



TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME-86
ANNUAL REVIEW
(2006-07)



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
SARDAR PATEL BHAWAN, SANSAD MARG,
NEW DELHI-110001

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TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME – 1986

THE TWENTY POINTS

- 1. Attack on Rural Poverty**
- 2. Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture**
- 3. Better Use of Irrigation Water**
- 4. Bigger Harvest**
- 5. Enforcement of Land Reforms**
- 6. Special Programmes for Rural Labour**
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- 20. A Responsive Administration**

PART-I

ANALYTICAL EVALUATION

CHAPTER 1

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

1.1 Introduction

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

1.2 Objectives and Scope

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, health, etc. called the Twenty Point Programme (TPP), has been in operation since 1975. This programme was first restructured 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 and items are given at *Annexure-IA*. With the globalization of the Indian economy and the adoption of the market liberalization process, the TPP-86 provides a 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 119 in all. Out of these, 65 items are monitored against physical targets and 54 items are monitored on an evaluatory basis. The details of these items and names of nodal Ministries concerned are given in *Annexure-IB* and *Annexure-IC respectively*. The Management Information System (MIS) developed by this Ministry consists of a Monthly Progress Report (MPR) and Annual Review Report. The Monthly Progress Report (MPR) covers achievements in respect of the 20 crucial items against pre-set physical targets, whereas the Annual Review Report presents an analytical review of the performance of all the items under the programme. The sources of information for the Annual Review Report are the Central Nodal Ministries and the State/UT Governments.

1.3.2 Monitoring of the TPP is done on a multi-pronged basis at each stage by various authorities. At the field level, the programmes are monitored by District Level Officers. At the State Level, the performance is monitored by High Power Committees, set up in most of the States to review and monitor the performance of these programmes. Besides this, monitoring of individual schemes/programmes covered under TPP-86 is done by the Central Nodal Ministries concerned. The charter of this Ministry is to monitor the TPP-1986 as a whole 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 2006-07, the following 12 items have been taken into account (i) Distribution of Surplus Land; (ii)

Drinking Water Supply (Habitations Covered); (iii) Immunisation of Children; (iv) SC Families Assisted; (v) ST Families 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 achievement into three categories, namely:

Very Good	-	90% and above achievement of the target for the period.
Good	-	80% to 90% achievement of the target for the period.
Poor	-	Below 80% achievement of the target for the period.

1.5 State score card

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

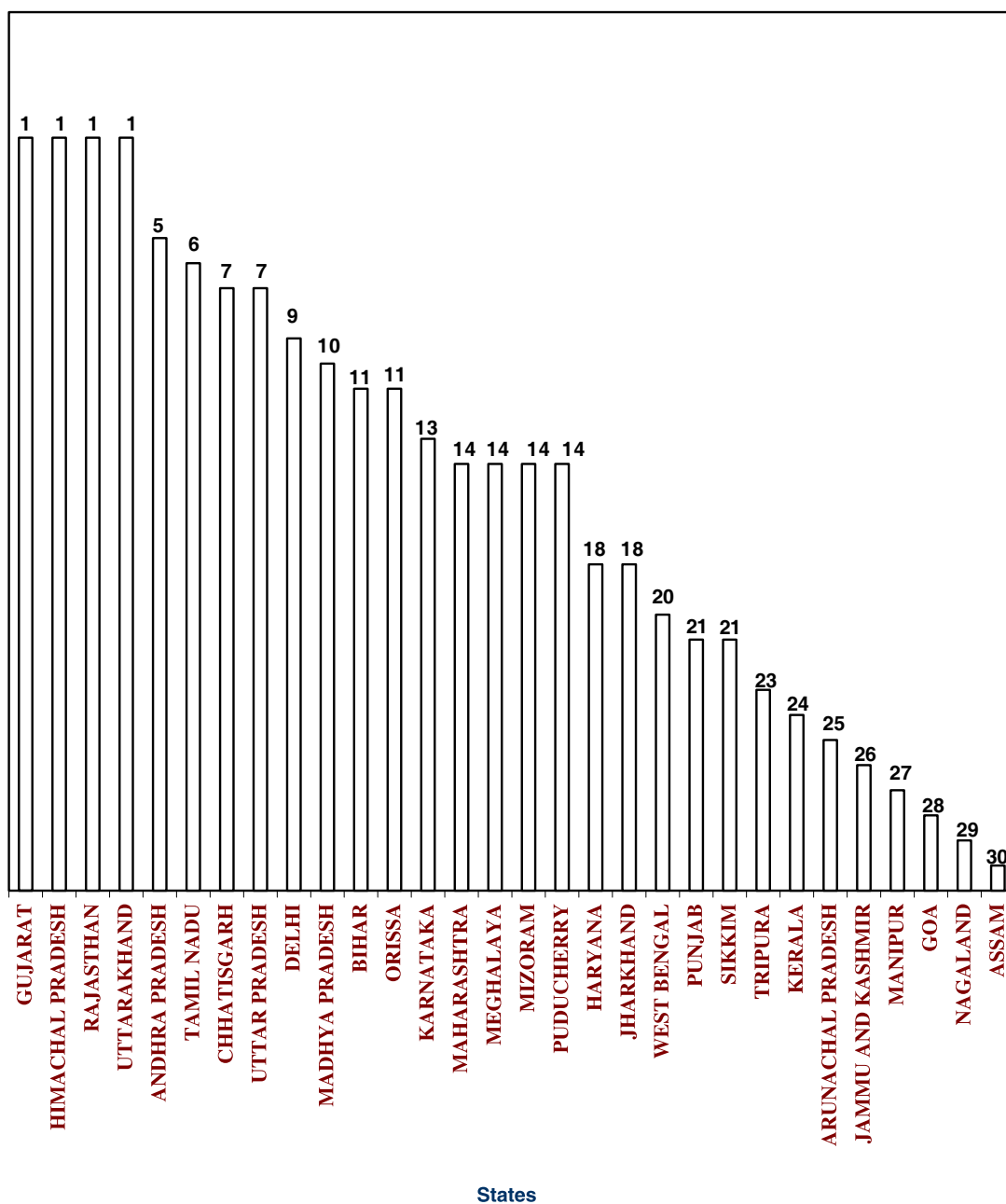
Category “A”	90% or more achievement	3
Category “B”	Percentage achievement above national average	2
Category “C”	Percentage achievement below national average	1
Category “D”	Nil performance	0

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

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 report, for the period April 2006–March 2007, the States of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand have jointly secured first rank. The table on the next page indicates the scorecard and ranking of States according to their performance.

(STATE SCORE CARD)										
April 2006- March 2007										
Sl.No.	States	No. of Items	Maximum Score	Items in Category				Total Marks	% Achievement	Rank
				A	B	C	D			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Gujarat	10	30	10	0	0	0	30	100	1
2	Himachal Pradesh	9	27	9	0	0	0	27	100	1
3	Rajasthan	12	36	12	0	0	0	36	100	1
4	Uttarakhand	10	30	10	0	0	0	30	100	1
5	Andhra Pradesh	12	36	11	0	1	0	34	94	5
6	Tamil Nadu	9	27	8	0	1	0	25	93	6
7	Chhattisgarh	12	36	11	0	0	1	33	92	7
8	Uttar Pradesh	12	36	10	1	1	0	33	92	7
9	Delhi	4	12	3	0	1	0	10	83	9
10	Madhya Pradesh	9	27	6	0	3	0	21	78	10
11	Bihar	11	33	7	1	2	1	25	76	11
12	Orissa	11	33	7	0	4	0	25	76	11
13	Karnataka	11	33	7	0	3	1	24	73	13
14	Maharashtra	11	33	6	0	4	1	22	67	14
15	Meghalaya	6	18	3	0	3	0	12	67	14
16	Mizoram	8	24	5	0	1	2	16	67	14
17	Puducherry	8	24	5	0	1	2	16	67	14
18	Haryana	9	27	5	0	2	2	17	63	18
19	Jharkhand	10	30	4	1	5	0	19	63	18
20	West Bengal	11	33	5	0	5	1	20	61	20
21	Punjab	9	27	4	0	4	1	16	59	21
22	Sikkim	9	27	4	0	4	1	16	59	21
23	Tripura	7	21	3	0	3	1	12	57	23
24	Kerala	10	30	3	0	7	0	16	53	24
25	Arunachal Pradesh	4	12	1	0	3	0	6	50	25
26	Jammu & Kashmir	11	33	4	0	4	3	16	48	26
27	Manipur	10	30	3	0	3	4	12	40	27
28	Goa	6	18	1	0	3	2	6	33	28
29	Nagaland	6	18	1	0	2	3	5	28	29
30	Assam	11	33	0	0	6	5	6	18	30

Ranking of States: April, 2006 to March, 2007



CHAPTER 2

POINT 1: ATTACK ON RURAL POVERTY

2.1 Programme Design and Components

2.1.1 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. Therefore, the eradication of poverty has been an integral component of the strategy for economic development in India. The poverty estimates based on the 55th Round of Survey by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) reveals that the estimated poverty in rural and urban areas is 27.09% and 23.62% respectively and 26.10% for the country as a whole.

2.1.2 The incidence of poverty expressed as a percentage of people living below the poverty line has witnessed a 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 has 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. The percentage and number of poor in 2004-05 estimated from Uniform Recall Period (URP) consumption distribution of NSS 61st Round of consumer expenditure data are comparable with the poverty estimates of 1993-94. The percentage and number of poor in 2004-05 estimated from Mixed Recall Period (MRP) consumption distribution of NSS 61st Round of consumer expenditure data are roughly (but not strictly) comparable with the poverty estimates of 1999-2000.

2.1.3 The URP consumption distribution data of the 61st Round yields a poverty ratio of 28.3 percent in the rural areas, 25.7 percent in the urban areas and 27.5 percent for the country as a whole in 2004-05. The corresponding figures obtained from the MRP-consumption distribution data of the 61st Round are 21.8 percent in the rural areas, 21.7 percent in the urban areas and 21.8 percent for the country as a whole.

2.1.4 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.

2.1.5 Since the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74), a number of programmes have successfully been implemented to alleviate 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) Swarnjayanti 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)**

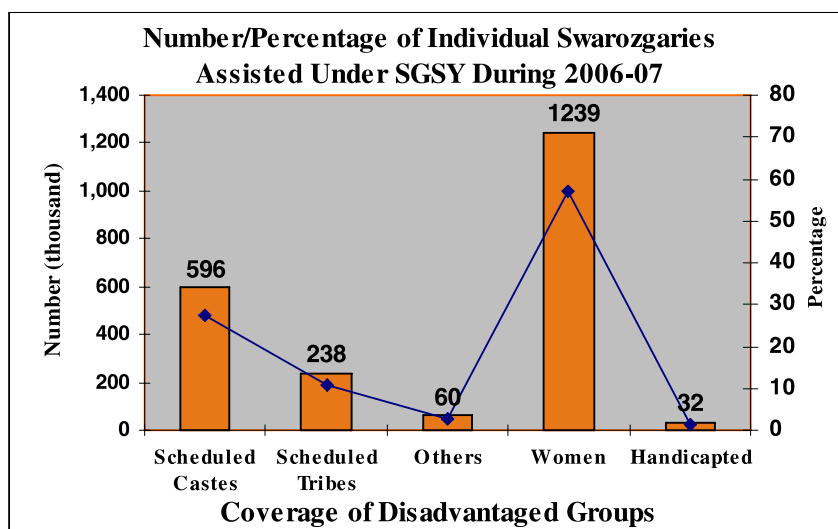
2.2.1 The single self employment programme of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), launched with effect from 1.4.1999 has been conceived keeping in view the strengths and weaknesses of earlier schemes of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (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 Scheme (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:

- Focused approach to poverty alleviation
- Capitalizing 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. A 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/Zillah Parishad at the district level.

2.2.3 The SGSY is a credit-cum-subsidy programme, with credit as the critical component and subsidy as a minor and enabling element. Accordingly, the SGSY envisages greater involvement of banks and promotion of multiple credits rather than a one time credit injection. Subsidy under SGSY is provided at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7,500. In respect of SCs/STs, it is 50% subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000. For groups, the subsidy is 50% subject to a ceiling of Rs.1.25 lakh. There is no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects. Subsidy under SGSY is back-ended to ensure proper utilisation of funds. Funds under the SGSY are shared by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. 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 2006-07, 16.82 lakh Swarojgaris were assisted including 5.96 lakh SCs and 2.38 lakh STs, which is 35.45% and 14.16% of the annual achievement. The achievement share of women and disabled was 12.38 lakh and 0.32 lakh respectively. The percentage of Individual Swarojgaris assisted under SGSY is 12.97%. The number and percentage of *Individual Swarojgaris assisted under SGSY* is as follows. The Statewise details are as per *Annexure-2.1*.



2.3 Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)

2.3.1 The Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana was 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 through manual work for rural people and also food security. SGRY creates employment opportunities through wage employment and also creates self employment through providing income generating assets under earmarked provisions for BPL SCs/STs and Minorities. The scheme also aims at creation of durable social and economic assets and infrastructural development in rural areas. This scheme provides foodgrains for relief works in calamity affected areas. The programme is self-targeting in nature with special emphasis on providing wage employment to women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and parents of children withdrawn from hazardous occupations. Cash Allocation under the programme is shared between the Center and the State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The programme was implemented in two streams during the years 2001-02 to 2003-04.

(i) The first stream of the programme was implemented at the District and Intermediate level Panchayats. 50% of the resources was earmarked out of the total funds available in a district under the SGRY and distributed between the District Panchayats and the Intermediate Panchayats in the ratio of 40:60.

(ii) The second stream of the programme was implemented at the Village Panchayat level. 50% of the SGRY resources was earmarked for this stream. The entire resources was released to the Village Panchayats through the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/ District Panchayats (DP). 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 the Panchayat is an independent unit for formulation of the 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 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 given to the proportion of SC/ST population and of rural population of the respective Intermediate Level Panchayat areas to those of the District. The works are taken as per Annual Action Plan (AAP) approved by the Intermediate Level Panchayats. However, while selecting the works to be taken up, preference is given to the areas, which are backward, calamity prone or face migration of labour.

(iii) **Gram Panchayats-** 50% of the resources is allocated to the Gram Panchayat (Village Panchayat) for generation of supplementary wage employment and creation of demand driven community village infrastructure, which includes 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

the 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) Efforts would be made to provide 30% of employment opportunities for women.
- (iv) If a rural disabled person is willing to do manual unskilled work under the SGRY, efforts should be made to provide him/her work under the programme according to his/her ability.
- (v) Specified percentage of allocation of District and Intermediate Panchayats, as notified by Ministry of Rural Development, is earmarked for individual/ group beneficiary schemes for minority community families living below the Poverty Line (BPL).

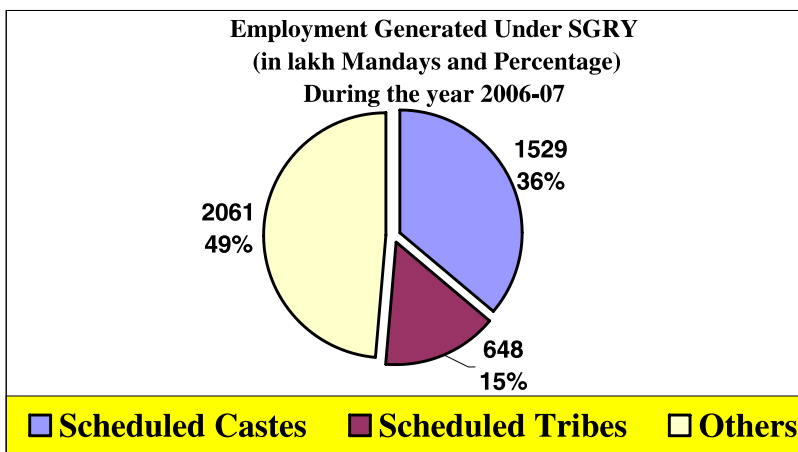
2.3.2 Special Component of the SGRY- There is a provision for a Special Component under the SGRY for augmenting food security through additional wage employment in the calamity affected rural areas. The main features of the Special Component are as under:

Special Component of the SGRY is in operation w.e.f. 1st April 2002.

It is a relief measure and is allocated to the States on the basis of requirement to deal with 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.

2.3.3 Implementation Status 2006-07: During the year 2006-07, a total of 4239.22 lakh mandays of employment was generated and 13.06 lakh tons of foodgrains was lifted by the State Government and Union Territory Administrations under the scheme. Every worker seeking employment under the SGRY was to be provided minimum of 3 kgs of foodgrains per manday as part of wages. During the year 2006-07 under SGRY the annual achievement for employment generation for SCs, STs and Others accounted for 1529.40 lakh, (36.08%) 648.15 lakh (15.29 %) and 2061.00 lakh (49.00%) mandays respectively. The share of women and landless labourers was 1006.97 lakh and 1712.43 lakh mandays respectively. Employment generation under SGRY for SCs, STs & others for the year 2006-07 has been shown in following pie chart.



2.3.4 Total authorization of foodgrains during the year was 24.23 lakh tons and 13.06 lakh tons foodgrains was lifted by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations under the scheme. Current year total authorisation of (wheat/ rice) foodgrains was 17.00 lakh tons (wheat 4.96 lakh tons & rice 12.04 lakh tons). Under Special Component of SGRY, 6.54 lakh MTs of foodgrains was authorised. In addition, Rs.94 crores in lieu of 2 lakh MTs of foodgrains was released to calamity affected areas of Rajasthan. The State-wise performance indicating authorization, lifting and mandays generated under the Special Component of the SGRY during the year 2006-07 is given at *Annexure-2.2*.

2.4 Handloom Production

2.4.1 Handlooms constitute a timeless facet of the rich cultural heritage of India. As an economic activity, the handlooms sector occupies a place second only to agriculture in providing livelihood to the people. This sector is beset with various problems, such as, obsolete technology, an unorganized production system, low productivity, inadequate working capital, a conventional product range, weak marketing links, overall stagnation of production and sales. As a result of effective Government intervention through financial assistance and implementation of various developmental and welfare schemes, the handlooms sector, to some extent has been able to tide over these disadvantages. The Government ensures the availability of raw material to handlooms weavers through the HankYarn Obligation Order (HYO).

2.4.2 Some of the important schemes being implemented for the holistic growth and development of the sector are (i) Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHY), (ii) Marketing Promotion Programme (iii) Handloom Export Scheme (iv) workshop-cum-Housing Scheme, and (v) Weavers Welfare Scheme. Besides the ongoing schemes several initiatives have been taken in the handlooms sector, which include the (i) Integrated handloom Cluster Development Scheme (ii) Health Insurance Scheme (iii) Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bema Yojana, (iv) Handloom Mark Scheme, (v) Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for the Handlooms Sector and (vi) the 10% Rebate Scheme on the sale of handloom fabrics.

2.4.3 During 2006-07, 273 New yarn Depots, covering all handlooms clusters, were set up. Exhibitions/marketing events, wherein weavers can showcase their products for the public, have been doubled. To improve the credit worthiness of weavers, the Ministry of Textiles has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Finance to provide credit at lower rates, as well as the writing off the old debts of weavers.

2.4.4 Under the Integrated Handlooms Cluster Development Scheme, in the first phase 20 handlooms clusters were set up at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.00 crore at Chirala and Madhavaram (Andhra Pradesh), Bijoinar (Assam), Bhagalpur (Bihar), Kullu (Himachal Pradesh), Gadag (Karnataka) Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) Gwalior/Chanderi (Madhya Pradesh), Imphal (Manipur), Bargarh and Sonapur (Orissa), Kurinjipadi, Trichy and Tiruvannamalai (Tamil Nadu), Mubarakpur Varanasi, Bijnore and Barabanki (Uttar Pradesh), Burdwan and Nadia (West Bengal). In 2006-07, 100 additional clusters have been identified for development.

2.4.5 The sector contributes about 15 per cent of the cloth production of the country and accounted for \$ 544 million in export earnings in 2002-03. With the growth of 25.63 percent over the previous year, the Handloom Sector is a dispersed and unorganized sector, making effective intervention difficult. This sector is facing many problems like, (i) handloom products are being increasingly replicated on powerlooms at a much lower cost; (ii) with the phasing out of quota system and the opening up of markets, Handlooms are facing unrestricted competition from the domestic power looms/ mill cloth and cheap imports; (iii) high cost and low disbursement of credit; (iv) decline of the Handlooms Apex Cooperatives and Corporations in the States, and their poor financial health; (v) the withdrawal of duty exemption extended across all segments of the textiles sector, which was available earlier only to the Handloom sector has resulted in the loss of advantage of 9.2 percent CENVAT on hank yarn; and (vi) reduction of the Marketing Incentive on a tapering basis.

2.4.6 In spite of these handicaps, the handlooms sector has the potential to transform itself into a self-reliant and export-oriented sector. The production of cloth by the handlooms sector during 2004-05 was 5722 million square metres. It increased to 6108 million square metres in 2005-06. It is expected to reach 6871 million square metres in 2006-07. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, launched the “Handloom Mark” on June 28, 2006, for the brand promotion of handlooms.

2.5 Handicrafts

2.5.1 The Handicrafts Sector plays an important role in the country's economic and cultural development. Its economic importance is that it provides employment to a vast segment of craftspersons in rural and semi-urban areas with low capital investment, and generates substantial foreign exchange for the country. Handicrafts preserve the cultural heritage of the country. The sector provides sustainable employment to about 63.81 lakh skilled artisans, of which 47.42% are female; 24.73% Scheduled Castes, and 12.38% Scheduled Tribe. The export of handicrafts is currently pegged at Rs.16,117.38 crore during 2006-07 (up to January, 2007).

2.2.2 Some of the important schemes which are being implemented for the holistic growth and development of the handicrafts sector are:

- (i) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY);
- (ii) Design & Technical Upgradation Scheme;
- (iii) Marketing & Support Services Scheme
- (iv) Export Promotion Scheme
- (v) Bima Yojana for Handicraft Artisans and
- (vi) Special Handicrafts Training Programme (SHTP).

2.5.3 In addition to the ongoing schemes, during 2005-06, the Government launched the Credit Guarantee Scheme; the Scheme for setting up Facility Centres and Electronic Kiosks; and the Gandhi Shilp Bazar Scheme, wherein every day a marketing platform is provided to handicraft artisans in some part of the country, to showcase and sell their products without the involvement of middlemen.

2.5.4 The Indian Exposition Mart, Greater Noida and the Rajiv Gandhi Handicrafts Bhavan, New Delhi have been set up to provide marketing outlets to artisans as well as State agencies. The Urban Haats at Jammu, Uchana, Karnal (Haryana), Bhubneshwar (Orissa), Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh) and Gohar Mahal, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) have become functional and provide a permanent marketing outlet to artisans from urban and rural areas.

2.5.5 The Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastashilp Vikas Yojana (BSAHVY) is the flagship scheme of the Handicrafts Sector. This scheme was recently modified to make it more comprehensive by adding three new components, viz. Engagement of Guiding & Monitoring Agencies, Common Facility Centres to be set up by Exporters/Entrepreneurs & Setting up of Handicrafts Emporia on an outright purchase basis. Other important schemes include Design and Technical Upgradation, Marketing Support & Services, Export Promotion Schemes, Research & Development and Human Resource Development. 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.

2.5.6 This scheme aims to promote Indian handicrafts by developing artisans' clusters into professionally managed and self-reliant community enterprises on the principles of effective member participation and mutual cooperation. The thrust of the scheme is on a project-based need-based integrated approach for sustainable development of handicrafts through participation of craft persons for their empowerment.

2.5.7 **Eligibility for Financial Assistance:** For sustainable development of identified crafts clusters, assistance under this scheme is given to reputed NGOs/ Cooperatives/ Apex cooperative societies/ Trusts/ COHANDS /EPCH/CEPC/MHSC/NCDPD/NIFT/ NID/ UNIVERSITY Deptt./DRDA/NISSIET, EDIs, Central/State Handlooms and Handicrafts Development Corporations and other related Govt. corporations/ agencies, Federation of NGOs/ SHGs Consortium etc. registered under proper statute.

2.5.8 During 2005-06, 137 new craft clusters were taken up for integrated development and the funds were earmarked for baseline survey and mobilization. In addition, funds were also sanctioned for taking up training design, marketing, common facility centres (CFCs) and other interventions in 618 clusters selected between the years 2001-06. During 2005-06 Rs. 2620.00 lakhs was released under this scheme. During 2006-07 Rs. 3300.00 lakhs was allocated for undertaking various interventions under AHVY scheme of which Rs. 1407.00 lakhs was spent and 66 new craft clusters were taken up for integrated development till January, 2007.

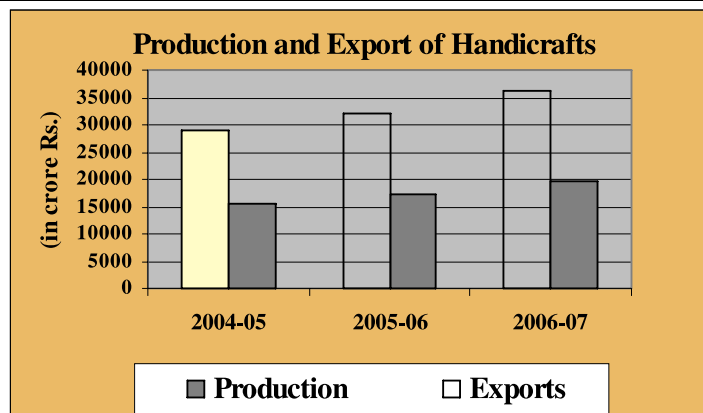
2.5.9 During the year 2004-05 total value of production and export of handicrafts sector was Rs.28,935 crore and Rs.15,617 crore respectively. Total export, as percentage of total production in handicrafts sector for the period 2004-05 was 54.0 %. During the year 2005-06 total value of production and export of handicrafts sector was Rs.32,108 crore and Rs.17,277 crore respectively. Total export, as percentage of total production in handicrafts sector for the

period 2005-06 was 53.8 %. During the year 2006-07 total value of production, export of handicrafts and export as percentage of total production was Rs.36,333 crore and Rs.19,500 crore and 53.7 % respectively. The details are as follows:-

Production and Export of Handicrafts

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Carpet		Other Handicrafts		Total Production		Export % of Production
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2004-05	2870	2584	26065	13033	28935	15617	54.0
2005-06	3054	2750	29054	14527	32108	17277	53.8
2006-07	3333	3000	33000	16500	36333	19500	53.7



2.6 Khadi and Village Industries (KVI)

2.6.1 The Khadi & Village Industries (KVI) sector is not only providing employment to people in rural and semi-urban areas at a small 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, khadi and jute bags, herbal shampoos and face packs, honey, aggarbathis, toothpastes, papads, pickles, mustard oil made without using chemicals, etc. The main objectives are as follows:

- 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.

2.6.2 KVI programmes are implemented through 5549 registered institutions, cooperative societies, 33 States/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.

2.6.3 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 the banking sector.

Group of Industries

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

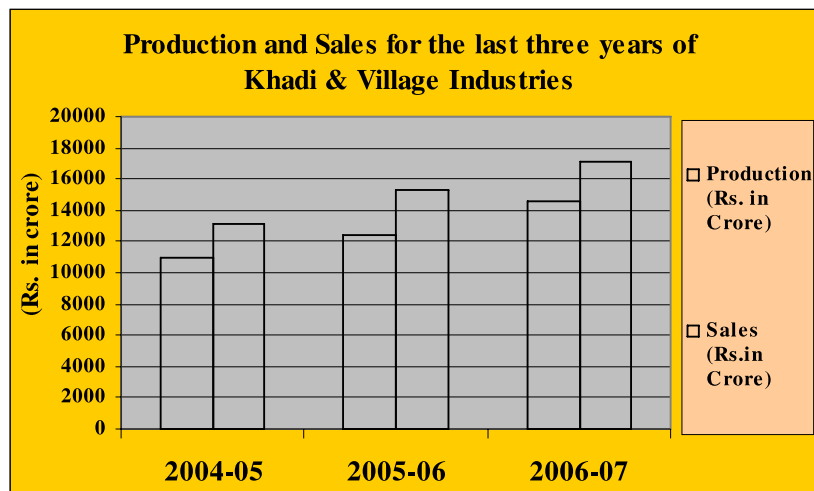
- Mineral Based Industry;
- Forest Based Industry;
- Agro and Rural Industry;
- Polymer and Chemical Based Industry;
- Rural Engineering and Bio Technology;
- Hand Made Paper & Fibre Industry;
- Service Industry.

2.6.5 Industries concerned with meat (slaughter) i.e. processing, canning and /or serving items made of it, production/ manufacturing or sale of intoxicant items like beedi/paan/cigar/ cigarette, etc, any hotel or dhaba or sales outlet serving liquor, preparation/producing of tobacco as raw materials, tapping of toddy for sale, manufacturing of polythene carry bags of less than 20 microns thickness and manufacturing of carry bags or containers made of recycled plastics for storing, carrying, dispensing or packaging of food-stuff etc. are not assisted under the KVI programme as these are against the ideology and ethos of Mahatma Gandhi.

2.6.6 During the year 2006-07, as per provisional estimates, total production, sales and employment of KVI was Rs. 14,532 crore, (Khadi Rs.475 crore and Village Industry Rs. 14057 crore), Rs.17,160 crore (Khadi 726 crore & VI 16434 crore) and 88.52 (Khadi 8.73 lakh & VI 79.79) lakh person respectively. The details of percentage growth over previous years are as under.

Achievement and Percentage Growth of KVI

Sl. No.	Items	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	% Growth during 2006-07 as compared to 2005-06
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Production (Rs. in Crore)	10920	12384	14532	17.34
2	Sales (Rs.in Crore)	13105	15276	17160	12.33
3	Employment (lakh Persons)	76.77	82.77	88.52	6.95



2.7 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

2.7.1 The Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) under the Ministry of Small Scale Industries (SSI) now *Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises* headed by the Development Commissioner of *Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises* functions as an Apex Body and is the nodal agency for formulating, coordinating and monitoring the policies and programmes for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the country. At the State level, the Director of Industries, the Small Industries Services Institutes (SISIs) and State Financial Corporations are the major institutions for promotion of MSMEs. The District Industries Centres (DICs) provide focal points 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.

2.7.2 Newly enacted “Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has come into force from 2nd October, 2006. ***The salient features of the Act are*** as follow:

- It provides the first-ever legal framework for recognition of the concept of “enterprise” (comprising both manufacturing and services) and integrating the three tiers of these enterprises, namely, micro, small and medium.
- Under the Act, enterprises have been categorized broadly into those engaged in (i) manufacturing and (ii) providing/rendering of services. Both categories have been further classified into micro, small and medium enterprises, based on their investment in plant and machinery (for manufacturing enterprises) or in equipment (in case of enterprises providing or rendering services) as under:

Manufacturing enterprises:

- Micro Enterprises - investment up to Rs. 25 lakh.
- Small Enterprises - investment above Rs. 25 lakh & up to Rs. 5 crore.
- Medium Enterprises - investment above Rs. 5 crore & up to Rs. 10 crore.

Service enterprises:

- Micro Enterprises - investment up to Rs. 10 lakh.

- Small Enterprises - investment above Rs. 10 lakh & up to Rs. 2 crore.
 - Medium Enterprises - investment above Rs. 2 crore & up to Rs. 5 crore.
- The Act provides for a statutory consultative mechanism at the national level with wide representation of all sections of stakeholders, particularly the three classes of enterprises, and with a wide range of advisory functions, and an Advisory Committee to assist the Board and the Central/State Governments.
 - The other features include (i) establishment of specific Funds for promoting, developing and enhancing the competitiveness of these enterprises, (ii) notification of schemes/programmes for this purpose, (iii) progressive credit policies and practices, (iv) preference in Government procurements to products and services of the micro and small enterprises, (v) more effective mechanisms for mitigating the problems of delayed payments to micro and small enterprises and (vi) simplification of the process of closure of business by all three categories of enterprises.

2.7.3 Under this Act, the earlier concept of 'Industry' has been changed into 'Enterprises' Enterprises are classified into manufacturing and service sector enterprises. Each of these enterprise groups have been further classified into Micro, Small and Medium based on their investment in plant and machinery on inception. The MSMEs (previously small scale industries) used to be registered with the State Directorate of Industries. But now the two-stage registration system has been replaced with filing of memorandum.

2.7.4 As on 31st March, 2007, the total number of SSI units (both registered and unregistered) and employment therein were estimated to be 128.44 lakh and 312.52 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 persons)	Export (Rs. in crore)	Export as % of production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2000-01	101.10	261297	240.94	69797	26.71
2001-02	105.21	282270	252.29	71244	25.24
2002-03	109.49	314850	263.68	86013	27.32
2003-04	113.95	364547	275.30	97644	26.78
2004-05	118.59	429796	287.55	124417	28.95
2005-06	123.42	497842	299.85	150242	30.18
2006-07	128.44	-NA-	312.52	-NA-	-NA-

Policy Initiatives in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) sector during 2006-07

2.6.5 Several policy initiatives and measures have been taken by the Government during the year to enable the micro and small enterprises (MSEs) to enhance their competitive strength, address the challenges of competition and avail of the benefits of the global market. Some of these are as under:

- For promoting, developing and enhancing the competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises, the 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006' has been enacted. The Act has come into force from 2nd October, 2006.
- The Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 has also been comprehensively amended, introducing several new features to facilitate professionalism in the operations of the Commission as well as field-level formal and structured consultations with all segments of stakeholders. The new Commission has been constituted.
- A 'Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises' has been approved recently. The Package includes measures to address most of the concerns in the areas of credit, cluster-based development, infrastructure, technology, marketing, etc. Capacity building of MSEs and support to women entrepreneurs are the other important features of this Package.
- With the aim of improving manufacturing competitiveness of the segment, the launching of a National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) has been announced. The Planning Commission has given in-principle approval for implementation of the NMCP during the 11th Plan. The schemes under the Programme will be implemented mainly in the Public-Private Partnership mode.
- An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) under the chairmanship of the External Affairs Minister has recently been constituted to lay down the comprehensive policy for cluster development and oversee its implementation. The Ministry of Small Scale Industries will service the EGoM.
- Under the Credit Guarantee Scheme, life insurance cover for Chief Promoters of units provided guarantee cover by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Small Industries (CGTSI) has been introduced. Further, the one-time guarantee fee under the scheme has been reduced from 2.5 per cent to 1.5 per cent w.e.f. 1st April, 2006.
- After due consultation with the stakeholders, 180 items reserved for exclusive manufacture in micro and small enterprises sector have been de-reserved on 16th May 2006, 87 items on 22nd January 2007 and 125 items on 13th March 2007. The total number of reserved items now stands at 114.

2.8 Sericulture

2.8.1 Silk is an elegant textile with an inherent affinity for dyes. It has high absorbance, is light weight with high durability, and is known as the queen of textiles the world over. China, produces 102,560 MT of raw silk and is the largest exporter contributing 81.65% to world production, whereas India contributes about 18% of the world's raw silk production. India is the largest consumer of silk in the world. India has the unique distinction of producing all the four varieties of silk: *Mulberry* (89.3%), *Eri* (8.3%), *Tasar* (1.8%) and *Muga* (0.6%). 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 industries 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, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala and Puducherry. *Mulberry* sericulture is being practiced 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.

2.8.2 During the year 2004-05 (provisional), the production, employment and export of silk was 16500 metric tons, 58.00 lakh persons and Rs.2880 crore respectively. The total export of silk as a percentage of total production during the year 2004-05 was 17.5%. During the year 2005-06, the production, employment and export of silk was 17305 metric tons, 59.50 lakh persons and Rs. 3194 crore respectively. The total export of silk as a percentage of total production during the year 2005-06 was 18.5%. During the year 2006-07 (upto April-June,2006), the production, employment and export of silk was 18653 metric tonnes, 60.03 lakh persons and Rs. 770 crore respectively. The total export of silk as a percentage of total production upto June, 2006 was 4.1% only.

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	2002-03	16319	56.00	2294	14.1
2	2003-04	15742	56.50	2779	17.7
3	2004-05	16500	58.00	2880	17.5
4	2005-06	17305	59.50	3194	18.5
5	2006-07	18653	60.03	770 (P)	4.1

P: Provisional April-June 2006-07

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 Panchayati Raj Institutions. Almost all the States/UTs, except the States of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, the hill areas in the State of Manipur and Darjeeling (West Bengal) and UTs of Chandigarh and NCT of Delhi where the Act is not applicable, have enacted their legislation. The constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 has not been extended to the state of Jammu & Kashmir.

2.9.2 For the first time in the history of modern India, a separate Ministry of Panchayati Raj was created on 27th May, 2004 to oversee the implementation of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 which provided constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country. The Ministry's remit also included implementation of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) and has been subsequently expanded to cover District Planning Committees mandated for constitution by the States under Article 243 ZD of the Constitution of India. 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 of not less than 1/3 seats for Women; (e) Appointment of State Finance Commissions (SFC) to make recommendation as regards the financial powers of the Panchayats; (f) Constitution of District Planning Committees to prepare development plans for the district as a whole; (g) Gram Sabha at the Gram Panchayat level.

2.9.3 *Panchayats-* As on 01.12.2006, 2,33,251 Panchayats with 26,57,112 elected representatives at village level; 6,105 Panchayats with 1,57,175 elected representatives at intermediate level and 539 Panchayats with 15,759 elected representatives at district level have been constituted in the country. The details are as per *Annexure-2.3* These Panchayats are being manned by about 28.30 lakhs elected representatives of Panchayats at all levels.

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

2.9.5 *Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan-* By the 73rd Constitutional amendment, there is provision of 33% reservation for women in each stage of the three tier system of Panchayati Raj Institutions. After the 73rd Constitutional amendment, in some of States, as many as three rounds of elections of women representatives on the basis of the mandated 33% reservation

have taken place. Now Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) of PRIs are to take stock of the last decade– their achievements, challenges and their lived experiences – in order to make way for the distillation of these for the future. The Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan – a movement to strengthen the elected women of PRIs has been initiated under the aegis of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj with the objective to set up a state level organization of Elected Women Representative of PRIs.

2.9.6 Enactment of State Panchayati Raj Act- Barring the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand and NCT of Delhi, all the States/UTs have enacted State Legislation in pursuance of the Constitution 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. The case relating to elections to the Panchayat in the State of Jharkhand is pending before Apex Court. The NCT of Delhi is yet to take a decision on revival of Panchayati Raj System in Delhi. The status of Panchayat Elections in India is at Annexure-2.4.

*2.9.7 The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act,(PESA) 1996-*This Act, which came into force on 24th December 1996, extends Panchayats to the Schedule-V areas of nine States such as Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. It intends to enable tribal societies to assume control over their own destiny and to preserve and conserve their traditional rights over natural resources. The State Governments were required to enact their legislations in accordance with the Provisions of the Act before the expiry of one year i.e. 23rd December 1997. The third Round Table was with regard to empowering the Gram Sabhas Panchayats in the Scheduled Areas. The MoPR had constituted three Sub-groups (Dr. B D Sharma Committee, on ‘Model Guide-lines to vest Gram Sabhas with Powers as Envisaged in PESA’; Shri Raghav Chandra Committee on ‘Land Alienation, Displacement, Rehabilitation & R&R’ and Mr. A.K Sharma Committee on ‘Minor Forest Produce’) to look into these issues. They had submitted the reports in the form of recommendations. MoPR has completed the examinations of the recommendations. The same have been forwarded to the PESA States for perusal and comments.

2.9.8 Devolution of funds, functions and functionaries- Almost all the States and Union Territories to which the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 applies, except (Jharkhand) have held elections and constituted Panchayats in accordance with the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution. States have also devolved powers and responsibilities to the Panchayats in varying measure as per provisions of Article 243 G of the Constitution and as listed in the Eleventh Schedule.

**STATUS OF DEVOLUTION OF FUNDS, FUNCTIONS AND FUNCTIONARIES
TO PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS (PRIs) (as on 1.04.2004)**

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	-	<i>Election held recently. Yet to devolve 3 Ps.</i>	
3.	Assam	-	29	-
4.	Bihar	8	25	<i>Only functional control</i>
5.	Jharkhand	-	-	<i>Elections have not yet been held</i>
6.	Goa	06	06	-
7.	Gujarat	15	15	15
8.	Haryana	-	16	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	Subject 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	09	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.	Uttarakhand	-	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	<i>Panchayat raj system is yet to be revived</i>		
30.	Puducherry	-	-	<i>Elections was held in June-July, 2006</i>
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 improvements require special programmes. Under Point-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) 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 the watershed approach. The scheme has been subsumed within the scheme of Macro management of Agriculture w.e.f. October, 2000. The Scheme was implemented during the Tenth Plan under revised guidelines with people's participation covering 6509 micro watersheds and continued in the beginning of the 11th Plan i.e. 2007-08 as per existing guidelines of NWDPA scheme. Since its inception and upto the end of the X Plan as reported by States, an area of about 9.3 million hectares has been developed.

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

3.2.3 The Area Development Programmes namely Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme were implemented on the basis of their own separate guidelines, norms, funding pattern etc. up to 1994. On the recommendations of the Hanumantha Rao Committee, the Area Development Programmes 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. 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 of Panchayati Raj 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 indicates that the institutional framework of Watershed Association and Watershed Committee for the implementation of Watershed Programme have become parallel bodies with very little coordination between them and Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha.

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 the objective of empowering PRIs, both financially and administratively in implementation of Watershed Development Programmes in the country. Under this initiative, all ongoing area development programmes namely IWDP, DPAP and DDP would be implemented through the PRIs. New Projects under the ongoing area development programmes are being implemented in accordance with the Guidelines for Hariyali w.e.f. 1.4.2003. However, the projects sanctioned prior to this date shall continue to be implemented as per the earlier Guidelines for Watershed Development.

3.2.7 Presently 972 Blocks of 185 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 the earliest area development programme launched by the Central 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 degraded natural resource for food, fodder and fuel. The major problems are continuous depletion of vegetative cover, increase in soil erosion and fall in 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 through creation, widening and equitable distribution of the resources base and increased employment opportunities; (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 **Coverage:** DPAP was in operation in 627 blocks of 96 districts in 13 States during 1994-95. On the recommendation of the Hanumanth Rao Committee, 384 new blocks were brought into the preview of this programme and 64 were transferred from DPAP to DDP. Consequently, coverage of the programme was extended to 947 blocks of 164 districts in 13 States. With the reorganization of States, districts and blocks, at present the programme is under implementation in 972 blocks of 185 districts in 16 States. The States where DPAP is under implementation are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan,

Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The States where DPAP is under implementation along with the number of Districts, Blocks and Area are given below. The total area to be covered under the Programme is 7.46 lakh square kilometers. Since 1995-96 to 2005-06 24,363 projects covering an area of 106.77 lakh ha. have been sanctioned and Rs.2095.50 crore has been released. Budget provision of Rs.360 crore for DPAP has been made for the year 2006-07, and Rs.297.34 crore has been released till 31.01.2007. Apart from meeting the requirement of funds for ongoing projects, 3076 new projects to cover an area of 15.38 lakh ha. have been sanctioned during 2006-07 till 31.01.2007.

State-wise number of 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	99,218
2	Bihar	6	30	9,533
3	Chattisgarh	8	29	21,801
4	Gujarat	14	67	43,938
5	Himachal Pradesh	3	10	3,319
6	Jammu & Kashmir	2	22	14,705
7	Jharkhand	15	100	34,843
8	Karnataka	15	81	84,332
9	Madhya Pradesh	24	105	89,101
10	Maharashtra	25	149	194,473
11	Orissa	8	47	26,178
12	Rajasthan	11	32	31,969
13	Tamil Nadu	17	80	29,416
14	Uttarakhand	7	30	15,796
15	Uttar Pradesh	15	60	35,698
16	West Bengal	4	36	11,594
	Total	185	972	745,914

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, humans 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 Coverage: 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:

State-wise number of 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 Funding Pattern: The DDP is a Centrally sponsored Programme and funds are directly released to *District Rural Development Agency* DRDAs/ ZPs for implementation of the programme. 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.

3.4.4 *Physical & Financial Performance:* Since 1995-96 to 2005-06, 13,476 projects covering an area of 67.38 lakh ha. have been sanctioned and about Rs.1,569 crore has been released. Against a budget provision of Rs.270 crore for DDP in the year 2006-07, Rs.260.82 crore has been released till 31.01.2007. Apart from meeting the requirement of funds for on going projects, 2,270 new projects to cover an area of 11.35 lakh ha. have been sanctioned during 2006-07 (till 31.01.2007).

