome-oriented. They are implemented by Zilla Saksharata Samities (District Level Literacy Societies). The objectives of the Literacy movement are broadly two fold. One, imparting functional literacy in the initial TLC phase, its consolidation and upgradation to a

self-reliant level in the post-literacy phase, and self-directed learning and its application through continuing education, towards a learning society. The second objective relates to improvement not only through the ability to approach literacy skills, but also through the upgradation of life and occupational skills. 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 (TLC), 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. 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.

11.8 Mid Day Meal Scheme

11.8.1 The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education commonly known as the Mid-Day Meals Scheme was launched on 15th August, 1995 with the objective to boost the Universalisation of Primary Education (UPE) by increasing enrolment, attendance, retention and nutritional needs of children studying in classes I-V. Presently, 29 States/ UTs are providing meals fully/ partly to about 5.78 crore children which is 54.8 percent of the targeted 10.57 crore children. The budget provision for the Mid-day Meal Scheme during 2004-05 was Rs.1, 675 crore. In addition, Rs.1, 232 crore has been provided to the States/UTs as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under State Sector as earmarked outlay for meeting cooking cost. 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 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 3.51 crore, West Bengal 1.84 crore, Tamil Nadu 1.18 crore, Andhra Pradesh 1.23 crore and Bihar 1.13 crore. These states account for 53.36% of Scheduled Caste population in the country. Whereas the State of Punjab occupies first position in terms of percentage of SCs to the State population. The Scheduled Castes constitute more than one fifth of the population in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal 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.

12.2 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.

12.3 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. These comprise schemes for economic, educational and social development (including protective measures under the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 and the policy of positive discrimination in public employment and education). The schemes administered by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment are mostly implemented through the State Governments and UT Administrations as Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

12.4 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. In the field of literacy positive development have been seen. The literacy statistics of the last decennial census offers significant positive trends of social transformation for both males and females belonging to Scheduled Castes. The following table indicates the literacy (percentage) among Scheduled Castes vis-à-vis the total population separately for male and female.

The Literacy Rate among Scheduled Castes vis-à-vis the total population

Year	Total			Scheduled Castes		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1991	64.13	39.29	52.21	49.91	23.76	37.41
2001	75.00	54.00	65.00	65.00	41.90	54.69

12.5 The literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes increased by 17.28% over the last decade, where as the increase in total literacy rate is 12.79%. In the terms of gender analysis, the Scheduled Castes females recorded 18.14% increase as against the average increase of 14.71%. This phenomenon indicates reduction in the literacy gap between the general and the Scheduled Castes population.

12.6 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 terms of education, occupation, and living conditions they are still backwards. Efforts are being made by the Government and the NGOs to improve their living condition. Special Central Assistance SCA is provided to 21 Tribal Sub-Plan States and 2 union Territories including the North Eastern States of Assam, Manipur and Tripura. However, since 2003-04 the fund meant for UTs have been provided in the budget of Ministry of Home Affairs. Tribal Sub-Plan are implemented through 195 *Integrated Tribal Development Projects* (IPDP), 259 *Modified Area Development Approach* (MADA), 7 Pockets, 82 Clusters and 75 Primitive Tribal Groups. The benefits 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.

12.7 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.

12.8 SC Families Assisted

12.8.1 The Annual target fixed for year 2004-2005 was to assist 24.50 lakh SC families against which the achievement was 28.11 lakh (113 % of the targets). During the year the performance of States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, H.P., Jharkhand, Karnataka, M.P., Orissa, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh and UT Administration of Chandigarh was "Very Good". The performance of remaining States/UTs was "Poor". The details are given in *Annexure 12.1*.

12.9 ST Families Assisted

12.9.1 The main thrust of 'Justice to Scheduled Tribes' is to improve the economic level of Scheduled Tribe families living below the poverty line. For this purpose, several economic development programmes have been undertaken 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 2004-2005, target of 11.17 lakh was fixed for the Scheduled Tribe families to be economically assisted under family-beneficiary oriented programmes and the achievement was 15.63 lakh ST families, (140 % of the targets). A statement showing States/UT-wise targets and achievements for the period under review are at *Annexure 12.2*. Out of 23 States/UTs performance of 15 States/UTs has been "Very Good". These are Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh and Daman & Diu. The performance of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Manipur has been "Good". The Performance of remaining five States/UT has been "Poor". The details are given in *Annexure 12.2*.

12.10 Release of Central Share

12.10.1 *Special Central Assistance (SCA)*- Under the of Special Central Assistance (SCA), 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 addition 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 State Plan 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%). 2% of the budget allocation of SCA has been earmarked for North Eastern States, which implement SCP for SCs. 15% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs shall be utilized exclusively on viable income generating economic development schemes/programmes for SC women. 5% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs shall be utilized for the economic development of disabled persons among SCs. 3% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs shall be utilized by the States/UTs for supervision monitoring and evaluation of economic development schemes implemented with the support of SCA funds. 10% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs in a year shall be utilized for infrastructure development programmes in the villages having 50% or more of SC population and 5% of the total Special Central Assistance released in a year should be utilized for skill development training programmes.

12.10.2 *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) viz. ST Families Assisted of 20 Point Programme. The Government of India provides funds under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to TSP to 21 TSP States and 2 UTs. However from the year 2003-04 the UTs will be getting the grant through the budget head of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The schemes of SCA to TSP was introduced during Fifth Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, assistance is given to the State Governments/UTs as an addition 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 the scheme is: - (i) Socio-economic development and (ii) Protection of tribals from exploitation. The objective of scope of the SCA to TSP which was originally meant for filling up the critical gaps in the family based income generation activities of the TSP have been expanded. The revised guidelines dated 2.5.2003 cover the employment cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental there to, not only family based, but also run by the Self-Help Group (SHGs)/ community.

12.11 Compliance with Law

12.11.1 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 Atrocities) (POA) Act, 1989 was brought into force with effect from 30th January, 1990 with the main objective “to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.” Provisions of the Act extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Comprehensive Rules were also notified under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 on 31st March 1995, which among others provide for relief and rehabilitation to the affected person. The provisions of these Acts are implemented by respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

12.11.2 Special Cells have been set up in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, 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 1989. For speedy trial of cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, 133 Exclusive Special Courts, have also been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh (08), Bihar (11), Chhattisgarh (7); Gujarat (10), Karnataka (07), Madhya Pradesh (29), Rajasthan (17), Tamil Nadu (04) and Uttar Pradesh (40). Further all State Governments except Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland, which are predominately tribal area States, have notified the existing Courts of Sessions as Special Courts for the trial of offences under the Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989. The number of the cases registered during the last six years is given in the following table.

Cases Registered under PCR and POA Acts

Year	Number of cases registered PCR Act	Number of cases registered under POA Act
(1)	(2)	(3)
1998	611	27,561
1999	526	26,285
2000	856	30,315
2001	453	29,174
2002	536	27,894
2003	651	22,603

Source: Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

12.11.3 The two Acts stated above are given wide publicity by the Central and State Governments. The training courses have been organized at various levels, enforcement machinery has been strengthened, and committees consisting of officials have been set up. In pursuance of relevant provisions of the Acts, an Annual Report on the measures taken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the Government of India itself is also placed on the table of both Houses of Parliament. The Annual Reports up to the year 2002 have already been laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament. State Governments/UT Administrations are also addressed from time to time to implement the Acts in letter and spirit. The Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment in a letter dated 28th December 2004 addressed to Chief Ministers of States emphasised that PCR Act 1955 and the SCs and STs (POA) Act 1989 are effectively implemented. The implementation of the Acts was also reviewed on 10th August 2004 in the meeting of Secretary, Social Welfare/SC&ST Development Departments. A National Conference on Prevention of Atrocities against SCs and STs and Protection of Civil Rights was held on 11th January 2005 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment and attended by Secretaries of States and NGOs.

12.11.4 With a view to financially assist the States/UTs in implementation of provisions of the Acts, central assistance is mainly provided for strengthening of the administrative, enforcement and judicial machinery, awareness generation, and relief and rehabilitation of the affected persons.

12.12 Improving Educational Standards

12.12.1 The literacy rate among SCs and STs is very low i.e. 54.69% and 47% respectively as compared to general literacy rate which is 65.4%. More than 45% of SCs and 53% STs are illiterate. Even literacy rate at national level for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes has increased from 37.41% to 54.70% and 29.6% to 47.1% from 1991 to 2001 respectively due to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) launched countrywide to operationalise the right to education. 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 schools due to domestic/occupational compulsion and non-availability of remedial coachings. To improve the educational standards of these two categories 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. The University Grants Commission has requested all Universities/Deemed Universities to provide reservation for SCs in admissions to all courses in accordance with the Scheduled Castes population percentage in the respective States/Union Territories. In case of Central Universities, the percentage of reservation in admission is 15% for SCs and 7.5 % for STs. Similarly, there is reservation for SCs and STs for admission in hostels in Universities/Colleges. The following schemes are being implemented for educational advancement among the youth belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

- (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 and 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. During the year 2004-05, 24.05 lakh SCs and 7.60 lakhs STs students were provided scholarships.
- (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 2004-05, 5.99 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, central financial assistance is provided to the State Governments on 50:50 matching share basis (and 100% to UTs), and 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 rooms, 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 cost of construction of hostels is worked out on the basis of State PWD/CPWD schedule of rates. During 2004-05, the budget provision for construction of 204 new hostels (125 boys and 79 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 life period of each set of books is fixed at three years. 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). This scheme has been merged with the Post-Matric Scheme for SC students during the year 2003-04.

- (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 Sector Undertakings etc. and also for securing admission in Medical, Engineering Colleges, Agriculture, Information Technology and Management Courses, both in public and private sectors including Call Centres. The objective was to bring in uniformity in the pattern of assistance to the State Govts. Universities and Private Institutes by paying them on contractual per trainee basis. The State Governments, Universities and NGOs are implementing the scheme Institutions run by the State Governments are getting central assistance on 50:50 basis. Assistance to Universities and NGOs are on 90:10 basis. The UTs are eligible for 100% financial assistance. The coaching centers are entitled to financial assistance of Rs. 8,000/- per student per course for training in Group 'A' services, Rs. 6,000/- per student per course for Group 'B' Services and Rs. 6,000/- per student per course for professional course/other examinations. Besides this, students are also entitled to get monthly stipend. The duration of coaching may be from 3 to 6 months as per the requirement.
- (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). The main objective of this scheme is to upgrade the merit of SC/ST students studying in classes IX to XII by

providing them extra coaching both remedial and special with a view to removing their social and educational deficiencies and facilitating their admission to professional courses such as Medicine and Engineering etc. where entry is based on competitive examinations. Under the Scheme, Central Assistance of Rs.15,000/- is provided per student. During 2004-05, 1334 SC students benefited under the scheme. 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. During the year 2004-05 303 Scheduled Tribe students were benefited from the scheme.

- (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 20 Scholarships per year are offered in the following manner: Scheduled Castes-17, Denotified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes-2, Landless Agricultural Labourers and Traditional Artisans-1. The Scheme has been revived for the period 2000-2001 to 2006-2007, with modifications. The modified scheme provides enhanced maintenance allowance of US \$ 8,200/- per annum. The Contingency Allowances for books, essential apparatus, study tour charges, typing and binding of thesis etc. has also been raised to US \$ 550/- 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.

12.13 Rehabilitation of Safai Karamcharis

(a) *National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and Their Dependents (NSLRS)*

12.13.1 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 Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment was implementing the scheme till it was transferred to the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation in August 2003. The scheme envisages identification of scavengers and their dependents by States and UTs.

12.13.2 Under the scheme, 100% Central Assistance is admissible for training. Rehabilitation of scavengers is attempted through sanction of projects costing upto Rs.50,000/- for each beneficiary comprising 50% subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs.10,000/- per project, balance 50% (15% Margin Money Loan + 35% bank/NSKFDC loan). The scheme is implemented through State Scheduled Caste Development Corporations and where such Corporations have not been set up, the nodal Departments nominated by the State Governments implement it.

Since inception of the scheme upto 2004-05 1,72,681 scavengers have been assisted for training and 4,43,925 for rehabilitation.

(b) The National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC)

12.13.3 The Government has established the *National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation* (NSKFDC) on 24th January 1997 for the economic empowerment of the target group. This Corporation acts as Apex Finance Institution with the objective of financing income-generating activities through the State Channelising Agencies. No income limit is fixed for availing financial assistance from the Corporation. However, other things being equal, the Corporation provides priority to the economic development and rehabilitation of scavengers, whose annual income is below double the poverty line, women and disabled persons. The Corporation has covered 58,359 beneficiaries since its inception. Under the scheme of *National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers* (NSLRS) the Corporation has also assisted 25,836 beneficiaries. During the year 2004-05, the Corporation assisted 9,539 beneficiaries.

12.14 Mainstreaming the SCs and STs in the Community

12.14.1 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 populations 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.

12.14.2 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 (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), 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.

12.14.3 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.

12.14.4 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 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 lakh and @ 9% interest for loans exceeding Rs. 5.00 lakh. 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 2004-05 number of beneficiaries were 41,489.

CHAPTER 13

POINT 12 : EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

13.1 As per the 2001 census the total population of women in the country was about 495.74 million and represent 48.3 per cent of the country's total population. 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 Government has been implementing various schemes for the socio-economic advancement and development of women in the country. The National Policy for Empowerment of Women was adopted in 2001 with the objective of ensuring women their rightful place in society by empowering them as agents of socio-economic change and development. 'Empowerment of Women', is, therefore, an important approach adopted in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) for development of women. With a view to translating the National Policy for Empowerment of Women into action, a National Plan of Action for Empowerment of Women has been contemplated. To eliminate all types of discrimination against women and the girl child and their empowerment, major strategies include social empowerment, economic empowerment and gender justice.

13.2 Two important schemes in the areas of education viz. 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)' and 'Mahila Samakhya' are being implemented by Department of Elementary Education and Literacy as special efforts to stretch the reach of education especially to the girl child. With the objective of achieving economic empowerment and welfare of women a number of schemes are being implemented. These include Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), Swyamsidha, Swashakti, Swalamban, Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project (RWDEP), Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY), and Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme (STEP), Swadhar, and Hostel for working women. The major policy initiatives undertaken by the government in the recent past include the establishment of the National Commission for Women (NCW). 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.

13.2.1 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 decline in 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 sharp decrease in sex ratio has however opened many channels for national debates, gender sensitization of policies and programmes for the development of people. The Census 2001 has given great hopes for improvement in the sex ratio revealing 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	Population (in Millions)			Sex Ratio
	Total	Male	Female	Females per 1000 males
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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 due to the impact of Government of India's policies, media awareness created for the people and for their general well being. Specifically, legal awareness, publicity, education and employment have largely contributed

in transformation of the mindsets of the people towards the institution of marriage. Specifically, legal awareness, publicity 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. Contrastingly, we find postponement of marriages beyond the expected age as a result of various forces of new social and economic changes occurring in India.

II. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

(a) **Health and Family Welfare-** Health in India is one of the major target sectors. Illiteracy and poverty have contributed to many health related issues especially in the rural areas. Mortality and morbidity among females is higher than the male population in the country. Malnutrition, infections and now job pressures of modern age have been keeping a large female population deprived of physical fitness and ability to carry out their routine. Wide prevalence of poverty and illiteracy besides natural hazards has been depriving the teeming millions of adequate nutrition and medical care. 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 as 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”. Regular campaigns are held under ‘Pulse Polio’ on regular intervals underwhich Polio drops are given to all the child through out the country irrespective of sex, caste and creed, which is of great success in eradicating and removing polio among children. 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 66 in 2001. The Child Mortality Rate CMR in the age group 0-4 infant has decreased from 26.5 in 1991 to 20.4 in 1999. 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.

Life Expectancy at Birth			(in years)
Year	Female	Male	Total Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1981-85	55.7	55.4	57.9
1989-93	59.7	59.0	59.4
1992-96	61.4	60.1	60.7
1993-97	61.8	60.4	61.1
2001-2006 * (P)	65.8	64.1	64.8

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

Female literacy is fast growing and the gap between the ratio of male and female literacy is declining speedily. 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 Xth and XIIth 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.

Literacy Rates

Year	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)
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 *	75.85	54.16

* Provisional

(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 2000-2001 and annual ratios from 2001 onwards.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (Primary Level)

Year	Primary (I-V)		Elementary (I-VIII)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1950-51	60.6	24.8	46.4	17.7
1960-61	82.6	41.4	65.2	30.9
1970-71	95.5	60.5	75.5	44.4
1980-81	95.8	64.1	82.2	52.1
1990-91	114.0	85.5	100.0	70.8
2000-2001*	104.9	85.9	90.3	72.4
2001-2002*	105.3	86.9	90.7	73.6
2002-2003*	97.5	92.9	85.4	79.3

* - 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. From the next decade GER

progressed considerably at much higher rate. 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. The GER came down in cases of boy's at primary level recorded low progress for boys 97.5 during 2002-2003, and higher progress for girls 92.9 as compared to 2001-02 and the same reverse trend for the boys and girls at Upper Primary level also.

(e) Drop-out Rates

Literacy and education amongst female in the country have remained a question mark. 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 is declining at lower rates as compared to that of the boys.

(i) **Drop-out rates at Primary Stages (Classes I-V)-** The overall drop-out rate at the primary level was 58.7 in 1980-81 which has gone down to 34.9 (provisional) during 2002-03. There is high achievement in checking drop-out rates for girls at primary level which decreased from 62.5 during 1980-81 to 33.7 during 2002-03. 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
2002-2003*	35.8	33.7	34.9	52.3	53.4	52.8

* - Provisional

Source: Selected Education Statistics 2002-03 (as on 30.9.2002) Department of Secondary Education & Higher Education,

(ii) **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 total boys and girls. The table below indicates a fall in dropout rates from 72.7% in 1980-81 to 52.8 % in 2002-03. The drop-out rate for girls came down to 53.4 during 2002-03 from 79.4 during 1980-81, comparatively, on higher side than that of the boys which had the lower drop-out rate of 52.3 from 68.0 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.

Drop-out rates at Middle Stages from 1960-61 to 2002-03

	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1999-00	2000-01*	2001-02*	2002-2003*
Boys	75.0	74.6	68.0	59.1	51.96	50.3	52.9	52.3
Girls	85.0	83.4	79.4	65.1	58.00	57.7	56.9	53.4
Total	78.3	77.9	72.7	60.9	54.53	53.7	54.6	52.8

* 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:

Enrolment in Polytechnics

Year	No. of Trainees in Polytechnics			Women (% age to total)
	Total	Men	Women	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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	55266	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
2001-02*	415901	335079	80822	19.4
2002-03*	428143	344924	83219	19.4

* - 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 31.3.2005, there were 5114 Government ITIs and private ITIs/ITCs comprising of 800 Government women ITIs/wings for women in general ITIs and private women ITIs/wings. There were 582

Women Wings in General ITIs as on 31.3.2005. Overall there was a seating capacity of 7,42,330 in these ITIs / Wings with a seating capacity of 46,658 exclusively for women. The intake capacity for women may be more than reflected, as the general ITIs are also open to women for admission. The year-wise details of seating capacity of women are given below:

Seating Capacity for Women in ITIs

Year	Total	General ITIs	Women in ITIs /Wings	% age of women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1975	150559	144585	5974	4.0
1985	216812	203829	12983	6.0
1993	397716	376770	26946	7.1
1994	407338	374729	32609	8.0
1995	NA	NA	34480	NA
1996	473718	435140	34978	8.0
1997	573467*	537353	36114**	--
1998	NA	NA	36114**	--
1999	677784	NA	44692 \$	--
2000	628189	NA	46744 #	--
2001	652803	NA	46070 ##	--
(As on 31.3.03)	678310	630733	47577	7.0
(as on 31.3.2004)	698000	651342	46658	6.7
(as on 31.3.2005)	742330	695672	46658	6.3

* - As on 31.12.1997; ** - As on 31.3.1998; \$ - as on 31.12.1999;

- As on 31.3.2001; ## - As on 31.3.2002

Source : DGE&T, M/o Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.

(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 National / Regional Vocational Training Institutes for Women are the only women exclusive Institutes, which provide facilities for advanced skill and post-advanced training to 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. The following table shows cumulative figures of women trained under the women's vocational training programme.

Woman Trained under Women's, Vocational Training Programme

Year	No. of Women Trained(Cum.)
1985-86	4065
1986-87	4911
1987-88	5932
1988-89	6849
1989-90	7649
1990-91	8166
1991-92	9316
1992-93	10092
1993-94	10556
1994-95	12193
1995-96	13669
1996-97	14489
1997-98	16265 *
1998-99	17462 *
1999-00	21902 *
2000-01	26646 *
2001-02	29510 *
2002-03	32700 *
2003-04	37100 *
2004-05	43336 *

* - Includes women training under short term course also.

Source : Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.

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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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 2001. 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 for females in urban areas has been seen by way of increase of only 4.4 from 7.18 during 1971. There is a need to the 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 31.3.2003, the total employment in the organized sector was estimated as 268.01 lakh as against 277.90 lakh at the end of March, 2001 reflecting decrease of 5.56 per cent. By the end of 31st March, 2003, the public sector employed 185.80 lakh persons whereas the private sector employed 82.21 lakh persons. Women's employment in the organized sector of the economy at the end of 31st March, 2003 was estimated as 49.69 lakh, which was 22.76 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 *Annexure-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 (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian Foreign Service (IFS) 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 (IAS), the representation of women was about 11 %, in IFS, (as on 31.12.2003) it was around 14%, however, in IPS, (as on 1.1.2004) it was 4%, in IES it was around 21% and ISS it was 13%.

(v) Women in Politics

*(In millions)

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	4835	295	5130

Source: i. *Women in India –A Statistical Profile, 1997, DWCD, & Women and Men in India-2002*

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 1/3rd reservation for women in the local bodies, introduced through 73rd 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 there were only 4.4 per cent women in the first Lok Sabha, the per centage doubled to 8.3 per cent by the fourteenth 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
Fourteenth	2004	543	45	8.29

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 to start income generation activities. Since inception, up to September 2004 RMK has achieved the following landmarks:

- Credit limit of Rs.118.23 crore has been sanctioned;
- 5,07,650 Poor women have benefited under the various schemes;
- Alliance made with 1,130 NGOs throughout the country;
- Rs. 154 Crore disbursed under its various schemes;
- RMK maintains transparency, efficiency and spirit of mutual faith and trust with its partners.

