

DEFINITIONS, CONCEPTS & NOTES ON TABLES

1. EDUCATION

- 1.1. Pre-Primary/Pre-Basic School/Classes : This includes all Nursery, Kindergarten, and other such school / classes.
- 1.2. Primary/Junior Basic : Classes I-V
- 1.3. Upper Primary/ Middle/Senior Basic : Classes (VI-VIII)
- 1.4. Elementary: Classes (I-VIII)
- 1.5. Secondary: Classes (IX-X)
- 1.6. Senior Secondary: Classes (IX-XII)
- 1.7. Higher Secondary School (10+2 Pattern) : All those schools after passing out from which, the student can be admitted in degree classes in colleges/Universities.
- 1.8. Recognized Institutions: The recognized institutions are those in which the course(s) of study followed is/ are that which is/are prescribed or recognized by the Government (Central or State) or by a University or by a Board of Secondary and or Intermediate Education constituted by law and which satisfy one or more of these authorities
- 1.9. Local Bodies: Include District Boards, Municipal Boards, Cantonment Boards, Town Area Committee, Panchayat Samities, Zila Parishads, etc.
- 1.10. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) : GER is defined as the percentage of enrolment in classes I-V and VI-VIII and/or I-VIII to the estimated child population in the age group 6 to below 11 years and 11 to below 14 years and/or 6 to 14 years respectively.
- 1.11. Gross Drop Out Rates: It is defined as the percentage of pupil who drop-out from a given period of cycle or level of education in a given cycle/school years.
- 1.12. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR): On the basis of the school enrollment and the number of teachers, the Pupil Teacher Ratio is indicated. Like higher PTR indicates that the increase in enrolment at each level is comparatively more than the increase in number of teachers.
- 1.13. Literacy: As per Registrar General of India (RGI) definition, a person is considered literate if she/he can read and write with understanding, in any language. However, a person who can merely read, but cannot write, is not considered as literate in Census.
- 1.14. Literates: A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been taken as literate. It is not necessary for a person to have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard for being treated as literate. People who were blind and could read in Braille are treated to be literates. A person, who can neither read nor write or can only read but cannot write in any language, is treated as illiterate. All children of age 6 years or less, even if going to school and have picked up reading and writing, are treated as illiterate.
- 1.15. Crude Literacy Rate: The crude literacy rate has been computed with the total population as base without removing the mandatory illiterate population aged (1-4)or (0-6) years from the denominator.
- 1.16. Adult Literacy Rate: Literacy rate with regard to the population 15 years and above.
- 1.17. Literacy Rate: Literacy rate of population is defined as the percentage of literates to the total population age 7 years and above.

$$\text{Literacy rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Literates}}{\text{Population aged 7+}} \times 100$$

2. DEMOGRAPHY, HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

- 2.1. **Crude Birth Rate** : Number of Births per 1000 population in a given year.
- 2.2. **Crude Death Rate** : Number of Deaths per 1000 population in a given year.
- 2.3. **Sex Ratio** : Number of females per 1000 males in a population.
- 2.4. **General Fertility Rate(GFR)** : Number of live births per 1000 women in reproductive age-group (15-49 years) in a given year.
- 2.5. **General Marital Fertility Rate(GMFR)** : Number of live births per 1000 married women in the reproductive age-group (15-49 years) in a given year.
- 2.6. **Total Fertility Rate (TFR)** : Average number of children that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49 years).
- 2.7. **Total Marital Fertility Rate(TMFR)**: Average number of children that would be born to a married woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span(15-49 years)
- 2.8. **Gross Reproduction Rate(GRR)**: Average number of daughters that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49 years).
- 2.9. **Age Specific Fertility Rate**: Number of live births in a year to 1000 women in any specified age group in a given year.
- 2.10. **Expectation of live at birth e^0** : Average number of years' a new born child is expected to live under current mortality conditions.
- 2.11. **Infant Mortality Rate(IMR)**: Number of infants dying under one year of age in a year per 1000 live births of the same year.
- 2.12. **Neo-natal Mortality Rate**: Number of infants dying within the first month of life (under 28 days) in a year per 1000 live births of the same year.
- 2.13. **Post-natal Mortality Rate**: Number of infant deaths at 28 days to one year of age per 1000 live births in a given year.
- 2.14. **Peri-natal Mortality Rate**: Number of still births plus deaths within 1st week of delivery per 1000 births in a year.
- 2.15. **Census**: A canvass of a given area, resulting in an enumeration of the entire population and often the compilation of other demographic, social and economic information pertaining to that population at a specific time.
- 2.16. **Main Workers**: Those workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. 6 months or more) are termed as Main Workers.
- 2.17. **Marginal Workers**: Those workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. less than 6 months) are termed as Marginal Workers.
- 2.18. **Cultivator**: For purposes of the census a person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation. A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) is not treated as cultivator.
- 2.19. **Agricultural Labourers**: A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She or he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works.