3.5 **Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)**

3.5.1 **Background-** 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 (DRDAs) 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.

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 463 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, 1,382 IWDP projects sanctioned since 1.4.1995 till 2005-06 to treat a total project area of about 84.54 lakh hectares are at various stages of implementation /likely to be completed in different States. Against a budget provision of Rs.485 crore for IWDP in the year 2006-07, Rs.412.48 crore has been released till 31.1.2007. Apart from meeting the requirement of funds for ongoing IWDP projects, 463 new projects to cover a total area of 21.08 lakh ha. have been sanctioned during 2006-07 (31.01.2007). 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 2005-06 and during 2003-04 to 2004-05

(As on 31.3.2006)

Sl. No.	State	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		Total Project 1995-96 to 2005-06	Total Area (in ha) 1995-96 to 2005-06
		No. of Project	Area (in ha)	No. of Project	Area (in ha)	No. of Project	Area (in ha)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Andhra Pr.	10	60000	10	60000	24	139500	82	627412
2	Bihar	9	45000	9	45000	22	110000	42	209000
3	Chattisgarh	8	40000	9	43576	21	99575	49	282257
4	Goa	2	10000	-	-	2	2920	4	12920
5	Gujarat	11	57500	9	45000	21	105000	68	470669
6	Haryana	4	20000	4	15000	7	26000	22	111868
7	Himachal Pr.	8	43000	2	15000	21	93592	55	396449
8	J& K	1	5000	4	19000	16	91711	28	173158
9	Jharkhand	6	33000	4	20000	6	30000	20	107679
10	Karnataka	9	45000	10	50000	22	113780	64	442462

Contd....

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
11	Kerala	3	15000	-	-	18	75346	24	119897
12	Madhya Pr.	16	87000	14	60000	14	70000	53	377132
13	Maharashtra	9	45000	10	50000	29	145060	98	612870
14	Orissa	7	38000	9	45000	22	112639	68	409120
15	Punjab	-	-	4	15400	8	31482	16	61613
16	Rajasthan	9	45000	9	45000	21	106986	68	427528
17	Tamil Nadu	11	55000	10	51025	27	134234	72	412496
18	Uttaranchal	3	16000	6	34400	25	125000	92	665506
19	Uttar Pradesh	13	65000	13	65000	17	89211	41	252957
20	West Bengal	2	10000	4	13820	11	30053	18	59333
	Total	141	734500	140	692221	354	1732089	984	6232326

North Eastern States									
1	Arunachal Pradesh	10	32000	11	72500	35	70000	66	238471
2	Assam	14	84000	35	175000	23	138000	112	686688
3	Manipur	5	30000	7	40000	8	49000	34	237968
4	Meghalaya	7	28000	7	14000	45	56500	66	133225
5	Mizoram	5	40000	5	40000	17	136000	44	369803
6	Nagaland	5	40000	5	40000	5	40500	39	356430
7	Sikkim	3	18000	4	16455	5	14342	21	126803
8	Tripura	-	-	7	27529	5	25400	16	72352
	Total	49	272000	81	425484	143	529742	398	2221740
	G.Total	190	1006500	221	1117705	497	2261831	1382	8454066

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, 2002 provides a framework for ensuring the growth of the Seeds 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 Seeds 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 varietals diversity. Indian Seeds programme largely adheres to the limited generation system for seed multiplication. The system recognizes three generations, namely, breeder, foundation and certified seed. Details of production of breeder and foundation seeds as well as certified seed distribution for 2001-02 to 2005-06 and anticipated for 2006-07 are given in the following table.

**Production of Breeder, Foundation and Certified Seed
During the year (2001-02 to 2006-07)**

Sl No.	Type of Seed	Unit	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007 #
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Breeder Seed	MT	4554	4842	6048	6646	6588	5470*
2.	Foundation Seed	MT	54400	61400	65000	69000	74000	80000
3.	Certified/Quality Seed Distribution	MT	918000	980300	1083900	1202600	1267500	1493000

Note: # Anticipated * Indent

3.6.3 During the year 2006-07, production of Breeder Seed and Foundation Seed were 5470 MT and 80,000 MT respectively and the Certified/Quality Seeds distribution was 14,93000 MT.

3.6.4 A restructured Central Sector Scheme “Development and Strengthening of Seed Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds” is being implemented from the year 2005-06 with ten components.

3.6.5 The three ongoing existing schemes viz. (i) Transport subsidy on movement of seeds, (ii) Establishment and Maintenance of Seed Bank and (iii) Quality Control Arrangement on Seeds have been merged with this restructured scheme

3.6.6 The scheme is intended to develop and strengthen the existing infrastructure for the production and distribution of certified/quality seed to farmers including public/private partnership in development of agriculture. The components of the scheme are as under:-

1. Transport subsidy on movement of seeds
2. Establishment and maintenance of Seed Bank.
3. Quality Control Arrangements on Seeds
4. Seed Village Scheme
5. Assistance for creation/strengthening of Infrastructure facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds
6. Assistance for Boosting Seed Production in the private Sector

7. Human Resource Development
8. Assistance for Boosting Seed Export
9. Use of Bio-technology in Agriculture
10. Promoting Cereal Hybrid Seeds

3.6.7 The old agriculture implements like darati, plough, khurpa, spade and kudali have become outdated because they take more time and energy. Modern agricultural machinery and equipment like tractors, power tillers, tillage implements, sowing machines, threshers and specialized implements are being utilized for agricultural operations. The centrally Sponsored/ Central Sector Schemes on Agricultural Mechanisation which is in operation since 1991-92 has also helped a lot in this direction. Subsidy to the extent of 25% of the cost or the approved ceiling norms, whichever is less is being provided to individual farmer or group of farmers for the purchase of tractors power tillers and other equipment through State Governments and UTs. The field demonstrations of newly developed agricultural equipments have also been conducted in various States under a Central Sector Scheme of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation in order to disseminate latest technical know how among the farmers. For this activity 100% grant-in-aid is provided to the State Governments UTs & ICAR.

3.6.8 The Human Resource Development in the area of Agricultural Mechnisation is being taken up through four Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institutes (FMT & TIs) under the Department. Further, with a view to reach farmers rather than farmers reaching the FMT & TIs, the outsourcing of training of farmers has been taken up through the institutes identified by the States, for which, assistance @ Rs. 2,500/- per trainee per month is being provided. Farmers are paid stipend of Rs. 600/- per month during the training and part thereof beside to and fro travel expenses by ordinary mode of travel. 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 1.502 kw/ha n 2005-06. For reducing the cost of operation, proper application of inputs, increasing productivity, irrigation, efficiency etc., new equipments such as zero-till-seed-cum-fertilizer drill, raised bed planter, strip-till-drill, self propelled vertical conveyer ripper, multi crop thresher, straw reaper, post harvest equipment etc. have been promoted through various schemes.

3.6.9 During 2006-07, total sale of tractors and power tillers in the country were 3,52,835 and 24791 respectively. The State of Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest average sale of tractors and West Bengal recorded the highest average sale of power tillers during 2006-07.

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 it 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 (CAD&WM) consisting of:

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

(b) Catchments Area Development Programme consists of:

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

4.2 Irrigation Potential Created and Utilised

4.2.1 The 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 the end of Eighth Plan (1992-97) was proposed to be increased to 3.4 m.ha annually by the end of the 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 Governments. The Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) of the country from major and medium projects is estimated as 58.46 million hectares. The Ultimate Irrigation Potential from minor irrigation projects is estimated as 81.43 million hectare of which 17.38 million hectare 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. So far, the irrigation potential of about 100.97 Mha has already been created up to March, 2006. Irrigation is one of the six components for development of rural infrastructure under Bharat Nirman. The irrigation component of Bharat Nirman aims at creation of irrigation potential of 10 million hectare (Mha) in the next four years i.e from 2005-06 to 2008-09. 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 mha additional Irrigation Potential is likely to be created and out of this 9.93 mha will be through Major, and Medium Irrigation projects.

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 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.
- (iv) realignment of field boundaries/ consolidation of holdings
- (v) Strengthening of extension services etc.

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

4.3.2 The Programme was initiated with 60 major and medium projects. So far 314 projects with total Cultural Command Area (CCA) of about 28.65 mha have been included under the Programme, out of which 162 projects have been deleted either on completion or for other reasons. 23 projects have been clubbed with 8 projects with effect from 1st April 2004 and thus 136 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. Since inception of the Programme upto 10th January, 2007 Central Assistance of Rs. 3193.26 crore has been released to States. The physical achievements under the core components of the programme for 2003-04 to 2006-07 are as follows:

The target and achievement for annual plan 2003-04 to 2006-07

(Unit: in million hectares)

Sl. No.	Item	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07*	
		Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets @	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Construction of Field Channels	0.469	0.454	0.509	0.375	0.375	0.371	0.230	0.095
2.	Field Drains	0.087	0.122	0.173	0.155	0.061	0.061	0.030	0.039
3.	Warabandi	0.367	0.342	0.221	0.172	0.075	0.075	0.230	0.020
4.	Land Leveling	0.008	0.046	# Discontinued					

@ As per X Plan Estimates

* Provisional: till September, 2006

#: 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 as apart of item.

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 as Rs. 270, Rs.270 and Rs.60 respectively. 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 etc.

4.4.2 As a result of various conferences/seminars organized by the Ministry, there has been an increased consciousness in States about the need for actively involving farmers in management of irrigation systems. Accordingly, States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have either enacted exclusive legislations or amended their irrigation acts for involvement of farmers in irrigation management. Gujarat had experimented with the idea of farmers' co-operative movement in irrigation management and is in the process of enacting act for Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM). Other States are also taking steps in this direction. So far 61022 Water User's Associations have been formed in various States covering an area of 12.548 M.ha under various commands of irrigation projects.

4.4.3 Under the restructured Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) Programme more emphasis is being given to participatory approach. Under this programme payment of central assistance to States is linked with the formation of "Water Users" Associations.

4.5 Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

4.5.1 The Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) was launched during 1996-97 to give financial assistance to the States to help them complete some of the incomplete major/medium irrigation projects which were in an advanced stage of completion. The Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes of North Eastern States, Hill States of Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Kalahandi Bolangeer & Koraput (KBK) Districts of Orissa have also been provided Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under this programme since 1999-2000. Grant component has been introduced in the programme from April, 2004 like other Central sector schemes. The criteria for AIBP have been further relaxed from April, 2005 to include minor irrigation schemes of non-special category States with potential more than 100 ha with preference to Tribal Areas and drought prone areas which wholly benefit dalits and adivasis. Extension, renovation and modernization schemes have also been included on a selective basis. The assistance will be on the pattern of normal central assistance i.e. 70% loan and 30% grant in the case of non-special category States and 10% loan and 90% grant in the case of special category States and Kalahandi Bolangeer & Koraput (KBK) Districts of Orissa. The drought prone areas, tribal areas and flood prone areas in the country, to be identified in consultation with the Planning Commission shall be treated at par with Special Category States for funding i.e. 90% grant and 10% loan. From

April, 2005 the centre is providing only grant assistance to the projects under AIBP and rest of the finances are to be raised by States themselves either through Plan allocation or State resources or loans.

4.5.2 From December, 2006 the Surface Minor Schemes having potential of more than 50 ha have also been included under AIBP. Since inception of AIBP for minor irrigation projects, a total of 5825 schemes with a combined total estimated cost of Rs. 1451.48 crore have been taken up in the special category States, of which 4189 have been completed upto 31.12.2006. Total central assistance of Rs. 688.66 crore has been released to different States till December, 2006. State Governments have reported that an irrigation potential of 1.68 lakh ha has been created upto 31.3.2006. For Non-special category States grant of Rs. 34.52 crore has been released for taking up 88 new Minor Irrigation Schemes in 2006-07 till December, 2006.

4.5.3 The funds are released by the Ministry of Finance on the recommendations of the Ministry of Water Resources. Since inception of this programme in 1996-97, an amount of Rs. 19437.88 crore have been released to the State Governments for 200 major /medium irrigation projects and 5566 Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes as Central Assistance upto 2005-06 in the form of loans and grants. As additional irrigation potential of 32.5 lakh hectare has been created through major/medium irrigation projects and an irrigation potential of 1.662 lakh hectare has been created through Surface MI Schemes upto March, 2006. After commencement of this Programme 50 major/medium and 4187 Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes had been completed upto March, 2006.

4.5.4 There is enhancement in the annual rate of irrigation potential creation in the country from 4.4 lakh ha./annum in VIIIth Plan 8 lakh ha./annum during IXth Plan i.e. nearly an increase of 3.6 lakh ha./annum, mostly contributed by AIBP. In the Xth Plan the potential creation is nearly 10 lakh ha./annum out of which 50% is contributed by AIBP. The contribution of AIBP in the completion of projects is significant and it has progressively helped in accelerating the completion of projects. During IXth Plan out of 96 Major/Medium Irrigation Projects completed in the country, 17 were those which received AIBP assistance. However, during Xth Plan out of 38 Major /Medium Irrigation Projects completed in the country, 29 were those which received AIBP assistance.

4.5.5 During 2006-07 there is a budget provision of Grant to the tune of Rs. 2098.38 crore (with total outlay of Rs. 8017.79 crore) in the Union Budget for AIBP and an amount of Rs. 336.57 crore has been released to various major/medium/minor irrigation projects as grant under this programme at the end of December, 2006 and there was a target of completion of 45 more major/medium projects in the year 2006-07. The Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 19,774.46 crore in the form of loan and grant has been released under AIBP since inception upto 31st December, 2006.

4.5.6 The AIBP has evolved as a major programme of the Central Government in the irrigation sector and the pace of implementation of project and creation of irrigation potential has increased. However, there is a need to further enhance this rate to achieve the ambitious target of creation of irrigation potential under the *Bharat Nirman Programme*.

4.5.7 Achievement of AIBP: 229 major and medium irrigation projects have been included under AIBP, out of which 91 projects have been completed by March, 2007. A cumulative amount of Rs. 23,231.87 crore has been released as central assistance in the form of loan/grant under AIBP up to April, 2007 which includes a grant component of Rs. 3793.98 crore released for the year 2006-07. Of the ultimate irrigation potential of 93.33 lakh ha under AIBP assisted, major and medium project irrigation potential created up to March 2006 is 37.42 lakh ha. Up to March 2007, 6,205 minor irrigation schemes were provided assistance under AIBP of which 4418 schemes have been completed. The ultimate irrigation potential of minor irrigation schemes included in AIBP was 2.50 lakh ha of which irrigation potential of 1.52 lakh ha has been created up to March 2006. The performance of completion has been quite satisfactory in respect of AIBP assisted minor irrigation schemes as these are having low gestation period.

4.5.8 Creation of irrigation potential in the country under major and medium sector received fillip after commencement of AIBP. During the Eighth Plan period irrigation potential of 22.20 lakh ha was created in the country under major and medium sector at an annual rate of 4.4 lakh ha per annum. During Ninth Plan when AIBP was in operation, irrigation potential created in the major & medium sector was 42.2 lakh ha out of which 16.5 ha (nearly 40%) was through AIBP assisted schemes.

4.5.9 During the Tenth Plan, the overall potential creation with major and medium sector and AIBP contribution thereto is given below:

Year	Potential created (lakh ha)	Contribution of AIBP (lakh ha)	Percentage contribution of AIBP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2002-03	8.12	4.56	56
2003-04	10.04	4.47	45
2004-05	10.00*	4.96	50
2005-06	15.00*	8.80	59
2006-07	14.28*	9.00*	63

* Tentative

- (i) As may be seen from the above, there is enhancement in the annual rate of irrigation potential creation in the country from 8th Plan to 9th Plan from an annual rate of 4.4 lakh ha/annum, to 8 lakh ha/annum i.e. nearly increase of 3.6 lakh ha/annum, mostly contributed by AIBP. In the 10th Plan, the potential creation is nearly 10 lakh ha/annum out of which more than 50% is contributed by AIBP assisted.
- (ii) Therefore, the intended objective of increased rate of potential creation has, by and large, been achieved and contribution of AIBP in completion of projects has now significantly increased.

Main reasons for delay in completion of major and medium irrigation projects are:

1. Delay in land acquisition for dam, reservoir, and canal system.
2. Delay in completion of Resettlement of Rehabilitation work of project affected persons
3. Escalation in cost of construction material as well as labour.
4. Unsatisfactory infrastructure of States for execution of projects
5. Contract management problems and litigations.

4.6. Training Programme

4.6.1 The Central Government provides financial assistance of 75% to the State Government for training of functionaries and farmers on various aspects of the CADWM Programme. This includes various aspects of efficient water management technologies and agriculture practices, methods of survey and reclamation of waterlogged areas, participatory irrigation management etc. The training programmes are meant for officials of the State Government as well as the farmers. The national level training Programmes for senior/middle level officers are sponsored and fully financed by the Ministry and are organized through various State/Central Agencies. 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 and implementation aspects. Farmers on the other hand are educated about agricultural development and efficient management of water for irrigation. They are also motivated and made aware about the benefits of Participatory Irrigation management (PIM). During the year 2006-07, 27 national level training courses are planned to be organized by the Ministry through various institutions.

4.7 Reclamation of Water Logged Areas

4.7.1 Although development of irrigation has increased agriculture production, it has also caused adverse effect in the form of water logging and associated problem of soil salinity alkalinity in many irrigation commands. The problem of water logging can be mitigated to a large extent by efficient water management and by adopting suitable preventive measures. However, in spite of best efforts, the problem of water logging has surfaced in many irrigation commands and thus it is essential to reclaim such areas so as to have optimum agricultural production from them. The Ministry of Water Resources, introduced a component of Reclamation of Water Logged Areas under the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme w.e.f. 1st April, 1996. So far 446 schemes of nine States namely Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have been approved at an estimated cost of Rs, 45.35 crores for reclamation of 57,764 ha of water logged area. Out of this, an area of 46,466 ha has been reported to be reclaimed by these States up to March 2005.

4.8 Catchments Area Development Programme

4.8.1 Soil conservation and afforestation activities in the catchments 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) cattle's, such as sheep, goats, cows, horses etc. should not be allowed to overgraze in the fields; (iv) farms should be properly leveled 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 India's growing 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-à-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. India is the world second largest exporter of rice and fifth largest exporter of wheat. Under TPP-86, items monitored under '**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-** The production of rice has, by and large, shown consistent increase in the country. It increased from 30.59 million tonnes during 1965-66 to 93.34 million tonnes during 2001-02, recording an all time high in rice production. However, during the year 2002-03, a setback in rice production was noticed because of adverse weather conditions resulting in decline in rice production to a level of 71.82 million tonnes. It again increased to 88.53 million tonnes during 2003-04 but declined to 83.31 million tonnes during 2004-05. In 2005-06, the production of rice increased to 91.79 million tones. As per the 3rd Advance Estimates, rice production is estimated at a level of 91.05 million tones during 2006-07.

5.2.2 **Oil Seeds Production-** During the year 2005-06, the production of oilseeds was 27.98 million tones against the target of 27.80 million tones due to favorable weather conditions and support by the Government under developmental programmes and policies. However, production of oilseeds for the year 2006-07 was estimated to be 23.26 million tones against the target of 29.40 million tones due to drought like conditions and also floods experienced in major oilseeds growing States during Kharif 2006, besides diversion of oilseeds area to wheat

and gram in some of the northern states during Rabi 2006-07. It may be mentioned that for Southwest Monsoon Season 2006, 130 districts out of 533 districts experienced moderate drought conditions as 30 districts experienced severe drought conditions with rainfall deficiency of (-) 51% or more. Some of the States which experienced moderate drought conditions are Rajasthan, MP, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

5.2.3 Pulses Production: The production of pulses was 13.39 million tones against the target of 15.30 million tones during 2005-06. During 2006-07 the estimated pulses production was 14.10 million tones as against the targeted production of 15.15 million tones. Since pulses are generally grown under rainfed marginal and submarginal soils, the production of pulses during both the years 2005-06 and 2006-07 remained short of targeted production due to drought like conditions prevailing in the major pulses growing States.

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 milk production from 53.9 million tonnes in 1990-91 to 91.0 million tonnes at the end of 2004-05. India has become the largest producer of milk in the World. All India milk production reached 97.1 million tonnes during 2005-06. It is expected to reach 100.0 million tonnes during 2006-07. The per capita availability of milk has increased to 241 grams per day during 2005-06 as compared to 220 grams per day in 2000-01.

5.2.5 Wool Production- Wool production at end of Ninth Five year Plan (2001-02) was 49.5 million kgs as compared to 41.20 million kgs during 1990-91. The wool production for the year 2004-05 was 44.6 million kgs and it was at 44.9 million kgs during 2005-06. It is expected to reach to 45.2 million kgs during 2006-07.

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 45.2 billion in 2004-05 and it was 46.2 billion in 2005-06 and it is expected to reach 47.3 billion during 2006-07. 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. It is a source of cheap and nutritious food besides being a major foreign exchange earner. The fisheries sector is a source of livelihood of over 14 million people engaged fully, partially or in subsidiary activities pertaining to the sector. During the year 2005-06, the total fish production was 65.71 lakh tonnes comprising 28.16 lakh tonnes of marine fish and 37.55 lakh tonnes of inland fish. The fish seed production was 22,614 million fry during the same year. During the year 2005-06, the country exported 5.51 lakh tones of marine fish product. The following table gives year-wise Fish Production and growth in export of marine products.

Fish Production

(in lakh tonnes)

Year	Fish Production			Growth in Export Marine Products \$
	Marine fish	Inland fish	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2000-01	28.11	28.45	56.56	5.03
2001-02	28.30	31.20	59.56	4.58
2002-03	29.90	32.10	62.00	5.21
2003-04	29.41	34.58	63.99	4.12
2004-05	27.80	35.24	63.04	4.82
2005-06	28.16	37.55	65.71	5.51

\$.Export figure from Director General of commerce, Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S)

5.2.8 Storage Facilities and additional capacity- 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. Department of Food & Public Distribution have two plan schemes viz. (i) Construction of Godowns by FCI /State Government /Central Sector Scheme (ii) Construction of Godowns by CWC, which is Items Monitored on an Evaluation Basis (IEBR) Scheme. 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. Under Central Sector Scheme, funds are released to FCI as equity for construction of godowns for creating storage capacity storage of foodgrains for PDS purpose. The Annual Target and Achievement for FCI and CWC is given below:-

Construction of Storage Facilities for the year 2006-07

(in lakh MT)

Sl.No	Agency	Target	Achievement	% age
1	FCI	0.2084	0.2040	97.99
2	CWC under IEBR Scheme	5.90	3.78	64.07

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 2006-07 of various post harvest facilities are as follows:

<i>Post Harvest Facilities</i>		<i>(In number)</i>	
Sl. No.	Item	Annual Target	Annual Achievement April, 2006-March, 2007
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Save Grain Campaign (SGC)		
(a)	Training Programmes (No. of Courses)	1104	1235
(b)	Villages Covered (No. of Village)	780	937
2.	Quality Control Cell		
(a)	Inspection of Food Storage Depots	500	521
(b)	Inspection of Procurement Centres	300	373
(c)	Inspection of Rail Heads	140	168
(d)	Inspection of Fair Price Shops	720	762
(e)	Inspection of Rice Mills (at the time of delivery of rice)	120	130
3.	Indian Grain Storage Management and Research Institute (IGMRI)		
(a)	Training (LTTC/STTC)	28	30
(b)	Artisan Training	13	13
(c)	Quality Analysis of Foodgrains Samples	2250	2282
(d)	Analysis of Food Grain Samples For Mycotoxin Contamination	370	380
(e)	Analysis of Food Grain Samples For Pesticide Residue	710	712

5.3.2 Post Harvest Facilities in CWC: Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) is storing foodgrains in its Warehouses by following scientific methods and preservation techniques for safe storage. CWC is having adequate storage capacity. The foodgrain storage is limited to bag storage only. The warehouses of CWC are scientifically constructed with adequate plinth, height and are rodent proof.

5.3.3 The stocks stored in Central Warehouses are kept on proper Dunn age to prevent damage from ground moisture/seepage. The stack lines are drawn in the godowns after proper stack planning to provide alleyways for adequate movement place between the stocks and for adequate ventilation to the stocks. Periodical quality control drill is carried out in which fortnightly inspections of the stocks stored are undertaken to keep close watch on the health of the stocks. Preventive treatments with approved pesticides are undertaken to protect the stocks from any possibility of infestation. In case of any infestation noticed, immediate curative treatment with approved pesticides are given to the stocks to arrest infestation. In the scientific storage method the technique of “First in First Out” (FIFO) is strictly maintained in which the stocks received earlier for storage are delivered first.

5.3.4 The Corporation has also developed codes of storage practices for number of agricultural and other notified commodities. More than 200 codes of storage practices which include agricultural commodities notified commodities and industrial chemicals have been

developed by the Corporation to store the stocks scientifically in its Warehouses. CWC has also evolved procedures, work instructions and Best Management Practices after years of experience in storage of foodgrains, fertilizers, seeds, and other notified commodities for their receipt, sampling and storage. Different methods of stacking as per approved stack plan are adopted for safe storage of all commodities accepted for storage. Regular monitoring of the stocks is carried out by technical personnel for quality maintenance of the stocks in the Warehouses.

5.3.5 The quality control services, provided by corporation, are of the highest standard in the country which was possible due to adoption of proper storage and preservation techniques. As a result of this the overall storage losses which were 1.20% during 1980-81 have come down to 0.25% during 2006-07.

5.3.6 **Achievement under Farmers Extension Service Scheme:** To serve the socio economic objectives and keeping in view the necessity of creating awareness about post harvest technology amongst the farmers, the Corporation had launched a Farmers Extension Service Scheme (FESS) during 1978-79 with the following objectives:

- (a) To educate farmers about the benefit of scientific storage and use of public warehouses.
- (b) To impart training to the farmers on the techniques of *scientific storage and preservation* of foodgrains so that storage losses at their level are minimized.
- (c) Demonstration of spraying and fumigation methods to control insects and rodents.
- (d) To assist farmers in getting loan from the banks against pledge of warehouses receipt.

5.3.7 This scheme which started with the eleven warehouses during 1978-79 is now being operated through 227 warehouses all over the country. During 2006-07 under this scheme Technical personnel visited 5850 number of villages and educated. 2,29,307 farmers on techniques of minimizing post harvest losses.

5.3.8 **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 has further been found to be more encouraging and they are playing an important role in bringing out a systematic change in rural storage system. Stipendiary and non-stipendiary training courses for farmers on scientific methods of preservation of foodgrains are organized through a net work of 12 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.

5.3.9 **Save Grain Campaign (SGC) & Coverage of Villages-** A sizeable quantity (about 60-70%) of foodgrains produced are retained at farm level to be used by the farmer for food, feed, 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 12 SGC offices by the way of trainings, demonstrations, publicity etc.

5.3.10 12 SGC unit located in different States organize stipendiary and non-stipendiary training courses for farmers on scientific methods of preservation of foodgrains in close collaboration with the state governments, and NGO's the SGC teams also propagate the use of scientific and non-metallic storage structures. They also demonstrate the techniques of insect pests control among the farmers. Farmers trained by SGC units are functioning as catalytic agents and are found educating their fellow farmers on scientific storage practices. The role of trained village women has been found to be encouraging as they are playing an important role in bringing out a systematic change in rural grain storage system. All the *Save Grain Campaign* (SGC) activities such as training, demonstration and publicity are carried out in the adopted 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, 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.

5.3.11 ***Quality Control Cells (QCC)***- At the instance of the Cabinet Secretariat, three Quality Control Cells had been set up in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, situated at New Delhi, Kolkata and Hyderabad under direct control of Department of Food & Public Distribution. The main objective of these cells is to ensure the quality of foodgrains at the time of procurement, storage and distribution. Surprise inspections of procurement centres, food storage depots, rail heads, rice mills and fair price shops are conducted by the officers of these cells to ensure that the quality of foodgrains is conforming to laid down specifications/ standards of Government of India.

5.3.12 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).

5.3.13 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 521 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, 373 Paddy and Rice Procurement Centres/Mandies have been inspected by the officers of these Cells. The officers of the Nodal Ministry have also inspected 762 Fair Price Shops (FPS) with a view to observe the quality of foodgrains at the time of distribution and 130 Rice Mills to see the quality of rice at the time of delivery of rice to the State Govts. Besides, 168 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 In line with the prescription of the Five Year Plans, laws on imposition of ceiling on agricultural holdings were enacted by several States during 50s and 60s. In order to bring about a certain degree of uniformity in ceiling operating in various parts of the country, the national guidelines on land ceiling were evolved in 1972 after a Conference of Chief Ministers of States. Accordingly, laws were enacted all over the country except some States and UTs. The following items relating to this point are covered under TPP-86.

(i) **Quantitatively monitored item**

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 for distribution among the rural poor. Brief Statement showing the progress under implementation of Land Ceiling Law (Cumulative) for the year 2006-07 is given as under:

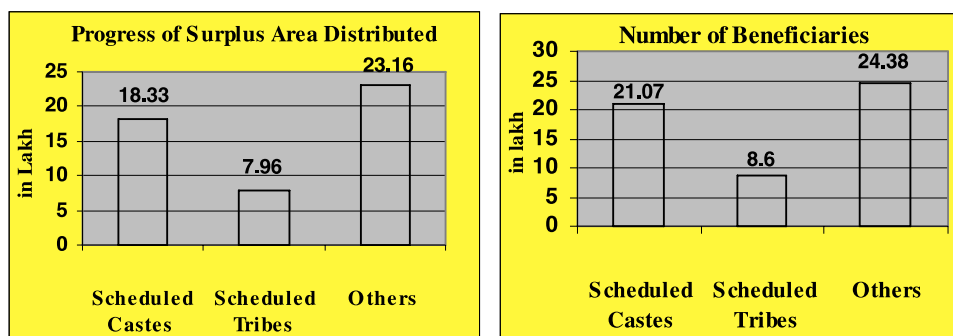
(Area in acres)	
Items	Quarter ending March, 2007
(1)	(2)
1. Returns:	
(i) No. of Returns filed	10,92,440
(ii) No. of Returns disposed of	10,77,228
(iii) No. of Returns pending	15,686
2. Area declared surplus	68,90,897
3. Area taken possession of	60,53,068
4. Area distributed	50,33,655
(a) Scheduled Castes	18,33,123
(b) Scheduled Tribes	7,95,886
(c) Others	23,15,616

Contd.....

(Area in acres)	
Items	Quarter ending March, 2007
(1)	(2)
5. No. of beneficiaries	54,05,107
(a) Scheduled Castes	21,06,507
(b) Scheduled Tribes	8,59,704
(c) Others	24,37,902

6.3 **Returns:** The total number of returns filed were 10,92,440. Out of these, 10,77,228 returns were disposed of and the number of returns pending were 15,686. The Highest pendency (of over 1,000) has been reported by 2 States, viz. Andhra Pradesh (1,639) and West Bengal (10,682). Pendency of returns has not been reported by Chattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur and D&N Haveli.

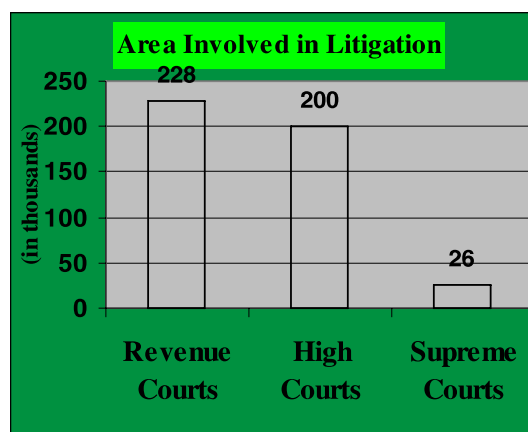
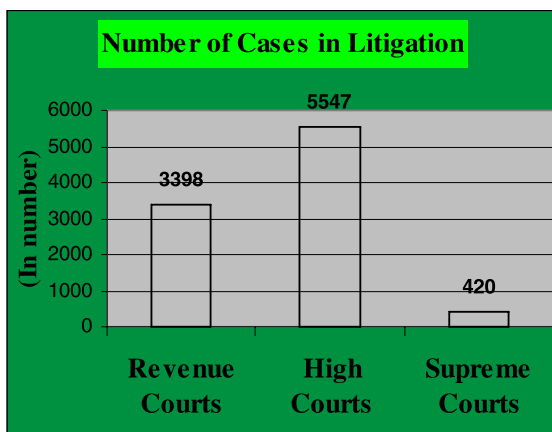
6.4 **Area Declared Surplus:** An area of 68.91 lakh acres has been declared surplus till March, 2007. The total area taken possession of is to the tune of 60.63 lakh acres which is about 88% of the area declared surplus. **Area distributed:** An area of 50.34 lakh acres has been distributed to 54.05 lakh beneficiaries and the area distributed is about 83% of the 60.53 lakh area taken possession and 73% of the area declared surplus. **Scheduled Castes Beneficiaries:** 18.33 lakh acres of land has been distributed to 21.07 lakh SC beneficiaries. The area distributed and number of beneficiaries belonging to SCs is 36% and 39% of the total area distributed and the total number of beneficiaries respectively. **Scheduled Tribes Beneficiaries:** 7.96 lakh acres of land has been distributed to 8.60 lakh ST beneficiaries. The area distributed and number of beneficiaries belonging to STs is 16% and 16% of the total area distributed and the total number of beneficiaries respectively. **Others Beneficiaries:** The total area distributed and number of eligible rural poor other than SC/ST by the end of March, 2007 are 23.16 lakh acres and 24.38 lakh respectively. The State-wise details are given in Annexure 6.1



6.5 **Area Involved in Litigation:** A total area of 8,02,945 acres and 13,318 cases are pending in litigation in various courts. Higher acreage involved in litigation has been reported by West Bengal (1, 81,589 acres), Andhra Pradesh (1, 28,193 acres), Rajasthan (73,568 acres), Gujarat, (61,876 acres), Madhya Pradesh (55,156 acres), Karnataka (51,865 acres), Kerala (49,714 acres) and Uttar Pradesh (43,578 acres). The States have been requested to take appropriate legal action 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.

6.6 Number of Cases and Area Involved in Litigation: The court-wise number of cases involved in litigation were 3,398, 5,547, 420 and areas involved to litigation is 2,28,228, 2,00,356, 26,228 respectively for Revenue Courts, High Courts and Supreme Courts as on 31st March 2007. The State-wise details may be seen in *Annexure 6.2*.

6.7 Area Declared Surplus but not Distributed: Total area declared surplus was 12.89 lakh acres but not distributed due to one reason or the other has been reported till 31st March 2007. Total 10.84 lakh acres area is not available for distribution till 31st March, 2007. The State-wise details are given in *Annexure 6.3*.



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 areas. Legitimate rights like minimum wages often remain elusive to them. 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 including Sikkim 100% rehabilitation grants are provided by the Central Government. 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 concern 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 *Swaranjayanti 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 Since 1978 the progress on Bonded Labourers Identified/Released and Rehabilitated March 2007, were 2,86,839 and 2,66,877 respectively. Rs. 6882.26 lakh Central assistance has been provided to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for rehabilitation of 2,66, 877 Bonded Labourers. State-wise assistance released during the above period up to 31.03.2007 is given below:

**State-wise Number of Bonded Labourers Identified, Released and Rehabilitated
Under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme up to 31.3.2007**

Sl. No.	States	No. of Bonded Labourers Identified/ Released	No. of Bonded Labourers Rehabilitated	Central Assistance provided (Rs. Lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	37,988	31,534	850.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3,526	2,992	568.48
3	Bihar	13,792	12,974	403.38
4	Chattisgarh	124	124	12.40
5	Gujarat	64	64	1.01
6	Haryana	582	80	4.03
7	Jharkhand	196	196	19.60
8	Kerala	823	710	15.56
9	Karnataka	63,437	57,185	1578.18
10	Madhya Pradesh	13,125	12,200	164.49
11	Maharashtra	1,404	1,325	10.10
12	Orissa	50,029	46,901	903.34
13	Punjab	69	69	6.69

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Sl. No.	States	No. of Bonded Labourers Identified/ Released	No. of Bonded Labourers Rehabilitated	Central Assistance provided (Rs. Lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
14	Rajasthan	7,488	6,331	72.42
15	Tamil Nadu	65,573	65,573	1661.94
16	Uttarakhand	5	5	0.50
17	Uttar Pradesh	28,489	28,489	603.72
18	West Bengal	125	125	6.21
	Total	2,86,839	2,66,877	6882.26

7.2.4 During 2006-07 as many as 197 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated with the Central assistance of Rs. 88.41 lakh. In addition, so far a sum of Rs. 495 lakh has been provided as Central Assistant for conducting survey of bonded labourers, evaluatory studies and awareness generation to the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. However, up to the year 2006-07 a sum of Rs. 75 lakh have been provided to the Government of Tamil Nadu for the above purpose.

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, minimum wages are enforced through Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) working under the supervision of Child Labour Commissioner Office. In the State sphere, the State Industrial Relations Machinery ensures enforcement of Minimum Wages Act through inspectors appointed by the State Governments to enforce the provisions of the act. The details of the enforcement cases have been given in the following table.

Enforcement of Provisions Wages Law by Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) during 2005-06 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Items	2005-06
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	No of Inspections made	12392
2	No. of Irregularities Rectified	140307
3	No.of Prosecutions Launched	4620
4	No. of Convictions Obtained	4616
5	No. of claims filed	2208

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 2005–2006

Sl. No.	Name of the States /UTs	No. of Inspections made	No. of Irregularities		No. of Claims		No. of persons Prosecution Cases			Amount of compensation (Rs.ooo)
			Detected	Rectified	Filed	Settled	Pending	Filed	Decided	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	CENTRAL SPHERE	12392	-	140307	2208	-	-	-	-	-Na-
	STATE SPHERE	-NA-								
1	Delhi	7884	5406	6335	1028	503	478	1459	230	470
2	Gujarat	114327	74554	60714	14	4	30744	3538	2032	1616
3	Haryana	1483	49	49	412	387	6168	179	682	758
4	Jammu & Kashmir	2087	728	483	8	7	1329	381	157	-
5	Orissa	18501	16583	8833	98	-	8926	469	687	-
6	Puducherry	11895	470	470	-Nil-	-Nil-	-Nil-	-Nil-	Nil-	-Nil-
7	Rajasthan	8707	1436	1093	203	163	384	195	146	9002
8	Tripura	8639	-Nil-	-Nil-	-Nil-	-Nil-	-Nil-	-Nil-	Nil-	-Nil-
9	Uttar Pradesh	12313	9488	-	1241	1479	8848	647	589	360
10	West Bengal	12952	3214	3235	-Nil-	-Nil-	745	66	70	-
11	A&N Islands	123	615	615	1	1	-Nil-	Nil-	Nil-	147
12	D& N Haveli	78	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Lakshdweep	-Nil-	-Nil-	-Nil-	-Nil-	-Nil-	-Nil-	-Nil-	Nil-	-Nil-

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

▪ : Not available

CHAPTER 8

POINT 7: CLEAN DRINKING WATER

8.1 Clean drinking water is one of the basic necessities 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 these objectives and to resolve drinking water problem in rural habitations, *Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme* (ARWSP) is being implemented. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial and technical support. The Tenth Plan accords the highest priority to provide sustainable and stipulated supply of drinking water to the “*Not covered*” (NC) habitations. It is envisaged to cover all the rural habitations including those which might have been slipped back to NC/PC (*Partially covered*) 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 institutionalize 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 Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) aims at achieving these objectives. Considerable success has been achieved in meeting the drinking water needs of the rural population through the said scheme. There are more than 4.1 million hand pumps and 2 lakh piped water schemes installed in the rural areas.

8.4 The ARWSP was launched during the year 1972-73. It is currently being implemented through the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. The scheme aims at coverage of all rural habitations with population of 100 and above, specially the unreached ones, ensure sustainability of the systems and sources, tackle with problem of water quality and institutionalize water quality monitoring and surveillance through a Catchment Area Approach. In order to provide focused attention on tackling water quality problems, 20% of

the ARWSP funds have been retained at the Centre, to be released to water quality affected States. A community based National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme has been launched in the country which aims at testing of all drinking water sources by the Grass-root level workers in each Panchayat by simple-to-use field test kits and joint sanitary surveys.

8.5 As on 1st April 2006, 96.13 % of rural habitations have been fully covered (FC) with drinking water facilities and 3.55 % are partially covered (PC) and 0.32 % are not covered (NC) with drinking water facilities. There are slippages of FC into NC or PC due to various factors such as lowering of ground water level, systems outliving their lives, increase in population etc. The statewide coverage of habitations under Rural Water Supply is given below.

Status of Coverage of Habitations under Rural Water Supply

(as on 1.4.2006)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Status of Habitations			
		NC	PC	FC	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	69732	69732
2	Arunachal Pradesh	34	309	3955	4298
3	Assam	144	4803	65608	70555
4	Bihar	-	-	105340	105340
5	Chattisgarh	-	-	50379	50379
6	Goa	-	5	390	395
7	Gujarat	-	-	30269	30269
8	Haryana	-	-	6745	6745
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	4941	40426	45367
10	Jammu & Kashmir	606	2210	8368	11184
11	Jharkhand	-	-	100096	100096
12	Karnataka	-	3494	53166	56682
13	Kerala	-	5871	3892	9763
14	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	109489	109489
15	Maharashtra	240	15598	70092	85930
16	Manipur	-	-	2791	2791
17	Meghalaya	7	127	8502	8636
18	Mizoram	-	26	781	807
19	Nagaland	16	609	900	1525
20	Orissa	-	-	114099	114099
21	Punjab	97	593	12759	13449
22	Rajasthan	1877	-	92069	93946
23	Sikkim	-	-	1679	1679
24	Tamil Nadu	-	-	66631	66631
25	Tripura	-	-	7412	7412
26	Uttarakhand	26	203	30745	30974

Contd....

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Status of Habitations			
		NC	PC	FC	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
27	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	243508	243508
28	West Bengal	-	-	79036	79036
29	A&N Islands	-	39	465	504
30	Chandigarh	-	-	18	18
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	5	19	492	516
32	Daman & Diu	-	-	32	32
33	Delhi	-	-	219	219
34	Lakshadweep	-	10	-	10
35	Puducherry	-	37	230	267
	Total	3,052	38,894	13,80,337	14,22,283
	Percentage	0.21	2.74	97.05	100.00
Number of habitations uninhabited/unpopulated/migrated/urbanised					381
	Grand Total				14,22,664

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

8.6 Drinking water supply is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman, which envisage to build a strong rural infrastructure in four year (2005-06 to 2008-09). The task for rural drinking water is to cover all the remaining uncovered habitations and also to cover the slipped back as well as the water quality affected ones. Action Plans from State/UT Governments for achieving the goals of Bharat Nirman in a time bound manner have been obtained. During 2006-07, 11982 Uncovered habitations, 85522 slipped back habitations and 5204 quality affected habitations have been covered by the States against targets of 18120 Uncovered habitations, 40,000 slipped back habitations and 15,000 quality affected habitations respectively.

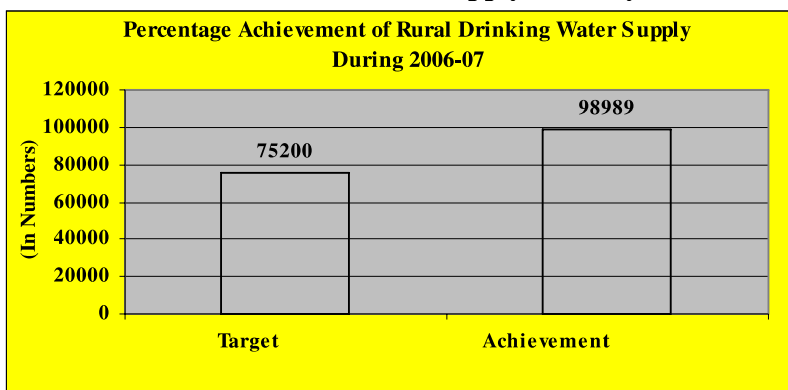
8.7 For ensuring sustainability of the systems, steps were initiated in 1999 to institutionalize community participation in the implementation of rural drinking water supply schemes by incorporating the following three basic principles:-

- Adoption of a demand-driven responsive and adaptable approach based on empowerment of villagers to ensure their full participation in the project through a decision making role in the choice of scheme design, control of finances and management arrangements.
- Increasing role of Government for empowering User Groups/Gram Panchayats for sustainable management of drinking water assets and Integrated Water Management and Conservation.
- Partial capital cost sharing either in cash or kind or both and 100% responsibility of Operation & Maintenance by end users.