13.4 The RWDEP Rural Women's Development & Empowerment Project (now known as Swa-Shakti Project) has been sanctioned on 16th October, 1998 as a Centrally Sponsored Project with an estimated cost of Rs. 191.21 crore. The Swa-Shakti Project, supported jointly by the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), is operational till June 2005. The project aims at enhancing women's access to resources for better quality of life through use of drudgery and time reduction devices, health, literacy & confidence enhancement and increasing their control over income through their involvement in skill development and income generating activities. The Project is being implemented through the Women's Development Corporations (WDCs)/Societies in nine States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal covering 57 districts, 335 blocks and 7531 villages. It was envisaged that about

16,000 women self-help groups (covering over 2.40 lakh women agriculturists and agricultural labour) would be formed in the Project. However, the group formation has exceeded the target. 17647 women self help groups have already been formed against the target of 16,000 across the nine states by involving 218 partner NGOs.

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 has 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 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.

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)

14.2.1 NCC strives for developing character and strength among the youth and brings up dedicated and disciplined youth who can even be used at the times of exigencies. NCC organises training camps and courses, and imparts attachment training with units of Army, Navy, Air Force and with Army Hospitals. During 2004-05, 5,74,220 cadets attended various camps against a target of 6,18,184 which was 92.88% of the target. These achievement figures covers NCC training, National Integration Camps, Centrally Organised Camp, Republic Day Camp, Rock Climbing Camps, Trekking, Attachment with Military Hospital, Youth Exchange Programme, Mountaineering Expedition. In respect of only NCC training camps, against the targets of 5.84 lakh camps for the year the achievement was 5.45 lakh camps (93.32 % of the target).

14.3 National Service Scheme (NSS)

14.3.1 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 22.00 lakh volunteers upto during 2004-2005. The Volunteers have spread over 178 universities and 39 (+2) Senior Secondary Councils and Directorate of Vocational Education covering more than 8600 institutions/ colleges of higher education and 6350 secondary schools all over the country. Since its inception, more than 2.53 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 Ministry 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 participated. Five focal points have been indentified for NSS work i.e. (i) National Integration and Social Harmony, (ii) Literacy, (iii) Gender Justice, (iv) Village Adoption and (v) Life Style Education. The NSS has two types of programmes, viz., (a) *Regular activities* and (b) *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, awareness through health check programmes, pulse polio immunisation, drive againsts social evils like dowry, drug abuse, superstitions 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 Afforestation & Tree Plantation” ‘Youth for Eco-Development” “Youth for Rural Reconstruction”, “Youth for Social Harmony” “Youth for Mass Literacy” Youth for Hariyali” “Youth for Samvardhan and “Youth for Swachhta etc. The theme for the special camping programme for the year 2004-05 was “ *Nadiyon Mein Phir Se Bahe Jaldhara Yeh Hai Sankalp Hamara*”. The target of enrolment was of 22.00 lakhs volunteers of NSS regular activities during the year-2004-05 and 10,000 Special Camps were to be organised for the overall development of 10,000 adopted village. The achievement as on 31.12.2004 was 18.34 lakhs, which is 83.36% of target.

14.4 National Service Volunteer Scheme (NSVS)

14.4.1 National Service Volunteer Scheme (NSVS), launched from 1977-78, aims at providing opportunities to students, generally speaking to those who have completed their first degree, to involve themselves, on a voluntary basis, in national building activities for a specific period on a whole-time basis. The requirement regarding completion of the first degree course may be relaxed in the case of students who discontinued their education after completion of Intermediate/Higher Secondary Education to participate in mass movement of a better political and social order, in case of students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who have passed Intermediate Higher Secondary Examination and in case of women students, where graduate women students are not available in particular district area. 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. National Service Volunteers have been working in the field of education, agriculture, information technology, governance and health alongside their colleagues of the deployment organization to support them in their aspirations for development. In organizing opportunities to enable youth to make their many sided contribution to national development, the Scheme of National Service Volunteer should be viewed as a process of continuing of their education and development of their life skills. During the second year of the deployment of these Volunteers, it seeks to accelerate the development of rural areas by providing skilled manpower at low costs. 4400 National Service Volunteers were deployed in NYKS during the year 2004-05.

14.5 Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan

14.5.1 Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) is an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. NYKS has its presence in 500 districts of the country. It has become one of 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 2.30 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. These Youth Clubs work in the areas like education and training, awareness generation, skill development and self-employment, entrepreneurial development, thrift and cooperation, besides development of the body through sports and adventure and mind through sustained exposure to new ideas and development strategies. For implementation of the programmes, every district NYK has a trained cadre of District Youth Coordinator, National Service Volunteers and Youth leaders. The strength of NYKS is its vast network of Youth Clubs at the grassroots level.

14.5.2 NYKS accomplishes its task through three categories of programmes i.e. Regular Programmes such as Youth Club Development, Vocational Training, Work Camp, Awareness Generation, Cultural Programme, Sports Promotion, Adventure Promotion, Seminars and Workshops and Celebration of National and International Days/Weeks; Schemes assigned to it by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports for implementation viz; National Service Volunteers, Financial Assistance to Youth Clubs, Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs at District, State and National Levels, Rural Information Technology and Youth Development Centres. Special programmes undertaken in collaboration with other Ministries and Organizations.

New Initiatives at NYKS Headquarters

Gandhi Gramodaya Sankalp Abhiyan – Self-reliant Model Village Project

14.5.3 An initiative titled “Gandhi Gramodaya Sankalp Abhiyan – Model Village Project” has been launched by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan on 2nd October 2004 with a plan to adopt one village by each Nehru Yuva Kendra with a view to develop it as a model self-reliant village.

14.5.4 497 NYK district are implementing the project and each NYK has selected and adopted one village for implementation. Villages having a heterogeneous population over 1000 in number with predominance of BPL families having its own gram panchayat and an active youth club have been selected in consultation with NSS. Baseline surveys have been undertaken and environment-building activities have been organized for mobilizing the village communities.

14.5.5 The project aims at facilitating development of few self reliant villages on the lines of Gandhiji principles of Gram Swaraj. A set of intervention programmes/ activities have been planned for capacity building of the village community specially the youth of the selected villages. An innovative experiential and process oriented methodology for conducting Participatory Resource Mapping Exercise (PRME) has been designed. This exercise will facilitate the village community in objective assessment of their developmental scenario and needs. Besides, the exercise will also contribute towards objectively locating and understanding the local and community resources.

14.5.6 Involvement of various developmental agencies of district administration, PRIs, NGOs and CBOs was felt imperative. In order to foster coordination and convergence, a district level core group has been constituted under the Chairmanship of DM/DC. The concept of Gandhi Gramodaya Sankalp Abhiyan-Model Village Project, PRIME will be shared in the district level core group so that optimum support can be ensured in implementation of the project.

14.5.7 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.

14.6 New National Youth Policy, 2003

14.6.1 The first National Youth Policy was formulated and tabled in Parliament in 1988. Consequent upon rapid socio-economic changes in the country and significant technological advancement, the need was felt to revise the National Youth Policy. Accordingly, a draft new *National Youth Policy (NYP)* was formulated in consultation with State Governments, Universities, Non-Government Organisations, Youth Wings of Political Parties and Central Ministries/Departments. The National Youth Policy, 2003 formulated by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been approved by the Cabinet on 10th December 2003. The Policy was laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament in December, 2003. The salient features of the new National Youth Policy, 2003 are as under:-

(a) The age group for youth has been lowered to 13 to 35 years in the National Youth Policy, 2003. The Policy recognizes four thrust areas, which are as follows:

- (i) Youth Empowerment;
- (ii) Gender Justice
- (iii) Inter Sectoral Approach; and
- (iv) Information and Research Network

14.6.1 (b) The Policy includes Key Sectors of youth development:-

(a) Education (b) Training and Employment (c) Health and Family Welfare (d) Preservation of Environment, Ecology and Wild life (e) Recreation and Sports (f) Arts and Culture (g) Science and Technology; and (h) Civics and good Citizenship. The Policy provides implementation mechanism through which various youth development programmes and activities would be undertaken with active involvement of the State Governments and Union Ministries and Departments. The National Commission for Youth set up by the Government would suggest measures for the implementation of the Plan of Action of the National Youth Policy.

14.7 New National Sports Policy

14.7.1 The Government had already announced a new National Sports Policy, 2001 with its main thrusts on 'broad basing' of sports and "achieving excellence" in sports at the National and International levels. The main features of the policy are as under (i) Broad basing 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, scheduled tribes and rural youth, (vii) Involvement of the Corporate Sector in sports promotion, and (viii) promote sports mindedness among the public at large.

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 (IAY)

Urban

2. Housing for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)
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)

15.2.1 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 primarily 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 2004-05 for construction of new houses under Indira Awaas Yojana was 15,62,356 and the achievement during the year was construction of 14,20,609 houses. In terms of percentage of achievement it was 91% of the yearly target. During the year April 2004-March, 2005 the States of Assam, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have shown "*Very Good*" progress with achievement more than 90% and above the targets. The performance of the States/UT of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Lakshadweep 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)

15.3.1 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 2004-05, 52,394 number of dwelling units were constructed by the various State Governments/UT Administrations against the targets of 50,240 number of dwelling units showing 104% achievement which has been categorised as “Very Good” 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 Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram and Rajasthan. The performance of the State of Uttar Pradesh has been categorised as “Good”, whereas the performance of the rest of the 11 States/ UTs has been “Poor”.

15.4 Low Income Group (LIG) Housing

15.4.1 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 2004-05, targets for construction of LIG houses was 16,948 dwelling units for various State Governments/Union Territories. The achievement during the year has been 22,311 number of dwelling units which is 132 % 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 Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh has been rated as “Very Good” and the performance of the State of Mizoram and West Bengal has been rated as “Good”. The rest of 10 States/UTs have either not reported any progress or their performance has been “Poor”.

15.5 Low Cost Building Material

15.5.1 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 affect 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)

15.6.1 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 as follows:

- To promote development, production, standardisation and large-scale application of cost-effective innovative building materials and construction technologies in housing and building sector.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

The main activities undertaken by *Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council* (BMPTC) during the year were mentioned as below.

1. A “Peer Group”, on the recommendation of BMPTC, has been constituted for updating and revising the earlier vulnerable Atlas of India. Earthquake hazard maps for all States have been prepared. Five meetings of the “Peer Group” have been held. The work on preparation of cyclone, flood hazard maps and digitized maps and risk tables is in progress.
2. Provided technical inputs and logical support to the Committee set up by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for preparation of Model Town and Country Planning Legislation, zoning Regulation Development Control and Building Regulation/Bye laws for safety against Natural Hazards. After a series of meeting the final report after necessary modification has been submitted to MHA.
3. Demonstration Housing Project under VAMBY Scheme at Laggere, Bangalore for construction of 125 dwelling units with funding from Ministry of UE&PA and another 127 dwelling units with funding from Karnataka Slum Clearance Board have been completed.
4. The Council is in the process of setting up of Bamboo Mat. Production Centres in the States of Assam, Tripura, Mizoram and Meghalaya (2 Nos. in each State). Land required for these Centres has been identified with the assistance of the respective State Governments.

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 path-ways, 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:

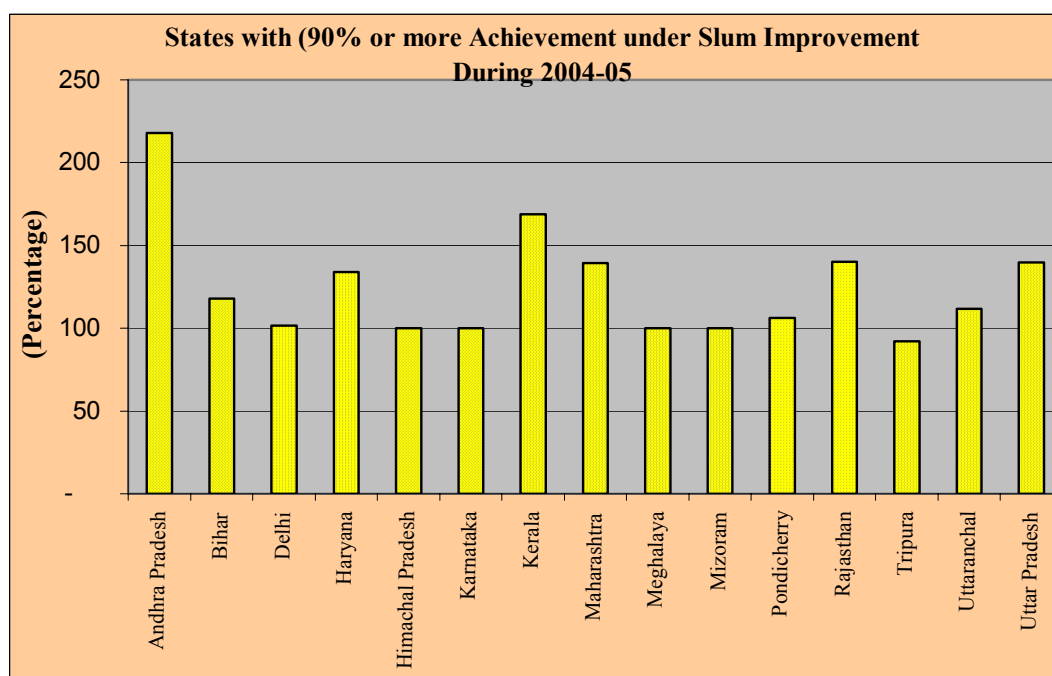
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|-------|--|---|---|
| (i) | Water Supply | - | One tap for 150 persons |
| (ii) | Sewer | - | Open drains with normal outflow
avoiding accumulation of stagnated waste water. |
| (iii) | Storm water drains | - | To quickly drain out storm water |
| (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 such 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 2004-05

16.3.1 During the year 2004-05, the overall achievement was coverage of 61.71 lakh persons constituting 119% as against the annual targets of 51.98 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 States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh. The performance made by the two States of Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh and UT Administration of A&N Islands has been “Good”. The performance of rest of the States has been ‘Poor’. The percentage achievement is given below.



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

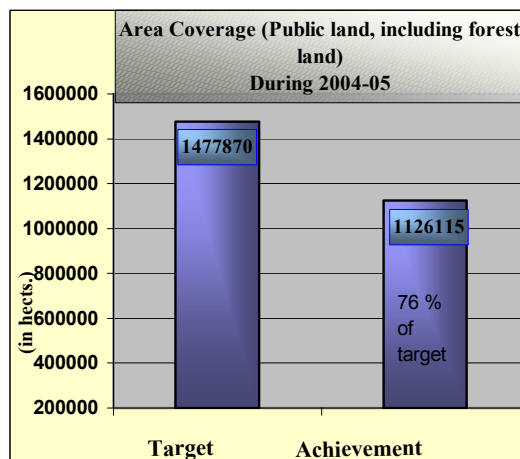
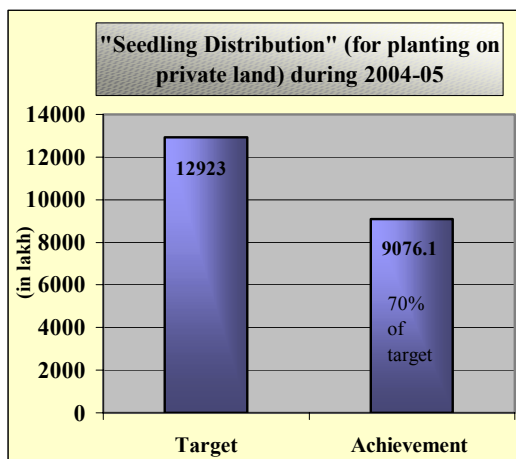
17.2 The targets for afforestation and tree planting activities taken up under the Twenty Point Programme are set under two mutually exclusive categories, viz., Seedling Distribution for Planting on Private Lands and Area Coverage in respect of Public Lands including Forest Lands.

17.3 Annual Target and Achievement

17.3.1 The targets and achievements during 2004-05 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:

Targets and Achievements in respect of Afforestation/Tree Plantation Activities

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 (2004-2005)	12923.00	1477870
2	Achievement	9076.10	1126115
3	% Achievement	70	76



17.3.2 The statewise targets and achievements for 2004-05 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 on private lands* has been “Very Good” for the States of Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, M.P., Nagaland, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of D&N Haveli. The performance of the States of Goa, Haryana, and Tamil Nadu 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 2004-March 2005 has been 'Very Good' for the States of Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, J&K, M.P., Nagaland, Orissa, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttaranchal and union territory of Chandigarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The performance of the State of Himachal Pradesh has been 'Good'. The performance of rest of the States/UTs has been 'Poor'.

17.4 Survival Rate

17.4.1 The State Governments have their own arrangements to monitor the progress in tree planting/afforestation under point no.16 of the TPP. At the Centre, the achievements are monitored by the National Afforestation & Eco-Development Board. 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. Sample check of the plantations of the year 2002-03 is in progress. Reports from 45 districts have been so far received. The report indicates that in 14 districts survival percentage was over 80%. In 10 districts it was between 70% -80%. In 12 districts it was between 60% to 70% and remaining 9 districts it was between 50% to 60%. The details of survival study in respect of plantation comes out during 2002-03 is at *Annexure-17.3*. The reason-wise variation in survival rate is due to choice of species planted and local edaphic condition.

17.5 Wasteland Reclaimed and Hill/Desert/Coastal Vegetation

17.5.1 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 2004-05 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 work done to reclaim wastelands including the hill areas, deserts and coastal region.

17.6 Appraisal of Development/Popular Support/Involvement

17.6.1 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, 28 State Governments have issued the circular /resolution in this regard. As on 10.9.2003 there were 84,632 Forest Protection Committees managing about 14 million hectares of forestland, which was 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. This was followed by December 2002 circular, which emphasises on strengthening of the JFM committees under the Integrated Forest Protection Management Scheme of the Ministry & for better coordination with Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Sustainable management of NTFPs.

17.6.2 National level study on JFM launched through IBRAD, Kolkata and draft report has been received. The report reveals that:

- There has been initiation of the process of institutionalisation of JFM throughout the country;
- The eastern region of the country (West Bengal, Orissa and Jharkhand) have shown the considerable degree of institutionalisation reflecting better community participation and regeneration of forest despite minimum or external funding;
- Southern region of the country has more of plantations, investment through externally funded project and asset creation by the community, but not so much of natural forest regeneration;
- Central region of the country has mixed experience both in terms of regeneration, funding, and community participation;
- Northern region, especially Uttaranchal has conspicuous participation of Van Panchayats.
- The Western region shows greater institutionalization of JFM then North but not as good as East.
- Overall, the country has encouraging picture of JFM in terms of process of institutionalization with regional variations and rich experiences.

17.6.3 For the Tenth Five Year Plan, a further decentralized structure for raising plantations through Forest Development Agencies has been put in operation which focuses on:-

- (i) People-centric approach for regeneration and rejuvenation of degraded forests and forest-fringe areas through convergence of Centrally sponsored afforestation schemes of Ministry of Environment & Forest under the umbrella of National Afforestation Programme (NAP);
- (ii) Institutionalization of decentralized set up of Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) as a confederation of village level *Joint Forest Management Committees* (JFMCs);
- (iii) Constitution of FDAs- In all 811-territorial/wild life forest divisions in all States in the phased manner;
- (iv) Till 31st March, 2005, 620 FDAs have been operationalised in 28 states to treat an area of 8.68 lakh hectares under 100% CSS-National Afforestation Programme (NAP);
- (v) 14 projects have been sanctioned in North East States under NAP rehabilitation of Jhum lands.

17.6.4 Apex monitoring committees at both state and central levels have been constituted to monitor the progress of NAP. At State level, the committee is called State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) headed by the Chief Secretary. The SLCC is expected to have regular meetings to assess the qualitative and quantitative achievement of the FDA projects. At national level, this task is handled by the National Level Steering Committee (NLSC) chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests. So far 3 meetings of NLSC have taken place. Officials of Ministry of Environment & Forest have been nominated to SLCC for effective coordination between State and Central Government in implementation of NAP.

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)

18.2.1 The NEAC has been launched with the cooperation and active participation of various NGOs, institutions, State Government Departments, academic institutions, etc. throughout the country. The NEAC programme was started in the year 1986 for creating environmental awareness at the National level. An action component was introduced in the awareness campaign in the year 2001-02. This programme was continued during the year with the main theme as “***Solid Waste Management***”. The following sub themes for action components were considered for financial assistance:

- ❖ Household waste and composting/vermi-composting
- ❖ Municipal waste
- ❖ Biomedical waste
- ❖ Plastic waste
- ❖ Waste management at higher altitude
- ❖ Electronic waste (e-waste)
- ❖ Industrial waste including flyash

18.2.2 Twenty-nine organizations located in different parts of the country, designated as Regional Resource Agencies (RRAs) by the Ministry, implemented NEAAC programme for 2004-05 and physically monitored the activities in the areas of their jurisdiction. 7588 participating organizations were provided financial assistance for organizing awareness creating activities such as padyatras, rallies, public meetings, exhibitions, folk dances, street theaters, essay/debate, painting/poster, competitions for school children, seminars, workshops, training courses, etc. for preparation and distributions of environmental education resource material and for following these with action oriented activities. Diverse target groups ranging from students/youths/teachers to tribal, rural population, professionals, etc were covered under the campaign.

18.2.3 The Ministry has invited applications from NGO's, VOS, Educational Institutions,, and others for appointment of new RRA's for the period 2005-07.