2.20. Household Industry Workers: Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by one or more members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in the household industry consists of members of the household.

Household Industry relates to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a Pleader, Doctor, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Astrologer, Dhobi, Barber, etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household. Some of the typical industries that can be conducted on a household industry basis are: Foodstuffs : such as production of floor, milking or dehusking of paddy, grinding of herbs, production of pickles, preservation of meat etc. Beverages: such as manufacture of country liquor, ice cream, soda water etc., Tobacco Products : such as bidi, cigars, Textile cotton, Jute, Wool or Silk, Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Paper and Paper Products, Leather and Leather Products, Petroleum and Coal Products : such as making foot wear from torn tyres and other rubber footwear, Chemical and Chemical Products :such as manufacture of toys, paints, colours, matches, fireworks, perfumes, ink etc., Service and Repairing of Transport Equipments : such as cycle, rickshaw, boat or animal driven carts etc.

2.21. Other Workers: All workers, i.e., those who have been engaged in some economic activity during the last one year, but are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in Household Industry, are 'Other Workers(OW)'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In effect, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers, are 'Other Workers'.

2.22. Non-Workers: A person who did not at all work during the reference period was treated as non-worker. The non-workers broadly constitute Students who did not participate in any economic activity paid or unpaid, household duties who were attending to daily household chores like cooking, cleaning utensils, looking after children, fetching water etc. and are not even helping in the unpaid work in the family form or cultivation or milching, dependant such as infants or very elderly people not included in the category of worker, pensioners those who are drawing pension after retirement and are not engaged in any economic activity. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes and persons having unidentified source of income and with unspecified sources of subsistence and not engaged in any economically productive work during the reference period. Others, this category includes all Non-workers who may not come under the above categories such as retirees, persons living on remittances, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, convicts in jails or inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions doing no paid or unpaid work and persons who are seeking/available for work.

2.23. Couple Effectively Protected: Couples effectively protected are defined as the use effectiveness levels of different methods, which is indicative of the effective coverage of the eligible couple of all the methods of contraception under family planning. The effectiveness is taken to be 100% in case of sterilization and oral pills, 95% in case of IUD and 50% in case of conventional contraceptives.

2.24. Couples Currently Protected: Taking into account the attrition due to aging (going out of the reproductive age-group), mortality and in the case of IUD, additional factors of expulsions and removals, the number of couples currently protected by the different methods of family planning as a percentage of the estimated number of eligible couples in the country gives the percentage of couples currently protected.

2.25. AYUSH: This refers Indian System of Medicines comprising Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy.

(i) Ayurveda: The philosophy of Ayurveda is based on the fundamental harmony between the universe and man, a healthy balance between macrocosm and the microcosm. Ayurveda believes in the theory of Tridosha: Vata (ether + air), Pitta (fire) and Kapha (earth + water)

(ii) Unani: The Unani System of Medicine, which originated in Greece and passed through many countries before establishing itself in India during the medieval period. The Unani system is based on the Humoral theory i.e., the presence of blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile in a person.

(iii) Siddha: The Siddha system is one of the oldest systems of medicine in India and is practiced in the

Tamil speaking parts of India and abroad. The Siddha system of Medicine emphasizes that medical treatment is oriented not merely to disease but has to take into account the patient, the environment, age, sex, race, habits, mental frame, habits, mental frame, habitat, diet, appetite, physical condition, physiological constitution, etc.

(iv) Yoga: Yoga is primarily a way of life, first propounded by Patanjali in systematic form. It consists of eight components namely, restraint, observance of austerity, physical postures, breathing exercise, restraining of sense organs, contemplation, meditation and Samadhi.