8.8 Sector Reforms Projects, based on the above principles, were sanctioned in 67 districts on pilot basis. With the experience gained from these pilot projects, the reform process has been scaled up in the entire country through *Swajaldhara* launched on 25th December 2002 so that projects based on the above principles can be taken up anywhere in the country. A notable feature of *Swajaldhara* is involvement of Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in planning, implementation, operation and maintenance. This would in turn ensure sustainability of the system. 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 can be in the form of cash kind labour or land or a combination of these. 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.

8.9 Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) adopts an integrated approach so that conservation and augmentation of water sources is interrelated with rural water supply schemes to provide sustainable supply of safe drinking water to rural population. The Mission seeks to provide low cost supply of 40 litres per person of safe drinking water to rural areas. *As per TPP Progress Report the Annual Targets for 2006-07, Rural Water Supply Programme was to cover 74,849 habitations against which the total achievement was 98,989 which is 132 % of target.* Given below are the targets and achievement figures in respect of Rural Water Supply Programme for the period April, 2006-March, 2007.

Target and Achievement of Rural Water Supply for the year 2006-07



Note: *As per information available from States Govts./UT Administrations*

8.10 The overall performance under the programme has been "Very Good" for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The performance has been "Good" for the state of Assam and Sikkim. 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*

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 has adopted a multi-pronged approach in this vital sector through preventive, primitive 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 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. A PHC caters to 30,000 population, in general, and 20,000 population in hill and tribal areas. One CHC is established for every 80,000 to 1.20 lakh of population. The total numbers of Sub-Centres, PHCs and CHCs functioning in the country upto March, 2006 are 1,44,988, 22,669 and 3,910 respectively. Under TPP the statewide details of new centres setup during the year 2006-07 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 female 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. Sub- centres are assigned task relating to maternal and child health, family welfare, nutrition, immunization, diarrhea control and control of communicable diseases programmes and provided with basic drugs for minor ailments needed for taking care for essential health need for women and children. 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. The number of sub- centres functioning in the country at present as on March, 2006 is 1,44,988.
- (ii) **Primary Health Centres (PHCs)-** The Primary Health Centre is the first contact point 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 for patient. The activities of PHCs include curative, preventive and primitive health care as well as family welfare services. There are 22,669 PHCs functioning in the country

- (iii) **Community Health Centres (CHCs)**- The Community Health Centres are established and maintained by the State Governments under the MNP/BMS Programme. Indian Public Health Standards upgrades the CHCs to be manned by *six* medical specialists including Anesthetics and an eye surgeon for (5CHCs) i.e. surgeon, physician, gynecologist and pediatrician supported by 24 paramedical and other staff with inclusion of two nurse midwives in the present system of seven nurse midwives. 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. At present, 3,910 CHCs are functioning in the country.

9.3 Immunisation Programme:

9.3.1 The Immunisation Programme aims at:- (i) Reduction of morbidity due to diphtheria, neonatal tetanus, polio myelitis, tuberculosis, pertussis, poliomyelitis, 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 post natal 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 2006-March 2007 at the national level.

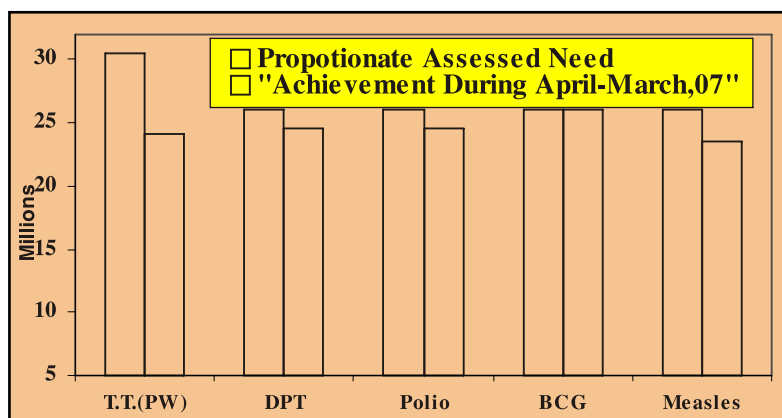
Target and Achievement of Immunisation Programme during the year 2006-07

(In lakh)				
Sl. No.	Immunisation	Target \$	Achievement *	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	TT (EXP.M)	305.05	240.88	79.0
2	DPT(3 rd)	260.33	246.46	94.7
3	OPV (Polio)	260.33	246.20	94.6
4	BCG	260.33	260.63	100.1
5	Measles	260.33	235.23	90.4

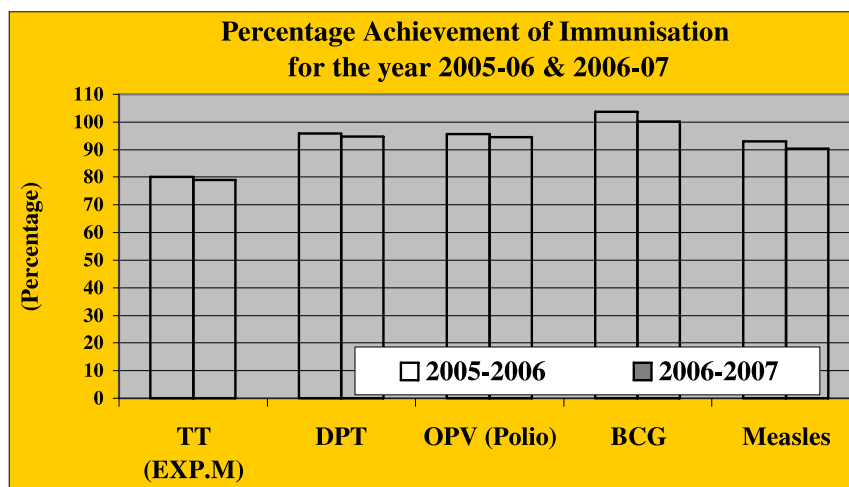
* Figures are Provisional

\$ Proportionate Need Assessed

A pictorial presentation is as follows:



9.3.2 During the period April 2006-March 2007, a total of 240.86 lakh expectant pregnant mothers were covered under the Tetanus Immunisation Programme in the country achieving 79.0% of the proportionate assessed need for the year 2006-07. During the period, 246.46 lakh children were immunized against DPT, 246.20 lakh against Polio, 260.63 lakh against BCG, and 235.23 lakh against Measles achieving 94.7%, 94.6%, 100.1%, and 90.4% 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*.



9.3.3 In addition, Diptheria Tetanus (DT) (2nd Dose) Immunizations, TT (10yrs), TT (16yrs) rose to over 178 lakhs, 147 lakhs and 127 lakhs respectively during April, 2006- March, 2007 achieving 65.4%, 53.4% and 53.4% of the respective need assessed at National level. These performance figures are provisional, as the requisite data for the period have not been received from the States/UTs of *Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram and Lakshadweep*. However, performance of these States/UTs has been estimated.

9.3.4 Based on the Monthly Progress Report (MPR) of Twenty Point Programme for the period April 2006- March 2007, against the target of 260.34 lakh infants to be immunised the achievement was 256.25 lakh, which was 98% 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 period April, 2006-March 2007, the performance of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory of Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep was “*Very Good*” (90% or above the target), while the performance of the *three* States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Kerala was “*Good*” (80% to 90%). Rest of *four* States/UTs Bihar, Maharashtra, Meghalaya and Andaman & Nicobar Islands had shown “*Poor*” (below 80% of the target) performance.

9.4 Disease Prevention:

(i) Leprosy

9.4.1 **Leprosy**, a chronic bacterial disease with long incubation period affects all age groups and is classified mainly as Pauci Bacillary (BP) and Multi Bacillary (MB). Since the leprosy bacilli affect the peripheral nerves, the patients lose sensation by and large in their hands, feet and eyes if not properly cared of. Injuries to these insensitive parts may lead to disfigurement, the main consequence of this disease which generates fear and stigma. Thus early detection and prompt treatment of leprosy with prescribed Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) not only cured leprosy, but also interrupts its transmission to others. The *National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)* in India is being implemented as a centrally sponsored programme. After elimination of leprosy at National level, the country has still much area in State, District & Block level that needs extra focus. The programme will continue with following strategy:-

- (i) Maintaining the gains achieved in each of the States/ UTs in which elimination has already achieved by providing existing MDT services through integrated General Health Care system.
- (ii) Achieving elimination of leprosy in remaining States, Districts and Blocks by providing quality MDT services with focused attention on endemic districts, blocks urban localities, District with high disability rate & States with high child proportion
- (iii) Capacity building of all categories of staff by induction and reorientation training.
- (iv) Increase emphasis on *Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation (DPMR)* for prevention of development of disabilities in newly detected leprosy patients and to provide medical rehabilitation services to existing deformity cases.
- (v) To increase awareness about leprosy in the public and *Inter Personal Communication (IPC)* to remove social stigma.

9.4.2 **Monitoring and Evaluation:** NLEP is equipped with an inbuilt information system for concurrent monitoring and feedback for timely corrective measures at Centre, State, District & Peripheral level of programme implementation.

9.4.2 *Leprosy Situation:* With efficient implementation of well planned efforts since 1953-54, India has very substantially controlled leprosy. The goal of leprosy elimination at National level (i.e. PR of <1 case/10,000 population) as set by *National Health Policy 2002* has been achieved in the month of December 2005 when the PR was 0.95/10,000 population. During 1981 country had recorded a prevalence of 57.6 cases per 10,000 population whereas in March-2006 it has come down to only 0.84 cases per 10,000 population with 0.95 lakh cases on record. As on March- 2006, 26 States/UTs have achieved the status of leprosy elimination and 9 more States/UTs are having PR between 1 to 2 and are near to this goal.

9.4.3 These States are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, A&N Islands, Puducherry, Daman & Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Lakshadweep. Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, A&N Islands and Puducherry. Maharashtra & Goa are new entrants this year. The country now has only 9 States/UTs which are yet to achieve the elimination level, namely Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh, D&N Haveli and Delhi. The PR in these States is between 1 to 2 per 10,000 population and they are near achieving elimination.

9.4.4 During the year 2005-06, a total of 1.61 Lakhs new leprosy cases were detected out of which 45.3% were MB cases 10% child cases, 33.8% cases were of women and 1.9% was visible deformity cases. Further, of the 596 districts in the country 439 (73.7%) have achieved leprosy elimination level and 69.5 blocks have also recorded PR<1/10,000 population.

9.4.5 **Major Initiatives taken:** *Modified Leprosy Elimination Campaign (MLEC)* with the package of teaching/training, intensified *Information Education Communication (IEC)*, case detection and prompt MDT were put together and implemented in the entire country to facilitate efforts toward leprosy elimination. 5 such MLEC were conducted during 1997-98 to 2003-05 which helped in bringing out 9.9 lakh new cases for treatment over a short period of time and also in increasing leprosy awareness amongst the masses.

9.4.6 *Special Action Project for Elimination of Leprosy (SAPEL)* for Rural, and Leprosy Elimination Campaigns (LEC) for Urban areas were carried out to cover population residing in difficult and in accessible rural/tribal areas as well as slums in urban areas, respectively which were not generally covered by regular programme activities.

9.4.7 During the year 2004-05 and 2005-06, focus of attention under National Leprosy Eradication Programme was shifted from endemic States to high priority districts and blocks based on prevalence Rate where PR>5/10,000 in 2004-05 and PR>3/10,000 in 2005-06 was taken as cut off point. Special activities in the form of Focused Leprosy Elimination Plan (FLEP) were carried out in identified district & Blocks in 2005-06.

The *Multi Drug Therapy* (MDT) services are now available at all Primary Health Centre (PHCs) in all districts in India and 11.65 million patients have been cured by MDT till March 2005 in the country. The epidemiological situation of Leprosy in six 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	Bihar	91.48	16,532	1.81	38	2
2	Chhattisgarh	22.21	7,994	3.60	16	3
3	Jharkhand	29.23	7,823	2.68	22	0
4	Orissa	38.93	8,325	2.14	30	7
5	Uttar Pradesh	181.86	33,884	1.86	70	11
6	West Bengal	85.61	18,041	2.11	19	7
	Total	554.21	109,112	1.97	229	37

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 one-fifth of the global TB incidence and is estimated to have the highest number of active TB cases amongst all the countries of the World. Every year almost 18 lakh new cases occur in the country, of which about 8 lakh are infectious. Patients with infectious pulmonary TB disease, if not treated can infect 10-15 persons in a year. Two persons die from TB in India every 3 minutes, more than 1,000 people every day and nearly 3.7 lakhs die from it 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 was implemented in the country in the phased manner with the assistance of international agencies i.e. World Bank, DFID, DANIDA, USAID and GFATM. By 23rd March 2006 the entire country (100%) was covered under RNTCP. Presently 1131 million (projected population for 2007) of the country's population in 632 districts/reporting units are covered under the programme.

9.4.11 India is credited with the fastest expanding DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course) Programme in the world. Overall performance of the RNTCP in the country

has been excellent with a treatment success rate consistently above 85% and the case detection close to 70%. The death rate due to TB has been reduced to less than 5% in comparison to 28% under the earlier Programme. The population coverage under RNTCP in 1998 was 18 million. Since 1997, already 71 lakh patients have been placed on DOTS treatment which has resulted in a saving of an additional 12.79 lakh lives. In 2006 alone, India has placed 13.97 lakhs cases on DOTS; more than any country in a single year in the world. To make the programme accessible to larger segments of the population and to supplement the Government efforts in this direction, emphasis is being given to the involvement of medical colleges, general hospitals, Private Practitioners, Corporate Sectors and NGOs in implementation of the programme.

9.4.12 The Programme is constantly monitored and reviewed. The districts submit the quarterly reports to the Centre and to their respective States. The quarterly reports are consolidated and analyzed at the Central TB Division and regular additional feed backs are sent to the States. The States also undertake analysis of performance of their districts and TB units and provide feedback to the districts. The States also send information on the twin RNTCP objectives of treatment success rate and new smear positive case detection rate under the 20 Point Programme directly to Central TB Division every quarter.

9.4.13 The performance under the National TB Control Programme was being monitored against the two types of physical targets – the number of chest symptomatic undergoing sputum examination for diagnosis and number of new sputum positive case diagnosed. During the year 2006-07 targets and achievements are shown below:

Sputum Positive Cases Detected and Put on Treatment

Years	Sputum Examination			New Smear Positive Cases Diagnosed		
	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2002-03	4316220	4327176	100	431622	451658	105
2003-04	4488285	4589162	102	448829	397106	88
2004-05	5552350	6170016	111	555238	594890	107
2005-06	6262356	6253742	99	626238	778893	124
2006-07	6786252	6248020	92	678625	849727	125

NA: Not available

9.4.14 Overall achievement for new smear positive case detected for the year 2006-07 was 8,49,727 against the target of 6,78,625 which works out to 125%.

9.4.15 However, keeping in view the twin global monitoring indicators of DOTS and the objectives of the RNTCP of achieving a treatment success rate of 85% amongst new smear positive cases and case detection rate of 70% amongst such cases, the performance of RNTCP in the last 4 years is as under:

Year	Population covered under RNTPC (in lakhs)	New smear Positive cases		Treatment Success	
		Number of NSP cases registered for treatment	NSP Case Detection Rate*	Number treated successfully	Treatment success rate**
1	2	3	4	5	6
2005	10,080	506,660	66%	434195	86%
2006	11,142	553,660	66%	NA	NA

* New Smear positive case detection rate

** Outcome of treatment of registered patients (Treatment success rate) is reported 12-15 months after registration.

9.4.16 The programme is consistently maintaining treatment success rate of over 85% (Achievement of 101% against the set benchmark), and the case detection rate is close to the benchmark of 70% (Achievement of 94% against the set benchmark).

9.4.17 **Other health sector, Medical colleges/ TB Hospitals and others:** Medical colleges are being provided with manpower and logistic support to facilitate their participation in the programme. Presently, over 220 medical colleges in RNTCP implementing areas are participating in the programme. As per recommendations of expert panel, TB hospitals have been requested to review the services provided by them, promote the concept of domiciliary treatment and adopt RNTCP guidelines for diagnostic as well as treatment strategies.

(iii) Blindness

9.4.18 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 37 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.

9.4.19 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 (Visual Acuity 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).

9.4.20 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.

9.4.21 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)
1997-1998	30,17,952	30,32,309	101
1998-1999	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	44,91,154	105
2005-2006	45,13,000	49,05,619	109
2006-2007*	45,00,000	50,40,089	112

(*): *Provisional*

9.4.22 Collection and Utilization of donated eyes: Currently, nearly thirty 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, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are leading States in this activity. Overall achievement of donated eyes collected during the year 2006-07 (provisional) was 30,007. The programme in close coordination with the Eye Bank Association of India has launched awareness campaign to enhance motivation for eye donation after death.

9.4.23 On the occasion of inauguration of NRHM in the country, a special drive on comprehensive eye care activities including cataract operations has been launched in NE States including Sikkim during 2005-06 under National Programme for Control of Blindness. As a result, 57,141 cataract surgeries were performed in these States against the target of 59,000 cataract surgeries during 2005-06. The performance level further improved during 2006-07 as around 62,145 surgeries were performed against the target of 59,000 surgeries.

9.4.24 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)

9.4.25 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) and extended up to 2006. **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.

9.4.26 **National AIDS Control Programme-**

Situation/ Analysis: The HIV epidemic in the country has been categorized as a concentrated form of an epidemic as HIV prevalence among high risk population has been observed to be persistently high in comparison to the general population. According to the Sentinel Survey figures released in 2006, there are an estimated 5.206 million HIV infected person in the country in the age group 15-49 years giving an adult prevalence of HIV infection as 0.9%. Out of the total estimated HIV infections, 38.4% are women and 57% of these infections are in rural area. During 2006 a total of 95 ANC sites showed HIV prevalence of more than 1% and 34 STD sites showed HIV prevalence of more than 10% indicating the Heterogeneity of epidemic. Therefore, under NACP III, districts have been categorized as per the level of infection and risk. Out of 610 districts, 140 districts are in category A, 47 districts are in category B and rest of the districts is in category C&D.

9.4.27 **Objective of NACP:** The specific objective of the programme is to reduce new infections by:

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

9.4.28 **Strategy for NACP-III:** Since more than 99% of population is uninfected, India has an opportunity to prevent an explosive epidemic as witnessed in Sub-Saharan Africa or South East Asian countries by adequately investing in prevention and treatment. Accordingly, during NACP- III, two third of the resources and efforts have been committed to prevention with the remaining to care, support and treatment. However, converting money into program activities and desired outcomes requires an adequate and appropriate mix of human resources and institutional structures to supervise the quality of implementation, monitor the logistics and provide financial oversight. Accordingly, the objectives of NACP- III are proposed to be achieved through four key strategies:

- (i) Prevention of new infections in high risk groups and general population through:
 - a) Saturation of coverage of high risk groups with targeted interventions (Tis), and
 - b) Scaled up interventions in the general population

- (ii) Providing greater care, support and treatment to a larger number of people living with HIV/AIDS.
- (iii) Strengthening the infrastructure, operating systems and human resources in prevention, care, support and treatment programmes at the district, State and national levels.
- (iv) Strengthening a nation-wide Strategic Information Management System.

9.4.29 The National AIDS Control Programme has 5 *components* and status of programme activities are as follows:

1. Priority Targeted Intervention for Population at High Risk:
2. Preventive interventions for the general population
3. low cost care for people living with HIV/ AIDS
4. Collaborative efforts to promote inter-sectoral programme
5. Build Capacity for M&E Programme Activities

9.4.30 **I. riority Targeted Intervention for Population at High Risk:** *Preventive interventions for high-risk populations through targeted interventions adopting a multi-pronged strategy including peer counseling and behaviour change communication.* This component of the project aims to reduce the spread of HIV in groups at high risk like Female Sex Workers (FSW), *Injecting Drug Users* (IDU) and Men having Sex with Men (MSM) populations, and providing per counseling, condom promotion, treatment of sexually transmitted infections etc. This activity is being delivered through non-government organizations and community based organizations. During the year 2005-06, 1088 Tis were operational, and have increased to 1220 by March 2007.

9.4.31 **II. Preventive Interventions for the General Population:** *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.* The main activities include: (a) IEC and awareness campaigns; (b) provide voluntary testing and counseling services (c) Safety of Blood and Blood products for transfusion and (d) Prevention of occupational exposure.

9.4.32 **III. Low Cost Care for People Living with HIV/ AIDS:** *Provision of low cost care and support services by providing community care services, treatment of opportunistic infections and prevention of occupational exposure.* Under this component activities would provide financial assistance for home based and community based care, including increasing the availability of cost effective interventions for common opportunistic infections. Necessary funds have been provided to all medical colleges and large hospitals in the country to ensure availability of drugs for management of opportunistic infections in HIV/AIDS patients. Community care centers have been established in high prevalent States to provide palliative care to terminally ill AIDS patients, in these States.

9.4.33 **IV. Collaborative Efforts to Promote Inter-Sectoral Programme:** *Collaborative efforts to promote inter-sectoral programme activities including interventions and public-*

private partnerships. This component aims at promoting collaboration amongst the public, private and voluntary sectors. The activities are collaborated with other programmes within the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and other Central Ministries and Departments. Collaboration is focusing on, (I) Learning from the innovative HIV/AIDS programmes that exists in other sectors; and (II) Sharing in the working of generating awareness, advocacy at delivering interventions. A High level National Council on AIDS has been constituted under chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister with representation of 33 Ministries and Departments to ensure mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS prevention activities in ongoing programmes of concerned Ministries and Departments. The 1st meeting was held on 16th February 2006.

9.4.34 V. Build Capacity for M&E Programme Activities: *Build technical and managerial capacities for programme implementation through surveillance, training, monitoring & evaluation, technical resource groups, operational research and programme management.* An independent National M&E agency was selected and each SAC was asked to have its own M&E officer. The *Performance and Expenditure Annual Review (PEAR)* involved a review by NACO with SACS on expenditure, financial flows, annual action plans, Pars and project input, outcome and process indicators. PEAR will be on the basis of allocation of funds by NACO to SACS. As part of M&E under NACP-II, BSS was carried out amongst general population and Hags across 35 States and UTs in the country in 2001 providing baseline information on behaviour risk patterns. End lines BSS has been completed and results are presently being compiled. An amount of Rs.360 Crore will be spent on this activity during NACP-III. Development of indigenous vaccine and Operational Research are the main activities under research priorities of the programme.

National Vector Born Disease Control Programme (NVBDGP)

(v) Malaria

9.4.35 Malaria is an acute parasitic illness caused by *Plasmodium falciparum* (pf) or *Plasmodium vivax*. Mosquitoes, of which there are 9 major species, transmit malaria in India. The main clinical presentation is fever with chills; nausea and headache can also occur. The diagnosis is confirmed by microscopic examination of blood smear. The majority of the patients recover from the acute episode with in 7 to 10 days. 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 2006-07 (up to 17th November, 2006) indicates total of 0.8 million malaria cases and 0.3 million of *plasmodium falciparum* (pf) with 819 deaths.

9.4.36 The annual physical targets for surveillance have been achieved for the country as around 100 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. Targets in the 10th Plan for Malaria Control are:

- (i) Annual Blood Examination Rate (ABER) above 10.
- (ii) 25% reduction in mortality due to malaria by 2007 and Annual Parasite incidence of 13% or less.

9.4.37 Under the centrally sponsored scheme- *National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)* including Malaria, Filariasis, Kala-azar, Dengue and Japanese Encephalitis (JE), the Government of India provides technical support as well as logistics as per the approved pattern. The State governments ensure the programme implementation. The Centre as well as States monitors the programme closely and high-risk areas are identified for focused attention. The Strategies for Malaria control under the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme include:

- a) Early Diagnosis and Prompt treatment of malaria cases by instituting active and passive surveillance through health care workers, health institutions and community volunteers by establishing Drug Distribution Centers and Fever Treatment Depots.
- b) Integrated Vector Control including selective indoor residual insecticidal spraying, promotion of insecticide treated bed nets and introducing of carnivorous fishing.
- c) Information, Education and Communication for generation of awareness about prevention and control of malaria.
- d) Epidemic preparedness & epidemic response.
- e) Capacity building by training of health care workers, NGOs in prevention and control activities of malaria and strengthening of State and district Malaria Control Organization.
- f) Monitoring and Evaluation of the programme through web based Management Information System.

9.4.38 **Assistance to States:** Since December 1994, 100% central assistance for programme implementation is being provided to the Northeastern States. Sikkim has also been included for such support since 2003-04. The northeastern region is prone to malaria transmission mainly due to topography and climatic conditions that largely facilitate perennial malaria transmission prevalence of highly efficient malaria vectors, predominance of Pf as well as prevalence of drug resistant Pf in some areas. The of India is also supplying commodities like drugs, insecticides/larvicide's as per approved norm to all States/UTs according to the technical requirements of the States/UTs.

9.4.39 **Predominantly Tribal Inhabited States :** 1045 PHCs in 100 districts of 8 States (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Orissa) predominantly inhabited by tribal population were being provided 100 per cent support including operational expenses under the Enhanced malaria Control Project with

World Bank assistance from 1997 to 2005. The World Bank Mission 2005 had rated the EMCP as satisfactory although much more improvements were still desirable especially in States like Orissa & Jharkhand. In the EMCP areas, reported cases have shown decline from 1.19 m in 1997 to 0.65 m in 2004 (45% decline) and deaths due to malaria have declined from 539 to 226 (58%). The pf cases reduced from 0.72 m to 0.41 m (43%). Out of 100 Districts, 48 have shown *Annual Parasite Incidence* (API) of 2 or less. Presently, a comprehensive Vector Borne Disease Control Project is under preparation with World Bank assistance.

9.4.40 Malaria Control: The major vector mosquito for **rural** malaria viz. *Anopheles culicifacies*, is distributed all over the country and breeds in clean ground water collections, especially subsequent to the rainy season. Other important *Anophelene* species breed in running channels, streams with clean water. Some of the vector species also breed in forest areas, mangroves, lagoons, etc. even in those with organic pollutants.

131 Urban towns have been included under urban malaria scheme. The Strategy of malaria control in these towns is - (a) Early case detection and prompt treatment through detection of malaria cases and their radical treatment at the Health Centers and (b) weekly anti-larval measures for controlling the mosquito breeding.

In Urban areas, however, the vector for malaria *Anopheles stephensi* breed in man made water containers in domestic and peri-domestic situations such as tanks, wells, cisterns, which are more or less of permanent nature and hence can keep appropriate densities for malaria transmission throughout the year. Increasing human activities such as urbanization, industrialization and construction projects with consequent migration, deficient water and solid waste management, use of automobiles and consumer goods and their indiscriminate disposal (tyres, containers, junk materials, cups, etc.) create mosquitogenic conditions and thus contribute to the spread of vector borne diseases.

9.4.41 The *National Health Policy* (2002) has set the goal of reduction in mortality on account of malaria by 50% by 2010 and efficient morbidity control. Reduction of malaria morbidity and mortality is also important to meet the overall objectives of reducing poverty and is included in the Millennium Development Goals (Goal 6 and Target 8). The high risk areas of malaria are largely tribal difficult, remote and inaccessible, forested and forest fringed with operational difficulties, although risk factors exist in other parts of the country. About 95% of population lives in malaria endemic areas and 80% of Malaria burden is confined to 20% of population in high risk areas.

9.4.42 A Grant Agreement was signed in July 2005 for launch of Intensified Malaria Control Project(IMCP) with assistance from Global Fund to fight against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria(GFATM) in 10 States (7 NE States & selected high risk areas Orissa, Jharkhand and West Bengal) to increase access to rapid diagnosis and treatment in remote and inaccessible areas, reduce malaria transmission risk by use of Insecticide Treated bed nets and larvivorous fish and enhance community awareness about malaria control and promote community, NGO and private sector participation. The activities have been initiated under IMCP and funds for first year have been disbursed to concerned staff for implementation of the project. The Directorate of NVBDCP has circulated Technical Notes on Malaria

Surveillance, Diagnosis of Malaria, Treatment of Malaria and Epidemic Preparedness to the States/inter sectoral partner organizations.

9.4.43 For strengthening early case detection and prompt treatment 4,99,970 Drug Distribution Centres, Fever Treatment Depots and Malaria clinics have been established in the country till 2005. This is in addition to the treatment facilities available at the health facilities and hospitals. Anti malaria drugs and funds for training are provided to them by the Government of India. On an average nearly 100 million fever cases are examined yearly. As per the National anti-malaria drug policy, chloroquine is the first line of treatment for malaria. So far, 247 PHCs in 19 states/UTs have been identified as chloroquine resistant areas. Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine Artesunate Combination Therapy (SP-ACT) is being used for *P.falciparum* cases in CQ resistant areas as the first line drug.

(vi) Goitre

9.4.44 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 324 districts surveyed in all the 28 States and 7 UTs, 263 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.

9.4.45 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 as follow:

- ❖ To assess the magnitude of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDDs) through surveys.
- ❖ 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 824 salt manufactures out of which 532 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 28.20 lakh MT was recorded till October, 2006 and the same is likely to increase to 50.00 lakh MT by the end of 2006-07.
- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have issued a notification banning the sale of non Iodide salt for direct human consumption in the entire country w.e.f 17th May, 2006
- 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, a total number of 13,823 salt samples were analyzed out of which 10,164 (73.15%) samples were found to confirm to the PFA standards.
- As apart of Global IDD Day Celebration, a 2 Day National Multisectoral Workshop on National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme was organized by the central IDD cell at New Delhi on 26-27th October 2006. Representatives of Ministries of Health, Industry, Women and Child Development, Indian Council of Medical Research, All India Institute of medical sciences, State/Union Territories Health Directorates, Regional Directors of Health & FW, Iodated Salt Manufactures, Iodine Importers, Potassium Iodate Manufactures participated in the workshop.

9.4.46 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 broadcasted 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. 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 Day (21.10.2006).

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, orthopedic and mental. These institutes conduct short term and long-term courses for various categories of personnel for providing rehabilitation services to those needing them.

9.5.2 Persons with Disabilities (PWD) Act 1995 are under implementation. Five *Composite Rehabilitation Centres* (CRCs) have been set up at Srinagar, Lucknow, Bhopal, Guwahati and Sundernagar (Himachal Pradesh) to provide preventive and promotional aspects of rehabilitation like education, health, employment and vocational training and 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 Cuttack, Jabalpur, Bareilly and Mohali (Chandigarh). The Indian Spinal injuries Centre, New Delhi. 199 *District Disability Rehabilitation Centres* (DDRCs) have been sanctioned in the country for providing comprehensive rehabilitation services of which 128 DDRCs are operational. 2.50 lakh persons with disabilities have been benefited from various services of DDRCs during the year 2006-07 (up to December, 2006).

9.5.3 Scheme of Assistance to the Disabled for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances, (ADIP): The main objective of the scheme is to assist the needy physical handicapped persons with durable, modern and standard aids/appliance, which can promote their physical and psychological rehabilitation. During the year 2005-06 Rs.57.92 crore was released to 139 NGOs/ implementing agencies. During the year under review the total allocation of Rs.49.39 crore has been released to the 64 NGOs/ implementing agencies up to 31st December, 2006. Artificial Limbs and Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO) 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 mobility 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 2005-06, 1533 organisations were released grant-in-aid assistance of Rs.66.80 crore to benefited 1.87 lakhs persons. For the year 2006-07 (up to 31st December, 2006), 717 voluntary organizations have been assisted with Rs. 38.28 crore to benefit over 26,238 persons for implementing the scheme. A Scheme of National Scholarship for Persons with Disabilities has been introduced from the year 2003-04 with 500 new awards in different categories of disabilities for pursuing higher and technical education.

9.6 Rural Sanitation Programme

9.6.1 Rural Sanitation is a State subject. The Central Rural Sanitation Programme launched in 1986 aims at improving the quality of life of the rural poor and to provide privacy and dignity to women in rural areas. The programme provided 100% subsidy for construction of sanitary latrines for SCs, STs and landless labours and subsidy as per the prevailing rates in the States for general public. In 1999, Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) under restructured *Central Rural Sanitation Programme* (CRSP) was launched to improve quality of life and promote sanitation in rural areas. TSC follows *participatory demand responsive approach* educating the rural households about the benefits of proper sanitation and hygiene. Special thrust has also been given on school sanitation and hygiene education. An incentive scheme called *Nirmal Gram Puraskar* has been launched for Panchayati Raj Institutions which are successful in eliminating totally the practice of open defecation in their jurisdiction. The Ministry of Rural Development is also making all efforts to keep a constant watch over the proper utilization funds released under various schemes. Great emphasis has been laid on *Monitoring and Evaluation* of all Rural Development Programmes to ensure optimum utilization of resources.

9.6.2 The TSC under the restructured CRSP was launched with effect from 1.4.1999 following a community led and people centered approach. The restructured programme moves away from the principle of State-wise allocation of funds, primarily based on poverty criteria, to a “*demand driven*” approach in a phased manner. The programme gives emphasis on *Information Education and Communication (IEC)* for demand generation for sanitation facilities. It also gives emphasis on school sanitation and hygiene education for changing the behaviour of the people from a young age. The components of TSC include star-up activities, IEC, Individual household latrines (IHL), Community Sanitary Complex (CSC), School sanitation and hygiene education, Anganwadi toilets. Alternate delivery mechanism, in form of Rural Sanitary Mart and Production Centres and administrative changes.

9.6.3 The TSC guidelines have been modified following approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 9th March, 2006. The modifications came into effect on 1st April, 2006. As per revised TSC guidelines, the unit cost of Individual Household Toilets both model-I and model-II for BPL families has been revised from existing Rs.625/- to

Rs.1500 and Rs.1000 to Rs. 2000/- including superstructure cost of Rs.650/- respectively. The percentage subsidy contribution of GOI, States and Household for model-I & model-II are 60%, 20% & 20% and 30%, 30% and 40%.

9.6.4 There is direct relationship between water, sanitation and health. Consumption of unsafe drinking water, open disposal of human excreta, lack of personal and food hygiene have a direct bearing on the high infant mortality rate and are also the cases of a host of medical problems like Schistosomiasis, Syntery, Japanese, Encephalitis, Malaria, Dengue fever and Trachoma, Indirect loss of working days due to repeated episodes of these diseases results in huge economic loss. If India is to find a place amongst the developed nations of the world, sanitation coverage has to improve. The TSC is a community-led and people-oriented programme to achieve this end. The objective is to make it a **demand driven** campaign through creation of awareness. Provision of sanitary facilities in educational institutions such as schools anganwadis and in individual houses, will go a long way in inculcating hygienic practices amongst the youth and in the adults. In Census 2001 about 22% of rural family had access to toilet. The percentage has gone up to 43% as per latest available figure, which is mainly due to the success of TSC.

9.6.5 Keeping in view the experiences of the Central and State Governments, NGOs and other implementing agencies and the recommendations of the Second National Seminar on Rural Sanitation, the strategy for the Ninth Five Year Plan was revised and the programme was restructured from 1st April 1999. The restructured programme moves away from the principle of state-wise allocation of funds, primarily based on poverty criteria, to a demand driven approach in a phased manner. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was introduced and the Allocation Based Programme was phased out by 31st March, 2002. There was a shift from a high subsidy to a low subsidy regime. School Sanitation has been introduced as a major component to encourage wider acceptance of sanitation among rural masses. The States/UTs are required to formulate project proposals under the TSC in order to claim central government assistance.

9.6.6 Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), is being implemented in 570 districts of the country. The project outlay for 570 TSC projects sanctioned so far is Rs.10337.06 crore. The Central, State and Beneficiary/Panchayat contributions are 2151.98 crore, Rs, 1129.00 crore and Rs.686.54 crore respectively. During the current year, 273 revised project proposal and 11 new project proposal have been sanctioned. The physical progress of the TSC projects till 9.02.2007 are (a) construction of 176.32 lakh individual household latrines for BPL (IHHL BPL); (b) construction of 114.57 lakh individual household latrines for BPL (IHHL APL); (c) construction of 290.89 lakh individual household total latrines(IHHL-T); (d) 3,21,968 toilets for Schools; (e) 9395 Community Sanitary Complexes; (f) 1,00,070 toilets for Balwadis/ Anganwadis; (g) 4531 Rural Sanitary Marts/ Production Centres(RSM) and (h) 2212, Production Centres(PC). Besides, funds have been earmarked for start-up activities, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Administrative charges.

CHAPTER 10

POINT 9: TWO CHILD NORM

10.1 The Programme and its Components

10.1. 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 per thousand as per Sample Registration System (2002). The programme aims at:

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

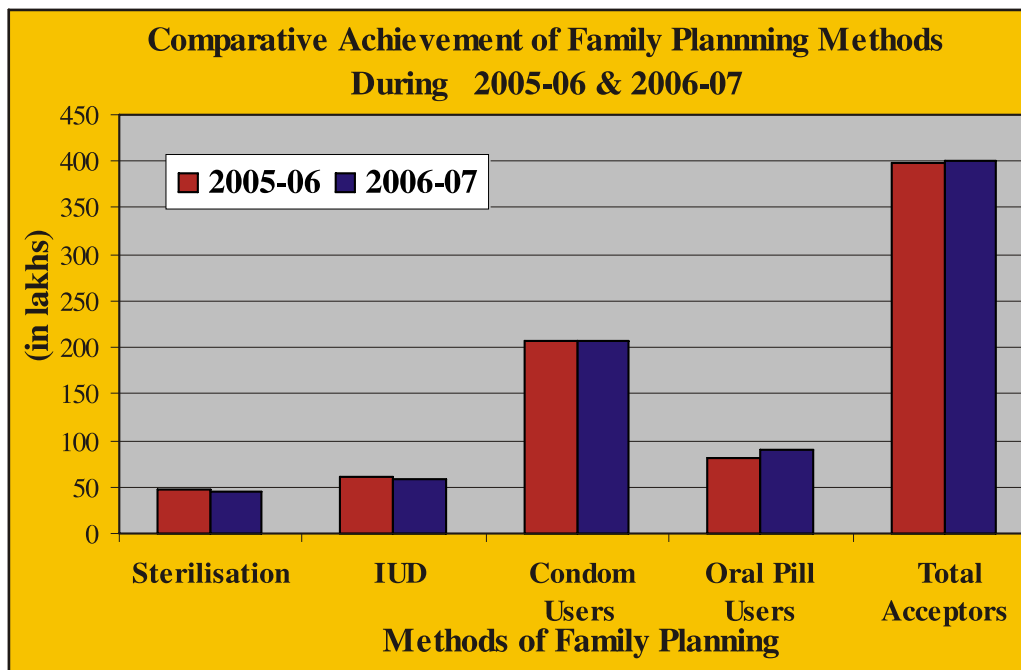
10.2 Family Welfare Programme, being implemented with a target free approach, has been renamed as Community Needs Assessment Approach. The system of targeting (contraceptives) from the top has been replaced by decentralised participatory approach at the grass root level with emphasis on (i) quality of care, (ii) clients' satisfaction, and (iii) larger service coverage. At the national level, total number of family planning acceptors during the period 2005-06 has been 397.73 lakhs, which is higher by (+) 5.60 % as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. At the national level, total number of family planning acceptors for the period April 2006-March 2007 has been 400.36 lakh, which is marginally higher by (+) 0.7 % as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The following table indicates the comparative achievement of Family Planning Method during the period April 2005-March 2006 and April, 2006-March 2007.

Achievements under various Family Planning Methods

(Figures are in lakhs)

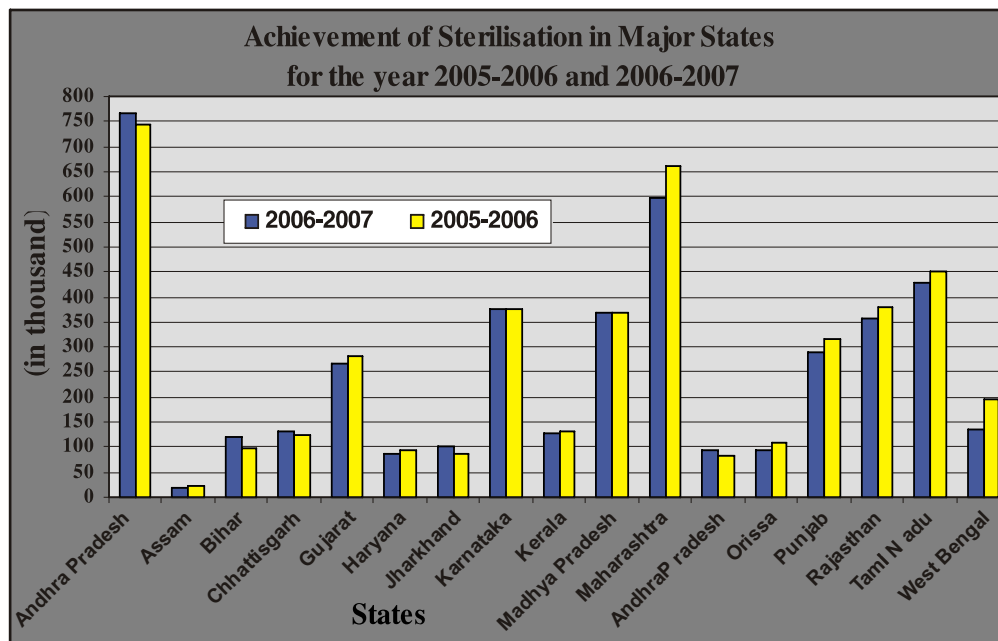
Family Planning Methods	Achievement* during April 2005 to March 2006	Achievement* during April 2006 to March 2007	% Change in Achievement, Column (3) over column (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1- Sterilisation	46.92	45.14	(-) 3.8
2- IUD	61.69	59.46	(-) 3.6
3- Condom Users	207.18	206.31	(-) 0.4
4- Oral Pill Users	81.95	89.46	(+) 9.2
5- Total Acceptors	397.73	400.36	(+) 0.7

*Figures are Provisional for want of information from States/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, 2006 – March 2007, the total number of Sterilisations at the national level registered a decrease of 3.8% over the corresponding period of the previous year i.e April, 2005 - March, 2006. Improvement has been observed in 13 States/UTs. The major States, which have shown a **positive performance**, include Bihar (24.5%), Jharkhand (19.7%), Orissa (12.9%), and Chhattisgarh (6.9%). The performance of sterilisations in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal has **declined**. The relative performances are also illustrated below:

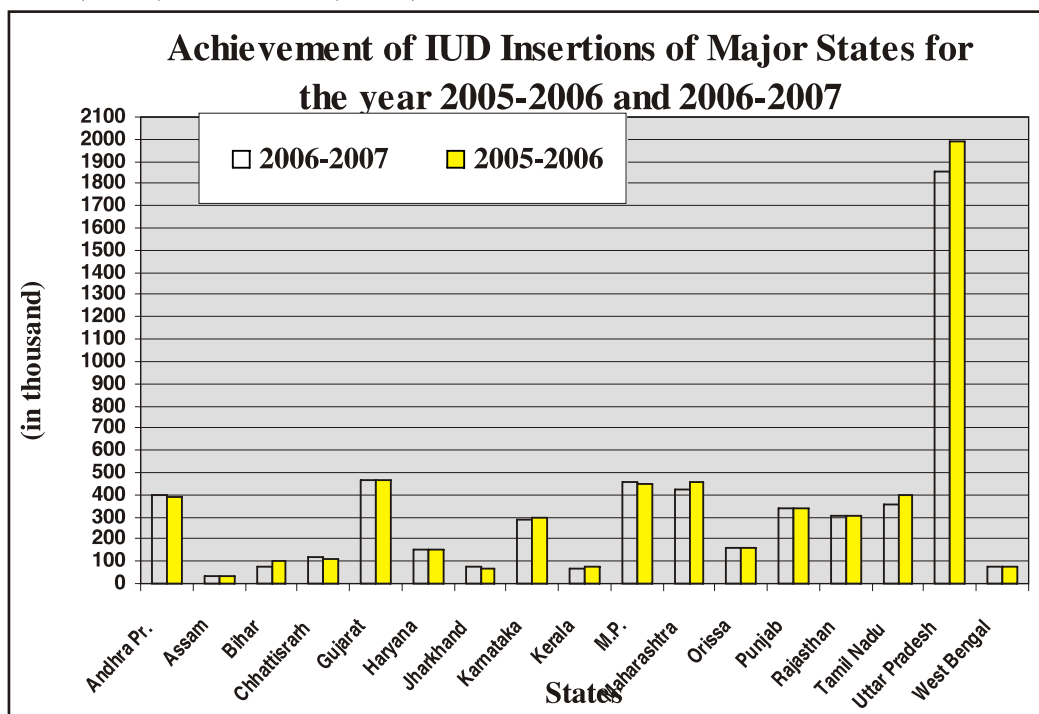


Considering the number of unsterilised couples as the base for family planning methods, the performance in *Sterilisations per 10,000 unsterilised couples* exposed to higher order of birth (3 & above) vary considerably among the States during April, 2006 – March, 2007. Among the major States, Andhra Pradesh has shown the highest performance at 3898 Sterilizations per 10,000 unsterilised couples exposed to higher order of births (3 & above) followed by Tamil Nadu (2553), Karnataka (2539), Kerala (2297), Maharashtra (1807), Gujarat (1263), Chhattisgarh (1162), Madhya Pradesh (959), Haryana (910), and Rajasthan (857). Among smaller States, Himachal Pradesh has shown the highest at 1584 Sterilizations per 10,000 unsterilised couples followed by Goa (1401). The position in all other States is lower than the all India average of 842 Sterilisations per 10,000 unsterilised couples exposed to higher order of births (3 & above). *Annexure-10.1*

The State-wise position of Vasectomy and Tubectomy performance during April 2006- March, 2007 shows that amongst the major States the share of vasectomy is more than that at the national level (2.5%) in the cases of Haryana (12.8%), Jharkhand (6.4%), Punjab (6.0%), Chhattisgarh (4.8%), Maharashtra (3.6%), Andhra Pradesh (3.4%) and Madhya Pradesh (3.0%). The state-wise achievement under various Family Planning Methods for the year 2006-07 are given in *Annexure-10.2*

(b) Spacing Methods:

(i) IUD Insertions- At the national level, the number of IUD insertions during April 2006– March 2007 have shown a *decrease of 3.6%* over the corresponding period of the previous year i.e April, 2005– March, 2006. Amongst the major States, the States exhibiting a better performance is Chhattisgarh (9.5%). The major States wherein the performance has declined during the period as compared to the performance during April, 2005 - March, 2007 are Bihar (-19.9%), Assam (-14.5%), Tamil Nadu (-8.9%), Maharashtra (-7.5%), Uttar Pradesh (-6.9%) and Kerala (-6.6%).