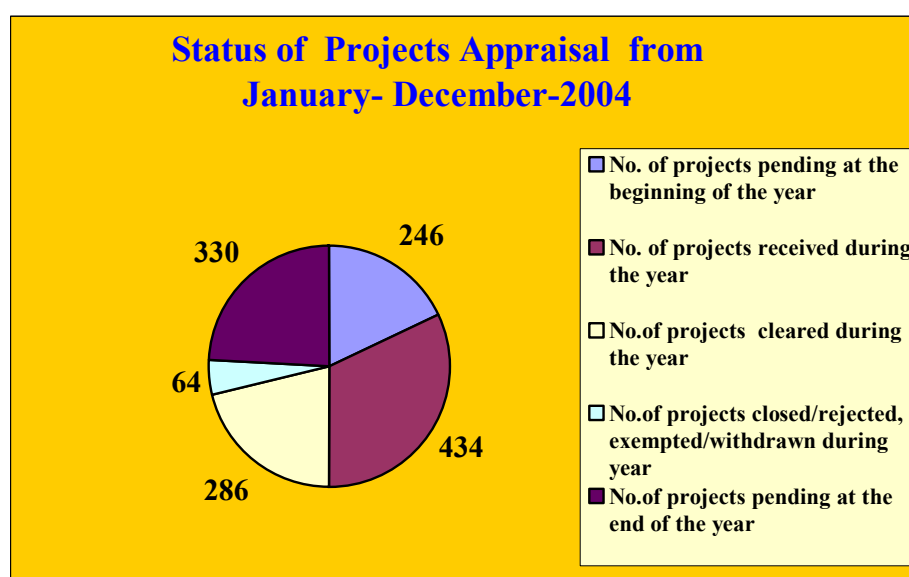
18.2.4 To impart environmental education and to encourage and mobilize participation of school children in various environmental conservation activities in the localities, the Ministry provided financial assistance to about 72,000 schools for functioning of *Eco-*

clubs during the year. Each club has 30-50 members taken from the students of Class VI to X. The student members of the Eco-clubs constitute the *National Green Corps (NGC)*. It is proposed to establish Eco clubs in at least 150 schools in each district of the Country. The NGC programme addresses various issues concerning protection and improvement of environment eg. Solid waste management, pollution control, afforestation, maintenance of parks and open spaces, dissemination of information and creation of awareness. The State and Union Territory Government have been assigned the responsibility of identifying school, teacher and Nodal Agencies. The Nodal Agencies are responsible for implementing, supervising and monitoring the programme. All the States and Union Territories are implementing the programme.

18.2.5 The Central Government provided financial assistance to the States Nodal Agencies for organizing training for Master Trainers and in-charge teacher and for printing and distribution of locally relevant resource material. Besides, the Ministry also granted an annual financial assistance of Rs. 1000/- per Eco club. The Ministry also provided a set of resource material in the form of books, posters, booklets etc. to each Eco-club. Prominent Non governmental organizations working in the area of environmental education are associated as the Resource Agencies to assist the State nodal Agencies in implementing the Programme. It has also be decided to extend the programme to colleges.

18.3 Environmental appraisal of the development projects

18.3.1 At the beginning of the January, 2004, 246 projects were pending with the Ministry for Environmental clearance. Between January 2004 to December 2004, 434 projects were received for approval. Out of the pending projects at the beginning of the period and those received 286 projects were accorded environmental clearance, 64 projects were closed/rejected/exempted/ returned for non-submission of requisite data and 330 projects were pending at the end of year for environmental clearance, may be seen as per following graph. The details of project-wise information in a tabular form is enclosed at *Annexure 18.1*.



Monitoring of Environmental Clearances

18.3.2 The Ministry continued to monitor the implementation of environmental safeguard measures stipulated while according environmental clearance to various developmental projects. During the year under report, 577 projects were monitored till December 2004 through the existing network of 6 Regional Offices of the Ministry. The issue on which the compliance was found to be inadequate or unsatisfactory include online monitoring of stake emissions, monitoring of fugitive dust, reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out areas, management of overburden, catchment area treatment, green belt development, fly-ash utilization rehabilitation and resettlement of project outtees etc. These issues were taken up with the project authorities for ensuring an effective compliance of the stipulated conditions.

18.4 Hospital Waste – A danger to environment

18.4.1 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 In any economy, it is the consumer who guides the industry and the Government as to what to produce and in what quantity. Consumer movement is a socio-economic one, which 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 and providing consumer dispute redressal machinery for speedy redressal of grievances of consumer. 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 item

1. Fair Price Shops opened

(ii) Qualitative monitored items

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

19.2 Fair Price Shops (FPS) Opened

19.2.1 The country in a general way has been adequately covered by Fair Price Shops. There exist about 4.77 lakh shops for a total number of 22.47 crore family cards giving an average of 471 cards per shop. There were 6.55 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL), 14.34 crore Above Poverty Line (APL) and 1.58 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) household ration card holder as on 13.01.2005. 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

19.3.1 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

19.4.1 During the year 2004-05 Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has formulated 59 standards which are of interest of common consumer. Under Weights and Measures, the

Department has amended the Notification on specification for CNG for Auto fuel and revised the specification of Blood Pressure Instrument.

19.5 Consumer Protection

19.5.1 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 strengthening consumer movement in the country. The Standing Committee has cleared 780 proposals till 31.3. 2004.
- (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 65 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. These centres are to be set up by Zilla Parishad/Voluntary Consumer Organisations of repute on continuous basis. So far, 104 District Consumer Information Centre (DCIC) have been sanctioned for various districts across the country up to the end of December, 2004 and an amount of Rs.1.40 crore has already been released to the concerned organisation.
- (iv) **Setting up of Consumer Clubs in the Schools/Colleges:** This scheme has been introduced recently according to which a consumer club shall be set up in each Middle/High/Higher Secondary School/College affiliated to a government recognised Board. A grant of Rs.10,000/- shall be given per Consumer club per annum for first two years. Till the end of March, 2005, 3807 consumer clubs have been sanctioned in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, NCT of Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal.
- (v) **Scheme on promoting involvement of Research Institution/ Universities/ Colleges etc. in consumer protection and consumer welfare:** With a view to sponsor research and evaluation studies in the field of consumer welfare to provide solution to the practical problems being faced by the consumer, to sponsor seminars/workshop/conference on the consumer and to have necessary inputs for formation of policy /programme /scheme for protection and welfare of consumer, the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi, has been identified as the nodal organisation to administer this scheme. So far 26 applications have been sanctioned grant till March 2005.
- (vi) **National Consumer Helpline:** Project has been established in coordination with Delhi University, Department of commerce, to provide telephonic counselling for consumer problems. A Consumer Online Research &

Empowerment (**CORE**) Centre has been set up in the collaboration with Consumer Coordination Council (**CCC**) in order to facilitate e-Counselling and mediation for consumer problems. Both above projects were launched on World Consumer Right Day i.e. 15.3.2005. Another Organisation *VOICE* Society (New Delhi) has been sanctioned a project for **Comparative Testing of Consumer Products** to ensure product safety and quality. The objectives of the scheme are:

- a) To create awareness among consumers regarding their rights and responsibilities.
- b) To provide telephonic as well as personal counselling to consumers,
- c) To provide assistance for out of court settlements of consumer disputes.

The methodology to be adopted for the Helpline would include, publicity through leading newspapers at regular intervals, Toll Free telephone lines, covering the entire country and trained manpower to provide counselling and assistance.

- (vii) **Publicity Measures:** The success of Consumer movement mainly depends upon the level of consumer awareness generated in the country by educating the consumer about their right and responsibilities, coupled with effective functioning of the consumer forums where the consumers can ultimately assert their rights in seeking redressal. Where the literacy rate is high and social awareness is greater the consumer cannot be easily exploited. Within India the level of Consumer awareness varies from State to State depending upon the level of literacy and the Social Awareness of the People. The Department has been taking a number of Steps to strengthen consumer movement in the country involving the State Governments, voluntary consumer organizations, consumer activists etc.
- (viii) Some of the important measures taken by the Central Government during the year 2004-05 to ensure that consumer protection messages reach public. The Department has taken a number of steps through audio-visual and print media which are given as under.

(a) Audio-Visual:- (i) *Jagte Raho:* A 12 episode video programme namely, "*Grahak Dost*" of 30 minutes duration was produced by the Department in Hindi language which were telecast on Doordarshan. This programme is further made in 4 languages to spread the message of consumer awareness in remote areas. (ii) *Video Spots:* Department had produced 6 video spots of 20 and 30 seconds duration on various consumer related issues such as M.P.R. (Maximum Retail Prices) Short Measurement, Expiry date on medicine, adulteration, damaged product, Redressal system and got it telecast through Doordarshan and private satellite channel. (iii) "*Jago Grahak Jago*" *Weekly Radio Programme:* A new programme of 15 minutes duration on consumer protection under the title "*Jago Grahak Jago*" *LO SATYAMMA AA GAYEE*" on every Saturday at 12.45 PM is being broadcasted through 81 stations of All India Radio with effect from 14-12-2003 in 20 languages from various Primary and Vividh Bharati Channels of AIR stations; (iv) *Video Programmes Grahak Dost:* 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. Now it is further being produced in 5 more languages so that it could spread the message of consumer awareness particularly in rural areas. The Department is also

telecasting in Doordarshan National Net work (DD-I) new episode " *LO SATYAMMA AA GAYEE*" for creating consumer awareness. (v) *Video Programme for Schools*: Department has also prepared 4 video programme in Hindi each of 30 minutes duration specially targeting primary, upper-primary and secondary level students of schools during the year. The programme will be made available in CD to schools, Consumer clubs in the schools, State Governments and other concerned to make the students involved in the consumer movement; (vi) *Quarterly Magazine "Upabhokta Jagaran"*: is bringing out quarterly which is sent free of cost to voluntary consumer organisation; (vii) *News Paper Advertisements*: being brought out on the occasion of National Consumer Day on 24th December and World Consumer Rights Day on 15th March and also to observe these days involving all concerned; (viii) *Kissan Channel*: The Department has provided the copies of video programmes produced in the field of consumer protection for telecast through Kissan Channel functioning under *Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)* for the benefit of farmers; (ix) *Cinema Slides*: The Department has launched its consumer campaign in all regional language through *Cinema Slides* in 9186 Cinema Halls in States/UTs; (x) *Animation Display*: The Department has also launched its a consumer campaign through animation display in Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir in English and Hindi; (xi) *Core Centre*: The Department has Launched on 15.3.2005 "Consumer on Line resources and Empowerment (CORE) Centre" web site www.core.nic.in for consumer advocacy and redressing the consumer grievances; (xii) *Help Line*: The Department has launched National Help Line and the Toll Free Number 1600-11-4000 which is being operated by Delhi University for counselling the Consumer to redress their grievances.

(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. The Department in consultation with Department of Posts has started disseminating consumer awareness message through *Meghdoot Post Cards* to reach farflung rural areas including North East States. To commemorate the theme of Consumer Protection the Department in consultation with Department of Posts has *Released Special Cover* on 15th March 2005. The Department had started publishing small advertisement repeatedly in the leading dailies of Delhi and North Eastern and States/UTs on rotation basis.

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 intended 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, 35 State Commissions, one in each State/UT and 589 District Forum are functioning in the country to

deal with consumers' grievances. The Act was amended in the year 1991 and 1993 to make it more effective and purposeful. Still, the delay in disposal of cases by the redressal agencies at the district, State and National level has been the cause of major concern therefore the Government has amended the Act comprehensively in 2002 through the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Act, 2002 (62 of 2002) which was brought into force from 15.3.2003. The provisions of the Act mainly aimed at facilitating quicker disposal of complaints, enhancing the capability of redressal agencies, strengthening them with more powers, streamlining the procedures and widening the scope of the Act to make it more effective and purposeful. The highlights of important amendments made in 2002 are given below.

(A) Facilitating Quicker Disposal of Complaints

- (1) Creation of Benches and appointment of additional members in the National Commission and State Commission.
- (2) Holding of Circuit Courts by State/National Commission.
- (3) Provision for senior most Member to preside the Consumer Forums in the absence of President for any reason.
- (4) Time frame prescribed for admission of complaints, issue of notices and disposal of complaints.
- (5) Time frame prescribed for disposal of appeals.
- (6) Where the complaint/appeal could not be disposed within the time period, reasons for the same should be recorded.
- (7) Ordinarily no adjournment to be given. Adjournments only when it is justified.
- (8) Once complaint admitted shall not be transferred to any other Court/Tribunal.
- (9) Provision for service of notices by courier, fax, speed post etc.
- (10) Pecuniary jurisdiction for District Forum substantially revised from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 20 lakhs, for State Commission above Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore and for National Commission from above Rs. 20 lakhs to above Rs. 1 crore.
- (11) Services utilized for commercial purposes excluded from the purview of - Consumer Courts (Goods already excluded).
- (12) Provision for issue of interim orders during the pendency of the case.
- (13) Provision to continue the proceedings from the stage where the case was last heard by the previous Member instead of starting a de novo proceeding.
- (14) Resignation of the President/Member to become effective only on acceptance, thereby continuity of the function of the court is not affected.
- (15) Sitting Judge of the High Court to preside the Selection Committee for selection of Members of State Commission and President & Members of District Forums, when State commission President is absent for any reason.

(B) Making consumer courts more capable

1. Minimum Qualification prescribed for members (graduate, minimum 35 years age, and minimum 10 years in relevant field).
2. Disqualification also prescribed (conviction for offence involving moral turpitude, insolvency, etc.)
3. Provision for reappointment of Presidents & Members of forums/ Commissions.

(C) Widening the Scope of Act

1. Sale of spurious goods/services included in unfair trade practice.
2. Concept of unsafe goods widened. Also extended to services.
3. Complaint can also be made against service provider indulging in unfair/restrictive trade practice.

(D) Strengthening Consumer Courts

1. Consumer Courts to have covers of First Class Judicial Megistrate to punish those not obeying order of court. This will remove any scope for challenging the constitutional validity of power of consumer courts to impose penalty of imprisonment.
2. Compensation amount ordered by court can be recovered through certificate case as arrears of land revenue.
3. Consumer courts can issue interim orders (complainant can get immediate relief in deserving cases).

(E) Streamlining procedure

1. Legal heir can be substituted if complainant/Opposite Party dies.
2. Minimum amount to be deposited before appeal.

(F) Strengthening consumer movement- To establish a consumer protection council at district level and also make it as necessary requirement for the Government to establish District, State, Central level Councils. Besides, to enable nomination of upto 10 official or non-official members to the State Councils by the Central Government. The amendments expected to strengthen consumer movement at grass root level.

19.6.2 The Consumer Protection Rules 1987 and Consumer Protection Regulation, 2005 have been framed and made effective under the CP Act to make the provisions more explicit and further simplify the procedure with a view to better serve the interests of aggrieved consumers.

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

20.2.1 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 Tenth Plan Period. However, the matter of transfer of the programme is under consideration of National Development Council (NDC) Sub-Committee. The Central allocation for the scheme has been stopped to States, which has affecting its implementation. During the year 2004-05 64,875 improved chulhas were installed. State-wise achievement for the progress during the year 2004-05 have been shown at *Annexure-20.4*.

20.3 Biogas Plants

20.3.1 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. The gas obtained from biogas plants through anaerobic digestion contain a mixture of methane (55-65%), carbon dioxide (35-45%) and traces of other gases. The calorific value of biogas is around 5000 kcal/m³. Though the calorific value of biogas is less than that of natural gas (calorific value of CNG-8600 kcal/m³), biogas can be offered as an excellent fuel for many energy applications.

20.3.2 Against an estimated potential of 12 million family type biogas plant in the country, a cumulative total achievement of 3.67million has been achieved till the end of 2003-04. In

2004-05, 88,397 family type biogas plants were installed, which was 110 per cent of the annual target of 80,115 Bio-gas Plants. Sixteen States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have shown "Very Good" performance (achievement more than 90 per cent). The State of Nagaland has achieved between 80% to 90% of respective targets and the 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*.

20.3.3 The programme is being implemented through State nodal departments and agencies and Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) besides a few Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Several grass-root level voluntary agencies and self employed trained workers are also being involved by the implementing agencies for promoting and constructing plants as well as providing maintenance services. One of the main components of the programme is to create awareness and impart training for construction and maintenance of various models of biogas plants. In many States village panchayats and local bodies, such as Mahila Mandals and Yuvak Kendras are actively associated for such activities. Some States have linked the implementation of the biogas programme with rural development schemes, such as Rural Sanitation Programme in Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh and Watershed Development and Integrated Tribal Development Programmes in Andhra Pradesh.

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 it 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 and District 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 selected village clusters in each district, with focus on renewable energy; (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 and focus on renewable energy; (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 and implementation 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 Districts.

20.4.2 The *Integrated Rural Energy Programme* (IREP) was modified in 2003-04 as per directions of the Planning Commission for implementation during the Tenth Plan. The modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme of IREP covers the main activities such as, (i) Preparation of District level and State level Rural Energy Plans and updating of the plans on annual basis, (ii) Preparation of micro level energy plans for selected village clusters, (iii) Implementation of Model Integrated Rural Energy Projects in selected cluster of villages in each district, as identified by the micro level Energy Plans, integrating all ongoing rural energy programmes of the *Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources* (MNES) and other

rural energy programmes of other Departments/Agencies, and (iv) Organization of Training Courses, Research & Development (R&D) and extension activities by the existing five Regional IREP Training Institutes based on feedback received from State Implementing Agencies.

20.4.3 The Programme is being implemented on a 50:50 cost sharing basis between Centre and the State Governments. A total of 333 clusters of villages consisting of 983 villages in 297 districts in 20 States/UT have been taken up for preparing micro-level energy plans under IREP during 2003-04 and 2004-05.

20.4.4 The IREP has two components - Central and State. Under the Central sector component of the programme, financial support is provided to States for creation of one State level cell in each State and district level cells in the selected districts. The central sector component provides support for establishment, formulation of annual energy plans for the State, district and selected cluster of villages in the districts. The central sector component also provides support for demonstration of such rural energy technologies, which are not covered under any of the Ministry's programme. A component of central sector support is introduction of information technology in renewable energy sector at district level. The State sector component, which is equal to the Central sector component, is to be utilized for implementation of IREP plans including funding of demonstration activities, provision of financial incentives for various devices, funding of extension activities and other related activities. In addition the programme intends to pool the resources available under various rural energy and rural development programmes to meet the energy requirement of rural people in a planned and co-ordinated way.

Achievements

20.4.5 During the year 2004-05, total number of 263 districts have been covered under the programme.

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 2004-2005, 8,499 villages were electrified against the annual target of 23,860 villages. In terms of percentage, the achievement was 36 % of targets. The performance of Chattisgarh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal was "Very Good". The performances of rest of 12 states were "Poor". The state-wise details are in *Annexure-20.2*.

20.5.2 During the period April 2004 to March 2005, 2,87,936 pumpsets were installed, against the annual target of 2,12,150. The achievement was 136 % of targets. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttaranchal had shown 'Very Good' performance (more than 90% of targets). The performance of Orissa was Good. The performance of rest of four states i.e Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal have been 'Poor'. The state-wise details of performance are given in *Annexure 20.3*.

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 by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances 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. Some of the important recommendations of the Commission include (i) compilation of up-to-date information about rules, regulations etc. by all Ministries/Departments under different Central Laws administered by them; (ii) expeditious amendments to various Acts, (iii) unification and harmonization of statutes, laws etc.; and (iv) repeal of 1382 Central Laws of different categories out of about 2500 Laws in force on the ground that these Laws have become irrelevant.

21.3.2 Follow-up action on implementation of the recommendations of the Commission is being co-ordinated jointly by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and the Legislative Department. A Standing Committee has been set up in 1998 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Personnel) to monitor the follow-up action on the Commission's recommendations. The Committee meets at regular intervals to monitor the implementation position.

21.3.3 Out of the 1382 Central Laws of different categories recommended for repeal by the Commission, 409 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, 52 Acts have already been amended and 18 Amendment Bills have been introduced in the Parliament. The remaining Acts are at various stages of processing.

21.3.4 The Legislative Department has, with the assistance of NIC, has 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 has also been initiated by the Legislative Department to make subordinate legislations also available on NICNET and INTERNET with the assistance of the concerned administrative Ministries and NIC. An Action Plan has been prepared and communicated to concerned Ministries/Departments for making all subordinate legislations available on NICNET.

21.3.5 Simplification/consolidation of rules and procedures will mostly follow amendments and repeal of laws. Legislative Department has taken steps to bring sector-wise compendium of legislations beginning with compendia of Electoral Laws.

21.4 Promotion of Information Technology

21.4.1 Efforts are being made to ensure that each Ministry/Department identifies an area in which services could be rendered to the citizens on-line. Adequate efforts are also being made for enhancing awareness on re-engineering of the Government processes for electronic delivery of information and services.

21.4.2 A 12-Point Minimum Agenda for promotion of e-Governance in the functioning of the Ministries/Departments is being implemented by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances.

21.4.3 The Minimum Agenda encompasses areas such as making available PCs, setting up of LAN, Training and capacity building in IT, use of e-mail and e-enabling official processes such as leave application, grievance redress, setting up of website, electronic publication of information, making available forms in the website, enabling submission of forms on-line and e-delivery of citizen services, accelerating the pace of training and capacity building, etc. The implementation status is monitored through conference of IT Managers designated in various Ministries/Departments.

21.4.4 The Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances organized the Eighth National Conference on e-Governance at Bhubaneswar from 3-5 February, 2005 in collaboration with the Government of Orissa. Prior to the Conference, regional Workshops were held at Jaipur, Hyderabad and Gwalior on select themes, viz., (i) Deployment and management of e-learning solutions for capacity building in government and operation and management of help desks to facilitate persistent problem-solving; (ii) Assessment of

citizen/client satisfaction in e-Governance transactions & Benchmarking of e-Governance initiatives for sustained improvement, and (iii) Re-purposing of office automation solutions for transition to a less paper office environment and documenting design, deployment and standard operating procedures for e-Governance initiatives.

21.4.5 In the 8th National Conference held at Bhubaneswar from 3-5 February, 2005, awards for Exemplary Implementation of e-Governance Initiatives for the year 2004 was given in New Entrants Category and Professional Category in the areas of (i) Professional excellence for Process Re-Engineering, (ii) Exemplary Leadership and ICT Achievement of the year, (iii) Outstanding performance in Service Delivery, (iv) Innovative Operations and Best Practices, (v) Trail Blazing application of the year, and (vi) Best Documented Knowledge Resource and Case Study. 116 nominations were received and a total of 10 awards were given to the successful nominees.

21.4.6 An analysis made by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances reveals that most of the Ministries/Departments have developed their own websites and computerized the Payroll Accounting System. About 90% of the reporting Ministries/ Departments have provided PCs and have LAN set up. In respect of other items, many of the Ministries/Departments have initiated action. As regards electronic work flows like e-mail, on-line notice board, use of grievance redress software, availability of forms in website, submission of forms on-line and on-line delivery of services, about one third of the Ministries/Departments have made significant achievement and the rest have initiated action.