(v) Naturopathy: Naturopathy is a drugless, non-invasive therapy involving the use of natural materials in its treatment based on the theories of vitality, toxemia, self healing capacity of the body and the principles of healthy living. Naturopathy is a system of living in harmony with constructive principles of Nature on the physical, mental, moral and spiritual planes.

(vi) Homoeopathy: Homoeopathy is based on the assumption that the causation of a disease mainly depends upon the susceptibility or proneness of an individual to the incidence of the particular disease in addition to the action of external agents like bacteria, viruses, etc. Treatment in Homoeopathy, which is holistic in nature, focuses on an individual's response to a specific environment.

(vii) Amchi: According to the Amchi system, proper alignment of the 3 humors, 7 bodily constituents and 3 excretions in the state of equilibrium constitute a health body. Any disequilibrium in any of these energies constitutes a state of disorder or ill-health. It uses diagnostic techniques based on the creativity, insight, subtlety and compassion of the medical practitioner and it embraces the key Buddhist principles of altruism, karma and ethics.

3. LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

3.1. Data on Organized Sector: The data pertain to organized sector and is collected by DGET under the Employment Market Information Programme under the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and rules framed there under. The programme covers all establishments in the public sector and non-agricultural establishments employing 25 or more workers in the private sector. The establishments employing 10-24 workers are covered on voluntary basis. The programme, however, does not cover employment statutorily in the agricultural establishments (other than Plantation and Agricultural machine Operatives), Self-employed or independent workers, part-time workers, defence forces, Indian Missions abroad, establishments employing less than 25 workers in the metropolitan cities of Mumbai & Kolkata and tiny sector establishments.

3.2. Activity status, Labour Force, Employment, Unemployment: It is the activity situation in which a person was found during a reference period with regard to the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities. According to this, a person could be in one or a combination of the following three broad activity statuses during a reference period:

- (i) working or being engaged in economic activity (work),
- (ii) being not engaged in economic activity (work) but either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work' if the 'work' is available and
- (iii) being not engaged in any economic activity (work) and also not available for 'work'.

Broad activity statuses mentioned in (i) and (ii) above are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force, broad activity status (i) and (ii) were associated with 'employment' and 'unemployment', respectively.

3.3. Workers (or employed): Persons who were engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, abstained from work for reason of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work, constituted workers. Unpaid helpers who assisted in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non farm activities were also considered as workers.

3.4. Seeking or available for work (or unemployed): Persons, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, interme diaries, friends or relatives or by making

applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration, were considered as those who were 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).

- 3.5. **Labour force:** Persons who were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constituted the labour force.
- 3.6. **Not in labour force :** Persons who were neither 'working' nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the reference period were considered as 'not in labour force'. Persons under this category are students, those engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young persons, prostitutes, etc. and casual labourers not working due to sickness.
- 3.7. **Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR):** The LFPR is defined as the number of persons/ person-days in the labour force per 1000 persons/person-days.
- 3.8. **Unemployment Rate (UR):** UR is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force (which includes both the employed and the unemployed).
- 3.9. **Self-employed Persons:** Persons who operated their own farm or non-farm enterprises or were engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners were deemed to be self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have *autonomy* (i.e., how, where and when to produce) and *economic independence* (i.e., market, scale of operation and money) for carrying out their operation. The remuneration of the self-employed consists of a non-separable combination of two parts: a reward for their labour and profit of their enterprise. The combined remuneration is wholly determined by the sales of output produced by self-employed persons.
- 3.10. **Regular salaried/wage employee:** These were persons who worked in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and, in return, received salary or wages on a regular basis (i.e. not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract). This category included not only persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.
- 3.11. **Casual wage labour:** A person who was casually engaged in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and, in return, received wages according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract, was a casual wage labour.
- 3.12. **Different approaches followed to determine activity status:** The persons surveyed were classified into various activity categories on the basis of the activities pursued by them during certain specified reference periods. There were three reference periods for this survey. These are: (i) one year (ii) one week and (iii) each day of the reference week. Based on these three periods, three different measures of activity status are arrived at. These are termed respectively as *usual status*, *current weekly status* and *current daily status*. The procedure adopted to arrive at these three measures is given below.
- 3.13. **Usual principal activity status:** The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively longer time (i.e. major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey is considered as the *usual principal activity status* of the person.
- 3.14. **Usual subsidiary economic activity status :** A person whose usual principal status was determined on the basis of the major time criterion could have pursued some economic activity for a shorter time throughout the reference year of 365 days preceding the date of survey or for a minor period, which is not less than 30 days, during the reference year. The status in which such economic activity was pursued was the subsidiary economic activity status of that person.
- 3.15. **Usual activity status considering principal and subsidiary status taken together:** The usual status, determined on the basis of the usual principal activity and usual subsidiary economic activity of a person taken together, is considered as the usual activity status of the person and is written as usual status (ps+ss). According to the usual status (ps+ss), workers are those who perform some work activity either in the principal status or in the subsidiary status. Thus, a person who is not a worker in the usual principal status is considered as worker according to the usual status (ps+ss), if the person pursues some subsidiary economic activity for 30 days or more during 365 days preceding the date of survey.