Considering the number of unsterilised couples, the performance of IUD Insertions per 10,000 unsterilised couples among the major States that are higher than the all India average of **501 IUD Insertions** are Punjab (1190) followed by Gujarat (901), Uttar Pradesh (724), Haryana (679), Karnataka (662), Andhra Pradesh (643), Madhya Pradesh (637) and Tamil Nadu (596). The State –wise performance in detail is given in *Annexure-10.3*

(ii) Condom Users- At the all India level, free distribution of Condom under social marketing have *increased* by 3.0% whereas distribution through commercial companies *decreased* by 3.8% during April, 2006 - March, 2007 as compared to April 2005- March, 2006. The overall performance of Condom Users at the national level has marginal decreased by **0.4%**. In respect of free distribution of Condoms, amongst the major States, the States where the increase is higher than corresponding period of last year are Jharkhand (58.4%), Uttar Pradesh (13.5%), Chhattisgarh (12.7%), Haryana (11.2%), Gujarat (7.8%), West Bengal (6.8%) and Orissa (4.9%).

Considering the number of unsterilised couples, the number of Condom Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples varies across States. Among the major States, Rajasthan has shown the highest number of Condom Users at 2680 per 10,000 unsterilised couples followed by Gujarat (2101) and Madhya Pradesh (1872). The position in all other major states is lower than all India average of **1739 Condom Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples**. The details are at *Annexure-10.4*.

(iii) **Oral Pill Users-** At the all India level, free distribution of Oral Pills under Social Marketing and through commercial Companies have **increased** by 4.2% and 16.2% respectively during April, 2006- March, 2007. The overall performance at the national level has **increased** by 9.2% during April, 2006 – March, 2007. Amongst the major States, the States exhibiting a better performance of free distribution of Oral Pills are Jharkhand (45.3%), West Bengal (18.7%), Chhattisgarh (9.3%), Orissa (8.8%) and Uttar Pradesh (7.8%).

Considering the number of unsterilised couples, the Oral Pill Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples is more than the all India average of 754 in the major States like Rajasthan (1350), Chhattisgarh (864) and Madhya Pradesh (771). Details are given in *Annexure-10.5*.

10.4 Mother Child Health (MCH)

10.4.1 Proper health care of child and mother instills a sense of security in the parents, which in turn, encourages acceptance of small family norms. Pre-natal, natal and postnatal care of mother and 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 2006-March 2007 at the national level.

Achievement During Year 2006-2007			(in lakhs)
Antigen	Proportionate Need Assessed During April, 2006-March, 2007	Achievement* During April, 2006-March, 2007	% Achievement of proportionate need assessed during April, 2006-March, 2007
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 TT (EM)	305.05	240.86	79.0
2 DPT (3 rd)	260.33	246.46	94.7
3 OPV (3 rd)	260.33	246.20	94.6
4 BCG	260.33	260.63	100.1
5 Measles	260.33	235.23	90.4

* Figures are provisional

10.4.2 During April, 2006-March, 2007, a total of **241** lakh expectant pregnant mothers was covered under the Tetanus Immunisation Programme in the country achieving 79.0% of the proportionate assessed need for the year 2006-07. During the period under review, **246**

lakh children were immunized against DPT, **246** lakh against Polio, **261** lakh against BCG, and **235** lakh against Measles achieving 94.7%, 94.6%, 100.1%, and 90.4% of the respective need assessed at the national level. However, these performance figures are provisional. State-wise 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 (10 yrs), TT (16 yrs) arose to over 178 lakhs, 147 lakhs and 127 lakhs respectively during April, 2006-March, 2007 achieving 65.4%, 53.4% & 53.4% of their respective need assessed at National level. These performance figures are provisional, as the requisite data for the period have *not been received* from the States/ UTs of *Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram and Lakshadweep*. However, performance of these States/ UTs has been estimated.

10.5 Status of Polio Eradication

10.5.1 The State-wise position during January - May 2007 on the performance of Non- Polio Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) rate shows that the Non-Polio AFP rate is more than 1 in all States except Nagaland. The Non- polio AFP rate is *zero (0)* in A & N Islands. The Non – Polio AFP rate at the ***national level is 5.57..***

10.5.2 During the period January-May 2007, 60 cases of polio are reported so far as compared to 74 cases in the corresponding period of the pervious year. Of these 60 reported cases of Polio, 36 cases were reported from Uttar Pradesh, 15 cases from Bihar, 3 cases from Uttaranchal, 2 cases from Andhra Pradesh and 1 case each from Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. In terms of testing of stool specimen, it was observed that the States/ UTs of Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Pondichhery and Sikkim have recorded 100 percent testing of 2 stool specimen within 2 weeks which is the ideal situation. In addition, the States of Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Manipur, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal observed a percentage of testing above the national average of 85%. Further, the UT's of A&N Islands recorded zero (0) percent testing of 2-stool specimen within 2 weeks. (Statement-V)

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 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. While selecting the location for a project, preference is given to those areas which are predominantly inhabited by vulnerable and weaker sections of society, such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities and low income families found in economically backward areas, drought-prone areas and areas in which the development of social services require strengthening. 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, 2006-March, 2007 are given below. The State-wise details are given in *Annexure-10.6 & 10.7*

Physical Targets & Achievements (April 2006-March 2007)

Category	Targets	Achievements	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i) No. of Operational ICDS Projects	6,026	5,829	96.73%
(ii) No. of Anganwadis	9,08,414	8,44,743	92.99%

10.6.2 **Objectives-** The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme aims at holistic development of children (0-6 years) and pregnant & lactating mothers. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was launched in 1975 with the following objectives;

- (i) to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years,
- (ii) to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;
- (iii) to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout;
- (iv) to achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among the various departments to promote child development; and
- (v) to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

10.6.3 **Services:** 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.

10.6.4 The concept of providing a package of services is based primarily on the consideration that the overall impact will be much larger if the different services develop in an integrated manner as the efficacy of a particular service depends upon the support it receives from related services.

10.6.5 **Pattern-** It is an ongoing centrally-sponsored scheme implemented through the State Government with 100% financial assistance from the Central Government for all inputs other than supplementary nutrition which the States were to provide from their own resources. However, from the year 2005-2006, the Government of India has been providing Central assistance to States for supplementary nutrition also, to the extent of 50% of the actual expenditure incurred by the States or 50% of the cost norms, whichever is less.

10.7 Coverage

10.7.1 **Population Norm-** The Scheme envisages that the administrative unit for the location

of ICDS Project will be the CD Block in rural areas, tribal block in tribal areas and ward (s) or slums in urban areas. The revised population norms as recommended by the *Inter – Ministerial Task Force* for setting up an Anganwadi Centres (AWC) are 400-800 in rural areas/ urban projects and 300-800 in tribal projects. The population norms for setting up a mini- Anganwadi Centre are 150-400 in rural project and 150-300 in tribal project.

10.7.2 Projects/AWCs: The ICDS Scheme was introduced in 33 Blocks (Projects) in 1975. It was gradually expanded to 6284 Projects, of which 5829 Projects became operational till 31.3.2007. There are 10.53 lakh AWCs sanctioned in the country as on 31.3.2007 of these 8.45 lakh become operational as on 31.3.2007.

10.7.3 Beneficiaries- Currently, total children & mothers' services under the scheme are being provided to about 705.43 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about 581.85 lakh children (0-6 years) and about 123.58 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of 7.53 lakh Anganwadi Centres.

10.7.4 Supplementary Nutrition- Anganwadis Centres provided supplementary nutrition for 21+ days in a month to 29,327,638 children below 3 years, 28,857,701 children of 3-6 years and 12,358,080 pregnant women and nursing mothers. The average coverage per Anganwadi was 77 children below 6 years and 16 pregnant women & Nursing mothers.

10.7.5 Non-formal Pre-school Education: 15,380,902 boys and 14,700,524 girls of the 3-6 years age group were receiving pre-school education at 8,02,984 Anganwadies, making average attendance of 19 boys and 18 girls per Anganwadi.

10.8 Achievement during X Plan:

10.8.1 There has been a significant progress in the implementation of ICDS Scheme during X Five Year Plan both, in terms of increase in number of operational projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and coverage of beneficiaries as indicated below:

Year ending	No. of Operational Projects	No. of Operational AWCs	Supplementary Nutrition Beneficiaries (In lakhs)	Pre-school Education Beneficiaries (In lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
31.3.2002	4608	545714	375.10	166.56
31.3.2003	4903	600391	387.84	188.02
31.3.2004	5267	649307	415.08	204.38
31.3.2005	5422	706872	484.42	218.41
31.3.2006	5659	748229	562.18	244.92
31.3.2007	5829	844743	705.43	300.81

10.8.2 It is significant to note that during X plan period (01.04.2002 to 31.03.2007), the number of beneficiaries for *Supplementary Nutrition* have increased from 375.10 lakh to 705.43 lakh with (88.07% increase).

10.8.3 Similarly, the number of children (3-6 year) attending Anganwadi Centres for *Pre-school Education* has increased from 166.56 lakh to 300.81 during the same period with (80.60 % increase).

10.9 Status of Anganwadi Workers/Helpers

10.9.1 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 Ministry 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 and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs and the nodal Department for the purpose of such convergence.

10.9.2 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. The Anganwadi Worker and Helper have been utilized for schemes related to health and family welfare.

10.9.3 The ICDS Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Helpers (AWHs) as “*honorary workers*” from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part-time basis in the area of child care and development. Anganwadi Workers & Helpers are the grass roots functionaries to implement the integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. AWWs & Helpers, being honorary workers, are paid a monthly honorarium as decided by the Government from time to time. Currently the honorarium being paid to Anganwadi Workers out of grant-in-aid released by Government of India ranges from Rs. 938 to Rs 1063 per month, depending upon their qualification and experience. Anganwadi helpers are paid an honorarium of Rs. 500 per month.

10.9.4 There are about **8.15** lakh Anganwadi Workers and **8.06** number of Anganwadi Helpers in-position in the country.

10.9.5 **Honorarium:** At the beginning of the Scheme in 1975 the Anganwadi Worker was paid honorarium of Rs.100/- per month (Non-matriculate) and Rs. 150/- per month (Matriculate) and Helper was paid Rs. 35/- per month. Govt. has increased honorarium from time to time.

10.10 Monitoring and Evaluation - A continuous process

10.10.1 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 *Ministry of Women and Child Development* (MWCD), has the overall responsibility of monitoring, the programme implementation. A central cell called ICDS Control Room at the MWCD collects and analyses periodic work reports based on which programme strategies are refined and timely interventions made for effective programme planning, implementation and monitoring. Each State Government also has a State cell and districts having more than five operational ICDS projects have a district cell, at district level to facilitate programme monitoring.

10.11 **Management Information System (MIS):**

10.11.1 The existing Management Information System ensures regular flow of information and feedback between each Anganwadi and the projects, between each ICDS projects and State Government, and between the State Government and the Government of India.

10.11.2 A comprehensive Management Information System (MIS) for ICDS has been in existence for a long time. Records are maintained at every Anganwadi relating to the number of children and pregnant women and lactating mothers in every family, a record of immunization of every child in the catchment's area of the Anganwadis, a register for supplementary nutrition for children and pregnant and lactating mothers. Selected information from the Anganwadi level is included in the MIS to the block, district State and national levels. This information helps to monitor the number of children and women receiving supplementary nutrition, pre-school education, immunization as well as information relating to nutritional status of children operationalisation of centres etc.

10.11.3 The flow of information is not only upwards but also downwards through the State Governments. The data from all the AWCs are collected through pre-designed formats consisting block wise details. Various quantitative inputs are first gathered from Anganwadi Centres and are compiled at the project level. The *Child Development Project Officers* (CDPOs) at the project level then consolidate the information and send project wise information directly to the State Cell.

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

10.12 **Monitoring Supervision**

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

10.12.2 NIPCCD wrote to about 185 such institution all over the country seeking their consent to be involved in monitoring and supervision of ICDS. 88 institutions consented for this. Based on the criteria set by the institute, 52 institute were invited for a workshop on 20 February, 2007. 44 institutions participated in the workshop. These institutions were explained the new system of monitoring and expectations from them. All 44 institutions agreed to act as select/State level institutions for undertaking the monitoring of ICDS. Besides above institutions, 4 regional centers of NIPCCD will also be involved in the task of monitoring and supervision of ICDS. This new arrangement is expected to strength the monitoring of ICDS scheme.

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 age group of 15-35 years and to provide *Universal Elementary Education* (UEE) for children upto 14 years. Under TPP-1986, The aim, for this item, is to:

- (i) universalize 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 for the year 2004-05 shown in the following table is the 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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All Enrolment	696.7	610.9	1307.6	285.1	227.4	512.5	981.8	838.3	1820.1
SC Enrolment	137.6	110.0	247.6	51.0	36.0	87.0	188.6	146.0	334.6
ST Enrolment	73.7	63.7	137.4	24.0	17.7	41.7	97.7	81.4	179.1

Sources: Selected Education Statistics-2004-05 Ministry of HRD

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 fulfill this Constitutional obligation, *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)* has been launched in 2001-02 in partnership with the States.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): The main goals of SSA are:-

- (i) All children in School, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternative School, Back-to-School camp by 2005;
- (ii) Bridge all gender and social category gaps at the primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010;
- (iii) Universal retention by 2010, and
- (iv) Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.

11.2.3 The Programme is an effort towards recognition of the need for improving the performance of the school system through a community owned approach and ensuring quality elementary education in a mission mode to all children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010.

11.2.4 The programme addresses the needs of 1.94 crore children in the age group of 6-14 years in 12.3 lakh habitations. It covers 9.72 lakh existing primary and upper primary schools and 36.95 lakh existing teachers would be covered under the scheme. It also seeks to bridge gender and social gaps. This programme 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. ***Achievements***: The achievement of SSA till September, 2006 include opening of 1,64, 477 new schools, construction of 97, 999 school buildings, construction of 2,81,001 additional class rooms, 1,50,202 drinking water facilities, construction of 1,93, 608 toilets. Supply of free textbooks to 5.78 crore children and appointment of 6, 66,840 teachers. About 30 lakh teachers receive in- service training each year.

11.2.5 *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)*. It is being implemented in about 3,164 educationally backward blocks in 25 States. The number of primary schools increased from 6.39 lakh in 2000-01 to 7.68 lakh in 2004-05. The number of upper primary schools increased from 2.06 lakh in 2000-01 to 2.75 lakh in 2004-05. The ratio of upper primary school to primary school was 74:26 in 2004-05 as compared to 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.

11.2.5 Achievements under NPEGEL:

- 31,450 Model Schools developed
- 1.97 lakh teacher's gender sensitized in EBBs.
- Skill building for girls on diverse trades and life skills
- 10,419 additional rooms constructed for being used as space for bridge courses, teacher training and skill building activities for girls
- Over 50,000 ECCE centres are being supported in non ICDS areas and 3.54 lakh Anganwadi centres, to help free girls from sibling care responsibilities in order to attend schools
- 9.33 lakh girls benefited from remedial teaching upto October 2006
- 80,183 girls benefited through bridge courses (till October, 2006)
- Free uniforms to about 2 crore girls in EBB blocks as a direct educational incentive.

For 2006-07 NPEGEL coverage has expanded to 38,748 clusters in 3,164 blocks for which a fund of Rs. 813.36 crore has been allocated.

11.2.6 Another important component of SSA is the *Education Guarantee Scheme* and *Alternative and Innovative Education* (EGS& AIE) is specially designed to improve access to elementary education to children in school-less habitation and out-of-school children. It supports flexible strategies for out-of-school children through bridge course, residential camps, drop-in-centres, summer camps, remedial coaching, etc,

11.3 ***Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya*** (KGBV):

11.3.1 Apart from *National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level* (NPEGEL), a new scheme called ***Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya*** (KGBV) was launched in August, 2004 to set up 750 residential schools in bringing with boarding facilities at elementary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, other backward castes (OBC) and minorities in *Educationally Backward Blocks* (EBBs). The scheme is being implemented in educationally backward blocks of the country where female rural literacy is below the national average and gender gap in literacy is above the national average. The scheme provides for a minimum reservation of 75% of enrolment for girls from SC, ST, OBC or minority communities and the remaining 25% priority is accorded to girls from families below poverty line. The funding pattern is cost- sharing basis between the Central and the State in the ratio of 75:25. Till now KGBV is being implemented in 24 States and one UT. The Government has sanctioned 1,180 KGBVs by 30th September, 2006 and 782 had been operationalised with 52,186 girls, of whom, 13,779 are SCs and 14,637 are STs enrolled under KGBV scheme.

11.4 Non-formal education “revised as Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and Innovative Education” (EGS& AIE)

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 percent assistance to Voluntary Agencies.

11.4.2 It is a part of over all National Programme frameworks 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. 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.

EGS & AIE supports diversified strategies for out of school children

- Children in remote school less habitations
- For Children who migrate
- Support to Maktabas/ Madarsas to adopt formal curriculum
- Bridge Courses/Back to school camps
- Long duration residential camps for older out of school children
- Remedial teaching
- Short duration summer camps or schools

11.4.3 **EGS & AIE Component of SSA:** *Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and Innovative Education* (EGS&AIE). The revised scheme is specially designed to improve access to elementary education to children in school-less habitation and out-of-school children. It supports flexible strategies for out-of- school children through bridge course, residential camps, drop-in-centres, summer camps, remedial coaching, etc

11.4.4 **Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS):** Under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS), educational facilities are set up in habitations that do not have a primary school within a distance of 1 Km. Any habitation having 25 out of school children in the 6-14 age groups (15 in the case of hilly & desert areas and tribal hamlets) is eligible to have an EGS centre. The EGS is a transitory facility till a primary school replaces it in two years. Formal curriculum is taught in EGS centres and all enrolled children are provided free textbooks and mid-day meal (MDM). The EGS centre is managed by the local community bodies viz. Parent Teacher Association (PTA), *Village Education Committee* (VEC) or the Gram Panchayats. A local teacher is engaged by the community for teaching in such centres. Some of the **achievements** of the progress are as follows:

- (i) Till March 2006, 55,196 EGS centres have been upgraded to primary schools
- (ii) EGS centres are upgraded to primary schools if they run successfully for 2 years. 85924 EGS centres have been upgraded into primary schools till 31st December 2006.
- (iii) In 2005-06 over 1.11 lakh EGS (primary) centres were provided educational facilities.
- (iv) For 2006-2007, 1.01 EGS centres have been sanctioned for 47.71lakh children's
- (v) 40.42 lakh children have been enrolled

Financial Norms: Amount spent per child for a primary EGS is Rs. 1535/- per annum and that of an Upper Primary EGS is Rs. 2960/- per child per annum.

11.4.5 Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE): Under the AIE component flexible strategies are being implemented for education of children, who cannot be directly enrolled in a school/EGS centre. The strategies include residential and non-residential bridge courses, back to school camps seasonal hostels drop in centres and other alternative schools. AIE has been more effective in providing education to the older age group (11-14 years) never enrolled or dropout children, children who migrate seasonally with their family's street and other deprived urban children working children and other vulnerable children in difficult circumstances. In 2005-06 over 30.78 lakh children benefited under AIE facilities of SSA. For 2006-07 the total number children targeted for coverage under AIE is 56.11 lakh.

AIE support to Madarsa /Maktab

- Under AIE, there is provision for supporting community run unrecognized/unregistered Madarsa/ Maktab to introduce formal curriculum in areas where children in these institutes are not going to regular schools.
- The teachers of these Madarsas are trained.
- If the teacher is not qualified to teach formal curriculum, community provides a teacher wherever necessary, who is trained under SSA.
- Till 2005-06, 4867 such Madarsas have been supported under AIE.

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 in India, 1951 to 2001

Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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 **School Education:** The total enrolment at primary and upper primary school levels in India witnessed a steady increase. During 2001-02 and 2004-05 the growth rate of enrolment for girls at the elementary level was higher than that of boys. Presents the growth of sex-wise school enrolment in different stages of school education from 1950-51 to 2004-05 are increasing. The total enrolment at the Primary stage has increased 7 times, from 19.2 million in the age group of 6-14 years in 1950-51 to 130.8 million in 2004-05. In case of Upper Primary stage, it increased 17 times, from 3.1 million in 1950-51 to 51.2 million in 2004-05. The increase in enrolment at Secondary/Senior Secondary accounted 25 times, from 1.5 million in 1950-51 to 37.1 million in 2004-05. The girls' enrolment increased by 11, 45 and 77 times respectively during the same period in the above institutions. 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 sex-wise enrolment by different stage is given below:

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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1950-1951	13.8	5.4	19.2	2.6	0.5	3.1	1.3	0.2	1.5
1998-1999	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*	65.1	57.3	122.4	26.3	20.6	46.9	19.5	13.7	33.2
2003-2004*	68.4	59.9	128.3	27.3	21.5	48.7	20.6	14.4	35.0
2004-2005*	69.7	61.1	130.8	28.5	22.7	51.2	21.7	15.4	37.1

* Provisional

Sources: Selected Education Statistics-2004-05 Ministry of HRD

11.6. 2 **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER):** GER is defined as the percentage of the enrolment in the primary (classes I-V) and upper primary (Classes VI –VIII) and /or I-VIII to the estimated child population in the age groups 6-11 years and 11-14 and /or 6-14 years respectively. Enrolment in these stages includes under-age and over age children. Hence the percentage may be more than 100% in some cases. The details are shown below:

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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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*	97.5	93.1	95.3	65.3	56.2	61.0	85.4	79.3	82.5
2003-04*	100.6	95.6	98.2	66.8	57.6	62.4	87.9	81.4	84.8
2004-05*	110.7	104.7	107.8	74.3	65.1	69.9	96.9	89.9	93.5

* Provisional

Sources: Selected Education Statistics-2004-05 Ministry of HRD

11.6.3 **Drop out Rates:** The Drop out Rate represent percentage of pupils who drop out from a given grade or cycle or level of education in a given school year. The method used to calculate Drop out Rates is known as the **Apparent Cohort Method**. There are certain limitations of this method in providing precise estimates, as it does not take into account the data on repeaters. **All Categories of Students:** The rates of drop out have decreased from 64.9% in 1960-61 to 29.00 % in 2004-05 in primary classes. The rate of dropouts which was 78.3% in 1960-61 has come down to 50.84% in 2004-05 in the upper primary classes. Similarly, the dropout rate which was 82.5% in 1980-81 has decreased to 61.92% in 2004-2005 in the secondary classes, implying an improvement in retention rates and would be evident from Statement.

Drop out Rates at Primary and Elementary Stages

Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary /Elementary (I-VIII)			Secondary (I-X)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1980-1981	56.2	62.5	58.7	68.0	79.4	72.7	79.8	86.6	82.5
1990-1991	40.1	46.0	42.6	59.1	65.1	60.9	67.5	76.9	71.3
1992-1993	43.8	46.7	45.0	58.2	65.2	61.1	70.0	77.3	72.9
1999-2000	38.7	42.3	40.3	52.0	58.0	54.5	66.6	70.6	68.3

Contd....

Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary /Elementary (I-VIII)			Secondary (I-X)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2000-01	39.7	41.9	40.7	50.3	57.7	53.7	66.4	71.5	68.6
2001-02*	38.4	39.9	39.0	52.9	56.9	54.6	64.2	68.6	66.0
2002-03*	35.9	33.7	34.9	52.3	53.5	52.8	60.7	65.0	62.6
2003-04*	33.7	28.6	31.5	51.9	52.9	52.3	61.0	64.9	62.7
2004-05*	31.81	25.4	29.0	50.5	51.8	50.8	60.4	63.9	61.9

* 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. Literacy rates in India have been raised sharply from 18.3 percent in 1951 to 64.8 per cent in 2001. 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 (NLM)** as one of the three instruments to eradicate literacy from the country, the other two being **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)** and **Non-formal Education**.

Achievements:

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. Gender equity and women's empowerment is also visible as about 60% of participants and beneficiaries are women. About 120.35 million persons have been made literate upto year 2006-07. Rate of growth is more in rural areas than in urban areas. During 1991-2001 the population in 7+age group increased by 171.6 million, while 203.6 million additional persons became literate during that period. Significant decline in absolute number of non-literate from 328.88 million in 1991 to 304 million in 2001. In all States and UTs, the male literacy rate is now over 60%. The states of Kerala continue to have the highest literacy rate of 90.86% and the State of Bihar has the lowest literacy rate of 47.00%. One new *State Resource Centre (SRC)* was setup in Chandigarh and three SRCs viz Kerala, Karnataka and Uttarakhand were upgraded from category B to Category A. 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 main objectives of the literacy movement are broadly two fold.

11.7.3 Adult Literacy Programme: The mission has two main programme

(i) **Total Literacy Campaign** (TLC) to provide basic literacy to the non-literates, followed by Post Literacy Programme for the reinforcement of the literacy skills to the neo-literates and the Continuing Education Programme to provide facilities for life-long education to the community at large. Out of total 604 Districts in the country 597 have since been covered under Adult Education Programme. At present 101 districts are implementing Total Literacy Campaigns (TLC), 171 districts Post Literacy Programmes (PLP) and 325 districts continuing education Programme .

(ii) The scheme of **Continuing Education Programme** is now the flagship programme of the NLM. As more neo literates emerge out of the literacy campaigns, the thrust is on providing continuing and life long learning to these people. For this purpose, the focus is on setting up *Continuing Education Centres*(CECs) and *Nodal Continuing Education Centres* (NCECs) which serve a population of about 2,000-2,500 people and provide facilities of library reading room, learning centre, sports and cultural activities, information window, **churcho mandal** (discussion groups) & target specific programmes, individual interest promotion programme and income generation programmes. In the reading room and library set up in the CECs a variety of books on different topics specially prepared for the neo literates by the *State Resource Centres* as well as magazines and newspapers are made available.

11.7.4 In addition 194 **Jan Shikshan Sansthan**s have been set up to provide vocational training to the neo-literates and backward sections of the society and 26 States Resource Centres have been established for providing academic and technical resource support for the literacy programmes. A special drive is in operation in 134 districts which have the lowest literacy rates in the country. The drive has a special focus on the minority groups SCs, STs women and other backward sections of the society by drawing up implementation strategies suited to their specific needs.

11.8 Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme

11.8.1 MDM is a Centrally-sponsored Scheme, the largest school nutritional programme in the world covering nearly 12 crore children in more than 9.50 lakh Primary Schools and *Education Guarantee Scheme* and Alternative and Innovative Education (EGS&AIE) Centres. Government of India launched MDM Scheme on 15, August 1995, and revised in September, 2004 and again in June, 2006. Under the revised scheme nutritional norms have been raised from the existing 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein to minimum 450 calories and 12 grams of protein per child. To facilitate this central assistance toward cooking cost, has been raised from Rs.1 to Rs.1.50 per child per school with mandatory contribution of Rs 0.50 child by States, making the overall cost norm of Rs.2.00 per child per day. In the case of North -Eastern States, the sharing pattern is 90:10 between Central and States. The Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme has following main objectives:

- (i) To boost the Universalisation of Primary Education (UPE) (class-I-V) by improving enrolment, attendance, retention and learning level of children, especially those belonging to disadvantaged section.
- (ii) To improve nutritional status of students of primary stage, and
- (iii) To provides nutritional support to students of primary stage in drought-affected areas during summer vacations also.

11.8.2 There is provision for providing cooked meals to children studying in Government, Government-aided, and local body schools and EGS&AIE Centres. Besides providing foodgrains free of cost to the States/ UTs, and foodgrains transportation subsidy, the Central Government provides assistance for converting foodgrains into cooked meal at a rate of Re.1 per child per day. Allocation for Mid-day Meal Scheme during 2006-07 was Rs.5,348 crore.

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

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

Implementation of the programme in 2006-07: Some of the highlights of the progress are as follows:

- ❖ The scheme reached out to 12 crore children enrolled over 9.50 lakh schools /EGS centres.
- ❖ Weekly menus have been prescribed by States.
- ❖ Some States introduced eggs, fruits etc. (Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Uttarakhand & Puducherry).
- ❖ Other States introduced essential micronutrients and de-worming medicines (Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh)
- ❖ Management structures were set up with designated nodal officers/ agencies at State, District, Block and School level.
- ❖ Centralized kitchen run by NGOs have come up mainly in urban areas.
- ❖ The programme has generated employment opportunities, mostly for women of disadvantaged sections.

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 the Indian population respectively. More than half the Scheduled Caste population is concentrated in five States namely Uttar Pradesh (3.51 crore), West Bengal (1.84 crore), Andhra Pradesh (1.23 crore), Tamil Nadu (1.18 crore) and Bihar (1.13 crore). These States account for 54.54% of the Scheduled Caste population in the country. Whereas the State of Punjab occupies first position in terms of percentage of SCs to the State population (28.85%), followed by Himachal Pradesh (24.72%) and West Bengal (23.02%), the 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 their own labour, by working either on the lands of others, or in occupations such as scavenging, flaying and tanning of leather, which reflect their social and economic subjugation or dependence. As against the national average of 67%, more than three-quarters of SC workers are engaged in primary sector activities. On the other hand proportion of these engaged in the tertiary sector is nearly half the national average. Their work participation rates, particularly of SC women, are higher than the national figure. Most significantly, half the Scheduled Caste main workers are agricultural wage labourers, in contrast to the national average of 26%. Although practice of unsociability has been declining all over the country, caste rigidities continue to prevail.

12.3 For development of persons belonging to socially disadvantaged group the Ministry is implementing programmes for economic development, education development and social empowerment (including protective measures under the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 and the policy of positive discrimination in public employment and education). The schemes administered by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment are mostly implemented through the State Governments and UT Administrations as Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

12.4 ***Increase in Literacy:*** The forces of urbanization, 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 still 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

Source: Census of India 1991 & 2001, RGI

12.5 During 1991-2001, the literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes increased by 17.28% over the last decade, where as the increase in total literacy rate is 12.79%. The more remarkable increase has been in female literacy among Scheduled Castes. In the terms of gender analysis; the Scheduled Castes females' recorded 18.14% increase as against the average increase of 14.71%. This phenomenon indicates reduction in the literacy gap between the general and the Scheduled Castes population. The higher level of increase in literacy in SCs as compared to total female literacy can perhaps be attributed to the special government interventions both at central and state level in their forum. While SC population is having access to educational benefits, this is not translating in corresponding economic benefits. This warrants a rethinking about the strategy.

12.6 **Decrease in poverty:** Poverty ratio among Scheduled Castes has declined during 1993-94 as compared to 1999-2000. However, pace of decline among Scheduled Castes has been slower than the decline in the overall poverty. More than 1/3rd of the SC population, both in rural and urban areas, is still living below of poverty line. The gap between the Scheduled Castes and total population in poverty ratio, however, reduced during 1993-94 to 1999-2000. Percentage of population living below poverty line by type of residence, general and Scheduled Castes in 1993-94 and 1999-2000.

Category	1993-94		1999-2000		(In percent) Percentage Increase (1993-94 to 1999-2000)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Total *	37.27	32.28	27.09	23.62	(-)10.18	(-)10.04
SC	48.11	49.48	36.25	38.47	(-)11.86	(-)11.01
GAP	10.84	15.82	9.16	14.85	(-)01.68	(-)00.97

* Includes SC population

Source: Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 (Vol. II Table 4.1.8. p422 Planning Commission Govt. of India.

12.7 The higher % of SC population (below Poverty Line) in urban areas indicates that the economic condition in urban areas is more depressed. 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. 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 Tribal Displaced by Projects.

12.8 SC Families Assisted

12.8.1 A large population of the Scheduled Caste population still lives below the poverty line. Economic assistance is provided to Scheduled Caste families to enable them to rise above the poverty line through schemes funded through budgetary support of the Central and State Governments. The Annual target fixed for year 2006-07 was to assist 31.00 lakh SC families against which the achievement was 43.27 lakh (140 % of the targets). During the year the performance of States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh and UT Administration of Chandigah was **“Very Good”**. The performance of State of Haryana was **“Good”**. The performance of remaining ten 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 2006-07, under TPP-86, target of 11.37 lakh was fixed for the Scheduled Tribe families to be economically assisted under family-beneficiary oriented programmes and the achievement was 32.40 lakh ST families, (285 % 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 19 States/UTs has been "**Very Good**". These are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and Daman & Diu. Performance of four remaining States i.e. Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands 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 (SCP)** 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.

12.10.2 Broad guidelines have been issued by the Ministry on utilization of *Special Central Assistance* by States/UTs. Out of total allocation under SCA to SCP, percentage of funds is to be earmarked for the following categories. (i) 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. (ii) 5% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs shall be utilized for the economic development of disabled persons among SCs. (iii) 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. (iv) 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 (v) 5% of the total SCA released in a year should be utilized for skill development training programmes. States/UTs are required to prepare project proposal for utilization of *Special Central Assistance*. These proposals are examined in the Ministry to insure that schemes to be completed out of SCA are in conformity. Under the Special Central Assistance(SCA) during the period 2005-06 Budget allocation, Expenditure and Beneficiaries was 407.36 Crore, 407.36 Crore and 5.48 lakhs and during 2006-07 (upto December, 2006) Budget allocation, Expenditure and Beneficiaries was 450.15 Crore, 296.28 Crore and 1.65 lakhs respectively.

12.10.2 **Release of Central Share for Tribal Sub-Plan- Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA-TSP)** is a 100 per cent grant extended to States as additional funding to

undertake a number of developmental schemes. The focus is on family-oriented income generating schemes, creation of critical infrastructure, extending financial assistance to Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for community-based activities, development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and forest villages. Grant in aid under Article 275 (1) is also being provided to the States with an objective to promote the welfare of the STs and improve administration in the States to bring them at par with the rest of the States, and to take up such special welfare and development programmes which are otherwise not included in the Plan programmes.

12.10.3 The Government of States and Union Territory Administrations has 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 22 TSP States and 2 UTs. However from the year 2003-04 the UTs are getting the grant through the budget head of the Ministry of Home Affairs. During the year 2006-07, for the first time, the State of Goa has also been allocated funds under SCA to TSP and Rs. 1.10 crore was released to the State. The schemes of SCA to TSP were introduced during Fifth Five Year Plan in the year 1974. 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 tribal 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 covers 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 Implementation of 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, Uttarakhand and Puducherry towards implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have also identified the atrocity prone/sensitive areas in their respective States. For speedy trial of cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, 137 Exclusive Special Courts, have also been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh (12), Bihar (11), Chhattisgarh (07); 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 predominantly 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. Nevertheless, such States, which have significant number of pendency of cases in the courts and not have not yet setup exclusive special courts would be persuaded to set up exclusive special courts for speedy trial of cases under the act. The number of the cases registered during the last seven 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	454	30,022
2002	526	27,894
2003	651	22,603
2004	126	23,629

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 2004 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 Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in letter dated 14th March, 2006 addressed to Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs Administration emphasised that PCR Act 1955 and the SCs and STs (POA) Act 1989 are effectively implemented. During the year 2006-07, the implementation of the PCR Act, 1955 and POA Act, 1989 was also reviewed on 14th and 15th September, 2006 in the meeting of Secretaries, Social Welfare /SC&ST Development Departments of State Governments and UTs Administrations in New Delhi. Another meeting was held at Jaipur on 15th January 2007.

12.11.4 Since the incentive amount of inter-caste marriage varies from State to State and is in the range of Rs. 2000/- in West Bengal to Rs. 50,000/- in Gujarat and in some States the system of giving incentive for inter-caste marriage does not exist at all and having felt that the inter-caste marriages are an effective instrument of combating the evil practice of casteism, on February 28th, 2006 the Chief Ministers of States were addressed by the Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment to consider the increase in the incentive amount for inter-caste marriage to Rs. 50,000/- of which 50% would be borne by the Central Government as central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. As a result of incentive policy number of inter-caste marriages has increased from 2003-2005-2006 in States like Karnataka (400 to 1200), Maharashtra (606 to 831) and Haryana (26-42).

12.12 Improving Educational Standards

12.12.1 The literacy rate among SCs and STs (54.69% and 47.00%) is very low, as compared to general literacy rate which is 65.40%. More than 45.00% of SCs and 53.00% STs are illiterate. Even the literacy rate at national level for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes has increased from 37.41% to 54.70% and 29.60% to 47.10% from 1991 to 2001, respectively. It is due to *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA), launched countrywide to operationalise the right to education. To improve the educational standards of these two categories of population the Government 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) Pre-Metric 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. Under the scheme scholarship to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations, i.e. scavengers and sweepers with traditional

links with scavenging, flayers and tanners are provided assistance to pursue education courses upto Matriculation in recognised institutions. The scholarship is provided through State Government and UT Administrations. There is no income ceiling for award of scholarships under the scheme. During the year 2006-07 up to 31st December, 2006, 6.34 lakhs students were benefited under the scheme.

- (b) **Post-Metric 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. The North Eastern States are not required to bear the committed liability, and in their case 100% expenditure on the scheme is met by central assistance. Under the flagship scheme of *Post Metric Scholarships* (PMS), all eligible SC/ST students are provided with stipend to pursue programme in higher education such as M.Phil. and Ph.D beyond metric including professional and graduate and post graduate courses in recognized institutions. A new scheme of *Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship* (RGNF) for SC/ST students to pursue higher education is being introduced in 2005-06. During the year 2006-07, upto December 2006, 29.58 lakh SCs and (anticipated) beneficiaries 6.92 lakhs STs Students were provided scholarships.
- (c) **Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for scheduled Caste Students to Pursue Programme in Higher Education such as M.Phil. and Ph.D.:** The Ministry has introduced a new scheme "*Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship*" for Scheduled Caste Students to pursue programme in higher education such as M.Phil. and Ph.D courses from 2005-06
- (d) **Hostels for Scheduled Castes Girls and Boys-** The main objective of the Scheme of Girls Hostels for Scheduled Castes are 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 respective States/UTs/Universities from their own funds. 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 2006-07 upto 31st December 2006, the number of hostels sanctioned for 35 Boys & 30 Girls and the number of seats made available for 2677 Boys & 2477 Girls respectively. During 2006-07 till 31st December 2006 Rs. 11.04 crore have been allocated for 23 boys & girls hostels for ST students located in different States/UTs.

- (e) **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, Polytechnic, Law courses, Chartered Accountancy, M.B.A. and Bio-Science courses. Each set of books is shared by two students of all professional courses except in respect of post-graduate courses and chartered accountancy where one set is purchased for each student. 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-matric 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 bases (100% to UTs). This scheme has been merged with the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students during the year 2003-04.
- (f) **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.
- (g) **Projects of All-India or Inter-State Nature (Research and Training Scheme)-** The financial assistance is provided to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) 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.
- (h) **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 supplements 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.

- (i) **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. The scheme provides 100% Central Assistance to States/UTs for arrangement of remedial and special coaching for student. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to students as package grant of Rs.15,000/-per year per student, out of which Rs.5000/- is for boarding & lodging, Rs.1000/ for pocket expenses, Rs.2000/- for book and stationery and Rs.7000/- for honorarium to Principals/ experts involved in providing the remedial/ special coaching. SC students with disability enjoy additional benefits. During 2006-07 (up to 31st December, 2006) 1371 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 they could also avail the benefits of the scheme. During the year 2006-07 (upto 31st December, 2006) Rs.58.57 lakhs have been released to the State Governments /UT Administrations and 425 Scheduled Tribe students were benefited from the scheme.
- (j) **National Overseas Scholarship for SC & ST Students for Higher Studies-** The scheme intends to provide financial assistance to meritorious selected students belonging to SC, ST etc.for pursuing higher studies abroad in the specified fields of Engineering, Technology and Science at Masters level of courses, Ph.D and Post Doctoral research programmes. The assistance includes the cost of maintenance allowance, travel expenses, tuition fee and other educational expenses. Twenty 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 2000-01 to 2006-07, 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/- or £1560 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 a maximum period of 4 years for Ph.D. research, for a period of 3 years for Master's Programme and for a period of 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 Housing and Urban 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 + 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 (SCAs).

Mission: The mission of NSKFDC is to empower the Safai Karamcharis, Scavengers and their dependents to break them away from traditional occupation depressed social condition and poverty and to provide leverage to them to work their own way up the social and economic ladder with dignity and pride.

Objectives: To promote socio-economic upliftment of Safai Karamcharis/Scavengers and their dependents by way of providing financial assistance at concessional rates of interest for any income generating activity through out the country through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs)

Eligibility Criteria:

- A Scavenger duly identified under the National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers or in any survey.
- Safai Karamchari, who produces a certificate from local Revenue Officer/local Revenue Officer/local Municipal Officer/Cantonment Executive officer/ Railway Officer not below the rank of gazetted officer.
- Registered co-operative society of Safai Karamcharis/scavengers or legally constituted association/firm promoted by the target group
- No income limit is fixed for availing financial assistance.

Kinds of Loan/ Term Loan

- Term loan for projects costing upto Rs. 5.00 lacs is given
- Term loan for sanitation based equipments projects costing upto Rs. 10.00 lacs is given
- Term loan is provided upto 90% of the project cost. The balance 10% includes the loan and or subsidy provided by State Channelising Agencies (SCAs).

During the year 2005-06, *SKFDC* has disbursed loan of an amount of Rs.57.79 crore for covering 37,299 beneficiaries. During the year 2006-07, corporation has disbursed loan of an amount of Rs. 42.64 crores for 20,099 beneficiaries till 31st December, 2006.

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 programmes for the welfare and development of STs, care is taken to see that such programmes do not lead to segregation of these communities from the rest of society. In addition to a number of programmes taken up by the State Governments, 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 Dr. Ambedkar Foundation: The main objective of the foundation inter-alia include implementation of programmes and activities for furthering the ideology and message of Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar among the masses in India as well as abroad. The Foundation has been entrusted with the responsibility of managing, administering and carrying on the important and long term schemes and programmes identified during the Centenary Celebrations of Bharat Ratna Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. The following activities have been undertaken during the current financial year 2006-07. The achievements under the following schemes are as follows.