National e-Governance Plan

21.4.7 National e-Governance Plan is one of the 15 important initiatives announced by the Prime Minister on Independence Day, 2002. This initiative relates to implementation of a comprehensive programme to accelerate e-governance at all levels of the Government to improve efficiency, transparency and accountability at the Govt.-citizen- interface. This is one of the items included in the thrust area items being monitored by the Prime Minister. Action is being taken on this item jointly by the Departments of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DAR&PG) and Information Technology. The other item included in the thrust area items in respect of the DAR&PG is the setting up of National Institute for Smart Government (NISG).

21.4.8 The National e-governance Plan comprises the following :

- Core Policies
- Core Infrastructure
- Human Resource Development/Training
- Technical Assistance
- Organisational Structure
- R&D
- Support Infrastructure
- Awareness and Assessment
- Core e-projects
- Integrated service projects

21.4.9 The following mission mode projects have been identified under the National e-Governance Plan for implementation on priority basis:

Central Government	State Government	Integrated Services
Income Tax Passport, Visa, Immigration DCA-21 Insurance National Citizen Database Central Excise Pension, Banking	Land Records Road Transport Property Registration Agriculture Treasuries, Municipalities Gram Panchayats Commercial Taxes Police	EDI (e-Commerce) E-Biz Common Service Centre India Portal EG Gateway

21.4.10 The line Ministries/Departments concerned have been advised to include their fund requirements for mission mode projects as part of their Annual Plan projections to appoint mission leaders and constitute implementation Committees for each of the mission mode projects to be undertaken by them.

Setting up of National Institute of Smart Government

21.4.11 Setting up of National Institute for Smart Government (NISG) was one of the 108 recommendations of the National Task Force on Information Technology and Software Development.

21.4.12 NISG was conceived to help channelise the expertise and resources available in the country and elsewhere to come up with viable public-private-partnership mechanisms that can foster growth and development in the country through smart governance. NISG would thus be serving as an institutional mechanism for accelerating e-governance and replicating success stories in a rapid, flexible, adaptable and effective manner.

21.4.13 The Department of Information Technology (DIT), the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DAR&PG) and the NASSCOM (National Association of Software and Service Companies) will be the initial promoter/partners of the NISG. The Government of India's contribution towards equity participation would be Rs 2 Crore, to be shared equally by the DIT and the DAR&PG. The equity contribution of Rs.1.00 crore by the DAR&PG was released to NISG in March 2005.

India Portal

21.4.14 The Expert Group constituted to conceptualise the setting up of a Central Portal for delivery of Government information and services has given its report. The report of the Expert Group, released at the Sixth National Conference on e-Governance held at Chandigarh on 24-25 October, 2002, has been distributed to all the Central Ministries/Departments and States.

21.4.15 India Portal will serve as a 'one-stop non-stop' destination for public to access information on various aspects of Government functioning. The portal would also serve as a single window for delivery of government services. It would be necessary to advance the implementation of several mission mode projects identified under the National e-Governance Action Plan and gateway initiatives prior to the setting up of India Portal.

21.5 Citizens' Charter Initiative in the Government

21.5.1 The Citizens' Charter initiative in the Government started in 1996-97 and received endorsement of the Central and State Government/UT Administrations in the Conference of Chief Ministers held in May, 1997. The Department coordinates the efforts to formulate and operationalise Citizens'/Users' Charters by the Central Government Ministries/Departments and their PSUs/Autonomous/statutory bodies in areas in which they provide services to members of the public. These Charters publicise the services to members of the public, commitment of the organization, expected standards of service delivery, time frame, grievance redressal mechanism and are open to public scrutiny to ensure accountability.

21.5.2 As on date, 29 Ministries/ Departments/Organisations have brought out 107 Citizens' Charters (**Annexure-21.1**). 24 State Governments/UT Administrations have also brought out 629 Citizens' Charters (**Annex ure 21.2**).

21.5.3 The Department has also brought out a compendium of Citizens' Charters issued by the Central Ministries/ Departments/Organisations titled 'Citizens' Charters in Government of India' in March, 2003.

21.5.4 An Annual advertisement in Hindi and English is brought out in major newspapers across the country containing the details of Nodal Officers of Citizens' Charters of Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations.

21.5.5 The Department is in the process of developing a scheme for the award of the 'Charter Mark'. Charter Mark is a quality standard which encourages and rewards improvements in public service with reference to the commitments and standards notified in the Charter.

21.5.6 A comprehensive website, www.goicharters.nic.in has been developed by the Department in collaboration with the NIC which contains Citizens' Charters issued by various Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations till date. The website provides useful information, data and links.

21.6 Information & Facilitation Counters (IFCs)

21.6.1 Computerised Information and Facilitation Counters (IFCs) have been set up to provide information and assistance to the public regarding the schemes and procedures of the concerned organisation as well as acknowledgement and status report of individual applications and grievances. IFCs are set up outside the security zone of each office with a view to facilitating the dissemination of the information to the citizen/user at one place without the hassle of getting an entry pass. So far 105 IFCs have been set up which include 'May I Help You Counters'.

21.6.2 An annual advertisement in Hindi and English is brought out in major newspapers across the country containing the details of IFCs set up by the Central Government agencies.

21.7 Public Grievances Redress

21.7.1 The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances is the nodal agency of the Government of India for Policy formulation and for taking initiatives towards a responsive, transparent and citizen-friendly administration. Towards achieving this objective, it plans as well as monitors implementation of major initiatives for making administration proactive and citizen-friendly, including formulation of Citizens' Charters as well as strengthening the mechanism for public grievance redress. During the Chief Minister's Conference in May 1997 on "Effective and Responsive Administration" emphasis was laid on accountable and citizen-friendly Government and prompt and effective redressal of the public grievances from Secretariat downwards to the village level. Under this background, the Public Grievance Division of this Department undertakes studies of the State Governments/ UT Administrations to review the initiatives taken by them in making the administration interactive and responsive to the needs of the citizen.

21.7.2 The Department is also the chief coordinating agency of the Government of India for redress of public grievances arising from the work of Ministries/ Departments and other organisations of the Government of India. In the sphere of redress of public grievances its main functions pertain to Policy and co-ordination of issues relating to : (a) redress of public grievances in general and (b) grievances pertaining to Central government agencies. The role of co-ordination consists mainly in laying down broad policy guidelines for the institutionalization of grievance redress system in each organisation.

21.7.3 The Department has issued guidelines for setting up internal grievance redress machinery within each Ministry/Department. An officer of the rank of Joint Secretary is required to be designated as Director of Grievances, in-charge of the grievances redress machinery in each Central Government Ministry / Department. He/ she is vested with the powers to call for files/ papers relating to public grievances which are pending for over 3 months and to take a decision with the approval of the Secretary/ Head of the Department concerned. Wednesday is required to be observed as a meeting less day when officers of the level of Deputy Secretary and above are required to be present in their seats to receive and hear grievances of the public in the forenoon.

21.7.4 National Informatics Centre (NIC) has developed a uniform software called Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (PGRAMS) in consultation with the Directorate of Public Grievances (Cabinet Secretariat) and Department of AR & PG for installation in various Central Government Ministries/ Departments. So far, it has been installed in 19 Ministries/ Departments and 41 other organisations. A citizen can now lodge his/ her grievance on this website and can also monitor the action taken thereon by accessing the website. ([http:// darpg-grievance.nic.in](http://darpg-grievance.nic.in))

21.7.5 To examine the effectiveness of the public grievances redress machinery in the states, study teams from the Department of AR & PG visit the States/UT Administrations and submit their reports with recommendations. The report is also forwarded to the Chief Secretaries of the concerned State/UT Administration and Department remains closely associated with the State Government concerned authorities to improve the system. On the basis of the recommendations of the studies conducted by this Department, some of the State Governments have set up separate Department of Public Grievances to redress and monitor the public grievances under the direct control of the Chief Ministers in their States.

21.8 Documentation and Dissemination

21.8.1 Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances has produced and distributed 4 films and CDs on the following good governance practices:-

- (i) Computerised Indian Railway Reservation System
- (ii) Area-based Simplified Assessment of Property Tax of Patna Municipal Corporation
- (iii) Assam Police Social Programme
- (iv) FRIENDS – an Integrated Citizen Service Institute of Government of Kerala.

21.8.2 A book on Records Management titled ‘Records Management in Government’ was brought out. In addition to the Acts, Rules and the guidelines relevant to records management, the book also contains supporting guidelines and user manual for an automation programme named ‘Records Management Information System’ (RMIS) developed by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances in collaboration with NIC.

21.8.3 A series of presentations on Good Governance practices adopted by various state governments were made as under before senior officers of the Government of India and representatives of State Governments:-

- (i) Bhoomi On-line Land Records by Govt. of Karnataka (13-1-2005)
- (ii) Kutch-Rehabilitation after earthquake: Human resilience and endeavour by Govt. of Gujarat (13-1-2005)
- (iii) Programme of Communitisation of Public Institutions and services in Nagaland by Govt. of Nagaland (25-2-2005)
- (iv) Property Registration Information System Module (PRISM) adopted by the State Govts. of Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu (28-3-2005)

21.9 Committee on Civil Service Reforms

21.9.1 The Cabinet Secretariat, with the approval of Prime Minister, had constituted a Committee on 3 February, 2004 under the Chairmanship of Shri P.C.Hota, former Chairman, UPSC and former Secretary (Personnel) to examine the whole gamut of Civil Service Reforms covering the All India Services and the organized Group ‘A’ Central Services and to make suitable recommendations of the Government. The Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances was directed to service the Committee. The Committee was required to submit its report within six months. Accordingly, the Committee submitted its Report to the Cabinet Secretary on 30-7-2004. The Report has already been placed on the departmental website at <http://darpg.nic.in> for the information of general public.

21.9.2 The Committee has made 64 main recommendations on (i) making the Civil Service responsive and citizen-friendly, transparent, accountable and ethical in its actions and interface with the people; (ii) making the Civil Service e-governance friendly; (iii) putting a premium on intellectual growth of civil servants and on upgrading their domain knowledge; (iv) protecting the Civil Service against wrongful pressure exerted by administrative superiors, political executive, business interests and other vested interests; (v) changes, if any necessary, in the various All India Services Rules and Central Civil Service Rules to provide

a statutory cover to the proposed civil service reforms; (vi) changes in rules governing the disciplinary proceedings against civil servants to decentralize the process as far as practicable, and to make the disposal of such proceedings time-bound; and (vii) matters relating to health insurance, dispute resolution etc. The various recommendations made by the Committee are being examined by the concerned Ministries/Departments with regard to their implementation.

21.10 Chief Secretaries conference and drawing up a Model Code of Governance

21.10.1 A day-long Conference of Chief Secretaries was held on 2-11-2004 under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary focusing on good governance, administrative reforms and related issues. The key-note address was delivered by MOS(PP) followed by informal discussions with the Prime Minister. The Conference agreed that a Model Code of Governance would be drawn up which would enshrine the fundamental principles and benchmarks of good governance. The Code would look at governance from the point of view of the citizen and outline the framework for good governance, based on identifiable benchmarks for comparison and evaluation, which can be a model for States to follow. Accordingly, a Model Code of Governance which is in the form of a road map for the administration has been finalized and circulated by the Cabinet Secretary on 14-4-2005 to all Chief Secretaries of States/UTs. They have been requested to indicate the specific measures proposed to be taken and time frame for their implementation.

21.11 National Conference of District Collectors

21.11.1 A National Conference of District Collectors to be addressed by the Prime Minister is proposed to be held in the first quarter of 2005-06. The Conference will discuss governance issues and improving the delivery systems at District level. As a prelude to the National Conference, eight regional workshops on identified themes are proposed to be held. The first two regional workshops on the themes (i) Right to Information and Transparency in Government and (ii) Public Private Partnership in Governance at District level were held at the HCM Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur, on 21 and 22 February, 2005.

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:

21.12 GUJARAT

21.12.1 A Law Commission has been set up to review laws, regulations and procedures in vogue and make them more simple and relevant or to repeal. The Commission has received 250 proposals for review. Upto March 2004, 53 laws have been repealed.

21.12.2 Effective systems for redressal of public grievances have been established at various levels. A separate system named SWAGAT - State Wide Attention on Grievances by Application of Technology – for monitoring public grievances pending for a long time has been introduced. Under this scheme Chief Minister himself directly deals with the district authorities on fourth Thursday of every month and also monitors the compliance of his instructions during the next such interaction.

21.12.3 Under citizens' charter, time limit for disposal of files and completion of specified tasks/delivery of services has been fixed by village panchayat of Gogha Taluka, Bhavnagar district. It has been successful and has become a model for e-gram. It has been decided to replicate the project in 4000 village panchayats of the state during 2004-05.

21.12.4 A new system to directly contact Chief Minister, namely Tele Fariyad has been introduced. A well known telephone number i.e. 1505 can be dialled by citizens to register their grievances which in turn reach the Chief Minister's Office immediately through the District GSWAN Centre. The existing infrastructure of GSWAN and Chief Minister's web center are used to receive, transcript and forward complaints to the respective Heads of Departments for redressal. The entire process takes merely ten minutes and the system is available 24/365 days a year.

21.13 HARYANA

21.13.1 District level grievance committees have been constituted in all districts under the chairmanship of Ministers and meetings were held every month. Grievances branch has been set up at the state level under the supervision of Special Secretary/Joint Secretary, Grievances. On-line grievance monitoring system has been established in the Chief Minister's office and the offices of the District Collectors and Heads of Departments. So far 84 departments/organizations have provided facilitation counters in their offices.

21.13.2 An independent website relating to downloadable forms and procedures has been launched at <http://haryanaforms.nic.in>. On-line submission of forms has been enabled under few websites like industrial portal, employees portal, haryana election office portal, board of school education and technical education of sites etc. E-delivery of citizen services has been initiated under the projects Nai-Disha, Ekal Sewa Kendra in few districts.

21.14 HIMACHAL PRADESH

21.14.1 The Himachal Pradesh Government has constituted Adalats in the Agricultural Department for redressal of public grievances. In order to make the administration more responsive, a pilot project called 'Lokmitra' has been started for speedy redressal of public grievances. E-mail address has been provided in the website of the Industries Department for on-line filing of complaints. Bijlee Adalats are being organized to redress the grievances of electricity consumers.

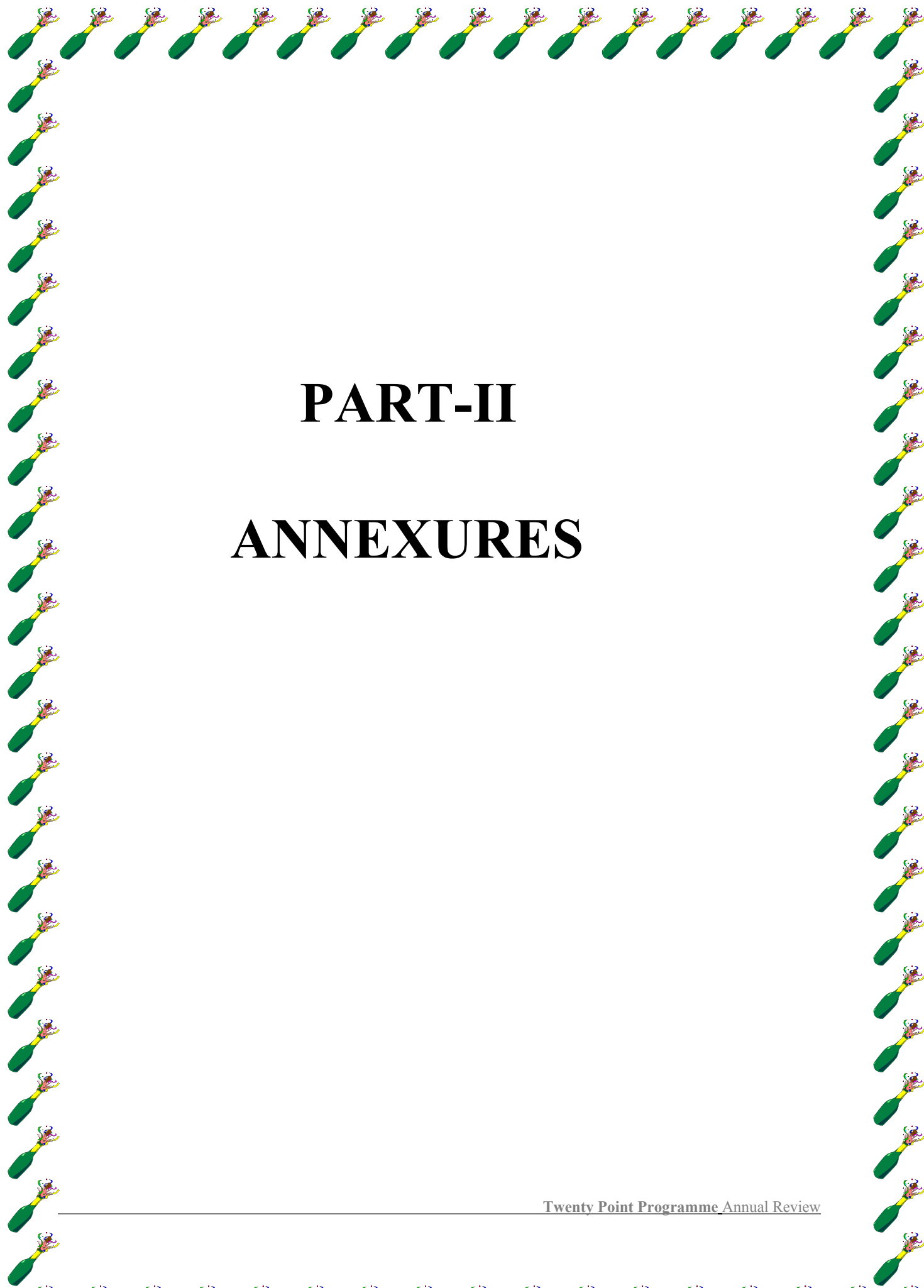
21.14.2 All offices of Deputy Director, Animal Health/Breeding (district headquarters) Semen Processing Lab and Cattle Breeding Farms have been computerized with 100 % Central assistance.

21.14.3 The Fisheries Department has simplified the procedure for receiving subsidy by dispensing with the requirement of a report from Patwari, duly countersigned by Tehsildar.

21.14.4 In view of the expectations of the general public, the Police department has initiated Community Policing Scheme so as to mobilize public support and ensure their participation in crime prevention.

21.15 UT ADMINISTRATION OF ANDAMAN & NICOBAR

21.15.1 A software has been developed by National Informatics Centre at Port Blair for registration and monitoring of public grievances in the Secretariat and other Departments. The performance of grievance redress mechanism is reviewed by the Chief Secretary periodically in the coordination meetings of the Secretaries and Heads of Departments of the UT Administration.