3.16. Current weekly activity status: The current weekly activity status of a person is the activity status obtaining for a person during a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of survey. It is decided on the basis of a certain priority cum major time criterion.

According to the priority criterion, the status of 'working' gets priority over the status of 'not working but seeking or available for work' that, in turn, gets priority over the status of neither working nor available for work'. A person was considered working (or employed) if he/she, while pursuing any economic activity, had worked for at least one hour on at least one day during the 7 days preceding the date of survey. A person was considered 'seeking or available for work (or unemployed)' if, during the reference week, no economic activity was pursued by the person but he/she made efforts to get work or had been available for work any time during the reference week though not actively seeking work in the belief that no work was available. A person who had neither worked nor was available for work any time during the reference week was considered as engaged in non-economic activities (or not in labour force).

After deciding the broad current weekly activity status of a person on the basis of 'priority' criterion, the detailed current activity status was then decided on the basis of 'major time' criterion if that person pursued multiple economic activities.

3.17. Current daily activity status: The activity pattern of the population, particularly in the informal sector, is such that during a week, and sometimes, even during a day, a person could pursue more than one activity. Moreover, many people could even undertake both economic and non-economic activities on the same day of a reference week. The current daily activity status for a person was determined on the basis of his/her activity status on each day of the reference week *using a priority-cum-major time criterion* (day to day labour time disposition). Time disposition is recorded for every member of the sample households. This involved recording of different activities pursued by the members along with the time intensity in quantitative terms for each day of the reference week. The following points were considered for assigning the time intensity and determining the current daily status of a person:

- i) Each day of the reference week was looked upon as comprising either two 'half days' or a 'full day' for assigning the activity status. For recording time disposition for activities pursued by a person in a day, an intensity of 1.0 was given against an activity that was done for 'full day' and an intensity of 0.5 against the activity which was done for 'half day'.
- ii) A person was considered 'working' (employed) for the full day if he/she had worked for 4 hours or more during the day.
- iii) If a person was engaged in more than one of the economic activities for 4 hours or more on a day, he/she was assigned two out of the various economic activities on which he/she devoted relatively longer time on the reference day. In such cases, an intensity of 0.5 was given for each of these two economic activities.
- iv) If the person had worked for 1 hour or more but less than 4 hours, he/she was considered 'working' (employed) for half-day and 'seeking or available for work' (unemployed) or 'neither seeking nor available for work' (not in labour force) for the other half of the day depending on whether he was seeking/available for work or not.

3.18. Employment in Registered Manufacturing by Major Industry Divisions (ASI)

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of industrial statistics in India. It is conducted annually under the statutory provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act 1953, and the Rules framed there-under in 1959, except in the State of Jammu & Kashmir where it is conducted under the State Collection of Statistics Act, 1961 and the rules framed there-under in 1964. The ASI extends to the entire country except the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Sikkim and Union Territory of Lakshadweep. It covers all factories registered under Sections 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 i.e. those factories employing 10 or more workers using power; and those employing 20 or more workers without using power. The survey also covers bidi and cigar manufacturing establishments registered under the Bidi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 with coverage as above. All electricity undertakings engaged in generation, transmission and distribution of electricity registered with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) were covered under ASI irrespective of their employment size. Certain servicing units and activities like water supply, cold storage, repairing of motor vehicles and other consumer durables like watches etc. are covered under the Survey. Though servicing industries like motion picture production,

personal services like laundry services, job dyeing, etc. are covered under the Survey but data are not tabulated, as these industries do not fall under the scope of industrial sector defined by the United Nations. Defence establishments, oil storage and distribution depots, restaurants, hotels, café and computer services and the technical training institutes, etc. are excluded from the purview of the Survey.