(i) *Dr. Ambedkar Samajik Samta Kendra Yojna:* The scheme envisaged construction of Dr. Ambedkar community Centre Research Centre and Library Dr. Ambedkar Foundation provides financial assistance depending upon classification of cities. An amount of Rs. 11.30 lakh has been sanctioned as grant for construction of Samajik Samta Kendras at Municipal Corporation, Ujjain, Nagar Palika, Alote M.P during this financial year. A few cases for Dr. Ambedkar Samajik Samta Kendra are in various stages of consideration.

(ii) *Publication of monthly magazine Samajik Nyaya Sandesh:* The magazine is published by foundation every month. The foundation also organizes birth anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar on 14.04.2006 and Mahaparinirvan Divas of Dr. Ambedkar on 6th December every year.

(iii) *Dr. Ambedkar Medical Aid Scheme:* The scheme envisaged financial assistance to poor SC patients whose annual family income is less than Rs. 50,000/- and require surgical operation for ailments like kidney, heart, liver and cancer etc. The foundation released Rs. 4.00 lakh for the treatment of 16 patients at All India Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi and Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad till December, 2006. Depending on necessity and response of medical aid at least another 12-16 patients could be provided financial aid during this financial year.

(iv) *Collected works of Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar (CWBA):* The translation and publication of collected works of Babasaheb Ambedkar is an ongoing process. These works are translated in 12 regional languages. Translation editing and vetting of CWBA works in Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Bengali, Oriya, Punjabi, and Hindi have attained considerable progress. More than 45 volumes of translated manuscript are ready for printing. Liability on account of works printed so far and expenditure likely to be incurred on this Project is a considerable amount.

(v) *Dr. Ambedkar National Merit Scholarship Scheme:* The Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Foundation has formulated a scheme for award of merit scholarship to the students belongs to SCs/STs to recognize promote and assist meritorious students belonging to weaker sections for pursuing higher studies. The scheme provides one time cash award to the meritorious students. During the current financial year, release of Scholarship of 6 States/Boards are under consideration at various stages.

(vi) *Dr. Ambedkar Chairs:* The foundation had also set up Dr. Ambedkar Chairs in ten universities. They carry out research on thoughts and ideals of Dr. Ambedkar. Yearly grant to

each chair is Rs. 10,000 lakhs p.a. So far Rs. 46.50 lakh has been released to various Dr. Ambedkar chairs as grant to run the chairs. Proposals for release of grants to different Dr. Ambedkar Chairs are under consideration and will be released.

(vii) *Celebration/Observance of Birth Anniversary Mahaparinirvan Divas*: Every year the Foundation celebrates the Birth Anniversary of Babasaheb Ambedkar on 14th April and Mahaparinirvan divas on 6th December in a befitting manner on the Parliament House Lawns.

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 banks and others institutions.

12.15 The Scheduled Castes Development Corporation (SCDC): Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporation (SCDCs) are functioning in 26 States/ UTs The main functions of SCDCs include identification of eligible SC families and motivating them to undertake economic development scheme, sponsoring the schemes to financial institutions for credit support providing financial assistance in the form of margin money at low rate of interest and subsidy in order to reduce the repayment liability and providing necessary tie up with other poverty alleviation programmes. The SCDCs are playing an important role in providing credit and missing inputs by way of margin money loans and subsidy to the target group. 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.

12.15.2 The SCDCs finance employment oriented schemes covering: (i) Agriculture and allied activities including minor irrigation, (ii) Small Scale Industry (iii) Transport and (iv) Trade and Service Sector. SCDCs finance projects by dovetailing loan component from NSFDC/banks along with margin money out of their own funds and subsidy out of Special Central Assistance (SCA). Share capital assistance provided under the scheme during the last four years and the current financial year upto 31.12.2006 is as follows:

**Central Share Capital Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporations
(SCDCS)**

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	Beneficiaries
2003-2004	49.00	48.13	5,65,188
2004-2005	50.00	48.64	5,51,508
2005-2006	32.50	31.50	6,12,004
2006-2007	34.00	-	-

12.16 National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC):

National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC): The National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation provides credit facilities to beneficiaries living below double the poverty line limits (presently Rs. 40,000/- p.a. for Rural Areas and Rs. 55,000/- p.a. for Urban Areas) for income generating activities. NSFDC provides loans upto 90% of Unit Costs and remaining share is provided by State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and also in some cases partly by promoters as per policy. In all the schemes subsidy @ Rs. 10,000/- per unit is provided by SCAs from Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) for Below Poverty Line (BPL) beneficiaries. NSFDC assists a wide range of income generating activities which include agricultural and allied activities, artisan and traditional occupations, technical trades, self employment, small scale and tiny industry small business, transport services, etc.

12.16.2 NSFDC functions through the Channel Finance System in which the NSFDC loans are routed to the beneficiaries through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) appointed by the respected State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. 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. In case of Micro Credit Finance and *Mahila Samriddhi Yojana*, the SCAs can either provide loans to individual beneficiaries or to Self Help Groups (SHGs). Details of paid up capital, loan disbursed and number of beneficiaries covered in Tenth Five Year Plan Period 2004-05 to 2006-07 are given below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Share capital contributions provided	Loan disbursed	No. of beneficiaries covered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2004-2005	11.00	147.13	41489
2005-2006	16.60	147.96	53315
2006-2007	18.50	52.69	26990

12.16.3 During the current year 2006-07 upto December, 2006 the achievements of the Corporation are as follows:-

S.No.	Item	Amount Beneficiaries	Unit	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Disbursement			
	- Term Loan Scheme	Amount Beneficiaries	Rs. Crore Nos.	39.51 12,825
	- Micro Credit Finance Scheme	Amount Beneficiaries	Rs. Crore Nos.	2.19 4993
	- Mahila Samridhi Yojana	Amount Beneficiaries	Rs. Crore Nos.	10.98 9,222
2.	Loan Recovery from SCAs		(%age)	86.77
3.	Multi skill Training Beneficiaries		Nos.	48.26
4.	NSFDC's Share		Rs. Crore	3.68

12.16.4 Under the skill Development Training Programmes, NSFDC is providing free training in High Technology areas such as Apparel Technology and Computer Technology to the educated unemployed youth from the target group through professional & reputed Government Institutions. The beneficiaries are provided stipend of Rs. 500/- per month during the training period to enable them to meet incidental expenses and they are provided placement assistance after successful completion of training. The beneficiaries are also given entrepreneurial guidance to start their own ventures with concessional financial assistance from NSFDC and the SCAs. These programmes have become quite popular among the scheduled caste youth. During the current financial year 2006-07, 4826 beneficiaries have been covered with total outlay of Rs. 3.68 crore covering 20 States.

12.16.5 **New Initiatives:** Recently the unit cost limit under the NSFDC's *Mahila Samriddhi Yojana* and Micro Finance Scheme was revised from Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 30,000/- per unit. During the current financial year, NSFDC launched a Pilot Programme in Bihar to provide Skill Development Training to 500 educated unemployed youth in Computer Technology with an outlay of Rs.72.50 lakh covering all districts of the State.

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. They represent 48.3 per cent of the country's total population. There can be no development unless their needs and interests are fully taken into account. Social taboos and traditional practices followed in society have marginalized women of our country. Gender equality represented by opportunities for women to contribute to 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*', was, therefore, an important approach adopted in the *Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)* for development of women. To eliminate all types of discrimination against women and the girl child and their empowerment, major strategies including social empowerment, economic empowerment and gender justice have been adopted by the Government.

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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1951-1961	21.97	21.29	21.64
1961-1971	25.52	24.03	24.80
1971-1981	24.44	24.91	24.66
1981-1991	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. There are several reasons for fall in sex ratio including 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) # Census of India 2001 Part-I

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

(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 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. 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 years and 21 years, for girls and boys respectively. In contrast, we find postponement of marriages beyond the expected age as a result of various forces of new social and economic changes occurring in the society.

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 under which Polio drops are given to the children 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 58 in 2005. The Child Mortality Rate CMR in the age group 0-4 infant has decreased from 26.5 in 1991 to 17.3 in 2005. The MMR (per 1,00,000 of live births) has decreased from 407 in 1998 to 301 in, 2001-03. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is decreasing as compared to previous year.

(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 the following table the life expectancy of females by 1981-85 was higher than that of males. However, this has been increased to 65.8 years during 2001-2006 at higher rates than the males.

Life Expectancy at Birth			(in years)
Year	Female	Male	Total Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1981-1985	55.7	55.4	55.4
1989-1993	59.7	59.0	59.4

Contd...

(in years)			
Year	Female	Male	Total Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1992-1996	61.4	60.1	60.7
1993-1997	61.8	60.4	61.1
2001-2006* (P)	65.8	64.1	64.8

P: *Provisional (Projected values of expectation of life at birth)*

Sources: *Central Bureau of Health Intelligence

(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 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 53.67 in 2001 (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 since 1950-51. However the GER came down in case of boys at primary level recorded low progress for boys 110.7 during 2004-05, and higher progress for girls 104.7 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 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 29.0 (provisional) during 2004-05. There is high achievement in checking drop-out rates for girls at primary level which decreased from 62.5 during 1980-81 to 25.4 during 2004-05. 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.

(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 drop out rates from 72.7% in 1980-81 to 50.8 % in 2004-05. The drop-out rate for girls came down to 51.8 during 2004-05 from 79.4 during 1980-81, comparatively, on higher side than that of the boys which had the lower drop-out rate of 50.5 from 68.0 during this period. However, at the middle stages, it may be observed that the drop-out rates for girls continue to be on slightly higher side as compared to boys.

Drop-out rates at Middle Stages from 1960-61 to 2004-05

	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-2001*	2001-2002*	2002-2003*	2003-2004*	2004-2005*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Boys	75.0	74.6	68.0	59.1	50.3	52.9	52.3	51.9	50.5
Girls	85.0	83.4	79.4	65.1	57.7	56.9	53.4	52.9	51.8
Total	78.3	77.9	72.7	60.9	53.7	54.6	52.8	52.3	50.8

* 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. 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. 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.

(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 31.3.2005, 43,336 women have been trained in the Institutes since the commencement of these programmes.

II Employment: Employment of women is considered instrumental in the reduction of disparities existing in the society and achieving equality and social justice. Further, womens' 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 womens' access to education and for development of their skills to enhance their employment potential. Following details reflect on womens' 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

* Based on Census of India 2001 (Provisional)

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.

The above figures indicate that WPR for male in the rural area has declined from 54 in 1971 to 52 in 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. Even after three decades, achievement of WPR for females in urban areas has been seen by way of increase of only 4.37 from 7.18 during 1971. There is a need to the improvement in women WPR in urban areas.

(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 31.3.2004, the total employment in the organized sector was estimated as 264.43 lakh as against 277.90 lakh at the end of March, 2001 reflecting decrease of 4.85 per cent. By the end of 31st March, 2004, the public sector employed 181.97 lakh persons whereas the private sector employed 82.46 lakh persons. Women's employment in the organized sector of the economy at the end of 31st March, 2004 was estimated as 49.34 lakh, which was 18.66 percent of the total male and female employment. As per DGE&T Quarterly Employment Review January -March, 2005 Women's employment in the (Public+Private) organized sector of the economy at the end of 31st March, 2005 was estimated as 50.16 lakh, in which 29.21 lakh was in public and 20.95 lakh was in private sector. 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 as compared to that of men. It is important to notice that while there is cut on overall and male employment during 2002 it is not so 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 desirable. The position of women in some services over previous years may be seen at *Annexure-13.3*.

(v) Women in Politics

Year	Number of Electors*			Contestants ^{*(In millions)} (in Numbers)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1952	-NA-	-NA-	173.2	1831	43	1874
1980	185.2	170.3	355.6	4478	142	4620
1984	208.0	192.3	400.3	5406	164	5574
1991	261.8	234.5	498.4	8374	325	8699
1996	309.8	282.8	605.9	13353	599	13952
1998	316.7	289.2	605.9	4476	274	4750
1999	323.8	295.7	605.9	4859	296	5155
2004	349.5	322.0	671.5	5080	355	5435

Source: i. Election Commission of India, & Women and Men in India-2004 (Calculated on the basis of valid votes polled)
ii Total number of contestants include the number of candidates elected unopposed

Political participation of women is 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 the 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 womens' 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
Nineth	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 *Swayamsidha* and *Rashtriya Mahila Kosh* of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. *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 31st March, 2007, **RMK** has achieved the following landmarks:

- Credit of Rs.217.44 crore has been sanctioned;
- 5,83,403 Poor women have benefited under the various schemes;
- Alliance made with 1,303 NGOs throughout the country;
- Rs. 172 Crore disbursed under its various schemes;
- RMK maintains transparency, efficiency and spirit of mutual faith and trust with its partners.

13.4 Swayamsidha:

13.4.1 Swayamsidha is a centrally sponsored scheme for holistic empowerment for women. It is based on formation of women into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and aims at the holistic empowerment of women through awareness generation, economic empowerment and convergence of various schemes. *Swayamsidha* is the recast form of *Indira Mahila Yojana* (IMY), a scheme for all round empowerment of women through SHGs. The scheme was launched in 2000-01 covering 650 blocks in 31 States/UTs and will end in March, 2008. Over 69,156 women's SHGs have been formed under the scheme against the target of 65,000 SHGs covering 10.02 lakh women members across the 31 States/UTs. An amount of Rs. 124.94 crore have been saved by SHGs formed under the scheme. 64,649 SHGs have accounts in banks, 27,755 SHGs have been availing loans from banks to the tune of Rs. 127.38 crore and deposited Rs. 101.13 crore in banks. 49,792 SHGs constituting over 5.07 lakh women are engaged in *Income Generation Activities* (IGA). 39,293 SHGs (60%) are benefiting from convergence with other Government schemes. One of the innovative feature of Swayamsidha is the small community oriented innovative interventions, wherein small works, for creation of community assets are taken up either by the Project Implementing Agency or by the SHGs at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakh per block. For this, an amount of Rs. 6 lakh per block is available as Government of India share and Rs. 4 lakh is State share. So far over 3654 community assets have been created in the scheme. The total budget of the scheme is Rs. 116.30 crore and the total expenditure as on 31.7.2007 is Rs. 91.22 crore.

13.5 The *Rural Womens' Development & Empowerment Project* (RWDEP) (now known as ***Swa-Shakti Project***) was 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), was 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 was implemented through the Womens' Development Corporations (WDCs) /Societies in nine States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand covering 57 districts, 335 blocks and 7531 villages. 17647 women self help groups have already been formed against the target of 16,000 across the nine states by involving 218 partner NGOs.

13.6 The Ministry of Women and Child Development has initiated the work of compiling Gender Development Index (GDI) /Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM). The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) has been constituted for the purpose. The Committee is presently examining the list of indicators to be used for compilation of GDI/GEM and the list of some gender sensitive indicators for tracking development at State/UT/District levels. This exercise would help the policy makers and planners to sharpen their focus on womens' development needs.

13.7 **Prevention of Child Marriage:** In order to prevent child marriages, the existing Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929 was repealed and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 was notified in January 2007. This act has provisions for enhancing punishment for offenders and also for appointment of prohibition officers in the States to prevent child marriages.

13.8 The Department could activate different forward looking agencies and individuals to work on bridging data gaps in different spheres central to womens' 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 womens' contribution through a Time-Use Survey in the country. Efforts were made to gender sensitise the Census- 2001 to enable capturing of womens' 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 following are the monitored items under this point:

(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 2006-07, 5,91,424 cadets attended various camps against a target of 6,77,300 which was 87.32% of the target. These achievement figures cover NCC training camps and also Attachment training, Trekking, Mountaineering Expedition, Paragliding Training, Youth Exchange Programme and Attachment with Military Hospital. In respect of only NCC training camps viz, Annual training camps, National Integration Camps, Centrally Organised Camps, Republic Day Camp, Rock Climbing Camps, against the target of 6,45,135 for the period April 2006-March 2007, the achievement was 5,64,452 (87.49 % 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 26.00 lakh volunteers upto during 2006-07. The Volunteers have spread over 198 universities and 41 (+2) Senior Secondary Councils and Directorate of Vocational Education covering more than 9117 institutions/ colleges of higher education and 7542 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, 5 Training Orientation and Research Centres (TORCs) and 13 Training and Orientation Centres, (TOCS) have been set up.

14.3.2 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. 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.

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 2006-07 was “Healthy Youth for Healthy India” “Nadiyon Mein Phir Se Bahe Jaldhara Yeh Hai Sankalp Hamara”.**

14.4 National Service Volunteer Scheme (NSVS)

14.4.1 National Service Volunteer Scheme (NSVS), was launched in 1969. It 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. 53,000 National Service Volunteers (NSVs) were sanctioned for deployment by the Ministry during 2005-06. Out of which, 5000 volunteers were deployed by *Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan* (NYKS) and 300 by the *National Service Scheme* (NSS). Volunteers were paid Rs.1000/- per month

towards their honorarium during their deployment. During the year 2006-07, the Ministry has allocated 5000 NSVs to NYKS and 300 to NSS for deployment.

14.5 **Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)**

14.5.1 Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) is an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India and is registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860. NYKS has its district level offices present in 500 districts of the country. It has become one of the largest grass-root level organizations in the world, catering to the needs of more than eight million non-student rural youth enrolled through about 2.53 lakh village based youth Clubs. These Youth Clubs work in the areas like education and training, awareness generation, skill development and self-employment, entrepreneurial development, thrift and co-operation, 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 Training Programme (YCDTP)*, *Block Level Youth Club Empowerment Campaign (BLYCEC)*, *Youth Leadership & Personality Development Training Programme* for Cadre Building, *Value Education Training Programme*, *District Youth Convention*, *Awareness Campaign on Panchayati Raj*, *Skill up gradation Training Programme*, *Training in Self Employment Projects (TSEP)*, *SHGs Development Training Programme*, *Cultural Programmes*, *Celebration of National, International Days/Weeks*, *District Youth Awards (Individual)*, *Celebration of National Youth Day & Week*, *Celebration of NYKS Foundation Day*, *Workshops and Seminars on Child Marriage*, *Dowry*, *Gender Equality and Female Feticide*, *Work Camp*, *Local Need Based Project*, *Adventure Promotion Programme*, *Organization of Quarterly Meetings of District Advisory Committee on Youth Programmes (DACYP)* & *Programme Process Documentation and Schemes assigned to it by the Ministry for implementation viz; National Service Volunteers, Financial Assistance to Youth Clubs, Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs at District, State and National level and Youth Development Center*. Special programmes are undertaken by NYKS in collaboration with other Ministries and Organizations.

14.5.3 **Special Programmes Under-taken in Collaboration With Other Ministries and Organizations**

(i) **Youth Club Development:** NYKS launched a Youth Club Initiatives to make the Youth Clubs movement effective & meaningful in the country. It has a network of 2.53 lakh village based Youth Clubs/Mahila Mandals of Nehru Yuva Kendras spread in the country. The NYKS has graded its existing network Youth Clubs in to A, B & C categories. Categorization of Youth Clubs/Mahila Mandals into A, B and C categories is for preparing ground for strong and sustainable youth club movement in the country. By the end of 11th Five Year Plan, the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan will Consolidate and strengthen the existing Youth Clubs in

all the villages of the country and have a target to bring 30% Youth Clubs under A category, 40% under B and 30% under C category.

The basic objectives of the above programmes is to give focused attention towards formation of new Youth Clubs/ Mahila Mandals and activation of dormant/inactive Youth Clubs/Mahila Mandals, to promote democratic spirit at the grass root level, to develop volunteerism and leadership among the rural youth in the field of community welfare and development through people's participation, to motivate youth for group action for community welfare & development, and to empower rural society by strengthening community based organizations i.e. Youth Clubs/Mahila Mandals.

(ii) KVIC and NYKS : Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Between KVIC and NYKS signed on 1st September 2006 at Gramodaya, KVIC, Mumbai.

On 1st September, 2006, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan has signed an MOU with KVIC to work together towards generation of employment for Rural Youths with the emphasis on SCs/STs, Minorities, OBCs and Physically Handicapped persons living in rural areas and to market the products produced under REGP scheme of KVIC with the object of promoting holistic development of Youth with particular emphasis of giving economic empowerment.

This collaborative venture is an outcome of NYKS year long efforts to develop a viable mechanism with KVIC to create more and more self employment opportunities for the Rural Youths associated with its country wide network of Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals and also to strengthen self reliant Youth Club movement in India

The MOU shall remain in force initially for a period of 3 years, which can be extended for a further periods of 5 years by mutual consent in writing. Initially, it has been decided to identify and select 15,000 number of projects in 150 districts of 11 States by making a broad provision of Rs. 80.67 crore as Margin Money available under Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (REGP). The objective is to achieve the employment target of 1.30 lakhs persons during 2006-07.

NYKS and KVIC has jointly planned to organize 150 District Level Awareness Camps for identification and selection of about 100 prospective entrepreneurs in all the selected districts. And it is expected that with given Margin Money support by the Banks, the REGP beneficiaries will be able to sustain their business through the Marketing Network facility to be developed jointly by KVIC and NYKS.

(iii) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana – A Rural Youth Initiative

In two phases Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India sanctioned 4 different projects to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana. The project is known as 'Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana – A Rural Youth Initiative' The Project – I & II started in the year 2000 covers 8 districts viz, Kamrup & Nalbari (Assam), Vaishali (Bihar), Gumla (Jharkhand), Kalahandi & Jagatsinghpur (Orissa), Sarguja

(Chhatisgarh) & Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh) and the Project III & IV started in the year 2002 covers 6 districts viz Dewas, Sehore & Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Chamoli (Uttaranchal), Hamirpur (U.P) & Nellore (Andhra Pradesh). After the expiry of the approved project period the Ministry of Rural Development has initially given extension up to 31st March, 2007 in order to achieve the remaining project targets.

During 2006-07, on the basis of review of the progress of SGSY Project in 14 districts, District Level Revised Plan of Action for the current year has been prepared by the each project district. Against the original budget out lay of Rs.49.70 crore this year the focus is on completing all the 4 Projects within the revised estimated cost of Rs. 37.26 crore only. As per progress report received from the 14 districts, the NYK is mainly working for sustaining and promoting the economic activities of 1265 Self Help Groups which were given Revolving Fund @ Rs.25,000/- per SHG in the past. To day, there are about 12,500 BPL families/members who are direct beneficiary of 'SGSY – A Rural Youth Initiative Project'. According to latest progress overview of SGSY special project, more than 8000 SHG members of 1000 SHGs have been imparted Skill Development Training in economic activities like Dairy, Piggery, Goatry and a number of other activities related to Agriculture & Food grains etc. Almost 350 SHGs have received credit loan from the banks against the Subsidy release to them by NYKS @ Rs.1.25 lakh per group. At present the total corpus fund available with SHGs is Rs. 4.50 crore approximately. In this manner, the project is all set to ensure economic and social development of all the project beneficiaries so that they are bound to achieve the income level of more than Rs. 24,000/- per annum.

(iv) Tenzing Norgay Adventure Camp (TNAC): For promotion of the adventure activities Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan has established Tenzing Nargay Adventure Camp (TNAC) in Dehradun (Uttranchal) in 1999. Till date more then 5000 youth have been trained in trekking, Climbing, Rappelling, Water Surfing, Parasailing and mountain Biking etc. TNAC has organized Longest Himalayan Cycle Expedition in the year 2004-05. The Adventure Promotion Programmes are being organized at the identified Regional Adventure Centres all over the country, the details of which is as follows :

- (i) Adventure activities on land – Mountaineering, Climbing, Camping, Skating, Hiking, Desert Terrain-Hiking trekking.
- (ii) Adventure activities in water – Water sports & Sea Sports.
- (iii) Adventure activities in air – Gliding, Hang Gliding, Ballooning, Parachuting.

The NYKS has planed adventure activities to give special focus on the promotion of employment generation though various adventure and village tourism activities. During the year 2005-06, TNAC, Dehradun organized 9 adventure camps at Dakpathar, Dehradun through which 701 youths were benefited. About 4500 youths got basic training in adventure through above mentioned Regional Adventure Centres.

(v) Development and Empowerment of Adolescent Project: The Ministry in collaboration with the UNFPA, the project entitled “Support to Adolescent Health and Development (2004-07)” has initiated and the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan is

implementing the scheme with an objective to meet the urgent need for development and empowerment of adolescents particularly from the economically and socially neglected sections of society in 60 selected districts in 28 States and Union Territories, in the country as a pilot project to make more focused interventions in the field of adolescent development. Under the project, Teen clubs have been formed in the districts at the village level and training of peer educators and conveners of these clubs have been completed.

(vi) Youth Participation in the Prevention of Trafficking and HIV/AIDS (YPPTA):

NYKS has taken up the Project viz. *Youth Participation for the Prevention of Trafficking and HIV (YPPTA)* under UNDP TAHA Project. The overall goal of the project is to mitigate the dual vulnerabilities of HIV/AIDS and trafficking in women and girls by promoting integrated multi-sectoral responses. The project has been initiated in eleven States namely Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Delhi, Orissa and Kerala. While some of the states selected have high HIV/AIDS prevalence with high rate of migration/trafficking, some of the selected states are most vulnerable as far as trafficking and HIV/AIDS are concerned. The programme is being covered in all 285 districts and all the blocks, where district NYKs are working.

(vii) J&K Youth Cultural Exchange Programme: The Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan with the support of Department of Jammu and Kashmir, Ministry of Home Affairs (GOI) had organized a Jammu and Kashmir Youth Exchange Programme from 1st Nov 2006 to 16th Nov 2006 to achieve the objectives such as providing opportunity to the youth of J&K to visit different places of the country to know about their culture, to interact with local communities, to understand others perception for youth development besides enable them to act as proponents of Nation Unity, Integrity and peace among the J&K youth. During their placement, the participants had interacted with their host families/youth clubs, had meeting with the VVIPs like Governor/Chief Ministers, visited to significant places besides gained knowledge on innovative development projects.

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 (a) Youth Empowerment; (b) Gender Justice; (c) Inter Sectoral Approach and (d) Information and Research Network.
- (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.

14.6.2 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.

14.6.3 It has been decided that the National Youth Policy, 2003 would be reviewed in the context of 11th Five Year Plan. In view of this, no further development regarding implementation of National Youth Policy, 2003 can be reported.

14.7 **New National Sports Policy, 2001**

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 the year 1985-86 to provide houses primarily to the members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers and BPL poor in rural areas. The objective of Indira Awaas Yojana is to help in construction/upgradation of dwelling units of member of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and other below poverty line non-SC/ST rural households by providing lump sum financial assistance of Rs.25,000/- per unit for plain areas and Rs.27,500/- for hilly/difficult areas. Rs.12,500/- is given for upgradation of unserviceable households. The selection of IAY BPL beneficiaries are made by the Gram Sabha of a village which is final. In a major initiative to impart transparency to the selection process, States have been asked to prepare a Permanent IAY Waitlist based on the results of the BPL Census 2002 by 30.6.2007.

15.2.2 At least 60% of the total allocation during a financial year should be utilized for construction/upgradation of dwelling units for SC/ST BPL households. A maximum 40% of total allocation can be used for non-SC/ST BPL households and 3% beneficiaries from all these categories meant for physically and mentally challenged persons. From the year 2006-07, 15% of physical and financial resources are being earmarked for BPL minority. 20% of the funds are allocated for upgradation of existing kutcha houses.

15.2.3 A sanitary latrine and smokeless chulha are an integral part of IAY house. The

latrine could be constructed separate from the IAY house on the site of the beneficiary. Orders were issued by Ministry of Rural Development on 20th December, 2006 that IAY beneficiary can avail financial assistance for construction of sanitary latrine under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) with effect from the financial year 2006-07.

15.2.4 The annual target for 2006-07 for construction of new houses under Indira Awaas Yojana was 15, 33,498 and the achievement during the year was construction of 13, 98,367 houses. In terms of percentage of achievement it was 98% of the annual target. During the period April 2006-March, 2007, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhatisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Lakshadweep have shown "Very Good" progress with achievement more than 90% and above the targets. The performance of the States of Bihar and Manipur has been between 80% and 90% and have been categorized as "Good". The performance of rest of seven 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 2006-07, 1,10,040 of dwelling units were constructed by the various State Governments/UT Administrations against the targets of 1,14,181 number of dwelling units showing 96 % 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, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh. The performance of the rest of the 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 a loan of Rs.70,000/- for construction of houses and Rs.35,000/- for repair and renovation of houses. During the year 2006-07, target for construction of LIG houses was 24,003 dwelling units for various State Governments/Union Territories. The achievement during the year has been 23,639 of dwelling units which is 98 % 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, Chhatisgarh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal has been rated as "Very Good" and the performance of the rest of States have either not reported 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 material accounts 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 promote manufacturing of new waste-based building material and components through technical support, facilities 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 provide support to professionals, construction agencies and entrepreneurs in selection, evaluation, upscaling, design engineering, skill up-gradation, and marketing for technology transfer from lab to land in the area of building materials and construction.

Through collective action, the Council has further strengthened its networking with R & D and standardization, organization and construction agencies in area of housing and buildings.

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 ever with big and continued efforts, the clearance was possible, the slums tended to recreate it elsewhere.

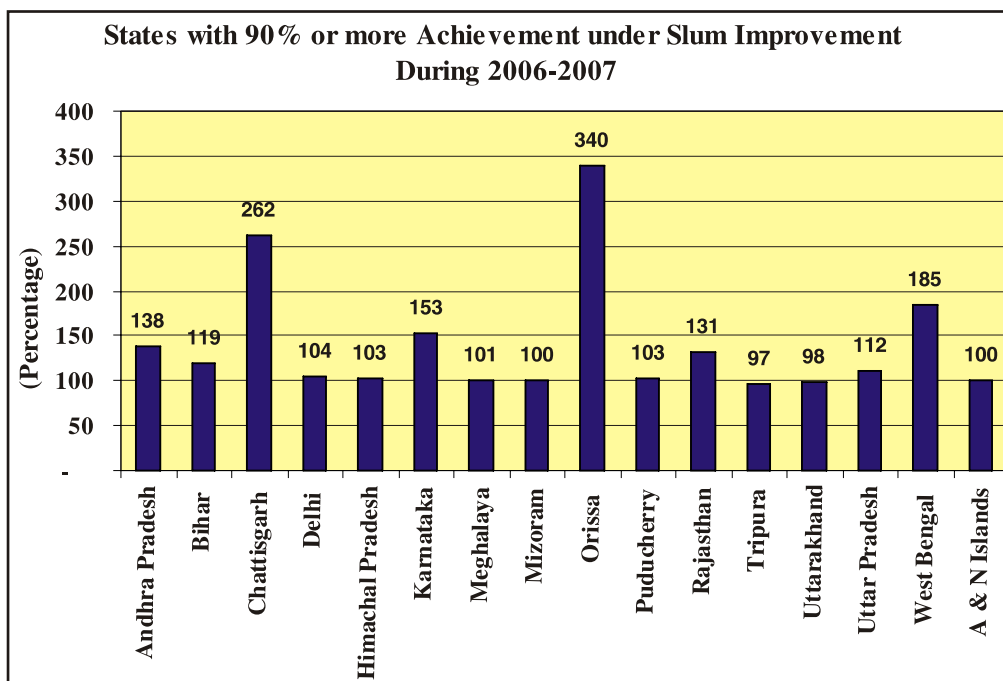
16.2 It was, therefore, increasingly felt that greater emphasis should be laid on the improvement of the existing slums by providing basic amenities like water supply, sewers, storm water drains, community bath and latrines, widening and paving of existing path-ways, street lighting etc. A scheme entitled '*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:

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------------|---|--|
| (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 - to make room for easy flow of existing lanes.
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 2006-07: Under TPP-86 during the year 2006-07, the overall achievement was coverage of 31.00 lakh persons constituting 116% as against the annual targets of 26.69 lakh persons. A statement indicating State-wise/UT-wise performance is given at *Annexure-16.1*. The State-wise performance during the year has been “*Very Good*” in respect of States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The performance of rest of the States has been ‘*Poor*’. The percentage achievement with “90% and above” is given below in the graph.



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 Point- New Strategy for Forestry under TPP-86:

(i) Quantitative monitored item

Tree Plantation

(ii) Qualitative monitored items

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

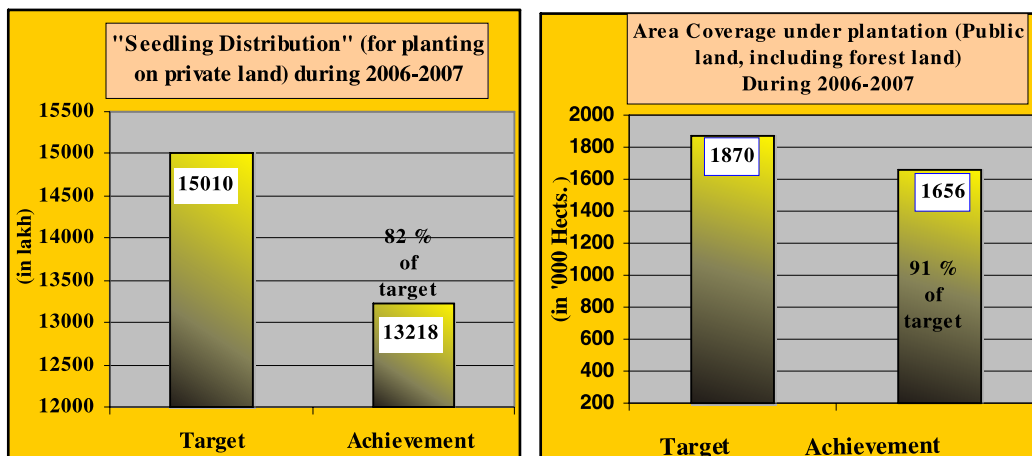
17.2 The targets for afforestation and tree planting activities taken up under the Twenty Point Programme are set under two mutually exclusive categories, viz., Seedling Distribution for Planting on Private Lands and Area Coverage (under plantation) in respect of Public Lands including Forest Lands.

17.3 Annual Target and Achievement

17.3.1 The targets and achievements during 2006-07 in respect of afforestation/tree planting activities under Twenty Point Programme which includes reclamation of Wastelands, including hill area, deserts, coastal area etc. are as follows:

Sl.No.	Item	"Seedling distribution" (for planting on private land) (in Lakhs)	"Area Coverage" (public land,including forest land) (in hcts.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Target (2006-07)	15010.00	1870000
2	Achievement	13218.49	1655727
3	% Achievement	88	89

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



17.3.2 The statewise targets and achievements for 2006-07 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 Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh. The performance of the State of Bihar 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, 2006-March, 2007 has been ‘**Very Good**’ for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh and union territory of Chandigarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The performance of the States of Bihar and Karnataka 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. At the Centre, the achievements are monitored by the National Afforestation & Eco-Development Board. Sample check in respect of tree planting in 50 selected districts in the country with appropriate regional distribution, are carried out through independent agencies/experts every year since 1991-92. Reports from 19 districts indicates that in 07 districts survival percentage was over 80%, in 8 districts it was between 70%-80%, in 3 districts, it was between 60% to 70% and in remaining 1 district it was 21.3%. The State Government of the concerned districts have been informed of the Sample Check outcomes, and requested to take remedial / follow –up action on the recommendations of the Sample Check studies. The details of survival study in respect of plantation during 2004-05 is at *Annexure-17.3*. The region-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 include reclamation of wastelands in the hill areas, deserts and coastal regions. Sample check in respect of afforestation and tree planting activities in the selected districts of the country also include the evaluation of work done to reclaim wastelands including the hill areas, deserts and coastal region.

National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme

17.5.2 It continues to be the flagship scheme of NAEB, as it provides support, both in physical and capacity building terms, to the Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) which in turn are the main organ to move forward institutionalization of Joint Forest Management. The FDA has been conceived and established as a federation of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at the Forest division level to undertake holistic development in the forestry sector with people's participation. This is a paradigm shift from the earlier afforestation programmes wherein funds were routed through the State Governments. This decentralized two-tier institutional structure (FDA and JFMC) allows greater participation of the community, both in planning and implementation to improve forests and livelihoods of the people living in and around forest areas. The village is reckoned as a unit of planning and implementation and all activities under the programme are conceptualized at the village level. The two-tier approach, apart from building capacities at the grassroots level, significantly empowers the local people to participate in the decision making process. Under Entry Point Activities, community assets are created with a '*care and share*' concept. The objectives of the scheme are given below:

- Protection, and conservation of natural resources through active involvement of the people
- Checking land degradation, deforestation and loss of biodiversity
- Ecological restoration and environmental conservation and eco-development
- Evolving village level people's organization which can manage the natural resources in the around villages in a sustainable manner
- Fulfillment of the broader objectives of productivity, equity, and sustainability for the general good of the people.
- Improve quality of life and self sustenance aspect of people living in and around forest areas.
- Capability endowment and skill enhancement for improving employability of the rural people.

17.5.3 For the Tenth Five Year Plan, a further decentralized structure for raising plantations through Forest Development Agencies under the *National Afforestation Programme* (NAP) has been put in operation.

- It focuses on:
- People-centric approach for regeneration and rejuvenation of degraded forests and forest-fringe areas through convergence of centrally sponsored afforestation schemes of the Ministry of Environment & Forests under the umbrella of National Afforestation Programme (NAP).
 - Institutionalization of decentralized set up of Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) as a confederation of village level Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs).
 - 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, Environment and Forests. So far 4 meetings of NLSC have been held. Officials of MoEF have now been nominated to SLCC for effective coordination between State and Central Government in the implementation of NAP.

Progress/Achievements made during the year

17.5.4 715 FDAs have been operationalised so far at a cost of Rs. 1,521.10 crore to treat a total area of 9.24 lakh ha. (as on 31.10. 2006). Rehabilitation of Jhumlands (shifting cultivation) have been given specific focus under the programme, and so far 19 Jhum projects have been sanctioned in North Eastern (NE) States and one in Orissa. As on 31.10.2006 Rs.109.46 crore was released to FDAs during the year for implementation of National Afforestation Programme.

17.5.5 **Implementing organization:** The NAP Scheme is being implemented through two tier decentralized mechanism of *Forest Development Agency (FDA)* at Forest Division Level and *Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs)* at the village level.

17.5.6 **New initiatives under the scheme:** A number of initiatives have been taken by the Ministry to expedite the implementation of the scheme as well improve the qualitative aspects of implementation. These include:

- Electronic transfer of funds from Government of India to the FDAs to cut down the delays.
- Stepping-up of monitoring and evaluation of the FDA projects by activation of State-level Coordination Committees for NAP, increased field visit by officers, and expeditious commissioning by the States of first independent concurrent evaluation of FDA projects.
- Increased number of training programmes for the frontline staff and JFM committee members.
- Organizing district-level inter departmental linkage workshops for promoting linkage of NAP with other developmental programmes for enhancing the sustainability of JFM.

- Comprehensive amendment in Guidelines of NAP scheme are prepared to promote further decentralization by delegating more responsibilities to State Forest Departments with respect to processing of FDA project proposals, greater organic linkage of JFMCs with Gram Panchayats, increased security of the elected members of JFMCs through longer tenure of JFMC presidency, capacity building of particular frontline staff of Forest Department and JFMC members especially with regard to local management and administrative responsibilities.

17.6 Appraisal of Development/Popular Support/Involvement

17.6.1 Subsequent to the directions of the Government of India regarding participation of local communities in protection and development of degraded forest areas, 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 forest land, 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 February, 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 A National level study on JFM was launched through IBRAD, Kolkata and the 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.

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 Point Protection of Environment under TPP-86:

- (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. In this campaign, nominal financial assistance is provided to NGOs, schools, colleges, universities, research institutions, women and youth organisations, army units, government departments etc. all over the country for conducting awareness raising activities. The activities could be seminars, workshops, training programmes, camps, padyatras, rallies, public meetings, exhibitions, essay/ debate/painting/ poster competitions, folk dances and songs, street theatre, puppet shows, preparation and distribution of environmental education resource materials etc., followed by action like plantation of trees, management of household waste etc. Diverse target groups encompassing students, youths, teachers, tribal, farmers, other rural population, professionals and the general public are covered under NEAC. The programme is implemented through designated Regional Resource Agencies (RRAs) appointed for specific States/Regions of the country. During the year, a record number of such organizations (9784) were got associated with the campaign and were provided financial assistance.

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

18.3 Seminar/Symposia /Workshops:

18.3.1 This programme provides a platform to scientists/environmentalists/University professionals/technocrats, etc, to share their knowledge on various subjects related to environment. The Ministry provides financial assistance to the Universities/ other institutions/ NGOs to organise the events (seminars /symposia/workshops/ conferences) and to publish the proceedings. The scheme facilitates the transfer of technical know-how to different people including local population. During the year, about 53 (as on December, 31 2006) organisations were provided financial assistance for conducting seminars /symposia /workshops etc., in different fields of environmental related areas.

18.4 Mass Awareness through Media:

18.4.1 We can reap the benefits of nature, if, we take care of our environment. Thus the broad objective of the programme are to bring about an attitudinal and behavioural change amongst people by spreading awareness about environmental issues and projecting in a positive manner government's environmental policies and regulations, so that people, specially the youth, can adopt sustainable life styles and voluntarily follow environmental regulations. These objectives are sought to be achieved through the electronic and print media, the film and theatre media, etc.

18.4.2 A media action plan covering various activities like sponsoring weekly environmental television magazine, launching of radio programmes, supporting of Vatavaran film festival, sponsoring of documentary films on environmental issues, etc. has been formulated by the Ministry to spread awareness about environmental issues and projecting government's environmental policies and regulations among the people. The Ministry has also forwarded a "Media Action Plan" in this year. The following activities have been taken during the year:

- A half hour weekly environmental Television Magazine called "Bhoomi" being telecast on Doordarshan National Channel.
- A fifteen minutes weekly Environmental Television Magazine called "Sarokar" being telecast on Rajasthan DD-1
- An awareness campaign on select environment themes like water conservation. Conservation of wetlands, man-animal conflict and illegal trade in wildlife, etc. through private TV channels.
- Conceived in 2002 by CMS, CMS VATAVARAN is India's one and only biennially competitive and traveling Environment and Wildlife film festival, has grown in prestige, stature, reach, association and patronage.
- Twelve cities, 36 days, 350 films screenings, 11 workshops/ symposiums/ panel discussions/ open forums, 13 thematic exhibitions, more than 220 news items in national and regional newspapers, and participation of around 40,000 people in CMS VATAVARAN 2006. The figures are a simple statistical resemblance of the movement called CMS VATAVARAN.
- In 2006, CMS VATAVARAN Traveling Film Festival was held in TWELVE CITIES.

- The festival in Seven Cities—Chandigarh, Srinagar, Bangalore, Chennai, Guwahati, Hyderabad and Ranchi was organized by CMS with the partial support of Ministry of Environment and Forests. Govt. of India.
- The festival was also held in Kokata, Pune and sirmour in India and two International Cities namely Sao Paulo, Brazil and abu Dhabi. For the first time CMS VATAVARAN went overseas with Abu Dhabi CMS VATAVARAN films on topical Indian environment and wildlife issues with global perspective. Award winning CMS VATAVARAN Films also traveled to Sao Paulo, Brazil in November as part of the 5th Ecocine – International Environmental Film ad Video Festival.
- To make use of the medium of documentary films for environmental awareness an MOU has been signed with Public Service Broadcasting Trust (PSBT) for the production of 13 films every year for three years on environmental issues and their telecast on Doordarshan. During this year 13 documentary films has been telecast.
- Publishing the bi-monthly magazine Geography and You/Bhugol and Aap, both in English and Hindi.
- Supporting M/s. AC Nielsen ORG-Marg Pvt. Ltd. To evaluate the impact of “Bhoomi” television programme among viewers.
- An awareness campaign on Conservation of Estuarine Crocodile for a month of NGC and ZEE News.
- Financial support to TERI for production and successful telecast of five Terra-view films on doordarshan.

An “Advisory Committee of Experts on Media matters” has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (E&F) to guide it in all media related activities.

18.5 **National Green Corps Programme**

18.5.1 The National Green Corps (NGC) Programme is being implemented all over the country since 2001-02, with the objective of spreading environmental awareness amongst school children. This goal is furthered by establishment of eco-clubs in each district the country over, with the focus on action oriented environment programme through the active involvement of the students. Though State Govts./UTs are at liberty to set up any number of eco-clubs in a district, the financial assistance under the Programme is restricted to 250 eco-clubs per district. Apart from stimulating awareness among the school children through physical programme of activities about the environmental conservation and protection issues, the programme visualizes the role of children as agents of change and for dissemination of environmental information among public at large.