PART-II

ANNEXURES

LIST OF 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 |
| | 22. Drought-Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Number of Districts |
| 17. (iii) Afforestation and Pastures | |
| 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) Catachment 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 EQUALITY 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-Gas Plants

118. Integrated Rural Energy Programme
(IREP)

XX A RESPONSIVE ADMINISTRATION

119. A Responsive Administration

ANNEXURE-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)
	1.	Attack on Rural Poverty	-	-
1.	i	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	Lakh No. Families	Rural Development
2.	ii	Sampoorna Grameen Rojagar Yojana (SGRY)	Lakh employment 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
-	2.	Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture	-	-
-	(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-
-	3.	Better Use of Irrigation Water	-	-
14.	i	Irrigation Potential Created	000 Hectares	Water Resources
15.	ii	Utilisation of Potential created	-do-	-do-

	4.	Bigger Harvest Production of	-	-
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
-	5.	Enforcement of Land Reforms	-	-
25.	i	Surplus Land Distributed	Acres	Rural Development
-	6.	Special Programme for Rural Labour	-	-
26.	i	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Nos.	Labour
-	7.	Clean Drinking Water	-	-
27.	i	Villages covered	Nos.	Rural Development
28.	ii	Population Covered	Lakh Nos.	-do-
29.	iii	SC/ST Population covered	-do-	-do-
-	8.	Health for all	-	-
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
-	9.	Two-child Norm	-	-
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-
-	10.	Expansion of Education	-	Department of Elementary Education & Literacy
-	(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-

-	11.	Justice to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes	-	-
48.	i	SC Families Assisted	-do-	Social Justice & Empowerment
49.	ii	ST Families Assisted	-do-	Tribal Affairs
-	12.	Equality for Women		
-	i	Enrolment of Girls in Schools	Lakh Nos.	Women & Child Development
-	ii	Women in Adult Literacy Classes	-do-	-do-
-	13.	New Opportunities for Youth	-	-
50.	i	National Service Scheme	Nos.	Ministry of 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.	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports
-	14.	Housing for the People	-	-
-	A.	Rural	-	-
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.	Urban	-	-
57.	i	Economic Weaker Section Housing	000Nos.	M/o Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation
58.	ii	Houses Constructed for Lower Income Group	Nos.	-do-
-	15.	Improvement of Slums	-	-
59.	i	Slum Population covered with seven basic amenities	Nos. of 000 persons	Ministry of Urban Development
-	16.	New Strategy for Forestry	-	-
60.	i	Tree Plantation	Crore Nos.	Environment & Forests
-	18.	Concern for the Consumer	-	-
61.	i	Fair Price Shops Opened	Nos.	M/o Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distributions
-	19.	Energy for the villages	-	-
62.	i	Villages Electrified	Nos.	Power
63.	ii	Pumpsets Energised	000 Nos.	-do-
64.	iii	Improved Chullahs	-do-	Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES)
65.	iv	Bio-Gas Plants	-do-	-do-

* Merged in Indira Awaas Yojana for SCs/STs

ANNEXURE-1C

**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.	Attack on Rural Poverty	-
	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	M/o Small Scale Industries, M/o Agro & Rural Industries
4.	iv	Local Bodies Revitalisation and Involvement	M/o Panchayati Raj
-	2.	Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture	-
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.	Better use of Irrigation Water	-
-	(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	M/o Agriculture & Cooperation
17.	ii	Afforestation	M/o Agriculture & Cooperation
-	4.	Bigger Harvests	-
18.	i	Post harvest Facilities	M/o Food & Public Distribution
	5.	Enforcement of Land Reforms	-
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.	Special Programmes for Rural Labour	-
23.	i	Release of Bonded Labour	Labour
24.	ii	Minimum Wages Enforcement	-do-
-	8.	Health for all	-
25.	i	Disease Prevention	Health
26.	ii	Rehabilitation of handicapped	Social Justice & Empowerment

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

Physical Performance of States/UT Administrations
Members of SHGs and Number of Individual Swarozgaris Assisted Under SGSY
During the year 2004-2005

Sl. No.	STATES /UT's	Members Covered under SHGs	Number of Individual Swarozgaris Assisted	Total Swarozgaris Assisted (3+4)	Coverage of Disadvantaged Groups							
					(Numbers)				(Percentage)			
					SC	ST	Women	Handi-capped	SC	ST	Women	Handi-capped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Andhra Pradesh	67739	17086	84825	25688	8388	69780	2553	30.28	9.89	82.26	3.01
2	Arunachal Pradesh	404	1364	1768	0	1768	577		0.00	100.00	32.64	0.00
3	Assam	64296	518	64814	6821	13800	38121	529	10.52	21.29	58.82	0.82
4	Bihar	24674	103401	128075	44850	1475	31111	310	35.02	1.15	24.29	0.24
5	Chattisgarh	14313	14529	28842	5578	16981	12315	93	19.34	58.88	42.70	0.32
6	Goa	360	323	683	47	136	410	0	6.88	19.91	60.03	0.00
7	Gujarat	6672	20785	27457	4362	9357	10377	263	15.89	34.08	37.79	0.96
8	Haryana	11037	3095	14132	6343	0	8543	146	44.88	0.00	60.45	1.03
9	Himachal Pradesh	6494	2456	8950	4024	718	5454	168	44.96	8.02	60.94	1.88
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2590	5449	8039	487	1240	2237	9	6.06	15.42	27.83	0.11
11	Jharkhand	22245	24117	46362	6930	19498	19686	365	14.95	42.06	42.46	0.79
12	Karnataka	48507	4469	52976	16074	5239	44984	506	30.34	9.89	84.91	0.96
13	Kerala	17998	5308	23306	8717	920	19089	529	37.40	3.95	81.91	2.27
14	Madhya Pradesh	45354	3423	48777	10987	2292	22899	879	22.52	4.70	46.95	1.80
15	Maharashtra	59194	10952	70146	17943	16214	53177	935	25.58	23.11	75.81	1.33
16	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	3675	658	4333	15	4200	1326	0	0.35	96.93	30.60	0.00
18	Mizoram	1321	167	1488		1488	629	13	0.00	100.00	42.27	0.87
19	Nagaland	447	34	481		481	281		0.00	100.00	58.42	0.00
20	Orissa	59535	6177	65712	16243	18217	55952	1021	24.72	27.72	85.15	1.55
21	Punjab	2280	2966	5246	3156	0	2712	121	60.16	0.00	51.70	2.31
22	Rajasthan	11325	23900	35225	11349	6604	16701	346	32.22	18.75	47.41	0.98
23	Sikkim	1007	591	1598	50	695	883	5	3.13	43.49	55.26	0.31
24	Tamil Nadu	73349	1578	74927	28931	2214	72642	2198	38.61	2.95	96.95	2.93
25	Tripura	9195	106	9301	1829	3044	5897	15	19.66	32.73	63.40	0.16
26	Uttaranchal	12242	251	12493	3113	677	6777	20	24.92	5.42	54.25	0.16
27	Uttar Pradesh	190984	55840	246824	116998	1029	76790	1510	47.40	0.42	31.11	0.61
28	West Bengal	20150	8130	28280	8614	913	16577	13	30.46	3.23	58.62	0.05
29	A&N Islands	11	1	12		12			0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
30	Daman & Diu			0		1			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Lakshadweep		6	6		6	2		0.00	100.00	33.33	0.00
33	Pondicherry	1390	19	1409	668		1386	19	47.41	0.00	98.37	1.35
	TOTAL	778788	317699	1096487	349817	137607	597315	12566	31.90	12.55	54.48	1.15

N. R. = Not Reported.

**'Physical Performance of States/UT Administrations
Under A Programme SGRY (Emp. Generated (Lakh Mandays)
During the year 2004-2005**

(in tonnes)

Sl. No.	STATES /UTs.	Reporting Month Code	Employment Generated (In Lakh Mandays)						Current Year's Allocation	OB against Authorisation as on 1-4-2004 (Unlifted quantity) {Authorisation (Minus) Lifting}	Current Year Authorization			Total Authorization (Col. 11+14)	Current Year's Foodgrains Lifted
			SC	ST	Other	Total (4+5+6)	Women	Landless			Wheat	Rice	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	85.43	51.58	199.25	336.26	132.29	189.67	261,244	27,911	-	264,333	264,333	292,244	238,306
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12	0.00	8.53	0.00	8.53	1.73	0.00	13,870	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	3	113.00	213.80	299.00	625.80	90.75	235.50	360,024	221,395	-	338,737	338,737	560,132	399,535
4	Bihar	3	286.94	18.98	299.41	605.32	125.74	427.40	517,348	277,538	-	543,184	543,184	820,722	385,418
5	Chattisgarh	3	56.33	154.14	138.38	348.85	114.87	44.06	145,805	77,078	-	146,757	146,757	223,835	211,116
6	Goa	3	0.08	1.06	2.43	3.57	1.07	0.00	3,746	-	-	2,809	2,809	2,809	-
7	Gujarat	3	60.99	86.46	117.23	264.68	70.21	97.51	114,380	19,307	141,721	-	141,721	161,028	149,981
8	Haryana	3	45.46	0.00	24.66	70.12	20.42	67.60	60,257	2,639	61,829	-	61,829	64,468	65,395
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	15.85	3.84	20.49	40.18	2.35	0.06	25,377	8,920	12,059	14,083	26,142	35,062	27,526
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3	4.67	4.62	34.44	43.73	0.01	0.79	29,821	2,174	8,107	22,134	30,241	32,415	29,668
11	Jharkhand	3	81.83	119.60	102.46	303.88	87.65	43.44	350,854	166,831	88,204	219,226	307,430	474,261	139,851
12	Karnataka	2	97.02	41.70	224.06	362.78	112.83	120.00	195,092	113,000	40,087	159,024	199,111	312,111	251,350
13	Kerala	3	42.77	4.29	71.85	118.91	43.41	5.05	87,538	28,006	30,616	61,227	91,843	119,849	97,003
14	Madhya Pradesh	3	155.74	234.51	191.14	581.39	211.70	218.14	314,873	43,009	229,263	90,306	319,569	362,578	446,024
15	Maharashtra	3	181.70	156.58	336.41	674.69	214.41	200.40	385,654	144,365	228,930	145,198	374,128	518,493	333,209
16	Manipur	3	2.17	19.13	10.63	31.93	8.50	0.00	24,164	6,311	-	20,057	20,057	26,368	23,911
17	Meghalaya	3	0.76	35.82	0.38	36.96	9.87	1.73	27,070	3,400	897	22,604	23,501	26,901	25,438
18	Mizoram	2	0.57	5.97	0.00	6.54	2.10	0.00	6,264	543	-	6,134	6,134	6,677	3,014
19	Nagaland	3	0.00	36.71	0.00	36.71	11.02	0.00	18,568	3,112	7,533	7,533	15,066	18,178	13,135
20	Orissa	3	157.29	207.58	189.07	553.94	181.65	207.04	295,504	26,122	-	291,458	291,458	317,580	293,694
21	Punjab	3	30.87	0.00	12.42	43.29	0.75	43.16	67,022	9,150	67,820	-	67,820	76,970	60,690
22	Rajasthan	3	75.38	63.94	80.16	219.48	87.38	31.55	148,141	37,497	160,602	-	160,602	198,099	185,637
23	Sikkim	3	0.44	2.51	2.39	5.34	1.80	0.11	6,935	-	-	7,002	7,002	7,002	6,935
24	Tamil Nadu	3	249.94	16.12	253.35	519.41	182.41	425.77	228,442	38,853	-	248,294	248,294	287,147	266,318
25	Tripura	3	22.34	47.62	38.51	108.46	28.41	36.80	43,632	1,083	-	44,118	44,118	45,201	43,451
26	Uttaranchal	3	32.71	5.00	56.58	94.29	19.11	8.40	58,313	16,700	25,545	34,223	59,768	76,468	68,168
27	Uttar Pradesh	3	983.92	6.16	760.37	1750.45	254.45	658.40	873,089	480,346	613,854	270,680	884,534	1,364,880	701,851
28	West Bengal	2	154.15	63.92	159.49	377.56	87.68	196.60	328,394	82,509	-	317,849	317,849	400,358	196,691
29	A&N Islands	9	0.00	0.01	3.00	3.01	0.05	0.00	2,457	-	-	2,457	2,457	2,457	-
30	Daman & Diu	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,618	-	-	1,214	1,214	1,214	-
31	D & N Haveli	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	784	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Lakshadweep	2	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.00	1,229	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Pondicherry	3	0.11	0.00	0.02	0.13	0.02	0.11	2,491	137	-	2,292	2,292	2,429	58
	TOTAL		2938.45	1610.29	3627.57	8176.31	2104.67	3259.30	5,000,000	1,837,935	1,717,067	3,282,933	5,000,000	6,837,935	4,663,373

ANNEXURE- 2.3**NUMBER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS (PRIs) DURING 2004-05**

Sl. No.	States/UTs Name	Gram Panchayat	Intermediate Panchayat	District Panchayat	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	21,913	1,095	22	23,030
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,747	150	15	1,912
3	Assam	2,489	203	20	2,712
4	Bihar	8,471	531	38	9,040
5	Chhattisgarh	9,139	146	16	9,301
6	Goa	190	-	2	192
7	Gujarat	13,819	225	25	14,069
8	Haryana	6,034	114	19	6,167
9	Himachal Pradesh	3,037	75	12	3,124
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2,683	-	-	2,683
11	Jharkhand	3,746	211	22	3,979
12	Karnataka	5,659	175	27	5,861
13	Kerala	991	152	14	1,157
14	Madhya Pradesh	22,029	313	45	22,387
15	Maharashtra	28,553	349	33	28,935
16	Manipur	166	-	4	170
17	Orissa	6,234	314	30	6,578
18	Punjab	12,445	140	17	12,602
19	Rajasthan	9,189	237	32	9,458
20	Sikkim	159	-	4	163
21	Tamil Nadu	12,618	385	29	13,032
22	Tripura	537	23	4	564
23	Uttar Pradesh	52,028	813	71	52,912
24	Uttaranchal	7,227	95	13	7,335
25	West Bengal	3,360	333	18	3,711
26	A & N Islands	67	7	1	75
27	Chandigarh	17	1	1	19
28	D & N Haveli	11	-	1	12
29	Daman & Diu	10	-	1	11
30	Lakshadweep	10	-	1	11
31	Pondicherry	98	10	-	108
	TOTAL	234,676	6,097	537	241,310

A STATUS OF PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS IN THE COUNTRY

(A) States where Panchayat elections have been held (As on 1.4.2004)				
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, 2003	DP&IP- June, 07 GP- June, 08	
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.	Uttaranchal	March, 2003	March, 2008	
22.	Uttar Pradesh	June, 2000	June, 2005	.
23.	West Bengal	May, 2003	May, 2008	
24.	A&N Islands	September, 2000	September, 2005	
25.	D&N Haveli	October, 2000	October, 2005	
26.	Daman & Diu	September, 2000	September, 2005	
27.	Lakshadweep	Dec.2002/Jan. 2003	Dec.2007/Jan.2008	
28.	NCT of Delhi	Due	-	
29.	Chandigarh	DP-July, 2000 IP- January, 2002 GP- January, 1999	DP-July, 2005 IP- January, 2007 GP- January, 2004	

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

(B) States where Panchayat elections have not been held

30.	Jharkhand	Due	Preparations for elections are complete. Election will be held soon.
31.	Pondicherry	No elections held under 73 rd Amendment	- Preparations for elections are yet to be held.

(C) States where the 73rd Amendment Act is not applicable or yet to be adopted

32.	J & K	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 rd 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.	Meghalaya	The Provisions of the 73 rd Constitutional Amendment Act are not applicable to these States.	
34.	Mizoram		
35.	Nagaland		

ANNEXURE- 6.1**STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF CEILING SURPLUS LAND AS ON 30ST JUNE 2005***(Area in acres)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Returns			Area Declared Surplus	Area Taken Possession	Area Distributed To Indi. Bene.	Total Number of Beneficiaries	SC/ST BENEFICIARIES				OTHER BENEFICIARIES		Area Decld.Surplus but not Distributed
		Filed	Disposed	Pending					SC Bene. No.	Area	ST Bene. No.	Area	Other Beneficiaries	Area	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	446,830	445,198	1,632	856,005	649,342	586,653	530,781	224,715	232,568	84,993	119,249	221,073	234,836	269,352
2	Assam	21,894	21,720	174	613,405	575,337	545,875	445,862	43,723	86,069	42,365	58,986	359,774	400,820	107,529
3	Bihar	NA	NA	87	415,447	390,752	306,964	379,528	234,861	182,045	43,050	39,978	101,617	84,941	NA
4	Gujarat	58,717	58,180	537	226,043	161,716	146,578	33,312	15,079	85,176	14,047	31,579	4,186	25,994	79,465
5	Haryana	29,842	29,712	130	105,783	101,932	101,166	29,349	12,685	43,672	NA	NA	16,664	57,494	4,616
6	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	316,556	304,895	6,167	6,259	3,912	2,727	329	245	2,018	3,195	NA
7	Jammu & Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	8,836	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8,836
8	Karnataka	177,165	176,674	491	268,478	164,675	123,412	33,727	20,356	74,149	1,250	4,338	12,121	44,925	145,066
9	Kerala	NA	NA	1,420	141,427	96,851	68,745	166,814	70,853	26,619	8,990	7,248	86,971	34,878	NA
10	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	1,154	219,927	189,886	133,883	46,867	16,041	38,897	18,297	51,305	12,529	43,681	NA
11	Maharashtra	104,458	104,320	138	708,098	650,031	613,965	135,301	40,707	157,826	29,268	97,378	65,326	359,010	94,433
12	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	1,830	1,685	1,682	1,258	96	128	72	97	1,090	1,457	NA
13	Orissa	59,487	59,036	451	180,301	168,035	158,030	141,155	48,382	50,150	52,264	66,228	40,509	41,652	22,271
14	Punjab	54,343	54,342	1	223,115	105,858	104,257	28,582	11,352	44,248	NA	NA	17,230	60,009	118,858
15	Rajasthan	87,835	87,308	527	613,034	570,395	464,295	82,938	30,040	145,030	11,954	50,356	40,944	268,908	148,739
16	Tamil Nadu	22,455	21,919	536	205,494	197,025	186,503	147,733	65,538	70,160	236	320	81,959	116,023	18,991
17	Tripura	NR	NR	23	1,995	1,944	1,598	1,424	256	218	359	448	NR	NR	NR
18	Uttar Pradesh	65,538	65,416	122	366,147	335,525	260,509	300,163	205,104	183,495	450	951	94,609	76,063	105,638
19	West Bengal	101,259	88,668	12,591	1,396,943	1,306,776	1,098,537	2,800,120	1,035,482	378,495	529,007	225,956	1,235,631	409,943	298,406
20	D&N Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	7,267	3,749	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
21	Delhi	NA	NA	9	1,132	394	394	654	495	277	NR	NR	159	117	NA
22	Pondicherry	311	264	47	2,326	1,286	1,070	1,464	858	640	NA	NA	606	430	1,255
	Total	1,230,134	1,212,757	20,070	6,872,322	5,974,340	4,917,550	5,317,040	2,080,535	1,802,589	836,931	754,662	2,395,016	2,264,376	1,423,455

NA: Not Available

NR: Not received

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NO. OF CASES AND AREA INVOLVED
IN LITIGATION AS ON 31ST JUNE, 2005**

(Area in acres)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	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	2,381	141,364	651	56,489	904	40,370	323	12,404
2	Assam	112	38,461	109	34,459	3	4,002	NA	NA
3	Bihar	1,837	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Gujarat	1,278	67,962	182	4,824	384	30,779	45	6,018
5	Haryana	201	4,562	71	1,376	124	3,048	6	138
6	Himachal Pradesh	5	8,072	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Jammu & Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
8	Karnataka	1,571	124,232	211	22,281	1,358	101,917	2	34
9	Kerala	1,020	25,316	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Madhya Pradesh	874	55,156	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Maharashtra	534	29,164	147	11,932	367	16,358	20	874
12	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Orissa	220	9,366	148	5,819	70	3,440	2	105
14	Punjab	809	16,641	481	7,827	248	6,541	80	2,273
15	Rajasthan	930	73,441	711	50,441	209	20,771	10	2,228
16	Tamil Nadu	164	8,469	46	1,535	112	6,295	6	639
17	Tripura	8	59	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
18	Uttar Pradesh	2,098	43,275	329	5,150	1,717	36,702	52	1,423
19	West Bengal	NA	1,877,117	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
20	D&N Haveli	NR	NR	NIL	NIL	11	850	-	-
21	Delhi	13	183	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Pondicherry	41	929	11	144	28	776	2	9
	Total	14,096	2,523,769	3,097	202,277	5,535	271,849	548	26,145

NA: Not Available

NR: Not Received

ANNEXURE- 8.1

**RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY (HABITATIONS COVERED)
DURING THE YEAR 2004-2005**

Point No. 07 A,**(Unit: in number)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs Name	TARGET 2004-2005	ACHIEVEMENT 2004-2005	ACHIEVEMENT PERCENTAGE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	4224	4455	105
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	301	70	23
3	ASSAM	6669	4555	68
4	BIHAR	15	15	100
5	CHHATTISGARH	4500	5929	132
6	GOA	2	0	0
7	GUJARAT	600	930	155
8	HARYANA	525	473	90
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1750	1770	101
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	378	340	90
11	JHARKHAND*	117	2150	1838
12	KARNATAKA	7636	5922	78
13	KERALA	302	1083	359
14	M.P	18680	10075	54
15	MAHARASHTRA	5000	1628	33
16	MANIPUR	231	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	387	391	101
18	MIZORAM	174	157	90
19	NAGALAND	97	1335	1376
20	ORISSA	131	5528	4220
21	PUNJAB	720	272	38
22	RAJASTHAN	9000	11233	125
23	SIKKIM	44	0	0
24	TAMILNADU	6500	6520	100
25	TRIPURA	574	537	94
26	UTTARANCHAL	384	391	102
27	UTTARPRADESH	92	74	80
28	WEST BENGAL	5806	7218	124
29	D & N HAVELI	29	36	124
	TOTAL	74868	73087	98

ANNEXURE-9.1**Point No.: 08B, PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES (PHC)****Units: Numbers**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2004-2005	Achievement 2004-2005	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	76	410	539
2	Assam	27	0	0
3	Bihar	75	0	0
4	Chhatisgarh	39	0	0
5	Delhi	6	0	0
6	Goa	1	0	0
7	Haryana	2	1	50
8	Jharkhand	27	0	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	29	0	0
10	Nagaland	2	8	400
11	Tripura	9	0	0
12	Uttaranchal	2	4	200
13	West Bengal	110	0	0
14	Chandigarh	1	0	0
	Grand Total	406	423	104

Point No.: 08A, COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES (CHC)**Units: Numbers**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2004-2005	Achievement 2004-2005	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	50	32	64
2	Assam	19	0	0
3	Bihar	95	0	0
4	Chhatisgarh	6	0	0
5	Delhi	1	0	0
6	Gujarat	1	1	100
7	Haryana	9	8	89
8	Jharkhand	29	0	0
9	Karnataka	5	1	20
10	Kerala	18	0	0
11	Madhya Pradesh	24	0	0
12	Maharashtra	21	6	29
13	Meghalaya	1	0	0
14	Nagaland	1	2	200
15	Orissa	25	0	0
16	Punjab	3	0	0
17	Rajasthan	12	2	17
18	Sikkim	1	0	0
19	Tamil Nadu	55	0	0
20	Tripura	3	0	0
21	Uttaranchal	8	4	50
22	UttarPradesh	126	8	6
23	Chandigarh	1	0	0
	Grand Total	514	64	12

ANNEXURE-9.3**POINT NO.: 08D, IMMUNISATION OF CHILDREN (DPT,POLIO& BCG)****UNITS: NUMBER OF INFANTS IMMUNISED**

Sl.No.	States/Uts	Target 2004-2005	Achievement 2004-2005	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,538,149	1,599,000	104
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24,504	7,592	31
3	Assam	702,726	529,476	75
4	Bihar	2,626,441	1,271,193	48
5	Chhatisgarh	537,008	1,573,899	293
6	Delhi	262,379	231,167	88
7	Goa	18,749	24,774	132
8	Gujarat	1,257,113	1,223,540	97
9	Haryana	562,350	544,951	97
10	Himachal Pradesh	126,745	131,611	104
11	Jammu & Kashmir	202,374	304,273	150
12	Jharkhand	705,150	5,044,588	715
13	Karnataka	1,160,178	1,065,216	92
14	Kerala	561,969	556,133	99
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,826,928	1,734,236	95
16	Maharashtra	1,992,108	1,697,275	85
17	Manipur	44,590	34,570	78
18	Meghalaya	65,880	40,741	62
19	Mizoram	14,277	58,825	412
20	Nagaland	27,412	210,830	769
21	Orissa	818,073	804,860	98
22	Pondicherry	17,699	16,836	95
23	Punjab	513,392	518,144	101
24	Rajasthan	1,745,922	1,727,880	99
25	Sikkim	11,836	10,925	92
26	Tamil Nadu	1,167,709	1,150,971	99
27	Tripura	51,213	68,326	133
28	Uttaranchal	155,021	217,259	140
29	Uttar Pradesh	5,280,482	5,368,988	102
30	West Bengal	1,636,785	1,426,463	87
31	A& N Islands	6,121	5,701	93
32	Chandigarh	14,786	16,158	109
33	D&N Haveli	6,569	7,218	110
34	Daman & Diu	3,575	2,904	81
35	Lakshadweep	1,263	891	71
	Grand Total	25,687,476	29,227,414	114