From ASI 1998-99, the electricity units registered with the CEA and the departmental units such as railway workshops, RTC workshops, Govt. Mints, sanitary, water supply, gas storage etc. are not covered, as there are alternative sources of their data compilation for the GDP estimates by the National Accounts Division of CSO.

The concepts and definition of workers, employees etc. as per ASI are as under.

- (a) **Workers:** The workers are defined to include all persons employed directly or through any agency whether for wages or not and engaged in any manufacturing process or in cleaning any part of the machinery or premises used for manufacturing process or in any other kind of work incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or the subject of the manufacturing process. Labour engaged in the repair & maintenance, or production of fixed assets for factory's own use, or employed for generating electricity, or producing coal, gas etc. are included.
- (b) **Employees :** The employees include all workers defined above and persons receiving wages and holding clerical or supervisory or managerial positions engaged in administrative office, store keeping section and welfare section, sales department as also those engaged in purchase of raw materials etc. or purchase of fixed assets for the factory as well as watch and ward staff.
- (c) **Total Persons Engaged :** Total persons engaged include the employees as defined above and all working proprietors and their family members who are actively engaged in the work of the factory even without any pay, and the unpaid members of the co-operative societies who worked in or for the factory in any direct and productive capacity. The number of workers or employees is an average number obtained by dividing mandays worked by the number of days the factory had worked during the reference year.

4. HOUSING

- 4.1. **Household:** A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of unrelated persons live in a census house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they are not constituent of a common household. Each such person was to be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it was a household or not was a common kitchen. There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households. A household with at least one Scheduled Caste member is treated as Scheduled Caste Household. Similarly, a household having at least one Scheduled Tribe member is treated as a Scheduled Tribe household.
- 4.2. **Houseless Households :** Households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under fly-overs and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc. are treated as Houseless households.
- 4.3. **Pucca House:** A pucca house is one, which has walls and roof made of the following material. Wall material: Burnt bricks, stones (packed with lime or cement), cement concrete, timber, ekra etc
- 4.4. **Roof Material:** Tiles, GCI (Galvanised Corrugated Iron) sheets, asbestos cement sheet, RBC,(Reinforced Brick Concrete), RCC (Reinforced Cement Concrete) and timber etc.
- 4.5. **Kutcha House:** The walls and/or roof of which are made of material other than those mentioned above, such as un-burnt bricks, bamboos, mud, grass, reeds, thatch, loosely packed stones, etc. are treated as kutcha house.
- 4.6. **Semi -Pucca house:** A house that has fixed walls made up of pucca material but roof is made up of the material other than those used for pucca house.
- 4.7. **Others:** The houses, which are not covered by the types mentioned above, are to be treated as of 'others' type.

5. WATER AVAILABILITY

- 5.1 Rainfall data:** India Meteorological Department (IMD) is the central agency which records, and archives rainfall data in India. The IMD maintains a large rain gauge network consisting of various types of observatories. As on January, 2006, the network consists of 660 surface observatories and 697 hydromet observatories. In addition, rainfall data are also recorded at 7941 observatories maintained by various state governments and other non-IMD agencies. Since 1992, IMD had introduced District-wise Rainfall Monitoring Scheme (DRMS) under which 2821 selected observatories (411 surface observatories + 232 hydromet observatories + 2178 state rain gauge stations) record rainfall and transmit to the respective Regional Met Centres of the IMD on real time basis for better rainfall representation. The rainfall data given in this section in respect of 36 meteorological sub-divisions of India are derived from the DRMS observatories. Daily rainfall is recorded at 08.30 hours everyday throughout the country. The daily rainfall at an observatory is the total rainfall for the preceding 24 hours ending at 08.30 hours of the date of the measurement. The monthly rainfall is the sum of all the daily rainfall recorded during that month.

The monthly "Actual rainfall" of a sub-division for a month of a year is the mean of monthly rainfall of all the stations in that sub-division for which rainfall data are available for that month. The sum of actual monthly rainfall for the 12 months is the "actual annual" rainfall of the sub-division for that year.