18.5.2 This programme is being implemented in each State/UT through the Nodal agency appointed by the State/UT Govt with the following objectives:

- To make children understand environment and environmental problems.

To provide environmental education opportunities for school children.

To utilise the unique position of school children as conduits for awareness of the society at large.

To facilitate children's participation in decision making in areas related to environment & development.

To bring children into direct contact with the environmental problems facing the society they live in and make them think of solutions.

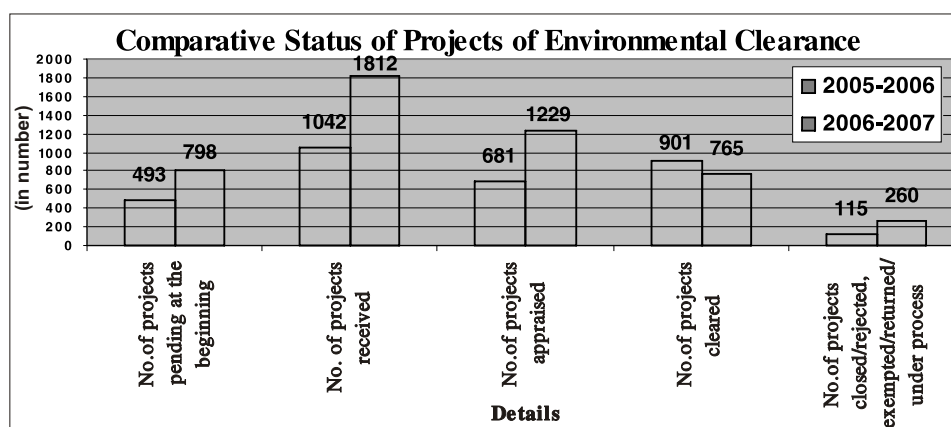
To involve children in action based programmes related to environment in their surroundings.

18.5.3 During the year (upto 31th December, 2006) 76,860 eco-clubs were supported across the country. In order to consolidate the programme in Western Region a review meeting of Nodal agencies was organized at Bhopal on 25th May, 2006 so that problems specific to the region could be identified and resolved.

18.5.4 In the furtherance of the objectives of the *National Green Corps Programme*, Ministry brought out a wall calendar highlighting the message of the programme and focusing on environment significant events. Each leaf of the calendar is expected to inspire the young minds of the Eco-Club members to contribute in creating nature and environment awareness in the country. Copies of calendars were distributed to all the Eco-clubs across the country.

18.6 Environmental appraisal of the development projects

18.6.1 During the year 2006-07 upto January, 2007, total of 1229 project proposals were appraised for the grant of environment clearance. Out of these, 765 projects were accorded environmental clearance. State-wise Environment clearance accorded during the year 2005-2006 (April- March) and 2006-2007 (April- January, 2007) is given at *Annexure 18.1 & 18.2*. Details of projects of Environmental Clearance during the year 2005-06 (April- March) and the year 2006-07 (April- January, 2007) are as follows:



18.4 Clean Technology:

18.4.1 Integration of environmental considerations into developmental process with optimal utilisation of resources has been recognised as a key to sustainable development. It has become progressively clear that 'end of pipe' strategies alone cannot resolve complex environmental problems. They do not eliminate pollution, but often transfer it from one media to another, require expensive pollution treatment equipment, discourage technological innovation towards achieving environmental benefits beyond compliance. Cleaner productions and cleaner technologies can ensure that there are no conflicts between growth and environment. Cleaner production brings economic benefits via increased resource efficiency, innovation and reduction of pollution control cost.

Introduction and Objective:

18.4.2 Adoption of cleaner technologies and cleaner production strategies is considered to provide a balance between development and environment through economic benefits by way of increased resource efficiency, innovation and reduced cost for environmental management.

18.4.3 The grant-in-aid scheme on development and promotion of clean technology was initiated in 1994. This includes:

- (i) Formulation of sustainable Development Strategies.
- (ii) Development & Promotion of Cleaner Technologies.
- (iii) Development of tools and techniques for pollution prevention.

Activities undertaken so far:

18.4.4 Since the inception of the scheme in 1994, activities undertaken include:-

(i) Carrying Capacity Studies were initiated for five regions namely; Doon Valley, National Capital Region, Damodar River Basin, Tapi Estuary and Kochi Region. Out of these, four studies were completed during IXth Plan and fifth one on Greater Kochi Region has been completed during the year 2002-2003. Findings of these studies have been discussed with all the stakeholders.

(ii) Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) Studies initiated for sectors namely; (a) steel, (b) coal and lignite based thermal power sector and (c) pulp and paper have been completed.

(iii) A study on natural Resource Accounting for Upper Yamuna Basin has been completed. In addition, other initiatives have also been undertaken to use and apply market based instrument for regional environment management in Hazira, industrial ecology opportunities and implementation of demonstration projects.

(iv) LCA Studies have been identified as priority area during the Xth Plan for taking up studies in specified sectors. Other demonstration projects for implementation and promotion of cleaner technologies have been taken up during the Xth Plan.

Life Cycle Assessment Studies (LCA)

18.4.4 The Life cycle assessment (LCA) Study in four cement plants namely, Ambuja Cement, Kodinar, Distt Janagarh, Gujarat, ACC, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh, Rajshree Cement, Gulbarga, Karnataka and Ultratech Cements, Raipur, Chattisgarh were completed during the year. A LCA Software namely “LCAiT 4.1.7” has been procured from Sweden and has been demonstrated at various locations identified for evaluation of different impact parameters. Final Technical Report of the Study titled” Life cycle Assessment for Cement sector submitted by National Council for Cement and Building Materials, Haryana has also been accepted. Observations and key findings of this study will be placed on MoEF website soon.

18.5 Development and promotion of clean technology: Following projects are under progress:-

1. LCA study in cement sector and another study on Utilisation of Anode Mud wastes generated in the zinc industry for making value added products,
2. Pilot Project on Development, Demonstration and Dissemination of Protective Technologies-Biodegradable Emulsion Technology for food Security and Prevention of Waste of Perishable Food Items by extending their Shelf Life.
3. Development of a portable Domestic unit to remove arsenic from drinking water for a small family for a period of one month has been launched.
4. Bio-remediation of Railadevi Lake in Thane District, Maharashtra.
5. Recycling of marble slurry waste for environmental improvement in Rajasthan.
6. Identification, development and Utilisation of natural dyes from forest plants of Uttarakhand.
7. Development of a Data Bank on Clean Technology at Karnataka Cleaner Production Centre, Bangalore.
8. Development of Adhesive from Bio-materials by Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore.

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 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 the Point Concern for the Consumer under TPP-86:

(i) Quantitative monitored item

Fair Price Shops opened

(ii) Qualitative monitored items

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

19.2 Fair Price Shops (FPSs) Opened

19.2.1 The Public Distribution System (PDS) evolved as a major instrument of the government's economic policy for ensuring availability of foodgrains to the public at affordable prices as well as for ensuring the food security for the poor. The country in a general way has been adequately covered by Fair Price Shops. There exist about 4.89 lakh shops (FPSs), the largest distribution network of its kind in the world for a total number of 22.45 crore family cards giving an average of 465 cards per shop. There were 7.45 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL), 12.95 crore Above Poverty Line (APL) and 2.04 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) household ration card holders as on 19.01.2006. 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.

19.2.2 PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments. The Central Government has taken the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains, etc. The responsibility for effectively distributing the same to the consumers through the network of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) lies with the State Governments. The operational responsibilities including allocations within the State, identification of families below poverty line (BPL), issue of ration cards, supervision and monitoring the functioning of FPSs rest with the State Governments.

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 2006-07 Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has formulated 49 standards which are of interest of common consumers.

19.4.2 In the Interest of consumers for the areas effecting safety, health etc. the Government of India through various quality control orders have identified a list of 68 items which have been covered under mandatory certification scheme of BIS. A list of products vis-a-vis Departments/Ministries who have issued such orders is available in the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) web-site at www.bis.org.in. Further, mandatory certification is being considered in new items relating to Steel, Electrical Products, Helmets etc. which are critical to the safety of Consumers.

19.4.3 Gold is one of the most important consumer goods. In order to protect the interest of the consumers, BIS has launched the Gold Hallmarking scheme w. e. f. April 2000. During 2006-07, a total of 2056 licences were granted to jewelers and 94.73 lakhs gold jewelry items were hallmarked.

19.5 Consumer Protection

19.5.1 Following measures have been taken to protect the interests of the consumers:

- (i) **The Consumer Welfare Fund:-** It 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.
- (ii) **Setting up of Consumer Clubs in the Schools/Colleges:** This scheme has been introduced in the year 2002 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. The clubs are to be run on self-sustaining basis afterwards. Upto March, 2007, 6496 consumer clubs have been set up in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Tripura, Punjab, Sikkim, Lakshadweep, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Haryana.

- (iii) **Scheme for promoting involvement of Research Institution/ Universities/ Colleges, etc. in consumer protection and consumer welfare:** With a view to sponsor seminars/workshops/conferences in the field of consumer welfare a scheme has been launched in the year 2004. The Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi has been made the nodal organization to administer this scheme. So far, 109 applicants have been sanctioned and grant for the above stated objective has been provided till March 2007.
- (iv) **State Consumer Welfare Fund:** This Department has decentralized the central CWF operation and transferred the approval of Consumer Awareness Scheme to the States & UTs with effect from 1.04.2004. Accordingly, instructions have been given to all State/UTs to set up the State Consumer Welfare Fund with financial assistance from the central CWF in the ratio 50:50 (Centre:State) as seed money. In the case of 13 Special Category States, this ratio will be 90:10 (Centre:State). So far, 17 States have set up the State-level CWF with financial assistance from this Department.
- (v) **National Consumer Helpline:** Project has been established in coordination with Delhi University. Consumers from all over the country can seek assistance through toll free telephone number 1800-11-4000. The Helpline was launched on 15th March, 2005 and the number of calls has been steadily increasing from 1219 in March, 2005 to 3471 in March, 2007. The Helpline provides consumers with the knowledge and confidence to resolve their consumer problems. In the first stage consumers are advised to approach the concerned company/ organization. If this step does not yield suitable result, they are advised to approach industry regulator/ ombudsman/chamber of commerce/concerned Government Department. Only as a last resort they are advised to approach Consumer Forums. The Helpline also provides the Ministry with valuable data every month regarding the types of complaints received and the responsiveness of various organizations. This enables the Department to take up key issues with the concerned Departments/ Organizations/ States.
- (vi) **Consumer On-line Research and Empowerment Centre (CORE):** A Consumer On-line Research and Empowerment Centre (CORE) has been set up in collaboration with Consumer Coordination Council (CCC), a federation of 56 leading VCOs in the country. The project provides a scientific and effective system of collection and dissemination of consumer related information to generate consumer awareness and empower the consumers to seek quality goods and services. It also provides e-counselling and mediation for consumer complaints through its website ***www.core.nic.in***. The National Resource Centre set up by the CORE project, displays on its website more than 1,09,752 case Laws in addition to 1348 legislations and a lot of other information relevant to consumers.

As in the case of Helpline, the CORE centre also provides with monthly data

with proper analysis to enable the Department to take up issues with the concerned organizations. The facility of on line complaint and redressal provided by the CORE is being increasingly used and the number of hits on core website are 58,59,722 till March, 2007.

- (vi) **Comparative Testing of Consumer Products:** The VOICE Society (New Delhi) has been sanctioned a project for Comparative Testing of Consumer Products to ensure product safety and quality. A total of 10 products and 2 services have been tested during the first year of the project that is in 2006-07.
- (viii) **On Going Publicity Activities:** 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. In order to ensure that the message of consumer protection reaches every citizen of the country, the Department of Consumer Affairs has taken-up following activities to generate consumer awareness.
1. *News Paper Advertisements:* To educate the consumers about their rights and responsibilities, the Department advertises through DAVP in National dailies/ regional newspapers in local languages.
 2. *Telecast of Video Spots:* The Department has got produced video spots of 30 seconds duration on various consumer related issues such as Short Measurement of petrol, Redressal system, ISI and Hall Mark, MRP, which are being telecast through Doordarshan and Satellite channels.
 3. *Telecast of video spots in North Eastern States:* The Department has produced 6 video spots in Regional languages of North Eastern States of 20 seconds and 30 seconds duration on various consumer related issues such as M.R.P.(Maximum Retail Price) Short Measurement, Expiry date on medicine, adulteration, damaged product, Redressal system and started the telecast through Doordarshan Kendras of North Eastern States.
 4. *Broadcast of audio spots:* The Department had made 20 audio spots of 30 seconds duration in 19 regional languages on consumer issues viz. Taxi meter, Electronic balances, Hall mark, Consumer Forum, Maximum Retail Price (M.R.P), Weights measures, ISI mark and were broadcasted on 187 Stations of All India Radio, Radio City, Red FM, Radio Mirchi etc.
 5. *Meghdoot Post Cards:* The Department in consultation with Department of Post has started disseminating consumer awareness messages through Meghdoot Post cards to reach far-flung rural areas including North East States.

6. *Printed Literature*: The Department has re-printed a folder entitled “Consumer Awareness Mission’ containing the salient features of Consumer Protection Act 1986, Consumer Resource kit, pocket calendars and posters for distribution during important events such as IITF, Nukkad Nataks. The State Governments also distribute this material at grass root level.

7. *Song & Drama*: The Department in consultation with Song & Drama division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has organized 1900 programmes in all the States/UT to enhance awareness at grass root level.

8. *Special Scheme on assistance to State Government/ UT*: To undertake consumer awareness activities, the scheme has been launched. An amount of Rs. 10 crore has been earmarked for undertaking various activities out of plan allocations. The Department has provided Rs.7.50 crore @ Rs.1.25 lakh per district to each State/UT. The Department provides fund to States/UTs on receipt of specific proposals on consumer awareness.

9. *Participation in India International Trade Fair*: To promote consumer awareness and to propagate latest development regarding consumer movement in the country the Department participated in International Trade fair, New Delhi from 14th to 27th November 2006 and distributed literature about the consumer movement and guided the consumer on filing complaints on line.

10. *Nukkad Nataks*: To spread the consumer movement among youths the Department organized youth festival during November 2006, in which 12 Delhi colleges participated. The fine Arts clubs of colleges adopted various consumer themes in their dramas such as misleading advertisement, spurious goods, expired medicines, Maximum retail price, salient features of Consumer Protection Act 1986, popularizing National Consumer Help Line, CORE portal on complaints redressal etc and the best 3 teams were given awards. This was done to encourage the youth to be associated with consumer related activities.

11. *Use of Sports Events*: In order to reach maximum number of consumers, video spots containing consumer related information are telecasted during the popular sports events, such as **World Cup Soccer** and **International Cricket matches**.

12. *Joint Publicity Campaign*: In association with other Ministries and Departments such as Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Department of Consumer Affairs has released various advertisements on the specific consumer related issues.

19.6 The 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 to provide simple, speedy and inexpensive redressal to the consumers' grievances. The Act was enacted for better protection of the interests of consumers by providing alternative machinery to the civil courts for redressal of consumer complaints. It was enacted after an in-depth study of the consumer protection laws in a number of countries and in consultation with the representatives of consumers, trade and industry and after extensive discussions within the government. The Act has been amended in 1991, 1993 and comprehensively in 2002 to make it vibrant and retain its relevance in the changing economic scenario. To implement the amended provisions of the Act, consequential amendments have been made in the Consumer Protection Rules, 1987. The salient features of the Act are as follows:

- (i) It applies to all goods and services in all sectors (Private, Public, Cooperative etc.), unless specifically exempted by the Central Government, so long as goods purchased or services availed are for a consideration;
- (ii) It provides for setting up Consumer Protection Councils at the Central, State and District levels to protect and promote the following rights of consumers:
 - (a) Right to be protected against the marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property;
 - (b) Right to be informed about the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods or services so as to protect the consumers against unfair trade practices;
 - (c) Right to be assured, wherever possible, access to a variety of goods and services at competitive prices;
 - (d) Right to be heard and to be assured that consumers' interests will receive due consideration at appropriate fora;
 - (e) Right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation of consumer; and
 - (f) Right to consumer education;
- (iii) It provides for a simple, speedy and inexpensive redressal of consumer grievances. The Act envisages a three-tier quasi-judicial machinery at the District, State and National levels. These are the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum known as District Forum, State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions known as State Commission and National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission known as National Commission ; and
- (iv) The provisions of this Act are in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of any other law for the time being in force.

19.6.2 At present, there are 35 State Commissions, and 607 District Fora besides the National Commission. The State Governments are responsible for setting up the District Fora and the State Commissions. States have been empowered to establish additional District Forums in the same District and additional benches in the State Commissions and also to hold circuit benches. The Central Government has set up the National Commission in 1988 at New Delhi. The Act empowers appointment of additional Members of the National Commission for creation of additional benches and also for holding of circuit benches by the National Commission to bring justice to the doorstep of the consumers. At present, there are 3 benches of the National Commission.

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

19.6.4 **Computerization and computer networking of Consumer Fora:** The project titled Computerization and Computer Networking of Consumer Forums in the country (CONFONET) has been launched in March, 2005 under a Plan Scheme to provide IT solutions to promote e-governance, transparency, efficiency and systemic work of Consumer Fora all over the country, in order to achieve time bound delivery of justice to the consumers. The ultimate goal is to introduce e-governance in Consume Dispute Redressal System and to provide easy access to information like status of cases, judgments, etc. Consumer will also be able to file their complaints on line, when the project is fully operational. It is being implemented by NIC on turn key basis.

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 the Point Energy for the Villages under TPP-86 following 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 in the beginning of the Tenth Plan. Therefore, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy previously known Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES) did not allocate any targets for Improved Chullahs to the States for 2006-07. During the year 2006-07 1,06,487 improved chulhas were installed. State-wise achievement for the progress during the year 2006-07 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 biogas is an important source of renewable energy derived from the organic materials/wastes such as cattle dung, human waste, etc. It is produced in a

“biogas (gobar gas) plant” when cattle dung waste mixed with water is decomposed in the absence of air. Biogas is collected and piped for use as fuel. The left over digested slurry is used as an enriched manure in agricultural lands and for pisciculture, vermicomposting, etc. Biogas contains 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. Biogas is inflammable and burns as a blue flame in specially designed burners. When it is burnt in silk mantle lamps, it serves as a source of lighting. It can also be used in dual-fuel engines to substitute upto 80% diesel oil for motive power and when attached with alternators for generation of electricity.

20.3.2. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been promoting family type biogas plants since 1981-82 with the objectives: (i) to provide clean and affordable source of biogas energy; (ii) to produce and use enriched organic manure and develop management systems for value added products; (iii) to improve sanitation in villages by linking sanitary toilets with biogas plants and (iv) to mitigate drudgery of women and girl children and generate employment in rural area.

Achievement vis-a vis target

20.3.3 As per TPP Progress Report received from States/ UTs for the year 2006-07, 74,541 family type biogas plants were installed, which was 140 per cent of the annual target of 53,100 Bio-gas Plants. Nineteen States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have shown "**Very Good**" performance (achievement more than 90 per cent). The performance of the Goa has been "**Good**" (achievement between 80% to 90% of targets). The performance of the rest eight States 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.

20.3.4 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.

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 New and Renewable Energy Resources (previously known as 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 and Union Territories 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 IREP was modified in 2003-04 as per directions of the Planning Commission for implementation during the Tenth Plan. The activities of IREP include; creation of data base of beneficiaries, deployment of systems/devices, rectification of agricultural pump sets and agro-processing equipment for improving efficiency, training and extension work among rural beneficiaries, artisans and field staff. 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 New and Renewable Energy Resources* 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 312 districts in 21 States/UTs have been taken up for preparing micro-level energy plans under IREP during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06.

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. So far 323 districts including 25 new districts have been covered under the programme during the year.

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 2006-07, 23,535 villages were electrified against the annual target of 33,134 villages. In terms of percentage, the achievement was 71 % of targets. The performance of Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand was "**Very Good**" (achievement more than 90% of targets). The performance of Uttar Pradesh was "**Good**" (achievement between 80% to 90%). The performances of rest of eleven States were "**Poor**". The state-wise details are in *Annexure-20.2*.

20.6 Pumpsets Energisation

20.6.1 During the period April 2006 to March 2007, 5,73,411 pumpsets were installed, against the annual target of 3,87,154. The achievement was 148 % of target. The States of Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh had shown "**Very Good**" performance (more than 90% of targets). The performance of Madhya Pradesh was "**Good**" (achievement between 80% to 90% of targets). The performance of rest of four States i.e Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa 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. For monitoring the Point – A Responsive Administration, the following four items are monitored with regard to the important measures taken during the year both at the state and central level under TPP-86:

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.

21.2.2 The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (MoP) in its efforts to promote and support improvements in public administration affecting the poor has launched the 'Capacity Building for Poverty Reduction Programme (CBPR). The programme is supported through assistance from Department of International Development (DFID) and will be implemented over a period of four years (2005-06 to 2008-09).

21.2.3 Under the CBPR programme, it is proposed to develop a framework and methodology for preparation of the State of Governance Report (SoGR). SoGR in its final

form would enable a given State to assess (through scoring), its performance on pre-determined dimensions of governance over a temporal scale.

21.2.4 Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad having the requisite experience and expertise, have been awarded the contract for conducting SOGR. The studies expected to be completed by end of January, 2008.

Tenth National Conference on e-Governance to be held

21.2.5 The tenth National Conference on e-Governance was held on February 2nd and 3rd, 2007 in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. The theme of this Conference being “Enabling Government to Accelerate Transformation” has provided a meeting ground for discussion among experts from administration, industry and academia.

21.2.6 National Conference on e-Governance is a regular annual feature of Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Government of India, which they organize in collaboration with Department of IT and one of the States. The IT companies, civil societies and educational institutions also participate.

10th National Conference on e-Governance held - The need of the hour is to ensure benefits to the masses in remote areas of the country. E-governance basically means reaching information and services to the people through the use of IT. The Central Government has sanctioned National e-Governance Scheme for far reaching development of e-Governance in the country. The Rs.3300 crore scheme would change the socio-economic scenario in the country, especially rural areas.

21.3 Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport & Highways

21.3.1 ***Simplification of Procedure:*** All Recruitment Rules are being amended/updated as per instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & Training. Targets have been set up for 1st half of the year 2007-08 to introduction of Bill for amendments in Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and targets for the second half to Repeal of Carriers Act, 1865 and enactment of Carriage by Road Bill, 2005.

21.3.2 ***Computerization:*** Information relating to various aspects of the Department has already been posted on the Department’s Website which is being used as one of the effective means of communication with public on important issues. Department’s Citizens’ Charter has also been hoisted on the Website of this Department.

21.3.3 ***Enforcement of Accountability:*** Right to Information Act, 2005 has already been implemented in the Department. Public Information Officers and the Appellate Authorities in respect of this Department and also for National Highways Authority of India, an autonomous body, and the National Institute for Training of Highway Engineers, a Society, under the administration control of this Department, have been designated within the time frame prescribed in the Act. Necessary action to publish, su-moto, the information in respect of the Department as per provisions of the Act has also been taken within the stipulated time by uploading the information on the website of the Department.

21.3.4 **Redressal of Public Grievances:** The Public Grievances Redressal Machinery in the Department is headed by the Joint Secretary (Administration). He is also designated as the Director of Grievances. Prompt action is taken on public grievances and they are referred to the concerned administrative units for early redressal. Periodic/monthly reviews are carried out by the Director of Grievances and necessary action taken. The Public Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System (PGRAMS), a web-based grievance redressal mechanism has also been put into operation.

21.4 Ministry of Defence

21.4.1 *Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.* – Adequate infrastructural facilities have already been created to computerize monitoring of disposal of public grievance cases.

21.4.2 *Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.*– Revised instructions have been issued regarding prior verification of character & antecedents of candidate, selected for appointments.

21.4.3 *Ordnance Factory Board:* Ordnance Factory Board is governed by the rules and regulations framed by Government of India. However, for ready reference and simplified version of Government rules and regulations, a manual had been published including a compact disc of the manual. This manual is periodically updated to include latest amendment/clarification of Government rules. Engagement of chartered Accountants/Tax consultants to deal with matters of Sales Tax, Central excise related laws.

21.4.5 *Redressal of Public Grievances* – Organisations dealing with public is minimum. Consequently there is hardly any case of public grievance. A section namely Grievance Cell been set up to co-ordinate grievance of employees/ex-employees as well as to attend to cases referred by Hon'ble Ministers/MPs/VIPs and others.

21.4.6 *DGQA:* Office procedures have been simplified and streamlined for efficient and smooth functioning. An officer of the rank of Joint Director has been designated as the Officer-in-charge of the Grievances Cell under overall supervision of Dir.(Admn.) at DGQA Hqrs who monitors all the cases to ensure timely settlement.

21.4.7 *MIDHANI:* The Right to Information Act 2005 has been implemented in MIDHNI. A Senior Officer in the rank of General Manager (HR) has been nominated for attending to public grievances, if any.

21.4.8 *Mazagon Dock Ltd.:* A standing committee headed by a General Manager is functioning in the company for Redressal of Public Grievances.

21.5 Ministry of External Affairs

21.5.1 *Simplification of Procedures:* Most of the Sections in the Ministry have been modernized with computers and Internet facilities. This has resulted in quick disposal of

cases, reduction in paper work, updating of information and effective use of e-mails. Communication with Mission/Posts abroad are being done through e-mail thus reducing delays and paper work. Scanners has been provided in some Sections, so that the communications to be sent as enclosures can be e-mailed as attached documents. Most of the Sections are using standard process sheet which are stored in the computers. The relevant information is only fed therein when required. This has resulted in quick disposal of work. The list of compassionate applicants is pruned down in keeping with the yard-stick of poverty-line fixed by DOPT and Planning Commission in order to deliver relief to the really needy ones. Extracts of frequently asked rules have been scanned for easy communication to Missions. Possibility of generation of contingency bills etc. through computer would be explored.

21.5.2 Redressal of public grievances: Redressal Public Grievance System in all Passport Offices are fully computerized. All complaints are registered in the computer and thereafter passed on to the concerned offices/sections. The papers relating to the case are examined and efforts are made for quick and prompt disposal on the basis of facts. After the disposal of the case, a computerized reply is sent to the complainant and to the Authority through which complaint has been received such as PMO, President's Sectt., EAM's Office, DOAR & PG etc. for information and thereafter the case is treated as closed. Regular reminders are also sent to the concerned offices/sections in case of delay in receipt of feedback. All Passport Offices have installed complaint boxes located in public hall. Notice Board have also been displayed giving Name, Phone No. of PRO (Public Grievances), JS (CPV), Deputy Secretary (Public Grievances). A fixed time limit is also made for disposal of work relating to Public Grievances. Various steps have been taken to measure citizen satisfaction with reference to public problem and grievances. The instructions are issued to various passport offices to deal each and every VIP/General Public Grievances promptly on the spot. Each Passport Office has a Public Grievance Officer to attend to the General Public Grievances and VIP Grievances and send replied to the complainants. In case of complaints, which mainly relate to delay in issue of passport, efforts are made to clear the case as far as possible to the best satisfaction of the applicant and in case it is not found possible to clear the case due to obvious reason, applicants are invariably informed in writing and the case is cleared on receipt of compliance/information/report from the concerned authorities or from applicant. General Citizen Charter explaining details and procedures regarding issue of passport was issued some time back giving clear directions and procedures etc. by the Ministry. Updating the Booklet is now being considered separately. This Booklet helped to create awareness amongst the general public as to how a complain grievance can be redressed within a fixed time frame and how the matter can be resolved and delay be curtailed.

21.5.3 Under the revised procedures/rules, option is available to all applicants to obtain ten year passports under Tatkal Scheme within 1-7 days (as opposed to the previous slab of 1-10 days) on payment of additional fee of Rs.1500/- and with 8-14 days (as opposed to the previous time slab of 11-20 days) on payment of additional fee of Rs.1000/- on submission of either a Verification Certificate (VC) from the authorities.

21.5.4 As is the practice, the passports under the Tatkal categories are issued subject to

post-police verification. No proof of urgency is required to be produced by any applicant desiring to apply under the Tatkal scheme. Those applicant, who are unable to produce either of the three documents or VC for obtaining passports under Tatkal Scheme would be, issued passports after police verification.

21.5.4 In cases where an applicant has a verification certificate and/or the three documents as prescribed, but he or she does not want to pay the additional fee as required under Tatkal, Passport Officers will issue the passport within a period of 30 days on post-police verification basis.

21.5.5 Employees in the Government Service and PSUs and their immediate family members (wife and minor dependent children only) whose identity is certified in prescribed proforma (Annexure “B” of the Revised Passport Information Booklet by the Head of Department or the Head of the PSU or a person duly authorized by them for this purpose) is issued a passport valid for ten years without any pre or post-police verification.

21.5.6 Passport would be renewed/reissued for a period of 10 years within three working days under Tatkal Scheme on payment of additional fee of Rs.1500/-. Alternatively, passports would be renewed/reissued for 10 years on the date of application. Further, in the absence of anything adverse against the applicant in the notice of PIA, no police verification will be required for renewal/reissue of a passport. In the case of change of address of an applicant, only a document establishing the latest address would be insisted upon. Mere change of address will not warrant police verification. An applicant may be allowed to apply for a new passport in lieu of an expired/about to expire passports upto 3 years after and one year before the expiry of the passport.

21.6 Unreserved Ticketing System: Indian Railways

21.6.1 The Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS) has undertaken the creation of a new system for issuing unreserved tickets. Prior to this system, the unreserved tickets were required to be purchased from the station of departure and were available only one hour before the departure.

21.6.2 The new system aims to enable passengers to purchase unreserved tickets at any booking station and also allows them to purchase up to 3 days in advance. This is expected to result in reduction in station congestion, prevention of frauds, increase in revenue generation and improve the reliability of the ticket issuing system.

21.6.3 The new ticketing system was developed in a period of just nine months, implemented on a pilot basis and then deployed in Delhi, Northern and East Central Service Zones.

21.6.4 **E-Delivery of Taxpayer Services:** The project seeks to make use of information and communication technology tools to simplify the interface and deliver services through electronic mode. The strategy adopted includes providing general tax related information on

<http://incometaxindia.gov.in> and outsourcing non-core activities to service providers.

21.6.5 The service providers also provide electronic facilities for e-filing of PAN application through their website www.tin-ndsl.com. A secure portal has also been set up at <http://incometaxindiaefiling.gov.in> to provide taxpayer specific services such as e-filing of returns of income tax etc.

21.6.6 Users can avail the facilities of online filing of PAN/TAN applications and also verify the status of their applications. Online payment of tax through internet banking is possible. Forms for TDS can be downloaded and a free TDS preparation software is also available. The site <http://incometaxindia.gov.in> attracts around 4 lakh hits per day.

21.6.7 **E-filing becomes mandatory:** To boost yet another e-Governance initiative, e-Filing of annual returns, balance sheet and profit and loss account of companies has been made mandatory from September 16, 2006. An initiative of the Ministry of Company Affairs, the details of the e-Filing are available at the annual Filing corner on the portal www.mca.gov.in of the Ministry.

21.6.8 All electronic filings require Director Identification Number to be furnished as part of the e-Forms. e-forms also required to be signed digitally using a Digital Signature Certificate. This new alternative approach is being implemented through the 'MCA21' – a major e-Governance initiative with a view to introducing efficiency and transparency.

21.6.9 **E-Inclusion of the Women of Seelampur-Zaffrabad:** E-inclusion of women is an attempt to deploy ICT tools for capacity building for vocational skills enhancement targeted towards sustainable livelihoods for the socially and economically disadvantaged women, most vulnerable to poverty and exploitation. An ICT Centre was set up in Seelampur, Delhi and so far this initiative has reached out to more than 500 Muslim women in the application of ICT for their vocational skill enhancement. This project was specifically designed to work with Muslim women whose mobility is restricted by Cultural prescriptions. The project has its web site www.seelampur.prg to showcase local handicrafts and products. International organisations and private sector companies have joined in to arrange 40 exhibitions as platform to put up and sell their products.

21.7. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

21.7.1 A comprehensive legislation titled National Rural Employment Guarantee Act- 2005 (NREG Act) was introduced in Parliament. As the name suggests, it is an instrument to provide employment guarantee to the rural poor. Open to all rural households that demand work and are willing to do unskilled manual work, the Scheme will be implemented in phases.

21.7.2 As a measure of social security, the Scheme will enhance the livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment to every registered household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

21.7.3 The Scheme will focus mainly on: water conservation and water harvesting; drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation); irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works; provisions of irrigation facility to land owner by households belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; renovation of traditional water bodies; land development; etc.

21.7.4 The Act provides that the wage rate specified from time to time under any such notification shall not be at a rate less than Rs.60 per day. Every eligible applicant, subject to the household entitlement, is entitled to get work within 15 days from the date of application failing which he or she shall be entitled to daily unemployment allowance, in cash. The Government is committed for Time Bound implementation across the country within five years.

21.7.5 Initially the Scheme is being implemented in the 200 districts in the first phase benefiting about 1.71 crore rural households. About five crore households are likely to receive annual benefits under this Act in the whole country within a period of five years.

21.8 Hyderabad First –e-nabling MCH to React out to you

21.8.1 Hyderabad First is the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad's step towards creating an open information civil society through democratic processes. Harnessing the might of Information and Communication Technologies, it makes information on Participatory tools and services readily available online.

21.8.2 Commissioned in 2001, Hyderabad First has been a number of citizen friendly services getting added to the umbrella such as automatic vehicle tracking location system, intelligent parking system and online issue of digital birth and death certificates. The project works through a utility driven web site www.ourmch.com to ensure accessibility, transparency, accountability and responsiveness. This system bagged the Golden Icon award at the Ninth National Conference on e-Governance at Kochi in Kerala.

21.9 National Rural Health Mission

21.9.1 National Rural Health Mission is a programme to tune up the health services being provided across the country. It is, as the Prime Minister puts it, to pay more attention "to the public health issues and the possibilities of social and preventive medicines". This ambitious programme focuses upon the need to bridge the income, education and the health gap of the people.

21.9.2 The National Rural Health Mission, attempts a major shift in the governance of public health by giving leadership to the Panchayati Raj institutions in all matters related to health at the district and sub-district levels. It aims to increase the outreach of the health system to village and even household levels through the provision of a voluntary trained female community health activist called ASHA. The Mission will cover all the States in the country with special focus on 18 States which have a weak health infrastructure and demographic indicators.

21.9.3 The need for a decentralized, district-based management to provide an operational platform to harmonise all services and mobilize collective action on health goals through the opportunities provided by the Panchayati Raj institutions is being met through this programme. It is also proposed with the architectural correction that the Mission has to empower district-level institutions which would offer a new way out for effective rural healthcare.

21.9.4 The strengthening of the primary or community health centre would be the key step to empowering public health infrastructure. A significant step was the setting up of Indian Public Health Standards that would specify personnel, management and equipment norms, including those for community control based on which these hospitals would need to be built up.

21.9.5 The Government was committed to raising health spending from 0.9 per cent of the GDP at present to two per cent in the coming years. The Government would adhere to the commitment and call upon the State Governments to ensure their timely utilization after the architectural corrections were immediately effected.

21.9.6 The public health infrastructure would be strengthened under the Mission through the construction of sub-centre buildings and the upgrading of public health centres and community health centres.

21.9.7 An untied fund of Rs.10,000 would be provided to every sub-centre to cater to the unmet needs reflected in the village health plan. Besides decentralization, the Mission also focuses on the promotion of alternative systems of medicine.

21.10 Regional Conference on ‘Fostering Excellence in Governance’

21.10.1 To give yet another shot in the arm of governance and administration, five conferences were held on ‘Fostering Excellence in Governance’ involving various States on regional basis. The first such Conference of southern states was held at Bangalore on September 15-16, 2006.

21.10.2 Organised by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Government of India, the main objective of these conferences is to generate awareness about the reform initiatives. Improved Public Services Delivery, Right to Information and Best Practices.

21.11 Regional Conferences on ‘Fostering Good Governance’ to be held

21.11.1 Third and fourth Regional Conferences on ‘Fostering Good Governance’ were held in January, 2007. The third Conference slated in Ahmedabad, Gujarat was held on January 4-5, 2007 for the Western Region. Representatives from Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Daman & Diu and Gujarat apart from Government of India participated.

21.11.2 The fourth in the series was held on January 11 and 12, 2007 in Hyderabad. This was for the Southern Region and representatives from Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Andaman and Nicobar, Pondicherry and Lakshadweep besides Government of India participated.

21.11.3 Organised by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Government of India, the main objective of these conferences is to generate awareness about the Reform Initiatives, Improved Public Service Delivery, and Best Practices.

21.11.4 The Additional Secretary of the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, in his address felt that the e-Governance initiatives and Right to Information Act have brought down the scale of corruption. Making a presentation on the theme of the Conference, he stressed the need to develop capable civil service and the performance targets. Both the conference deliberated upon challenges in governance and ways and means to tone up the government agencies against the changing scenario.

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:

21.12.1 Income Tax Returns, can now onwards be filed electronically. This facility was launched by the Union Finance Minister Shri P.Chidambaram on October 13, 2006. With this facility, taxpayers can now file their returns through the internet on the website <http://incometaxindiaefiling.gov.in>.

21.12.2 E-filing has been made mandatory for all corporate taxpayers. They can file their income tax and Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) returns combined in Form No.1. For other taxpayers e-filing is optional. They may e-file their return in Form No.2, Form No.2F, and Form No.3. Those who have filed their income tax returns in any of the above forms, or any other form, may e-file their FBT return in Form No.3B.

21.12.3 Details regarding which form is to be used by whom, are laid down in Circular No.9/2006 dated 10.10.2006 issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes, Department of Revenue. This circular is available in the above mentioned website.

21.12.4 This facility at once enables the government to interface with the stakeholders more efficiently besides propelling Indian taxation into the digital era. (www.pib.nic.in).

21.13 Rural Multi – Purpose ICT Centres

21.13.1 All India Society for Electronics and Computer Technology's multi –purpose ICT centres provides a model and framework of ideas that can help in large scale replication of sustainable ICT centres in rural areas of the country. More than 4500 such centres have been created in 29 states to show that it is technologically possible and financially viable.

21.13.2 These multi-purpose centres link effectively with the ongoing developmental programmes of the Government and other funding agencies in the spheres of literacy, education, watershed management and health.

21.13.3 The project has successfully set up 4666 centres so far, trained over five lakh people in ICT skills, generated direct employment for about 12000 persons and offered training in 25 other vocations.

21.14. Government of Andhra Pradesh

21.14.1 **e-Immunization: Bringing transparency to Health Care in AP:** e-immunization is an attempt to improve the immunization coverage by tracking each baby for each dose of immunization. The auxiliary nurse midwife responsible for immunization is empowered with a handheld computer which generates receipts for each dose of immunization given along with the next due date. Smart cards are issued to parents for easy access and de-linking them from a particular centre of immunization. The project envisages building real time record database for each baby which acts as a decision support system.

21.14.2 The immunization coverage in centres using e-immunization has jumped from 60% to 90% in the past 9 months. It has also helped in economical vaccination supply due to effective vaccine inventory management. The project aims at the long term achievement of ensuring healthy society.

21.15 Government of Assam

21.15.1 **ASHA: Hope for Farm Prosperity Provision of Agribusiness Services through ICT:** ASHA meaning hope, is an initiative of the Assam Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium to provide the farmers an access to technology, government. Markets institutions and services using Information and Communications technologies (ICT). The initiative is an attempt to engage farmers, producer organisation, government institutions, civil society, corporate and media with ICT as the backbone to circumvent conventional barriers.

21.15.2 ASHA offer a variety of services in 219 rural community development blocks of the state. It is the only portal engaging farmers on five sectors of farming under one umbrella.

21.15.3 As a result of this initiative the farmers are able to save losses arising out of absence of information on daily market prices and unforeseen weather. The farmers are also availing services including ASK Expert offered by ASHA. This system bagged the Golden Icon award at the Ninth National Conference on e-Governance at Kochi in Kerala.

21.16 Government of Bihar

21.16.1 E-Khazana of Bihar: E-Khazana of Bihar is an initiative that has led to the computerization of treasuries and State provident fund in the State. It has led to the automation of the entire revenue administration by modulating all receipt and expenditure transactions along with necessary validations.

21.16.2 The activities of the State PF office have been automated enabling better service delivery to 4 lakh State employees. By maintaining up to date PF accounts, related court cases have been reduced almost 90%.

21.16.3 E-Khazana has brought in intelligent monitoring systems which track fraudulent withdrawals and alert stakeholders to initiate timely action. The system has been standardized and replicated in 41 treasuries and 17 sub treasuries of the State.

21.17 Government of Gujarat

21.17.1 E-Nagarpalika Vejalpur Municipality, Gujarat – E-Nagarpalika has been established at Municipality of Vejalpur with the agenda for an effective delivery mechanism to citizens. The project has resulted in a transformation of processes related to service delivery by the municipality and online monitoring of services has encouraged municipality to privatize four major services.

21.17.2 Three civic centres have been established for time bound complaint redressal, service provision and accessibility. The tax collection, after the project, has jumped from 15% to 65% of the existing demand.

21.17.3 The system has been replicated in 116 municipalities across the State. It operates through a utility driven web site www.vejalpurnagarpalika.com. This system bagged the Silver Icon award at the Ninth National Conference on e-Governance at Kochi in Kerala.

21.18 Government of Himachal Pradesh

21.18.1 HP introduces e-Pension: The Himachal Pradesh Government has introduced e-Pension. This is a result of complete reversal of the manual system of Pension Disbursement System. This has resulted in direct benefits to senior citizens. The State Finance Department through book adjustment of pension amounts has recovered huge amounts of investments.

21.18.2 e-Pension has ensured that the pensioners get the correct and updated pension. The web-interface at <http://himachal.nic.in/pensionkhoj.asp> provides complete details of the pension deposited into the bank account of the pensioner.

21.18.3 Number of processes and procedure changes made as part of implementation include: (a) pension processing at district treasure only instead of sub-treasuries/bank branches; (b) pension disbursal through bank accounts only.

21.18.4 The State Government has already recovered Rs.25 lakhs within one financial year in one pilot district of Solan.

21.19 Government of Kerala

REACT: IT Enabling Kerala Public Service Commission

21.19.1. Recruitment and Application Processing System (REACT) involves the computerization of the recruitment process, internetworking the offices of Kerala Public Service Commission and leveraging ICT technologies to deliver efficient services to the citizens.

21.19.2 REACT has resulted in reducing pendency of application. An application form on OMR format has been introduced. Examination process has been designed to convert descriptive type exams into objective multiple choice model. Its portal www.keralapsc.org has also been a huge hit.

21.19.3 The initiative has resulted in a saving of around Rs.100 lakhs in terms of stationery alone. The sale proceeds from application forms is to the tune of Rs.4 crore. Not only this, time and effort required for the evaluation and preparation of detailed mark lists has also been minimized.

IT@ School Project for Kerala

21.19.4 The IT @ School Project is a leadership initiative for training and empowering high school teachers apart from imparting IT skills to students. This is done by making it a part of the State Public Exam of Kerala.

21.19.5 The project has provided an opportunity to the students of remote schools to participate in the expert classes through satellite interactive terminals. It enables the general public to use computers during holidays and after working hours.

21.19.6 Consequently, NGOs and private organisations have come forward to adopt schools and offer scholarships and donations.

21.20 Government of Karnataka

21.20.1 **Bhoomi bags another International labour** – Bhoomi – on line Delivery of Land Records, a Government of Karnataka initiative bags United Nations honour. This time this IT initiative has been selected by United Nations Public Services Award under the category of ‘Improving the delivery of services’ for the year 2006-07. The award has been presented on June 23, 2006 on the eve of United Nations Public Services Day in New York.

21.20.2 It is a computerized system of land records maintenance which enables online updating of land records making it radically different from land records systems adopted elsewhere in the country.

21.20.3 Bhoomi has computerized 20 million records, now available on line. This has introduced transparency and freed farmers from extortion. This successful model has already won medals at the CAPAM.

21.21 Government of Maharashtra

21.21.1 Koshwahini – Treasury Information System of Maharashtra - Koshwahini is an online financial information system designed by the Directorate of Accounts and Treasuries in the State of Maharashtra with the aid of the National Informatics Centre. The outstanding feature of the system is its workability at different levels. For instance, data is collected from 33 District Treasuries, 292 Sub Treasuries and Pay and Accounts Office and processed and converted into useful information at the level of the Directorate. In lay man's language, the objective of this technology is to make available up- to-date financial information required for various departments of the Government. The system gives detailed information for Compiled Payment Data, Compiled Receipt Data up to voucher level, chalan level respectively and also Bills in Process. It also gives reports for various payments. Moreover, it gives report on Budget with Expenditure for various combinations.