TETANUS IMMUNISATION (EXP. MOTHERS)						
During the period (April,2004 March, 2005)						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Prop. Need Assessed 2004-2005	Achievement \$ during April to March			% Achvt. of prop. need assessed
			2004-2005	2003-2004	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,811,530	1,790,838	1,824,112	-1.8	98.9
2	Assam	833,875	574,485	388,469	47.9	68.9
3	Bihar	3,080,041	882,855	963,904	-8.4	28.7
4	Chhattisgarh	639,291	630,905	619,344	1.9	98.7
5	Gujarat	1,471,089	1,310,343	1,287,315	1.8	89.1
6	Haryana	661,599	567,071	553,459	2.5	85.7
7	Jharkhand	826,927	424,702	301,018	41.1	51.4
8	Karnataka	1,354,779	1,107,255	971,156	14.0	81.7
9	Kerala	625,040	567,200	562,802	0.8	90.7
10	Madhya Pradesh	2,198,694	1,890,880	1,919,000	-1.5	86.0
11	Maharashtra	2,294,579	2,092,637	2,144,000	-2.4	91.2
12	Orissa	988,873	815,932	782,113	4.3	82.5
13	Punjab	595,074	520,826	503,630	3.4	87.5
14	Rajasthan	2,085,259	1,890,263	1,805,324	4.7	90.6
15	Tamil Nadu	1,350,657	1,255,771	1,280,713	-1.9	93.0
16	Uttar Pradesh	6,327,361	4,949,046	5,015,076	-1.3	78.2
17	West Bengal	1,897,220	1,398,202	1,465,505	-4.6	73.7
II.	SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	28,036	5,583	9,375	-40.4	19.9
2	Delhi	297,243	210,627	295,271	-28.7	70.9
3	Goa	21,021	24,883	20,444	21.7	118.4
4	Himachal Pradesh	147,378	139,205	142,906	-2.6	94.5
5	Jammu& Kashmir	233,830	252,255	225,241	12.0	107.9
6	Manipur	50,057	28,792	28,562	0.8	57.5
7	Meghalaya	76,753	37,225	34,207	8.8	48.5
8	Mizoram	16,005	17,316	16,931	2.3	108.2
9	Nagaland	30,740	21,325	23,487	-9.2	69.4
10	Sikkim	13,587	10,206	9,703	5.2	75.1
11	Tripura	58,617	44,799	49,166	-8.9	76.4
12	Uttaranchal	179,118	233,028	228,892	1.8	130.1
III.	UNION TERRITORIES					
1	A&N Islands	6,862	5,656	7,263	-22.1	82.4
2	Chandigarh	16,672	17,767	19,014	-6.6	106.6
3	D&N Haveli	7,673	4,983	7,682	-35.1	64.9
4	Daman & Diu	4,092	3,117	2,825	10.3	76.2
5	Lakshadweep	1,444	1,139	1,115	2.2	78.9
6	Pondicherry	19,913	17,844	19,410	-8.1	89.6
IV.	OTHER AGENCIES					
1	M/O Defence	\$\$	15,987	15,378	4.0	
2	M/O Railways	\$\$	16,471	16,712	-1.4	
	TOTAL	30,250,929	23,777,419	23,560,524	0.9	78.6
<i>\$ =Provisional \$\$ =No separate targets allocated</i>						

Twenty Point Programme (D.P.T. Immunisation) During the period (April,2004 March, 2005)						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Prop. Need Assessed 2004-05	Achievement \$ during April to March			% Achvt. of prop. need assessed
			2004-05	2003-2004	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,538,153	1,603,879	1,618,126	-0.9	104.3
2	Assam	702,729	529,476	450,646	17.5	75.3
3	Bihar	2,626,435	1,297,526	1,125,116	15.3	49.4
4	Chhattisgarh	537,005	583,075	570,635	2.2	108.6
5	Gujarat	1,257,113	1,227,626	1,190,505	3.1	97.7
6	Haryana	562,360	544,951	534,327	2.0	96.9
7	Jharkhand	705,143	496,625	433,104	14.7	70.4
8	Karnataka	1,160,183	1,065,545	1,034,988	3.0	91.8
9	Kerala	561,968	556,500	556,649	0.0	99.0
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,826,915	1,873,232	1,886,000	-0.7	102.5
11	Maharashtra	1,992,112	2,048,662	2,110,000	-2.9	102.8
12	Orissa	818,068	804,860	824,667	-2.4	98.4
13	Punjab	513,386	518,144	498,639	3.9	100.9
14	Rajasthan	1,745,930	1,727,931	1,715,173	0.7	99.0
15	Tamil Nadu	1,167,705	1,169,968	1,200,946	-2.6	100.2
16	Uttar Pradesh	5,280,470	5,345,836	4,967,997	7.6	101.2
17	West Bengal	1,636,783	1,426,434	1,507,210	-5.4	87.1
II.	SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	24,493	12,515	7,001	78.8	51.1
2	Delhi	262,384	275,352	198,051	39.0	104.9
3	Goa	18,747	24,774	24,745	0.1	132.1
4	Himachal Pradesh	126,745	133,505	136,347	-2.1	105.3
5	Jammu& Kashmir	202,370	279,346	267,063	4.6	138.0
6	Manipur	44,596	36,812	32,595	12.9	82.5
7	Meghalaya ^	65,868	45,459	37,916	19.9	69.0
8	Mizoram	14,273	18,795	19,072	-1.5	131.7
9	Nagaland	27,415	16,928	17,374	-2.6	61.7
10	Sikkim	11,833	10,925	10,393	5.1	92.3
11	Tripura	51,210	61,272	60,671	1.0	119.6
12	Uttaranchal	155,018	231,198	229,128	0.9	149.1
III.	UNION TERRITORIES					
1	A&N Islands	6,126	7,638	12,234	-37.6	124.7
2	Chandigarh	14,792	16,158	17,087	-5.4	109.2
3	D&N Haveli	6,571	7,218	7,582	-4.8	109.8
4	Daman & Diu	3,571	5,337	5,905	-9.6	149.5
5	Lakshadweep	1,269	1,076	1,124	-4.3	84.8
6	Pondicherry	17,704	16,836	17,031	-1.1	95.1
IV.	OTHER AGENCIES					
1	M/O Defence	\$\$	18,443	17,019	8.4	
2	M/O Railways	\$\$	25,132	26,109	-3.7	
	TOTAL	25,687,443	24,064,989	23,369,175	3.0	93.7
\$ =Provisional		\$\$ =No separate targets allocated				

Twenty Point Programme (B.C.G) During the period (April,2003- March, 2004)						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Prop. Need Assessed 2004-05	Achievement \$ during April to March			% Achvt. of prop. need assessed
			2004-05	2003-2004	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	<u>MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)</u>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,538,153	1,642,769	1,689,238	-2.8	106.8
2	Assam	702,729	566,924	534,406	6.1	80.7
3	Bihar	2,626,435	1,808,795	1,748,645	3.4	68.9
4	Chhattisgarh	537,005	600,341	602,408	-0.3	111.8
5	Gujarat	1,257,113	1,252,116	1,261,831	-0.8	99.6
6	Haryana	562,360	594,354	591,708	0.4	105.7
7	Jharkhand	705,143	571,298	531,374	7.5	81.0
8	Karnataka	1,160,183	1,081,960	1,073,442	0.8	93.3
9	Kerala	561,968	579,712	559,275	3.7	103.2
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,826,915	1,801,185	1,950,000	-7.6	98.6
11	Maharashtra	1,992,112	2,164,062	2,173,000	-0.4	108.6
12	Orissa	818,068	856,334	873,015	-1.9	104.7
13	Punjab	513,386	540,505	532,445	1.5	105.3
14	Rajasthan	1,745,930	1,771,012	1,767,037	0.2	101.4
15	Tamil Nadu	1,167,705	1,184,785	1,212,151	-2.3	101.5
16	Uttar Pradesh	5,280,470	5,559,140	5,588,057	-0.5	105.3
17	West Bengal	1,636,783	1,704,353	1,705,489	-0.1	104.1
II.	<u>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)</u>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	24,493	10,461	11,693	-10.5	42.7
2	Delhi	262,384	348,430	272,195	28.0	132.8
3	Goa	18,747	26,285	27,744	-5.3	140.2
4	Himachal Pradesh	126,745	136,114	141,459	-3.8	107.4
5	Jammu& Kashmir	202,370	304,273	280,928	8.3	150.4
6	Manipur	44,596	42,635	45,577	-6.5	95.6
7	Meghalaya	65,868	60,029	56,840	5.6	91.1
8	Mizoram	14,273	17,511	22,210	-21.2	122.7
9	Nagaland	27,415	15,766	17,603	-10.4	57.5
10	Sikkim	11,833	11,652	11,816	-1.4	98.5
11	Tripura	51,210	66,649	64,883	2.7	130.1
12	Uttaranchal	155,018	219,613	220,817	-0.5	141.7
III.	<u>UNION TERRITORIES</u>					
1	A&N Islands	6,126	5,701	6,496	-12.2	93.1
2	Chandigarh	14,792	27,792	20,658	34.5	187.9
3	D&N Haveli	6,571	7,250	7,904	-8.3	110.3
4	Daman & Diu	3,571	3,060	3,482	-12.1	85.7
5	Lakshadweep	1,269	908	1,002	-9.4	71.6
6	Pondicherry	17,704	29,354	30,412	-3.5	165.8
IV.	<u>OTHER AGENCIES</u>					
1	M/O Defence	\$ \$	31,660	29,925	5.8	-
2	M/O Railways	\$ \$	22,912	23,632	-3.0	-
	TOTAL	25,687,443	25,667,700	25,690,797	-0.1	99.9
\$ =Provisional \$ \$ =No separate targets allocated						

Twenty Point Programme (Polio)						
During the period (April,2004 March, 2005)						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Prop. Need Assessed 2004-05	Achievement \$ during April to March			% Achvt. of prop. need assessed
			2004-05	2003-2004	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,538,153	1,605,670	1,617,046	-0.7	104.4
2	Assam	702,729	533,884	461,724	15.6	76.0
3	Bihar	2,626,435	1,279,209	1,197,750	6.8	48.7
4	Chhattisgarh	537,005	583,672	570,575	2.3	108.7
5	Gujarat	1,257,113	1,223,540	1,222,835	0.1	97.3
6	Haryana	562,360	546,772	539,441	1.4	97.2
7	Jharkhand	705,143	487,891	431,067	13.2	69.2
8	Karnataka	1,160,183	1,065,216	1,036,235	2.8	91.8
9	Kerala	561,968	558,506	554,194	0.8	99.4
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,826,915	1,870,342	1,884,000	-0.7	102.4
11	Maharashtra	1,992,112	2,049,333	1,975,000	3.8	102.9
12	Orissa	818,068	813,662	825,406	-1.4	99.5
13	Punjab	513,386	518,144	497,124	4.2	100.9
14	Rajasthan	1,745,930	1,727,882	1,713,241	0.9	99.0
15	Tamil Nadu	1,167,705	1,171,677	1,203,862	-2.7	100.3
16	Uttar Pradesh	5,280,470	5,471,267	5,317,251	2.9	103.6
17	West Bengal	1,636,783	1,444,655	1,504,989	-4.0	88.3
II.	SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	24,493	10,172	8,548	19.0	41.5
2	Delhi	262,384	275,861	204,920	34.6	105.1
3	Goa	18,747	24,892	24,499	1.6	132.8
4	Himachal Pradesh	126,745	133,499	136,367	-2.1	105.3
5	Jammu& Kashmir	202,370	280,226	267,492	4.8	138.5
6	Manipur	44,596	37,181	34,524	7.7	83.4
7	Meghalaya	65,868	45,246	38,904	16.3	68.7
8	Mizoram	14,273	18,890	20,769	-9.0	132.3
9	Nagaland	27,415	19,176	17,432	10.0	69.9
10	Sikkim	11,833	11,507	10,249	12.3	97.2
11	Tripura	51,210	62,180	60,720	2.4	121.4
12	Uttaranchal	155,018	231,198	229,128	0.9	149.1
III.	UNION TERRITORIES					
1	A&N Islands	6,126	7,638	12,257	-37.7	124.7
2	Chandigarh	14,792	16,044	17,018	-5.7	108.5
3	D&N Haveli	6,571	7,218	7,640	-5.5	109.8
4	Daman & Diu	3,571	6,082	6,536	-6.9	170.3
5	Lakshadweep	1,269	1,103	1,113	-0.9	86.9
6	Pondicherry	17,704	16,836	17,031	-1.1	95.1
IV.	OTHER AGENCIES					
1	M/O Defence	\$\$	18,691	17,394	7.5	-
2	M/O Railways	\$\$	25,332	26,354	-3.9	-
	TOTAL	25,687,443	24,200,294	23,710,635	2.1	94.2
\$ =Provisional \$\$ =No separate targets allocated						

Twenty Point Programme (Measles)						
During the period (April,2004 March, 2005)						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Prop. Need Assessed 2004-05	Achievement \$ during April to March			% Achvt. of prop. need assessed
			2004-05	2003-2004	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,538,153	1,567,411	1,548,649	1.2	101.9
2	Assam	702,729	494,682	436,303	13.4	70.4
3	Bihar	2,626,435	1,137,698	787,725	44.4	43.3
4	Chhattisgarh	537,005	572,890	548,483	4.4	106.7
5	Gujarat	1,257,113	1,169,584	1,185,094	-1.3	93.0
6	Haryana	562,360	537,368	502,888	6.9	95.6
7	Jharkhand	705,143	715,250	360,632	98.3	101.4
8	Karnataka	1,160,183	1,009,689	925,651	9.1	87.0
9	Kerala	561,968	538,250	514,429	4.6	95.8
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,826,915	1,844,982	1,907,000	-3.3	101.0
11	Maharashtra	1,992,112	1,997,355	1,958,000	2.0	100.3
12	Orissa	818,068	784,036	762,299	2.9	95.8
13	Punjab	513,386	509,071	472,065	7.8	99.2
14	Rajasthan	1,745,930	1,705,278	1,581,170	7.8	97.7
15	Tamil Nadu	1,167,705	1,161,264	1,179,045	-1.5	99.4
16	Uttar Pradesh	5,280,470	4,864,958	5,024,749	-3.2	92.1
17	West Bengal	1,636,783	1,411,848	1,236,528	14.2	86.3
II.	SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	24,493	8,747	6,867	27.4	35.7
2	Delhi	262,384	253,377	177,439	42.8	96.6
3	Goa	17,747	21,990	21,099	4.2	123.9
4	Himachal Pradesh	126,745	131,095	130,742	0.3	103.4
5	Jammu& Kashmir	202,370	266,638	249,254	7.0	131.8
6	Manipur	44,596	33,197	31,446	5.6	74.4
7	Meghalaya	65,868	36,957	31,191	18.5	56.1
8	Mizoram	14,273	19,073	13,478	41.5	133.6
9	Nagaland	27,415	13,237	11,483	15.3	48.3
10	Sikkim	11,833	10,620	10,529	0.9	89.7
11	Tripura	51,210	59,651	49,269	21.1	116.5
12	Uttaranchal	155,018	225,982	197,622	14.4	145.8
III.	UNION TERRITORIES					
1	A&N Islands	6,126	5,484	5,200	5.5	89.5
2	Chandigarh	14,792	15,810	16,552	-4.5	106.9
3	D&N Haveli	6,571	6,722	6,754	-0.5	102.3
4	Daman & Diu	3,571	2,799	3,117	-10.2	78.4
5	Lakshadweep	1,269	1,029	1,084	-5.1	81.1
6	Pondicherry	17,704	16,118	16,555	-2.6	91.0
IV.	OTHER AGENCIES					
1	M/O Defence	\$\$	22,714	18,992	19.6	.
2	M/O Railways	\$\$	19,044	18,932	0.6	.
	TOTAL	25,686,443	23,191,898	21,948,315	5.7	90.3
\$ =Provisional		\$\$ =No separate targets allocated				

ANNEXURE-9.9**STATUS OF POLIO SURVEILLANCE FOR APRIL-2005 ***

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Non-Polio AFP rate	Polio Cases		% cases with 2 stool specimens in 2 weeks
			Jan-April.2004	Jan-April.2004	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.96	0	0	89
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0	100
3	Assam	1.05	0	0	78
4	Bihar	5.36	4	7	82
5	Chhatisgarh	1.21	0	0	75
6	Delhi	1.13	1	1	78
7	Goa	2.56	0	0	100
8	Gujarat	1.14	0	0	85
9	Haryana	2.07	0	0	75
10	Himachal Pradesh	1.53	0	0	94
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1.01	0	0	100
12	Jharkhand	2.62	0	1	82
13	Karnataka	1.88	1	0	83
14	Kerala	0.88	0	0	82
15	Madhya Pradesh	1.55	0	0	80
16	Maharashtra	1.60	0	0	83
17	Manipur	0.62	0	0	100
18	Meghalaya	0.26	0	0	50
19	Mizoram	0.87	0	0	0
20	Nagaland	0.00	0	0	0
21	Orissa	1.40	0	0	79
22	Pondicherry	0.97	0	0	100
23	Punjab	1.25	0	0	90
24	Rajasthan	1.29	0	0	79
25	Sikkim	1.23	0	0	100
26	Tamil Nadu	1.65	1	0	85
27	Tripura	2.79	0	0	80
28	Uttaranchal	4.02	0	1	88
29	Uttar Pradesh	6.65	1	4	82
30	West Bengal	1.57	1	0	84
31	A& N Islands	0	0	0	0
32	Chandigarh	1.45	0	0	100
33	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0
34	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
	Grand Total	2.71	9	14	82

* Based on week 17, 2005 report (ending on 30th April, 2005)

STERILISATION

During the period (April, 2004-March,2005)

Sl.No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Eligible Couples as on 31.03.2004 (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	2004-05	2003-04			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)							
1	Andhra Pradesh	14,797	6,259	736,417	830,503	-11.3	1,972	3,734
2	Assam	4,267	3,554	39,555	45,134	-12.4	1,557	254
3	Bihar	15,817	12,480	86,948	109,625	-20.7	6,814	128
4	Chattisgarh	3,761	2,317	124,478	115,848	7.4	1,114	1,117
5	Gujarat	9,327	5,102	278,113	262,896	5.8	2,097	1,326
6	Haryana	3,787	2,242	89,754	91,280	-1.7	933	962
7	Jharkhand	5,066	3,951	43,157	48,960	-11.9	2,122	203
8	Karnataka	9,334	4,406	377,186	377,091	0.0	1,480	2,549
9	Kerala	5,354	2,623	147,834	151,586	-2.5	554	2,668
10	Madhya Pradesh	11,420	7,080	368,639	352,000	4.7	3,738	986
11	Maharashtra	17,316	8,277	768,000	689,000	11.5	3,245	2,367
12	Orissa	6,395	4,118	99,672	89,021	12.0	1,767	564
13	Punjab	4,060	2,801	102,168	97,598	4.7	1,109	921
14	Rajasthan	10,765	6,265	333,660	300,068	11.2	3,314	1,007
15	Tamil Nadu	11,214	6,056	416,245	429,450	-3.1	1,405	2,963
16	Uttar Pradesh	29,796	25,148	503,596	487,517	3.3	14,611	345
17	West Bengal	14,114	9,343	218,597	216,524	1.0	3,410	641
II.	SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	178	141	2101	-NR-	0	65	323
2	Delhi	2,441	1,738	39,215	39,269	-0.1	683	574
3	Goa	197	140	5,196	5,090	2.1	35	1,485
4	Himachal Pradesh	1,056	503	33,531	32,337	3.7	167	2,008
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1,647	1,141	21,057	19,663	7.1	574	367
6	Manipur	297	251	518	1,265	-59.1	118	44
7	Meghalaya	352	314	2,204	2,642	-16.6	189	117
8	Mizoram	121	66	2,140	2,560	-16.4	30	713
9	Nagaland	240	210	730	1,086	-32.8	125	58
10	Sikkim	82	62	1,093	1,355	-19.3	26	420
11	Tripura	516	378	2,358	3,010	-21.7	132	179
12	Uttaranchal	1,472	1,014	34,799	31,200	11.5	472	737
III.	UNION TERRITORIES							
1	A&N Islands	61	34	1,418	1,304	8.7	7	2,026
2	Chandigarh	160	126	2,383	2,908	-18.1	26	917
3	D&N Haveli	42	30	943	785	20.1	13	725
4	Daman & Diu	26	14	576	560	2.9	5	1,152
5	Lakshadweep	10	9	22	19	15.8	4	55
6	Pondicherry	226	112	11,932	12,545	-4.9	24	4,972
IV.	OTHER AGENCIES							
1	M/O Defence			16,029	14,756	8.6		
2	M/O Railways			6,788	7,375	-8.0		
	All India	185,714	118,305	4,919,052	4,873,830	0.9	52,974	929
\$- Provisional		NR- Not received						

State-wise break-up & % of Vasectomy to total Sterilisation
During the period (April, 2004-March,2005) \$

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Sterilisation	% of Vasectomy to total Sterilisations
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)				
1	Andhra Pradesh	28,808	707,609	736,417	3.9
2	Assam	366	39,189	39,555	0.9
3	Bihar	911	86,037	86,948	1.0
4	Chattisgarh	3,788	120,690	124,478	3.0
5	Gujarat	1,587	276,526	278,113	0.6
6	Haryana	1,992	87,762	89,754	2.2
7	Jharkhand	186	42,971	43,157	0.4
8	Karnataka	691	376,495	377,186	0.2
9	Kerala	1,684	146,150	147,834	1.1
10	Madhya Pradesh	14,850	353,789	368,639	4.0
11	Maharashtra	36,761	731,239	768,000	4.8
12	Orissa	1,355	98,317	99,672	1.4
13	Punjab	4,012	98,156	102,168	3.9
14	Rajasthan	8,659	325,001	333,660	2.6
15	Tamil Nadu	672	415,573	416,245	0.2
16	Uttar Pradesh	10,000	493,596	503,596	2.0
17	West Bengal	1,320	217,277	218,597	0.6
II.	SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2,100	2101	0
2	Delhi	2,060	37,155	39,215	5.3
3	Goa	25	5,171	5,196	0.5
4	Himachal Pradesh	2,956	30,575	33,531	8.8
5	Jammu & Kashmir	453	20,604	21,057	2.2
6	Manipur	23	495	518	4.4
7	Meghalaya	15	2,189	2,204	0.7
8	Mizoram	-	2,140	2,140	-
9	Nagaland	19	711	730	2.6
10	Sikkim	167	926	1,093	15.3
11	Tripura	24	2,334	2,358	1.0