- 5.2 Minor Irrigation Schemes:** All Ground Water and Surface Water Schemes having a Culturable Command Area (CCA) up to 2,000 ha. individually are classified as Minor Irrigation Schemes. The development of Ground Water is mostly done through individual and cooperative efforts of the farmers, with the help of institutional finance and through own savings. Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes are generally funded from the Public Sector outlay.

Water is a precious national resource. The development of surface as well as ground water for increasing the agricultural production to meet the growing requirement of Indian population is a must. Despite large scale of industrialisation during the plan periods more and more emphasis has been given on increasing agricultural production. It is essential to mobilise all efforts to maximise the productivity of agricultural land. One of the major impediments of full exploitation of the possibility of intensive agriculture is the lack of assured and dependable water supply throughout the year. The average yield is usually low with high fluctuations from year to year. The rainfall in large parts of the cropped area is low and uncertain in its distribution. Therefore, there is a strong need for irrigation.

- 5.3 Minor irrigation schemes:** The criteria for classification of minor irrigation schemes have been changing from time to time. Since April 1993 all ground water schemes and surface water schemes (both flow and lift) having culturable command area upto 2000 hectares individually are considered as minor irrigation schemes.
- 5.4 Ground water schemes:** Ground water schemes comprise of dug wells, deepening of dug wells, dug-cum-bore wells, borings, private shallow tubewells, filter points and deep tubewells. The command area of private ground water schemes varies from 1 to 5 hectares. The State Governments provide assistance in installation of such schemes which confines mainly to technical guidance, custom service for boring and arrangements for credit facilities at reasonable rates of interest. The subsidies are also made available for installation of these schemes to weaker sections of farmers. The construction, operation and maintenance of these schemes are done by the farmers themselves. The deep tubewells which extend up to the depth of 200 metres or more are designed to give a discharge of 100 to 200 cubic metres per hour. These schemes are beyond the means of individual farmers and their construction, operation and maintenance are done by the State Government departments or corporations.
- 5.5 Surface water schemes:** The surface water schemes comprise of surface flow schemes and surface lift irrigation schemes. The surface flow schemes are the tanks, check dams, diversion channels which are sometimes built as temporary structures and in other case are of permanent nature. The diversion channels are generally prevalent in hilly regions. The norms of these schemes vary from State to State. These schemes are known as Kuhl in Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, Gul in Uttar Pradesh, Aharas and Pynes in Bihar and low Khones and Dongs in north-eastern region. The small storage tanks are owned by community or local bodies and generally have command areas up to 40 hectares. The large storage tanks alongwith the distribution system having command area varying from 40 to 2000 hectares are constructed by State Government Department.

6. TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

List of Items under Twenty Point Programme -2006:

The list of items under Twenty Point Programme-2006 are given below:

Point No.	Item No.	Name of the Points/Items
I.		Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]
		Rural Areas
	1.	Employment generation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
	2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana
	3.	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats
I.	4.	Self help Groups
		Urban Areas
I.	5.	Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana
II.		Jan Shakti (Power to People)
	6.	Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies)
		- Activity Mapping for devolution of functions
		- Budget Flow of Funds
II.		- Assignment of Functionaries
	7.	Quick and Inexpensive Justice – Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.
II.	8.	District Planning Committees.
III.		Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]
	9.	Water shed development and Dry land farming
	10.	Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers
	11.	Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture
	12.	Credit to farmers
	13.	Distribution of waste land to the landless
IV.		Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare]
	14.	Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour
	15.	Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)
	16.	Prevention of Child Labour
	17.	Welfare of Women Labour
V.		Khadya Suraksha [Food Security]
	18.	Food security:
		(i) Targeted Public Distribution system,
		(ii) Antodaya Anna Yojana,
	(iii) Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas	
VI.		Subke Liye Aawas [Housing for All]
	19.	Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana
	20.	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas
VII.		Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]
	21.	Rural Areas.
		- Swajaldhara
		- Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
VII.	22.	Urban Areas:
		- Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme

Point No.	Item No.	Name of the Points/Items	
VIII.		Jan Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All]	
	23.	Control and prevention of major diseases: (a) HIV/AIDS (b) TB (c) Malaria (d) Leprosy (e) Blindness	
	24.	National Rural Health Mission	
	25.	Immunisation of Children	
	26.	Sanitation Programme in - Rural Areas - Urban areas	
	27.	Institutional Delivery	
	28.	Prevention of Female Foeticide	
	29.	Supplementary nutrition for Mothers and Children	
	30.	Two Child norms	
	IX.		Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]
31.		Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan	
32.		Mid Day Meal Scheme - Compulsory Elementary Education	
X.		Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]	
	33.	SC Families Assisted	
	34.	Rehabilitation of Scavengers	
	35.	ST Families Assisted	
	36.	Rights of Forest dwellers – Owners of minor forest produce	
	37.	Primitive Tribal Groups	
	38.	No alienation of Tribal lands	
	39.	Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]	
	40.	Welfare of Minorities	
	41.	Professional education among all minority communities	
	42.	Reservation of OBCs in - Education - Employment	
	XI.		Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]
		43.	Financial Assistance for Women Welfare
44.		Improved participation of women in (a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities (c) State Legislatures (d) Parliament	
XII.		Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)	
	45.	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme	
	46.	Functional Anganwadis	
XIII.		Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]	
	47.	Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas	
	48.	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana	
49.	National Service Scheme		
XIV.		Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]	
	50.	Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.	

Point No.	Item No.	Name of the Points/Items
XV.		Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]
	51.	Afforestation (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands (b) Number of Seedlings planted on -Public and Forest Lands
	52.	Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies
	53.	Solid and liquid waste management in - Rural Areas - Urban Areas
XVI.		Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]
	54.	Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans.
	55.	Welfare of the aged
XVII.		Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]
	56.	Rural Roads - PMGSY
XVIII.		Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]
	57.	Bio-diesel Production
	58.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
	59.	Renewable Energy
	60.	Energising Pump sets
	61.	Supply of Electricity
	62.	Supply of Kerosene and LPG
XIX.		Pichhara Kshetra Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]
	63.	Backward Regions Grants Fund
XX.		e- Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]
	64.	Central and State Governments
	65.	Panchayats and Municipalities

7. ACCIDENT, CRIME AND PRISON

- 7.1. Accidental Death:** Death caused by an accident or a natural calamity.
- 7.2. Accidental Death Rate:** Number of Accidental Deaths per one lakh of population during a given period of time.
- 7.3. Suicide:** Deliberate termination of life. The essential ingredients of a suicide are: (i) It should be an unnatural death, (ii) the desire to die should originate within him/ herself, (iii) there should be a reason for ending the life.
- 7.4. Suicidal death rate:** Number of suicidal deaths per one lakh of population during a given period of time.
- 7.5. Euthanasia or Assisted Suicide:** Bringing about a gentle, easy and painless death intentionally.
- 7.6. Offence:** The word offence means Act/Omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force.
- 7.7. Convict:** Means any prisoner undergoing sentence.
- 7.8. Detenu:** Any person detained in prison on the orders of competent authority under the relevant preventive detention law.
- 7.9. Occupancy rate:** The number of inmates accommodated in jail against the authorized capacity of 100 inmates.

- 7.10. **Prison population:** Number of prisoners kept in prison at any given point of time. The prison population keeps changing because of addition of new prisoners and release of the old ones.
- 7.11. **Special Jails:** Special jail means any prison provided for confinement of prisoners who have committed serious violations of prison discipline or prisoners showing tendencies towards violence or aggression or difficult discipline cases of habitual offenders or difficult discipline cases from a group of professional organised criminals.
- 7.12. **Under trial prisoner:** Means a person kept in prison (judicial custody) while the charges against him are being tried.

8. GENDER

- 8.1 **Gender Parity Index (GPI):** GPI is calculated by dividing girl's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) by boy's GER of a given level of education. It measures progress towards gender equality in education.
- 8.2 **Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)** Child Sex-ratio (0-6 years) has been defined as the number of females in age-group 0-6 years per 1000 males in the same age-group in the population. It is expressed as 'number of female children age (0-6) years per 1000 male children age (0-6) years'.

$$\text{Child Sex-ratio (0-6 years)} = \frac{\text{Number of female children (0-6)}}{\text{Number of male children (0-6)}} \times 1000$$

- 8.3 **Work Participation Rate** Work participation rate is defined as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to total population.