21.21.2 IT – enabled services is not new to the State. It was in April 1976 that computerization was first introduced in the Mantralaya (Secretariat) with a view to providing compiled information to the various administrative departments. The information obtained from the treasuries and Pay and Accounts Office, Forest, Irrigation and Public Works Department were checked by the Directorate and sent to the Bureau of Economics in soft copies. The remaining information was processed manually. All this changed with the introduction of the new system.

The new system has been introduced in three stages:-

- | | | |
|------|-------------------|----------------|
| i) | Sub Treasury | Taluka level |
| ii) | District Treasury | District level |
| iii) | Directorate level | State level |

Stepping up of gradual progress

21.21.3 Sub-Treasuries handle receipt and payment transaction of Taluka offices at the Taluka level. The Taluka level accounts are incorporated at the district Treasury. Every Taluka Sub-Treasury sends computerized daily sheet in electronic form so that the incorporation is done through computer at district treasury. Koshwahini manual has been developed for Intranet and Internet users called MAHANET.

21.21.4 Local Area Network or LAN too was roped in to make the new system work. Initially in 6 treasuries at regional places LAN was established. Now, with the passage of time and further consolidation of initial success, all the 33 Treasuries in the district have access to the LAN. As a result of which, all the work right from accepting the bill up to payment and generation of accounts is done through computerized accounting system on LAN. The date is to be transmitted periodically through MAHANET for generation of various reports at various levels of administration.

21.21.5 The Sub-Treasuries have also been computerized and connected to District Treasuries and Mantralaya via MAHANET.

21.21.6 The transaction data is all integrated into a comprehensive Database with a web – based front-end designed to provide the necessary MIS. This software can be used by various States for Treasury Information System. However, to ensure complete data integrity, data can be transmitted through FTP,e-mail or floppies to DAT,Mumbai only after the daily accounts have been closed after matching cash balance with the Reserve Bank of India/ State Bank of India. As the system was being launched, the staff was provided in-house training to handle the situation.

21.21.7 Like every other exemplary good practice adopted for good governance with an eye to the citizen centric services, Koshwahini too brought in its wake a sack of change. The change was how a citizen was looked at; how service were provided to him; how departments functioned or how staff was always either aggressive or defensive. In one go all that changed, gone are the long queues and endless wait. If the accounts at all levels became streamlined, with the ledger – folios getting centralized.

21.22 Government of Mizoram

21.22.1 The RTI Act, 2005 as enacted by the Central Government is extended to Mizoram and all formalities have been in progress. Now, the Mizoram Information Commission Office has already been established. The Commission is headed by one State Chief Information Commissioner and he is assisted by one State Information Commissioner. All the required posts for the said commission had already been created. Recruitment of personnel for the said commission has been in progress.

PART-II

ANNEXURES

LIST OF ANNEXURES

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LIST OF ITEMS COVERED**TPP POINT TPP ITEM****I ATTACK ON RURAL POVERTY**

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| 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 |
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II STRATEGY FOR RAINFED AGRICULTURE**(a) Watershed Development**

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

(b) Drought Prone Area Programme

- | | |
|--|--|
| 15. (i) Area under Soil and Moisture Conservation | 20. Area covered outside Watersheds |
| 16. (ii) Creation of Irrigation Potential | 21. High Yielding Seeds |
| 17. (iii) Afforestation and Pastures | 22. Drought-Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Number of Districts |
| 18. Distribution of Seed-cum-Fertiliser Drills | |
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III BETTER USE OF IRRIGATION WATER**(a) Command Area Development Programme**

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

(b) Catchment Area Development Programme

31. Soil Conservation
32. Afforestation

* Merged in SGRY

IV BIGGER HARVEST, PRODUCTION OF

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

V ENFORCEMENT OF LAND REFORMS

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

VI SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL LABOUR

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

VII CLEAN DRINKING WATER

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

VIII HEALTH FOR ALL

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

IX TWO CHILD NORM

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

X EXPANSION OF EDUCATION

(a) Elementary Enrolment

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

(b) Adult Literacy

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

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

XI JUSTICE FOR SCs/STs

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

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

XII 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,
- (iii) Preventing 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

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) / Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	No. of Units	M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
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	Deptt. Food & Public Distribution
-	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.	M/o Women & Child Development
40.	vi	Anganwadi (Cum)	Nos.	-do-
-	10.	Expansion of Education	-	Deptt. of Elementary & School Education
-	(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.	M/o 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	Assistance for Construction *	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 Housing and Urban 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-	M/o New and Renewable Energy
65.	iv	Bio-Gas Plants	-do-	-do-

* Merged in Indira Awaas Yojana for SCs/STs

**ITEMS IDENTIFIED FOR MONITORING WITH RESPECT TO
EVALUATION CRITERIA**

Sl. No.	Point No.	Description of Item	Nodal Ministry/Department
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	1.	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	M/o Labour
24.	ii	Minimum Wages Enforcement	-do-
-	8.	Health for all	-
25.	i	Disease Prevention	M/o 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 & School 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	Tribal Affairs
36.	vi	Rehabilitation of Tribal in Projects	-do-
-	12.	Equality for Women	-
37.	i	Women in Technical Institutions	M/o 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	M/o Housing and Urban 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 New and Renewable Energy
-	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 2006-07**

Sl. No.	STATES /UTs	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	Minorities	SC	ST	Women	Handi-capped	Minorities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	Andhra Pradesh	629497	9346	638843	259902	63400	621600	17888	14365	40.68	9.92	97.30	2.80	2.25
2	Arunachal Pradesh	288	547	835	0	835	264	0	0	0.00	100.00	31.62	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	66188	1399	67587	9506	16915	49549	1175	16781	14.06	25.03	73.31	1.74	24.83
4	Bihar	63563	45704	109267	36232	1843	43941	483	0	33.16	1.69	40.21	0.44	0.00
5	Chattisgarh	19978	13691	33669	5228	15230	16091	602	0	15.53	45.23	47.79	1.79	0.00
6	Goa	482	229	711	25	219	453	3	41	3.52	30.80	63.71	0.42	5.77
7	Gujarat	7510	19727	27237	4007	9024	10912	304	304	14.71	33.13	40.06	1.12	1.12
8	Haryana	12793	1365	14158	7177	0	10376	226	1033	50.69	0.00	73.29	1.60	7.30
9	Himachal Pradesh	4767	1138	5905	2745	440	3917	140	131	46.49	7.45	66.33	2.37	2.22
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3808	4411	8219	678	785	3477	4	0	8.25	9.55	42.30	0.05	0.00
11	Jharkhand	47505	21572	69077	11827	31813	45452	560	0	17.12	46.05	65.80	0.81	0.00
12	Karnataka	43696	2711	46407	15934	5383	40094	806	4421	34.34	11.60	86.40	1.74	9.53
13	Kerala	17379	5022	22401	9939	970	17357	684	4351	44.37	4.33	77.48	3.05	19.42
14	Madhya Pradesh	53740	6041	59781	15151	18490	28818	1746	769	25.34	30.93	48.21	2.92	1.29
15	Maharashtra	68582	7204	75786	19076	18564	62553	925	0	25.17	24.50	82.54	1.22	0.00
16	Manipur	3446	114	3560	184	377	2783	113	-	5.17	10.59	78.17	3.17	0.00
17	Meghalaya	3284	44	3328	0	3328	1738	3	-	0.00	100.00	52.22	0.09	0.00
18	Mizoram	8501	3355	11856	0	8606	6558	41	-	0.00	72.59	55.31	0.35	0.00
19	Nagaland	2807	466	3273	0	3253	2143	22	-	0.00	99.39	65.48	0.67	0.00
20	Orissa	66119	2568	68687	17278	20411	63126	1175	-	25.15	29.72	91.90	1.71	0.00
21	Punjab	6619	3913	10532	7443	0	6319	124	14	70.67	0.00	60.00	1.18	0.13
22	Rajasthan	19179	19266	38445	11776	9676	22582	356	2075	30.63	25.17	58.74	0.93	5.40
23	Sikkim	903	494	1397	46	702	907	30	-	3.29	50.25	64.92	2.15	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	52314	1195	53509	23257	1390	50838	1406	2009	43.46	2.60	95.01	2.63	3.75
25	Tripura	9551	0	9551	2258	2796	5728	26	1083	23.64	29.27	59.97	0.27	11.34
26	Uttarakhand	10410	154	10564	2978	607	6981	10	622	28.19	5.75	66.08	0.09	5.89
27	Uttar Pradesh	211273	46304	257577	122548	1049	88959	2802	12495	47.58	0.41	34.54	1.09	4.85
28	West Bengal	28089	162	28251	10464	2079	23741	36	-	37.04	7.36	84.04	0.13	0.00
29	A&N Islands	78	30	108	0	6	85	-	-	-	5.56	78.70	0.00	0.00
30	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Lakshadweep	6	36	42	0	42	6	-	-	-	100.00	14.29	-	-
33	Puducherry	1290	3	1293	597	-	1293	3	-	46.17	-	100.00	0.23	-
	TOTAL	1463645	218211	1681856	596256	238233	1238641	31693	60494	35.45	14.16	73.65	1.88	3.60

N. R. = Not Reported.

**'Physical Performance of States/UT Administrations
Under A Programme SGRY Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays)
During the year 2006-07**

(in tonnes)

Sl. No.	STATES/UTs.	Reporting Month Code	Employment Generated (In Lakh Mandays)						Allocation of foodgrains	OB against Authorisation as on 1-4-2006 (Unlifted quantity) (Authorisation (Minus) Lifting)	Current Year Authorization			Total Authorisation on (Col. 11+14)	Current Year's Foodgrains Lifted	Unutilised Balance of last year's lifted (Last Year's Lifting Minus Utilised)	Total Foodgrains Lifted (16+17)
			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)	(17)	(18)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	47.44	21.69	67.27	136.40	51.84	57.52	66.370	3.460	-	66.370	66.370	69.830	54.536	-	54.536
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0.00	11.74	0.00	11.74	2.72	0.00	790	-	-	790	790	304.850	218.352	87.383	305.735
3	Assam	3	121.02	133.10	378.23	632.35	65.10	260.34	118.472	186.378	-	118.472	118.472	278.686	100.172	65.549	165.721
4	Bihar	3	95.23	5.37	92.14	192.74	36.58	164.24	129.645	149.041	-	129.645	129.645	30.052	27.499	1.911	29.410
5	Chattisgarh	3	20.62	24.42	38.54	83.58	25.75	9.34	30.052	-	-	30.052	30.052	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	3	0.17	0.71	1.76	2.64	0.71	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	3	26.12	30.58	48.08	104.78	29.48	51.50	53.189	646	53.189	-	53.189	53.835	42.786	6.532	49.318
8	Haryana	3	44.41	0.00	29.58	73.99	23.09	67.63	36.818	-	36.818	-	36.818	36.818	36.818	394	37,212
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	10.51	1.86	11.95	24.32	1.45	0.09	13.077	1.037	-	13.079	13.079	14.116	10.994	6.743	17,737
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3	4.79	8.59	15.80	29.18	0.47	1.37	15.997	668	-	15.997	15.997	16.665	15.875	83	15,958
11	Jharkhand	3	7.68	17.42	15.86	40.96	9.47	10.24	20.790	-	-	20.790	20.790	20.790	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	3	89.99	39.12	181.40	310.51	97.29	94.75	98.755	4.059	-	98.755	98.755	102.814	98.967	3,712	102,679
13	Kerala	3	17.97	1.50	33.91	53.38	19.10	3.02	49.407	5.066	-	49.407	49.407	54.473	4.339	-	4,339
14	Madhya Pradesh	3	91.32	68.49	107.91	267.72	97.22	109.22	102.593	1.806	41.694	60.899	102.593	104.399	102.917	7,822	110,739
15	Maharashtra	3	106.18	80.78	225.58	412.54	114.84	99.93	156.480	71.780	-	156.480	156.480	228.260	133.058	34,915	167,973
16	Manipur	3	2.86	17.12	12.32	32.30	10.36	0.05	11.216	999	-	11.216	11.216	12.215	12.205	-	12,205
17	Meghalaya	2	0.00	25.87	0.00	25.87	6.18	0.00	2.083	4.011	-	9.083	9.083	13.094	13.139	-	13,139
18	Mizoram	3	0.00	14.20	0.00	14.20	4.79	0.00	5.996	0.596	-	2.596	2.596	2.596	2.272	-	2,272
19	Nagaland	12	0.00	20.53	0.00	20.53	6.24	0.00	8.179	-	-	8.179	8.179	8.179	8.024	-	8,024
20	Orissa	3	64.54	25.29	93.78	183.61	60.98	46.04	58.580	-	-	58.580	58.580	58.580	58.580	1,028	59,608
21	Punjab	3	31.94	0.00	12.25	44.19	0.33	44.05	41.107	11.635	36.245	-	36.245	47.880	27.355	4,162	31,517
22	Rajasthan	3	62.43	26.25	74.08	162.76	59.36	29.20	76.343	-	76.343	-	76.343	76.343	74.372	19,197	93,569
23	Sikkim	3	0.99	4.06	5.48	10.53	2.78	0.98	2.626	-	-	2.626	2.626	2.626	-	-	2,626
24	Tamil Nadu	3	113.23	6.49	120.01	239.73	88.66	183.45	114.738	-	-	114.738	114.738	114.738	112.595	1,550	114,145
25	Tripura	3	14.64	32.08	30.82	77.54	23.39	4.05	17.828	547	-	17.828	17.828	18.375	18.096	567	18,663
26	Uttarakhand	3	28.60	6.78	51.26	86.64	18.03	12.43	29.951	359	6,412	23,539	29,951	30,310	22,875	3,683	26,558
27	Uttar Pradesh	3	450.96	0.40	346.17	797.53	117.65	357.92	343.984	273.224	244,872	99,112	343,984	617,208	16,172	11,705	27,877
28	West Bengal	3	75.37	23.49	67.09	165.95	32.97	105.06	95.320	7,388	-	95.320	95.320	102,708	91,121	38,532	129,653
29	A&N Islands	3	0.00	0.07	0.20	0.27	0.06	0.01	1.667	515	-	-	-	515	515	-	515
30	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,098	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Daman & Diu	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Lakshadweep	10	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Puducherry	3	0.41	0.00	0.18	0.59	0.05	0.00	900	28	-	900	900	928	189	28	217
TOTAL			1529.42	648.15	2061.65	4239.22	1006.97	1712.43	1,708.551	722.647	495.573	1,204.453	1,700.026	2,422.673	1,306.449	295.496	1,601,945

**NUMBER OF PANCHAYATS AND ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES
IN THE THREE LEVELS OF PANCHAYATS, STATES/UTs AS ON 01-12-2006**

Sl. No.	States/UTs Name	Gram Panchayat/Village Panchayats		Intermediate Panchayat		District Panchayat		Total All Levels	
		No. of Panchayats	No. of Elected Representatives	No. of I P	No. of Elected Representatives	No. of DP	No. of Elected Representatives	Total Panchayats	No. of Elected Representatives
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Andhra Pradesh	21913	208291	1095	14617	22	1095	23,030	224,003
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1639	6485	136	1639	14	136	1,789	8,260
3	Assam	2487	23453	203	2148	21	390	2,711	25,991
4	Bihar	8463	117397	531	11537	38	1157	9,032	130,091
5	Chhattisgarh	9820	157250	146	2977	16	321	9,982	160,548
6	Goa	189	1439	-	-	2	50	191	1,489
7	Gujarat	13819	109209	224	4161	25	817	14,068	114,187
8	Haryana	6187	66256	119	2833	19	384	6,325	69,473
9	Himachal Pradesh	3243	25352	75	1667	12	251	3,330	27,270
10	Jharkhand	3746	-	211	-	22	-	3,979	-
11	Karnataka	5652	91402	176	3683	27	1005	5,855	96,090
12	Kerala	999	16139	152	2004	14	339	1,165	18,482
13	Madhya Pradesh	23051	388829	313	7164	48	884	23,412	396,877
14	Maharashtra	27918	223857	351	3902	33	1951	28,302	229,710
15	Manipur	165	1707	-	-	4	61	169	1,768
16	Orissa	6234	93781	314	6227	30	854	6,578	100,862
17	Punjab	12443	88132	140	2760	17	315	12,600	91,207
18	Rajasthan	9188	113637	237	5494	32	1040	9,457	120,171
19	Sikkim	166	905	-	-	4	100	170	1,005
20	Tamil Nadu	12618	109308	385	6570	29	656	13,032	116,534
21	Tripura	513	5352	23	299	4	82	540	5,733
22	Uttar Pradesh	52000	703294	820	65668	70	2698	52,890	771,660
23	Uttarakhand	7227	53988	95	3152	13	360	7,335	57,500
24	West Bengal	3354	49545	341	8483	18	720	3,713	58,748
	Union Territories								
25	A & N Islands	67	759	7	67	1	30	75	856
26	Chandigarh	17	162	1	15	1	10	19	187
27	D & N Haveli	11	114	-	-	1	11	12	125
28	Daman & Diu	14	77	-	-	1	20	15	97
29	Lakshadweep	10	79	-	-	1	22	11	101
30	Puducherry	98	913	10	108	-	-	108	1,021
	TOTAL	233,251	2,657,112	6,105	1,095	539	15,759	239,895	2,830,046

VP : Village Panchayat

IP: Intermediate Panchayat

DP: District Panchayat

Status of Panchayat Elections in India (as on 30.7.2007)

SI No.	States	Election last held			
		District	Intermediate	Village Panchayat	2007
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	July, 2006	July, 2006	August, 2006	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	April,2003	April,2003	April,2003	
3	Assam	January,2002	January,2002	January,2002	January
4	Bihar	May-June,2006	May-June,2006	May-June,2006	
5	Goa	Jan,2005	-	May,2007	
6	Gujarat	Dec, 2005	Dec, 2005	Dec, 2006	
7	Haryana	April,2005	April,2005	April,2005	
8	Himachal Pradesh	December,2005	December,2005	December,2005	
9	Karnataka	Jan,2006	Jan,2006	Feb, 2005	
10	Kerala	September,2005	September,2005	September,2005	
11	Madhya Pradesh	January,2005	January,2005	January,2005	
12	Chattisgarh	January,2005	January,2005	January,2005	
13	Maharashtra	March, 2007	March, 2007	December,2006	
14	Manipur	Sept, 2002	Sept, 2002	Sept, 2002	September
15	Orissa	February, 2007	February, 2007	February, 2007	
16	Punjab	June,2002	June,2002	June, 2003	DP & IP - June
17	Rajasthan	Jan-Feb, 2005	Jan-Feb, 2005	Jan-Feb, 2005	
18	Sikkim	October, 2002	October, 2002	October, 2002	October
19	Tamil Nadu	October,2006	October,2006	October,2006	
20	Tripura	July, 2004	July, 2004	July, 2004	
21	Uttar Pradesh	Jan,2006	Jan,2006	August,2005	
22	Uttarakhand	March,2003	March,2003	March,2003	
23	West Bengal	May,2003	May,2003	May,2003	
	Union Territories				
24	A & N Islands	September,2005	September,2005	September,2005	
25	D & N Haveli	October,2005	October,2005	October,2005	
26	Daman & Diu	September,2005	September,2005	September,2005	
27	Lakshadweep	Dec,2002- Jan,2003	Dec,2002- Jan,2003	Dec,2002- Jan,2003	December
28	Chandigarh	July, 2005	January,2002	January,2004	IP-January
29	Puducherry	-	June-July, 2006	June-July, 2006	
	States where Panchayat Elections have not been held under 73 rd CAA				
30	Jharkhand				
	States where 73rd CAA is not applicable or yet to be adopted				
31	J & K	Panchayat Elections held in Jan-Feb,2001 according to State PR Act.			
32	NCT of Delhi	Panchayati Raj Institutions have been superseded and are yet to be revived.			
33	Meghalaya	Provisions of 73rd CAA not applicable			
34	Mizoram				
35	Nagaland				

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS REPORT (CUMULATIVE) ON IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND CEILING LOWS AS ON 31ST MARCH -2007
(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 Decd.Surplus but not Distributed
		Filled	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	445,226	1,639	843,026	652,058	592,856	502,495	213,034	229,636	85,712	120,792	206,504	246,788	254,158
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	Chattisgarh	NR	NR	NR	75,081	72,183	60,680	27,452	6,057	10,367	9,608	29,047	11,787	21,267	51
5	Gujarat	58,735	58,245	490	237,639	178,625	162,491	36,094	17,083	101,608	14,671	33,654	4,340	25,898	75,147
6	Haryana	29,842	29,712	130	105,783	101,932	101,169	29,351	12,687	43,672	NIL	NIL	16,664	57,494	4,614
7	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	316,556	304,895	6,167	6,259	3,912	2,727	329	245	2,018	3,195	NA
8	Jammu & Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	8,836	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	8,836
9	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	876	1,316	487	310	328	277	501	273	NR
10	Karnataka	152,502	152,326	176	230,633	151,395	124,810	31,599	18,384	68,516	2,249	8,334	10,966	47,960	105,823
11	Kerala	NR	NR	NR	170,605	99,195	76,676	165,149	68,240	27,832	9,718	9,364	87,191	39,480	93,929
12	Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR	261	223,264	190,449	134,178	47,054	16,041	38,897	18,383	51,305	12,630	43,976	NR
13	Maharashtra	NR	NR	82	711,727	634,813	615,135	135,684	40,836	158,156	29,342	97,587	65,506	359,392	NR
14	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	1,830	1,685	1,682	1,258	96	128	72	97	1,090	1,457	NA
15	Orissa	60,329	60,098	231	189,900	167,549	159,384	142,616	48,704	51,109	52,934	66,303	40,978	41,973	30,409
16	Punjab	43,108	42,916	192	149,408	109,046	103,409	27,520	11,138	44,564	216	743	16,166	58,102	45,999
17	Rajasthan	88,007	87,191	816	615,177	571,146	465,517	83,617	30,340	145,547	12,047	50,501	41,230	269,469	149,660
18	Tamil Nadu	22,420	21,884	536	208,006	199,486	189,060	149,559	66,104	70,999	236	320	83,219	117,741	18,946
19	Tripura	1,679	1,656	23	1,995	1,994	1,598	1,424	256	218	359	448	809	933	397
20	Uttar Pradesh	65,846	65,735	111	369,362	339,385	263,225	303,867	207,450	184,808	486	974	95,931	77,443	106,137
21	West Bengal	100,937	90,255	10,682	1,399,759	1,309,463	1,113,172	2,881,536	1,065,721	385,004	537,599	226,931	1,278,216	416,467	286,587
22	D&N Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	7,267	3,749	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
23	Delhi	NA	NA	9	1,132	394	394	654	495	277	NA	NA	159	117	NA
24	Puducherry	311	264	47	2,326	1,286	1,070	1,464	858	640	NIL	NIL	606	430	1,255
Total		1,092,440	1,077,228	15,686	6,890,897	6,053,068	5,033,655	5,405,107	2,106,507	1,833,129	859,704	795,886	2,437,902	2,315,616	1,289,477

NA: Not Available

NR: Not received

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NO. OF CASES AND AREA INVOLVED
IN LITIGATION AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2007**

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 (Acres)	Number of cases	Area involved (Acres)	Number of cases	Area involved (Acres)	Number of cases	Area involved (Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,310	128,193	1,113	88409	867	35,773	207	8,744
2	Assam	112	38,461	109	34459	3	4,002	NA	NA
3	Bihar	1,837	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Chattisgarh	210	20,921	153	15,310	56	4,919	1	692
5	Gujarat	1,112	61,876	232	6943	333	24623	37	7464
6	Haryana	201	4,542	71	1376	124	3,048	6	119
7	Himachal Pradesh	5	8,072	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Jammu & Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
9	Jharkhand	123	8,411	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
10	Karnataka	1,621	51,865	113	6715	1,508	45,149	NR	NR
11	Kerala	NR	49,714	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
12	Madhya Pradesh	874	55,156	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
13	Maharashtra	509	27,745	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
14	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15	Orissa	280	15,049	162	7187	144	7,689	4	173
16	Punjab	679	24,514	436	11009	223	8,474	20	5,031
17	Rajasthan	925	73,568	704	50246	211	21,094	10	2,228
18	Tamil Nadu	157	8,520	49	1657	102	6,224	6	639
19	Tripura	8	59	5	29	3	30	NIL	NIL
20	Uttar Pradesh	2,301	43,578	240	4744	1,934	37,705	127	1,129
21	West Bengal	NA	181,589	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
22	D&N Haveli	NR	NR	NIL	NIL	11	850	NA	NA
23	Delhi	13	183	NA	NA	NA	NA	NIL	NIL
24	Pondicherry	41	929	11	144	28	776	2	9
	Total	13,318	802,945	3,398	228,228	5,547	200,356	420	26,228

NA: Not Available

NR: Not Received

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL AREA NOT AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Area not Available for Distribution			Total Area not Available for Distribution	Net Area Available for Distribution	Reporting Period
		Reserved/ Transferred for Public Purpose	Unfit for Cultivation	Miscellaneous Reasons			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	17,937	16,007	30,718	192,855	61,304	March, 2007
2	Assam	17,250	17,250	4,006	NA	24,431	December, 2003
3	Bihar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	September, 2000
4	Chattisgarh	4,029	3,678	252	11,364	51	March, 2007
5	Gujarat	-	2,055	5,874	69,805	5338	March, 2007
6	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	4,542	72	March, 2007
7	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	December, 2000
8	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	8,836	Nil	March, 2005
9	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	December, 2006
10	Karnataka	12,002	914	37,100	101,881	3,942	December, 2006
11	Kerala	16,035	7,052	13,832	86,633	7296	September, 2006
12	Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	December, 2006
13	Maharashtra	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	March, 2007
14	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	March, 2000
15	Orissa	4,150	2,443	10,143	27,744	4,207	March, 2007
16	Punjab	1,647	2,853	7,393	36,407	9,593	December, 2006
17	Rajasthan	63,891	4,829	7,372	149,160	500	March, 2007
18	Tamil Nadu	10,185	NR	NR	18,705	241	March, 2007
19	Tripura	242	57	47	51	Nil	March, 2007
20	Uttar Pradesh	21,592	37,545	3,422	106,137	0	June, 2006
21	West Bengal	85,247	2,070	Nil	268,906	17,680	March, 2007
22	D&N Haveli	-	-	-	NA	NA	June, 2005
23	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	December, 1995
24	Puducherry	94	Nil	159	1,182	73	December, 2003
	Total	254,301	96,753	120,318	1,084,208	134,728	-

NA: Not Available

NR: Not Received

ANNEXURE- 8.1

RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY (HABITATIONS COVERED)
DURING THE YEAR 2006-07

Point No. 07 A,

(Unit: in number)

Sl. No.	States/UTs Name	Target 2006-07	Achievement 2006-07	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3957	5183	131
2	Arunachal Pradesh	328	176	54
3	Assam	2978	2491	84
4	Bihar	5116	15121	296
5	Chhattisgarh	4800	8384	175
6	Goa	6	0	0
7	Gujarat	2329	2360	101
8	Haryana	725	901	124
9	Himachal Pradesh	3000	3275	109
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1008	466	46
11	Jharkhand	3802	1902	50
12	Karnataka	5333	2222	42
13	Kerala	1065	1410	132
14	Madhya Pradesh	6963	13344	192
15	Maharashtra	7673	3786	49
16	Manipur	123	47	38
17	Meghalaya	700	1083	155
18	Mizoram	134	134	100
19	Nagaland	274	0	0
20	Orissa	4226	6798	161
21	Pondicherry	64	64	100
22	Punjab	882	875	99
23	Rajasthan	2853	7990	280
24	Sikkim	164	138	84
25	Tamil Nadu	3072	7742	252
26	Tripura	446	214	48
27	Uttaranchal	1840	1907	104
28	Uttar Pradesh	7024	7936	113
29	West Bengal	3900	2983	76
30	A & N Islands	45	16	36
31	D & N Haveli	16	41	256
32	Lakshadweep	3	0	0
	TOTAL	74849	98989	132

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

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2006-2007	Achievement 2006-2007	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	76	76	100
2	Assam	27	0	0
3	Bihar	75	5	7
4	Chhatisgarh	39	204	523
5	Delhi	5	4	80
6	Haryana	3	1	33
7	Jharkhand	27	50	185
8	Madhya Pradesh	29	1	3
9	Tripura	9	0	0
10	Uttarakhand	1	2	200
11	West Bengal	110	0	0
12	D& Nagar Haveli	1	0	0
	Grand Total	402	343	85

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

Units: Numbers

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2006-2007	Achievement 2006-2007	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	50	35	70
2	Assam	19	0	0
3	Bihar	95	0	0
4	Chhatisgarh	6	16	267
5	Delhi	2	0	0
6	Haryana	9	3	33
7	Jharkhand	29	114	393
8	Karnataka	3	0	0
9	Kerala	18	0	0
10	Madhya Pradesh	24	7	29
11	Maharashtra	21	85	405
12	Orissa	25	0	0
13	Punjab	3	3	100
14	Tamil Nadu	55	0	0
15	Tripura	2	0	0
16	Uttarakhand	8	0	0
17	Uttar Pradesh	127	15	12
18	West Bengal	62	0	0
	Grand Total	558	278	50

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

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2006-2007	Achievement 2006-2007	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,554,000	1,487,000	96
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22,000	18,081	82
3	Assam	718,000	595,387	83
4	Bihar	2,651,000	1,709,695	64
5	Chhatisgarh	540,000	1,844,433	342
6	Delhi	272,000	257,895	95
7	Goa	21,000	24,238	115
8	Gujarat	1,282,000	1,207,836	94
9	Haryana	576,000	570,092	99
10	Himachal Pradesh	127,000	127,322	100
11	Jammu & Kashmir	208,000	294,627	142
12	Jharkhand	735,000	696,155	95
13	Karnataka	1,169,000	1,091,237	93
14	Kerala	557,000	444,304	80
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,871,000	1,893,698	101
16	Maharashtra	1,997,000	1,502,259	75
17	Manipur	39,000	45,841	118
18	Meghalaya	58,000	18,070	31
19	Mizoram	15,000	68,139	454
20	Nagaland	50,000	178,301	357
21	Orissa	829,000	810,622	98
22	Puducherry	18,000	16,352	91
23	Punjab	512,000	536,117	105
24	Rajasthan	1,770,000	1,690,240	95
25	Sikkim	12,000	11,036	92
26	Tamil Nadu	1,149,000	1,122,464	98
27	Tripura	48,000	67,951	142
28	Uttarakhand	153,000	219,014	143
29	Uttar Pradesh	5,375,000	5,497,507	102
30	West Bengal	1,672,000	1,541,684	92
31	A& N Islands	7,000	5,512	79
32	Chandigarh	15,000	15,858	106
33	D&N Haveli	7,000	7,778	111
34	Daman & Diu	4,000	7,734	193
35	Lakshadweep	1,000	944	94
	Grand Total	26,034,000	25,625,423	98

ANNEXURE-9.4

TETANUS IMMUNISATION (EXP. MOTHERS)						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Need Assessed 2006-07 (in 000's)	Achievement \$ during April to March			% Achvt. of . need assessed
			2006-07	2005-06	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	<u>MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)</u>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,816.1	1,716,644	1,753,370	-2.1	94.5
2	Assam	846.4	653,037	599,344	9.0	77.2
3	Bihar	3,102.1	1,007,516	845,737	19.1	32.5
4	Chhattisgarh	638.9	667,678	660,073	1.2	104.5
5	Gujarat	1,495.8	1,303,309	1,323,995	-1.6	87.1
6	Haryana	672.9	580,326	577,986	0.4	86.2
7	Jharkhand	851.7	509,813	531,529	-4.1	59.9
8	Karnataka	1,355.9	1,152,213	1,153,354	-0.1	85.0
9	Kerala	619.8	507,966	551,378	-7.9	82.0
10	Madhya Pradesh	2,241.8	1,932,158	1,943,853	-0.6	86.2
11	Maharashtra	2,293.2	1,723,124	2,057,116	-16.2	75.1
12	Orissa	994.6	830,523	800,114	3.8	83.5
13	Punjab	592.6	524,858	534,156	-1.7	88.6
14	Rajasthan	2,104.3	1,838,974	1,851,038	-0.7	87.4
15	Tamil Nadu	1,320.7	1,229,479	1,208,276	1.8	93.1
16	Uttar Pradesh	6,398.5	5,174,507	5,222,940	-0.9	80.9
17	West Bengal	1,928.4	1,572,581	1,510,302	4.1	81.5
II.	<u>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)</u>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh*	24.5	13,477	10,335	30.4	55.0
2	Delhi	307.6	212,637	228,763	-7.0	69.1
3	Goa	23.6	23,697	25,826	-8.2	100.6
4	Himachal Pradesh	146.6	135,639	136,762	-0.8	92.5
5	Jammu& Kashmir*	238.9	262,763	239,950	9.5	110.0
6	Manipur*	43.9	13,867	29,183	-52.5	31.6
7	Meghalaya	67.7	43,214	46,399	-6.9	63.8
8	Mizoram*	16.9	19,748	25,223	-21.7	116.9
9	Nagaland	58.7	28,614	34,444	-16.9	48.8
10	Sikkim	14.1	9,618	9,927	-3.1	68.4
11	Tripura	54.8	44,896	45,158	-0.6	81.9
12	Uttaranchal	175.3	226,848	233,208	-2.7	129.4
III.	<u>UNION TERRITORIES</u>					
1	A&N Islands	7.4	10,632	6,771	57.0	142.7
2	Chandigarh	16.6	17,465	17,184	1.6	105.3
3	D&N Haveli	8.4	8,352	8,502	-1.8	99.8
4	Daman & Diu	4.4	3,324	3,321	0.1	75.4
5	Lakshadweep*	1.4	932	993	-6.2	66.5
6	Pondicherry	20.2	18,186	17,610	3.3	90.1
IV.	<u>OTHER AGENCIES</u>					
1	M/O Defence	\$	53,107	34,369	54.5	
2	M/O Railways	\$	14,347	16,791	-14.6	
	TOTAL	30,504.7	24,086,068	24,295,280	-0.9	79.0

\$ = Provisional

\$ = No separate targets allocated

* = Estimated

ANNEXURE-9.5

DPT Immunisation						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Need Assessed 2006-07 (in 000's)	Achievement \$ during April to March			% Achvt. of need assessed
			2006-07	2005-06	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	<u>MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)</u>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,553.6	1,494,431	1,550,283	-3.6	96.2
2	Assam	717.9	621,530	581,214	6.9	86.6
3	Bihar	2,650.9	1,889,836	1,446,056	30.7	71.3
4	Chhattisgarh	540.2	605,886	626,905	-3.4	112.2
5	Gujarat	1,282.3	1,211,932	1,213,337	-0.1	94.5
6	Haryana	575.7	570,643	548,404	4.1	99.1
7	Jharkhand	734.8	731,349	676,984	8.0	99.5
8	Karnataka	1,168.6	1,091,237	1,093,428	-0.2	93.4
9	Kerala	557.3	485,614	522,361	-7.0	87.1
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,870.8	1,897,403	1,952,558	-2.8	101.4
11	Maharashtra	1,997.1	1,586,315	2,070,963	-23.4	79.4
12	Orissa	829.1	810,622	841,301	-3.6	97.8
13	Punjab	512.3	530,326	531,806	-0.3	103.5
14	Rajasthan	1,769.5	1,690,237	1,749,979	-3.4	95.5
15	Tamil Nadu	1,149.0	1,130,245	1,129,310	0.1	98.4
16	Uttar Pradesh	5,374.7	5,457,184	5,320,615	2.6	101.5
17	West Bengal	1,672.5	1,588,878	1,617,347	-1.8	95.0
II.	<u>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)</u>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh*	21.5	19,645	12,676	55.0	91.3
2	Delhi	271.8	261,358	251,804	3.8	96.2
3	Goa	21.1	24,238	25,821	-6.1	115.0
4	Himachal Pradesh	126.7	129,173	131,548	-1.8	101.9
5	Jammu & Kashmir*	207.7	292,888	285,510	2.6	141.0
6	Manipur*	39.3	16,106	36,416	-55.8	41.0
7	Meghalaya	58.1	65,886	48,640	35.5	113.5
8	Mizoram*	15.1	21,951	19,104	14.9	145.2
9	Nagaland	50.1	22,973	22,384	2.6	45.8
10	Sikkim	12.4	11,056	11,427	-3.2	89.4
11	Tripura	48.2	58,147	60,250	-3.5	120.6
12	Uttaranchal	152.8	222,690	231,430	-3.8	145.7
III.	<u>UNION TERRITORIES</u>					
1	A&N Islands	6.7	6,679	6,705	-0.4	100.4
2	Chandigarh	14.8	15,858	15,987	-0.8	107.2
3	D&N Haveli	7.2	7,778	7,625	2.0	108.1
4	Daman & Diu	3.9	3,589	5,230	-31.4	93.1
5	Lakshadweep*	1.2	1,033	1,622	-36.3	83.2
6	Pondicherry	17.9	16,352	16,185	1.0	91.4
IV.	<u>OTHER AGENCIES</u>					
1	M/O Defence	\$	31,583	40,451	-21.9	
2	M/O Railways	\$	22,903	24,268	-5.6	
	TOTAL	26,032.8	24,645,555	24,727,934	-0.3	94.7

\$ = Provisional

\$ = No separate targets allocated

* = Estimated

ANNEXURE-9.6

B C G						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Need Assessed 2006-07 (in 000's)	Achievement \$ during April to March			% Achvt. of need assessed
			2006-07	2005-06	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	<u>MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)</u>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,553.6	1,518,969	1,564,963	-2.9	97.8
2	Assam	717.9	701,002	672,731	4.2	97.6
3	Bihar	2,650.9	2,158,430	2,163,026	-0.2	81.4
4	Chhattisgarh	540.2	619,464	639,191	-3.1	114.7
5	Gujarat	1,282.3	1,258,339	1,262,294	-0.3	98.1
6	Haryana	575.7	597,600	583,438	2.4	103.8
7	Jharkhand	734.8	772,075	810,110	-4.7	105.1
8	Karnataka	1,168.6	1,120,134	1,108,016	1.1	95.9
9	Kerala	557.3	487,416	522,747	-6.8	87.5
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,870.8	1,969,112	2,000,982	-1.6	105.3
11	Maharashtra	1,997.1	1,664,981	2,138,216	-22.1	83.4
12	Orissa	829.1	865,620	912,187	-5.1	104.4
13	Punjab	512.3	536,302	561,406	-4.5	104.7
14	Rajasthan	1,769.5	1,750,064	1,785,418	-2.0	98.9
15	Tamil Nadu	1,149.0	1,130,783	1,135,831	-0.4	98.4
16	Uttar Pradesh	5,374.7	5,646,385	5,610,855	0.6	105.1
17	West Bengal	1,672.5	1,859,365	1,853,703	0.3	111.2
II.	<u>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)</u>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh*	21.5	21,546	18,136	18.8	100.2
2	Delhi	271.8	319,495	320,531	-0.3	117.5
3	Goa	21.1	28,536	28,221	1.1	135.4
4	Himachal Pradesh	126.7	133,212	134,050	-0.6	105.1
5	Jammu & Kashmir	207.7	314,245	310,842	1.1	151.3
6	Manipur*	39.3	21,378	41,126	-48.0	54.4
7	Meghalaya	58.1	77,715	69,796	11.3	133.8
8	Mizoram*	15.1	22,114	20,115	9.9	146.3
9	Nagaland	50.1	25,513	26,031	-2.0	50.9
10	Sikkim	12.4	11,421	11,708	-2.5	92.3
11	Tripura	48.2	67,951	64,775	4.9	140.9
12	Uttaranchal	152.8	229,762	220,150	4.4	150.3
III.	<u>UNION TERRITORIES</u>					
1	A&N Islands	6.7	6,568	5,787	13.5	98.8
2	Chandigarh	14.8	23,819	23,461	1.5	161.0
3	D&N Haveli	7.2	8,640	8,154	6.0	120.1
4	Daman & Diu	3.9	3,851	3,788	1.7	99.9
5	Lakshadweep*	1.2	977	880	11.1	78.8
6	Pondicherry	17.9	42,101	36,182	16.4	235.2
IV.	<u>OTHER AGENCIES</u>					
1	M/O Defence	\$ \$	28,940	34,235	-15.5	
2	M/O Railways	\$ \$	18,966	20,726	-8.5	
	TOTAL	26,032.8	26,062,792	26,723,808	-2.5	100.1

\$ = Provisional

\$ \$ = No separate targets allocated

* = Estimated

POLIO						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Need Assessed 2006-07 (in 000's)	Achievement \$ during April to March			% Achvt. of need assessed
			2006-07	2005-06	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,553.6	1,493,526	1,550,318	-3.7	96.1
2	Assam	717.9	638,247	579,718	10.1	88.9
3	Bihar	2,650.9	1,844,224	1,356,485	36.0	69.6
4	Chhattisgarh	540.2	607,775	626,835	-3.0	112.5
5	Gujarat	1,282.3	1,207,836	1,210,065	-0.2	94.2
6	Haryana	575.7	570,092	548,346	4.0	99.0
7	Jharkhand	734.8	729,110	703,430	3.7	99.2
8	Karnataka	1,168.6	1,094,307	1,092,151	0.2	93.6
9	Kerala	557.3	444,304	509,473	-12.8	79.7
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,870.8	1,898,295	1,959,218	-3.1	101.5
11	Maharashtra	1,997.1	1,595,884	2,070,963	-22.9	79.9
12	Orissa	829.1	812,182	844,202	-3.8	98.0
13	Punjab	512.3	537,564	531,806	1.1	104.9
14	Rajasthan	1,769.5	1,692,103	1,748,757	-3.2	95.6
15	Tamil Nadu	1,149.0	1,130,483	1,129,729	0.1	98.4
16	Uttar Pradesh	5,374.7	5,457,890	5,342,965	2.2	101.5
17	West Bengal	1,672.5	1,600,286	1,602,328	-0.1	95.7
II.	SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)					
1	Arunachal Pradesh*	21.5	19,991	12,797	56.2	93.0
2	Delhi	271.8	267,716	262,795	1.9	98.5
3	Goa	21.1	24,253	25,903	-6.4	115.1
4	Himachal Pradesh	126.7	129,140	131,288	-1.6	101.9
5	Jammu & Kashmir*	207.7	292,888	285,490	2.6	141.0
6	Manipur*	39.3	16,416	36,423	-54.9	41.8
7	Meghalaya	58.1	65,185	49,175	32.6	112.3
8	Mizoram*	15.1	21,837	19,151	14.0	144.5
9	Nagaland	50.1	24,610	23,164	6.2	49.1
10	Sikkim	12.4	11,036	11,454	-3.6	89.2
11	Tripura	48.2	58,278	60,422	-3.5	120.8
12	Uttaranchal	152.8	222,690	231,430	-3.8	145.7
III.	UNION TERRITORIES					
1	A&N Islands	6.7	6,679	6,705	-0.4	100.4
2	Chandigarh	14.8	15,858	15,960	-0.6	107.2
3	D&N Haveli	7.2	7,778	7,625	2.0	108.1
4	Daman & Diu	3.9	3,589	6,262	-42.7	93.1
5	Lakshadweep*	1.2	1,033	915	12.9	83.2
6	Pondicherry	17.9	16,352	16,185	1.0	91.4
IV.	OTHER AGENCIES					
1	M/O Defence	\$	36,422	38,002	-4.2	
2	M/O Railways	\$	24,341	24,437	-0.4	
	TOTAL	26,032.8	24,620,200	24,672,372	-0.2	94.6