12	Uttaranchal	1,718	33,081	34,799	4.9
III.	UNION TERRITORIES				
1	A&N Islands	3	1,415	1,418	0.2
2	Chandigarh	53	2,330	2,383	2.2
3	D&N Haveli	11	932	943	1.2
4	Daman & Diu	3	573	576	0.5
5	Lakshadweep	-	22	22	-
6	Pondicherry	17	11,915	11,932	0.1
IV.	OTHER AGENCIES				
1	M/O Defence	3,361	12,668	16,029	21.0
2	M/O Railways	602	6,186	6,788	8.9
	All India	129,153	4,789,899	4,919,052	2.6
<i>\$- Provisional</i> <i>NR- Not received</i>					

23.9.05 ok

State-wise break-up & % of Vasectomy to total Sterilisation

During the period (April, 2004-March,2005) \$

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Sterilisation	% of Vasectomy to total Sterilisations
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)				
1	Andhra Pradesh	28,808	707,609	736,417	3.9
2	Assam	366	39,189	39,555	0.9
3	Bihar	911	86,037	86,948	1.0
4	Chattisgarh	3,788	120,690	124,478	3.0
5	Gujarat	1,587	276,526	278,113	0.6
6	Haryana	1,992	87,762	89,754	2.2
7	Jharkhand	186	42,971	43,157	0.4
8	Karnataka	691	376,495	377,186	0.2
9	Kerala	1,684	146,150	147,834	1.1
10	Madhya Pradesh	14,850	353,789	368,639	4.0
11	Maharashtra	36,761	731,239	768,000	4.8
12	Orissa	1,355	98,317	99,672	1.4
13	Punjab	4,012	98,156	102,168	3.9
14	Rajasthan	8,659	325,001	333,660	2.6
15	Tamil Nadu	672	415,573	416,245	0.2
16	Uttar Pradesh	10,000	493,596	503,596	2.0
17	West Bengal	1,320	217,277	218,597	0.6
II.	SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2,100	2101	0
2	Delhi	2,060	37,155	39,215	5.3
3	Goa	25	5,171	5,196	0.5
4	Himachal Pradesh	2,956	30,575	33,531	8.8
5	Jammu & Kashmir	453	20,604	21,057	2.2
6	Manipur	23	495	518	4.4
7	Meghalaya	15	2,189	2,204	0.7
8	Mizoram	-	2,140	2,140	-
9	Nagaland	19	711	730	2.6
10	Sikkim	167	926	1,093	15.3
11	Tripura	24	2,334	2,358	1.0
12	Uttaranchal	1,718	33,081	34,799	4.9
III.	UNION TERRITORIES				
1	A&N Islands	3	1,415	1,418	0.2
2	Chandigarh	53	2,330	2,383	2.2
3	D&N Haveli	11	932	943	1.2
4	Daman & Diu	3	573	576	0.5
5	Lakshadweep	-	22	22	-
6	Pondicherry	17	11,915	11,932	0.1
IV.	OTHER AGENCIES				
1	M/O Defence	3,361	12,668	16,029	21.0
2	M/O Railways	602	6,186	6,788	8.9
	All India	129,153	4,789,899	4,919,052	2.6
<div> <div>\$- Provisional</div> <div>NR- Not received</div> </div>					

Twenty Point Programme (Family Planning Methods)
During the Period (April 2004- March 2005)

Figures are provisional \$

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Sterilisations	IUD Insertions	Condom	Oral Pill
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	<u>MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)</u>				
1	Andhra Pradesh	736,417	374,566	818,979	330,694
2	Assam	39,555	39,966	38,025	32,841
3	Bihar	86,948	107,792	-NR-	-NR-
4	Chhatisgarh	124,478	103,483	257,617	158,166
5	Gujarat	278,113	426,399	1,156,165	223,941
6	Haryana	89,754	154,694	341,298	72,971
7	Jharkhand	43,157	57,447	70,236	43,782
8	Karnataka	377,186	298,618	292,910	161,650
9	Kerala	147,834	74,009	138,714	27,462
10	Madhya Pradesh	368,639	452,291	1,213,801	514,855
11	Maharashtra	768,000	550,000	521,146	34,615
12	Orissa	99,672	160,836	331,377	170,414
13	Punjab	102,168	327,886	407,402	109,400
14	Rajasthan	333,660	275,233	1,541,071	832,806
15	Tamil Nadu	416,245	398,704	200,966	152,565
16	Uttar Pradesh	503,596	2,094,369	1,572,665	786,417
17	West Bengal	218,597	72,655	511,061	440,666
II.	<u>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s</u>				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2101	2,766	987	1,431
2	Delhi	39,215	53,702	135,868	10,582
3	Goa	5,196	2,947	8,928	3,774
4	Himachal Pradesh	33,531	30,941	88,313	28,036
5	Jammu & Kashmir	21,057	29,734	22,088	9,715
6	Manipur	518	6,693	5,680	1,279
7	Meghalaya	2,204	2,606	2,315	3,824
8	Mizoram	2,140	2,430	1,904	5,761
9	Nagaland	730	1,844	358	847
10	Sikkim	1,093	1,252	1,656	6,417
11	Tripura	2,358	2,908	14,656	17,224
12	Uttaranchal	34,799	118,969	114,216	43,711
III.	<u>UNION TERRITORIES</u>				
1	A&N Islands	1,418	1,065	2,268	1,911
2	Chandigarh	2,383	5,069	12,415	539
3	D&N Haveli	943	294	5,490	4,090
4	Daman & Diu	576	278	1,610	436
5	Lakshadweep	22	53	211	254
6	Pondicherry	11,932	3,150	10,376	1,584
IV.	<u>OTHER AGENCIES</u>				
1	M/O Defence	16,029	8,183	5,838	4,943
2	M/O Railways	6,788	5,487	31,482	5,342
	Commercial Distri.	-	-	8,404,028	3,359,169
	All India	4,919,052	6,249,319	18,284,120	7,604,114

IUD INSERTIONS

During the Period (April 2004- March 2005)

(Figures are provisional)\$

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised as on 31.3.2004 (in 000's)	Achievement \$ during April 2004 to March 2005.		% Change	UID 10,000 Unsterilised Couples unsterilised couples 2004 2005
			2004-2005	2003-2004		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)					
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,259	374,566	326,222	14.8	598
2	Assam	3,554	39,966	42,128	-5.1	112
3	Bihar	12,480	107,792	122,322	-11.9	86
4	Chattisgarh	2,317	103,483	99,136	4.4	447
5	Gujarat	5,102	426,399	413,632	3.1	836
6	Haryana	2,242	154,694	152,157	1.7	690
7	Jharkhand	3,951	57,447	52,175	-	145
8	Karnataka	4,406	298,618	296,830	0.6	678
9	Kerala	2,623	74,009	77,853	-4.9	282
10	Madhya Pradesh	7,080	452,291	455,000	-0.6	639
11	Maharashtra	8,277	550,000	447,000	23.0	664
12	Orissa	4,118	160,836	142,108	13.2	391
13	Punjab	2,801	327,886	318,946	2.8	1171
14	Rajasthan	6,265	275,233	265,778	3.6	438
15	Tamil Nadu	6,056	398,704	437,573	-8.9	658
16	Uttar Pradesh	25,148	2,094,369	2,082,764	0.6	833
17	West Bengal	9,343	72,655	68,084	6.7	78
II.	SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	141	2,766	2,281	21.3	196
2	Delhi	1,738	53,702	62,528	-14.1	309
3	Goa	140	2,947	2,767	6.5	211
4	Himachal Pradesh	503	30,941	32,265	-4.1	615
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1,141	29,734	27,001	10.1	261
6	Manipur	251	6,693	5,687	17.7	267
7	Meghalaya	314	2,606	3,226	-19.2	83
8	Mizoram	66	2,430	2,232	8.9	368
9	Nagaland	210	1,844	3,664	-49.7	88
10	Sikkim	62	1,252	835	49.9	202
11	Tripura	378	2,908	3,114	-6.6	77
12	Uttaranchal	1,014	118,969	108,873	9.3	1172
III.	UNION TERRITORIES					
1	A&N Islands	34	1,065	1,615	-34.1	313
2	Chandigarh	126	5,069	5,601	-9.5	402
3	D&N Haveli	30	294	290	1.4	98
4	Daman & Diu	14	278	276	0.7	199
5	Lakshadweep	9	53	33	60.6	59
6	Pondicherry	112	3,150	3,737	-15.7	281
III.	OTHER AGENCIES					
1	M/O Defence		8,183	7,425	10.2	
2	M/O Railways		5,487	6,170	-11.1	
	All India	118,305	6,249,319	6,079,328	2.80	528
<div> <div>\$- Provisional</div> <div>NR- Not received</div> </div>						

CONDOM USERS

During the Period (April 2004- March 2005)

(Figures are provisional)\$

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised as on 31.3.2004 (in 000's)	Achievement \$ during April 2004 to March 2005.		% Change	Condoms Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2004-2005
			2004-2005	2003-2004		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)					
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,259	818,979	727,597	12.6	1308
2	Assam	3,554	38,025	31,779	19.7	107
3	Bihar	12,480	-NR-	-	-	-
4	Chattisgarh	2,317	257,617	341,566	-24.6	1112
5	Gujarat	5,102	1,156,165	1,125,196	2.8	2266
6	Haryana	2,242	341,298	349,389	-2.3	1522
7	Jharkhand	3,951	70,236	49,888	NR	178
8	Karnataka	4,406	292,910	286,809	2.1	665
9	Kerala	2,623	138,714	153,203	-9.5	529
10	Madhya Pradesh	7,080	1,213,801	1,423,833	-14.8	1714
11	Maharashtra	8,277	521,146	462,611	12.7	630
12	Orissa	4,118	331,377	284,718	16.4	805
13	Punjab	2,801	407,402	368,171	10.7	1454
14	Rajasthan	6,265	1,541,071	1,422,736	8.3	2460
15	Tamil Nadu	6,056	200,966	223,242	-10.0	332
16	Uttar Pradesh	25,148	1,572,665	1,760,064	-10.6	625
17	West Bengal	9,343	511,061	412,049	24.0	547
II.	SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	141	987	925	6.7	70
2	Delhi	1,738	135,868	185,608	-26.8	782
3	Goa	140	8,928	634	1,308.2	637
4	Himachal Pradesh	503	88,313	79,218	11.5	1757
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1,141	22,088	18,109	22.0	194
6	Manipur	251	5,680	4,622	22.9	226
7	Meghalaya	314	2,315	2,031	14.0	74
8	Mizoram	66	1,904	1,570	16.7	288
9	Nagaland	210	358	294	21.8	17
10	Sikkim	62	1,656	1,297	27.7	269
11	Tripura	378	14,656	21,353	-31.4	387
12	Uttaranchal	1,014	114,216	103,840	10.0	1126
III.	UNION TERRITORIES					
1	A&N Islands	34	2,268	2,516	-9.9	672
2	Chandigarh	126	12,415	10,416	19.2	983
3	D&N Haveli	30	5,490	3,600	52.5	1830
4	Daman & Diu	14	1,610	1,437	12.0	1150
5	Lakshadweep	9	211	171	23.4	234
6	Pondicherry	112	10,376	10,519	-1.4	926
IV.	OTHER AGENCIES					
1	M/O Defence		5,838	9,027	-35.3	
2	M/O Railways		31,482	32,492	-3.1	
	Total Free Distn. (All India)	118,305	9,880,092	9,912,530	-0.3	835
3	Commercial Distn.		8,404,028	8,746,667	-3.9	
	Total Free + Commer. Distn.	118,305	18,284,120	18,659,197	-2.0	1546
\$- Provisional NR- Not received						

ORAL PILL USERS

During the Period (April 2004- March 2005)

(Figures are provisional)\$

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised as on 31.3.2004 (in 000's)	Achievement \$ during April 2004 to March 2005.		% Change	OP Users Per 10,000 Unsterilised Couples 2004-2005
			2004-2005	2003-2004		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)					
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,259	330,694	300,774	9.9	528
2	Assam	3,554	32,841	31,926	2.9	92
3	Bihar	12,480	-NR-	-	-	-
4	Chattisgarh	2,317	158,166	205,274	-22.9	683
5	Gujarat	5,102	223,941	228,710	-2.1	439
6	Haryana	2,242	72,971	67,209	8.6	325
7	Jharkhand	3,951	43,782	35,291	24.1	111
8	Karnataka	4,406	161,650	157,250	2.8	367
9	Kerala	2,623	27,462	29,638	-7.3	105
10	Madhya Pradesh	7,080	514,855	564,000	-8.7	727
11	Maharashtra	8,277	34,615	351,923	-90.2	42
12	Orissa	4,118	170,414	137,725	23.7	414
13	Punjab	2,801	109,400	104,205	5.0	391
14	Rajasthan	6,265	832,806	711,788	17.0	1329
15	Tamil Nadu	6,056	152,565	171,813	-11.2	252
16	Uttar Pradesh	25,148	786,417	852,620	-7.8	313
17	West Bengal	9,343	440,666	397,605	10.8	472
II.	SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	141	1,431	1,158	23.6	101
2	Delhi	1,738	10,582	12,096	-12.5	61
3	Goa	140	3,774	3,596	4.9	270
4	Himachal Pradesh	503	28,036	24,750	13.3	557
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1,141	9,715	9,401	3.3	85
6	Manipur	251	1,279	1,278	0.1	51
7	Meghalaya	314	3,824	3,361	13.8	122
8	Mizoram	66	5,761	4,441	29.7	873
9	Nagaland	210	847	1,159	-26.9	40
10	Sikkim	62	6,417	5,393	19.0	1035
11	Tripura	378	17,224	16,857	2.2	456
12	Uttaranchal	1,014	43,711	43,189	1.2	431
III.	UNION TERRITORIES					
1	A&N Islands	34	1,911	1,548	23.4	562
2	Chandigarh	126	539	617	-12.6	43
3	D&N Haveli	30	4,090	4,188	-2.3	1363
4	Daman & Diu	14	436	467	-6.6	311
5	Lakshadweep	9	254	109	133.0	282
6	Pondicherry	112	1,584	1,758	-9.9	141
IV.	OTHER AGENCIES					
1	M/O Defence		4,943	4,555	8.5	
2	M/O Railways		5,342	3,854	38.6	
	Total Free Distn. (All India)	118,305	4,244,945	4,491,526	-5.5	359
3	Commercial Distn		3,359,169	4,222,462	-20.4	
	Total Free + Commer. Distn.	118,305	7,604,114	8,713,988	-12.7	643
\$- Provisional NR- Not received						

ANNEXURE-10.6**Point No.: 09C, ICDS BLOCKS OPERATIONAL (CUMMULATIVE)**

Units: NUMBERS

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2004-2005	Achievement 2004-2005	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	363	351	97
2	Arunachal Pr.	58	58	100
3	Assam	196	195	99
4	Bihar	394	249	63
5	Chhatisgarh	152	152	100
6	Delhi	29	28	97
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	121	100
12	Jharkhand	204	152	75
13	Karnataka	185	185	100
14	Kerala	163	163	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	336	336	100
16	Maharashtra	370	372	101
17	Manipur	34	34	100
18	Meghalaya	32	32	100
19	Mizoram	21	21	100
20	Nagaland	54	54	100
21	Orissa	326	326	100
22	Pondicherry	5	5	100
23	Punjab	142	142	100
24	Rajasthan	257	257	100
25	Sikkim	5	5	100
26	Tamil Nadu	434	434	100
27	Tripura	40	39	98
28	Uttaranchal	99	99	100
29	Uttar Pradesh	836	819	98
30	West Bengal	358	355	99
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
	Grand Total	5,652	5,422	96

Point No.: 09D, ANGANWADIS (CUMULATIVE)**Units: NUMBERS**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2004-2005	Achievement 2004-2005	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	54,312	53,760	99
2	Arunachal Pr.	2,359	2,359	100
3	Assam	25,416	25,302	100
4	Bihar	60,813	33,736	55
5	Chhatisgarh	20,289	20,289	100
6	Delhi	3,902	3,842	98
7	Goa	1,012	1,012	100
8	Gujarat	37,961	37,101	98
9	Haryana	13,546	13,546	100
10	Himachal Pradesh	7,354	7,354	100
11	Jammu & Kashmir	11,821	10,398	88
12	Jharkhand	23,078	18,436	80
13	Karnataka	40,301	40,301	100
14	Kerala	25,393	25,318	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	49,787	49,710	100
16	Maharashtra	62,716	61,689	98
17	Manipur	4,501	4,500	100
18	Meghalaya	2,218	2,218	100
19	Mizoram	1,361	1,361	100
20	Nagaland	2,770	2,770	100
21	Orissa	34,201	34,201	100
22	Pondicherry	677	677	100
23	Punjab	14,730	14,730	100
24	Rajasthan	35,821	35,821	100
25	Sikkim	500	500	100
26	Tamil Nadu	42,677	42,677	100
27	Tripura	3,874	3,768	97
28	Uttaranchal	6,658	6,550	98
29	Uttar Pradesh	106,059	97,302	92
30	West Bengal	57,540	54,518	95
31	A& N Islands	527	527	100
32	Chandigarh	300	300	100
33	D&N Haveli	138	138	100
34	Daman & Diu	87	87	100
35	Lakshadweep	74	74	100
	Grand Total	754,773	706,872	94

ANNEXURE-12.1**POINT NO.: 11 A****SC FAMILIES ASSISTED (2004-2005)****UNITS: NUMBER OF FAMILIES**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target	Achievement	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	350,000	251,350	72
2	Assam	30,000	41,474	138
3	Bihar	190,000	210,805	111
4	Chhatisgarh	30,000	3,828	13
5	Delhi	4,500	1,214	27
6	Goa	500	356	71
7	Gujarat	72,000	86,018	119
8	Haryana	82,000	80,500	98
9	Himachal Pradesh	45,000	54,306	121
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,000	750	75
11	Jharkhand	30,000	285,399	951
12	Karnataka	200,000	200,327	100
13	Kerala	30,000	16,802	56
14	Madhya Pradesh	200,000	197,579	99
15	Maharashtra	100,000	74,631	75
16	Manipur	500	314	63
17	Orissa	60,000	60,112	100
18	Pondicherry	2,500	2,553	102
19	Punjab	80,000	9,127	11
20	Rajasthan	240,000	311,372	130
21	Sikkim	1,500	1,943	130
22	Tamil Nadu	375,000	609,783	163
23	Tripura	20,000	20,790	104
24	Uttaranchal	5,500	5,868	107
25	Uttar Pradesh	240,000	234,599	98
26	West Bengal	100,000	48,814	49
27	Chandigarh	500	541	108
	Grand Total	2,490,500	2,811,155	113

ANNEXURE-12.2**POINT NO.: 11 B****ST FAMILIES ASSISTED (2004-2005)****UNITS: NUMBER OF FAMILIES**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target	Achievement	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	155,000	133,230	86
2	Assam	40,000	43,285	108
3	Bihar	5,165	9,762	189
4	Chhatisgarh	98,000	3,582	4
5	Gujarat	85,000	189,673	223
6	Himachal Pradesh	4,600	8,681	189
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1,200	500	42
8	Jharkhand	115,100	535,702	465
9	Karnataka	30,000	29,112	97
10	Kerala	5,000	4,300	86
11	Madhya Pradesh	210,000	207,998	99
12	Maharashtra	135,000	65,490	49
13	Manipur	5,000	4,321	86
14	Orissa	90,000	100,112	111
15	Rajasthan	73,500	77,598	106
16	Sikkim	5,000	5,019	100
17	Tamil Nadu	11,200	113,831	1,016
18	Tripura	10,000	9,885	99
19	Uttaranchal	1,500	1,678	112
20	Uttar Pradesh	925	1,390	150
21	West Bengal	33,700	16,743	50
22	A& N Islands	1,124	326	29
23	Daman & Diu	600	1,118	186
	Grand Total	1,116,614	1,563,336	140

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	98.70	8.60	56.80	10.80	155.60	19.30
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	66.80	20.18	232.84	48.29
2000	164.57	28.57	65.80	20.66	230.37	49.23
2001	162.79	28.59	65.62	20.90	228.41	49.49
2002	158.86	28.87	63.83	20.49	222.69	49.36
2003	156.75	29.05	61.57	20.64	218.32	49.69

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

ANNEXURE-13.2

Women in Central Government

(Figures in lakhs)

Year	No. of regular employees in Central Government			
	Total	Men	Women	% age of women to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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
2002	31.90	29.30	2.60	8.15

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

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)	1993	4882	4427	455 (9.32%)
		1996	5047	4546	501 (9.9%)
		1997	4991	4479	512 (10.3%)
		1998	5011	4489	522 (10.4%)
		1999	4556	4046	510 (11.19%)
		2000	4612	4093	519 (11.25%)
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%)
		(As on 1.1.2004) 2003	3139	3008	134 (4.27%)
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%)
		as on 31.12.2001	601	524	77 (12.8%)
		as on 31.12.2002	583	505	78 (13.4%)
		as on 31.12.2003	567	490	77 (13.58%)
4	Indian Economic Service (IES)	1996	394	330	64 (16.2%)
		as on 1.1.2003	422	331	91 (21.6%)
		as on 1.1.2004	398	313	85 (21.4%)
5	Indian Statistical Service (ISS)	2000	571	514	57 (10.0%)
		2001	571	507	64 (11.2%)
		as on 1 st April 2003	564	491	73 (12.9%)

- 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.*
 v. *Women and Men in India 2002 (Ministry of Statistics&PI)*