$$\text{Work participation rate} = \frac{\text{Total Workers (Main+Marginal)}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

- 8.4 **Sex Ratio** Sex ratio has been defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. It is expressed as 'number of females per 1000 males'.

$$\text{Sex-ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of females}}{\text{Number of males}} \times 1000$$

9. ENVIRONMENT

- 9.1. **Forest:** Includes all actually forested area on the lands so classed or administered as forests under any legal enactment dealing with forests, whether state-owned or private.
- 9.2. **Forest Area:** The legal status has been categorized as "reserved", "protected" and "un-classed". Reserved forest is one which is permanently dedicated either to the production of timber or other forest produce and in which right of grazing and cultivation is seldom allowed. In protected forests these rights are allowed subject to a few mild restrictions. Unclassed forests occur mostly in Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Maharashtra and consists largely of inaccessible forest or unoccupied waste.
- 9.3. **Forest Cover:** Forest cover is defined as an area more than 1 hectare in extent and having tree canopy density of 10 percent and above.
- 9.4. **Emissions:** The releases of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time.
- 9.5. **Extinct:** Species that are no longer known to exist in the wild after repeated searches of the type in localities and other known or likely places.
- 9.6. **Species:** A group of individual specimens having close resemblance but differing from others and belonging to the same genus. Endangered Species are those whose survival are unlikely if the casual factors continue operating. Rare species with small world populations that are not at present endangered or vulnerable but are at risk. These species are usually localised within restricted geographic areas or habitats or are thinly scattered over a more extensive range.

10. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- 10.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio:** The number of women who die as a result of pregnancy and childbirth complications per 100,000 live births in a given year.

11. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

- 11.1 Co-operative Societies:** The term co-operation is derived from the Latin word *co-operari*, where the word *co* means 'with' and *operari* means 'to work'. Thus, co-operation means working together. So those who want to work together with some common economic objective can form a society which is termed as "co-operative society". It is a voluntary association of persons who work together to promote their economic interest. It works on the principle of self-help as well as mutual help. The main objective is to provide support to the members. There are certain organizations which undertake business activities with the prime objective of providing service to the members. Although some amount of profit is essential to survive in the market, their main intention is not to generate profit and grow. They pool available resources from the members and utilize the same in the best possible manner and the benefits are shared by the members.
- 11.2 Grain Banks:** Grain Bank Scheme was earlier implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in 11 States. However, since 24.11.2004, the scheme is being implemented by the Department Food & Public Distribution. The main objective is to provide safeguard against starvation during the period of natural calamity or during lean season when the marginalized food insecure households do not have sufficient resources to purchase rations. Such people in need of food grains will be able to borrow food grains from the Village Grain Bank. The grain banks are to be set up in food scarce areas like the drought prone areas, the hot and cold desert areas, tribal areas and the inaccessible hilly areas which remain cut off because of natural calamities like floods, etc.

12. LOCAL BODIES

- 12.1. Local Bodies:** Local Bodies refer to such institutions of Government which carry on the local affairs viz., Corporations, Municipalities, Notified Area Committees, Town Area Committees, District Boards, Panchayats etc.
- 12.2. Municipal Corporations:** Municipal Corporations are relatively the most developed form of Local Self Governments and have generally been established in metropolitan areas or big cities. By and large, these have been constituted under specific legislative enactment. With growth of cities, corporations have been established in a number of towns. They have wider powers and enjoy more autonomy than the other local bodies. The chief executive authority of a corporation is the Commissioner who is independent of the elected body. The corporation elects its Mayor and Deputy Mayor out of the elected members.

14. NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS

- 13.1. Newspapers:** Newspapers mean any printed (including cyclostyled) periodical works containing public news or comments on public news.
- 13.2. Periodicals:** A newspaper appearing at an interval of a week or more.
- 13.3. Other Periodicals:** Periodicals other than daily, tri-weekly, bi-weekly, weekly, fortnightly, monthly, quarterly and annual.
- 13.4. Periodicity:** Time gap between two issues of newspaper (daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly, etc.)
- 13.5. Daily:** A newspaper issued at least four times a week. .
- 13.6. Circulation:** Average number of copies sold and distributed free per publishing day.
- 13.7. Other languages:** Languages other than the printed languages included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India and English.