\$ = Provisional \$\$ = No separate targets allocated

* = Estimated

Measles						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Need Assessed 2006-07 (in 000's)	Achievement \$ during April to March			% Achvt. of need assessed
			2006-07	2005-06	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)						
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,553.6	1,452,752	1,535,693	-5.4	93.5
2	Assam	717.9	612,855	570,715	7.4	85.4
3	Bihar	2,650.9	1,711,708	1,329,340	28.8	64.6
4	Chhattisgarh	540.2	601,794	617,241	-2.5	111.4
5	Gujarat	1,282.3	1,171,354	1,169,733	0.1	91.3
6	Haryana	575.7	543,969	529,636	2.7	94.5
7	Jharkhand	734.8	693,147	733,082	-5.4	94.3
8	Karnataka	1,168.6	1,042,765	1,039,664	0.3	89.2
9	Kerala	557.3	451,037	499,150	-9.6	80.9
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,870.8	1,869,610	1,926,819	-3.0	99.9
11	Maharashtra	1,997.1	1,516,299	1,983,332	-23.5	75.9
12	Orissa	829.1	779,906	821,882	-5.1	94.1
13	Punjab	512.3	503,062	510,755	-1.5	98.2
14	Rajasthan	1,769.5	1,654,771	1,693,820	-2.3	93.5
15	Tamil Nadu	1,149.0	1,120,967	1,131,304	-0.9	97.6
16	Uttar Pradesh	5,374.7	5,103,901	5,180,650	-1.5	95.0
17	West Bengal	1,672.5	1,522,628	1,518,166	0.3	91.0
II. SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)						
1	Arunachal Pradesh*	21.5	16,484	22,247	-25.9	76.6
2	Delhi	271.8	239,676	232,772	3.0	88.2
3	Goa	21.1	23,018	23,543	-2.2	109.2
4	Himachal Pradesh	126.7	126,284	128,308	-1.6	99.7
5	Jammu & Kashmir*	207.7	265,826	276,791	-4.0	128.0
6	Manipur*	39.3	21,184	35,778	-40.8	53.9
7	Meghalaya	58.1	58,883	46,991	25.3	101.4
8	Mizoram*	15.1	18,758	18,087	3.7	124.1
9	Nagaland	50.1	30,466	20,291	50.1	60.8
10	Sikkim	12.4	10,636	10,496	1.3	86.0
11	Tripura	48.2	58,931	57,221	3.0	122.2
12	Uttaranchal	152.8	211,311	218,428	-3.3	138.3
III. UNION TERRITORIES						
1	A&N Islands	6.7	6,232	5,555	12.2	93.7
2	Chandigarh	14.8	15,618	16,731	-6.7	105.6
3	D&N Haveli	7.2	7,099	6,950	2.1	98.7
4	Daman & Diu	3.9	3,391	3,351	1.2	88.0
5	Lakshadweep*	1.2	1,092	910	20.0	88.0
6	Pondicherry	17.9	16,328	15,934	2.5	91.2
IV. OTHER AGENCIES						
1	M/O Defence	\$	22,130	23,801	-7.0	
2	M/O Railways	\$	16,895	18,257	-7.5	
TOTAL		26,032.8	23,522,768	23,973,424	-1.9	90.4

\$ = Provisional \$\$ = No separate targets allocated

* = Estimated

STERILISATION								
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Eligible Couples as on 31.3.2006 (in 000's)		Achievement \$ during April to March			Estimated Unsterilised Couples exposed to higher order of birth 3&3+ (in 000's)	Sterilisation per 10,000 unsterilised couples exposed to higher order of birth 3&3+
		Total No.	Unsterilised	2006-07	2005-06	% change		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)							
1	Andhra Pradesh	14,778	6,251	767,593	744,271	3.1	1,969	3,898
2	Assam	4,332	3,609	17,282	24,201	-28.6	1,581	109
3	Bihar	15,886	12,534	119,977	96,341	24.5	6,844	175
4	Chhattisgarh	3,863	2,380	133,094	124,499	6.9	1,145	1,162
5	Gujarat	9,425	5,155	267,549	280,334	-4.6	2,119	1,263
6	Haryana	3,826	2,265	85,751	92,950	-7.7	942	910
7	Jharkhand	5,102	3,980	101,297	84,613	19.7	2,137	474
8	Karnataka	9,322	4,400	375,303	376,308	-0.3	1,478	2,539
9	Kerala	5,376	2,634	127,701	133,000	-4.0	556	2,297
10	Madhya Pradesh	11,683	7,243	366,842	366,930	0.0	3,825	959
11	Maharashtra	17,594	8,410	595,728	659,557	-9.7	3,297	1,807
12	Orissa	6,408	4,127	93,739	83,049	12.9	1,770	530
13	Punjab	4,084	2,818	93,758	107,591	-12.9	1,116	840
14	Rajasthan	10,919	6,355	288,089	317,307	-9.2	3,362	857
15	Tamil Nadu	11,157	6,025	356,936	380,028	-6.1	1,398	2,553
16	Uttar Pradesh	30,349	25,615	429,441	450,431	-4.7	14,882	289
17	West Bengal	14,244	9,430	136,757	194,993	-29.9	3,442	397
II.	SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)							
1	Arunachal Pradesh*	178	141	1,427	1,417	0.7	65	220
2	Delhi	2,683	1,910	28,746	34,168	-15.9	751	383
3	Goa	217	154	5,325	5,351	-0.5	38	1,401
4	Himachal Pradesh	1,054	502	26,445	28,383	-6.8	167	1,584
5	Jammu & Kashmir*	1,778	1,232	17,985	21,466	-16.2	620	290
6	Manipur*	332	281	185	1,687	-89.0	132	14
7	Meghalaya	350	313	2,533	2,264	11.9	188	135
8	Mizoram*	123	67	2,342	2,319	1.0	31	756
9	Nagaland	245	215	972	1,195	-18.7	128	76
10	Sikkim	82	62	1,471	1,518	-3.1	26	566
11	Tripura	528	387	3,303	3,978	-17.0	135	245
12	Uttaranchal	1,521	1,048	32,767	34,980	-6.3	487	673
III.	UNION TERRITORIES							
1	A&N Islands	64	35	988	1,111	-11.1	7	1,411
2	Chandigarh	171	135	2,385	2,202	8.3	27	883
3	D&N Haveli	44	31	978	930	5.2	14	699
4	Daman & Diu	27	15	500	469	6.6	5	1,000
5	Lakshadweep*	10	9	40	23	75.5	4	101
6	Pondicherry	173	85	10,483	10,213	2.6	18	5,824
IV.	OTHER AGENCIES							
1	M/O Defence			13,459	16,204	-16.9		
2	M/O Railways			4,921	5,694	-13.6		
	All India	188,300	118,629	4,514,092	4,691,975	-3.8	53,620	842
\$ = Provisional NR=Not received * = Estimated								

ANNEXURE- 10.2 (a)

Family Planning Methods (Sterilisations)					
During the Period (April,2006- March,2007)					
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Sterilisation	IUD Insertion	Condom	Oral Pill
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	<u>MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)</u>				
1	Andhra Pradesh	767,593	402,032	770,456	338,146
2	Assam	17,282	32,560	39,668	37,766
3	Bihar	119,977	79,968	63,278	37,188
4	Chhattisgarh	133,094	117,371	321,388	205,628
5	Gujarat	267,549	464,484	1,082,994	237,472
6	Haryana	85,751	153,850	373,844	82,282
7	Jharkhand	101,297	73,673	115,326	69,567
8	Karnataka	375,303	291,134	305,319	170,576
9	Kerala	127,701	68,772	164,325	26,380
10	Madhya Pradesh	366,842	461,265	1,355,832	558,736
11	Maharashtra	595,728	421,584	401,175	337,002
12	Orissa	93,739	161,574	358,238	197,685
13	Punjab	93,758	335,263	445,167	119,316
14	Rajasthan	288,089	303,358	1,702,899	857,789
15	Tamil Nadu	356,936	359,056	145,835	128,040
16	Uttar Pradesh	429,441	1,855,238	1,720,822	843,500
17	West Bengal	136,757	74,842	674,561	600,167
II.	<u>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)</u>				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1,427	2,777	926	1,561
2	Delhi	28,746	53,003	171,685	9,196
3	Goa	5,325	2,539	9,523	1,747
4	Himachal Pradesh	26,445	28,963	92,633	28,368
5	Jammu & Kashmir	17,985	28,875	26,420	10,962
6	Manipur	185	3,362	1,672	544
7	Meghalaya	2,533	2,076	2,371	2,592
8	Mizoram	2,342	2,609	2,569	12,820
9	Nagaland	972	1,564	418	911
10	Sikkim	1,471	1,437	1,177	5,381
11	Tripura	3,303	2,201	13,340	19,867
12	Uttaranchal	32,767	140,899	112,924	46,489
III.	<u>UNION TERRITORIES</u>				
1	A&N Islands	988	904	2,741	1,352
2	Chandigarh	2,385	4,237	10,085	631
3	D&N Haveli	978	195	8,350	2,919
4	Daman & Diu	500	272	1,997	554
5	Lakshadweep	40	45	705	120
6	Pondicherry	10,483	3,506	10,571	1,743
IV.	<u>OTHER AGENCIES</u>				
1	M/O Defence	13,459	6,168	19,541	3,531
2	M/O Railways	4,921	4,203	30,665	3,275
	All India	4,514,092	5,945,859	10,561,440	5,001,803
Social Marketing Distn.		-	-	10,069,028	3,944,211
Total Free+Mktg.. Distn.		-	-	20,630,468	8,946,014

ANNEXURE-10.2 (b)

State-wise break-up & % of Vasectomy to total Sterilisations (2006-07) <i>April to March, 2007</i>					
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	26,266	741,327	767,593	3.4
2	Assam	110	17,172	17,282	0.6
3	Bihar	1,134	118,843	119,977	0.9
4	Chhattisgarh	6,322	126,772	133,094	4.8
5	Gujarat	1,032	266,517	267,549	0.4
6	Haryana	10,968	74,783	85,751	12.8
7	Jharkhand	6,461	94,836	101,297	6.4
8	Karnataka	766	374,537	375,303	0.2
9	Kerala	976	126,725	127,701	0.8
10	Madhya Pradesh	10,972	355,870	366,842	3.0
11	Maharashtra	21,425	574,303	595,728	3.6
12	Orissa	790	92,949	93,739	0.8
13	Punjab	5,615	88,143	93,758	6.0
14	Rajasthan	6,366	281,723	288,089	2.2
15	Tamil Nadu	734	356,202	356,936	0.2
16	Uttar Pradesh	2,669	426,772	429,441	0.6
17	West Bengal	1,828	134,929	136,757	1.3
II. SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)					
1	Arunachal Pradesh*	7	1,420	1,427	0.5
2	Delhi	1,320	27,426	28,746	4.6
3	Goa	39	5,286	5,325	0.7
4	Himachal Pradesh	3,144	23,301	26,445	11.9
5	Jammu & Kashmir*	404	17,581	17,985	2.2
6	Manipur*	-	185	185	-
7	Meghalaya	45	2,488	2,533	1.8
8	Mizoram*	-	2,342	2,342	-
9	Nagaland	11	961	972	1.1
10	Sikkim	-	1,471	1,471	-
11	Tripura	13	3,290	3,303	0.4
12	Uttaranchal	1,417	31,350	32,767	4.3
III. UNION TERRITORIES					
1	A&N Islands	9	979	988	0.9
2	Chandigarh	41	2,344	2,385	1.7
3	D&N Haveli	1	977	978	0.1
4	Daman & Diu	6	494	500	1.2
5	Lakshadweep*	-	40	40	-
6	Pondicherry	24	10,459	10,483	0.2
IV. OTHER AGENCIES					
1	M/O Defence	2,705	10,754	13,459	20.1
2	M/O Railways	445	4,476	4,921	9.0
	All India	114,065	4,400,027	4,514,092	2.5
Figures are provisional NR = Not received *= Estimated					

IUD INSERTIONS						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised as on 31.3.2006 (in 000's)	Achievement \$ during April to March			IUD per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2006-07
			2006-07	2005-06	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)					
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,251	402,032	390,675	2.9	643
2	Assam	3,609	32,560	38,073	-14.5	90
3	Bihar	12,534	79,968	99,847	-19.9	64
4	Chhattisgarh	2,380	117,371	107,198	9.5	493
5	Gujarat	5,155	464,484	466,230	-0.4	901
6	Haryana	2,265	153,850	150,900	2.0	679
7	Jharkhand	3,980	73,673	71,583	2.9	185
8	Karnataka	4,400	291,134	297,265	-2.1	662
9	Kerala	2,634	68,772	73,642	-6.6	261
10	Madhya Pradesh	7,243	461,265	453,012	1.8	637
11	Maharashtra	8,410	421,584	455,862	-7.5	501
12	Orissa	4,127	161,574	159,725	1.2	392
13	Punjab	2,818	335,263	341,365	-1.8	1,190
14	Rajasthan	6,355	303,358	305,346	-0.7	477
15	Tamil Nadu	6,025	359,056	394,076	-8.9	596
16	Uttar Pradesh	25,615	1,855,238	1,991,819	-6.9	724
17	West Bengal	9,430	74,842	76,468	-2.1	79
II.	SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)					
1	Arunachal Pradesh*	141	2,777	2,661	4.4	197
2	Delhi	1,910	53,003	55,810	-5.0	277
3	Goa	154	2,539	2,819	-9.9	165
4	Himachal Pradesh	502	28,963	30,452	-4.9	577
5	Jammu & Kashmir*	1,232	28,875	28,787	0.3	234
6	Manipur*	281	3,362	7,053	-52.3	120
7	Meghalaya	313	2,076	2,646	-21.5	66
8	Mizoram*	67	2,609	2,390	9.2	388
9	Nagaland	215	1,564	2,571	-39.2	73
10	Sikkim	62	1,437	1,460	-1.6	233
11	Tripura	387	2,201	2,515	-12.5	57
12	Uttaranchal	1,048	140,899	130,447	8.0	1,344
III.	UNION TERRITORIES					
1	A&N Islands	35	904	1,104	-18.1	255
2	Chandigarh	135	4,237	5,123	-17.3	314
3	D&N Haveli	31	195	262	-25.6	63
4	Daman & Diu	15	272	271	0.4	181
5	Lakshadweep*	9	45	46	-2.8	48
6	Pondicherry	85	3,506	3,628	-3.4	410
IV.	OTHER AGENCIES					
1	M/O Defence		6,168	10,905	-43.4	
2	M/O Railways		4,203	4,548	-7.6	
All India		118,629	5,945,859	6,168,584	-3.6	501
\$ = Provisional * = Estimated						

ANNEXURE-10.4

CONDOM USERS						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised as on 31.3.2006 (in 000's)	Achievement \$ during April to March, 2007			Condoms Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2006-07
			2006-07	2005-06	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	<u>MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)</u>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,251	770,456	822,214	-6.3	1,233
2	Assam	3,609	39,668	44,282	-10.4	110
3	Bihar	12,534	63,278	61,965	2.1	50
4	Chhattisgarh	2,380	321,388	285,215	12.7	1,351
5	Gujarat	5,155	1,082,994	1,004,331	7.8	2,101
6	Haryana	2,265	373,844	336,266	11.2	1,651
7	Jharkhand	3,980	115,326	72,809	58.4	290
8	Karnataka	4,400	305,319	306,114	-0.3	694
9	Kerala	2,634	164,325	185,689	-11.5	624
10	Madhya Pradesh	7,243	1,355,832	1,349,161	0.5	1,872
11	Maharashtra	8,410	401,175	481,781	-16.7	477
12	Orissa	4,127	358,238	341,460	4.9	868
13	Punjab	2,818	445,167	432,225	3.0	1,580
14	Rajasthan	6,355	1,702,899	1,674,459	1.7	2,680
15	Tamil Nadu	6,025	145,835	206,851	-29.5	242
16	Uttar Pradesh	25,615	1,720,822	1,516,009	13.5	672
17	West Bengal	9,430	674,561	631,422	6.8	715
II.	<u>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)</u>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh*	141	926	784	18.1	66
2	Delhi	1,910	171,685	148,939	15.3	899
3	Goa	154	9,523	7,890	20.7	617
4	Himachal Pradesh	502	92,633	87,840	5.5	1,846
5	Jammu& Kashmir*	1,232	26,420	16,146	63.6	214
6	Manipur*	281	1,672	6,521	-74.4	60
7	Meghalaya	313	2,371	2,806	-15.5	76
8	Mizoram*	67	2,569	1,854	38.6	382
9	Nagaland	215	418	676	-38.2	19
10	Sikkim	62	1,177	2,013	-41.5	191
11	Tripura	387	13,340	13,820	-3.5	345
12	Uttaranchal	1,048	112,924	118,049	-4.3	1,078
III.	<u>UNION TERRITORIES</u>					
1	A&N Islands	35	2,741	2,752	-0.4	774
2	Chandigarh	135	10,085	15,193	-33.6	747
3	D&N Haveli	31	8,350	5,790	44.2	2,699
4	Daman & Diu	15	1,997	1,411	41.5	1,330
5	Lakshadweep*	9	705	482	46.3	761
6	Pondicherry	85	10,571	9,931	6.4	1,237
IV.	<u>OTHER AGENCIES</u>					
1	M/O Defence		19,541	28,309	-31.0	
2	M/O Railways		30,665	30,115	1.8	
Total Free Distn.(All India)		118,629	10,561,440	10,253,574	3.0	890
	Social Marketing Distn.		10,069,028	10,464,722	-3.8	
Total Free+Social Mktg.Distn.		118,629	20,630,468	20,718,296	-0.4	1,739

\$ = Provisional
* = Estimated

OP USERS						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised as on 31.3.2006 (in 000's)	Achievement \$ during April to March			OP Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2006-07
			2006-07	2005-06	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	<u>MAJOR STATES (Population > 20 million)</u>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,251	338,146	328,588	2.9	541
2	Assam	3,609	37,766	39,038	-3.3	105
3	Bihar	12,534	37,188	49,818	-25.4	30
4	Chhattisgarh	2,380	205,628	188,189	9.3	864
5	Gujarat	5,155	237,472	244,559	-2.9	461
6	Haryana	2,265	82,282	85,740	-4.0	363
7	Jharkhand	3,980	69,567	47,864	45.3	175
8	Karnataka	4,400	170,576	171,314	-0.4	388
9	Kerala	2,634	26,380	28,396	-7.1	100
10	Madhya Pradesh	7,243	558,736	545,996	2.3	771
11	Maharashtra	8,410	337,002	361,282	-6.7	401
12	Orissa	4,127	197,685	181,717	8.8	479
13	Punjab	2,818	119,316	117,152	1.8	423
14	Rajasthan	6,355	857,789	833,226	2.9	1,350
15	Tamil Nadu	6,025	128,040	136,776	-6.4	213
16	Uttar Pradesh	25,615	843,500	782,391	7.8	329
17	West Bengal	9,430	600,167	505,647	18.7	636
II.	<u>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population < 20 million)</u>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh*	141	1,561	1,320	18.3	111
2	Delhi	1,910	9,196	9,430	-2.5	48
3	Goa	154	1,747	1,791	-2.5	113
4	Himachal Pradesh	502	28,368	26,662	6.4	565
5	Jammu & Kashmir*	1,232	10,962	11,118	-1.4	89
6	Manipur*	281	544	1,270	-57.2	19
7	Meghalaya	313	2,592	2,555	1.4	83
8	Mizoram*	67	12,820	6,203	106.7	1,905
9	Nagaland	215	911	591	54.1	42
10	Sikkim	62	5,381	6,442	-16.5	873
11	Tripura	387	19,867	24,273	-18.2	513
12	Uttaranchal	1,048	46,489	46,689	-0.4	444
III.	<u>UNION TERRITORIES</u>					
1	A&N Islands	35	1,352	1,402	-3.6	382
2	Chandigarh	135	631	565	11.7	47
3	D&N Haveli	31	2,919	2,673	9.2	944
4	Daman & Diu	15	554	414	33.8	369
5	Lakshadweep*	9	120	119	0.8	130
6	Pondicherry	85	1,743	1,871	-6.8	204
IV.	<u>OTHER AGENCIES</u>					
1	M/O Defence		3,531	4,939	-28.5	
2	M/O Railways		3,275	3,452	-5.1	
Free Distn.(All India)		118,629	5,001,803	4,801,472	4.2	422
Social Marketing Distn.			3,944,211	3,393,073	16.2	
Total Free+Mktg. Distn.		118,629	8,946,014	8,194,545	9.2	754
\$ = Provisional						
* = Estimated						

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

Units: NUMBERS

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2006-2007	Achievement 2006-2007	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	373	376	101
2	Arunachal Pradesh	75	79	105
3	Assam	214	284	133
4	Bihar	509	394	77
5	Chhatisgarh	157	155	99
6	Delhi	33	34	103
7	Goa	11	11	100
8	Gujarat	253	259	102
9	Haryana	126	128	102
10	Himachal Pradesh	75	72	96
11	Jammu & Kashmir	136	140	103
12	Jharkhand	204	204	100
13	Karnataka	185	185	100
14	Kerala	163	163	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	361	367	102
16	Maharashtra	407	416	102
17	Manipur	34	34	100
18	Meghalaya	38	39	103
19	Mizoram	23	21	91
20	Nagaland	56	54	96
21	Orissa	326	326	100
22	Puducherry	5	5	100
23	Punjab	147	146	99
24	Rajasthan	271	271	100
25	Sikkim	10	11	110
26	Tamil Nadu	434	434	100
27	Tripura	49	53	108
28	Uttarakhand	99	99	100
29	Uttar Pradesh	835	835	100
30	West Bengal	404	363	90
31	A & N Islands	5	5	100
32	Chandigarh	3	3	100
33	D&N Haveli	2	1	50
34	Daman & Diu	2	2	100
35	Lakshadweep	1	1	100
	Grand Total	6,026	5,970	99

Point No.: 09D, ANGANWADIS (CUMULATIVE)

Units: NUMBERS

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2006-2007	Achievement 2006-2007	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	63,853	61,761	97
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2,901	3,037	105
3	Assam	30,743	31,230	102
4	Bihar	76,585	58,931	77
5	Chhatisgarh	27,607	27,629	100
6	Delhi	4,322	4,426	102
7	Goa	1,012	1,012	100
8	Gujarat	40,779	38,378	94
9	Haryana	15,796	16,359	104
10	Himachal Pradesh	16,069	7,354	46
11	Jammu & Kashmir	17,408	16,916	97
12	Jharkhand	29,517	27,876	94
13	Karnataka	49,351	51,150	104
14	Kerala	27,999	27,692	99
15	Madhya Pradesh	57,416	57,416	100
16	Maharashtra	73,007	73,360	100
17	Manipur	4,501	4,501	100
18	Meghalaya	2,986	3,154	106
19	Mizoram	1,545	1,592	103
20	Nagaland	2,982	2,770	93
21	Orissa	36,824	36,219	98
22	Puducherry	685	688	100
23	Punjab	16,882	15,007	89
24	Rajasthan	44,653	41,985	94
25	Sikkim	890	852	96
26	Tamil Nadu	45,116	45,276	100
27	Tripura	5,650	5,962	106
28	Uttarakhand	7,565	7,792	103
29	Uttar Pradesh	131,257	131,996	101
30	West Bengal	71,220	58,371	82
31	A& N Islands	602	672	112
32	Chandigarh	323	329	102
33	D&N Haveli	199	215	108
34	Daman & Diu	95	97	102
35	Lakshadweep	74	74	100
	Grand Total	908,414	862,079	95

POINT NO.: 11 A**SC FAMILIES ASSISTED****UNITS: NUMBER OF FAMILIES**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2006-2007	Achievement 2006-2007	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	350,000	438,370	125
2	Assam	40,000	19,678	49
3	Bihar	200,000	232,451	116
4	Chhatisgarh	30,000	374,896	1,250
5	Delhi	4,500	791	18
6	Goa	500	337	67
7	Gujarat	80,000	130,649	163
8	Haryana	90,000	80,485	89
9	Himachal Pradesh	51,000	52,963	104
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,000	370	37
11	Jharkhand	285,000	583,944	205
12	Karnataka	211,000	451,652	214
13	Kerala	30,000	13,616	45
14	Madhya Pradesh	220,000	221,456	101
15	Maharashtra	110,000	140,030	127
16	Manipur	500	118	24
17	Orissa	66,000	60,479	92
18	Puducherry	2,500	4,655	186
19	Punjab	79,500	31,773	40
20	Rajasthan	260,000	375,211	144
21	Sikkim	2,000	1,334	67
22	Tamil Nadu	600,000	814,975	136
23	Tripura	20,000	6,556	33
24	Uttarakhand	6,000	6,234	104
25	Uttar Pradesh	260,000	233,945	90
26	West Bengal	100,000	49,137	49
27	Chandigarh	500	597	119
	Grand Total	3,100,000	4,326,702	140

POINT NO.: 11 B**ST FAMILIES ASSISTED****UNITS: NUMBER OF FAMILIES**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2006-2007	Achievement 2006-2007	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	155,000	235,450	152
2	Assam	40,000	30,655	77
3	Bihar	5,165	15,511	300
4	Chhatisgarh	98,000	861,474	879
5	Gujarat	95,000	187,536	197
6	Himachal Pradesh	5,000	8,819	176
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1,200	436	36
8	Jharkhand	115,000	1,130,354	983
9	Karnataka	30,000	115,962	387
10	Kerala	5,000	4,511	90
11	Madhya Pradesh	210,000	208,070	99
12	Maharashtra	135,000	152,975	113
13	Manipur	5,000	5,343	107
14	Orissa	90,000	151,373	168
15	Rajasthan	75,000	76,925	103
16	Sikkim	5,000	5,175	104
17	Tamil Nadu	20,000	28,085	140
18	Tripura	10,000	9,660	97
19	Uttarakhand	1,500	1,571	105
20	Uttar Pradesh	900	888	99
21	West Bengal	33,700	8,348	25
22	A& N Islands	800	255	32
23	Daman & Diu	600	1,081	180
	Grand Total	1,136,865	3,240,457	285

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
2004	153.70	28.90	62.02	20.44	215.09	49.34
2005	-NA-	29.21	-NA-	20.95	-NA-	50.16

NA: Not available

Source : Quarterly Employment Review, January-March (2005) DGE&T, M/o Labour,

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%)
		(As on 1.1.2005) 2005	3198	3056	142 (4.65%)
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	2001	524	77 (12.8%)
		as on 31.12.2002	2002	505	78 (13.4%)
		as on 31.12.2003	2003	490	77 (13.58%)
		as on 31.12.2005	2005	536	85 (13.69%)
4	Indian Economic Service (IES)	1996	394	330	64 (16.2%)
		as on 1.1.2003	2003	331	91 (21.6%)
		as on 1.1.2004	2004	313	85 (21.4%)
		as on 1.1.2005	2005	310	91 (22.7%)
		as on 1.1.2006	2006	282	94 (25.0%)
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%)
		2006	555	469	86 (15.5%)

Source : i.

- i. Department of Personnel, GOI, New Delhi.
- ii. Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI, New Delhi.
- iii. Ministry of Finance
- 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 (IAY)****UNITS: NUMBER OF HOUSES**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2006-07	Achievement 2006-07	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	138,342	128,082	93
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4,939	5,000	101
3	Assam	109,214	125,441	115
4	Bihar	408,350	314,046	77
5	Chhatisgarh	21,393	20,818	97
6	Goa	852	1,041	122
7	Gujarat	67,846	64,863	96
8	Haryana	9,526	10,375	109
9	Himachal Pradesh	3,054	3,338	109
10	Jammu & Kashmir	9,487	10,274	108
11	Jharkhand	36,423	57,246	157
12	Karnataka	53,299	49,088	92
13	Kerala	29,639	27,558	93
14	Madhya Pradesh	42,548	43,400	102
15	Maharashtra	83,430	57,750	69
16	Manipur	4,287	2,420	56
17	Meghalaya	7,467	4,027	54
18	Mizoram	1,591	1,848	116
19	Nagaland	4,941	1,454	29
20	Orissa	80,228	79,668	99
21	Pondicherry	655	261	40
22	Punjab	11,780	8,250	70
23	Rajasthan	34,094	33,397	98
24	Sikkim	945	1,368	145
25	Tamil Nadu	55,389	16,760	30
26	Tripura	9,621	9,568	99
27	Uttaranchal	8,359	7,544	90
28	Uttar Pradesh	183,414	166,893	91
29	West Bengal	110,667	122,154	110
30	A & N Islands	1,316	4,544	345
31	D&N Haveli	219	77	35
32	Daman & Diu	98	3	3
33	Lakshadweep	85	88	104
	Grand Total	1,533,498	1,378,644	90

POINT NO.: 14D

ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTIONS (EWS) HOUSES

UNITS: NUMBER OF HOUSES

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2006-07	Achievement 2006-07	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	85,085	90,795	107
2	Assam	84	0	0
3	Bihar	116	289	249
4	Chhatisgarh	3,000	3,460	115
5	Gujarat	300	300	100
6	Haryana	2,000	0	0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	326	533	163
8	Karnataka	11,435	8,556	75
9	Kerala	1,343	800	60
10	Maharashtra	90	90	100
11	Manipur	270	0	0
12	Mizoram	120	120	100
13	Orissa	100	230	230
14	Puducherry	210	32	15
15	Punjab	4,275	0	0
16	Rajasthan	1,650	1,673	101
17	Sikkim	2	2	100
18	Uttar Pradesh	3,500	3,160	90
19	West Bengal	270	0	0
20	Daman & Diu	5	0	0
	Grand Total	114,181	110,040	96

POINT NO.: 14E**LOW INCOME GROUP (LIG) HOUSES**

UNITS: NUMBER OF HOUSES

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2006-07	Achievement 2006-07	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,708	10,925	125
2	Assam	18	0	0
3	Bihar	119	0	0
4	Chhatisgarh	2,000	3,450	172
5	Goa	225	0	0
6	Haryana	442	442	100
7	Kerala	2,580	1,799	70
8	Maharashtra	1,896	2,203	116
9	Manipur	231	0	0
10	Mizoram	160	0	0
11	Puducherry	180	0	0
12	Punjab	2,700	144	5
13	Rajasthan	110	124	113
14	Tamil Nadu	3,828	3,828	100
15	Uttar Pradesh	630	484	77
16	West Bengal	176	240	136
	Grand Total	24,003	23,639	98

POINT NO.: 15**SLUM IMPROVEMENT**

UNITS: NUMBER OF HOUSES

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2006-07	Achievement 2006-07	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	454,577	626,305	138
2	Assam	1,250	0	0
3	Bihar	70,374	83,472	119
4	Chhatisgarh	25,000	65,455	262
5	Delhi	93,750	97,053	104
6	Himachal Pradesh	2,550	2,639	103
7	Jammu & Kashmir	16,500	0	0
8	Jharkhand	81,675	22,698	28
9	Karnataka	150,530	230,517	153
10	Kerala	11,818	7,690	65
11	Manipur	3,866	0	0
12	Meghalaya	5,625	5,690	101
13	Mizoram	3,500	3,500	100
14	Nagaland	7,500	0	0
15	Orissa	2,000	6,799	340
16	Puducherry	11,646	11,960	103
17	Rajasthan	50,000	65,677	131
18	Sikkim	6,000	2,897	48
19	Tripura	16,100	15,624	97
20	Uttarakhand	125,670	123,723	98
21	Uttar Pradesh	1,500,000	1,673,804	112
22	West Bengal	29,152	53,978	185
23	A& N Islands	250	250	100
24	Daman & Diu	9	0	0
	Grand Total	2,669,342	3,099,731	116

POINT NO.: 16A

TREE PLANTATION ON PRIVATE LANDS

UNITS: NUMBER OF TREE PLANTED

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2006-2007	Achievement 2006-2007	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	400,000,000	419,000,000	105
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,000,000	728,450	73
3	Assam	6,000,000	3,000,000	50
4	Bihar	20,000,000	17,516,000	88
5	Chhatisgarh	30,000,000	32,875,000	110
6	Delhi	1,000,000	1,173,720	117
7	Goa	1,500,000	741,000	49
8	Gujarat	250,000,000	225,100,000	90
9	Haryana	40,000,000	29,004,000	73
10	Himachal Pradesh	5,000,000	5,000,000	100
11	Jammu & Kashmir	10,000,000	10,619,000	106
12	Jharkhand	20,000,000	1,293,618	6
13	Karnataka	35,000,000	42,183,000	121
14	Kerala	5,000,000	1,334,621	27
15	Madhya Pradesh	100,000,000	90,431,806	90
16	Maharashtra	100,000,000	36,301,000	36
17	Manipur	1,000,000	563,186	56
18	Meghalaya	1,500,000	1,680,000	112
19	Mizoram	2,000,000	866,356	43
20	Nagaland	10,000,000	6,150,000	62
21	Orissa	30,000,000	4,678,550	16
22	Puducherry	100,000	162,500	162
23	Punjab	5,000,000	2,033,000	41
24	Rajasthan	10,000,000	14,293,000	143
25	Sikkim	1,500,000	974,701	65
26	Tamil Nadu	35,000,000	32,603,200	93
27	Tripura	3,500,000	1,800,000	51
28	Uttarakhand	25,000,000	25,563,000	102
29	Uttar Pradesh	300,000,000	307,888,020	103
30	West Bengal	50,000,000	5,100,928	10
31	A& N Islands	200,000	36,655	18
32	Chandigarh	100,000	34,531	35
33	D&N Haveli	1,500,000	1,120,000	75
34	Lakshadweep	100,000	0	0
	Grand Total	1,501,000,000	1,321,848,842	88

POINT NO.: 16 B

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

UNITS: HECTARE

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2006-2007	Achievement 2005-2006	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	275,000	418,479	152
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10,000	10,116	101
3	Assam	10,000	9,663	97
4	Bihar	10,000	8,758	88
5	Chhatisgarh	125,000	131,209	105
6	Goa	1,000	479	48
7	Gujarat	100,000	109,456	109
8	Haryana	30,000	17,553	59
9	Himachal Pradesh	30,000	30,071	100
10	Jammu & Kashmir	35,000	12,530	36
11	Jharkhand	100,000	33,233	33
12	Karnataka	75,000	59,761	80
13	Kerala	20,000	4,353	22
14	Madhya Pradesh	230,000	233,104	101
15	Maharashtra	100,000	39,844	40
16	Manipur	10,000	5,369	54
17	Meghalaya	6,000	107	2
18	Mizoram	8,500	5,197	61
19	Nagaland	25,000	5,556	22
20	Orissa	75,000	48,021	64
21	Puducherry	100	192	192
22	Punjab	25,000	3,065	12
23	Rajasthan	80,000	83,863	105
24	Sikkim	15,000	3,550	24
25	Tamil Nadu	150,000	148,812	99
26	Tripura	17,000	7,589	45
27	Uttarakhand	145,000	149,702	103
28	Uttar Pradesh	50,000	59,218	118
29	West Bengal	110,000	15,382	14
30	A& N Islands	2,000	1,081	54
31	Chandigarh	150	181	121
32	D&N Haveli	200	218	109
33	Daman & Diu	30	15	50
34	Lakshadweep	20	0	0
	Grand Total	1,870,000	1,655,727	89

**Sample Checks of Plantation 2004-05 Carried out through
Independent Agencies/Experts**

Sl.No.	Name of District	Name of Agencies/Experts	Servival Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Perambalur (Tamil Nadu)	M/S Env.Forestry Research, Trivandrum	85%
2	Dewas (Madhya Pradesh)	Shri S K Kapur, Panchkula, Haryana	75-88%
3	Porbandar (Gujarat)	Shri S.M. Jain, Kota	68-88%
4	Karimnagar (Andhra Pradesh)	M/S Friends of Trees, Trivandrum	85%
5	Chittor (Andhra Pradesh)	M/S Treelands Dev. Services, Bangalore	80%
6	Fatehabad (Haryana)	Shri C. M. Sethi, Chandigarh	85%
7	Koppal (Karnataka)	M/S Resource Planning & Management, New Delhi	80%
8	Dungarpur (Rajasthan)	Shri Shiv Charan Singh	85-90%
9	Imphal (Manipur)	Shri A.K. Bezbarua, Guwahati	75%
10	Panna (Madhya Pradesh)	Shri H.L. Attri, New Delhi	94%
11	Murshidabad (West Bengal)	Shri M.K. Sharma, Greater Noida	100%
12	West Garo Hills (Meghalaya)	Shri S.K. Sen, Guwahati	21.30%
13	Osmanabad (Maharashtra)	UAS, Bangalore	59.66%
14	Shambalpur (Orissa)	Shri P.Patnaik, Bhubaneshwar	71-95%
15	Morena (Madhya Pradesh)	Shri S K Verma, Udaipur	79.95%
16	East Sarguja (Chhattisgarh)	Dr. G C Shukla, New Delhi	84%
17	Mahasamund (Chhattisgarh)	Shri R P Mattoo, New Delhi	76.30%
18	Nilgiri (Tamil Nadu)	M/S Eco Troops, Trivandrum	80%
19	Tinsukia (Assam)	Jadavpur University, Kolkata	63.17%

**Details of the Projects Received During the year 2005-06 (April, 2005-March, 2006) and
2006-07 (April, 2006-January, 2007)**

Sl. No.	Year	Number of projects pending at the beginning of year	Number of projects received	Number of projects appraised	Number of projects cleared	Number of projects exempted/rejected /closed/returned under process
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	2005-2006	493	1,042	681	901	115
2	2006-2007	798	1,812	1,229	765	260

**State-wise Environment Clearance Accorded during the year 2005-2006 (April- March)
and 2006-2007 (April, 2006- January, 2007)**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Period	Industry	Mining	Thermal	River- valley	Infra- structure	New Construction & Industrial Estate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Andhra Pradesh	April 2005-March,2006	108	21	1	10	15	1
		April 2006-January,2007	32	11	3	7	5	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	April 2005-March,2006	-	-	-	-	-	-
		April 2006-January,2007	-	-	-	-	1	-
3	Assam	April 2005-March,2006	-	-	-	-	5	-
		April 2006-January,2007	1	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	April 2005-March,2006	-	-	-	-	-	-
		April 2006-January,2007	1	-	-	-	1	-
5	Chhatisgarh	April 2005-March,2006	8	12	1	-	1	-
		April 2006-January,2007	1	14	2	-	-	-
6	Delhi	April 2005-March,2006	-	-	-	-	-	2
		April 2006-January,2007	-	-	-	-	-	11
7	Goa	April 2005-March,2006	-	34	-	-	7	-
		April 2006-January,2007	-	21	-	-	8	-
8	Gujarat	April 2005-March,2006	31	16	5	-	12	1
		April 2006-January,2007	25	5	3	-	3	1
9	Haryana	April 2005-March,2006	49	-	-	-	-	1
		April 2006-January,2007	44	2	-	-	1	6
10	Himachal Pradesh	April 2005-March,2006	3	1	-	6	2	-
		April 2006-January,2007	1	2	-	1	-	-
11	Jammu & Kashmir	April 2005-March,2006	-	-	-	4	-	-
		April 2006-January,2007	2	-	-	-	1	-
12	Jharkhand	April 2005-March,2006	2	6	1	1	-	-
		April 2006-January,2007	-	13	-	-	-	1
13	Karnataka	April 2005-March,2006	11	29	2	3	6	13
		April 2006-January,2007	7	59	2	-	5	55
14	Kerala	April 2005-March,2006	2	-	-	-	12	-
		April 2006-January,2007	3	-	-	-	2	-
15	Madhya Pradesh	April 2005-March,2006	1	16	-	-	5	-
		April 2006-January,2007	2	18	1	-	1	2
16	Maharashtra	April 2005-March,2006	34	20	2	2	24	25
		April 2006-January,2007	32	20	2	2	4	64
17	Manipur	April 2005-March,2006	-	-	-	-	-	-
		April 2006-January,2007	-	-	-	1	-	1
18	Meghalaya	April 2005-March,2006	-	-	-	2	-	-
		April 2006-January,2007	1	1	-	1	-	-
19	Nagaland	April 2005-March,2006	-	-	-	-	-	-
		April 2006-January,2007	1	1	-	-	-	-
20	Orissa	April 2005-March,2006	7	18	2	1	2	-
		April 2006-January,2007	2	14	1	-	-	-
21	Punjab	April 2005-March,2006	5	-	-	1	1	3
		April 2006-January,2007	5	-	-	-	-	4
22	Rajasthan	April 2005-March,2006	14	54	4	-	4	-
		April 2006-January,2007	17	85	-	-	1	-
23	Sikkim	April 2005-March,2006	-	-	-	1	2	-
		April 2006-January,2007	-	-	-	3	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	April 2005-March,2006	116	22	1	-	20	1
		April 2006-January,2007	32	3	-	-	7	4
25	Uttarakhand	April 2005-March,2006	-	-	-	1	-	-
		April 2006-January,2007	2	1	-	-	-	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	April 2005-March,2006	12	2	2	-	5	-
		April 2006-January,2007	16	1	1	1	2	1
27	West Bengal	April 2005-March,2006	4	-	1	-	1	3
		April 2006-January,2007	2	-	4	-	-	11
28	Lakshadweep	April 2005-March,2006	-	-	-	-	4	-
		April 2006-January,2007	-	-	-	-	9	-
29	Others	April 2005-March,2006	16	-	-	-	-	-
		April 2006-January,2007	9	-	-	-	-	-

POINT NO.: 19D

INSTALLATION OF BIO- GAS PLANTS

UNITS: NUMBERS OF PLANTS INSTALLED

Sl.No.	State/Agency	Target 2006-2007	Achievement 2006-2007	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,000	12,919	161
2	Arunachal Pradesh	150	150	100
3	Assam	50	0	0
4	Bihar	100	175	175
5	Chhatisgarh	1,500	2,509	167
6	Goa	75	60	80
7	Gujarat	5,000	7,905	158
8	Haryana	1,000	1,055	106
9	Himachal Pradesh	150	163	109
10	Jammu & Kashmir	50	0	0
11	Jharkhand	200	80	40
12	Karnataka	4,000	3,065	77
13	Kerala	2,000	2,735	137
14	Madhya Pradesh	3,000	11,927	398
15	Maharashtra	8,000	11,442	143
16	Manipur	100	117	117
17	Meghalaya	200	57	28
18	Mizoram	100	100	100
19	Nagaland	200	0	0
20	Orissa	4,000	3,922	98
21	Punjab	500	1,789	358
22	Rajasthan	25	25	100
23	Sikkim	200	200	100
24	Tamil Nadu	3,000	1,543	51
25	Tripura	100	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	400	401	100
27	Uttar Pradesh	4,000	3,702	93
28	West Bengal	7,000	8,500	121
	Grand Total	53,100	74,541	140

POINT NO.: 19A

VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED

UNITS: NUMBERS OF VILLAGES COVERED

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2006-2007	Achievement 2006-2007	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	295	382	129
2	Assam	581	0	0
3	Chhatisgarh	50	221	442
4	Gujarat	200	200	100
5	Himachal Pradesh	20	29	145
6	Jammu & Kashmir	300	38	13
7	Jharkhand	1,500	1,117	74
8	Karnataka	3	0	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	1,289	17	1
10	Maharashtra	1,500	0	0
11	Meghalaya	1,668	101	6
12	Mizoram	130	0	0
13	Nagaland	30	7	23
14	Orissa	1,566	539	34
15	Rajasthan	250	831	332
16	Sikkim	25	0	0
17	Uttarakhand	337	454	135
18	Uttar Pradesh	23,390	19,599	84
	Grand Total	33,134	23,535	71

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

UNITS: NUMBERS OF PUMPSETS ENERGISED

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2006-2007	Achievement 2006-2007	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	150,000	88,926	59
2	Bihar	1,560	921	59
3	Chhatisgarh	10,000	27,633	276
4	Gujarat	4,300	6,079	141
5	Haryana	12,000	13,212	110
6	Himachal Pradesh	650	1,400	215
7	Jammu & Kashmir	250	1,553	621
8	Jharkhand	300	1,280	427
9	Karnataka	20,000	192,924	965
10	Madhya Pradesh	10,750	9,447	88
11	Maharashtra	100,000	122,566	123
12	Orissa	600	74	12
13	Punjab	40,000	39,522	99
14	Rajasthan	10,000	17,238	172
15	Tamil Nadu	15,000	34,325	229
16	Uttarakhand	350	467	133
17	Uttar Pradesh	9,679	15,242	157
18	West Bengal	1,715	602	35
	Grand Total	387,154	573,411	148

ANNEXURE-20.4**POINT NO.: 19C****IMPROVED CHULLAHS**

UNITS: NUMBERS

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of Improved Chullahs Installed during the year 2006-2007
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	60,905
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3	Goa	989
4	Jharkhand	1,506
5	Madhya Pradesh	35405
6	Manipur	14
7	Puducherry	6,000
8	Uttar Pradesh	662
9	A& N Islands	1,003
	Grand Total	106,487