ANNEXURE-15.1**POINT NO.: 14C****INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA****UNITS: NUMBER OF HOUSES**

Sl.No.	States/Uts	Target 2004-2005	Achievement 2004-2005	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	115,083	97,650	85
2	Arunachal Pr.	4,966	3,048	61
3	Assam	111,735	129,382	116
4	Bihar	312,617	240,736	77
5	Chhatisgarh	19,680	20,134	102
6	Goa	744	365	49
7	Gujarat	33,074	33,654	102
8	Haryana	11,184	8,845	79
9	Himachal Pradesh	4,648	4,773	103
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5,560	6,155	111
11	Jharkhand	91,850	65,583	71
12	Karnataka	59,529	50,707	85
13	Kerala	36,889	39,831	108
14	Madhya Pradesh	68,676	75,453	110
15	Maharashtra	105,622	105,024	99
16	Manipur	5,921	0	0
17	Meghalaya	7,866	4,661	59
18	Mizoram	1,888	1,887	100
19	Nagaland	5,078	4,993	98
20	Orissa	92,646	67,892	73
21	Pondicherry	521	214	41
22	Punjab	7,408	4,460	60
23	Rajasthan	31,207	31,070	100
24	Sikkim	1,361	0	0
25	Tamil Nadu	57,792	58,687	102
26	Tripura	11,486	8,675	76
27	Uttaranchal	20,559	22196	108
28	Uttar Pradesh	210,713	202,355	96
29	West Bengal	124,206	131,604	106
30	A& N Islands	1,050	407	39
31	D&N Haveli	551	108	20
32	Daman & Diu	228	44	19
33	Lakshadweep	18	16	89
	Grand Total	1,562,356	1,420,609	91

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

Sl.No.	States/Uts	Target 2004-2005	Achievement 2004-2005	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	10,211	15,753	154
2	Assam	472	0	0
3	Bihar	133	180	135
4	Chhatisgarh	5,000	1,699	34
5	Gujarat	1,000	1,000	100
6	Himachal Pradesh	38	38	100
7	Jammu & Kashmir	200	440	220
8	Karnataka	5,000	17,256	345
9	Kerala	10,986	4,453	41
10	Maharashtra	494	494	100
11	Manipur	120	0	0
12	Mizoram	120	120	100
13	Orissa	1,000	255	26
14	Pondicherry	120	0	0
15	Punjab	1,900	0	0
16	Rajasthan	1,280	1,483	116
17	Sikkim	6	0	0
18	Tamil Nadu	9,132	6,632	73
19	Uttar Pradesh	3,000	2,591	86
20	West Bengal	26	0	0
21	Daman & Diu	2	0	0
	Grand Total	50,240	52,394	104

ANNEXURE-15.3**POINT NO.: 14E****LOW INCOME GROUP (LIG) HOUSES****UNITS: NUMBER OF HOUSES**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2004-2005	Achievement 2004-2005	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,000	9,911	991
2	Assam	15	0	0
3	Bihar	53	0	0
4	Chhatisgarh	1,000	0	0
5	Goa	100	0	0
6	Haryana	249	175	70
7	Kerala	2,153	1,582	73
8	Maharashtra	2,091	2,375	114
9	Manipur	125	0	0
10	Mizoram	200	160	80
11	Orissa	500	16	3
12	Pondicherry	120	0	0
13	Punjab	1,200	0	0
14	Rajasthan	490	545	111
15	Tamil Nadu	6,446	6,446	100
16	Uttar Pradesh	500	517	103
17	West Bengal	706	584	83
	Grand Total	16,948	22,311	132

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

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2004-2005	Achievement 2004-2005	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	268,348	584,665	218
2	Assam	8,250	0	0
3	Bihar	52,420	61,734	118
4	Chhatisgarh	200,000	18,652	9
5	Delhi	112,500	114,093	101
6	Haryana	36,482	48,855	134
7	Himachal Pradesh	2,250	2,250	100
8	Jammu & Kashmir	10,000	8,000	80
9	Jharkhand	50,000	0	0
10	Karnataka	39,250	39,250	100
11	Kerala	7,766	13,116	169
12	Madhya Pradesh	217,813	184,170	85
13	Maharashtra	550,000	766,249	139
14	Manipur	1,718	0	0
15	Meghalaya	5,000	5,002	100
16	Mizoram	3,500	3,500	100
17	Orissa	3,800	2,930	77
18	Pondicherry	7,000	7,430	106
19	Rajasthan	50,000	70,107	140
20	Sikkim	3,000	0	0
21	Tripura	20,000	18,380	92
22	Uttaranchal	105,896	118,295	112
23	Uttar Pradesh	2,915,000	4,068,441	140
24	West Bengal	527,375	35,259	7
25	A& N Islands	250	216	86
26	Daman & Diu	4	0	0
	Grand Total	5,197,622	6,170,594	119

POINT NO.: 16A

TREE PLANTATION ON PRIVATE LANDS

UNITS: NUMBER OF TREE PLANTED

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2004-2005	Achievement 2004-2005	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	400,000,000	280,275,000	70
2	Arunachal Pr.	600,000	70,146	12
3	Assam	5,000,000	2,585,000	52
4	Bihar	30,000,000	5,405,000	18
5	Chhatisgarh	25,000,000	294	0
6	Delhi	700,000	904,000	129
7	Goa	1,000,000	829,000	83
8	Gujarat	200,000,000	180,514,000	90
9	Haryana	40,000,000	34,619,000	87
10	Himachal Pradesh	2,000,000	3,310,000	166
11	Jammu & Kashmir	3,000,000	9,677,000	323
12	Jharkhand	20,000,000	2,418,700	12
13	Karnataka	60,000,000	22,438,000	37
14	Kerala	2,000,000	225,191	11
15	Madhya Pradesh	35,000,000	35,000,000	100
16	Maharashtra	200,000,000	34,003,000	17
17	Manipur	1,500,000	803,000	54
18	Meghalaya	3,500,000	1,102,000	31
19	Mizoram	2,500,000	1,464,731	59
20	Nagaland	3,500,000	28,245,000	807
21	Orissa	30,000,000	11,260,300	38
22	Pondicherry	300,000	199,702	67
23	Punjab	4,000,000	1,780,000	44
24	Rajasthan	6,000,000	11,756,000	196
25	Sikkim	2,200,000	1,064,000	48
26	Tamil Nadu	15,000,000	11,985,999	80
27	Tripura	3,500,000	2,040,000	58
28	Uttaranchal	15,000,000	15,433,000	103
29	Uttar Pradesh	150,000,000	202,383,615	135
30	West Bengal	30,000,000	5,072,000	17
31	A& N Islands	200,000	81,062	41
32	Chandigarh	100,000	19,800	20
33	D&N Haveli	500,000	625,000	125
34	Daman & Diu	100,000	11,400	11
35	Lakshadweep	100,000	10,200	10
	Grand Total	1,292,300,000	907,610,140	70

POINT NO.: 16 B

AREA COVERED (UNDER PLANTATION)
PUBLIC AND FOREST LANDS

UNITS: HECTARE

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2004-2005	Achievement 2004-2005	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	300,000	179,333	60
2	Arunachal Pr.	7,500	822	11
3	Assam	40,000	14,126	35
4	Bihar	40,000	3,206	8
5	Chhatisgarh	50,000	64,779	130
6	Goa	1,200	473	39
7	Gujarat	85,000	80,020	94
8	Haryana	30,000	14,554	49
9	Himachal Pradesh	20,000	17,737	89
10	Jammu & Kashmir	30,000	28,109	94
11	Jharkhand	60,000	41,809	70
12	Karnataka	60,000	40,167	67
13	Kerala	8,000	4,681	59
14	Madhya Pradesh	150,000	167,500	112
15	Maharashtra	100,000	41,221	41
16	Manipur	7,000	5,304	76
17	Meghalaya	5,000	1	0
18	Mizoram	8,000	1,941	24
19	Nagaland	10,000	20,416	204
20	Orissa	45,000	54,551	121
21	Pondicherry	75	128	171
22	Punjab	25,000	12,895	52
23	Rajasthan	26,000	43,807	168
24	Sikkim	8,000	8,255	103
25	Tamil Nadu	120,000	110,037	92
26	Tripura	8,000	9,889	124
27	Uttaranchal	100,000	102,089	102
28	Uttar Pradesh	100,000	57,145	57
29	West Bengal	30,000	14	0
30	A& N Islands	3,500	573	16
31	Chandigarh	140	179	128
32	D&N Haveli	350	322	92
33	Daman & Diu	30	10	33
34	Lakshadweep	75	22	29
	Grand Total	1,477,870	1,126,115	76

**Sample Checks of Plantation 2002-03 Carried out through
Independent Agencies/Experts**

Sl.No.	Name of District	Name of Agencies/Experts	Servival Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Lucknow (UP)	Shri S. K. Kapoor, (Lucknow)	54.45
2	Gandhi Nagar (Gujarat)	Shri M.S. Bakshi, Consultancy Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi	61.06
3	Shekhpura (Bihar)	M/S CTREE, New Delhi	84.58
4	Nawarangpur (Orissa)	M/S Society for Social Services, Chennai	84.33
5	Bangaloree Rural (Karnataka)	M/S Nancy & Associates, Jamnagar	64.00
6	Nawanshahar(Punjab)	M/S Santek Consultants Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi	71.20
7	Pathanamthitta (Kerala)	M/S OASES, New Delhi	87.00
8	Bagalkot (Karnataka)	M/S A.F.C.Ltd. New Delhi	63.57
9	Umaria (MP)	-do-	68.25
10	Dindori (MP)	-do-	69.00
11	Tikamgarh (MP)	-do-	92.76
12	Theni (Tamil Nadu)	M/S Tree Land Development Services, Bangalore	79.92
13	Barmer (Rajasthan)	Shri R.P.Mattoo	80.00
14	Kanchipuram (TN)	M/S Env.Forestry Services , Kerala	89.50
15	Bageshwar (Uttaranchal)	M/S ERM Ltd. New Delhi	83.42
16	Kanpur Nagar (UP)	M/S S.m. Jain. Kota	75.63
17	Chatra (Jharkhand)	M/S Esen Management Service , Bhubaneshwar	92.50
18	Gunture (AP)	M/S Society for Social Forestry Research & Dev. Chennai	56.50
19	Dhemaji (Assam)	M/S Jadavpur University, Kolkata	62.70
20	Gondia (Maharashtra)	M/S University of Agriculture Science, Bangalore	83.58
21	Kaithal (Haryana)	M/S University of Horticulture Forestry, Solan	67.60
22	Kathua (J&K)	M/S Advance India Ltd.	60.00
23	Bilashpur (HP)	M/S LocusResearch & ConsultantsPvt. Ltd.	74.83
24	Kallu (HP)	M/S Development Research & Consultant	81.22
25	Godavari (AP)	M/S Landpeople, Trivandrum	86.00
26	Patan (Gujarat)	M/S Bakshi Consultancy & Research Associates	58.20
27	Jamui (Bihar)	M/S CTREE,New Delhi	90.19
28	Dhubri (Assam)	M/S Jadavpur, University, Kolkata	76.80
29	Dimapur (Nagaland)	ICFRE, Dehradun	80.00
30	Udipi (Karnataka)	M/S Eco Troops Thiruvananthapuram	75.60
31	Kolasib (Mizoram)	M/S Jadav pur, University, Kolkata	80.40
32	Dehradun (Uttaranchal)	M/S Peace Institute, Delhi	69.80
33	Jashpur (Chattisgarh)	M/S NCHSE, Bhopal	74.40
34	Bid (Maharashtra)	M/S UAS, Bangalore	56.52
35	Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan)	Shri C. M. Sethi	79.25
36	N. Dinajpur (West Bengal)	M/S NEHU, Shillong	73.23
37	Howrah (West Bengal)	M/S NEHU, Shillong	73.22
38	Bagpat (UP)	M/S MP Consdultancy Organisation Ltd. Bhopal	60.61
39	Mahoba (UP)	Dr.R.Debroy, New Delhi	63.94
40	Araria(Bihar)	M/S IIPO, New Delhi	62.90
41	Siwan (Bihar)	M/S IIPO, New Delhi	57.00
42	Datia (MP)	M/S OASES, New Delhi	50.00
43	Changlang (Arunachal Pradesh)	Shri A.K.Bezbarua, Guwahati	58.45
44	Rajnandgaon (Chattisgarh)	M/S CARD, Bhopal	55.17
45	Dahod (Gujarat)	M/S Envirosearch, Maharashtra	75.00

Status of Projects Appraisal from January 2004 -December 2004

Sl. No.	Status	Nature of the Projects							
		Industrial Project	Thermal Project	River Valley & Hydro-Electric	Mining Project	Infrastructure & Miscellaneous	Nuclear Power	New - construction Projects & Industrial Estates	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A	Number of projects pending at the beginning of the year	105	18	12	69	42	0	0	246
B	Number of projects received during the year	198	19	10	140	65	0	2	434
C	Number of projects cleared during the year	165	27	8	62	23	0	1	286
D	Number of projects closed/rejected, exempted/withdrawn during year	15	7	7	28	7	0	0	64
E	Number of projects pending at the end of the year	123	3	7	119	77	0	1	330

ANNEXURE-20.1**POINT NO.: 19D****BIO- GAS PLANTS****UNITS: NUMBERS OF PLANTS INSTALLED**

Sl.No.	State/Agency	Target 2004-2005	Achievement 2004-2005	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	11,500	12,257	107
2	Arunachal Pr.	200	0	0
3	Assam	100	0	0
4	Bihar	1,000	209	21
5	Chhatisgarh	1,500	1,971	131
6	Goa	90	88	98
7	Gujarat	4,000	6,474	162
8	Haryana	1,000	1,340	134
9	Himachal Pradesh	200	247	124
10	Jammu & Kashmir	10	0	0
11	Jharkhand	100	30	30
12	Karnataka	11,500	11,500	100
13	Kerala	2,500	2,576	103
14	Madhya Pradesh	7,000	10,130	145
15	Maharashtra	8,000	8,764	110
16	Manipur	200	0	0
17	Meghalaya	200	62	31
18	Mizoram	400	194	49
19	Nagaland	300	258	86
20	Orissa	8,000	8,950	112
21	Pondicherry	15	0	0
22	Punjab	1,500	477	32
23	Sikkim	200	200	100
24	Tamil Nadu	1,500	1,647	110
25	Tripura	200	52	26
26	Uttaranchal	400	478	120
27	Uttar Pradesh	7,000	7,020	100
28	West Bengal	11,500	13,473	117
	Grand Total	80,115	88,397	110

ANNEXURE-20.2**POINT NO.: 19A****VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED****UNITS: NUMBERS OF VILLAGES COVERED**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2004-2005	Achievement 2004-2005	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	326	4	1
2	Assam	1,100	0	0
3	Bihar	4,200	122	3
4	Chhatisgarh	350	977	279
5	Jammu & Kashmir	46	2	4
6	Jharkhand	4,600	1,593	35
7	Madhya Pradesh	365	0	0
8	Manipur	44	4	9
9	Meghalaya	500	474	95
10	Mizoram	2	0	0
11	Orissa	2,000	1,360	68
12	Rajasthan	200	204	102
13	Tripura	9	1	11
14	Uttaranchal	618	687	111
15	Uttar Pradesh	8,000	2,430	30
16	West Bengal	1,500	641	43
	Grand Total	23,860	8,499	36

ANNEXURE-20.3**POINT NO.: 19B****PUMPSETS ENERGISED****UNITS: NUMBERS OF PUMPSETS ENERGISED**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2004-2005	Achievement 2004-2005	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	14,600	34,674	237
2	Chhatisgarh	7,500	8,714	116
3	Gujarat	5,150	5,407	105
4	Haryana	2,200	13,337	606
5	Himachal Pradesh	450	1,082	240
6	Jammu & Kashmir	600	259	43
7	Karnataka	30,000	17,896	60
8	Kerala	10,000	15,917	159
9	Madhya Pradesh	18,000	3,502	19
10	Maharashtra	80,000	81,294	102
11	Orissa	350	300	86
12	Punjab	20,000	31,212	156
13	Rajasthan	6,000	39,841	664
14	Tamil Nadu	15,000	33,039	220
15	Uttaranchal	500	714	143
16	West Bengal	1,800	748	748
	Grand Total	212,150	287,936	136

POINT NO.: 19C**IMPROVED CHULLAHS****UNITS: NUMBERS**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of Improved Chullahs Installed during the year 2004-05
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	44,631
2	Assam	0
3	Bihar	0
4	Chhatisgarh	0
5	Delhi	0
6	Goa	1,184
7	Gujarat	0
8	Haryana	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0
11	Jharkhand	1,000
12	Karnataka	0
13	Kerala	2,544
14	Madhya Pradesh	0
15	Maharashtra	0
16	Manipur	0
17	Meghalaya	0
18	Mizoram	0
19	Nagaland	2,500
20	Orissa	0
21	Pondicherry	4,000
22	Punjab	0
23	Rajasthan	0
24	Sikkim	0
25	Tamil Nadu	0
26	Tripura	0
27	Uttaranchal	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	7,877
29	West Bengal	0
30	A& N Islands	639
31	D&N Haveli	500
32	Lakshadweep	0
	Grand Total	64,875

**List of Citizens' Charters formulated by Ministries/ Departments/
Organizations (As on 31-3-2005)**

- I. Ministry of Agriculture**
 - 1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
- II Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries**
 - 2. Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries
 - 3. Coir Board
 - 4. Khadi and Village Industries Commission
- III Department of Atomic Energy**
 - 5. Electronics Corporation of India Limited
- IV Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers**
 - 6. Department of Fertilisers
- V Ministry of Civil Aviation**
 - 7. Air India (Ministry of Civil Aviation)
- VI Ministry of Coal**
 - 8. Department of Coal
- VII Ministry of Commerce and Industry**
 - 9. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
 - 10. Directorate General of Supply and Disposal
 - 11. National Test House
 - 12. Office of Chief Controller of Accounts (Supply)
 - 13. Department of Commerce
 - 14. Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited
 - 15. Directorate General of Foreign Trade
- VIII Ministry of Communications and Information Technology**
 - 16. Department of Telecommunications
 - 17. Department of Posts
- IX Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution**
 - 18. Citizen's Charter for the Targeted Public Distribution System (TDPS)
 - 19. Department of Consumer Affairs

X Ministry of Culture

20. Ministry of Culture

XI Ministry of Defence

21. Department of Defence Research and Development

XII Ministry of Environment and Forests

22. Ministry of Environment and Forests

XIII Ministry of External Affairs

23. Passport Division, Ministry of External Affairs

XIV Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs

24. Taxpayers' Charter – CBDT

25. Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC)

26. Life Insurance Corporation of India

27. General Insurance Corporation of India

28. Oriental Insurance Corporation

29. Department of Company Affairs

Reserve Bank of India

30. Exchange Control Department

31. Department of Government and Bank Accounts

32. Citizen's Charter on Exchange Facilities

Public Sector Banks

33. Allahabad Bank

34. Andhra Bank

35. Bank of Baroda

36. Bank of India

37. Bank of Maharashtra

38. Canara Bank

39. Central Bank of India

40. Corporation Bank

41. Dena Bank

42. Indian Bank

43. Indian Overseas Bank

44. Oriental Bank of Commerce

45. Punjab National Bank

46. Punjab and Sind Bank

- 47. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur
- 48. State Bank of Hyderabad
- 49. State Bank of India
- 50. State Bank of Indore
- 51. State Bank of Mysore
- 52. State Bank of Patiala
- 53. State Bank of Saurashtra
- 54. State Bank of Travancore
- 55. Syndicate Bank
- 56. Uco Bank
- 57. Union Bank of India
- 58. United Bank of India
- 59. Vijaya Bank

XV Ministry of Food Processing Industries

- 60. Ministry of Food Processing Industries

XVI Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

- 61. Model Charter for Public Hospitals to be adopted suitably for each Hospital
- 62. Charter for Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi
- 63. Charter for Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi
- 64. Charter for Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital, New Delhi
- 65. Central Research Institute, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi
- 66. Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi
- 67. AYUSH (Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy)
- 68. National Medicinal Plant Board

XVII Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

- 69. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- 70. Registrar of Newspapers of India (RNI)
- 71. Prasar Bharti – All India Radio

XVIII Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

- 72. Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
- 73. Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board
- 74. Griha Kalyan Kendra

- XIX Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**
75. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
- XX Ministry of Power**
76. Power Finance Corporation Limited
77. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited
78. Central Power Research Institute
79. Central Electricity Authority
80. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
81. Bhakra Beas Management Board
82. Sutlej Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited
- XXI Ministry of Railways**
83. Indian Railways
- XXII Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**
84. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
- XXIII Ministry of Rural Development**
85. Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology
(CAPART)
- XXIV Ministry of Small Scale Industries**
86. Ministry of Small Scale Industries
87. Office of the Development Commissioner (SSI)
88. National Small Industries Corporation
- XXV Ministry of Science and Technology**
89. Department of Bio-Technology
90. Department of Science and Technology
- XXVI Department of Space**
91. Department of Space
92. National Remote Sensing Agency
- XXVII Ministry of Textiles**
93. Ministry of Textiles
94. Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms
95. Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur
96. Jute Manufacturers Development Council, Kolkata
97. Textiles Committee
98. Central Silk Board, Bangalore

- 99. The Jute Corporation of India Limited, Kolkata
- 100. Cotton Corporation of India Limited
- 101. National Centre for Jute Diversification

XXVIII Ministry of Urban Development

- 102. Delhi Development Authority
- 103. Central Public Works Department
- 104. Directorate of Estates
- 105. Land and Development Office
- 106. Directorate of Printing.

XXIX Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

- 107. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

State-wise list of Citizen's Charters framed

Sl.No	Name of the State	No. of Citizen's Charters
1	Andhra Pradesh	45
2	Assam	2
3	NCT of Delhi	69
4	Goa	63
5	Gujarat	17
6	Haryana	50
7	Himachal Pradesh	8
8	Jammu & Kashmir	9
9	Karnataka	19
10	Kerala	22
11	Madhya Pradesh	39
12	Maharashtra	6
13	Mizoram	2
14	Nagaland	7
15	Pondicherry	51
16	Punjab	17
17	Rajasthan	46
18	Sikkim	14
19	Tamil Nadu	57
20	Uttar Pradesh	41
21	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20
22	UT of Chandigarh	8
23	UT of Daman & Diu	1
24	Lakshadweep	16
	Total	629